

# THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE PROCESS OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AND BUILDING SOCIALISM IN VIETNAM

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**Abstract:** *the article mentions the role of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) in the construction and defense of the country. The Party leads the people successfully to carry out national liberation and international obligations. The Party leads the renovation and, at the same time, leads the country to develop according to the socialist orientation.*

**Keywords:** *Party leadership, role, nation, national liberation, Communist Party.*

## РУКОВОДСТВО КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ПАРТИИ В ПРОЦЕССЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЯ И ПОСТРОЕНИЯ СОЦИАЛИЗМА ВО ВЬЕТНАМЕ

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**Аннотация:** *в статье упоминается роль Коммунистической партии Вьетнама в строительстве и обороне страны. Партия успешно ведет народ к выполнению национально-освободительных и интернациональных обязательств. Партия ведет обновление и в то же время ведет развитие страны по социалистическому пути.*

**Ключевые слова:** *партийное руководство, роль, нация, национальное освобождение, Коммунистическая партия.*

### 1. Introduction

At the end of the nineteenth century, the feudal regime in Vietnam was in crisis and the country became a colony of French colonialists. The people fell into the misery of misery. In the twentieth century, the Vietnamese people have successfully carried out the struggle for national liberation. It was the victory of the resistance war against the invasion, culminating in the victory of Dien Bien Phu in 1954; the liberation of the South to unify the country in 1975. The country is in the process of making a complete change. The victories of the Vietnamese revolution were associated with the leadership of the Party and President Ho Chi Minh. Dau The Bieu showed that the leadership role of the Party for the past 70 years is very important, a factor to ensure the victory of the Vietnamese revolution [1]. Nguyen Quy said that during the August Revolution (1945), the Party outlined the process for the Vietnamese revolution [2]. Nguyen Xuan Phuong said that in the current conditions, the leadership role of the Party is important to determine the success and failure of the country's renewal [3]. Le Duc Tho not only affirmed the leadership role of the Party in the current period, but also pointed out some urgent tasks of building the Party to meet the requirements of the revolution [4]... and many other works also studied the role of the Party in the process of the Vietnamese revolution, but they have only affirmed the role of the Party in a number of events, a certain space and time. No research has mentioned the role of the Party in a comprehensive way during the struggle for national liberation and building socialism in our country today. herefore, in this article we continue to study, discuss, and affirm the great role of the Party for the Vietnamese revolution.

### 2. Contents

#### 2.1. CPV with the revolution to liberate the nation and towards socialism.

In the second half of the nineteenth century, the court of the Nguyen Dynasty was confused and powerless against the invasion of the French colonialists. The Nguyen Dynasty quickly surrendered, abandoning the national interest. In this context, many patriotic Vietnamese repeatedly revolted against the French colonialists and feudal powers. Many tendencies are chosen, many strategies are implemented, but in the end they all fail. The failure of patriotic movements shows that the Vietnamese revolution of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries fell into a serious crisis of leadership and leaders.

This prompted the young Nguyen Tat Thanh to find a way to save the country and liberate the nation. He travelled widely, worked in many professions, learned about revolutions around the world, and came to

important conclusions. In 1920 Nguyen Ai Quoc read the first draft of Lenin's treatises on national and colonial issues. He affirmed that "To save the nation and liberate the nation, there is no other way but the path of the proletarian revolution." [5] From theoretical research and practical activities, Nguyen Ai Quoc has creatively applied Marxist-Leninist theory to the specific circumstances of Vietnam. His system of views on the national liberation revolution is defined in many works, especially the Abstract Policy and the Abstract Book. The Party's summary program was adopted at the Party's founding conference (February 3, 1930) with the policy of "being a revolutionary civil rights bourgeoisie and a revolutionary territory to go to communist society." [5] The political thesis of October 1930 determined that at the first stage, the Vietnamese revolution was a civil rights bourgeois revolution of a local and counter-imperialist nature. However, this revolution will grow out of capitalism and grow straight up into socialism.

In short, the path of the Vietnamese revolution is the liberation of the nation and the working people from the rule of the colonial and feudal empires to build socialism.

### ***2.2. The Party leads the people to successfully implement the task of national liberation***

Since the early years of World War II, the Party Central Committee and President Ho Chi Minh have put the task of national liberation first. The task of democracy was carried out step by step, contributing to promoting the process of national liberation. The 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee (May 1941) stated, "At this time, if the issue of national liberation cannot be solved if the whole nation does not demand independence and freedom for the entire nation, not only will the entire nation be forever subjected to the lives of buffalo and horse, but the rights of divisions and classes will not be able to reclaim in a thousand years." [6] When the revolutionary opportunity appeared, under the leadership of the Party and President Ho Chi Minh, the entire Vietnamese nation united to rise up and defeat the invading enemy, establishing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The victory of the August Revolution sheds light on many issues of the theory of national liberation in the new era, leaving many valuable experiences for the Vietnamese revolution and the world revolution.

After gaining independence, all Vietnamese people want to have a free and happy life and build a rich and strong country. But the French colonists were determined to invade Vietnam again and rejected all offers, negotiations, and negotiations of the Vietnamese Government. They are increasingly showing their ambition to invade Vietnam. This forced the Vietnamese people to once again take up arms against the enemy and defend the country. We defeated the French colonialists, culminating in the victory over Dien Bien Phu in 1954. After World War II, Indochina was placed in the counter-revolutionary global strategy of the US imperialists. Vietnam has become a testing ground for U.S. war strategies. As an interventionist, the United States became an aggressor against Vietnam. In the face of the enemy's aggression, the entire Vietnamese nation under the leadership of the Party once again stood up to defend the revolutionary achievements, protect the motherland, and defeated the aggressor. The historical milestone recorded is the great victory campaign in the spring of 1975. After the country was completely unified, the complexity at the southwestern and northern borders and the militant forces forced us to fight once again to protect the country and fulfill international obligations.

### ***3.3. The role of the CPV in the renovation process, leading the country to develop in socialist orientation***

In the 70s of the twentieth century, Vietnam fell into an increasingly serious socio-economic crisis: the economy was stagnant, production was reduced, circulation distribution was disorderly, prices soared, hyperinflation was hyper-charged; the country was embargoed; people's lives were very difficult, people's confidence in socialism was reduced. Faced with this situation, the 6th Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee (August 1979) assessed the situation of the socio-economic crisis, pointing out the cause of the crisis. The conference identified the top tasks in the current period of the government as promoting agricultural, forestry, and fishery production to ensure food and food for the people, providing raw materials for industry, and rapidly increasing exports. Implementation measures are promulgating policies to encourage agricultural production, focusing on the interests of farmers, and ensuring the right to be proactive in production and business and financial autonomy of enterprises. Production planning must take into account market factors, considering the existence of a free market is inevitable, and must manage the market by economic measures. The circulation and distribution of goods must play a role in promoting production in the direction of harmoniously combining the three interests of the individual, the collective, and the society.

In August 1986, the Politburo pointed out three major problems of the country. It is the economic structure, socialist reform and creation of appropriate economic management mechanisms. Adjust the investment structure, consider agriculture as the leading front, thereby establishing three economic programs: food production, consumer goods and exports. Socialist reform needs to overcome shortcomings, it must be considered as a regular task of the whole period of transition to socialism with appropriate forms and steps, making production relations always suitable to the nature and level of the productive forces at each stage of economic development. Regarding the economic management mechanism, it is necessary to renovate the planning according to the principle of promoting the leading role of socialist economic rules, and at the same time making proper use of the laws of commodity-currency relations. Economic organizations have the right to autonomy in production and business and take responsibility for production results; The level of income of employees must be based on labor

results and economic efficiency. It is necessary to distinguish administrative and economic management functions of the State and production and business management functions of economic organizations.

At the 6th Party Congress (December 1986), the PCV set out the task of conducting comprehensive national reform in many aspects.

\* Economic: consistent implementation of multi-component development, innovation of management mechanisms, elimination of centralized mechanisms of administrative bureaucracy, subsidy transfer to business accounting in combination with the market. Remove difficulties and obstacles in the field of circulation distribution, curb inflation, price increase and budget overspending. Adjustment of production relations in agriculture. Economic growth goes hand in hand with social justice.

\* Regarding social policies: The General Meeting determined that it is necessary to have a basic and long-term policy, identify tasks suitable to the conditions and capabilities of the first stage.

\* Regarding national defense and security: to heighten vigilance, strengthen national defense and security to resolutely defeat types of war that destroy many aspects of the enemy, ensure to be proactive in all situations to protect the Fatherland.

\* Regarding foreign affairs to implement the policy of multilateralization of international relations, breaking the embargo, participating in the good settlement of international relations on the issue of Cambodia, joining ASEAN, and normalizing Vietnam-China and Vietnam-US relations.

In addition, the CPV is tasked with renewing the leadership role of the Party and renewing thinking in the fields of social life. Renovating ideological work, cadre work, strengthening unity and consensus in the Party. Renovating the political system, building a socialist rule-of-law state, promoting democracy, improving the efficiency of people's organizations; combining the two tasks of building and protecting the country. Developing education, science, and technology in the leading position of national policy, building an advanced culture imbued with national identity.

### **3. Conclusion**

More than 90 years under the leadership of the CPV, the Vietnamese people have achieved great achievements, the industrialization has been strongly promoted, the country is increasingly modern, the position of Vietnam has been enhanced in the international arena. All the above mentioned things have clarified the revolutionary nature, scientific character, independent spirit, creative autonomy of the Party and Vietnamese people. The Communist Party of Vietnam has radiant for the Vietnamese people in the new era.

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