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Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on the Ruling Party in the Will and Using That Ideology in the Building of the Party Current

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Abstract

The ideology of the ruling Party is a dominant and cross-cutting thought in Ho Chi Minh's Ideology. This ideology of Ho Chi Minh has become the scientific foundation, the theoretical basis for the birth and development of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh's instructions on the responsibilities of the Party, principles of Party organization; moral building of Party members in his Will have been inherited and applied by the Communist Party of

Vietnam in building and correcting a Party clean and strong. On the basis of studying the works of Ho Chi Minh, Documents of the Communist Party of Vietnam; this study focuses on analyzing and clarifying the basic contents of Ho Chi Minh's Ideology about the ruling Party expressed in his Will; on that basis, clearly shows the application of the Communist Party of Vietnam in the new context.

Keywords: Ho Chi Minh's Ideology, The Ruling Party, Communist Party of Vietnam, Party Building

Introduction

President Ho Chi Minh was a great and beloved leader of the Vietnamese Party and nation, a tireless fighter, a prominent activist of the international communist and workers' movement, a hero of liberation, and an outstanding cultural man of mankind. Before his death, he left our country a special historical document, a national treasure, and an extremely valuable legacy, which is his Will.

Covering and throughout the entire Will are the two words Party (Communists party of Vietnam) and People; is a deep concern, the most concern during the life of a person who is always loyal to the country, filial to the people when he is about to his death. The instructions in the Will are not only Ho Chi Minh's Ideology and feelings, but also valuable instructions for many generations of revolutionaries who constantly train, struggle, and combine well the two tasks of building and resisting in the Party, self-renewal and rectification, more and more worthy of the significant role that history and the people have entrusted.

During the 18th-century French Enlightenment, Montesquieu made it clear from the age-old experience that all powerful people are prone to abusing power. By the end of the nineteenth century, Lord Acton - a British historian and philosopher also came to the conclusion that power easily leads to corruption, and absolute power leads to absolute corruption. These arguments make perfect sense when considering the negative side of power in different social regimes. It must be clearly seen that it is not to suffer helplessness in the face of power, but to find ways to prevent, prevent and repel it like Lenin and Ho Chi Minh instructed the Communist Party of Vietnam when became the Party ruling in Vietnam.

Literature Review

Overview of the Will of Ho Chi Minh

On May 15, 1965, President Ho Chi Minh wrote the first Will. This Will was typed by himself, consisting of three pages, signed by him, and witnessed by comrade Le Duan, then the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party. This is the complete Will of President Ho Chi Minh.

In 1966 and 1967 there was no separate writing, only two additional copies to the 1965 Will written by Ho Chi Minh himself in the content of the writer about the Party. In the first paragraph with this content, he wrote: "Thanks to close solidarity, one heart and one heart, serving the class and the people". Here, he added the words "serve the country". In the third paragraph of the article about the Party, the writer writes, "In the Party, practicing democracy widely, regularly and seriously self-criticism and criticism is the best way to strengthen and develop unity and unity of the Party". At this point, he added the sentence: "There must be comradeship and mutual love" at the end of the paragraph.

In 1968, President Ho Chi Minh added a paragraph of 6 handwritten pages. In 1969, on May 10, President Ho Chi Minh rewrote the entire opening of the Will, including a handwritten page.

President Ho Chi Minh's will was published on 10 May 1969, consisting of 4 pages printed with a size of 14.5 x 22 cm. This Will is mainly based on the 1969 Writer, in which the opening paragraph is written in 1969, and the personal part is the first part written in 1968.

The drafts of President Ho Chi Minh's testament were published by the Politburo of the 6th Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam in 1989, on the occasion of preparing for the 100th anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's birth.

The Concept of the Ruling Party

The concept of the ruling party was introduced by Lenin. Since the August Revolution, Ho Chi Minh has used concepts such as "The Party won the power", "The Party took power", and "The Party in power". These concepts have also been recorded in documents of the Communist Party of Vietnam when referring to the Party's role in society since the revolutionary government. In China, the Communist Party of China uses the term "assume power Party" to refer to the ruling Communist Party, while other democratic parties are the "take part in politics Party", which means "Party joins the government in a certain position".

In Vietnam, in the past 93 years, not only one Communist Party is the only party present in Vietnamese politics. During the first years of the revolutionary government, from September 1945 to mid-1946, four other parties joined the government, including two democratic parties, the Democratic Party of Vietnam and the Socialist Party of Vietnam supported the Communist Party and two reactionary parties that is the Vietnam Nationalist Party and the Vietnam Revolutionary Allied Association (referred to as "Viet Quoc", "Viet Cach"), oppose the Communist Party. From mid-1946 to 1988, in addition to the Communist Party leading the government, only two democratic parties continued to participate in the government, including The Democratic Party of Vietnam was the party of the old civil servants and the national bourgeoisie. The Socialist Party of Vietnam is the party of the old intellectuals following the revolution. During their years of existence, both parties acknowledged the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and made important contributions to the consolidation and expansion of the united national front, to the victory of the revolution people's democracy, resistance against foreign invaders, and the beginning of the socialist revolution on a national scale. From November 1988 until now, in Vietnam's political arena, there is only one party left, the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The existence of a party or parties in a country is determined by specific historical conditions, there is no common pattern for all countries, nor for all periods, all periods within a country. water. If in Vietnam and Cuba today there is only one Communist Party present on the political scene, in China, besides the Communist Party as the main political party, there are 8 other democratic parties participating in politics and supporting the Communists Party.

The leadership of the Party, when there was a government, was very different from when there was no government. Before the government, the Party did not have any power over the people, over the whole of society. Under the

conditions of illegal operation (under French rule), whether all the Party's lines and policies can reach the people, mainly due to the direct propaganda of Party organizations and cadres and party members, popular. Since then, people's organizations have implemented the Party's guidelines and policies. Cadres and Party members must be shining examples in the revolutionary struggle and in life, only then will the Party be trusted, loved, nurtured, and protected by the people. Any separation from the people can lead to losses to the revolution, first of all, to the lives of cadres and party members.

When the Party has won power, the government is a powerful tool to bring the Party's lines and policies to life. In the past, wanting to bring a Party policy to the masses required a lot of time, effort, and even the blood and blood of many cadres and party members. When there is a government, it can be done very smoothly, faster, and much more efficiently.

Talking about government is talking about the State, law, and power. According to Ho Chi Minh, the State led by the Communist Party is a new type of State, different in nature from the State of the exploiting classes. It is the State of the people, by the people, for the people, the people are the real owners of the State. It is the rule of law State, which performs the management of society on the basis of the Constitution and laws. All power of the State is the power of the people and belongs to the people (Minh, 2011b) ^[9]. The state system from top to bottom is elected by the people. As Ho Chi Minh said, if the Government harms the interests of the people, then the people have the right to expel the Government. The ruling party is the leading force of the State and the whole society; But the Party is not the master but the servant of the people, not above the State and the law, but must operate within the framework of the Constitution and the law, because all "authority and force is in the people" (Minh, 2011a p. 232) ^[8].

The right of the Party lies in determining the correct lines, undertakings, and policies, leading the State to institutionalize the lines, undertakings, and policies of the Party and the people's organizations. At the same time, the Party must be responsible before the people for the right and wrong of all lines, guidelines, and policies it has set out. According to Ho Chi Minh, "the Party must go through the government to implement the Party's policies" (Minh, 2011c, p. 75) ^[10].

Research Methods

This article focuses on understanding Ho Chi Minh's views on the Communist Party, the ruling Party, and the role of the ruling Party. To get materials for the article, the author has researched the entire Ho Chi Minh collection, the entire 15 volumes of the Publishing House of National Political - Truth.

This article also focuses on understanding the views of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the ruling Party throughout its history from its founding of the Communist Party of Vietnam until it became the ruling Party. Specifically, the author focuses on understanding this point of view from the doi moi (in 1986) until now. To obtain data, the author has studied documents of the Party, specifically from the document of the IX Congress (2001) to the document of the XIII Congress (2021) of the Party. All these documents are published by the Publishing House of National Political - Truth.

The author also inherits the authors' research works when researching Ho Chi Minh's Ideology, Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on the Communist Party and the ruling Party; At the same time, the author's research on the Vietnamese Communist Party's views on building the ruling Party in the context of Innovation. At the same time, consider and study some comments and assessments of the authors to compare and contrast with the research results of this article.

Research Results and Discussion

Ho Chi Minh's Ideology about the Ruling Party in the Will

The Will of Ho Chi Minh has only 1.431 words but includes 5 main contents; which, Ho Chi Minh considered and dedicated to writing "first of all about the Party" with 108 words. In it, focus on the following basic contents:

Regarding the Party's important responsibilities:

First of all, Ho Chi Minh discussed the responsibility of taking care of the next generation of revolutionaries. President Ho Chi Minh was not only interested in training cadres to serve the immediate needs of the revolution but also in caring for and fostering the revolutionary generation for the next generation. He admonished: "Training the revolutionary generation for the next generation is a very important and very necessary thing" (Minh, 2011d) ^[11]. He highly appreciated the role of the young generation: "Nation of Vietnam become beautiful or not, will the Vietnamese people step up to the glory to compete with the great powers of the five continents, is thanks in large part to their learning." He expressed his belief in the young generation: "The country expects a lot from you" (Minh, 2011d) ^[11].

In early 1946, in a Letter to the youth and children nationwide on the occasion of the coming "Tet" (Lunar new year), he affirmed: "Youth is the spring of society". In his letter to young people in 1947, he wrote: "Youth are the future masters of the country. Indeed, the country's prosperity or decline, weakness or strength is largely due to the young people". For the young generation, it is important to take care of revolutionary moral education, making them "both talented and virtuous" (Minh, 2011a) ^[8].

In order to foster the revolutionary generation for the next life, it is necessary to pay attention to physical education, virtuous education, arts education, and knowledge education of pupils in order to make their bodies healthy, maintain general hygiene and personal hygiene, and study. adding new knowledge, distinguishing what is beautiful and what is not beautiful, and making pupils have five loves: love for the Fatherland, love for the people, love for labor, love for science, and love for the common property). In three areas of family, school, and society, he specifically instructed: "At school, we respect teachers, love friends, unite to help each other. At home, love and help your parents. In society, according to their own strength, they participate in things of common interest" (Minh, 2011c, p. 175) ^[10].

On the principles of Party organization:

Ho Chi Minh emphasized: "The first thing to do is to reorganize the Party" (Minh, 2011d) ^[11], this is a strategic task, a regular work to maintain the leadership and ruling role of the Party. He affirmed that "Our Party is the ruling Party" and in order to fulfill the task of a revolutionary and pioneering Party, meeting the task of leading the society, the Party must always be clean and strong. The Party must take

Marxism-Leninism as the ideological foundation, a guideline for action, and constantly improve the nature of the working class; must strictly observe the principles of Party organization and activities and the Party's Charter; building and consolidating the close relationship between the Party and the people; focus on building and training a contingent of virtuous and talented cadres and party members; regularly correcting and renewing the Party, taking care of and fostering the neighboring forces, etc.

To carry out the Vietnamese revolution is to carry out an enduring, long-term cause that requires continuity from generation to generation. Therefore, the ruling Party must develop its forces for the present and prepare for the future a young generation that is both "both virtuous and talented". At the same time, the Vietnamese revolution is an integral part of the world revolution, the Party's strength is also affirmed in its solidarity with communist parties and international friends. His instructions "about the world communist movement" are essential orientations for the Party's foreign activities on the basis of "Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, with reason and love".

About cadres and party members:

In the Will, President Ho Chi Minh pondered about the contingent of cadres and party members, especially in the condition of the ruling party. He advised: "Our party is a ruling party. Every party member and cadre must be truly imbued with revolutionary morality, thrift, integrity, justice and impartiality" (Minh, 2011d, p. 611) ^[11]. After all, whether an organization succeeds or not depends on its staff. President Ho Chi Minh paid special attention to the revolutionary ethics of this team. Need, thrift, integrity, righteousness, impartiality - these virtues were mentioned a lot by him in previous speeches and articles, and again emphasized in the Will. Diligence, thrift, integrity, and putting the interests of the country, the fatherland, and the people above personal interests are always virtues that every cadre and party member needs lifelong training and cultivation; always aware that the Party, cadres, and party members must be both a leader and a faithful servant of the people, not appearing as a "revolutionary mandarin". In particular, it is necessary to see these two positions in a dialectical relationship with each other. Leadership requires qualifications, qualities, and capabilities, while "servant" requires attitude and dedication to serve the people.

Application of the Communist Party of Vietnam

In implementing Ho Chi Minh's Will, over the past half-century, the Communist Party of Vietnam has paid special attention to and focused on building and correcting the Party, considering it a key task. The outstanding feature in Party building work is that the Party focuses on consolidating, maintaining, and promoting the unity and unity within the Party; seriously implements and promotes the principle of democratic centralism; Party grassroots organizations are taken care of and built cleanly and strongly, with increasing leadership capacity and fighting strength. Especially taking care of building revolutionary ethics for the contingent of cadres and party members, the Resolution of the 4th Party Central Committee, term XI (2012) "Some urgent issues of Party building today" has focused on building ethics and lifestyle of cadres and party members.

Then, with a serious attitude and a point of view that looks straight at the truth and appreciates the truth, the Resolution of the 4th Central Committee of the XIIth term (2018) on “Strengthening the construction and rectification of the Party; prevent and reverse the deterioration of political ideology, morality, lifestyle, the expressions of “self-evolution”, “self-transformation” internally have correctly identified and for the first time identified twenty-seven manifestations degradation in political ideology, morality, the lifestyle of cadres and party members and “self-evolution” and “self-transformation” internally. Examining and comparing these specific expressions completely belongs to the revolutionary morals and qualifications that were instructed by Ho Chi Minh in his Will.

Implementing President Ho Chi Minh’s Will in building a socialist rule of law state today, especially continuing to concretize and implement the “ruling party” ideology in renewing the Party leadership method, focus on clarifying: The Communist Party of Vietnam is the vanguard of the Vietnamese working class, as well as the vanguard of all classes of the Vietnamese people. The Party is also the leading force of the political system, but the Party is also a political component, a part of society. It can be said that the leading role of the Party in building and perfecting the rule of law is an indispensable and objective requirement in the cause of Innovation to affirm that our State is a state of the people, by the people, and for the sake of the people. people. Aware of that, the document of IXth (2001) affirms: “The state is the pillar of the political system, the main tool for exercising the people’s right to mastery. people and for the people” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2001, pp. 131-132)^[1]. In the framework of this article, the author would like to briefly present the issue of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Party’s role in building a socialist rule of law state in Vietnam.

First of all, when we want to clarify the leadership role of the Party with the rule of law, we need to find out when did “the rule of law” come from. What is a “rule of law”? There are many different views on the rule of law; but in general, these views believe that the rule of law state is formed due to specific factors such as the supremacy of the law, the obligation to comply with the law of the state itself (Institute of Legal Science - Ministry of Law Justice, 2002, p. 71)^[6]; the mechanism of dividing power into three opposing and controlling powers: legislative, executive and judicial; democracy, civil society, and human rights, etc.

Thus, “the rule of law” is a concept with broad conceptual connotations, expressed in the dialectical relationship: State and law, state and civil society, and democracy. From these points of view, many definitions of “rule of law state” have been proposed, but in general, there is a general definition as follows: The rule of law state is a form of state organization with the division of labor, science, and technology. There is a scientific and reasonable relationship between the legislative, executive, and self-legal powers, there is a mechanism to control power, the state is organized and operates based on law, and the state manages society by law and law objective, humane and fair, all for the legitimate interests of people. The rule of law can only operate on the principle that the government is only responsible for exercising the power that the legal documents have drafted and made widely available; that principle is intended to prevent arbitrary or autocratic rule.

The rule of law (in any country) has the following characteristics: (i) The rule of law is a state with a complete, synchronous, and unified legal system to manage society on the basis of morality; (ii) The rule of law state establishes and has an effective mechanism to ensure the supremacy of the law in legal document systems; (iii) the law in the rule of law state must be objective and fair, humane, in line with morality and legitimate interests of people; (iv) the state-citizen relationship is equal, citizens have the obligation to obey the laws of the state, otherwise the state must pay compensation for property damage and dignity to the people for wrong decisions. his left; (v) The State organizes a system of three agencies that must balance power and control each other; (vi) The state guarantees the freedom of individuals and their organizations on the basis of law, social morality, etc. The XIII Congress (2021) affirmed: Continue to build a socialist rule of the law state that creates development, integrity, and action; promote anti-corruption, practice thrift, fight waste, and create breakthroughs in administrative reform (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021)^[5].

Ho Chi Minh has concretized and generalized the roles of the Party for the socialist rule of law state in Vietnam. The roles of the Party to the state are:

First, the Party has established a state model suitable to our country’s reality. The model of state used by the Party is the model of the rule of law, which is derived from the “separation of powers” institution, which is quite common in capitalist countries around the world such as the US, UK, France, etc.; it consists of three principal organs: Parliament (legislative), government (executive), and courts (judiciary). The National Assembly is the highest authority in the country, deciding the important affairs of the State; The government exercises executive power and the people’s courts exercise judicial power.

With such an organizational structure of the state apparatus, the Party has specific decisions and regulations on each agency’s work. Specifically:

The National Assembly is the head and highest authority in the country, deciding on important national issues. According to the Constitution (2013), the National Assembly is the body with the power to make and amend laws; set forth domestic and foreign policies, and supremely supervise the activities of the State. The government is the body that exercises executive power and can lead other agencies in the government to submit bills and ordinances. The People’s Court is a judicial body, that has the power to adjudicate the crimes of the people in accordance with the provisions of law; each of the above power agencies is divided into smaller agencies and departments, but all are regular and unified (Constitution, 2013).

With the establishment of such a state model, our Party has shown a sense of urgency when thoroughly assessing the situation of our country in building a new state model, a model necessary for the effective implementation of the State’s laws. national renewal objectives in the current and subsequent periods; at the same time, absorb the common values of the rule of law in building a model of socialist control of the law state in a creative way. The model of the rule of law that our Party has worked so hard to build and lead is really a socialist rule of law state of the people, by the people, for the people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Any idea that proposes a

model of the rule of law separate from that nature is strange and unrealistic for Vietnam in the current conditions.

Second, concurrently with establishing the socialist rule of law state model, our Party has set forth principles and methods suitable for leading the rule of law state apparatus. In the process of state building, our Party thoroughly grasps the principles of building a rule of law state: Building and consolidating the worker-peasant union, ensuring the ethnicity and people in the nation; promoting the people's right to mastery; strengthening the leadership of the Party in the State; selective absorption to build a more complete state apparatus.

These principles have a close and dialectical relationship with each other, in which the principle of strengthening the worker-peasant union is an important principle in national construction. This principle was inherited by the Party from Lenin's doctrine of the worker-peasant union (later added "intellectual") and developed to suit the conditions, historical circumstances, and level of the agencies. within the Party in the implementation of the above principles. Consolidating the alliance of workers - farmers - intellectuals help the Party strengthen the unity of the Party for all people in the country, promoting its strength to lead a strong and prosperous State. Subsequent principles are merely additions to, and developments in, the first important principle.

Regarding leadership methods, our Party proposes three important issues: (i) Leadership content, (ii) Leadership method, (iii) Work ethic, and style. These three issues have a dialectical relationship with each other, but the leadership method is the important one. With a good leadership method, the Party's leadership can be realized, and the content of leadership is conveyed to the target audience in order to realize the set purpose. The method of leadership depends on the leader, circumstances, and historical conditions, and also the leading subject is the Party. During the Innovation period, our Party reformed and renewed its leadership method to suit the spirit of the Party Central Committee conferences to avoid cases where the Party encountered unfortunate mistakes while leading the State according to the principles of the Party Central Committee. current methods. The new directions are: in terms of leadership content, the Party leads the State with strategies, orientations and guidelines, and policies; introduces elite people to the Party and directs the activities of Party organizations, have close contact with the people and be subject to the people's supervision; publicly propagate and educate on the mass media to help people understand the Party's policies and guidelines, thereby enthusiastically supporting and trusting the Party's successful leadership in the state apparatus.

Third, the Party's leadership role in the rule of law state is demonstrated through the implementation of democratic policies at the Party grassroots and the exercise of the people's mastery. The exercise of the people's right to mastery over the State is the basis for building and perfecting the Party's leadership with the rule of law.

As we all know, democracy is the essence of our regime, both the goal and the driving force for social development. Democracy in Vietnam is the democracy of the entire people of the country; the people are the ones who hold power (they only let the Party hold power, but not fully own power) and they can exercise their mastery in the fields of politics, state management - socio-economics of each country. level, each

sector, and each specific locality. In order to promote the people's mastery, the Party and State need to have appropriate and specific policies such as expanding forms of dialogue and communication with the people to collect their opinions and contribute to bills, legal documents as well as state organizations. This form is organized in a variety of ways depending on the local situation and the circumstances that allow it to be implemented. In the localities, the government organizes various forms to collect information and collect opinions of the people to contribute to the Party's as well as the State's activities, such as: allowing news agencies, the media (press, reference materials, etc.) can promptly report, publish guiding documents as well as the contributions of the people, organize conferences, activities of agencies and organizations, loudspeaker systems, posters, billboards, etc. and many other forms.

Fourth, the Party demonstrates the leadership role of the rule of law in the implementation of laws and sub-law documents. As we all know, the Constitution is the basic law, the official basis for building a legal system from the central to local levels, regulating the relationship between the state and political and economic organizations society, and citizens. The birth of the Constitution demonstrated the results of the struggle after a series of hard-won victories of the new regime against the old regime and a series of failures caused by the old regime against the new one. Therefore, the Constitution affirms in principle that the Party is the leading force of the State and society. All Party organizations operating within the framework of the Constitution and the law are not initiated by the Party itself, but are mandatory for the sole leading and ruling political party, within the scope of the Constitution and regulations. Violation of this principle is a violation of the law and must be considered and handled in accordance with the law.

At the same time, the Party's leadership role in the rule of law is not only reflected in the Constitution, but also in sub-law documents on the organization and operation of the State depending on the specific relationship. Thus, it can be said that the leadership role of the Party is built on the basis of synchronous legality (system of legal documents) and consensus (charter, regulations) of relevant organizations not regulated by the "unilateral" Party's Charter. This is an important factor in ensuring the full legitimacy of the provisions in the Constitution and the Party's Charter, the charters of socio-political organizations, and social organizations on the relationship of the Party with other organizations.

Fifth, the Party performs the role of leading the State through the right to supervise, the performance of agencies and officials according to the line set forth by the Party. Indeed, Article 2 of the Constitution (2013), it is defined state power as the unity of the people, with the assignment and coordination of control among agencies exercising legislative, executive, and judicial powers (National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 2013). Therefore, in order to ensure that state power belongs to the people, the operation of the apparatus of the rule of law state agencies must be inspected and supervised in order to limit the manifestations of abuse of power in the operation of the apparatus. government. All agencies in the State are subject to the inspection and supervision of the National Assembly, the People's Council (state supervision), internal inspection of the system of state agencies, and the supervision of the people through mass organizations of the people, and at the

same time subject to the inspection and supervision of the Party.

Inspection and supervision are the basic methods to ensure the Party's leadership over state agencies; encouraging positive factors and limiting negative factors, thereby contributing to consolidating and stabilizing the Party's line towards the State. In addition, the Party also exercises the right to inspect and supervise officials and employees in the State. In terms of a ruling party in our country, the majority of cadres and civil servants are Party members and Party organizations are associated with all levels of government and high-ranking state agencies. Cadres, employees, and Party members have always been exemplary in observing the policies and guidelines of the Party, in accordance with their positions, responsibilities, and assigned tasks. Elite members of the Party are appointed to hold leadership positions in high-ranking state agencies, forming a team of leaders, senior civil servants, experts, specialists, etc. Through this team, the Party's lines and policies are transformed into specific and vivid activities of the state apparatus.

In addition, in order to make state supervision easier, the Party, in addition to inspecting and supervising itself, also empowers the people to manage and supervise activities of the rule of law on its behalf. For example, the Party allows people to write letters, and send applications and petitions to the competent agencies to report their supervision in agencies, State officials, and agencies receiving applications. People's petitions, after thirty days, must reply to the people. Thanks to the implementation of these policies, the Party has created a role with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam under the rule of law. However, there is a problem that state management activities of state agencies cannot have the excuse of party organizations and how to promote the role of party members as officials, and civil servants in the activities of such state agencies.

Sixth, the Party establishes the leadership role of the State through its leadership capacity and prestige. Regarding the leadership capacity, the Party in the process of leading the State has identified the main capacity as the ability to build the Party's political line; the capacity of the contingent of cadres and party members introduced by the Party to elect to leadership and management positions in the state apparatus and by the capacity to inspect and supervise the implementation of the road. Party politics in state activities. Therefore, in order to carry out its ruling role without replacing the work of the State, the Party needs to focus its intellect and apparatus on well-performing three basic tasks: Formulate and decide on guidelines; train a contingent of cadres who are capable, qualified, and reputable to effectively implement the Party's political line through state activities; control the implementation of political policy in practice. These three basic working groups, in essence, constitute the ruling content of the Party in terms of building a socialist rule of law state of the people, by the people, for the people.

The Party's prestige in state leadership is also an issue that the Party pays great attention to and seeks to apply deeply to the reality of the Socialist rule of law state in Vietnam. In the new context, the Party can only continue to maintain its ruling position when the Party's prestige in society continues to be affirmed and continuously improved when the people's trust in the Party continues. The effectiveness of leadership for the State and society is strengthened, and

once there has been a misuse of the prestige and trust of the masses in the Party built up during the revolutionary period, it will lead to the risk of reducing the Party's prestige, eroding the people's trust. people to the Party. As General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong said: "If our Party is not very stable politically and ideologically; high inconsistency in will and action; unclean in morality, lifestyle; not tightly organized; without the support of the people, it is impossible to stand firm and be able to lead the country forward".

Conclusion

With the arguments we mentioned above, we have clearly affirmed the leading roles of the Communist Party in the rule of law of Vietnam. Under the current conditions, hostile forces are conspiring to demand pluralism and multi-partyism, demanding the abolition of Article 4 of the 2013 Constitution to change the political regime. In that situation, our Party needs to have appropriate policies and guidelines to build and consolidate a strict rule of law state, worthy of being a State "of the people, by the people and for the people" as President Ho Chi Minh said, and documents of Party confirmed.

From the reality of the country's Innovation and the leadership of the Party, it can be seen that in recent years until the XIIIth Party Congress, many issues of building the ruling Party have not been equal to the new tasks; especially the problem of anti-degradation in political ideology and morality, lifestyle among officials and party members, with the most focus on anti-corruption, waste, and bureaucracy issues that are becoming pressing issues that causing social unrest and reducing people's trust in the Party.

Therefore, in order to fulfill the tasks set by the 13th Party Congress for the coming time, the application and development of Ho Chi Minh's views on building the ruling Party is really an essential political requirement and important. In our Party, if the practice of following Ho Chi Minh's Ideology is as much as we often talk about Ho Chi Minh's Ideology, surely the evils of a ruling Party can be completely prevented and repelled; Our Party will forever be the Party of people worthy of the people's trust on the road to national revival and development.

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