

HO CHI MINH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLITICS

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**HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY ON THE
MECHANISM TO ENSURE PEOPLE'S MASTERY AND
ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR PROMOTING PEOPLE'S
MASTERY IN VIETNAM CURRENTLY**

SUMMARY OF THE DOCTORAL THESIS

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INTRODUCTION

1. The necessity of the thesis

In Ho Chi Minh's political thought, the people always hold a very important position in the political power structure. The people are both the highest subject of political power and the driving force that determines the victory of the revolutionary cause. Therefore, studying political viewpoints and continuing to have satisfactory, scientific interpretations on this issue, especially from a political science perspective, is always meaningful. Choosing the research topic: “Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure the people's right to mastery and its significance for promoting the people's right to mastery in Vietnam currently” comes from the following reasons:

Firstly, in the development process of each nation's history, leaders play an important role. President Ho Chi Minh is an outstanding leader of the Vietnamese revolution, who discovered the path to national liberation associated with socialism. With dialectical thinking and political courage of the era, President Ho Chi Minh skillfully combined Marxism-Leninism with the quintessence of national culture and the wisdom of the era, thereby forming a revolutionary ideology with the identity of the Vietnamese nation. He not only led the August Revolution of 1945 to victory, but also laid the foundation for the birth of the first people's democratic state in Southeast Asia. The system of values of Ho Chi Minh's ideology, ethics and style is a fundamental theoretical basis, contributing to shaping the direction and practical solutions for the Communist Party of Vietnam in the process of building a socialist rule-of-law state, especially in realising the people's right to mastery in the current conditions of innovation and international integration.

Secondly, Ho Chi Minh's thought, the people are the root, the people are always placed in the central position, the subject of historical creation, the force that decides all victories of the Vietnamese revolutionary cause, only the people have enough strength to make great changes in society. Ho Chi Minh affirmed that the highest goal of the revolutionary cause is to bring independence, freedom to the nation and happiness to the people. At the same time, He required cadres and party members to be close to, respect, listen to opinions and serve the people, take the interests of the people as the highest standard to evaluate all policies and guidelines of the Party and the State. From a political science perspective, studying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure the people's right to mastery is an urgent requirement, aiming to fundamentally explain the relationship between the State and the people in the new-style state model in Vietnam. In Ho Chi Minh's thought, State power belongs to the people: "In our Democratic Republic of Vietnam, all power belongs to the people". The State is only a tool established by the people to exercise that power. Therefore, the people's mastery is expressed in all fields: politics, economics, culture, society. In the political field, mastery is specifically expressed as: the right to vote, run for election, control,

supervise, complain, denounce, dismiss elected representatives,... Studying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on this issue contributes to clarifying the model of the people's democratic state, establishing mechanisms to ensure the people's mastery. This reflects Ho Chi Minh's modern political thinking on the people's freedom and democracy. Especially in the current context of political innovation and building a socialist rule-of-law state, the need to continue promoting the people's mastery is becoming more urgent, requiring the scientific and systematic inheritance and development of Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

Thirdly, after nearly 40 years of national renovation, the people's mastery in Vietnam has been perfected and fully promoted in both content and implementation mechanism. Socialist democracy has been expanded, and people have increasingly participated in political life and the country's decisions. The Party and State have established a mechanism to ensure people's mastery through constitution-making, constitutional amendments, and the promulgation of numerous laws to safeguard human rights, civil rights, and people's sovereignty. The National Assembly, the Government, the People's Court, and the People's Procuracy have operated more and more effectively. The Fatherland Front and socio-political organisations have strengthened supervision and criticism of the Party and the State. Citizens' freedom of speech, assembly, and association has been respected and ensured in practice. Thanks to that, democracy and the great national unity bloc have been increasingly consolidated. However, some contents on people's mastery have not been specifically regulated, and the procedures, processes, and conditions for implementing people's mastery are not yet appropriate. In some places, people's mastery is still violated, there is still a state of formal democracy, separated from democracy, discipline and law. Studying and following Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on democracy, on promoting people's mastery in practice, still reveals many limitations, both in theoretical awareness and effective organisation and implementation. Therefore, Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW of the 13th Party Central Committee dated November 9, 2022, clearly states in the goal by 2030: "Fundamentally perfecting mechanisms to ensure people's mastery, ensuring and protecting human rights and civil rights. Respecting the Constitution and the law becomes the standard of conduct for all subjects in society". The Party emphasises continuing to institutionalise and effectively implement mechanisms for people to exercise state power through direct democracy, representative democracy, especially democracy at the grassroots level. Building and perfecting laws to promote the role of people in discussing, recommending, and supervising issues at the local and national level. Ensuring publicity and transparency in receiving, handling, and responding to people's opinions, complaints, and denunciations. Innovate the electoral mechanism, study the voting rights of Vietnamese citizens abroad. Promoting democracy by strengthening the rule of law, ethics and civic

responsibility; Resolutely handle acts of taking advantage of democracy to infringe upon the interests of the State, organisations and individuals. Especially in the current complicated international and domestic context, it poses new opportunities and new challenges for Vietnam. In order to perceive opportunities and effectively resolve difficulties, our Party and State must flexibly and creatively apply Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's ideology in the current period. Therefore, issues of political theory, lessons on the mechanism to ensure the people's mastery in Ho Chi Minh's thought, are still the theoretical and methodological basis for us to consider and successfully resolve the extremely complicated issues that are currently being raised.

Fourthly, although there have been many articles, scientific works by domestic and foreign authors researching Ho Chi Minh and the people's right to mastery. However, research works on the mechanism to ensure the people's right to mastery from a political perspective are still quite few, not directly and systematically studying the issue. This raises an urgent need to continue clarifying the fundamental arguments in Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure the people's right to mastery and clarify the significance of this thought for the mechanism to ensure the people's right to mastery in Vietnam currently, contributing to raising awareness, perfecting the mechanism and effectively implementing it in practice.

Based on the above reasons, the PhD candidate chooses the topic: *“Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery and its significance for promoting people's mastery in Vietnam currently”* to do a doctoral thesis.

2. Purpose and research task of the thesis

2.1. Research purposes

The thesis clarifies Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure the people's mastery, thereby analysing the theoretical and practical significance of this thought for promoting the people's mastery in Vietnam in the current context

2.2. Research task

To achieve the above objectives, the thesis has the following tasks:

Firstly, to systematise research works on democracy, people's mastery, mechanisms to ensure people's mastery, clarify issues that have been researched, identify research gaps and issues selected by the thesis for further research;

Secondly, systematise and analyse theoretical issues on democracy, people's mastery, and mechanisms to ensure people's mastery as a basis, analyse, compare and Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on mechanisms to ensure people's mastery;

Thirdly, analyse and clarify the content of the mechanism to ensure the people's mastery of Ho Chi Minh's ideology from the concept to the arguments on the mechanism and conditions to ensure the people's mastery.

Fourthly, draw out the meaning of the mechanism to ensure the people's mastery of Ho Chi Minh's ideology, including both theoretical and practical meanings for promoting the people's mastery in Vietnam in the current context.

3. Research subject and research scope of the thesis

3.1. Research subject

The subject of the thesis is Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure the people's right to mastery.

3.2. Research scope

Regarding the content: The thesis focuses on the study of the people's mastery in the political field and the mechanism to ensure the people's mastery in the political field, deeply delving into the concept and system of processes according to order, procedures, rules, laws and conditions to implement the people's mastery in practice and drawing out the significance for promoting the people's mastery in Vietnam today.

In terms of time, from the period 1919 - 1969, while considering the promotion in the current context, the meaning is valid until 2045.

In terms of space: In Vietnam.

4. Theoretical basis and research methodology

4.1. Theoretical basis of the thesis

Theoretical basis: The thesis is based on the theory, methodology of Marxism-Leninism on democracy, people's mastery, mechanisms to ensure people's mastery; it selectively inherits political theories on political power, state power, on democracy, people's mastery in the world.

4.2. Research method of the thesis

Research methodology: Analytical-synthetic method, historical logic method, comparative method, document analysis, expert method, and in-depth interview method.

5. New points of the thesis

The thesis contributes to clarifying the basic theory of people's mastery, on the system of mechanisms to ensure people's mastery in the process of political ideology history from ancient times to modern times.

The thesis contributes to explaining the basic contents on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery in Ho Chi Minh's political thought such as: the mechanism of selecting representatives, the mechanism of constitutional referendum and deciding important national issues, the mechanism of inspection, supervision, complaint and denunciation, to the mechanism of dismissal, the mechanism of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and association. Thereby, increasing knowledge about the mechanism to ensure people's mastery of Ho Chi Minh's thought.

The thesis contributes to pointing out the similarities and differences between the general concepts of the mechanism to ensure the people's mastery and Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure the people's mastery. Thereby highlighting the

theoretical and practical significance of the mechanism to ensure the people's mastery, contributing to firmly consolidating the Party's ideological and theoretical foundation on promoting the people's mastery according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology in the current context.

6. Theoretical and practical significance

6.1. Theoretical significance

The thesis has scientific significance in (4) aspects: *Firstly*, systematizing a number of theories, approaches and political viewpoints related to democracy, mastery, mechanisms to ensure people's mastery; *Secondly*, clarifying the content of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on mechanisms to ensure people's mastery. *Thirdly*, drawing out the significance for the process of building and promoting people's mastery in Vietnam today. *Fourthly*, proposing and recommending a number of solutions to promoting people's mastery according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology in the current context.

6.2. Practical significance

The practical significance of the thesis is shown in (2) aspects: *Firstly*, the thesis can be used as a reference document in research and teaching of the majors of Political Science, Ho Chi Minh's ideology and related social sciences and humanities. *Secondly*, the research results of the thesis will provide scientific arguments and reasons to help the ruling subjects in our country promote the process of building and perfecting the mechanism to ensure the right to mastery in order to promoting the right to mastery of the people in practice.

7. Structure of the thesis

In addition to the introduction, conclusion, list of references and appendices, the thesis is divided into 4 chapters and 10 sections.

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SITUATION

1.1.1. Overview of the research situation on democracy, people's mastery, mechanisms to ensure people's mastery

(1) Research on democracy

Democracy is one of the major issues that has received attention and research from many researchers in the world and in the country. Systematic studies have analysed and clarified the concept, characteristics, and nature of democracy. Research on the history of the formation and development of democracy, forms and models of democracy, the relationship between democracy and democratic institutions in real social life, or the influence of civil society on the development of democracy. Typical works are: *Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy* (1979) by Joseph Schumpeter; *Democracy and Disagreement* (1996) by Amy Gutmann and Dennis Thompson; *The Voice of the People* (1997) by James S. Fishkin; *Defining and Developing Democracy* (1996) by Larry Diamond; *Models of Democracy* (2013) by David Held.

(2) Studies on the people's sovereignty

Firstly, studies on popular sovereignty. This is a major issue that has received attention from researchers at home and abroad. Some typical works that can be discussed are: *Qu'est-ce que la souveraineté? What is Sovereignty?* (What is Sovereignty?, 1999) English translation by Julia Kostova, *Éléments, Constitution with popular sovereignty*, by Vu Hong Anh, 2011; *Second treatise on government*, by John Locke translated by Le Tuan Huy, 2022; *Political science*, by Nguyen Dang Dung, 2023...

Secondly, research on Eastern and Western political thought related to the people's sovereignty such as: *The Second Treatise on Government*" (1689), Rousseau "On the Social Contract" (1762); *On Socialist Democracy; Marxism in the West*, by Nguyen Chi Hieu, Do Manh Hop; *The Three Principles of the People*, translate by Nhung Le, 2023; *Principles of Marxism and Applied Research*, by author Trinh An Phu, Professor, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences...

(3) Studies on mechanisms to ensure people's mastery

Firstly, research directions and interpretations on mechanisms. The concept of "mechanism" is a term widely used in many different fields such as philosophy, natural sciences, social sciences, law, public policy and political science such as: Democracy and the mechanism for implementing democracy in our country today, by Le Thanh Thap, 1995; *Building and perfecting the mechanism for people to exercise state power through direct democracy - theoretical and practical basis* by Duong Trung Ly, 2013; *Mechanism of people's participation in anti-corruption in Vietnam currently*, by Trinh Thi Xuyen (c.b), 2014.

Secondly, the research direction on the content of the mechanism to ensure the people's right to mastery in the history of Eastern and Western political thought up to now. Specifically: (a) Works discussing the mechanism to ensure the people's right to choose representatives: classic works such as: *The Republic* by Plato, *Politics - Political Theory* by Aristotle, *The Spirit of Law* by Montesquieu, *Democracy and its Critics* (1989) by Robert A. Dahl; *Political man: The social bases of Politics* (1960) by Seymour Martin Lipset; *Election regime in some countries in the world*, by Vu Hong Anh, 1997; *Understanding democracy - An introduction to Public Choice*, by Patrick Gunning, 2003; *Limitations on state power*, by Nguyen Dang Dung, 2004...; (b) Research works on the mechanism to ensure the right to constitutional referendum and decide important national issues through referendum, some typical studies such as:

Constitutional law and political science, by Nguyen Van Bong, 1967; *Comparative constitutional law*, by Nguyen Dang Dung, 2001; *Collection of Constitutions of some countries in the world*, by the Office of the National Assembly, 2009...; (c) Research works on the mechanism to ensure the right to control and supervise the people: *Supervision and the mechanism to supervise the implementation of state power in our country today*, by Dao Tri Uc, Vo Khanh

Vinh (c.b), 2003; *People's supervision of elected bodies in Vietnam during the renovation period*, by Dang Dinh Tan, 2006; *People's supervision mechanism for the activities of the Party and the State - some theoretical and practical issues*, by Dao Tri Uc, 2006,...; (d) Research works on the mechanism to ensure the people's right to complain and denounce, such as: *Representative government* by John Stuart Mill, *Perfecting the law on complaints and denunciations in our country today*, by Pham Hong Thai and the group of authors (c.b), 2017; *The legal mechanism for people to exercise state power through direct democracy in our country today*, by Hoang Minh Hoi, 2023; (e) Research works on the mechanism to ensure the people's right to recall, some works by domestic and foreign authors such as: *Activities of taking votes of confidence, votes of confidence in some countries in the world and lessons for Vietnam* by Phan Khuyen, 2022; (f) Research works on mechanisms to ensure freedom of speech, freedom of association and assembly of the people such as: *On Freedom*, by John Stuart Mill, 2005, translated by Nguyen Van Trong; *Democracy and its Critics* by Robert A Dahl, 1989.

1.1.2. Overview of the research situation of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on democracy, the people's right to mastery, the mechanism to ensure the people's right to mastery

(1) Research on Ho Chi Minh's ideology on democracy

Firstly, the research direction is based on the basis and the process of forming Ho Chi Minh's ideology on democracy. *Secondly*, the research direction is on the concept, role, nature and characteristics of Ho Chi Minh's democracy. *Thirdly*, the research direction is on the content of democracy according to Ho Chi Minh's thought. Remarkable works such as: *Ho Chi Minh, past, present and future*; including 2 volumes by the late Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, 2023, *Ho Chi Minh's ideology on democracy* by Pham Hong Chuong, 2004; *From "Dan ban" in Confucianism to "Democracy" in Ho Chi Minh's ideology* by Pham Manh Toan,...

(2) Research works on Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the people's mastery

Firstly, the research direction shows the characteristics and nature of the people's mastery of Ho Chi Minh's ideology. Some typical works such as: *People's mastery* by Nguyen Van An, *Ho Chi Minh's ideology on people's democracy*, by Lai Quoc Khanh, 2005; *Ho Chi Minh's ideology on people's mastery in building socialism in Vietnam*, by Nguyen Huu Dong, 2017...; *Secondly*, the research direction exploits the people's mastery from the perspective of Ho Chi Minh's ethics, humanity, and political culture. Some typical works such as: *The basic formation of Ho Chi Minh's ideology*, by Tran Van Giau, 1997; *Ho Chi Minh's ideology and the Vietnamese Revolutionary Path*, by General Vo Nguyen Giap, 2015, *Ho Chi Minh - an outstanding thinker*, by Song Thanh, 2005; *Ho Chi Minh talks about democracy, discipline and revolutionary ethics*, by Truth Publishing House; *Thirdly*, the research direction of the people's mastery in Ho Chi Minh's ideology through some typical works such as: *New democracy in the work "Common political knowledge"* by

President Ho Chi Minh, by Pham Huy Thanh, 2019; *People are the root, people are the master - the central position in the work "Reforming the way of working"* by President Ho Chi Minh, by Le Kha Phieu, 2008,...

(3) Research works on Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery

Firstly, the research direction on the content of the mechanism to ensure people's mastery, some typical works: *Ho Chi Minh's ideology on building a new type of rule-of-law state in Vietnam*, by Pham Ngoc Anh - Bui Dinh Phong, 2003; *Two elements of implementing people's mastery according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology*, by Bui Dinh Phong, 1998; *Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to implement democracy*, by Duong Van Duyen, 2003; *Secondly*, the research direction on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery from the perspective of philosophy, jurisprudence, theory of history, state and law, typical as: *The people's supervision mechanism for the activities of the Party and State apparatus: some theoretical and practical issues*, by Dao Tri Uc (c.b), 2010; *Mechanisms to ensure democracy in the Vietnamese legal system*, by Nguyen Ba Chien, (c.b), 2018...; *Thirdly*, research directions on issues such as the Constitution and legal system; political parties, socio-political organizations; people's mastery capacity in Ho Chi Minh's thought, specifically: (a) Research directions on the Constitution and legal system: The Constitution and legal system are the basic conditions to build a mechanism to ensure people's mastery, such as: *Ho Chi Minh's humane rule of law*, by Vu Dinh Hoe, 2001; *Ho Chi Minh's constitutional thought, content and value* by Le Thi Hang, 2019; (b) Research directions on the organization and institutional apparatus to implement the Constitution and laws on mastery, such as: *President Ho Chi Minh - the cause of building a new-style state and law in Vietnam*, by Nguyen Ngoc Minh; *Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on building the Party and the State*, by Tran Dinh Huynh; *Ho Chi Minh - The Great Thinker*, by Professor Song Thanh; (c) Research directions on building a rule-of-law state of the people, by the people and for the people, in some works: *Promoting socialist democracy, building a clean and strong state of the people, by the people, for the people*, by Do Muoi, 1998; *Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on building a new type of rule-of-law state in Vietnam*, by Pham Ngoc Anh - Bui Dinh Phong, 2003; *Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on the rule-of-law state*, by Nguyen Dang Dung, 2007; (d) Research directions on the capacity and qualities of the contingent of party members and cadres, typically: *Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on cadres and cadre work*, by Bui Dinh Phong, 2006; *Ho Chi Minh and the treatment of diseases that destroy democracy*, by Vo Van Loc, 2008; *Enhancing revolutionary ethics, eliminating individualism*, by the National Political Publishing House Truth, 2023; (e) Research directions on people's mastery capacity such as: *Ho Chi Minh's ideology on democracy*, by Pham Hong Chuong, 2004; *Implementing democracy and promoting people's mastery in innovation and international integration in Vietnam*, by Hoang Chi Bao, 2015,...

1.1.3. Overview of the research situation on the significance of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure the people's mastery in promoting the people's mastery in Vietnam currently

(1) Theoretical significance of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure the people's mastery in promoting the people's mastery in Vietnam currently

Research works focus on affirming that Ho Chi Minh's ideology is the creative application and development of the democratic principle of Marxism-Leninism, concretized in the specific historical conditions of Vietnam, such as: General assessment and lessons learned through 35 years of renovation, by Vu Van Hien, 2021; New points in the documents of the 13th National Congress of the Party, by the Central Theoretical Council, 2021; Some theoretical and practical issues on socialism and the path to socialism in Vietnam by the late General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong, 2023; Caring for the interests, happiness and promoting the people's mastery according to Ho Chi Minh's thought, morality and style, by the National Political Publishing House, 2018; Bureaucracy in the political system and solutions to implement the people's right to mastery in Vietnam today, by Tran Quang Minh.

(2) Practical significance of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery for promoting people's mastery in Vietnam currently

Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure the people's mastery has profound practical significance, clearly demonstrated in the operation of our country's current political and social life. Some typical works such as: Promoting socialist democracy, building a clean and strong State of the people, by the people, for the people, by General Secretary Do Muoi, 1998; Some theoretical and practical issues on socialism and the path to socialism in Vietnam, by the late General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong, 2023; Promoting people's resources to benefit the people according to Ho Chi Minh's thought, by Pham Ngoc Anh, 2012,...

1.2. GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF RESEARCH WORKS AND ISSUES THAT THE THESIS CONTINUES TO RESEARCH

1.2.1. Overview of research works

Through the above overview of the thesis research, it can be seen that research on the mechanism of ensuring the people's mastery in Ho Chi Minh's political thought has achieved many achievements in various aspects. The achievements of the above research works in different aspects and levels are both advantages but also challenges for later researchers. Exploiting and inheriting the published research results while exploring and clarifying the research issues being raised in this thesis, with the hope of making certain contributions to increasing knowledge about the mechanism of ensuring the people's mastery in Ho Chi Minh's thought.

1.2.2. The unresearched gaps and selected issues for further research

1.2.2.1. The unresearched gaps

In addition to the achieved results, the process of document survey and theoretical comparison shows that there are still research gaps such as: the construction of a comprehensive theoretical system on the mechanism to ensure mastery based on specific groups of people's mastery rights (election, referendum, control, supervision, complaint, denunciation, dismissal, freedom of speech), especially from the perspective of comparison between democracies, there are still many gaps. The creative independence of Ho Chi Minh in approaching theories and practices on democracy, mastery rights, and mechanisms to ensure people's mastery rights in history has not been clarified. Ho Chi Minh's ideology has not been effectively integrated into interdisciplinary analytical frameworks between politics, jurisprudence and public administration, state history and law to assess the actual effectiveness of implementing people's mastery rights. Empirical, interdisciplinary research and measurement of the effectiveness of implementing people's mastery are still few, especially in the context of transforming governance towards digitalisation and dataization in the light of Ho Chi Minh's thought; there are still many gaps.

1.2.2.2. The thesis issues selected for further research

Based on an overview of the research situation and comparison with the requirements set forth by practice, the thesis chooses to continue focusing on the following groups of issues:

(1) In terms of theory, it is necessary to clarify the concept of mastery and the mechanism to ensure the people's mastery to clarify the thoughts and arguments on these topics up to now.

(2) It is necessary to deeply analyze the connotation of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure the people's mastery, especially the two core aspects: (i) the system of mechanisms to implement mastery - including processes with order, procedures, and rules for implementation; (ii) the conditions to ensure the people's mastery such as: the Constitution and the legal system, such as the role of the Party, the law, the contingent of Party members and cadres, and the people's mastery capacity.

(3) It is necessary to assess the current status of the mechanism to ensure people's mastery in both aspects: (i) achievements and causes; (ii) limitations, shortcomings and causes in promoting people's mastery today.

(4) From clarifying the above situation, it is necessary to establish orientations and suggest theoretical and practical significance in promoting people's mastery, especially in the context of building a socialist rule-of-law state in Vietnam today.

Chapter 2

THEORY ON THE MECHANISM TO ENSURE THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO MASTERY

2.1. THEORY OF PEOPLE'S MASTERY

2.1.1. The concept of People

In the history of Eastern and Western political and social thought, the category of “People” is approached in many different ways, associated with socio-economic forms, reflecting the unique characteristics of culture, power structure and political philosophy in each era. Based on the synthesis of the above approaches, a definition of “People” can be given as follows: “People are a group of forces in society with fundamental and long-term interests associated with the stability and development of the nation, with the ability to participate and influence the political decision-making process through state power institutions and democratic mechanisms”

2.1.2. The concept of democracy

In the history of human political thought, democracy is a term that appeared along with the division of classes, the birth of the state. The connotation of this concept has been approached by many researchers from different perspectives in the East and the West. Based on different approaches, a definition of democracy can be given as follows: “Democracy is a form of political power organisation in which power belongs to the people, executed directly or indirectly through representative institutions, legal mechanisms and political processes to ensure people's power, equal, free and effective participation of people in political life”.

2.1.3. The concept of people's mastery

People's mastery is a central category in modern political science, reflecting the position and role of the people in the state power system and political and social life: “People's mastery in the political field is the sum of basic political rights that ensure the people as the subject of state power directly or indirectly participate in the process of planning and implementing political decisions, building the legal system, organizing the state apparatus and supervising the activities of power institutions”. In the socialist democratic regime, people's mastery is guaranteed through the legal system, democratic mechanisms and political and social organisations, under the leadership of the Communist Party, to promote the decisive role of the people in the country's political and social life. People exercise their right to mastery through the following fundamental rights:

2.1.3.1. The right to choose a representative of the people

Election is one of the ways to exercise the people's right to mastery. In it, the authorised person performs the task in the name of the subject who authorised him. Therefore, in this relationship, the people are the ones who play the role of master, controlling the authorised person. The requirements that the people set out force the authorised person to act in the way that the people desire.

2.1.3.2. The right to decide on the constitution and decide on important national issues through referendum

The people are the subject that holds power; the people do not give all power to the state to implement, but retain a part of the power, showing the people's highest right to decide on important issues, including issues related to the limits of the state's power. This is the method to ensure the people's ultimate mastery.

2.1.3.3. The people's control and supervision rights

People's control and supervision rights create opportunities for a form of power control with low cost and reliability. Supervision will promote publicity and transparency to ensure that people know full, accurate, necessary information, from which people can participate in building and implementing development programs, which is the basis for people to make decisions in exercising their right to mastery.

2.1.3.4. The right to complain and denounce of the people

Complaints and denunciations are one of the ways to exercise the people's right to mastery, people who are directly affected by the decisions, policies and activities of the state, of those in power, after having the motivation to monitor and detect violations of the law, have the right to request competent agencies to consider and resolve to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the state and the people.

2.1.3.5. The people's right to recall

An election always goes hand in hand with recall, that is, the people vote to decide to remove an elected representative before the end of his term.

2.1.3.6. The people's right to freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and association

In a democratic state, the rights to freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and association are all very basic political rights in ensuring that power belongs to the people. Freedom of speech helps people express their opinions, participate in discussions and contribute to the process of policy criticism. Thereby, enhancing the transparency, accountability and effectiveness of the state apparatus.

2.2. THEORY ON THE MECHANISM TO ENSURE PEOPLE'S MASTERY

2.2.1. The concept of mechanism to ensure people's mastery

**** The concept of mechanism***

“A mechanism is a method including processes and procedures in a certain order to carry out activities to achieve a certain goal”

**** The concept of a mechanism to ensure people's mastery***

“A mechanism to ensure people's mastery is a system of processes with order, procedures, and regulations set by the state and society to implement people's mastery”

2.2.2. The contents of mechanisms to ensure people's mastery

2.2.2.1. Mechanism for selecting representatives from the people

Each country, depending on its specific conditions and circumstances, will apply different theoretical frameworks and different election processes, but regardless of

the process, the elected person in a representative democracy must act on behalf of the people, for the people, and be responsible for their actions before the people.

2.2.2.2. Mechanism for constitutional referendum and deciding important national issues through referendum

Through this mechanism, the people hold the right to decide on important changes, including changes to the Constitution related to the power of the state, changes that limit the power of representatives or increase the people's participation rights.

2.2.2.3. People's control and supervision mechanism

People's control and supervision mechanism creates opportunities for a form of power control with low cost and more reliable than relying solely on formal institutional accountability institutions (National Assembly, courts, audits, inspections,...)

2.2.2.4. People's complaint and denunciation mechanism

Complaints and denunciations are one of the mechanisms that allow people, when discovering wrongdoings, illegal acts, to exercise the right to request a review of administrative decisions or administrative acts that they consider illegal, as well as the right to reflect, denounce illegal acts of individuals and organizations in the activities of state agencies and of people with positions and powers that infringe upon the rights and legitimate interests of the people through the order, procedures, and rules prescribed by law.

2.2.2.5. Mechanism for the removal of people's representatives

The mechanism for ensuring the right to remove people's representatives is a collective action through a certain form and procedure to deprive the authorised representative of his/her rights before the end of his/her term of office.

2.2.2.6. Mechanism for ensuring the people's rights to freedom of speech, assembly and association

In a democratic state, the rights to freedom of speech, assembly and association are basic political rights, not only ensuring that power belongs to the people but also an important factor contributing to maintaining the transparency and accountability of the government apparatus. For these rights to be put into practice, it is necessary to have a synchronous system of mechanisms, including a solid legal basis, effective enforcement institutions and tools to protect the rights of the people.

Chapter 3

HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY ON THE MECHANISM TO ENSURE THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO MASTERY

3.1. HO CHI MINH'S CONCEPT OF PEOPLE, DEMOCRACY AND PEOPLE'S MASTERY

3.1.1. Ho Chi Minh's conception of the people

In Ho Chi Minh's political thought, the people play a central role, expressed in his speeches, writings, as well as in his system of theoretical views and directions for practical activities. From his profound understanding of the people and the people's right to mastery, Ho Chi Minh developed a comprehensive system of ideology on democracy, considering democracy as a method of organising and ensuring the implementation of the people's right to mastery in practice. Ho Chi Minh's ideology on democracy is a core part of his political ideology, reflecting the selective inheritance of Marxism-Leninism, while demonstrating creativity in flexibly applying it to the specific historical and social conditions of Vietnam. Democracy, according to Ho Chi Minh, is both the characteristic and nature of the socialist regime, and the method of organising and operating state power under the control of the people.

3.1.2. *Ho Chi Minh's conception of democracy*

From a deep understanding of the people, Ho Chi Minh developed a comprehensive system of ideology on democracy, considering democracy as a method of organising and ensuring the implementation of the people's right to mastery in practice. Democracy means "people are masters" and "people master" the country. With this conception, Ho Chi Minh clearly defined the position and role of the people in the state and society. These are very brief, scientific, and concise conceptions of democracy in Ho Chi Minh's thought, demonstrating his creativity compared to previous conceptions of democracy in the history of the Vietnamese nation, raising the position of the people from subjects and commoners to the position of masters of the country.

3.1.3. Ho Chi Minh's concept of the people's right to mastery

3.1.3.1. *The right to choose people's representatives*

Ho Chi Minh affirmed that the right to mastery belongs to the people under the leadership of the Communist Party. The people exercise their right to mastery of the State through the People's Parliament (National Assembly) and the People's Council. The people "delegate" their authority to the representatives elected by the people themselves, to serve the interests and legitimate aspirations of the people. In which the National Assembly is the representative body of the entire people, the highest authority, deciding on important issues of the country. The People's Council is the representative of the interests of the people in the locality, decided by the local people.

3.1.3.2. The right to decide on the Constitution and decide on important national issues through referendum

After the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was born, President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "We must have a democratic constitution". With a spirit of close solidarity among the Vietnamese people and a spirit of integrity and fairness among the classes. The people, from the status of slaves, now have the right to be masters of the country. Ho Chi Minh moved towards establishing a government in which "all power belongs to the people", building a state government of the people, by the people, for the people. Demonstrating the radical revolutionary nature in Ho Chi Minh's political thinking on building a democratic state.

3.1.3.3. People's right to control and supervise

The control and supervision is a form of democracy in which the people have the right to carry out a series of specific actions to control, supervise, urge and criticize elected representatives in the process of performing their duties and tasks "authorized" by the people. The author of democratic government means a government owned by the people. The government is the "servant" of the people. However, the people enjoy rights but must fulfill their responsibilities: "Our government is a government of the people, with only one purpose, which is to strive to serve the interests of the people. The government hopes that the people will help, urge, control and criticize to fulfill its duties as a loyal and devoted servant of the people"

3.1.3.4. The people's right to complain and denounce

In Ho Chi Minh's thought, the people's right to complain and denounce is considered one of the important manifestations of mastery, associated with the function of controlling and adjusting state power in the direction of serving the people's interests.

3.1.3.5. The right to dismiss people's representatives

Inheriting the Marxist viewpoint, Ho Chi Minh affirmed that the people have the right to "expel the government" if that government does not receive the people's trust. Allowing the people to immediately remove those who are no longer worthy of the people's trust without having to wait for a new election term.

3.1.3.6. The people's right to freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and association

Ho Chi Minh considered freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and association as basic, essential human rights in a democratic society. In the Petition of the Annamese People, he asked the French colonial government to recognise these rights for the people: "(3). Freedom of the press and freedom of speech; (4). Freedom of association and freedom of assembly". According to Ho Chi Minh, freedom of speech is the right to express opinions and thoughts to contribute to building society. Freedom of assembly and association is a collective expression of mastery, a means for people to unite and participate in political and social life.

3.2. THE CONTENT OF HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY ON THE MECHANISM TO ENSURE THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO MASTERY

3.2.1. Concept of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery

It can be summarised: "Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery is a system of his views on the processes with the sequences, procedures, and regulations set forth by the State and society, to implement people's mastery". This mechanism not only ensures that all state power truly belongs to the people, is controlled by the people and serves the people's interests, but also creates conditions for people to directly or indirectly participate in the process of state and social management thereby exercising their role as subjects of power.

3.2.2. Mechanisms to ensure people's mastery

3.2.2.1. Mechanism for selecting people's representatives

Ho Chi Minh believed that the mechanism for selecting representatives was necessary to realise the principle of power belonging to the people. An election is a method for people to delegate power and, at the same time, establish the legitimacy of the state apparatus. Through this, the "authorisation" relationship between the people and representatives is clearly defined. Therefore, state power always has a democratic nature and is closely linked to the interests of the people.

3.2.2.2. Mechanism for constitutional referendum and deciding important national issues through referendum

The term referendum was used by Ho Chi Minh in the 1946 Constitution, and a number of documents on state government organisation at the same time. In this, the people directly discuss and vote to decide important issues of the country according to the majority principle. Once a referendum is held, state agencies are only secretaries to assist voters, count votes, and announce results.

3.2.2.3. People's control and supervision mechanism

In Ho Chi Minh's political thinking, he clearly defined the position of the people as masters and owners. At the same time, he placed the people in a dialectical relationship with the state. The people are the masters, and the state is the servant of the people. Therefore, there needs to be a mechanism for the people to regularly control and supervise the activities of the state apparatus.

3.2.2.4. People's complaint and denunciation mechanism

As the head of state, President Ho Chi Minh signed Decrees to establish procedures to ensure the people's right to complain and denounce. The first procedures were established immediately after the country gained independence. By the 1959 Constitution, the mechanism for exercising the people's right to complain and denounce was specifically regulated, creating a solid legal basis to help people exercise their right to complain and denounce.

3.2.2.5. Mechanism for dismissing people's representatives

If they do not fulfil their duties as loyal servants of the people, from the President to the traffic police, the people have the right to "expel the Government".

The 1946 and 1959 Constitutions and the Decrees signed by President Ho Chi Minh stipulate the procedures for exercising the people's right to dismiss.

3.2.2.6. Mechanism for ensuring the people's rights to freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and association

The mechanism for ensuring the people's rights to freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and association is established through the building of a State that is truly of the people, by the people and for the people. Accordingly, the State is responsible for creating the legal environment and necessary conditions to ensure that people exercise their rights to freely express their opinions, views, organise meetings and establish groups and associations to serve the common interest.

3.2.3. Conditions to ensure people's mastery

A special feature of Ho Chi Minh's thought, besides paying attention to building procedures for people to exercise their mastery, Ho Chi Minh devoted much effort to building conditions to ensure that people's mastery is certainly implemented and achieves results in practice.

3.2.3.1. Conditions on the Constitution and the legal system

Specifically, the Constitution and the law are the fundamental conditions to establish and ensure people's mastery, because only when institutionalised will people's mastery have legal value.

3.2.3.2. Organising the institutional apparatus to implement the Constitution and enforce the law on people's mastery

However, the law is only effective when it is enforced through an institutional apparatus that is operated effectively, transparently and accountable to the people. At the same time, political parties and socio-political organisations play the role of representing, guiding and gathering, uniting the masses, thereby creating conditions for people to participate in political and social processes in an organised manner.

3.2.3.3. Conditions on people's mastery capacity

People must have mastery capacity, that is, they need to have knowledge, capacity and responsibility to master in a real way so that mastery can be realised in social life.

Chapter 4

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY ON THE MECHANISM OF ENSURING THE PEOPLE'S MASTERY FOR PROMOTING THE PEOPLE'S MASTERY IN VIETNAM CURRENTLY

4.1. OVERVIEW OF THE CONTEXT AFFECTING THE PROMOTION OF PEOPLE'S MASTERY IN VIETNAM CURRENTLY

4.1.1. International context

The world situation is undergoing many changes, directly affecting the construction and development of the socialist country of Vietnam, especially the issue of ensuring the people's right to mastery. Specifically:

- (1) the international environment for the people's right to mastery;
- (2) from information warfare, peaceful evolution and the risk of manipulating public opinion;
- (3) from global issues such as natural disasters, epidemics, food security crises, climate change, rising sea levels, and environmental pollution.

4.1.2. Domestic context

- (1) Vietnam has escaped the socio-economic crisis and entered a period of promoting industrialisation and modernisation of the country.
- (2) The 14th National Congress is about to take place, marking an important turning point in the third era of the Vietnamese nation.
- (3) Currently, the revolution of streamlining the apparatus associated with digital transformation, economic development, waste prevention and building a team of qualified and competent cadres is creating strong changes in the organisation and operation of state power;
- (4) We are facing challenges from within and sabotage from reactionary forces from without, with plots of "peaceful evolution" and "violent overthrow" against the Vietnamese revolution.

4.2. OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE MECHANISM TO ENSURE PEOPLE'S MASTERY IN VIETNAM CURRENTLY

4.2.1. Mechanisms to ensure people's mastery in Vietnam currently

Since the country's renovation, the mechanism to ensure people's mastery has been increasingly improved. The processes to implement people's mastery are quite comprehensive and increasingly progressive; there is an inheritance of the mechanism to ensure people's mastery in Ho Chi Minh's thought. In which most of these forms have been concretised in specialised legal documents, this is a solid basis for continuing to improve and promote people's mastery in our country today

4.2.2. Achievements in the mechanism to ensure people's mastery today and the causes

After nearly 40 years of renovation, people's mastery in Vietnam has been improved and promoted comprehensively in both content and implementation mechanism. Socialist democracy has been expanded, and people have increasingly participated in political life and the country's decisions. The Party and the State have built a mechanism to ensure people's mastery through the establishment of a constitution, amending the Constitution and promulgating many laws to ensure human rights, civil rights, and people's mastery. The National Assembly, the Government, the People's Court, and the People's Procuracy have operated more and more effectively. The Fatherland Front and socio-political organisations have

strengthened their supervision and criticism of the Party and the State. Citizens' rights to freedom of speech, assembly, and association have been respected and guaranteed in practice. Therefore, democracy and the great national unity bloc have been increasingly consolidated. The above results have been achieved due to many reasons, such as the leadership role of the Party, the improved legal system,...

4.2.3. Inadequacies and limitations in the current mechanism to ensure people's mastery and its causes

In reality, the organization and implementation of the current mechanism still has many shortcomings, leading to some contents on democracy and people's mastery not being fully and substantially expressed. Therefore, continuing to research and study Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery is still a necessary content and has extremely important significance for ensuring people's mastery in our country today. These inadequacies and limitations are due to both subjective and objective causes,...

4.3. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY FOR PROMOTING THE PEOPLE'S MASTERY IN VIETNAM CURRENTLY

4.3.1. Theoretical significance

4.3.1.1. Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery is the inheritance and promotion of progressive thoughts in the world

On the mechanism to ensure people's mastery in the conditions of Vietnam Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery not only inherits the quintessence of human democracy but is also a revolutionary theoretical creation, laying the foundation for building a socialist rule-of-law state in Vietnam. Democracy is not just a slogan but is institutionalised by specific practical mechanisms.

4.3.1.2. Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery contributes to building and developing the thought on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery in Vietnam

Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery is a valuable asset, contributing to building and developing the theory on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery in the current context.

4.3.1.3. Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery is significant in perfecting the theory on building the Communist Party of Vietnam in the role of leading the implementation of people's mastery.

Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery is a solid theoretical foundation for the Party to perfect the Party's leadership theory in its leadership role to implement people's mastery.

4.3.1.4. Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery has important significance in perfecting the theory of the Socialist rule of law State in Vietnam.

Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery has profound theoretical significance in building and perfecting a Socialist rule of law State that is truly of the people, by the people and for the people.

4.3.2. Practical significance

4.3.2.1. Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery is the basis for the Party and State to formulate political guidelines to serve the people, by the people and for the people

Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery shows profound practical significance, is an important basis for the Party and State to formulate political guidelines of the people, by the people and for the people.

4.3.2.2. Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery is the basis for the Party and the State to build and perfect institutions, institutions, and build a mechanism to ensure people's mastery

In the process of innovation, we have gradually inherited and developed Ho Chi Minh's ideology and supplemented procedures to ensure people's mastery in practice.

4.3.2.3. Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery contributes to improving people's mastery capacity

It is necessary to continue to research and study the great significance of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on people's knowledge, improving mastery capacity, linking rights with responsibilities and duties of each citizen in the current context.

4.4. SOME PROPOSALS TO CONTINUE PROMOTING THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO MASTERY IN VIETNAM TODAY ACCORDING TO HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY

4.4.1. Strengthening political determination and the Party's leadership in promoting people's mastery in the current context

To promoting people's mastery, first of all, there must be political determination, especially the political determination of the head of the Party and State apparatus, to the cadres and party members and receive the consensus of the people. Because the issues surrounding people's mastery require breakthrough solutions, it is necessary to have high political determination, thereby resolutely and seriously proposing solutions to promote people's mastery in the practical conditions of the Socialist rule of law State in our country.

4.4.2. Continue to improve the mechanism to ensure people's mastery

4.4.2.1. Improve the Constitution, laws and legal provisions to contribute to promoting people's mastery

(1) Institutionalize the principle that state power belongs to the people, people have full right to decide and manage state and social affairs, it is necessary to specify the provisions of the 2013 Constitution; (2) Continue to build and improve the legal system on democracy at the grassroots level in which people are masters, directly decide on important issues at the local level; (3) Continue to improve the legal system to ensure people's mastery, first of all the law on the election of National Assembly deputies and People's Councils at all levels; (4) Improving the legal system on referendums; (5) Continue to improve the legal system on control and supervision; (6) Perfecting the legal system on complaints and denunciations; (7) Continuing to perfect the legal system on dismissal; (8) Finally, perfecting the legal system on freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and association of the people.

4.4.2.2. On perfecting institutions that contribute to ensuring and promoting people's mastery

(1) Continuing to improve the Party's leadership capacity, building a clean and strong Communist Party of Vietnam is a factor ensuring the success of building and perfecting the mechanism to ensure people's mastery; (2) For the State, it is necessary to improve the level of State building and management; (3) Expanding and promoting the strength of the great national unity bloc, the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations, social organizations in building and perfecting the mechanism to ensure people's mastery.

4.4.3. On strengthening the conditions to promote political participation, political activism and social responsibility of the people

It is necessary to educate the people about mastery, so that they know their rights and duties, know how to enjoy and use democratic rights, dare to speak and act, and need to form the habit of obeying the law and civic responsibility. More importantly, it is necessary to strengthen people's trust in the law and law enforcement agencies, and to promote propaganda and education, both propaganda and education combined with training to disseminate legal knowledge to the people and cadres and party members.

CONCLUSION

Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery is a topic with broad and complex content. During his lifetime, President Ho Chi Minh did not use the concept of "mechanism". However, in the research process, the author used the hypothesis to prove that although the above concept was never mentioned, the sequences, procedures, rules prescribed by law and conditions guaranteed, with Ho Chi Minh's democratic method and style in reality, affirmed the "mechanism" to ensure people's mastery was clarified by him as soon as the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was born. Throughout history, with different political ideologies, similarities can be found in the need to establish a mechanism to ensure people's mastery.

The process includes the procedures, rules and procedures prescribed by law for the people to exercise their right to elect and dismiss representatives, to decide on the constitution, to control and supervise, to exercise freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and association in practice. These mechanisms are closely linked and interact with each other in the people at the centre of the exercise of state power.

President Ho Chi Minh always affirmed the importance, position and role of the people in the revolutionary cause. The great role and strength of the masses will be multiplied if they know how to unite into a unified block. After the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was born, President Ho Chi Minh affirmed the people's mastery of rights, the people are the subjects participating in state affairs. The people's mastery rights are the people exercising their rights in all fields, such as politics, culture, economy, society, directly or indirectly through representatives, participating in state affairs.

The people exercise their right to mastery by and through mechanisms with procedures, processes, and rules prescribed by law. In which the mechanism for selecting representatives affirms the power authorised by the people through term elections. The process of organising elections is the process by which people research, select, and elect worthy representatives to positions in the state, in which the representatives exercise power on behalf of the people. In this way, the elections have given mastery and legitimacy to those they elected. The mechanism of constitutional referendum and deciding important national issues through referendum affirms that the people hold the right to decide on important changes, including changes related to limiting the scope of state power, changes limiting the power of representatives or increasing the people's participation in important national issues. The people's control and supervision mechanism affirms that those directly affected by the decisions, policies, and activities of the state and those in power will have the motivation to monitor and influence them. Therefore, the people's supervision mechanism creates opportunities for a form of power control that is lower cost and more reliable than relying solely on formal institutional

accountability institutions. The complaint and denunciation mechanism is one of the mechanisms that allows people, when discovering wrongdoings and violations of the law, to submit requests to competent agencies and organisations for consideration and resolution through the order, procedures, and rules prescribed by law, to protect the legitimate rights of the people. The mechanism of dismissing representatives affirms that the people, through certain forms and procedures, deprive the rights of authorised representatives before the end of their term. In addition, the rights to freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and association are fundamental political rights, which not only ensure that power belongs to the people but are also an important factor contributing to maintaining transparency and accountability of the government apparatus. In order for these rights to come into life and bring real benefits to the people, Ho Chi Minh believed that it is necessary to have a synchronous system of mechanisms, including a solid legal basis, effective enforcement institutions and tools to protect people's rights. Ho Chi Minh also explained the conditions to ensure people's mastery, such as: the Constitution and the legal system; improving the leadership capacity and fighting strength of the Party; building and perfecting the State apparatus and people's organisations; improving the quality of party members and cadres; and improving people's mastery capacity.

After nearly 40 years of national renovation, the people's mastery in Vietnam has been perfected and fully promoted in both content and implementation mechanism. Socialist democracy has been expanded, and people have increasingly participated in political life and the country's decisions. The Party and State have built a mechanism to ensure the people's mastery through constitution-making, amending the Constitution and promulgating many laws to ensure human rights, civil rights, and mastery of the people. The National Assembly, the Government, the People's Court, and the People's Procuracy have been operating more and more effectively. The Fatherland Front and socio-political organisations have strengthened supervision and criticism of the Party and the State. Citizens' freedom of speech, assembly, and association has been respected and ensured in practice. Therefore, democracy and the great national unity bloc have been increasingly consolidated. However, some contents on people's mastery have not been specifically regulated, and the procedures, processes, and conditions for implementing people's mastery are not yet appropriate. In some places, people's mastery is still violated, there is still a state of formal democracy, separation from democracy, discipline and law. Studying and following Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on democracy and promoting people's mastery in practice still reveal many limitations, both in theoretical awareness and effective implementation. Therefore, continuing to study and follow Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on mechanisms to ensure people's mastery is still a necessary content and has profound theoretical and

practical significance. In theory, Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery is the inheritance and creative development of progressive ideas in the world on the mechanism to ensure people's mastery in the practical conditions of Vietnam's revolution. This thought has made an important theoretical contribution, contributing to perfecting the viewpoint on building a ruling Party to exercise people's mastery, and at the same time has profound significance in building a socialist rule-of-law state that is truly of the people, by the people and for the people. In practice, his thought is the basis for the Communist Party of Vietnam to formulate political guidelines of the people, by the people and for the people. It is the basis for the Party and State to build and perfect institutions, institutions, building a mechanism to ensure people's mastery, contributing to improving people's mastery capacity in the current context. The great victories of the Vietnamese people in the fight against invaders, gaining independence and freedom for the nation, happiness for the people, and the achievements of the renovation process in general and building a mechanism to ensure the people's mastery in particular are practical proof of the correctness of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure the people's mastery. Therefore, continuing to study and inherit Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the mechanism to ensure the people's mastery is still a necessary content and has extremely important significance for ensuring and promoting the people's mastery in the new era, the era of striving for development of the Vietnamese people today.

LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS OF THE AUTHOR RELATED TO THE THESIS

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