

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

AIJSSR VOL 12 NO 1 (2022) P-ISSN 2576-103X E-ISSN 2576-1048

Available online at <https://www.cribfb.com>
 Journal homepage: <https://www.cribfb.com/journal/index.php/aijssr>
 Published by CRIBFB, USA

MASS MOBILIZATION IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM IN VIETNAM FROM THE PAST TO THE PRESENT AND SOME ISSUES RAISED



Phan Thi Hong Gam ^(a) Le Yen Thy ^{(b)1} Pham Thuy Ha ^(c) Doan Thi Kim Loan ^(d)

^(a) Faculty of Party Building - Ho Chi Minh City Cadre Academy, Vietnam; E-mail: honggam20@gmail.com

^(b) Faculty of Party Building - Ho Chi Minh City Cadre Academy, Vietnam; E-mail: yenthy38@gmail.com

^(c) Faculty of Party Building - Ho Chi Minh City Cadre Academy, Vietnam; E-mail: thuyhapham23@gmail.com

^(d) Faculty of Party Building - Ho Chi Minh City Cadre Academy, Vietnam; E-mail: doankimloan17@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received: 21st March 2022

Accepted: 24th April 2022

Online Publication: 29th April 2022

Keywords:

Mass Mobilization, Mass
Mobilization Work, Political
System, Vietnam

JEL Classification Codes:

J68, D72

ABSTRACT

This study aims at exploring mass mobilization in the political system in Vietnam from the past to the present and some issues raised. Studying this issue has profound political significance and social value since it reflects the relationship between classes in a certain socio-economic regime. In this study, the authors consider the following issues: i) Origin of mass mobilization; ii) Literature on mass mobilization work; iii) Mass mobilization in the political system in the past and today; iv) discussion of issues facing the mass mobilization work in the current political system in Vietnam. In this study, we have used various methods in scientific research such as analysis and synthesis, deduction and induction, abstraction and generalization, logic, history, and comparison to come to findings of the study. The current study has shown that mass mobilization work in the political system in Vietnam has been constant work and it is one of the most important factors for the victory of all Vietnamese revolutions as well as in building and protecting our nation.

© 2022 by the authors. Licensee CRIBFB, USA. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

INTRODUCTION

The socialist political system consists of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Socialist State of Vietnam, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations operating according to the following mechanism: Party leads, State manages, and the people own. This mechanism results from the creatively developed inheritance of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's thoughts, and the views of our Party in the previous periods and the new conditions of our country. Both in terms of perception and practice, over the past 30 years, the position, role, function, and duties of each part constituting the political system, the interrelationship between those components as well as the operating mechanism of each sub-system and the whole system has become more and more innovative and clear, in line with the changed socio-economic life, thus bringing a new level of development which is more comprehensive and profound of socialist democracy in Vietnam. On the website moha.gov.vn the article of General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong "On the road to Socialism" (Trong, 2021) shows that since Renovation period, Vietnamese people today have had better living conditions than in any previous period, was led by the Communist Party of Vietnam, which was agreed upon and actively strived by the entire Vietnamese people to implement development strategies is also an important part thanks to the mass mobilization work.

Studying grassroots mass mobilization work shows that this is a task of strategic significance for the revolutionary cause of our country, ensuring the leadership role of the Party, consolidating and strengthening the close relationship among the Party, State, and the people. In every revolutionary period, especially during the ruling Party, mass mobilization work in the political system plays a crucial role in the victory of the Vietnamese revolution. It arouses the aspiration for national

¹Corresponding author: ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2881-1959

© 2022 by the authors. Hosting by CRIBFB. Peer review under responsibility of CRIBFB, USA.
<https://doi.org/10.46281/aijssr.v12i1.1703>

development, promoting the will and strength of national unity combined with the power of the times to comprehensively and synchronously promote the renovation work, firmly build and defend the Fatherland. Nguyen Viet Thong asserted that to maintain a peaceful and stable environment, especially in the context that the world economy is in crisis with serious and possibly prolonged recession due to the impact of the pandemic Covid-19 and big countries adjusted their development strategies to reduce dependence on outsiders, the role of mass mobilization in the political system is important (Thong, 2021).

Research on the topic “Mass mobilization in the political system in Vietnam from the beginning to the present and some issues raised” has theoretical and practical significance for the socialist construction in Vietnam today.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Origin of Mass Mobilization

The term "Mass mobilization" is generally defined as mobilizing many people to perform political tasks of an organization or many countries today. It is said that the history of human society is the valuable contributions of previous generations. Among those contributions, their thoughts have a crucial meaning. Discussing the origins of cadres' awareness of mass mobilization, there have been many views and theories of politicians in the world.

In the textbook *History of Political Theories*, when it comes to democracy in the mass movement, Ephialtes warmly praised, supported, and actively fought to build democracy (Due & Dzung, 2010). Ephialtes was an outstanding democratic politician who carried out political reforms to further perfect the Athenian Slave Democratic State. He believed that people must be masters of their country. He passed an act at the People's Congress, first of all, all political and judicial powers of this Assembly and vested these rights in the People's Congress and the People's Court. Sharing the same view with Ephialtes, Pericles - a famous Athenian politician and orator, stated that democracy has the following qualities: freedom of speech and equality before the law, and also both brotherhood among citizens, in which there is tolerance, kindness, assistance to the weak and those in need.

In the book “*History of Oriental Philosophy*”, Zheng (2012) showed that in Confucius's political theory when discussing "people" during the Spring and Autumn - the Warring States period, he mentioned that when the war was continuous, the people suffered. Many articles in the *Shi Jing* reflect the people's complaints about poverty. From that fact, the Confucianists have come up with the policy of fostering democracy that the government must nurture the people so that they can live well and richly. He said that the government must make their people rich, "History of the people of the time" (*Analects, Learning*), that is, we need to use the people's power at the right time. If the people's power is mobilized, it must be done when the people are at leisure, not when they are plowing. It is necessary to ensure that the people live well and richly, which is to be evenly distributed. Confucius said: “At this stage, people who have a state (i.e. a king) and have a house (i.e., great doctors, the owners of hamlets are already Fengshui) do not worry about poverty, but rather about the uneven distribution, not about less. People are worried about the social order and not at peace”. The point of view has shown concern for the people's life, wishing all people a good life, no one is too rich and no one is too poor.

In the book “*Mencius*”, Le (2001) showed that using Taoism to rule the people is the political solution that Confucius raised and Mencius inherited and developed in more depth. If Confucius used the people to rule the people, Mencius talked about “justice” more than “benevolence”, and they often go together. Humanitarian politics requires the government to respect the people more. “The people are the most precious, the second is the commune, then the last is king”. Therefore, a person who is popular with the people can become a son of heaven, a vassal, and a great doctor (Mencius, *Devotion*). He also believed that respecting the people is to win the hearts of the people, if not supported by the people but still kill them, they will not be supported by the people. Mencius's theory of humanity also mentioned that the government must take care of the people's lives. The government must be happy with the people's happiness, worry about the people's worries, and take care of the people's well-being and happiness. Mencius's humanism theory aims at a government which is led by the people, and for the benefits of the people.

The historical reality of national construction and defense of the Vietnamese nation shows that, during its long history, few countries in the world have to go through many long-term resistance wars to protect their independence and sovereignty like Vietnam. From the struggles of the masses during more than 1,000 years of Northern domination to three times of resistance against the Mongol - Yuan of the Tran Dynasty, during more than 80 years of resistance against the French colonialists, 21 years of resistance against the US, and national salvation have proved the strength of the masses. In 1975, the country was completely unified and the Vietnamese people entered a new era - the era of national independence and socialism. In that entire historical process, the lesson "People are the most important factor" is the key to success. In the book *Political ideology "People are the most important factor" in Vietnamese history*, Thang and Tuan (2018) showed that this viewpoint is one of the most profound contents of mainstream politics in Vietnam. This is not a copy of external theories but is generalized from the nation's thousands of years of nation-building and defense, and at the same time absorbing reasonable elements of other theories in the cultural exchange process under the requirements and realities of the country in specific historical periods.

Being aware of the role of the people, after gaining independence, the Vietnamese feudal dynasties knew how to rely on the people to build a base, along with the military potential to prevent changes. While still representing the interests and development trends of the nation, the government's policies are concerned with people's lives, respecting the people's hearts and will to a certain extent. Many kings and mandarins during the period of the country's independence and self-control were people who had a deep love for the people. They paid attention to the issue of people's livelihood, derived from "the will of the people" to set policies. The people are placed at the center of the country's political affairs. Also recognizing the truth "the importance of people", the Tran kings from Tran Thanh Tong, Tran Nhan Tong, Tran Quang Khai, Tran Hung Dao, etc. promoted the people's intelligence and wisdom to the highest level. The ideology of respecting the people

mobilized the strength of the great national unity and the potential in each person. It filled the gap between the aristocracy and the people creating an eternal "Dong-A's spirit" marked with glorious victories such as Chuong Duong, Van Kiep, Bach Dang three times drove the Mongols – Nguyens to protect the country's longevity.

The heroic victories against foreign invaders in history are due to the fact that the leaders of the uprisings believed in the people, knew how to rely on the people, and brought into play the strength of the people. Thanks to believing in the people, the Ly and Tran dynasties won the victory in fighting foreign invaders. The saying of Tran Quoc Tuan to the King before his death about the plan to protect the country "fostering the people's strength to make a deep and lasting success" and the people's will is the force of the people is a precious lesson for us in the defense cause of the country. Nguyen Trai - a great thinker of our nation also affirmed: "The people's righteous work is to keep the people in peace" and "Those who ship the boat are the people, and capsize the boat are also the people". Through so many generations, that message has flourished in the Ho Chi Minh era, creating a new type of Vietnamese patriotism with clear views of the great Ho Chi Minh's thought.

Being aware of the role of the masses, the Confucianists of this period focused on the role of ideological culture, the process of renewing the people's thinking, and building a new human being. Phan Boi Chau and Phan Chu Trinh are typical examples. Phan Boi Chau upheld the people's role as masters of the country. In his opinion, it is necessary to build new ideas for the people and the most effective method is self-renewal. Phan Chau Trinh also emphasized the role of the people in the struggle for national liberation. In contrast to Phan Boi Chau's measure of "self-renewal", Phan Chau Trinh advocated for national renewal based on the civilized achievements of France.

Studying Marxism - Leninism in this field, we find that Marx (n.d.) all pointed out that: Communist parties must do the work of mobilizing the people. It is long-term work which needs to be persistently implemented. The working class must mobilize to win the support of the majority of the people in its revolutionary struggle. Studying the history of class struggle since 1848, especially the period of the Paris Commune and the workers' struggle for socialism in the late nineteenth century, the work "Class struggle in France from 1848 to 1850" stated that the Communist Party must know how to persuade, enlighten and rally the masses, train them to dare to sacrifice themselves to fight to win. V.I. Lenin applied the ideas of Marx in his time - the age of imperialism and proletarian revolution called for the expansion of the solidarity of the working class with the oppressed peoples of the world, which expanded the great solidarity contributed to the victory of the October Revolution of 1917. In building socialism, V.I. Lenin emphasized mobilizing and promoting all forces of the masses.

Based on absorbing the national tradition and the theory of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh especially emphasized the role of the people. He stated "all forces are in the people", and "The people's forces are very large". The ideology of upholding the people, wholeheartedly for the people's interests is President Ho Chi Minh's ideal, goal, life motto, and revolutionary method of operation. It is the ideological idea that directed the Party's mass mobilization work in the periods of national revolution, people's democracy, and socialist revolution. His thought has become the ideological foundation and guidelines in all actions of the Party, government, officials, and party members at all levels. The Communist Party of Vietnam always appreciates and promotes the following valuable lessons: The revolution is the cause of the masses of the people. "The people are the focus of all policies, guidelines, and decisions of the Party in each period".

Theoretical Perspectives on Mass Mobilization Work

V.I. Lenin once warned of two dangers of the ruling Communist Party, i.e, mistakes in policy and separation from the people. The mass mobilization work contributes to strengthening the close relationship between the Party and the people.

In the work "Mass mobilization" published on October 15, 1949, President Ho Chi Minh introduced the concept: "Mass mobilization is mobilizing all forces of each citizen without leaving any single citizen behind; contribute to the force of the entire people, to practice the work that should be done, the work assigned by the Government and the mass organizations (Minh, 2011).

Applying Ho Chi Minh's thought to the current renovation cause, it is understood that mass mobilization includes activities of propagandizing, mobilizing, educating, and persuading people to well implement policies and guidelines of the Party, policies, and laws of the State. It means gathering and organizing people to participate in revolutionary movements to build a society of rich people, a strong country, democracy, justice, and civilization.

Mass mobilization means all activities of the Party and organizations in the political system under the leadership of the Party, aim at propagating, educating, mobilizing, persuading, and organizing all people to perform well the Party's guidelines and lines, the State's policies and laws, bring into play the great role and potential of the people in the cause of national construction and defense and successfully realize the goals and ideals of the country.

The Resolution of the 12th National Party Congress has determined: to ensure the participation of the people at all stages of the process of making decisions related to the interests and lives of the people, from highlighting opinions, participating in discussions and debates, and monitoring the implementation process. Thereby, it can be seen that the mass mobilization work includes propaganda, advocacy, education, persuasion, and organization activities for all people to participate in the construction and implementation of the Party's guidelines and State policies and laws

The Sixth National Party Congress has drawn four profound lessons from experience, of which the first lesson is that "in all its activities, the Party must thoroughly grasp the ideology of "taking the people as the most important factor". The 10th National Party Congress also affirmed: "The people's belief, support, and assistance is the source of strength, the cause of all victories, and a valuable asset of the Party (The Communist Party of Vietnam, 2006). The 11th National Party Congress continued to affirm: The revolutionary cause is of the people, by the people, and for the people, and it is the people that make the victory of the renovation work.

The Party's view of guiding the renewal of mass mobilization work in the new situation is a task of strategic significance for the entire revolutionary cause of our country. In Decision No. 290-QD/TW, dated February 25, 2010 of the Politburo on promulgating the Regulation on mass mobilization work of the political system, defining the responsibilities of collectives and individuals and mechanisms and methods of performing mass mobilization work by organizations in the political system to improve the effectiveness of the mass mobilization work, promote the people's mastery, and strengthen the great national unity bloc.

Resolution No. 25-NQ/TW of the 7th plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam also defines the objective: to strengthen and renew the Party's leadership in mass mobilization work in the new situation to firmly consolidate the trust of the people towards the Party; strengthen the great national unity bloc and the close relationship between the Party and the people; gather and mobilize the people to well implement the guidelines and guidelines of the Party and the policies and laws of the State; bring into play the great strength of the people, create a vast revolutionary movement to build and defend the Fatherland, and successfully carry out the cause of industrialization and modernization of the country.

The views on mass mobilization work in each period have different political tasks, but all of these activities have a central point, which is a task of strategic significance for the entire revolutionary cause of our country and an important condition for ensuring the leadership of the Party and consolidating and strengthening the close relationship between the Party, the State, and the people. The mass mobilization work is the responsibility of all organizations in the political system, of all cadres, party members, civil servants, public employees, union members, members of mass organizations, officers, soldiers, and the armed force. Under the leadership of the Party, organizations in the political system closely coordinate to carry out synchronous, unified, and effective service work in the spirit of mastering: "respect the people, be close to the people, understand the people, learn the people and responsible to the people".

In the book "On current mass mobilization work" by Linh (1986), he affirmed that the work achievements of mass organizations in our city in the early years of the war. At the same time, he pointed out shortcomings in mass work and gave profound instructions to Party cadres, mass organizations, authorities, armed forces, and the entire political system of the city on mobilizing the masses, raising urgent issues that need to be corrected during the period when the Party is in power. Also discussing the purpose of mass mobilization work, Nguyen Ba Quang with the work "Learning and doing in the style of "Skillful mobilization" of Ho Chi Minh" pointed out the role and significance of mass mobilization in ensuring the successful implementation of revolutionary tasks (Quang, 2020).

Discussing this issue, in the article "New career and mass mobilization" Phieu (2009) pointed out that the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam has no other purpose than serving the long-term and direct interests of the people, taking care of their immediate and long-term basic happiness, first of all, the working people, workers, and farmers that make up the vast majority of the nation, have devoted their energies to the country, are still poor, suffering from natural disasters, and injustice, enjoying a low material and spiritual life and the intellectuals who love the country and the revolution day and night bring wisdom and enthusiasm to protect the Fatherland and build socialism.

On the same issue, the article "Continue to innovate the content and methods, improve the quality and efficiency of mass mobilization work, making an important contribution to the successful implementation of the resolution of the 11th National Party Congress", published in the magazine of mass mobilization, Sang (2011) also pointed out that in the current context, the Party's mass service needs to closely follow the situation; continue to renovate the contents and methods, improve the quality and efficiency of operations, especially it is necessary to grasp the people's ideological developments and renew the mobilization and gathering; strengthening service work of the government and armed forces, creating consensus among all classes of people, making an important contribution to the successful implementation of the overall goal in the next 5 years set by the 11th National Party Congress.

RESULTS

Mass Mobilization in the Political System of Vietnam in The Past

Stemming from the theory of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's thought: "The revolution is the cause of the people, by the people, for the people", "With good mass mobilization, everything will be successful", the Party having a close relationship with the people is the source of our Party's strength and good tradition from the day it was founded until now. In the nation's revolutionary history, mass mobilization has always been an important and strategic part of the Party's revolutionary cause. In each period, the mass mobilization work has different contents and methods, but all aim at mobilizing all classes of people to actively participate in revolutionary movements and patriotic emulation; strengthen the great national unity bloc; consolidate and strengthen the close relationship between the Party and the people, successfully realizing the common goals of the Party, the country and the nation.

Immediately after its establishment, the Party quickly organized revolutionary unions and formed an apparatus and cadres to do mass mobilization work. Since October 1930, the system of specialized committees in the campaigning circles of the Party including Worker mobilization, Farmer mobilization, Youth mobilization, Women mobilization, Military Mobilization, Anti-Emperor Front was established to gather forces, educate and mobilize the masses to join revolutionary movements, fight against oppression, injustice, exploitation, demand for people's livelihood and democracy everywhere.

The Party's first-class cadres and party members did not flinch from difficulties, carried out the policy of "proletarianization", "three things together" with the people, propagated and enlightened the working people, and established mass organization unites around the Party, creating strength and impetus for the revolution according to Uncle Ho's thought: "Bring our strength to liberate us". During the most arduous years when the colonial government carried out "white terror" to cut off the connection between the Party and the masses, weaken the revolutionary base, the people's trust and love since they knew that the people's protection made the Party stronger to face all challenges. With only a few thousand Party

members, the Party has gathered all classes of people, including intellectuals, the national bourgeoisie, and foreigners, arousing patriotism and the strength of national unity, creating a strong revolutionary spirit, making the victory of the August Revolution 1945, giving birth to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The victory of the August Revolution confirmed the rightness of the first political platform, which was the banner of unity, gathering a large number of people, and the victory of the Party's mass mobilization strategy. The country's independence and the revolutionary cause require the Party's mass mobilization work to be strengthened to maximize human and material strength for the resistance war and nation-building. During the years of resistance war, building socialism in the North, fighting for the liberation of the South, and reunifying the country, the great national unity bloc was expanded, attracting more patriotic parties and compatriots without partisanship, regardless of class, religion, ethnicity, or political orientation. The Party has organized, trained, and formed a contingent of cadres engaged in mass mobilization work who are always closely linked with people in all parts of the country. Many cadres and soldiers have endured hardships and sacrifices, tenaciously being close to the people to perform excellently the tasks assigned by the Party. The people trust, protect, and are willing to sacrifice to protect cadres like members of the family.

During those long and arduous years, patriotic emulation movements, such as: "Cling to the land, keep the village", "An inch won't go, an inch won't move", "Three things are ready", "Three braves", "Three volunteers", "No shortage of rice for one pound, and no shortage of one person in the army"... were quickly responded positively by all classes of people, forming a great strength for the cause of the resistance war. Tens of thousands of citizens headed to the front lines to transport food, and weapons for campaigns, culminating in the victory of the Dien Bien Phu Campaign "resounded throughout the five continents and was world-shaking". The rear emulated the front line, the North became a big rear supporting human and material resources for the cause of the resistance war against the US in the South. The mass mobilization work has strongly brought into play human and material strength, consolidated the people's trust in the Party and Uncle Ho with his steadfast, unshakable heart. That was the great motivation of the whole nation, making the great victory in the spring of 1975.

The victory of the two resistance wars against colonialism and imperialism is the victory of the line of expanding the great national unity for the cause of resistance war and national construction. That is the success of building up political forces more and more widely in the front, mass organizations, in the armed forces according to Uncle Ho's thought: "Mobilizing all the forces of every single citizen, not leaving a single citizen, contributing to the force of the entire people..."; bring into full play force, intelligence and wealth to form a synergy to complete the task of national liberation and national reunification.

Faced with the new requirements of the revolutionary cause at the 6th National Party Congress, with the spirit of looking directly at the truth, the Party initiated the cause of renewal with four contents "innovation of policy, renovating the organization, renovating cadres, renovating leadership style and working"; on that basis, maintain the leadership role of the Party, lead the country to overcome difficulties, break the siege and embargo, and continue to develop. The Party's renewal line clearly shows the Party's will to the people's hearts and is accepted and responded to by the people.

To promote the strength of the great national unity, carry out comprehensive renovation, and accelerate the industrialization and modernization of the country, the Party continues to innovate the mass mobilization work. The Eighth Conference of the Sixth Central Committee issued Resolution No. 08B-NQ/HNTW, dated March 27, 1990, on "Renovating the Party's mass work, strengthening the relationship between the Party and the people" with four guiding viewpoints: Revolution is the cause of the people, by the people and for the people; the driving force behind the mass movement is to meet the practical interests of the people and to harmoniously combine these interests, unifying interests with civic obligations; forms of gathering people must be diverse; Mass work is the responsibility of the Party, State, and mass organizations. Resolution 08B is a timely step to strengthen the relationship between the Party and the people in the new situation, overcoming the situation that a part of cadres and party members is bureaucratic, commanding, far from the people, autocratic, and authoritarian, reducing revolutionary enthusiasm, limit the promotion of great abilities of the people in the cause of national construction. This ideology continues to be affirmed by the Platform for National Construction in the Transition Period to Socialism (1991) which states: "All activities of the Party must derive from the legitimate interests and aspirations of the people. The strength of the Party lies in its close attachment to the people"

Mass Mobilization Work in the Political System at Grassroots Level at Present

Implementing the Resolution of the VII Congress to the XIII Congress, the Party has issued a system of documents related to mass mobilization work: On mobilization of genders and social classes; bringing into play the great strength of national unity; promoting the people's right to mastery; regulations on civil mobilization work of the political system; strengthen the mass mobilization work of state agencies and authorities at all levels; promote the role of the people in commenting, monitoring and criticizing, contributing to the development of policies and laws, building a clean and strong Party and political system; strengthening the close relationship between the Party, the State, and the people. Especially, the Seventh Conference of the Party Central Committee (XI term) issued Resolution 25-NQ/TW on "Strengthening and renewing the Party's leadership in mass mobilization work in the new situation" continues to affirm the important role of mass mobilization work, raising awareness and responsibility of organizations and individuals in the field of mass mobilization political system, strengthen the close relationship between the Party and the people, ensure the leadership of the Party in the period of integration, rapid and sustainable development of the country. It can be said that this is a system of guidelines, tasks, and solutions for leadership and direction that are very important to the mass mobilization work in the Party's revolutionary process.

With the spirit of strengthening and innovation in mass mobilization work, the whole political system has strongly oriented towards the grassroots, listening to the people's thoughts and legitimate aspirations, taking care of the people's life

comprehensively; raising the awareness and responsibility of pioneering and exemplary of cadres and party members, especially the leaders before the people. The State strengthens institutionalization and concretizes contents related to mass mobilization, promotes socialist democracy, implements the mechanism of "Party leadership, State management, people master" and the motto "People know, people discuss, people do, people supervise" into legal documents and directing the organization for implementation. Thereby, while promoting representative democracy, improving the quality and effectiveness of operations of state agencies and authorities at all levels, and well implementing direct democracy at the grassroots level People discuss and decide directly important and practical issues associated with socio-economic development, participate in building a clean and strong Party and political system.

Party committees, authorities at all levels, the Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations actively innovated contents and methods of mobilization, brought into play the strength of the great national unity, built and consolidated the close relationship between the Party, the State, and the people; mobilize the people to participate in patriotic emulation campaigns and movements, socio-economic development, and national defense and security assurance. The content of patriotic emulation movements and campaigns is associated with studying and following Ho Chi Minh's ideology, morality, and style. The emulation movement "Skillful Mass mobilization" was launched in 2009, and is one of the hallmarks of mass mobilization reform, becoming the focus of the patriotic emulation movement of the Mass Mobilization authority and the whole political system actively responded. The emulation movement "Skillful mass mobilization" has promoted to improve the efficiency of emulation movements of all levels and branches in all fields of social life. The mass mobilization work has made a very important contribution to the great achievements of historical significance, creating the country's fortune, potential, position, and international prestige as it is today.

The mass mobilization work seems simple and easy to do, but in reality, many places, sometimes still do not do well because some levels of Party committees, authorities, agencies, departments, and branches do not understand all about the civil mobilization work associated with the development of the country. The implementation of documents related to mass mobilization work is still limited, and the documents have not been concretized to suit the actual situation of localities and units. Propaganda and mobilization of people, especially in ethnic minority areas, have not been effective; Not paying much attention to building and replicating the model, typically "Skillful Mass mobilization". The coordination of agencies, departments, and branches with the Front and mass organizations in mass mobilization work has not been smooth and synchronous. The Front and mass organizations have not been able to innovate the contents, forms, and methods of gathering union members, members, and people; the development of union members and members is still slow; have not been proactive, active, and timely in propagating and mobilizing people, especially participating in helping people prevent natural disasters and overcome consequences; monitoring and feedback are still confusing. Some cadres and party members are bureaucratic, bossy, embezzled, bribed, separated from the people, do not listen to people's opinions and recommendations, degraded in ideology, morality, lifestyle, and degraded hearts. People's trust in the Party and State; lack of ability to propagate and persuade people.

The reason is that some levels of Party committees and authorities have not led, directed, implemented, and performed well the mass mobilization work; the number of cadres doing mass mobilization work has limited qualifications, capacity, and professional expertise, has not been proactive in advising and researching the implementation of documents on mass mobilization work; mechanisms, policies and working conditions of many agencies and officials in charge of mass mobilization still face many difficulties. The mechanism of coordination of activities of many agencies in the political system on mass mobilization work is not synchronized; the work of coordination and grasping the people's situation has not been renewed, not deep, not close; The Fatherland Front and grassroots organizations have not had any innovation in terms of content and mode of operation.

DISCUSSION

First, Party committees and authorities at all levels should strengthen their leadership and direct the propaganda, mastery, and implementation of the Party's viewpoints on mass mobilization work. Renovate the contents and methods of performing mass mobilization work of state agencies at all levels, making mass mobilization work a regular task associated with the performance of functions and tasks of state agencies and officials, ministries, civil servants, and public employees.

Secondly, continue to institutionalize the mechanism of "the Party leads, the State manages, the people master", ensuring the principle that all undertakings of the Party, policies, and laws of the State must derive from the interests of the Party and legitimate aspirations of the people. Renovate the content and form of collecting opinions from all classes of people participating in the construction of the Party and government.

Thirdly, accelerate administrative procedure reform, judicial reform, and reduce administrative procedures that easily cause trouble for organizations and citizens. Continue to review and assign and arrange staff in charge of mass mobilization work. Strictly comply with regulations on public service ethics, office culture, working style, and code of conduct. Building and implementing the style of "respect the people, close to the people, understand the people, study the people and be responsible to the people", "listen to the people speak, speak to the people understand, act as trustees" among cadres, civil servants and employees Organizations, especially heads of agencies and units, must be exemplary. Resolutely handle cadres, civil servants, and employees who have bureaucratic, corrupt, harassing bossy, authoritarian, and low-qualified behavior.

Fourthly, regularly urge, inspect and supervise the implementation of mass mobilization work, especially the institutionalization and concretization of the Party's policy on mass mobilization work, the formulation and implementation of the Regulations. Grassroots democracy; Strengthen regular coordination among organizations in the political system in carrying out mass mobilization work. Creating conditions for the Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations,

and the people to participate in supervision and social criticism, and to contribute ideas on Party and government building following the 2013 Constitution.

Finally, accelerate the implementation of the emulation movement "Skillful mass mobilization" in association with "Study and follow Ho Chi Minh's thought, morality and style" and patriotic emulation movements organized by all levels and agencies launch industry. Well, perform commendation and replication of advanced examples in mass mobilization work.

CONCLUSION

The current study has shown that mass mobilization work in the political system in Vietnam, from the past up to now, has been a never-ending flow. Of course, through each different historical period, that flow has had certain changes to adapt. Both theory and practice show that mass mobilization work in building socialism is creating a new type of society in terms of quality, which is not at all simple or easy. This is a great creative career, full of challenges, and difficulties, a self-disciplined, continuous, long-term goal-oriented career that cannot be impatient. Therefore, in addition to determine the right guidelines and directions, ensure the leadership role of the Party, the Party must strongly promote the role of the masses. The people must enthusiastically participate in the implementation of the Party's line because their strength is a profound source of victory and development.

The evidence from this study suggests that the ruling party, while determining the political direction and making policy decisions, cannot only derive from the reality of its country and nation but also has to study and refer to experiences from reality of the world and of the times. In today's globalized world, the development of each nation - nation cannot be isolated, standing outside the impacts of the world and the times, of the times and its situation. Vietnam must actively integrate into the world, implement a foreign policy of independence, self-reliance, peace, cooperation, development, and multilateralism and diversify international relations based on respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality, and mutual benefit.

The results of this research also support the idea that the Communist Party of Vietnam should always be steadfast on the theoretical foundation of Marxism - Leninism - the scientific and revolutionary doctrine of the working class and the masses. Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's thoughts have sustainable values that have been pursued and implemented by all revolutionaries. It will continue to develop and live in revolutionary practice as well as in the evolving practice of science.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, P.T.H.G., L.Y.T., P.T.H. and D.T.K.L.; Data Curation, P.T.H.G. and L.Y.T.; Methodology, P.T.H.G. and L.Y.T.; Validation, P.T.H.G. and L.Y.T.; Visualization, P.T.H.G. and L.Y.T.; Formal Analysis, P.T.H.G. and L.Y.T.; Investigation, P.T.H.G. and L.Y.T.; Resources, P.T.H.G. and L.Y.T.; Writing – Original Draft, P.T.H.G., L.Y.T., P.T.H. and D.T.K.L.; Writing – Review & Editing, P.T.H.G., L.Y.T., P.T.H. and D.T.K.L.; Supervision, P.T.H.G.; Project Administration, P.T.H.G.; Funding Acquisition, P.T.H.G., L.Y.T., P.T.H., and D.T.K.L. Authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Ethical review and approval were waived for this study, due to that the research does not deal with vulnerable groups or sensitive issues.

Funding: The authors received no direct funding for this research.

Informed Consent Statement: Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study.

Data Availability Statement: The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding author. The data are not publicly available due to restrictions.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

- Communist Party of Vietnam. (2006). Documents of the 10th National Party Congress. Hanoi: National Political Publishing House.
- Due, D.M., & Dzung, N.D. (2010) *Textbook of History of political theories*. Hanoi: Encyclopedia Dictionary Publisher.
- Le, N.H. (2001). Mencius. Hong Duc Publisher.
- Linh, N.V. (1986). About the current mass mobilization work. HCMC: General Ho Chi Minh City Publisher.
- Marx, K. (n.d.) Class Struggle in France from 1848 to 1850, *Journal Neue Rheinische Zeitung Politisch-ökonomische Revue* 1,2,3,5,6.
- Minh, H.C. (2011) Complete Works. Hanoi: National Political Publishing House.
- Phieu, L.K. (2009). New Career and Mass mobilization. *Journal of Mass Mobilization*, 11.
- Quang, N.B. (2020). Studying and following Ho Chi Minh's style of "Skillful Mass Mobilization". Hanoi: National Political-Truth Publishing House.
- Sang, T.T. (2011). Continue to renovate the contents and methods to improve the quality and efficiency of mass mobilization work, making an important contribution to the successful implementation of the Resolution of the 11th National Party Congress. *Journal of Mass Mobilization*, 3.
- Trong, N.P. (2021). Some theoretical and practical issues about socialism and the way to socialism in Vietnam. Retrieved from <https://moha.gov.vn/tin-noi-bat/bai-viet-cua-tong-bi-thu-nguyen-phu-trong-ve-con-duong-di-len-cnxh-46173.html>

- Thong, N.V. (2021). New points in the theme of the 13th National Party Congress. Retrieved from <http://hdll.vn/vi/nghien-cuu---trao-doi/nhung-diem-moi-trong-chu-de-dai-hoi-xiii-cua-dang.html>
- Thang, L.V., & Tuan, N.V. (2018). *Political ideology "People are the root" in Vietnamese history*. National Political-Truth Publishing House.
- Zheng, Y. (2012) *History of Oriental Philosophy*. Hanoi: National Political-Truth Publishing House.

Publisher's Note: CRIBFB stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



© 2022 by the authors. Licensee CRIBFB, USA. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

American International Journal of Social Science Research (P-ISSN 2576-103X E-ISSN 2576-1048) by CRIBFB is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.