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### Difficulties and Advantages of Vietnam during the Transition to Socialism

<sup>1</sup>Nguyen Thi Hong Loan, <sup>2</sup>Nguyen Thi Hue

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Business Administration, University of Labor and Social Affairs, Hanoi, Vietnam

<sup>2</sup> Department of Foreign Languages, Viet Tri University of Industry, Phu Tho, Vietnam

Corresponding Author: **Nguyen Thi Hong Loan**

#### Abstract

Vietnam's path to socialism is a path with unique characteristics. After nearly 50 years of gaining independence and unifying the country, Vietnam is in the transition period of moving away from capitalism to socialism. During this period, Vietnam had many advantages and difficulties in all aspects. The difficulties and advantages of Vietnam during the transition to socialism

have profound theoretical value and significance. Thanks to the analysis of difficulties and advantages, it will help us better understand the path to socialism in Vietnam, thereby finding appropriate directions and solutions, thereby setting goals. Goals to realize and build an increasingly stronger country.

**Keywords:** Socialism, Difficulties and Advantages on the Road to Socialism, Transition to Socialism

#### 1. Vietnam is in the transition period to socialism

We must understand what transitionalism is? Socialism is the period of revolutionary transformation of capitalist society into a socialist society, starting when the working class gains power and ending when the foundations of capitalism are built. Society. The economic characteristic of the transition period to socialism is the multi-sector economic structure. The basic task of the state during the transition period has two main aspects: On the one hand, it is to fully promote the democratic rights of the working people, to dictatorship with all anti-socialist activities, and on the other hand to gradually reform the state. Create old society, build new society.

First, when looking back at the characteristics of our country during the transition period to socialism, we must not only emphasize the difficulties but also note the advantages we had during that period. Our country's transition to socialism during this period. During the transition period to socialism, we have summarized, analyzed, visualized and drawn lessons from the practice of the old Soviet model. This reality requires innovation, reform, and building a Socialist model suitable to the country's realities. Since then, Vietnam has gained experience and sought more appropriate strategic steps in practice. This reality requires innovation, reform, and building a Socialist model suitable to the country's realities. Avoid mistakes in implementing strategy implementation in models in other countries.

Choose an appropriate and feasible strategy given the country's conditions and situation. The process of generalizing socialism has five main characteristics: Necessity, longevity, revolution, and creativity. Talking about the inevitability of the transition to socialism, we need to talk about the main reasons leading to this process occurring such as: Overcoming the contradictions of the capitalist regime. During this period, the capitalist regime had internal contradictions that could not be resolved, leading to social inequality, economic instability, war and conflict. In that context, transitioning to a new regime is inevitable. We want to build a fair, civilized and progressive society, aiming for the ultimate goal of communism. Finally, to prepare conditions for socialism, we must develop productive forces, perfect production relations, and build a cultural and social foundation suitable for socialism. The transition to socialism is a complex and arduous process because it still faces many difficulties and challenges, and is long-term because it takes time to build and perfect all areas of life. Society. This process is also diverse as each country can apply different transition models and pathways to suit each country's circumstances. For example, after the October Revolution, Russia went through a period of transition to socialism with many achievements in economic, cultural and social development.

Socialism is also the way to resolve the contradictions of society at that time. Socialism aims at a classless society where everyone has equal rights to own the means of production and the fruits of labor. Applying a centrally planned economy: The

State manages and regulates the economy to ensure balanced and harmonious development. Socialism brings social justice to everyone, distributes income reasonably, and ensures social security for everyone. To build a successful socialist society, three key pillars need to be emphasized: Building an effective economic model, maintaining political stability and raising human consciousness.

First, building an effective economic model is the foundation for sustainable development. Avoiding stagnation and ineffectiveness like some former socialist countries, the economic model needs to ensure balanced and harmonious development between industries and fields, while encouraging creativity and innovation. New and dynamic economic sectors.

Second, maintaining political stability is a prerequisite for all social activities. Good handling of the relationship between the ruling party and the people, between different interest groups in society is an important factor in building trust, consensus and mobilizing the combined strength of the entire society.

Third, raising human consciousness is the ultimate goal and a decisive factor in the success of socialism. Building a civilized, progressive society where people are fully developed morally, intellectually and physically requires focusing on education and fostering a sense of responsibility, solidarity and sense of community. For each individual. These three pillars are closely related to each other, creating a closed circle. An effective economic model will contribute to strengthening political stability and improving the material and spiritual lives of the people. Political stability creates a favorable environment for economic development and raising human consciousness. Raising human consciousness will promote economic development and strengthen political stability. Only when all three pillars are focused on and developed synchronously can the goal of building a successful socialist society be achieved. Thereby, we see that the main goal of the transition to socialism is to build a fair, civilized, progressive society, without classes, without people exploiting others. In the process of moving towards socialism, Vietnam has the following advantages and disadvantages:

## **2. Advantages of Vietnam during the transition period to socialism**

### **\* Firstly, Vietnam has experience from model practice in the former Soviet Union**

The country's development practices and the world's movement trends create opportunities for Vietnam to analyze, summarize, visualize and learn more experiences about the model and path to Socialism. Due to wrong policies in theory and practice, it led to the collapse of the socialist model in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. This reality requires innovation, reform, and building a Socialist model suitable to the country's realities.

Since then, Vietnam has gained experience and sought more appropriate strategic steps in practice. This reality requires innovation, reform, and building a Socialist model suitable to the country's realities. Avoid mistakes in implementing strategy implementation in models in other countries. Choose an appropriate and feasible strategy given the country's conditions and situation.

### **\* Second, there is an explosion of science and technology along with the trend of globalization in the world**

In the context of globalization and the strong development of science and technology, countries have been pushed to open and integrate. This is also a good opportunity for Vietnam to cooperate to exchange and seek capital, technology and management sources. The process of exchange and integration creates conditions to improve people's intellectual level and mutual understanding, and at the same time, creates conditions for absorbing the achievements and development experiences of advanced, qualified countries. Highly developed, to shorten development for developing countries like Vietnam.

The socialist regime helps us participate independently and proactively. People have the same rights and status in searching and exploiting the market. This is also a good opportunity for Vietnam to cooperate, exchange and find strategic partners. And carry out the search for capital, technology and management. Innovation in economic activities, more effective access to production and business needs.

The modern scientific and technological revolution is developing rapidly and economic globalization is taking place strongly, expanding international economic relations has become inevitable; it opens up favorable possibilities to overcome the limitations of underdeveloped countries such as lack of capital, outdated technology, weak management capabilities and experience... thanks to which we can implement the "path of withdrawal". Short".

The process of exchange and integration brings contacts and expands understanding, increasing experience. Create conditions to improve people's intellectual level and mutual understanding. When developed countries participate in economic integration, it will bring great impacts and profound lessons.

The globalization trend creates conditions for absorbing the achievements and development experiences of previous countries. As well as avoid ineffective steps. Absorbing experience from highly developed countries helps developing countries have appropriate strategies. Thereby shortening the time for model transformation for developing countries like Vietnam.

### **\* Third, Vietnam participates and seeks benefits in the international community**

Countries around the world always seek common efficiency in environmental protection. As industry develops, the environmental challenge becomes greater. In today's capitalist countries, it is clear that it is impossible to continue the traditional way of development that pollutes the environment and affects the quality of people's lives. A series of global problems are becoming increasingly serious. For example, climate change, environmental pollution, etc. One country cannot effectively improve the quality of the living environment. This requires the joint efforts of the international community to solve it together. One country, or even a group of countries, cannot solve the problem at all. This creates favorable conditions for Vietnam to expand opportunities to gather progressive forces. Thanks to that, cooperation can be achieved to build and develop new industries. Gain direct access to these industries. Have access to cooperative activities with developed countries.

#### \* **Fourth, Vietnam carries out activities under the Party's leadership**

Our country has always identified with the ideal of democracy, giving rights and benefits to the people. Implement fairness and equality in society under the Party's leadership. Vietnam's development process, especially the country's reform initiated and led by our Party over the past 30 years, has achieved significant results. That is why the Party is trusted by the people in its goal of advancing to socialism.

The transition to socialism is the most rapid transformation of our country. To seek democracy, new progress and integration with the world economy. This, on the one hand, strengthens and confirms the correct choice of the path to Socialism, bypassing the Capitalist regime in our country. Trust in the Party's leadership and decisions. Even in wartime or in organizing production and economic development in peacetime.

On the other hand, the leading Party unifies the masses in common ideology. Bringing ideals, it is also the conditions and basis for continuing firmly on the chosen path. Expressed with the unanimity, strength and determination of our nation.

Building socialism under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a Party rich in revolutionary and creative spirit, with correct guidelines and close to the people, with a Socialist State of the people, By the people, for the people are increasingly strengthened and the great solidarity of the entire people, these are extremely important subjective factors to ensure the success of the construction and defense of the socialist Fatherland of Vietnam.

#### **3. Difficulties of Vietnam's transition period to socialism**

The transition period in Vietnam is a long and difficult process. Vietnam has skipped a step (called a leap) of capitalist development (before becoming socialist), so Vietnam is not a industrially strong country. Vietnam still must strive to develop industry to become a strongly industrialized country. The road to socialism is a thorny and arduous one, requiring collective sacrifice and the unanimity of trust of the entire people. Leaders and the state must persistently educate the people, by setting an example. Our country, which developed into socialism, is still basically a poor country. Our economic potential is rich but people do not know how to exploit it effectively, so we are still a poor country.

The complexity and difficulty of our country's transition to socialism is also due to the severe consequences of 30 years of fierce war, whose consequences cannot be overcome quickly. Hostile plans and actions of imperialism and reactionary forces are trying to hinder our progress. In the process of implementing the Socialist Revolution, we will continue to develop international relations with capitalist countries and maintain a multi-sectoral economy, including private capitalists. All of this increases the complexity of the struggle between the two paths of capitalism and socialism in our country's transition period.

The country moves forward to build socialism when previous countries have been facing certain difficulties in creating the material basis of the new society, while its internal material conditions are still lacking. Many limitations and poverty. In addition, there is also sabotage by domestic and foreign forces. The economic development is not stable, efficiency and competitiveness are low. Some

pressing and acute socio-cultural issues are slowly being resolved. Policy mechanisms are not synchronized; the situation of corruption and degradation among a large number of officials and party members is very serious. These are problems that need to be quickly overcome for the country to develop sustainably.

In the context of a socialist-oriented market economy, a strongly developed economy also poses many risks of moral and lifestyle degradation, especially a pragmatic lifestyle that lacks humanity as well as a lack of humanity. Is and is affecting officials, party members and especially the young class every day. In fact, it is a huge challenge for our Party and State in the process of building the Party and training a solid socio-political foundation in each class of Party members.

Although the political views of independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity are always unified and agreed upon by countries around the world. However, in the current context, many questions arise for Vietnam in this issue. It requires Vietnam to be very clever and delicate, otherwise it will directly affect the development of the country's Socialist model.

#### **4. Conclude**

For Vietnam, a country that has not yet gone through the process of capitalist industrialization (TBCN), it is necessary to carry out socialist industrialization (socialism) in order to create the material and technical basis of the country. Socialism. The central task of our country in the transition period is to industrialize and modernize the economy according to socialist orientation. The process of industrialization and socialist modernization taking place in different countries with different historical conditions can be carried out with different specific contents, forms, and steps. Our country is transitioning to socialism, ignoring the capitalist regime, and has not gone through the process of capitalist industrialization, so in recent times, our Party has advocated promoting industrialization and modernization, creating a foundation to move to socialism; Besides, the policy of developing a socialist-oriented market economy is also to liberate production capacity and move towards a large production economy.

- In the political field: Carry out the struggle against hostile forces that sabotage the cause of building socialism; Building and consolidating the state and increasingly strong socialist democracy, ensuring the right to mastery in economic, political, cultural and social activities of the working people, building political organizations - Society is truly the place where the working people's right to mastery is exercised; Building an increasingly pure and strong Party on par with the tasks of each historical period.
- In the field of ideology and culture: Propagate and disseminate scientific and revolutionary ideas of the working class throughout society; overcome thoughts and psychology that have a negative impact on the process of building socialism; building a new socialist culture, absorbing the quintessential values of cultures around the world.
- In the social field: Overcoming social evils left by the old society; Gradually overcome development disparities between regions and population strata in society to achieve the goal of social equality; Building good relationships between people according to the

ideal goal: The freedom of one person is the condition and premise for the freedom of others.

In short, the transition period to socialism is an inevitable historical period on the path of development of the communist socio-economic form. It was a historical period with unique characteristics with specific economic, political, cultural and social content of Vietnam.

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