A NUMBER OF SOLUTIONS TO RENEW THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM TOWARDS THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

Associate Professor, Dr. Huynh Thi Gam

Academy of Politics Region II, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, No. 99 Man Thien Street, HiepPhu Ward, District 9, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
Email: Huynhthigam60@gmail.com.

ABSTRACT

In all caste societies, the power of the ruling class is exercised by a certain system of institutions and political organizations. That is the political system. The political system is a whole group of legitimate political organizations in society, including political parties, the state, and socio-political organizations, which are linked in an organizational system to influence processes of social life; consolidating, maintaining, and developing a political regime in line with the interests of the ruling class. With three basic characteristics, namely unity, democracy, and unity, the Vietnamese political system has shown its superiority during the revolution and is supported by a large number of people. Besides the advantages, the organizational and operational model of the Vietnamese political system has revealed many limitations and shortcomings: cumbersome apparatus, ineffective operation; the relationship between subjects has not been clearly defined, overlapped, has not brought into full play the potentials, dynamism of subjects, etc. Therefore, renovating the operation of the political system is the requirement of the current renovation. This study focuses on analyzing the leadership role of the Communist Party of Vietnam (Party) in the political system, thereby proposing solutions to further enhance the Party’s leadership role in the political system in Vietnam present.

Keywords: Political system, Communist Party, Socialist State of the Law, Fatherland Front, Vietnam

I. INTRODUCTION

The political system appeared with the domination of the state class to carry out the political lines of the ruling class. Therefore, the political system is classy in nature. In socialism, the working class and the working people are the real subjects of power, organizing and managing the society by themselves, deciding the operational content of the socialist political system.

The current political system in Vietnam includes the Communist Party of Vietnam, the State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Women’s Union of Vietnam, Vietnam General Confederation of Labor, Vietnam Farmers Association, Vietnam Veterans Association and other legal socio-political organizations were established and operated on the basis of the coalition between the public class multiplied by the peasant class and the contingent of intellectuals, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, exercising and ensuring full people’s ownership (National Assembly, 1992 & 2013).

The Vietnamese political regime is a ruling one-party political institution. In certain historical periods, in addition to the Communist Party of Vietnam, there is also the Democratic Party and the Social Party. However, these two parties are organized and operate as strategic allies of the Communist Party of Vietnam, recognizing the leadership and sole ruling position of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The political system in Vietnam is a monolithic political system, without any opposing political parties.

The Vietnamese political system is closely linked to the organizational and leadership role of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Each member organization of the political system is founded by the Communist Party of Vietnam, both acting as a form of power organization of the people (the State), organizing the gathering, uniting the masses and the masses represents the will and aspirations of the masses (the Fatherland Front and socio-
political organizations) and is the organization through which the Communist Party exercises political leadership over society.

The primary nature of the political system is expressed in ideological unity. The entire political system is organized and operates on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh’s ideology.

II. THE OVERVIEW OF VIETNAM’S POLITICAL SYSTEM

Concept of the Political System of Vietnam

Currently, there are many different approaches to the political system: The approach to socio-economic form, the institutional approach, the system approach, the functional approach, etc. In Vietnam, the art the term of the political system is officially used from the Resolution of the Sixth Conference of the Party Central Committee, Session VI (March 1989), from which the concept is adopted by Party and State documents and documents science, books widely used instead of the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat before. This represents a new understanding of politics - it not only surpasses the heavy nature of the class nature and the authoritarian side of politics; more importantly, focusing on and emphasizing systematizes, the integrity, and the relationship between the components of the system, which had not been concretized before the Sixth Congress. The organizational structure of the political system started in the Platform for building the country during the transition to socialism (June 1991) and the Platform (Supplement, development in 2011) and the Constitution of Vietnam in 1992 and 2013.

Accordingly, the Socialist Political System in Vietnam is a whole composed of political institutions including the Communist Party of Vietnam, State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Vietnam Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations including Vietnam General Confederation of Labor; The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women’s Union, the Vietnam Farmers ‘Association, the Vietnam Veterans’ Association are organized from the central to grassroots levels, operating to maintain and protect their power, benefits of the working class, working people and people of Vietnam.

Some Characteristics of the Political System of Vietnam

The Vietnamese political system is organized and operated in terms of historical, socio-economic conditions, and specific political and cultural environment. Therefore, the Vietnamese political system is both popular and specific. The peculiarity of the Vietnamese political system can be found in the following:

First, the current Vietnamese political system was born with the birth, existence, and development of the Vietnamese State, although many member organizations of the socialist political system of Vietnam were born before the State such as the Vietnam Communist Party, Vietnam Fatherland Front, Trade Union, etc.

Second, the Vietnamese political system is led by the Communist Party of Vietnam. This specificity is governed by the role, position, leadership ability, and leadership prestige of the Communist Party of Vietnam. This is an important condition to ensure the political stability of our country.

Third, the Vietnamese political system is built according to the model of a socialist political system. Although it is in the process of reforming and completing, it still has the influence of the bureaucratic and subsidy regime.

Fourth, in Vietnam, socio-political organizations are trained by the Communist Party of Vietnam, born soon after the establishment of the Communist Party of Vietnam, becoming mass organizations and grassroots organizations political - social party.

Fifth, the current Vietnamese political system demonstrates widespread democracy. Democracy is both a goal and a means of organizing and operating the political system. The organizations that make up the political system are organized and operate on the principle of democracy in order to effectively exercise the power of the people.

Sixthly, in the socialist political system of Vietnam, the political activeness of the people is always promoted. This characteristic is reflected in the people’s active participation in discussions, contributing opinions to major political policies of the country and actively implementing those decisions; support the State both physically and mentally to solve the country’s political problems, etc.
An outline of the Vietnamese Communist Party’s leadership approach to the political system

The current Vietnamese socialist political system includes the Communist Party of Vietnam, the State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations (General Confederation Vietnamese workers, Vietnam Farmers Association, Vietnam Women’s Union, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Vietnam Veterans Association). In which the Party plays the leading role, the State manages, the Front and socio-political organizations promote the role of mastery of the people. In order for the Party to lead effectively, it is necessary to clearly define the object and content and especially to have a scientific and appropriate leadership method.

The leading subject is the Party; Leadership objects are organizations in the political system, the realm of social life. The content of the Party’s leadership is what the Party must do, determined in a certain period of time, usually a term of the Party congress, in order to successfully implement the revolutionary mission.

The content of the Party’s leadership can be shown more specifically: The first content is, applying Marxism-Leninism, the leader’s ideology, the Party building up the Political Platform, lines, resolutions, and policies major policies on all areas of social life. Since then, the Party has built a strategy to develop all areas of social life, and at the same time proposed resolutions in each area for implementation. The Party leads the state and the whole society realizes the Party’s goals and ideals. The second content is, the Party leads State construction, and leaders of state agencies concretize and institutionalize the policy of major policies to suit the situation and conditions of the country, to meet the needs, will, and aspirations of the people. The Party takes care of building and consolidating strong socio-political organizations; the third content is that the Party unanimously leads the work of cadres and manages the cadres, mastering the stages in the process of cadres work, especially the arrangement of key cadres, heads of institutions state agencies, socio-political organizations. The fourth content is the Party checks and supervises the State and socio-political organizations in the implementation of the platform, strategies, lines, resolutions, guidelines, policies, etc.

During his time, the leadership of the Party when becoming the ruling Party was very concerned by President Ho Chi Minh. User terminology way of leadership. People who clearly define the basic elements of leadership such as decision making, organization implementation, and control. The person who started the concept of proper leadership means: “must decide all issues properly”, “must organize the implementation properly”, and “must organize control” (Minh, vol 5, 2011, p. 325).

Inheriting that perception of Ho Chi Minh, in the renovation period, our Party used the term leadership mode. The Party’s leadership mode is the way and method in which the Party led and directed to perform the revolutionary tasks with high efficiency. More specifically, it can be understood: the Party’s leadership method is the system of forms, methods, regulations, processes, regimes, working styles, working styles, etc. that the Party used to influence organizations in the political system, in the fields of social life and the people in order to successfully carry out the revolutionary mission in each period.

There are many factors influencing the Party’s leadership. These are the Party’s line and policy in each revolutionary period; development and improvement of the political system, the democratic level and the intellectual level of the people; leadership qualifications and qualifications of the Party; the quality of the contingent of party members and cadres, especially the contingent of leading cadres and key managers at all levels; operating conditions of the Party; the development of leadership and management science; technical means, technology for the Party’s leadership, etc. (Phu, 2011, p. 63).

The Party’s leadership method in each revolutionary period was different, especially the period of the people’s democratic revolution and the period of socialism building. During the period of the Communist Party leading the revolutionary struggle, the resistance against foreign invaders, the Party’s main task was to lead the working class, the working people to overthrow the colonialists, imperialists, and hands. wrong, oppressive regime, exploitation, take power to the working class and working people. The way the Party leadership performed the revolutionary mission at that time was mainly by the attachment between the Party members and the people, gathering, educating, enlightening, propagating, persuading the people, and bringing them into the movements network, build forces networks, fight for authority. On the basis of a line and policy, the Party concentrates on leading mainly in some areas of politics, military, diplomacy, etc., leaders of mass organizations, revolutionary forces led by the Party founded.
When it becomes the ruling Communist Party, the Party’s leadership is extended to both the political system and the society as a whole. The August Revolution was successful, establishing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Communist Party naturally became the ruling Party. The Party leads all areas of social life, organizations in the political system, economic organizations, social organizations, and occupations from the central to grassroots levels, leading the entire people. Accordingly, it can be determined that: The leadership model of the ruling Communist Party of Vietnam is a system of ways and methods that the Party uses to influence organizations in the political system, especially The State, the fields of social life, and the people are aimed at successfully realizing the goal of national independence and socialism (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2011, pp. 88-89)

The leadership model of the ruling Communist Party of Vietnam is determined by the following basic jobs: Firstly, the Party leads by platform, strategy, and policy directions; by propaganda, persuasion, mobilization, organization, inspection, supervision, and by exemplary actions of the party members; Second, the Party unanimously leads the work of cadres and manages the cadres, introducing the elite party members with sufficient qualifications and qualities to work in the leadership organs of the political system; Thirdly, the Party leads through the Party organization and Party members work in the organizations of the political system, strengthening the regime of personal responsibility, especially the right person; Fourthly, the Party regularly improves its ruling capacity and leadership effectiveness, at the same time strongly promotes the role, initiative, creativity and responsibility of other organizations in the political system.

The Party Congress XI (2011) determined that in the condition that our Party is the ruling party with a socialist rule-of-law state of the people, by the people, for the people, “the Party’s leadership must be by the State and through the State” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2011, p. 144). This mode of leadership is reflected in the following main points: First, the Party leads the State by political platform, lines, views, guidelines, resolutions, strategies, principles to solve problems big topic has important political significance. Strongly promoting the proactive, creative and responsible role of the State in the management of the country and society according to the law; Second, the Party leads the state in institutionalizing and concretizing the Party’s lines, views, undertakings, strategies, and major policies into the Constitution and laws, plans, programs, and objectives great state; Party leads but does not replace the State; Third, the Party leads to build a really clean, strong, effective and efficient State; Fourthly, the Party unanimously leads the construction and management of the contingent of State cadres and civil servants, with reasonable assignment and decentralization, respecting and promoting the roles and responsibilities of the agenciesagencies and heads of state agencies’ organizations in personnel work; Fifth, to closely combine the leadership and inspection of the state apparatus through party organizations and individual party members working in state agencies.

Over the past time, the Party leading the political system has achieved very important results: The political system has been strengthened; the building of a socialist rule of law state has been promoted, effectiveness and efficiency have been raised; pay attention to leadership, direct the improvement of the role and quality of activities of the Front, socio-political organizations, contribute to strengthening the block of great national solidarity and socio-political stability. The XIII National Congress of the Party (January 2021) stated: “The Party’s leadership mode continues to be reformed” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 1, 2021, p. 76). Accordingly, well implementing a number of tasks such as: Promulgating and implementing many regulations to ensure maintaining the leadership of the party, upholding the rule of law, promoting democracy; renewing the way of learning, grasping the resolutions thoroughly; strengthen inspection, supervision, preliminary review and review of the implementation of the Party’s resolutions; the reform of working styles and ways of leading agencies of the Party from the central to grassroots level has made progress; attaching importance to promoting the roles and responsibilities of Party organizations, party members, especially the heads of agencies and organizations in the political system at all levels, etc.

However, the leadership of the Party still faces certain difficulties, shortcomings, and limitations. The construction of a socialist rule-of-law state has not kept pace with the requirements of economic development and national governance and international integration. The renovation and improvement of the quality of activities of the Fatherland Front and mass organizations have changed slowly; State agencies, socio-political organizations are sometimes still passive. Some party organizations and authorities are not aware of it properly and have not done well in public advocacy work, etc. In general, up to now, “The Party’s leadership method towards the political system has been slow to be reformed, and the presence is still confusing. The mechanism of power control in the Party and State is incomplete and synchronous; effectiveness and efficiency are not high” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 1, 2021, p. 93).
From the above shortcomings and shortcomings, it is necessary to have practical, appropriate and feasible solutions to contribute to the renewal of the Party’s leadership.

III. A NUMBER OF SOLUTIONS CONTRIBUTE TO THE RENEWAL OF THE PARTY’S LEADERSHIP FOR THE STATE, THE FRONT, AND SOCIO-POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

In order to contribute to the renewal of the Party’s leadership, many solutions should be paid attention, including the following basic solutions:

First, there is a scientific mechanism that more closely defines the Party’s leadership mode towards the State, the Front, and socio-political organizations. “The Party leads the State with its main platform, strategy, policies, personnel organization, inspection, and supervision, etc. (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 1, 2021, p. 196). The Party also leads in building the organizational apparatus, the contingent of cadres, civil servants, and leads the institutionalization of the Party’s lines and policies into policies, the Constitution, the law, and the implementation organization; promote the pioneering and exemplary character of party organizations and party members working in state agencies. The Party leads the society through the transformation of its undertakings and policies into law. Such undertakings must be codified through the path of the legislature. It is necessary to have a mechanism to fully inform the Central Committee, the Politburo, the Secretariat, and competent levels in the Party about the Party’s leadership mode and ensure its scientific, accurate, objective, full of information so that these agencies can apply scientifically and appropriately.

It is necessary to complete regulations in order to clearly define the functions, duties, and authority of each organization in the political system, and have a mechanism for serious coordination and implementation for the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations, ensuring the Party’s centralized and unified leadership, and at the same time respecting the principle of democratic consultation in the organization and operation of the Front, etc.” (The Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 1, 2021, p. 197). Identify and properly position the role of organizations of the political system in the principles, lines, guidelines, policies, and laws. The Party cooperates closely with the State, the Front, and unions in building, using, and managing the staff of each organization and the entire political system; adopt a suitable and strict mechanism for the Party to effectively inspect and supervise the above organizations’ activities.

Strictly complying with the regulations and regulations on the mode of the leadership of the executive committee, the standing committee of the party committee at all levels for the government, the Front and organizations in the political system; strictly follow the leadership model of the leading bodies of the Party organizations at all levels towards the authorities, departments, branches at the same level and lower levels. Recently, Decision No.10-QĐiT/W dated 12/12/2018 of the Central Executive Committee “Regulates the functions, tasks, powers and working relationships of the committee level, the Standing Committee of the Party Committee of the province or city directly under the Central Government”; Regulation No. 202 -QĐiT/W dated August 2, 2019, of the Central Executive Committee “Regulates functions, tasks, powers and working relationships of committees, standing committees and standing committees district”, etc.

There is a clear and scientific mechanism in the operation of each agency and organization and an effective coordination mechanism. Regularly organize training courses for leaders and managers in the political system at all levels on regulations, regulations, leadership methods, management, expertise, profession, skills operations, etc. Accordingly, helping each officer to properly perform and complete the assigned tasks.

Second, it is necessary to define more clearly the authority of the Party’s leadership agencies from central to the grassroots level in directing the operation of the political system at the respective level: At the central level, solving the relationship between leadership role on views, guidelines, etc. of the Party Congress, Central Executive Committee, Politburo, Secretariat with the authority of the National Assembly on economic, social, security and national issues. room, foreign affairs, etyc. The Party’s leadership approach to the National Assembly is placed on a macro level, promoting the initiative and creativity of agencies, enhancing the capacity and responsibility of the agencies. The Politburo bases on the resolutions of the Party Congress and the resolutions of the Central Executive Committee’s meetings to consider and decide on major directions, undertakings, and policies that the Government needs to implement in all economic fields. Social, national defense, security, foreign affairs, cadres work, etc. to ensure the Party’s political orientation.
At all levels of the party committees and subordinate levels to comply with regulations and regulations in resolving the relationship between the leadership of the Executive Committee, the Standing Committee, and the authority of the People’s Council, the responsibility of the People’s Committee, etc.

Renovate and improve the effectiveness of the inspection and supervision of all activities and works of the entire political system in all fields of social life. There is close coordination of the Party’s inspection and supervision with the inspection of the Government, the supervision of the National Assembly and the executive, judiciary, the Fatherland Front and political organizations- other societies for maximum efficiency.

Third, renewing the style and working style of the Party Committees at all levels and the Standing Committee towards truly democratic, disciplined, and practical ways: Avoiding unreasonable assignment limits the real power of people. heads of apparatus. The leadership mechanism, style, and style of the Party Committee and Standing Committee should ensure the actual power of the heads of the government apparatus, socio-political organizations.

The Party performs its leadership functions through the State, the Front, and socio-political organizations, so the Party’s advisory agencies need to be more streamlined, avoiding overlapping and overlapping functions, duties, acting for state agencies, unions. To do so, the Party must focus on solving the tasks of politics, ideology, organization, and focus on implementing the content of establishing leadership roles of the Party towards the state and political-communal organizations. festival. The Party emphasizes the independent role and responsibility of the State in the implementation of the powers, duties, and functions prescribed by law; to appreciate the role and responsibility of socio-political organizations in representing the will and aspirations of the masses.

The Party should have a mechanism to promote the real power and responsibility of the head of the state apparatus and the authorities at all levels. Heads of local administrative agencies shall direct and administer specialized assisting agencies. Assigning rights and responsibilities to the head of the organization and the unit in the work of cadres and operations will create a dynamic, healthy, progressive, and clear responsibility in the use of the contingent of cadres and civil servants, use human resources effectively, eliminate unethical and incompetent individuals, overcome the situation of both the lack of high-quality human resources and the excess of low-quality human resources in the apparatus of the political system.

Fourth, the Party leadership performs well the work of building a contingent of cadres and party members, introducing Party members to State agencies, local governments, the Front and other socio-political organizations level: The cadres are the root of all jobs, deciding the success or failure of the revolution. When there is a good team of strong staff in all aspects, it will well solve the set objectives and tasks, when this team is too weak, everything will face difficulties and confusion. The XIII Congress of the Party requested: “Focus on building a contingent of cadres at all levels, especially at the strategic level, capable, qualified and reputable, on par with the task” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 1, 2016, p. 432). Needing attention in discovering, training, fostering, appreciating, and promptly honoring talents in leadership and management.

Performing more synchronous stages in the staff work process. In which staff assessment is identified as the first stage; training and retraining of staff is the original stage; Staff planning is a key step, staff rotation is a breakthrough, etc. To attach importance to the training and fostering a contingent of staff in a fundamental way. The content of training and fostering must be comprehensive, from theory, policy, policy, law, expertise to the knowledge of science, technology, foreign languages, etc. In which, focus on professional training and fostering professional skills, practice skills, training, intensive fostering according to titles and positions, helping staff to master the expertise and profession, to solve all problems scientifically and properly overcoming the state of experiences, belittling theory and science in a part of officials. Regularly retraining, fostering, and adding new knowledge for staff at all levels. There should be a mandatory regulation to study, foster to improve qualifications, update knowledge for staff every year, considering it one of the standards in evaluation, placement, promotion, appointment officers.

The Party should promote the role of the people and its members in discovering, recommending, and recommending virtuous and talented cadres and people to arrange, arrange, promote and appoint appropriate positions, to avoid the loss of the elite, mindful and within reach. The process of layout, promotion, promotion, appointment, and dismissal should be conducted scientifically, accurately, correctly, openly, transparently,
promptly, and quickly. To overcome the situation of division of rights or the work of cadres, the staff is too focused on a few people, the promotion and appointment of cadres are too dominated by the head.

Every working position in the apparatus of the political system with salary incentives requires healthy competition, by talent, by action, by projects, projects, programs, and public plans. partners, etc. develop each industry, field, and country. Such competition will contribute to selecting and arranging the right people with merit, talents, working with high quality and efficiency, preventing and overcoming negative expressions in the work of cadres such as running, running. rights, using family members, relatives, acquaintances, etc.

The success in building a contingent of cadres is the key point, the backbone of the Party’s strength. The contingent of cadres ensure the standards, take on the tasks set out in each stage, each revolutionary period, everything will be able to succeed.

Strive to build a contingent of strong party members in all aspects, “Improving the quality of party members” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 1, 2021, p. 197). Party members play a very important role in the existence and development of not only the Party organization but also the political system. Talking about the strength of the party is to say the growth of each member, every cell in the party’s body. President Ho Chi Minh once pointed out “To lead the revolution, the Party must be strong. The strong party is due to the good cell. A good cell is made up of good members” (Minh, vol 15, 2011, p. 113). Improve the efficiency of political and ideological education, promptly grasp the Party’s lines, undertakings, and policies to Party members, especially at the grassroots level. To improve the capacity, qualifications, and qualifications of each party member and the whole party of party members; promote the pioneering, exemplary, sense of responsibility of party members in all duties and positions, including working party members and senior party members. Developing party members should attach importance to quality, overcoming the chasing after quantity and achievements. Note the structure and distribution of party members so that they are more reasonable in localities and departments. Overcoming the relaxation of the management, supervision, education, and training of Party members of many party organizations; do well in the assignment, management, closely control party members.

Strive to “effectively prevent and repel degradation of political ideas, morals, lifestyles, self-evolving and internal self-transformation manifestations associated with accelerating learning. practice, follow Ho Chi Minh’s ideology, morality, and style” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 1, 2021, p. 41). To take effective measures to detect, prevent, and promptly handle violating party members; “screening and resolutely removing disqualified people from the party” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 1, 2021, p. 87).

IV. CONCLUSION

The above are some perceptions about the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam towards the political system and propose some solutions to contribute to the renewal of the Party’s leadership towards the State, the Front, and social and political organizations. From revolutionary theory, science and practice will have full awareness, deeper understanding, and necessary solutions to this problem. The XIII Congress of the Party (January 2021) expressed the determination to “Continue to strongly innovate the Party’s leadership in new conditions” with the expectation of contributing to improving the effectiveness and efficiency in operations. of the political system.

In the condition that the Party is in power, if the Party wants to be strong, the State must be strong, the State is the person who institutionalizes the Party’s lines and undertakings, turning the Party’s leadership decisions into laws and policies. If the Party and State are strong, the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations must also be strong in order to implement the Party’s line, the State’s policies and laws, to be turned into practical actions of the people. The Front and socio-political organizations act as a bridge between the Party, the State, and the people, demonstrating the people’s mastery, protecting the people’s legitimate and legitimate rights and interests. The Party is strong, the State is strong, but the Front and socio-political organizations must also be strong. Only then can our political system truly belong to the people, by the people, for the people, and to be trusted, supported, protected, and built by the people.

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