



Applying Ho Chi Minh's political thought today

Anh Hoang Vo

Department of Political Theory, Hanoi University of Civil Engineering, Ha Noi, Vietnam

Abstract

Ho Chi Minh's political thought is a profound and comprehensive system of thought, closely associated with the development of the Vietnamese revolution throughout the 20th century. It is not only a strategic orientation for the cause of national liberation, national construction and development, but also a valuable legacy in shaping the ideology of the Party and the Vietnamese people. This thought reflects the core values of national independence, democracy, freedom, and international solidarity, while demonstrating the noble humanistic spirit and creativity in applying Marxism-Leninism to the practice of the Vietnamese revolution.

Keywords: Political ideology, Ho Chi Minh, system of thought

Introduction

Ho Chi Minh's political thought is a system of theoretical viewpoints on the national liberation revolution, state building and national development, formed from the creative combination of traditional Vietnamese national thought, the quintessence of human culture and Marxism-Leninism. The main contents of Ho Chi Minh's political thought focus on core issues such as:

National independence is associated with socialism: Ho Chi Minh determined that: National independence only has true meaning when associated with the construction of socialism, where all people are free and happy.

Building a state of the people, by the people and for the people: Ho Chi Minh always emphasized the role of the people in managing and running the country. He emphasized that: The state must be built on the basis of democracy, taking the interests of the people as the center.

Great national unity: One of the ideological foundations of Ho Chi Minh is the idea of national unity, overcoming all differences in class, religion, and ethnicity, to fight together against the common enemy and build an equal and developed society.

Combining national strength and international strength: Ho Chi Minh was always clearly aware of the importance of combining national strength and international support. He paid special attention to seeking help from socialist countries and the national liberation movement around the world.

Revolutionary ethics: Ho Chi Minh's political thought is not only political theories, but also ethical views. He affirmed that cadres and party members must have revolutionary ethics, integrity, and dedication to serving the people.

Ho Chi Minh's political thought has become the ideological foundation and guiding principle for action of the Communist Party of Vietnam, contributing to the cause of national liberation and nation building.

Overview of research

Some recent research projects related to the topic of the article

- Nghia the Nguyen (2018), Ho Chi Minh's political thought, National Political Publishing House. The book "Ho Chi Minh's political thought" delves into the issues of political thought - as the ideological foundation and compass for the current international innovation and integration. At the same time, the book also summarizes and systematizes his thoughts into a system of viewpoints and thoughts, including political thought, to further clarify his theoretical views.
- Quan Minh Le (2020), Political thought of C. Marx, F. Engels, V. I. Lenin and Ho Chi Minh, National Politics-Truth. Studying the political thought of C. Marx, F. Engels, V. I. Lenin and Ho Chi Minh requires combining the study of their works with the study of their lives and rich political and social activities. Their thoughts in general and their political thoughts in particular are the result of theoretical research and practical summary in a scientific and revolutionary spirit, linking theory with practice. The book combines the analysis of theoretical viewpoints with the presentation of historical events and witnesses that vividly represent the lives and careers of C. Marx, F. Engels, V. I. Lenin and Ho Chi Minh, demonstrating the unity in their practical and theoretical activities, helping to understand more deeply not only their ideology but also their methods, ethics and styles.
- Tu Duy Do (2020) the spirit of tolerance in Ho Chi Minh's political thought and its current value, Dong Thap University Science Journal, No. 2. In the process of leading the war for national independence and advancing towards socialism, Ho Chi Minh inevitably became a political strategist, uniting the entire nation, building and constructing all of his thoughts, including political thoughts, and creating profound tolerance in Ho Chi Minh's political thought.
- Lien Thuy Luong (2015) Cultural nature in Ho Chi Minh's political thought, Journal of Philosophy, No. 12 (295). Ho Chi Minh's political thought is a typical symbol of the unity between science, revolutionary nature with ethics, humanity and the art of beautiful

behavior; between reality and ideal; between universal cultural values with national identity and personal style. In this article, the author has argued to affirm that the consistent and consistent point of Ho Chi Minh's political thought is always imbued with cultural essence. It can be said that this is a characteristic of the nature of his political thought.

Research overview

The article uses a system of methods: Theoretical research, interdisciplinary research, history - logic; abstract – concrete

Research results

1. Applying Ho Chi Minh's thought on organizational systems to achieve political goals

Entering the Renovation period, the Party applied Ho Chi Minh's thought to building Vietnam's political institution in the transitional period towards socialism.

Regarding the state institution, the Constitution and laws have applied Ho Chi Minh's ideology with the following basic contents: building the Vietnamese state according to the democratic and republican regime, all power belongs to the people on the basis of the alliance between the working class, farmers and intellectuals; the state is governed by law, ensuring civil rights and human rights; state power is unified, the National Assembly is the highest representative body of the people and has the highest state power; all civil servants must wholeheartedly serve the people, be subject to the supervision of the people and can be dismissed by the people, be clean, not bureaucratic, arrogant, authoritarian...

The 1992 Constitution affirms that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a state of the people, by the people, for the people, whose foundation is the alliance between the working class, farmers and intellectuals (Article 2); ensuring and constantly promoting the people's mastery in all aspects (Article 3).

Going one step further, the 1992 Constitution (amended and supplemented in 2001) affirms that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a rule-of-law state of the people, by the people, for the people, whose foundation is the alliance between the working class, farmers and intellectuals; state power is unified, with division and coordination among state agencies performing legislative, executive and judicial functions (Article 2). The State ensures and constantly promotes the people's right to mastery in all aspects, realizing the goal of a rich people, a strong country, a fair, democratic and civilized society, where everyone has a prosperous, free and happy life and has conditions for comprehensive development (Article 3).

Inheriting the above spirit, the 2013 Constitution has some new points as follows: affirming that state power is unified with division of labor, coordination and mutual control among state agencies in exercising legislative, executive and judicial powers (Article 2); The State ensures and promotes the people's mastery; recognizes, respects, protects and guarantees human rights and civil rights (Article 3). People exercise state power through direct democracy, representative democracy through the National Assembly, People's Councils and through other state agencies (Article 6). The State is organized and operates according to the Constitution and laws, manages society by the Constitution and laws, and implements the principle of democratic centralism; State agencies, cadres, civil servants and public employees must respect the people, wholeheartedly serve the people, closely connect with the people, listen to their

opinions and be subject to their supervision; Resolutely fight against corruption, waste and all manifestations of bureaucracy, arrogance and authoritarianism (Article 8)

After promulgating the 1992 Constitution and the 2013 Constitution, the National Assembly passed many amendments and supplements to laws on the organization of the state apparatus such as the Law on the Organization of the National Assembly; the Law on the Organization of the Government, the Law on Local Government, etc. and many other specialized laws regulating the authority, functions, tasks, and working relationships of state agencies. The arrangement and streamlining of the organization and staffing has also been a constant concern of the Party for many years and is currently being focused on in the spirit of Resolutions No. 18 and 19 of the 6th Conference of the Central Executive Committee of the 12th Party Congress.

Regarding human rights, many articles of the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Press Law, the Law on Complaints and Denunciations, the Publishing Law, the Law on Access to Information, the Law on Cyber Security have been amended, etc.

When talking about state institutions, we cannot ignore the role of cadres, civil servants and public employees. During the Doi Moi period, applying Ho Chi Minh's thought of considering cadres and civil servants as loyal servants of the people, as public servants of the people, the Party and the State have repeatedly issued and amended legal documents on cadres and civil servants, from the Ordinance on cadres and civil servants in the early 90s to the Law on cadres and civil servants in the early 2000s and the Law on cadres and civil servants in 2015.

Regarding the Party's institutions, thoroughly implementing the 1991 Platform, later the 2011 Platform, the Party Charter amended during the Doi Moi period clearly demonstrated the inheritance and application of Ho Chi Minh's thought on the Communist Party of Vietnam. Regarding the nature of the Party, the Charter approved at the 11th Congress (2011) stated: The Communist Party of Vietnam is the vanguard of the working class, at the same time the vanguard of the working people and the Vietnamese nation; a loyal representative of the interests of the working class, the working people and the nation.

Regarding the principles of organization and operation of the Party, the Charter states

The Party is a tight-knit organization, unified in will and action, taking democratic centralism as the basic organizational principle, implementing collective leadership, individual responsibility, loving comrades, strict discipline, and at the same time implementing the principles of self-criticism and criticism, solidarity on the basis of the Political Platform and the Party Charter, closely attached to the people, the Party operates within the framework of the Constitution and the law.

Along with the Charter, the Constitutions of the Renovation period have affirmed and reaffirmed the leadership role of the CPV. The 1992 Constitution states:

The Communist Party of Vietnam, the vanguard of the Vietnamese working class, the loyal representative of the interests of the working class, the working people and the entire nation, following Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's thought, is the force leading the State and society; All Party organizations operate within the framework of the Constitution and the law (Article 4)

The 2013 Constitution amends and supplements Article 4 as follows:

1. The Communist Party of Vietnam - the Vanguard of the working class, at the same time the vanguard of the working people and the Vietnamese nation, the faithful representative of the interests of the working class, the working people and the entire nation, taking Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's thought as the ideological foundation, is the force leading the State and society.
2. The Communist Party of Vietnam is closely attached to the People, serves the People, is subject to the supervision of the People, and is responsible to the People for its decisions.
3. Party organizations and members of the Communist Party of Vietnam operate within the framework of the Constitution and the law.

Based on the Platform and Statutes, the Party Central Committee, the Politburo and the Party Central Committee agencies since the 7th tenure have issued, revised and supplemented many specific regulations of the Party on the Party's ideology, organization, inspection and discipline, creating a complete political and legal framework for all Party organizations and activities, contributing to building and rectifying a clean and strong Party, improving the Party's leadership capacity and fighting strength.

Regarding the implementation of the Party's principles, the Charter and the Central Committee's regulations, the Politburo has emphasized the need to firmly adhere to the principle of democratic centralism, first of all reflected in the working regulations of the Party Committee, especially in the work of organizing cadres, in order to promote collective intelligence, solidarity and unanimity, and control power within the Party, while promoting the role of individual Party members, especially the heads of Party Committees. With that same spirit, from the 12th term up to now, the Party Central Committee and the Politburo have put forth policies and implemented in practice the vote of confidence for the Politburo, the Secretariat, the Standing Committees of Party Committees at all levels and members of those leading bodies. This is a completely new work, agreed upon and supported by the entire Party.

Emphasizing Party building in terms of politics, ideology, organization and ethics, the 4th Central Conference of the 13th tenure (October 2021) issued Conclusion No. 21 on "Promoting Party building and rectification;

Regarding other political institutions, it is necessary to mention the awareness and application of Ho Chi Minh's thought on the role and functions of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and other socio-political organizations such as the Trade Union, Women's Union, Youth Union, Farmers' Association, and Veterans' Association. These awarenesses are clearly expressed in the Party Platform, the Constitution, and the Charter of the Front and the above socio-political organizations.

Identifying the important role of the above organizations in the history and the process of building and developing the country, since the 1991 Platform, our Party has clearly stated that the Vietnam Fatherland Front and 5 socio-political organizations (formerly often called mass organizations or mass organizations) are members of the political system. The 2011 Platform and the 2013 Constitution also expand the role and functions of these organizations in the political and social life of the country.

These are organizations that represent and protect the legitimate rights and interests of members; are the political foundation of the state, participate in state building, supervise and provide social criticism to the Party and the state.

With such affirmation, in recent years, new regulations of the Party and the State have been issued, specifying the process and procedures for performing the role of social supervision and criticism of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations. Typical are Decision 217-QD/TW dated December 12, 2013 of the Politburo promulgating the "Regulations on social supervision and criticism of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations", and Joint Resolution No. 403/2017/NQLT-UBTVQH14-CP-DCTUBTWMTQVN dated June 15, 2017 between the National Assembly Standing Committee, the Government and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front detailing the forms of social supervision and criticism of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. On the basis of these regulations, social supervision and criticism activities nationwide in recent years have made practical contributions to Party and State building and the development of socialist democracy in Vietnam.

2. Applying Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on the path and methods to achieve political goals

To achieve political goals, Ho Chi Minh in his books, articles, and speeches summarized, generalized, and proposed many methods and forms of operation of the Party in general, as well as of individual cadres and Party members in particular. It is both a rule, a mandatory principle, and the art of practical operation of political parties and politicians. Thoroughly implementing his thoughts in documents, regulations, both in terms of state law and the Platform, Charter, regulations, directives, and instructions of the Central Committee, Politburo, and Secretariat, our Party has:

- Creatively apply Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national solidarity as the main driving force and decisive factor for the success of the revolution; not only domestic solidarity but also international solidarity.

The 1991 Platform and the revised and supplemented Platform of 2011 both affirmed that the lesson of success in every revolutionary stage is the lesson of great solidarity according to Ho Chi Minh's thought: "Solidarity, solidarity, great solidarity; Success, success, great success". Summarizing 30 years of national renovation, the document of the 12th Party Congress affirmed that this is the most important lesson that needs to be thoroughly understood in the new period of development of the country.

To strengthen national solidarity, in addition to promoting the role of gathering and uniting the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Party has revised and supplemented many new policies and implemented many forms of gathering and uniting religions, ethnic groups, social classes, and the Vietnamese community abroad. One of the ways to honor and recognize the contributions of all classes and social classes in the cause of protecting and building the country is for the Party and State to decide to organize traditional days. Since 1986, November 18 has been taken as the traditional day of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and since 2015,

according to the Law on the Front, this day has become the National Great Unity Day with many rich and exciting activities throughout the country. Since 1989, December 22 - the anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army - has been taken as the National Defense Day. Since 2004, October 13 - the anniversary of the day President Ho Chi Minh sent a letter to the Northern Business and Industry Association, has been taken as Vietnamese Entrepreneurs Day....

Applying Ho Chi Minh's thought on religion, the Politburo of the 6th tenure in 1990 issued Resolution No. 24 on religious work in the new situation, marking a fundamental shift in the Party's policy on this issue, opening a new period of development of religions in Vietnam and the religious work of the Party and State. The Party's religious policy was then institutionalized by the Ordinance on Religion and Belief of the 11th National Assembly Standing Committee in 2004 and was upgraded to the Law on Religion and Belief promulgated by the 14th National Assembly on November 18, 2016.

During the years of Doi Moi, especially since the 8th Congress proposed the policy of international economic integration, our Party and State have issued many documents to create a political and legal framework for foreign relations in all aspects, first of all in the economic aspect. Today, international integration is not only economic integration but also political, security and defense integration. The Party has also issued many documents implementing the policy of both strengthening state and party foreign relations and strengthening people's diplomacy through friendship organizations with foreign countries and other foreign channels. The Committee for Overseas Vietnamese was established, serving as an important bridge between the State and the Vietnamese community, especially intellectuals and patriotic businessmen abroad. In recent years, on the occasion of the New Year, the Committee organized a cultural and artistic program called "spring in the homeland" for Party and State leaders to meet and wish overseas Vietnamese a happy new year.

- Applying Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on foreign relations and Ho Chi Minh's art of diplomacy, during the Renovation period, our Party and State have created a fundamental shift in the country's foreign policy. The strategic motto of the general foreign policy is clearly defined: in the spirit of friendship, respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, Vietnam implements diversification and multilateralization of international relations, cooperation for mutual development, mutual benefit, ready to be friends with all countries regardless of political regime, be a good partner and responsible member of the international community... Implementing that policy, from being surrounded and isolated, by June 2023, Vietnam has established diplomatic relations with 192 countries in the world (190/193 members of the United Nations), has been elected twice as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and has increasingly gained prestige and high position in the international arena.
- Creatively apply Ho Chi Minh's ideology on promoting people's mastery in all aspects of social life, ensuring and promoting democracy by both direct and indirect methods.

Regarding democracy in society, the Doi Moi period has recorded the birth of Directive 29 of the Secretariat, Decree 30 of the Government (1998) on implementing the Grassroots Democracy Regulations, which was later upgraded to the Grassroots Democracy Ordinance. This is a new step forward in the awareness and institution of democracy at the lowest administrative units, the smallest units, agencies and organizations, implementing the motto "people know, people discuss, people do, people inspect" (The Resolution of the 13th National Congress also added People benefit to the above motto). Currently, state agencies are in the process of completing and upgrading the Ordinance into the Law on implementing grassroots democracy.

- Creatively apply Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on arousing the spirit of patriotic emulation everywhere, in every agency, unit, enterprise...
- According to President Ho Chi Minh's teaching, "the cause of resistance and national construction is the people's work", so we must "emulate everyone, compete in every household", "patriotism requires emulation, those who emulate are patriots", in the years of Doi Moi, the organization, launching, guiding emulation and rewarding emulation achievements have been given importance. The Law on Emulation and Commendation, issued in 2005 and later amended, has created a legal framework for the vibrant emulation movement throughout society, thereby fostering new factors, using beauty to eliminate ugliness.
- Creatively apply Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on the role of ideological work, propaganda, persuasion, and mobilization of people of all walks of life to trust, support, and follow the Party, implement the Party's guidelines and policies, and the State's laws.
- These are very important methods of operation of all political parties, and have become the tradition of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the way the Party promotes the strength of the entire nation, the contributions of all classes, strata of people, and patriotic intellectuals in previous revolutionary periods. Implementing President Ho Chi Minh's teaching "If mass mobilization is skillful, everything will be successful", during the renovation period, the Party Central Committee has repeatedly issued Resolutions on mass mobilization work, determined to maintain and consolidate the Party's mass mobilization agency system at all levels, considering mass mobilization not only the work of the Party organization but also of the State and socio-political organizations in the political system.
- Applying Ho Chi Minh's thought "leadership must have inspection, without inspection is considered no leadership"

In recent terms, the Party has attached great importance to and resolutely implemented the work of inspection, supervision and discipline. The disciplining of dozens of senior officials under the management of the Central Committee, the Politburo, the Secretariat and thousands of other Party members in the XII, XIII terms and recently has demonstrated the spirit of "no forbidden zones" and "no exceptions" in the Party's inspection and discipline work.

This has been widely supported by the masses, bringing great prestige to the Party.

- Applying Ho Chi Minh's thoughts "without revolutionary theory, there is no revolutionary movement", "a revolutionary party must have revolutionary theory to guide the way"...

The Party always pays attention to ideological work in general and theoretical work in particular. Along with continuing to research and develop the theoretical legacies of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought, the Party always focuses on summarizing practices, thereby drawing conclusions into new theories, suitable for the new development stage of the country and the era. On the other hand, the Party also pays attention to ideological struggle in general and theoretical struggle in particular to protect the Party's ideological foundation and refute erroneous and hostile viewpoints.

- Applying Ho Chi Minh's thought on the role of individual leaders

The Party has issued many regulations and guidelines for building a contingent of cadres and party members in the political system in terms of political ideology, ethics, lifestyle, and working style. According to Ho Chi Minh's teachings, cadres and party members must "self-criticize like washing their faces every day". The 4th Central Conference, 11th tenure (2012) for the first time proposed the policy of conducting criticism and self-criticism throughout the Party and since then it has become a regular activity of the Party committees at all levels at each Party congress term. The 7th Central Conference, 12th tenure, issued a Resolution on Building a contingent of cadres at all levels with quality, capacity, and prestige equal to the task. The 8th Central Conference, 12th tenure, issued a Regulation on the Responsibility to set an example for cadres and party members, first of all members of the Politburo, members of the Secretariat, and members of the Party Central Committee, which is a concrete manifestation of saying what you do goes hand in hand with doing in building the Party in terms of ethics.

General assessment: The application of Ho Chi Minh's political ideology in many forms has generally brought positive results:

- Our Party has formed a system of viewpoints, guidelines, strategies, and policies that are comprehensive, synchronous, consistent, and adaptable to the times, and have been supported by the people. The Party's innovation policy has brought about achievements of historical significance in the development of the country.
- The Party itself has matured and become stronger in terms of politics, ideology, and organization after the storms and unexpected changes in the last decades of the 20th century, and has been recognized and admired by the people and the international community.
- Ho Chi Minh's thought in general and Ho Chi Minh's political thought in particular have been popularized, spread, and are permeating the ethics and political qualities of a large number of cadres and Party members, contributing to the formation of modern Vietnamese political culture.

3. Propose and recommend continuing to research, apply and creatively develop Ho Chi Minh's political ideology

3.1. More fully and creatively apply political ideology

Ho Chi Minh on the political system suitable to the characteristics of Vietnam, specifically the system of a socialist rule of law state of the people, by the people, for the people, associated with the ruling communist party.

- It is necessary to research and develop legal regulations to specify the proposition "The Party is politically responsible for its decisions". It is necessary to clarify the form and method of implementing the Party's political responsibility.
- Research and develop policies, standards and regulations so that the State is both under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and a truly professional, high-quality, effective and efficient public authority apparatus that keeps up with the progressive trends of the world. In the context of a peaceful country, integration, cooperation and competition with other countries, there needs to be a relative distinction and separation between politics and administration to enable politics and administration to promote their own roles and functions. Politics must not overwhelm administration, party power must not replace public power, politicians must not completely replace administrative workers and vice versa. Only then can there be a truly effective and efficient socialist rule of law state.
- Research, develop policies, standards and regulations so that non-party members with sufficient professional capacity and ethical standards can participate more and have high positions in the legislative, executive and especially judicial apparatus. This ensures that the state apparatus both demonstrates class solidarity, is a place where the intellectual and moral quintessence of the entire nation is concentrated and has high professional quality.

3.2. Apply more effectively and substantially Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national unity on the basis of the worker-peasant-intellectual alliance under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam

- Since the implementation of the renovation, the Party has issued many Resolutions expressing the Party's concern for these basic classes and strata, but in reality, it has not been able to do as much as desired. The proportion of Party members who are workers and farmers is still low. To strengthen the Party's working-class nature, there needs to be practical solutions to select, train, foster and supplement Party and State agencies with more advanced and typical factors from workers, farmers and intellectuals.
- Research and develop feasible policies and forms to attract more talents in the overseas Vietnamese community, especially overseas Vietnamese intellectuals and businessmen, to work in the country, first of all by establishing high-quality enterprises, educational, research, consulting organizations, etc., so that in the future they can work in the Party and State apparatus. Only then can we create high national competitiveness in the context of developed countries increasingly valuing and attracting high-quality human resources around the world.

3.3. More creatively apply Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on revolutionary ethics and political culture in building a clean team of cadres and party members who are "both red and professional"

It is necessary to better understand the dialectical relationship between the individual and the community, contribution and enjoyment, "personal interests" and "individualism" in order to have the right policy towards the individual.

It is necessary to fight against individualism because it is the root cause of countless negative things as Ho Chi Minh taught, but it is necessary to respect, protect and appropriately respond to personal interests because it is in line with human nature and is the driving force for human and social development. The current widespread corruption situation shows that one of the reasons why cadres and civil servants at all levels and in all places are susceptible to corruption and want to be corrupt is that the salary and bonus regime for cadres and civil servants is not reasonable, generally low and egalitarian. That is not in line with the law of human and social development. Therefore, it is necessary to have a breakthrough in the arrangement and use of cadres and salary reform, so that cadres, party members and civil servants in the Party and State apparatus live mainly on their salaries, maintain their conscience and honor when working in the political and administrative apparatus, do not need, do not want, do not dare, and cannot be corrupt.

In the Eastern cultural environment, the Vietnamese cultural tradition is heavy on sentiment, the phenomenon of giving gifts, "envelopes" is very common, making it difficult to distinguish between the acts of thanking and giving bribes, receiving thanks and receiving bribes. Therefore, it is time to study and regulate more specifically for officials and civil servants what level and form of thanking, what level and form of accepting bribes (this has been done by many countries). Only then can we create favorable conditions for preventing and fighting corruption and building an advanced cultural environment, imbued with national identity in Vietnam.

Conclusion

The practical context poses new challenges to the country's development in terms of institutions, culture and people. Realizing that, the Communist Party of Vietnam, in the process of leading the country, has continuously researched, applied and creatively developed Ho Chi Minh's political thought on political goals, on the organizational system to achieve the goals as well as the path and methods to achieve the goals. However, the research and application have not really met expectations. In order to apply it more deeply and effectively in practice, the topic proposes a number of recommendations such as: More fully and creatively applying Ho Chi Minh's political thought on political institutions suitable to the characteristics of Vietnam, specifically the institution of a socialist rule-of-law state of the people, by the people, for the people, associated with the ruling Communist Party; More effectively and substantially applying Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national unity on the basis of the alliance between workers, farmers and intellectuals under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Apply more effectively and practically Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national unity on the basis of the alliance between workers, farmers and intellectuals under

the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam. In addition, to transform those thoughts into practice, it requires consensus, political determination, courage and imbue each individual Party member and cadre, first of all the leader. The ultimate goal is to build a strong Vietnam as affirmed in the Document of the 13th National Party Congress.

References

1. Ho Chi Minh: Complete Works, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, 2011:15:612, 612.
2. Ho Chi Minh: Complete Works, 10, 453.
3. Ho Chi Minh: Complete Works, 5, 333, 338, 75.
4. Ho Chi Minh: Complete Works, 14, 40.
5. Communist Party of Vietnam: Documents of the 13th National Congress of Delegates, National Political Publishing House Truth, Hanoi, 2021:2:223.
6. Ho Chi Minh: Complete Works, 4, 65.