HO CHI MINH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLITICS

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APPLYING HO CHI MINH’S IDEOLOGY ON NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM IN THE CURRENT VIETNAM

SUMMARY OF THE DOCTORAL THESIS
MAJOR HO CHI MINH STUDIES
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INTRODUCTION

1. The necessity of the thesis

Absorbing the Marxist-Leninist perspective on the relationship between nation and class, national independence and socialism, Inspired and encouraged by the Russian October Revolution and derived from the specific conditions of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh had a creative and unique perspective on smoothly combining the two tasks of the Vietnamese revolution: independence with freedom, prosperity and happiness of the people. Thanks to that, we gathered forces and created great strength to liberate the nation, making an important contribution to effectively solving the two goals of national independence and socialism in a semi-feudal, colonial country. He affirmed: “Independence for the Fatherland, freedom, prosperity, and happiness for the people are his ultimate desires”. For that desire to come true, according to him, Vietnam must carry out a national liberation revolution and land revolution to move towards building a new, better socialist society.

During the process of leading and directing the revolution, President Ho Chi Minh pointed out that national independence and socialism are the aspirations of the entire Vietnamese people, the goal and ideal of the Party and the People - this is by the law, by the people's wishes and the Party's will. However, national independence and socialism cannot be achieved automatically and must be fought for, build and protected with the great combined strength of the entire nation, led by our Party. The highest goal is for the country of Vietnam to be completely independent and for its people to be well-fed, warmly clothed, happy and free. To achieve that goal, according to him, “Vietnam must turn an ignorant, miserable country into a country of high culture and a joyful and happy life”. Thus, in Ho Chi Minh's ideology, national independence and socialism are two great goals, extremely noble of the revolution, intertwined and intertwined, organically and intimately attached.

Practice proves, that Ho Chi Minh and our Party have properly combined the two goals of national independence and socialism, greatly contributing to bringing the Vietnamese revolution from victory to victory. This clearly shows that Ho Chi Minh's ideology of national independence and socialism has both great stature and value for the country. It is a direct basis for our Party to propose policies and solutions to carry out construction tasks and develop a prosperous and happy Vietnam for more than nine decades.

Currently, entering the early years of the third decade of the 21st century, the world and the region are undergoing intense changes, quickly and full of contradictions, giving rise to many human thoughts about our future as well as the direction of human history and the development path of each country - nation. Those changes have made national independence and socialism, which were already complicated, even more complicated. Many new problems have emerged that require thorough application and resolution. If Vietnam does not have appropriate methods, it will be difficult to properly combine and solve the practical problems being raised.
Vietnam is in the process of promoting industrialization, Modernization is associated with the development of a knowledge-based economy following a socialist orientation. Overall, after nearly 40 years of innovation, “The theory of innovation, socialism and the path to socialism in our country is increasingly being perfected and gradually realized”, Our country has achieved great achievements of historical significance, strong development, more comprehensively on the path to building socialism and protecting the socialist Fatherland. However, besides the achievements, the implementation of national independence and socialism also reveals certain limitations: “In some aspects, a part of the people has not enjoyed the fruits of the reform process fairly and fully, economic development has not been sustainable,... The confidence of cadres, party members and people in the Party, State and regime present has decreased”. This requires the cause of innovation for rich people and a strong country to be supported by the Party, our State and people are deeply aware and focused on solutions to bring the country to rapid development and sustainably to meet the urgent practical requirements that are being posed to build a strong country, Prosperity and happiness just like President Ho Chi Minh's wish.

From the above issues, it can be seen that the research is systematic and deepens Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism, both contributing to enriching thought and highlighting the great stature of President Ho Chi Minh. Furthermore, researching Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism to apply to the current reality of the reform process in Vietnam and the development path of countries and peoples in the world in the current context is a topical issue of urgent value and significance requires to be thoroughly understood and resolved based on Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh ideology. For the above main reasons, the PhD candidate chooses the topic: “Applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism in the current Vietnam” to do a doctoral thesis, majoring in Ho Chi Minh studies.

2. Research purpose and research task of the thesis

2.1. Research purposes

Systematization, the commentary deepens the main contents of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism and the application of this ideology in Vietnam today

2.2. Research task

Overview of related research situation and identification of thesis issues that need to continue to focus on solving; Clarifying some concepts related to the thesis topic; Systematize and analyze the basic contents of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism; Objectively evaluate the current situation of applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism in the reform process, clearly pointing out the current problems; Analyze influencing factors,
propose basic directions and solutions to implement national independence and socialism in Vietnam today from the perspective of Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

3. Research subject and research scope of the thesis

3.1. Research subject
Applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism in the current Vietnam

3.2. Research scope
Regarding content: Focus on researching the main contents of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism and the Communist Party of Vietnam's application of this ideology in the revolutionary process, especially in the renovation process.

About time: The entire process of formation and development of Ho Chi Minh's ideology and nearly 94 years of the Communist Party of Vietnam leading the Vietnamese revolution, focusing on nearly 40 years of implementing the country's renovation

About space: The places where Ho Chi Minh participated in revolutionary activities were mainly concentrated in Vietnam

4. Theoretical basis, practical basis and research methodology

4.1. Theoretical basis
The thesis is researched based on the theoretical basis of materialist dialectics and historical materialism of Marxism-Leninism, especially the relationship between ethnic issues and class issues, the Communist Party of Vietnam's views on ethnicity and class, national independence and socialism and the resolution of this relationship through revolutionary periods.

4.2. Research methodology
Based on the methodology of Marxism-Leninism, the thesis uses a combination of interdisciplinary methods and specialized Ho Chi Minh studies to carry out the topic. In particular, the main focus is on logical methods combined with history, generalization, and systematization; Compare, analyze, synthesize, and summarize practices and expert methods. However, depending on each specific research task, the thesis prioritizes different levels when using the above methods.

5. New scientific contributions of the thesis
The thesis presents and analyzes the concept of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism; the concept of applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism; systematically summarizes and presents the content of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism for the Vietnamese revolution; clearly shows the creativity of Ho Chi Minh and the Communist Party of Vietnam in planning policies, guidelines and policies on resolving this relationship through revolutionary periods.
The thesis objectively evaluates the current situation of applying national independence and socialism in the process of national innovation in the light of Ho Chi Minh’s ideology; and points out the current problems when applying this thought of his.

The thesis analyzes influencing factors and proposes basic directions and solutions to realize national independence and socialism in Vietnam today in light of Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

6. Theoretical and practical significance of the thesis

6.1. Theoretical meaning

The thesis contributes to generalizing, and systematising theory and explains perspectives on national independence and socialism from the perspective of Ho Chi Minh studies major.

The thesis contributes to clarifying the theoretical basis for our Party and State to plan policies, policy of applying national independence and socialism in the new situation in light of Ho Chi Minh's ideology. Through that, the thesis contributes to adding to the knowledge base of Ho Chi Minh studies, at the same time, it affirms Ho Chi Minh's great contributions and great stature to the nation and humanity.

6.2. Practical significance

The results of the thesis provide scientific arguments for steadfastly pursuing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam, contribute to fighting and criticizing wrong views, perceptions and arguments that deny, distort, sabotage by hostile forces against President Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese revolution, contributing to protecting the Party's ideological foundation in the new situation.

The results of the thesis can be used as a reference for scientific research, creatively applying and developing Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism in new conditions. Thereby realizing his legacy in life to build and develop a strong, prosperous and happy country.

The thesis can be used as a research document, teaching Ho Chi Minh majors at academies and schools nationwide.

7. Structure of the thesis

The thesis is structured: Introduction, 4 chapters (8 sections), conclusion, list of author's published works related to the thesis topic and list of references.
Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH WORKS

1.1. RESEARCH WORKS RELATED TO THE THESIS

1.1.1. Research Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism

In recent times, especially in recent years, there have been many research projects on Ho Chi Minh, covering almost all fields, one of the issues that the works mentioned whether directly or indirectly confirm, awareness and creative application of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism is the basis for our Party to establish the correct revolutionary path, bringing the Vietnamese revolution from one victory to another. Among those works, with different approaches, there are many works that directly or indirectly mention Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism, typically including authors such as Pham Van Dong, Vo Nguyen Giap, Nguyen Duc Binh, Le Huu Nghia, Tran Huu Tien, Tran Thanh, Hoang Chi Bao, Pham Ngoc Anh,… In general, these works were researched meticulously and seriously by the authors, demonstrating the revolutionary and scientific character of national independence and socialism based on Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's ideology, at the same time, they criticize the wrong views of hostile forces towards the progress of human history. The above works have made an important contribution to clarifying the theory and practice of Ho Chi Minh's ideology, about the person Ho Chi Minh, the position and content of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the dialectical relationship between national independence and socialism in the Vietnamese revolution: from national liberation revolution to socialist revolution. These are truly very useful reference documents for graduate students to carry out the goals and tasks set out in the thesis.

1.1.2. Research and apply Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism

Applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism is an issue that has received a lot of research attention from Party leaders, the State and a large number of scientists, typically authors: Nguyen Duc Binh, Le Huu Nghia, Tran Xuan Truong, Nguyen Phu Trong, Nguyen Van The, Bui Dinh Phong, Mach Quang Thang, Lai Quoc Khanh, Tran Office, Song Thanh, Tran Thanh... The above works, with scientific arguments, have shown the great value of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism in Vietnam, we believe that the possibility and future development of humanity is still socialism and national independence associated with socialism based on Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's ideology is still the strategy of the Vietnamese revolution, consistent with the trend of the new era; Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism needs to continue to be researched and applied in the cause of innovation in our country to build a prosperous and happy country. However, up to now, there has been no specialized work that directly discusses “Applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism in the current Vietnam” comprehensively and systematically.

1.2. THE RESEARCH RESULTS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED AND THE ISSUES RAISED BY THE THESIS CONTINUE TO BE RESEARCHED

1.2.1. Research results have been achieved

Overview of analyzed works, clarifying many theoretical and practical aspects of the concept; of content and value; about the inseparable dialectical relationship between national independence and socialism in Ho Chi Minh's thought; Emphasizing that
properly and creatively resolving this relationship is a theoretical breakthrough for Ho Chi Minh; At the same time, it affirms the need to apply this ideology in Vietnam today. The projects are unified and indicate that applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism was a regular and inevitable task of the Vietnamese revolution. If these two goals are not properly and skillfully combined flexibly and creatively, the revolution will face difficulties and challenges. Therefore, in the comprehensive renovation of the country, promoting industrialization and modernization, the entire Party, the entire people and the entire army need to be properly aware, and creatively develop their thoughts on national independence and socialism to build and sustainably develop Vietnam in new conditions.

1.2.2. The issues raised in the thesis continue to be clarified and research focused

Firstly, build two concepts “Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism” and the concept of “applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism” in a scientific way, at the same time, analyze and clarify the conceptual content as a basis for performing the next tasks of the thesis.

Secondly, explain more clearly the basic content of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism; thereby focusing on analyzing and demonstrating the thorough resolution of this relationship whose role played a very important role in the victory of the Vietnamese revolution, is the basis for our Party to plan a revolutionary path; At the same time, it raises issues that need to continue to be supplemented and perfected regarding this goal and relationship.

Thirdly, properly analyze and evaluate the current situation of applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism in the renovation process, clearly state the advantages and limitations and the causes of those advantages and limitations, thereby correctly recognizing the problems raised when applying this ideology today.

Fourthly, analyze the factors affecting national independence and socialism in the coming time and propose directions and solutions to implement national independence and socialism in the new situation in light of Ho Chi Minh's ideology, as a basis for our Party and State to plan directions and tasks to build our country to achieve its goals “Rich people, strong country, democracy, fairness, civilization”.

**Conclusion of chapter 1**

National independence and socialism in Ho Chi Minh's ideology have been studied by scholars abroad from many different angles, quite rich and comprehensive. In the chapter overviewing the research situation, PhD candidate focuses on basic works, overviewing the research situation in two aspects: Research Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism and research and apply his ideology on national independence and socialism. Research projects show that national independence and socialism in Vietnam are very different from the countries that Marxism-Leninism mentioned. In the process of revolutionary leadership, based on mastering the materialist dialectic of Marxism-Leninism, President Ho Chi Minh creatively applied and developed national independence and socialism, step by step bringing the Vietnamese revolution from victory to victory, opening a new era for the Vietnamese people, in harmony with the flow of the times in the process of upward development of human
Chapter 2

HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY ON NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM IN VIETNAM - SOME THEORETICAL ISSUES

2.1. SOME CONCEPTS RELATED TO THE TOPIC

2.1.1. Concept of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism

Ho Chi Minh’s ideology on national independence and socialism is a system of basic views about the role and essence of national independence and socialism in Vietnam, about the relationship between national independence and socialism; is the result of the creative application and development of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of our country, At the same time, it is the crystallization of national cultural quintessence and the wisdom of the times aimed at gaining independence for the nation and bringing freedom, prosperity, and happiness to the people; His ideology on national independence and socialism have extremely great and precious value for our Party and nation, forever light the way and guide the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese Fatherland to victory.

2.1.2. Concept of applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism

Applying Ho Chi Minh’s ideology on national independence and socialism today is the totality of activities of the subjects, directly the Party, the State, the Fatherland Front and the political system, making Ho Chi Minh’s ideology on national independence and socialism penetrate deeply into all stages, steps of the process of innovation, integration and development of our country in all fields (politics, economics, socio-culture, defence, security, foreign affairs) for the goal of "rich people, strong country, democracy, fairness, civilization", contributing to the successful implementation of the task of building and protecting the socialist Vietnamese Fatherland in the new situation.

2.2. CONTENT OF HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY ON NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM

2.2.1. Ho Chi Minh's views on national independence

2.2.1.1. Independence and freedom are God-given rights, inviolable sacred rights of peoples

On the journey to find a way to save the country, Ho Chi Minh adopted valuable elements from the 1776 American Declaration of Independence, Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen 1791 of the French Revolution, He generalized the truth about the basic rights of people: “All peoples in the world are born equal; Every nation has the same right to life, freedom and happiness”. He emphasized that national independence is the “heaven-given right”, the “most sacred right”, and the inviolable right of all nations, not only the bourgeois nations but any nation in the world, in which the Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese people all have those legitimate rights; no
one can take it away; and if deprived, the entire Vietnamese people will be resilient, united, persistent in fighting to regain and determined to protect.

2.2.1.2. National independence must be complete independence

According to Ho Chi Minh, national independence must be real independence, complete independence includes full national sovereignty in all aspects: politics, economics, culture, military, diplomacy, security, and territorial integrity,... True, complete independence must be thoroughly implemented according to the principle “Vietnam is one, the Vietnamese people are one, in all aspects of geography, history, economics, culture, and society. Just as he pointed out: “Independence means we control all our affairs, there is no outside interference”. National independence was won and achieved by ourselves, “using our strength to liberate ourselves”, breaking away from all colonial relations with France, and eliminating all dependence on France and other countries.

2.2.1.3. National independence leads to a free, prosperous and happy life for the people

This is the core content that makes the difference between Ho Chi Minh's ideology and traditional concepts of national independence that follow the feudal or bourgeois path; is a red thread running through Ho Chi Minh's entire ideological system. National independence must lead to a prosperous life, the people's happiness reflects the objective law of the cause of national liberation in the era of proletarian revolution, Demonstrates a close relationship between immediate goals and long-term goals; reflects the organic unity between nation and class, national independence and socialism in Ho Chi Minh's ideology; At the same time, it reflects the close relationship between the goal of national liberation and the goal of class liberation. Liberate society and liberate people. That is the consistency and continuity in Ho Chi Minh's ideology - national independence is always associated with socialism. National independence is associated with prosperity, freedom, and happiness for the people.

2.2.1.4. National independence is associated with peace, cooperation and friendship between nations

Ho Chi Minh always expressed his desire for national independence in peace, progress and friendship between peoples. People who care deeply about the relationship between independence for their people and respect and fight for the independence of other peoples; between national independence and peace, progress and friendship. For him, patriotism is always unified with pure internationalism in the spirit: “The world will have final peace only when all peoples agree among themselves to destroy the imperialist monster everywhere they find it”. The reality of the Vietnamese revolution proves that, in the two resistance wars against the French and the Americans, President Ho Chi Minh always educated our people to clearly distinguish the differences between colonialists, and imperialism with working people who love justice and peace in imperialist countries. He still loves and promotes French culture, praising the American people's tradition of fighting for independence and freedom. He always took care to protect the friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between socialist countries and fraternal communist parties. When there was division in the movement, He worked tirelessly to restore international solidarity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.
2.2.2. Ho Chi Minh's views on socialism

2.2.2.1. It is an inevitable result of the Vietnamese revolution

With research and practical testing, he made a theoretical comparison and the historical experience of many contemporary societies that have chosen Vietnam's revolutionary path of development convincing, easily entered people's hearts, leading to a correct perception: If the Vietnamese revolution wants to win completely, there is no other path other than the path of proletarian revolution. That path reflects the continuous development through many stages of Vietnam's revolutionary process. Each stage solves a specific task and achieves specific goals, but all represent different levels and steps of the process of national liberation, class liberation, social liberation, and national liberation, human. He placed the national liberation revolution in Vietnam within the category of proletarian revolution, Combining national independence with socialism makes Ho Chi Minh's views comprehensive and radical.

2.2.2.2. On the essential characteristics of socialism

According to him, socialism has a strong influence on all workers who are burning with the desire for liberation moving towards a prosperous, free and happy life for the people with eight main characteristics: Firstly, it is a political regime owned by the people through a rule of law state of the people, for the people; Secondly, there is a highly developed economy, associated with the development of science and technology. Thirdly, it is a highly developed society in terms of culture and ethics. Fourthly, in a fair and reasonable society, people develop comprehensively. Fifthly, it is the collective work of the working people led by our Party. Sixthly, is to bring a life of freedom, prosperity, and happiness to the people. Seventhly is the solidarity and mutual help of the community of ethnic groups in Vietnam. Eighthly, a society of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation with other countries.

2.2.2.3. Viewpoints on the goals and motivations of socialism

* Regarding the goal of socialism: Ho Chi Minh clearly stated that the general goal is to build a peaceful Vietnam, with independence, unity, democracy and prosperity, making a worthy contribution to the common cause of the world revolution and the common goal of the era. Regarding specific goals, he determined: Regarding politics: building a political regime owned by the working people, building a socialist rule of law State of the people, for the people. Regarding the economy: the economy must be comprehensively developed in all sectors, in which industry and agriculture “are two legs of the economy”. About culture: eliminate enslaving, backward, reactionary culture, build a new culture, socialist in content, nationalistic in form with the motto: nation, science, mass. About people: building a new socialist people to meet the requirements of national development.

* About the driving force of socialism: The driving force of socialism in Ho Chi Minh's ideology includes a system of driving forces: Material, spiritual, endogenous and exogenous. Among them, Ho Chi Minh identified human motivation as the most important. Therefore, he emphasized promoting the people's right to mastery and sense of mastery, including mastery through the State, ownership, production and distribution processes. At the same time, he requested: to combine internal strength with external strength to create the driving force of socialism; Against the obstacles of socialism is individualism (This is a unique feature of his thoughts on the driving force of socialism).
2.2.2.4. About the transition path to socialism in Vietnam

* Characteristics of the transition period to socialism in Vietnam

It can be said that the characteristics of the transition period to socialism in Vietnam have different features. Uniquely, it is unlike any other country in the world, demonstrating: *Firstly*, the transition to socialism in Vietnam did not start with a revolution to seize power but through a new democratic regime; both resistance and national construction, preparing the premise for socialism. *Secondly*, the transition to socialism was in the context of the country being temporarily divided into two regions, the North moving to socialism but the South continuing the people's national democratic revolution. *Thirdly*, the transition to socialism in Vietnam has many enemies. *Fourthly*, the “biggest” feature of the transition period to socialism in Vietnam was going from small production up, to conditions where material foundations for socialism were still lacking, poor, lack of management experience, and limited human and material resources.

* Tasks of the transition period

According to Ho Chi Minh, there are two main tasks: *Firstly*, build the material and technical foundation, and build the political, economic, cultural and social premises for socialism. *Secondly*, renovate the old society, and build a new society, combining renovation and construction, with construction as the key, basic, long-term focus. In it, he clearly defined specific tasks for each field during the transition period. *Political*: maintain and promote the Party's leadership role. *Economica*: building appropriate production forces, modern industry and agriculture to develop production and improve labour productivity to continuously improve the material and spiritual life of the people. *Regarding culture*: promoting the building and development of an advanced culture imbued with national identity. In particular, he emphasized building a new socialist human being with enough virtue - talent, virtue being the root.

* About the motto, steps and measures to build socialism in Vietnam

The motto: Master the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism on building socialism; reference, and learn from the experiences of brother countries, but do not copy mechanically or dogmatically; must originate from actual conditions and national characteristics in planning guidelines, policies and guidelines in the process of reforming and building socialism. *Step away*: determining that building socialism in Vietnam is a very new job, it will have to go through many steps, “short steps, long steps, depending on the circumstances” “but “take a steady and steady step, just move forward gradually”, don't let subjective wishes replace objective reality. *Solution*: respect objectivity, based on the specific conditions of the country to explore and choose appropriate methods; promote the spirit of independence, and self-reliance, against dogma and machinery; Learn from the experiences of other countries, but cannot stereotypically apply those experiences. Vietnam “can follow another path to move towards socialism”.

* About solutions to successfully implement the cause of building socialism

*Firstly*, maintain and strengthen the Party's leadership and ruling role. *Secondly*, enhances the management role of the state. *Thirdly*, promotes the strength of the great national unity bloc, combining national strength with the strength of the times. *Fourthly*, build a team of officials with enough virtue and talent to respond well to the cause of building socialism.
2.2.3. Dialectical relationship between national independence and socialism in Ho Chi Minh's ideology

2.2.3.1. National independence is the first goal, a condition and premise for progressing to socialism

Ho Chi Minh always believed that national independence was the first goal that must be achieved before losing national independence. If you lose the right to self-determination, you will not have the opportunity to think about the goal of socialism. That is why, after each victorious step of the national liberation revolution, he always paid attention to economic, cultural, and social development. Building forces go hand in hand with consolidating the revolutionary government. The path of both resistance and national construction plays a huge role in the cause of national liberation and creates a new regime in the people's national democratic revolution. That line is the basis for simultaneously carrying out two strategic revolutionary tasks, the national liberation revolution in the South for several years, the socialist revolution in the North in the period 1954-1975, as well as carrying out two strategic tasks of building socialism and protecting the Fatherland nationwide. Therefore, when emphasizing the goal of national independence, Ho Chi Minh never considered it the ultimate goal of the Vietnamese revolution. In his thoughts, gaining independence led to a communist society; National independence was the top goal, decided to let the people's national democratic revolution move to the next stage - the socialist revolution. Without national independence, there can be no socialism; Without building socialism, it is impossible to firmly protect national independence and bring freedom and happiness to the people. According to him, national liberation is closely linked to social liberation, liberating the working people, liberating people, and liberating production.

2.2.3.2. Socialism is the inevitable development step of national independence, is a measure of the value of national independence, creating new qualitative developments, and realizing class liberation and human liberation

According to Ho Chi Minh, national independence is always associated with the prosperity and happiness of the people, those who directly brought about the victory of the national democratic revolution. To firmly ensure national independence and not fall into dependence, poverty, or backwardness, the next path can only be to move towards socialism. Due to its intrinsic characteristics, socialism will consolidate the achievements gained in the national democratic revolution, and create conditions to ensure national independence and development. He pointed out that only “socialism can bring people freedom, equality, fraternity, solidarity, prosperity on earth, creating joy, peace, and happiness for everyone. It is a social regime superior to capitalism in terms of human liberation, and the relationship between people and people. Such a socialist regime is a condition to consolidate and firmly protect national independence. At the same time, it creates a new qualitative development step in the entire revolutionary process. National independence and socialism are intertwined, blended, and closely intertwined, “though two are one, though one is two”. Properly resolving this relationship is a strategic principle, and is the methodological basis for solving the goals and tasks of the Vietnamese revolution through the ages. The Communist Party of Vietnam has affirmed that national independence is a prerequisite for implementing socialism and that socialism is a guaranteed basis and a solid measure of value for national independence.
Conclusion of chapter 2

Based on the worldview and methodology of Marxism-Leninism, he absorbed and adapted the Vietnamese people's aspirations for independence; experiencing many hardships and challenges, learning from world experiences, actively working in practice, drawing experience, especially the encouragement of the Russian October Revolution (1917). Ho Chi Minh correctly determined the path of proletarian revolution for the Vietnamese revolution. He devoted all his life's efforts and intelligence to realize to the end the ideals and goals of national independence and socialism.

During the national democratic revolution, despite many hardships and challenges, Ho Chi Minh always persevered and put first the goal of national liberation and national independence, considering it an important goal to solve the class problem and ethnic issues in Vietnam. This correct goal is a solid foundation that gathers the strength of the great national unity bloc, creating a new, unprecedentedly powerful impulse, ensuring victory for the people's national democratic revolution. During the socialist revolution, national independence was considered a strategic task associated with socialism. On the other hand, by liberating the potential of the nation, society and people, socialism brings new content and creates solid guarantees for national independence. National independence and socialism are the laws of development of the Vietnamese revolution, applied by our people and Party And resolving this relationship well has contributed to bringing our country's revolution from victory to victory. This is a huge lesson learned from the Vietnamese revolution, with profound theoretical and practical value both in the people's national democratic revolution and the socialist revolution in Vietnam. Therefore, national independence and socialism are always in Ho Chi Minh's ideology is the direct basis for our Party to determine the path to build and develop a strong, prosperous and happy country today.

Chapter 3
APPLYING HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY ON NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM IN THE REFORM PROCESS IN VIETNAM - CURRENT SITUATION AND RAISED ISSUES

3.1. THE CURRENT SITUATION OF APPLYING NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM IN THE REFORM PROCESS IN VIETNAM

3.1.1. Achievements and causes

3.1.1.1. Achievements

* The Communist Party of Vietnam's awareness of national independence and socialism in the reform process

Entering a new revolutionary period, under the light of Ho Chi Minh's ideology, based on our country's revolutionary practice, the Party commented: “In today's era, national independence and socialism cannot be separated, And in our country, the working class plays a leading role in the revolution”. During the country's renovation process over the past 40 years, especially recently, the world situation has changed very complicated. Consistently, our Party has always emphasized the consistent lesson of our country's revolution: “holding firmly to the flag of national independence and socialism”. Nowadays, continuing to firmly grasp the flag of national independence and
socialism with new content, the Party will continue to create a strong force to ensure the Party fulfils its historic tasks in the new revolutionary period is to successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese Fatherland.

* The Party leads and directs the implementation of the goals of national independence and socialism in the renovation process

Implementing national independence and socialism in the reform process, the Party's leadership represents an organic unity between innovation theory and theory on socialism and building socialism in Vietnam. Be steadfast and loyal to the chosen ideals and goals, maintain the Party's leadership and ruling role and position, bring the cause of building socialism to victory, outline strategic solutions, Awakening potential and developing the country, including innovation points that must be thoroughly grasped: Firstly, develop a socialist-oriented market economy. Secondly, the task of building the country is given top priority, but our people are always vigilant, Strengthening and promoting the construction and consolidation of national defence, ensuring political security and stability for the country, maintaining the government and achieving revolutionary achievements. Thirdly, the correct leadership of the Party is the most important condition for combining the two goals of national independence and socialism. Fourthly, promoting the people's collective strength is the source and main driving force of victory and development.

* Results of implementing the goals of national independence and socialism in specific fields (economics, politics, culture, defence - security and foreign affairs)

In the economic field, Vietnam is one of the countries that has succeeded in transforming the mechanism, from a centralized, bureaucratic, subsidized economy to a multi-sector commodity economy, operating according to the market mechanism with State management following a socialist orientation. Compared to the pre-renovation period, the economy maintained a good growth rate, the potential and scale of the economy increased, and people's lives were constantly improved. If in 1990 our country's GDP per capita was 95 USD/year, then after more than 35 years of reform, the country enters the middle-income group (Vietnam has left the group of low-income countries), and in 2021 it is 3,373.08 USD/person/year. The country has had internal economic accumulation, and the economic structure has shifted in a positive direction. Economic development results have created favourable conditions and foundations that contribute to consolidating and strengthening the relationship between the Parties, the State and the people, and the connection between the working class and the entire nation.

In the political field, our Party is increasingly aware of the importance of democracy and promotes socialist democracy according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology: “The people are the masters”, “The people are the masters”, “The people are the root”, “Our country is a democratic country”, “Democracy is the universal key”, “power and force reside in the people”, … and more importantly, we must ensure that the people enjoy the right to master society in reality. Party determined People's mastery is the essence of the socialist regime, both the goal and the driving force of development and continuous innovation. The lesson of "taking the people as the root" is the most concise and profound expression of the Party's democracy. In practice, in the fields of economics, politics, and democratic society, there have been new advances, the great national unity bloc is increasingly consolidated and promoted, and the vast majority of people increasingly trust the Party's leadership and the socialist regime.
In the field of culture and the process of innovation, under the leadership of the Party, our people have inherited, promoting the nation's fine cultural traditions, and creating new cultural values deeply imbued with the value of patriotism and socialist ideals. Deeply imbue the sustainable values of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's thought - the leading factor ensuring that social and spiritual life develops in the right direction. Many new features in cultural values and ethical standards are gradually formed. Dynamics and active citizenship are promoted, and personal strengths and abilities are encouraged. Effectively implement the movements: Good people, good deeds, Remembering the source when drinking water, Repaying gratitude, Eradicating hunger and reducing poverty, building cultural families,... and all of those movements are focused on patriotic emulation. All for a “mighty, prosperous, and happy” Vietnam.

In the fields of defence, security and foreign affairs. Maintain and strengthen absolute leadership, directly in all aspects of the Party, the State's centralized management of national defence, security and the armed forces. Thinking about national defence, security, and protection of the Fatherland has had new developments, and defence and security potential has been consolidated and strengthened, increasingly meeting the country's requirements. Build a revolutionary, regular, elite, gradually modern Army and Police, and several troops and soldiers have advanced straight to modernity, meeting better and better the requirements and tasks of protecting the Fatherland in the new situation. Proactively detect and have countermeasures to prevent the risks of war and conflict early on, remotely and well control factors that can cause mutations, defeating all plots and “peaceful evolution” activities of hostile and reactionary forces. The combination of strengthening national defence and security with socioeconomic development is increasingly tightened in strategies, planning, development plans for industries, fields and economic regions. Accordingly, it contributes to maintaining national independence and increasing potential in the cause of building socialism in our country.

Regarding foreign affairs, with a foreign policy of independence, self-reliance, multilateralization and diversification in international relations, After nearly 40 years of innovation, our country's foreign relations have been based on the country's supreme interests, Respect for each other's political regimes is constantly expanding, becoming more substantive and more stable; create and maintain a peaceful environment, take advantage of favourable factors of the cooperative trend of the international environment for development; consolidate and maintain independence, autonomy, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. To date, Vietnam has diplomatic relations with 191 countries, including all major countries, has economic relations with more than 221 foreign markets and is a member of many international organizations and forums... Enhance position and promote Vietnam's image in the international arena, contribute positively, high responsibility in the political life of the region and the world, clearly demonstrating its positive role in the ASEAN region.

3.1.1.2. The reason
* Objective reasons:

The world is changing rapidly rapidly with the strong impact of the scientific and technological revolution, globalization and integration,...; Innovation for the goal of rich people, strong country, democracy, fairness and civilization is the inevitable meeting of
the Party's will and the people's hearts; People's intellectual level is improved, people's initiatives and creativity from the grassroots level, multi-dimensional information is expanded, the implementation of democracy and Democratic regulations at the grassroots also contribute to mobilizing the intellectual resources of the entire people along with the entire Party, the State and political system has successfully carried out the task of building and protecting the socialist Vietnamese Fatherland

* Subjective reasons: The Party initiated and led the reform process with the right guidelines, and creativity, demonstrating the intelligence and bravery of a truly revolutionary Party according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology; the reality of the reform process, with three main pillars: a socialist-oriented market economy, socialist democracy and the socialist rule of law state have liberated the productive power and all potential of society, has mobilized and promoted talent, the people's material resources in realizing the goal of strong people, a prosperous, democratic and civilized country.

3.1.2. Limited and causes

3.1.2.1. Limitations and shortcomings

* In the economic field: There is not a clear enough awareness of the nature and characteristics of the socialist-oriented market economy; about the position, role and relationship between subjects of the market economy; on the relationship between independence, autonomy and international economic integration; on the Party's leadership methods in the economic field; about positions, roles and relationships between factors: State, market and business;... Therefore, a complete and systematic theoretical framework for socialist-oriented market economic institutions has not yet been formed. Macroeconomic stability is not yet solid; Laws, policies, and economic development mechanisms are still overlapping and contradictory; The distribution mechanism is still unreasonable and spread out; still shows the mechanism of “asking-giving”, and “group benefits”. The organization and operations of the state apparatus are slowly being innovated. Participation in the supervision of people from all walks of life, socio-political organizations, and Elected agencies regarding the economy and state management activities still has many shortcomings...

* In the political and ideological fields: Conclusion of the Fourth Conference of the Party Central Committee, term XIII, our Party pointed out: “Entering a new phase of development, our country continues to face many difficulties and challenges, the four dangers that the Party has pointed out are still present, present even more acutely,... the manifestation of “self-transformation” is still complicated. Besides, there are signs of deterioration in political ideology, ethics, and lifestyle in society. Not only does it not decline, but it also has a serious development trend, damaging political stability and social health. These symptoms are very dangerous, there are hidden risks of destroying the nation's value standards built over the past decades under the Party's leadership.

* In the cultural field: During the country's renovation process (1986 - present), the cultural field still has certain shortcomings and limitations, is not sustainable, and the role of culture in the process of building people and other areas of social life has not been demonstrated. The deterioration of moral culture such as the fading of ideals; pragmatic, selfish, emotionless lifestyles; and taking care of construction and protecting people has not become a regular concern of the social community; The cultural
environment is polluted. Some cultural ideological trends, foreign pragmatic lifestyles and depraved products, and toxic substances from abroad entering our country are not strictly controlled and managed; the cultural and spiritual life in many places is still poor and monotonous; Foreign cultural activities are not extensive. "Introducing and promoting Vietnamese culture abroad and absorbing the cultural quintessence of humanity still has many limitations"...

* In the fields of defence, security and foreign affairs: Thorough understanding, organization and implementation of the Party's Resolutions, the State's laws on national defence, security, and protection of the Fatherland are at times and places not very effective. There are still pressing social issues that are slowly being resolved, affecting the building of the all-people national defence. The security and order situation in some areas and regions still has potential destabilizing factors; Handling some complicated situations that arise in some areas is sometimes passive and confusing. Combining socio-economic development with ensuring national defence and security in several fields and areas is not synchronous and coherent. “Some infrastructure projects are not linked with the construction of defence works in the area...”.

Regarding foreign affairs, foreign affairs and international integration activities are present, but sometimes they do not keep up with the situation. “The adverse effects have not been fully anticipated; have not exploited well and effectively promoted the interwoven relationships of interests, stability with important partnerships”. The effectiveness of international integration is not effective, the international integration capacity of Vietnamese enterprises is still limited, and slow to improve and adapt; there is no effective solution to limit negative external impacts and increase the economy's resilience. The economy's autonomy and adaptability are not high...

3.1.2.2. The reason

Objective reasons are due to the impact of financial crises, economic recession, complex fluctuations in the political and security situation in the region and the world, especially the current military conflict between Russia and Ukraine; natural disasters, epidemics (especially the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic), climate change, and sabotage by hostile forces. Renovating the country is a new, unprecedented task. Our Party has just done it and learned from experience. Just summarizing practice to supplement and develop awareness, perspectives, and guidelines.

Subjective reasons, some issues of awareness and perspectives from the practice of innovation and national development are slowly being clarified and unified. Some of the Party's correct policies have not been deeply understood, the issue of institutionalization, Organizing and implementing policies is still slow and awkward, with limited results achieved. The legal system is not synchronized, policy mechanisms, strategies, planning, and development plans for sectors, the areas still have many shortcomings and are not strictly enforced; Discipline and responsibility regimes are relaxed. The organizational apparatus of the political system is cumbersome, the team of civil servants is large but not strong, A large part of the country has degraded political ideology, ethics, lifestyle, bureaucracy, corruption, wastefulness, negativity, etc. Adverse effects on the Party's capacity and fighting power, the effectiveness and efficiency of State management, and the stability and development of the country are slowly being prevented and repelled.
3.2. ISSUES RAISED BY THE APPLICATION OF HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY ON NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM IN THE REFORM PROCESS IN VIETNAM

3.2.1. Solve the problem of building and developing an independent economy, socialist-oriented autonomy with the weak state of the economy in the trend of globalization and international integration

Globalization and international integration are present everywhere, showing clear duality: “Brings both opportunities and challenges for every country, including Vietnam”. Meanwhile, the level of economic development is low, and the material-technical basis and structure of the economy are still backward. The agricultural economy still accounts for a large proportion, with the characteristics of a small, purely agricultural production, and low labour productivity... The labour structure has many shortcomings, most fields lack professional and technical workers, therefore, it cannot meet the requirements of the industrialization and modernization of the country. This requires our Party and State to constantly innovate to perfect the system, improve the quality of human resource training, and take shortcuts, both promoting the development of science and technology to meet sustainable national development; At the same time, how to maintain independence and economic autonomy to unify awareness and have a basis for assessment, the country's economic policy orientation is not simple.

3.2.2. Resolve the inadequacies between the correctness of policies, guidelines, Party and State policies and implementation

In the process of national innovation, the Party, as the ruling Party, leads the State and society. The Party has recognized and proposed a correct political policy that has brought many results, but in practice, the process of organizing and implementing that policy still has many shortcomings. Limitations that need to be thoroughly addressed include: reforming the existing political system has not yet met the requirements of socioeconomic development; The division of tasks and coordination among member organizations in the political system at all levels is still unreasonable; distance from the people, bureaucracy, corruption, waste, and negativity reduce people's trust; The organizational structure is still cumbersome, and the number of officials, civil servants, and people receiving allowances from the state budget is still large; Supervision and social criticism activities of the Fatherland Front at all levels still have obstacles and are not highly effective... From those inadequacies, it is required that our Party and State pay attention to summarizing both theory and practice to better clarify the nature, role, and functions of the political system in the conditions of socialist-oriented market economic development and international integration; in building a rule of law state, especially the issue of implementing democracy and the people's right to mastery in all fields. More clearly define the functions of each subject: the Party's leadership function for the State and society; management and social governance functions of the State. Overcome overlapping functions, tasks, and organizational structures in the political system. Promote theoretical and practical research to clarify the basis for building and perfecting the mechanism of “Party leadership - State management - People's ownership”, which clearly and correctly demonstrates the Party's political leadership role, the State's role in social management by law and the subjective role of the people.
3.2.3. Solve the problem of expanding international cooperation while maintaining national cultural identity

Expanding international cooperation today is an inevitable trend of the times, creating favourable opportunities for economic, cultural, social, science and technology, defence, security, and foreign affairs... However, the process of opening up international integration in the new situation also creates the risk of cultural transformation, ethics and socialist lifestyle according to “Western values”. From there, the national cultural identity will be lost, and the nation's independence, self-reliance, and autonomy will no longer exist. On the other hand, in the cultural field, achievements are still limited, unsustainable, and slow to be overcome. Therefore, maintaining national cultural identity, maintaining independence, self-reliance, self-reliance, the country's self-reliance towards socialism in the light of Ho Chi Minh's ideology is a very important and urgent strategic task in the process of cooperation and proactive integration with the outside world. That process requires our officials, party members and people to avoid two trends - xenophobia and xenophobia. To develop a socialist-oriented market economy in the trend of expanding exchanges, Successful international integration requires preserving cultural and national identity. That means protecting national independence and maintaining the socialist orientation in current national development. Socialist deviation is not only a danger to socialism but also is a risk to the interests of the nation - nation, a risk to our country's national independence.

3.2.4. Solve the problem between independence, autonomy and positivity, proactively integrate internationally with challenges in the fields of defence, security and foreign affairs

Although Vietnam's international integration is becoming deeper and deeper, the level and effectiveness of integration are not high. Therefore, it has not created the necessary weight to have a stronger, more positive impact related to defence, security and foreign affairs to benefit Vietnam. International trade competition and military conflict between Russia and Ukraine have attracted many countries to participate, including many countries that are leading partners of Vietnam, this can make Vietnam more deeply absorbed into the economic system and international production network dominated by large countries, leading to the risk that Vietnam may become more dependent, which could affect the country's defence, security and foreign relations. This issue poses a challenge for Vietnam in choosing the level and scope of commitment to participate in institutions and forms of cooperation on defence and security and foreign affairs leading to negative impacts, and not always being able to meet the interests of one's country. Therefore, it requires the Party, State and political system to be more aware, due to competition, the Struggle between powers and countries, especially big countries, with conflicts in interests and development values and international status has led to unpredictable changes, with multifaceted and multidimensional impacts on countries, especially small countries including Vietnam. At the same time, it requires officials, party members and people to be more aware of the goal of national independence associated with socialism in Vietnam, necessarily placed in that context and influenced by the flow of humanity. Resolve this relationship well, requires us, on the one hand, to always actively and proactively promote and improve the quality of international integration from the viewpoint, The Party's policy, on the other hand, needs to be highly vigilant not to let the enemy take advantage of integration to sabotage and
promote “self-evolution” and “self-transformation”. We must promote defence and security foreign affairs in-depth and substantially both bilaterally and multilateral, especially promoting the role of multilateral cooperation mechanisms on defence, Security focuses on fighting to maintain a peaceful and stable environment. Only then can we achieve high efficiency in integration while still ensuring the country's independence and autonomy.

**Conclusion of chapter 3**

Applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism during nearly 40 years of reform, the Communist Party of Vietnam has recognized the close relationship between this relationship and proposed the correct reform path, creative, suitable to the actual conditions of the country and the general trend of the world. Therefore, Vietnam has achieved great and historically significant achievements in all areas of social life, the country escaped from underdevelopment and national defence and security were consolidated and strengthened. Vietnam's role, potential, position and international reputation have been enhanced. These results of the country's renovation have increased the nation's combined strength, changed the face of the country, people enjoy a fuller life, the cause of building and protecting the Vietnamese Fatherland increasingly consolidated, add more motivation and create trust among the people in the Party and the socialist regime, greatly contributing to promoting the cause of industrialization and modernization of the country for a strong, prosperous and happy Vietnam. Besides the achievements that have been achieved, our country is also facing many new difficulties and challenges in the process of construction and development. Economic development is unsustainable, growth quality and competitiveness are still low; Some education and health issues are pressing but are slowly being resolved, culture and social ethics are deteriorating, and the gap between rich and poor is increasing; Crime and social evils develop extremely complicatedly; The issue of development integration with defence, security and foreign affairs has many new challenges. Society has been generating many negative problems that directly affect the interests of the nation, and the interests of all classes of people, requires to be recognized and resolved in a timely and correct manner based on Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's ideology to successfully carry out the reform process and lead our nation to move forward shoulder to shoulder with the powers of the five continents as desired by President Ho Chi Minh and the aspirations of the entire nation.

**Chapter 4**

**THE INFLUENTIAL FACTORS, DIRECTIONS AND SOLUTIONS TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM IN VIETNAM TODAY IN THE LIGHT OF HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY**

4.1. THE INFLUENTIAL FACTORS, DIRECTIONS AND SOLUTIONS TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM IN THE CURRENT VIETNAM

4.1.1. The impact of the world and regional situation

In the coming time, the world and regional situation will always move and change. Many complex and extremely unpredictable developments have had a
significant impact on the implementation of national independence and socialism in Vietnam such as: Firstly, a huge reversal when the bipolar order was broken more than 30 years ago due to the collapse of the socialist regime in the Soviet Union. Secondly, the fourth industrial revolution (4.0) is developing strongly. Thirdly, the process of globalization and international integration with the birth of international alliance organizations increases interdependence in relations between nations. Fourthly, the class struggle and national struggle continue and increase. Fifthly, peace, cooperation and development are still the general trend, but the world today is still an “unstable” world. Sixthly, global problems are increasingly emerging: Traditional security and non-traditional security are becoming more complex and diverse. Seventhly, the Asia-Pacific region, including ASEAN, faces a new context of continued changes, Big fluctuations, and complicated developments.

4.1.2. The impact of the domestic situation

Besides the undeniable achievements in all areas of social life, creating an important foundation for our country to continue to innovate and develop strongly in the coming years. On the path of national development, Vietnam faces many difficulties, and challenges for the cause of building the country for the goal of rich people, a strong country, democracy, fairness, and civilization. Specifically: Regarding politics, the consequences of the decline in political ideology and ethics, lifestyle, “self-evolution”, “and self-transformation”; Regarding the economy, the current economic situation is still weak, facing the risk of lagging in labour productivity, efficiency, and productivity. Macroeconomic development is unsustainable, and the competitiveness of the economy is still low; Regarding culture, the negative impact of the market economy further deforms culture, degrading in many aspects, leading to a decline in ideology, morality, and lifestyle. Selfish, individualistic lifestyles and violent behaviour increasingly dominate society, and culture is gradually easing its role in education and aesthetic orientation; Regarding defence, security and foreign affairs, The cause of protecting the legitimate sovereignty of the nation requires an increase in military strength, defence and improvement of foreign affairs to protect the Fatherland, Building potential, forces, posture, and especially the country's defence ability to cope with high-tech warfare face many difficulties. Imperialism and reactionary forces still nurture the plot of “peaceful evolution”, riots and overthrows, trying to find ways to eliminate the socialist regime in Vietnam. In relations with Vietnam, major countries often apply a policy of attraction, cooperation, and restraint; At the same time, there is mutual competition and compromise, seriously affecting the peaceful environment, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national interests.

4.2. BASIC DIRECTIONS AND SOLUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM IN THE CURRENT VIETNAM

4.2.1. Basic directions for implementing national independence and socialism in the current Vietnam

Our Party clearly defines the direction to continue to raise the flag of national independence and socialism in the process of innovation in analysis, Handle many different hot practical issues with the following six basic directions: Firstly, continue to be steadfast in the goal of national independence and socialism based on Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's ideology; Secondly, promoting industrialization and
modernization based on innovating growth models and restructuring the economy; Thirdly, implement a foreign policy of independence self-reliance and international integration associated with the need to maintain a peaceful environment, stabilize and ensure the supreme interests of the nation; Fourthly, substantively build socialist democracy, realize great national unity, and strengthen the expansion of the National United Front; Fifthly, build a socialist rule-of-law State of the people, by the people, for the people; Sixthly, build a clean and strong Party in terms of politics, ideology, organization, ethics and cadres, improving the Party's leadership capacity, fighting strength and ruling spirit.

4.2.2. Some basic solutions to implement national independence and socialism in the current Vietnam

4.2.2.1. Improving the Party's leadership and ruling capacity, building a pure and strong political system

Improving the Party's leadership and ruling capacity and building a clean political system is a decisive factor in the success of the reform process, and has a particularly important meaning. Based on Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's ideology must constantly take care of building a strong Party in politics, ideology, organization, ethics and cadres; promote the Party's bravery, qualities, and intelligence, and the pioneering and exemplary role of cadres and party members. The most important issue is to continue to innovate the Party's theoretical thinking, leadership methods, and ruling methods. In particular, it is necessary to improve the capacity to plan guidelines, policies and guidelines; innovate the thorough construction and implementation of the Party's Resolutions. Direct closely and effectively the organization and implementation of the Party's guidelines, viewpoints and policies. The focus is on the process of institutionalizing the Party's policies and viewpoints; assigning responsibilities to individuals and groups, especially the responsibilities of heads of party committees and authorities at all levels; Regularly inspect, promptly evaluate and encourage positive factors, correct shortcomings and strictly handle violations. Take care to foster the revolutionary and scientific nature, enhance the Party's fighting power, and ensure that the Party successfully leads the cause of innovation, build and protect the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in all circumstances; strong enough to repel weaknesses, and shortcomings and defeat the sabotage plots of hostile forces. At the same time, resolutely prevent and repel corruption, waste, negativity and bureaucracy. Create clear changes in Party building work, especially organizational and staff work, especially key and strategic-level officials. Strengthen the bond of flesh and blood with the people, enhance the trust of cadres, party members, and people in the Party.

4.2.2.2. Resolve well the relationship between the two tasks of building and protecting the socialist Vietnamese Fatherland

The understanding of the relationship between the two strategic tasks is becoming more complete and deeper building socialism and protecting the Fatherland during the innovation process is extremely important. Because building and protecting the Fatherland are closely linked and inseparable, they are the premise and condition of each other. Therefore, our Party firmly affirms that it must simultaneously carry out both strategic tasks in parallel. This relationship is expressed specifically in strategies, programs, socio-economic development plans and projects and strategies and plans for protecting the Fatherland.
Want to protect the country safely, and stably, and not deviate from the socialist direction must be built so that the elements of socialism in our country increasingly occupy a dominant position in social life, always clearly demonstrating its extremely superior and outstanding qualities. Building and protecting the Vietnamese Fatherland is the duty and responsibility of the entire Party, the entire army and the entire people, of every organization and every person, every industry, every level operating in all areas of social life. Closely combining and effectively implementing two strategic tasks, in the coming time, coordination of activities in all areas must be promoted: economics, politics, defence-security, culture - society and foreign affairs; must urgently complete the master plan and strategic zoning planning across the country and in each region, especially in key strategic areas for economic development and key defence and security... These are urgent issues, of particular importance, based on a deep awareness of the relationship between building and protecting the Fatherland, that every Vietnamese person, whether at home or abroad, always looks towards the Fatherland with love that transforms into affection and belief in victory, will and determination to act to contribute to the successful construction of socialism and firmly protect the socialist Fatherland of Vietnam.

4.2.2.3. Implement well the Party's viewpoints on construction and promote the strength of the great national unity bloc in the face of new demands

To mobilize the combined strength of the entire nation in the cause of innovation, We need to synchronously implement many solutions, including focusing on: continue to institutionalize the motto “People know, people discuss, people do, people check, people monitor, people enjoy” into policies, specific regulations and regulations for people to promote their actual mastery and fulfil their responsibilities and obligations to the State and society; build mechanisms and policies so that people can promote their right to mastery in all areas of social life, develop talent, and creativity, develop production and business to get rich legitimately, bringing benefits to oneself and the country; Focus on building a team of officials and civil servants who are “close to the people, understand the people, learn from the people, respect the people and are responsible to the people”, exemplary, dedicated to work; Strengthen order and discipline within the Party and in the public apparatus based on clarifying personal responsibility for acts that disregard and harm rights, legitimate interests of the people; resolutely and persistently promote the effective implementation of the Resolution of the Fourth Conference of the Party Central Committee (Terms XI, XII) and Conclusion of the Fourth Central Conference, term XIII, associated with promoting learning and following ideology, ethics, Ho Chi Minh's style of building truly clean and strong party organizations and state agencies.

4.2.2.4. Properly combine national strength with the strength of the times in construction and develop a strong, prosperous and happy country

Currently, facing the new requirements of the task of building and protecting the socialist Vietnamese Fatherland in the new period, Applying the lesson of combining national strength with the strength of the times is a requirement and inevitability: Firstly, a correct awareness of the nation's internal strength, the world and regional situation, and the combination of national strength with the strength of the times. Secondly, behave flexibly and make adjustments by global and regional trends and common standards, especially standards that have been widely recognized and applied by the world. Thirdly, pay
attention to and attach importance to building social consensus and promoting the combined strength of the great national unity bloc in protecting the Fatherland. Implementing the above measures well is a way to create synergy in politics, ideology, economics, culture, defence, security, foreign affairs to protect the socialist Fatherland of Vietnam, contributing to successfully realizing the goal of “rich people, strong country, democracy, fairness and civilization”. That is the responsibility of the entire Party, the entire people, the entire army, and the entire political system under the Party's leadership.

Conclusion of chapter 4

In the coming time, the international and national situation will change rapidly unpredictable, with advantages mixed with difficulties and challenges, continuing to raise the flag of national independence and socialism in Vietnam, our people under the right leadership, the tested wisdom of the vanguard of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Party of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, determined to successfully implement the goal of national independence associated with socialism chosen by the nation's history. Revolution is creativity, a dialectical unity between common laws and the particularities of each country-nation. There is no single model in practice for countries. Dogmatism, whether old or new, as well as revisionism, is contrary to the path of revolution and development in Vietnam. Deeply grasp Ho Chi Minh's ideology of “unchangeable nature, adapt to all changes”, and skillfully, cleverly and intelligently combine steadfastness in principles and unchanging goals with flexible thinking and the spirit of change, the ability to regularly innovate, be creative, set appropriate and realistic directions and solutions, and promote the synergy of internal and external forces, Meeting the requirements of the cause of building and developing the country sustainably, winning new and greater victories - that is the secret to the success of the Party and our nation in realizing the goals of national independence and socialism.

CONCLUSION

1. Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism is an issue that receives attention, and research by many domestic and foreign scientists, and leaders of our Party and State. To date, there have been quite a few research projects with theoretical and practical value published. The overview of the research situation related to the thesis topic has proven that researchers and scholars have approached from many different angles to clarify many issues in their thoughts on national independence and socialism. This is an important basis for the author to systematize, explain, and deepen the basic contents of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national independence and socialism and the resolution of this relationship in the Vietnamese revolution.

2. Ho Chi Minh absorbed, applied and creatively developed Marxism-Leninism, offered new perspectives, connected and integrated national independence and socialism into the practice of the Vietnamese Revolution, Demonstrated correctness, and creativity, met the demands of history and contributed to enriching the theoretical treasure of Marxism-Leninism. That is, for the Vietnamese revolution, liberating the nation, and gaining national independence to achieve prosperity and happiness for the people is the common denominator, the aspiration of the entire nation. Thanks to that combination, socialism in the national-democratic period had a great political, spiritual
and material strength - an organization capable of defeating large empires with great potential, “unimaginable economic and military power” that many people around the world at one time thought could never be defeated. The policy of combining national independence and socialism in our country is not only suitable for the previous revolutionary period, When the task of national liberation was given top priority but also continues to be relevant in the period of the socialist revolution when building the country was the main task of the revolution. Reality has proved that national independence is always associated with the prosperity and happiness of the people, achieving great results. This is an important basis for after the country is unified, The whole country moves towards socialism, and our Party and State continue to realize the two goals of national independence and socialism, because of the basic contradictions of our society since the country was completely independent and unification still objectively requires an organic combination of those two goals.

3. In the reform process, based on firmly grasping the essence of the transition period to socialism in our country, Our Party has applied creativity in combining harmonious solutions in implementing the two goals of national independence and socialism in the light of Ho Chi Minh's ideology, Our country has achieved many great and comprehensive achievements in all economic fields, politics, culture, society, defence - security and foreign affairs, are recognized and appreciated by the world and our people, contributing to strengthening people's trust in the Party, State and socialist regime. The achievements of the innovation cause are the basis and scientific belief for our Party to continue to affirm, that the path of innovation for the goal of national independence and socialism is the path of sustainable development of the nation. However, that process poses many challenging issues that require our Party and State to focus on solving in the fields of economics, politics, social culture, security, defence and foreign affairs towards building and developing a strong country.

4. In new conditions, under the impacts of the world situation, regionally and domestically to realize the goal of rich people and a strong country in Vietnam. To realize the goals of national independence and socialism, our Party points out six directions including: Firstly, continue to be steadfast in the goal of national independence and socialism based on Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh’s ideology. Secondly, comprehensively promote industrialization, modernize the country based on innovating the growth model and restructuring the economy. Thirdly, implement an independent and self-reliant foreign policy, and proactive international integration associated with the need to maintain peace, and stability to ensure the supreme interests of the nation and nation. Fourthly, build socialist democracy, realize great national unity, and expand the National United Front. Fifthly, building a socialist rule of law State of the people, by the people, for the people. Sixthly, build a pure and strong Party. At the same time, four basic solutions are proposed to improve the effectiveness of implementing national independence and socialism in the reform process in our country: Firstly, improve leadership capacity and party leadership, and build a clean and strong political system. Secondly, solve the relationship between two construction tasks and protect the socialist Fatherland of Vietnam. Thirdly, will implement the Party's views on construction and promote the strength of the great national unity bloc in the face of new demands. Fourthly, properly combine national strength with the strength of the times in construction and develop a powerful country, prosperity and happiness.
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
OF THE AUTHOR RELATED TO THE THESIS


