

The Communist Party of Vietnam's Viewpoint on Party Building in Politics in The Era of Comprehensive Renewal and National Development

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ABSTRACT

Party building in politics is one of the central and key tasks of the Communist Party of Vietnam. This is an important task that contributes to strengthening the Party's leadership and ruling role in defining the Political Platform and revolutionary line, contributing to the successful implementation of the Vietnamese revolution's mission: national independence associated with socialism. This article focuses on presenting and analyzing some important viewpoints of the Communist Party of Vietnam on Party building in politics, emphasizing the importance of ideological steadfastness, upholding exemplary roles, and strengthening solidarity within the entire Party.

Keywords: Politics, Political Platform, Viewpoints, Party Building in Politics, Party Building and Rectification.

1. Introduction

Over 94 years of development and growth of the Communist Party of Vietnam, to truly deserve to be the vanguard, the general staff of the proletariat, the working people, and the entire Vietnamese nation, and to fulfill the Party's historical mission to the Fatherland, the nation, the working class, and all working people, the Communist Party of Vietnam and Ho Chi Minh have always valued and regularly focused on building a clean and strong Party in all aspects. Stemming from the practical history of the Party's leadership, the Party has led the revolutionary cause of the working class and the entire Vietnamese nation from one victory to another. The Party led the August Revolution in 1945, gaining national independence, seizing power for the people, liberating the nation from oppression, exploitation, and slavery, becoming the masters of the country, and opening a new era in national history, advancing towards socialism. The Party led the entire people in conducting 30 years of revolutionary war, achieving national

independence (April 30, 1975). The Party led the North in building socialism (1954-1975) and the whole country in advancing towards socialism since 1975. In particular, the Party initiated and led the Doi Moi (Renovation) process from 1986 to the present, achieving great and historically significant achievements. It can be assessed that the leadership process of the Communist Party of Vietnam is the decisive factor in all victories of our country's revolution, under the comprehensive leadership of the Party, in which leadership in Party building also contributes greatly to the overall victory of the nation's revolutionary cause. In all stages and circumstances of history, Party building, especially Party building in politics, has always been a focus of The Communist Party of Vietnam and is considered one of the "key" tasks and a top priority, serving as a prerequisite for other aspects of Party building. Party building in politics is the main basis for identifying the legitimacy and political nature of the Party, and it is the primary basis for determining the Party's role in political life. This article focuses on analyzing some of the Party's viewpoints on Party building in politics, thereby generalizing and synthesizing the outstanding viewpoints in this work to meet the requirements of The Communist Party of Vietnam's renewal in the nation's era of advancement.

2. Research results

2.1. Theoretical basis of party building in politics

Party building in politics refers to a political party's construction of its political strategy and tactics, which expresses the political behavior of that party. This behavior is primarily determined by the party's class character—that is, it depends on the class with which the party associates its activities, the extent to which the party fully represents that class's interests, how it defines that class's attitude towards other classes, and the direction in which the party leads the class struggle through its organization and activities. Based on the defined political strategy and tactics, it is necessary to build a politically unified organization to work collectively towards achieving the established political goals.

Party building in politics is the science of a party's principles of political action, the methods of formulating the path and strategies of struggle to achieve the ultimate goals of the workers' movement, and the fundamental rules in leading the class struggle of the proletariat and the working people. On this basis, the party strives and builds to unify its will and ideology, creating consensus, synergy, and concerted action throughout the entire party.

Party building in politics also has the goal of promoting State effectiveness to enhance the capacity and efficiency of state management. This involves making the state truly representative of the people, protecting and serving their legitimate rights and interests, and promoting the role of members of the political system, ensuring that power truly belongs to the people.

The term "Party building in politics" emerged when class struggles in the political and ideological fields of communist parties became extremely intense. Even during the lifetimes of Karl Marx and V.I. Lenin, the term was not used, but the initial ideas of these proletarian revolutionary leaders addressed the issue of building the party politically. According to Marx and Lenin, any political party must express its political goals to represent its class's interests and must build and consolidate the party's political power. This is the most core issue of a political party. Discussing the political aspect of party building primarily involves defining the party's political direction and goals. What are the political goals of that party, and which class in society does it serve? Therefore, a party's first and core task is to define clear political goals and direction, and throughout the leadership process, it must ensure adherence to those goals. To achieve its political goals, a political party must have a platform and political lines, conduct class struggle, and seize political power to lead the class and society. These actions constitute the building of a political party's political aspect.

In Ho Chi Minh's Thought, party building in politics is essentially about raising the level of political theory for cadres and party members. When establishing the Party, Ho Chi Minh established Marxism-Leninism as the ideological foundation and the compass for all actions. Deviation from Marxism-Leninism would lead to the failure of the revolutionary movement. He affirmed: "For the Party to be strong, it must have an ideology as its core" and "Now there are many doctrines, many ideologies, but the most genuine, convinced, and most revolutionary ideology is Leninism" (Marx, Karl, and Friedrich Engels 1995: 267-268). Ho Chi Minh always required each cadre and party member to strive to study Marxism-Leninism. Only then can the theory of Marxism-Leninism truly play the role of "political nucleus" and "compass" for all the Party's practical activities.

An important issue in party building in politics that Ho Chi Minh regularly emphasized was ensuring the correctness of the strategic and tactical lines of the revolutionary platform in different periods. He consistently reminded us that whenever practical issues arise in the country that require theoretical answers, the Party must rely on "the standpoint, viewpoint, and method of Marxism-Leninism" to summarize practical experiences. Based on this, the Party can formulate specific lines, guidelines, and steps appropriate to the realities of our country's revolution.

The issue of party building in politics was addressed by author Nguyen Duc Ai in the book *Xây dựng đảng về chính trị (Party Building in Politics)*, presented as follows: "Party building in politics is the process of establishing and consolidating the political ideological system in action, based on that, starting from practice to build the correct political line. At the beginning, to lead the successful implementation of that line, consolidate and enhance the leadership role and political prestige of the party towards the whole society" (Nguyen Duc Ai 2013: 10).

Based on the above approaches and the content addressed regarding party building in politics in the documents of the Party Congresses, we can define the concept as follows: "Party building in politics is the process of building the Party's political ideology, goals, and political mettle. On that basis, the Party formulates guidelines and political lines in accordance with objective requirements and the characteristics of the country's history in each stage of development. It leads the successful implementation of that line in practice by organizing and implementing the building of the Party in terms of political thinking and methods" (Pham Thanh Tuan 2023: 30).

2.2. Some viewpoints of the Communist Party of Vietnam on Party building in politics

2.2.1. Building the Party in political ideology, goals, and political mettle

First, steadfastly and continuously applying and creatively developing Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh thought in accordance with Vietnamese reality

Over 94 years of formation and development, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, our people have won important victories in the struggle for national independence and entered the transitional period towards building socialism. This is vivid evidence that the theory of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought is the foundation—the pioneering theory of the Party and the class—which, even in today's era, still demonstrates advanced revolutionary theoretical values. The values of this doctrine have a strong vitality and a great impact on the victory of our country's revolution. Marxism-Leninism remains the progressive and revolutionary path in the world today because of its scientific and dialectical nature. The creative application of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought must be based on the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought, absolutely steadfast, and must not arbitrarily deviate from or abandon those principles, while also being flexibly applied in accordance with the practical situation of Vietnam.

In recent times, especially since the *Doi Moi* (Renovation) period, the Communist Party of Vietnam has consistently persevered, been steadfast, and upheld Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought. This content is clearly expressed through the Party Congresses and has been continuously supplemented and improved in subsequent congresses compared to previous ones.

At the 6th Congress (December 1986), the Party emphasized: "To renew thinking, our Party must firmly grasp the revolutionary and scientific nature of Marxism-Leninism and inherit the precious heritage of revolutionary thought and theory of President Ho Chi Minh" (Communist Party of Vietnam 1987: 125).

By the 7th Congress (June 1991), the Party added a new point: "Upholding Ho Chi Minh Thought" (Communist Party of Vietnam 1991a: 127). The Party also affirmed that Ho Chi Minh

Thought is the result of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism in the specific conditions of Vietnam, and his Thought has become a precious spiritual asset of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the nation. From this point forward, Marxism-Leninism, together with Ho Chi Minh Thought, were defined as the ideological foundation and compass for the Party's actions.

The *Platform for National Construction in the Period of Transition to Socialism* (1991 Platform), adopted at the 7th Congress, stated: "The Party takes Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought as the ideological foundation, the compass for all actions" (Communist Party of Vietnam 1991b: 21). This was a major development in the Party's thinking, awareness, and practical activities in applying Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought to the practical conditions of Vietnam. It also clearly demonstrated the consistent ideological viewpoint: Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought are the fundamental components constituting the ideology, worldview, and methodology of the Communist Party of Vietnam. This not only ensured unity of awareness within the entire Party, but also demonstrated the Party's steadfast stance and determination to protect the scientific and revolutionary nature of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought in the context of the crisis and collapse of socialism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the early 1990s.

Inheriting that spirit, in the *Platform for National Construction in the Period of Transition to Socialism* (supplemented and developed in 2011), the Communist Party of Vietnam affirmed: "The Party takes Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought as the ideological foundation, the compass for action" (Communist Party of Vietnam 2011a: 88). This was further emphasized at the 12th Congress (2016): "President Ho Chi Minh's Thought, together with Marxism-Leninism, is the ideological foundation and compass for the actions of the Party and the Vietnamese revolution, a tremendously great and precious spiritual asset of our Party and nation, forever illuminating the revolutionary cause of our Party and people" (Communist Party of Vietnam 2016a: 7-8).

Building on the great and historically significant achievements of 35 years of national renewal, at the 13th Congress (2021), the Communist Party of Vietnam continued to affirm Marxism-Leninism, together with Ho Chi Minh Thought, as the "compass" for all the Party's actions. The 13th Congress clearly stated the guiding viewpoint for the process of renewal and development in Vietnam: "The overarching guiding ideology of our entire Party, people, and army is to be steadfast and to apply and creatively develop Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought. This is considered one of the issues of principle, of vital significance to our regime, the solid foundation of our Party—not allowing anyone to waver or be shaken" (Communist Party of Vietnam 2021a: 33). (Communist Party of Vietnam 2021a: 33).

Secondly, maintaining steadfastness to the goal of national independence and socialism

The Party's revolutionary ideal is national independence linked with socialism. This fundamental and consistent path, throughout the history of the Vietnamese revolution, was outlined by Ho Chi Minh in the 1930 Platform establishing the Party. Advancing towards socialism is an objective necessity, the inevitable path of the Vietnamese revolution. Drawing from the practical experience of revolutionary activities and the science of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh concluded that only socialism and communism can fully resolve the issue of national independence and bring a life of freedom, prosperity, and genuine happiness to all people and all nations. To this day, the Party remains steadfast in its goal of national independence and socialism.

Summarizing the Party's viewpoints on the steadfast goal of national independence and socialism: At the 6th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee (March 1989), the Party reaffirmed: "Advancing towards socialism is the inevitable path of our country; building a socialist Vietnam is the goal and ideal of our Party and the Vietnamese people; it is the wise choice of President Ho Chi Minh and the Communist Party of Vietnam."

During the *Doi Moi* (Renovation) process, the Party has gained an increasingly nuanced understanding of national independence and socialism in the context of globalization. The *Doi Moi* process represents a continuation of the evolution of the Party's concepts about socialism and the path to building socialism. These concepts are formed on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought, inheriting and developing the correct insights the Party has gained throughout its leadership of the Vietnamese revolution.

The understanding of the Party and the Vietnamese people regarding socialism and the path to socialism has become progressively clearer; the system of theoretical viewpoints on the *Doi Moi* process, on socialist society, and on the path to socialism in Vietnam has been fundamentally established.

From the practice of 25 years of comprehensive national renewal (1986-2011), at the 11th National Congress (2011), the Party drew five major lessons. Among them, the most important lesson was summarized as: "*Firmly grasping the banner of national independence and socialism—the glorious banner that President Ho Chi Minh has handed down to today's generation and future generations. National independence is the prerequisite for achieving socialism, and socialism is the foundation that firmly ensures national independence. Building socialism and protecting the socialist Fatherland are two strategic tasks that are closely related to each other*" (Communist Party of Vietnam 2011b: 24).

In order to create a comprehensive driving force for renewal and integration, at the 12th National Congress (2016), the Party clearly stated the goal: "*Strengthening Party building to be clean and strong, improving the leadership capacity and fighting strength of the Party, building a strong political system. Promoting the strength of the nation and socialist democracy. Promoting comprehensive and synchronous renewal; developing the economy rapidly and sustainably, striving to soon make our country fundamentally become an industrialized country in the direction of modernization. Improving the material and spiritual life of the people. Resolutely and persistently struggling to firmly protect the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of the Fatherland, protecting the Party, the State, the people, and the socialist regime*" (Communist Party of Vietnam 2016b: 145-146).

At the 13th Congress, the Party continued to affirm: "*Our country's path to socialism is in accordance with the reality of Vietnam and the development trend of the era.*" Therefore, "*steadfastness to the goal of national independence and socialism; steadfastness to the Party's Doi Moi (Renovation) path*" (Communist Party of Vietnam 2021b: 109) is a matter of principle for the Vietnamese revolution.

Steadfast commitment to the goal of national independence linked with socialism is a prerequisite for successfully building and protecting the Fatherland. Today, with the Vietnamese Fatherland completely independent, the nation and socialism are intertwined. Only a socialist society can fulfill the working people's long-held aspiration to permanently escape oppression, exploitation, poverty, and backwardness. This is a prerequisite for developing a society characterized by: "a wealthy people, a strong country, democracy, justice, and civilization; with the people as masters; a highly developed economy based on modern productive forces and appropriate, progressive relations of production; and an advanced culture imbued with national identity; a society where people have a prosperous, free, and happy life, with conditions for comprehensive development."

Thirdly, maintaining a firm political stance, remaining steadfast to the party's revolutionary goals and ideals

A firm political stance is an essential political quality, holding significant importance for the Communist Party and each of its cadres and members. The Party's political stance is clearly demonstrated through its steadfast commitment to the Party's goals and ideals: national independence linked with socialism; unwavering adherence to Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought; resolute commitment to the country's Doi Moi (Renovation) path; and steadfast adherence to the principles of Party building, especially the principle of democratic centralism.

Furthermore, a firm political stance is reflected in the individual conduct of each cadre and Party member. This is demonstrated through unwavering steadfastness, stability, and resolve in all situations. These individuals are consistently determined to strive to complete all assigned tasks, overcoming difficulties and hardships to successfully fulfill their duties for the benefit of the Party, the people, and the nation. Simultaneously, they resolutely refute incorrect and hostile viewpoints on social media, combat the plots and activities of "peaceful evolution" aimed at undermining our regime by reactionary and hostile forces, and participate actively in the struggle to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Fatherland.

2.2.2. Building the Party in terms of political guidelines and policies

Firstly, implementing guidelines and policies of renewal in accordance with practical realities

Over 38 years of implementing the *Doi Moi* (Renewal) process, each stage of the history of national construction and defense has been marked by the growth in all aspects of the Party, the State, and our people. Implementing the guidelines and policies of national renewal has created many important and radical transformations, contributing to the great victory of the entire Party and people for the goal of "a wealthy people, a strong country, justice, democracy, and civilization."

The implementation of renewal in the Party's guidelines and political policies in the goal of "a wealthy people, a strong country, justice, democracy, and civilization" can be analyzed, with adjustments and additions in each stage to suit the actual situation. At the 6th Congress (1986), our Party defined the goal of renewal as being for the objective of "a wealthy people, a strong country, a civilized society." This goal had an important guiding value in the development of the country, aimed at developing the creative potential of the people. Subsequently, at the 7th Congress (1991), through the reality of the market economy creating competition and differentiation in society, the Party added an important goal, making it: "A wealthy people, a strong country, a just and civilized society." Justice is an attribute of socialism that the Party aims for, to create a driving force for social development.

By the 9th Congress (2001), the Party continued to recognize and supplement the important goal of democracy, building a society for the goal of "A wealthy people, a strong country, justice, democracy, and civilization." Our Party emphasized that democracy is the essence of the regime, the goal of renewal and the development of society. In summarizing 20 years of renewal since 1986, at the 10th Congress (2006), the Party defined the goal of renewal as building a society of "A wealthy people, a strong country, justice, democracy, and civilization."

From the 11th Congress (2011), in the *Platform* (supplemented and developed in 2011), the goal of renewal was still considered a general characteristic. However, the Party, recognizing from the

practical situation of the revolution, placed democracy before justice, defining the construction of the socialist society that our people are building as a society of "A wealthy people, a strong country, democracy, justice, and civilization."

The Party's determination of the goal of implementing the *Doi Moi* path demonstrates the Party's comprehensive awareness process, originating from the actual situation. The achievements of the *Doi Moi* process mentioned above are the result of the continuous and persistent efforts of our entire Party, people, and army. The 13th National Party Congress affirmed: "Those achievements are the product of crystallized creative power, the result of a whole process of persistent and continuous efforts over many terms of our entire Party, people, and army; continuing to affirm that our path to socialism is correct, in accordance with objective laws, with Vietnamese reality and the development trend of the times; the Party's *Doi Moi* path is correct and creative; the leadership of the Party is the leading factor determining all victories of the Vietnamese revolution. The Party's Political Platform continues to be the banner of ideology and theory leading our nation to firmly continue to promote comprehensive and synchronous renewal; it is the foundation for the Party to perfect the path of building and protecting the socialist Fatherland of Vietnam in the new period" (Communist Party of Vietnam 2021c: 25-26).

In all circumstances of history, the determination of guidelines and the building of the Party's political line must always show steadfastness, stability, and non-wavering. While remaining steadfast on the fundamental and solid issues of the Party, we must always renew and be creative according to the dialectical spirit of Marxism-Leninism. Revolution is creation, is renewal. Without creativity, without renewal, there is backwardness, and society cannot develop. Society and people are always renewing. Renewal is a way to develop, making things better and more progressive. Development must be linked to renewal. Renewal must grasp the laws and trends of development. Therefore, steadfastness must be linked to creativity and renewal; creativity and renewal must be based on steadfastness to principled issues in accordance with Vietnamese reality and the development trend of the world. To establish, consolidate, and maintain the leadership role of the Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam must build a correct political line, first and foremost expressed through the Party's guidelines and policies. It is necessary to maintain and creatively apply Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought, taking them as the theoretical basis and fundamental methodology to analyze and make correct political decisions in order to lead the country firmly on the path of socialism.

It can be said that, under the leadership of the Party, the Party's *Doi Moi* path is in accordance with reality, creating conditions for the development of a socialist-oriented market economy, through the concretization of the *Doi Moi* path into law, creating a legal framework for the economy to operate effectively. The economic growth rate is quite high, the people's living standards are gradually improved, creating needs and driving forces for development in all areas

of social life. In particular, Vietnam is recognized by the world as a bright spot in successfully implementing the "dual goal" of both controlling and preventing the Covid-19 pandemic and restoring and developing the economy, ensuring the lives and safety of the people. This contributes significantly to building the people's trust in the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Secondly, institutionalizing and concretizing the Party's political guidelines and policies effectively

The institutionalization and concretization of the Party's political guidelines and policies is a political-legal mechanism to ensure the Party's leadership, a method of building State law, implemented by the National Assembly, the Government, and provincial-level local authorities through two stages of "nationalization" and "concretization," through programs and plans for law-building, and various forms of legal documents. The requirements for institutionalizing the Party's guidelines and policies are to strengthen the Party's leadership over institutionalization; promote the independence and creativity of State agencies in institutionalization; and strengthen legal education among Party members.

Along with issuing political platforms to guide the State in concretizing the Party's leadership in each stage and period of national construction and development, the Party does not stop at defining guidelines and policies as the political basis for the entire institutionalization process. It also directly leads and directs the implementation of the State's institutionalization processes in building principles, mechanisms, policies, and laws in accordance with the country's development requirements.

The role of the socialist rule-of-law State of the people, by the people, and for the people, under the leadership of the Party, is to create and construct; at the same time, the State is also the organization that sets national policies and organizes their implementation. Therefore, the State has the responsibility to institutionalize and concretize the Party's guidelines and policies. The Party leads the National Assembly and the Government to improve the quality of legislation, administrative reform, and judicial reform. The State must be placed under the leadership of the Party, operate according to its functions, the function of social management with a legal system institutionalized from the Party's guidelines and policies, and from the authorization of the people, from the people's right to mastery. The Party leads the political system in general and the State in particular through the Party's organizational apparatus in the State's agencies and organizational apparatus.

Specifically, the institutionalization of the Party's guidelines, policies, and directives on citizen reception and the resolution of complaints and denunciations ensures consistency, uniformity,

and high efficiency. These detailed regulations have clarified the authority, form, and procedures for resolving complaints and denunciations, meeting the requirements of leadership and direction in citizen reception and the resolution of complaints and denunciations.

In controlling the assets and income of Party members holding positions and power, the 13th Party Congress also emphasized: "Effectively controlling the assets and income of people holding positions and power, especially leading and managerial cadres" (Communist Party of Vietnam 2021d: 195), "Continuing to strictly and effectively implement the declaration and control of assets and income of cadres, civil servants, and public employees, especially leading cadres at all levels" (Communist Party of Vietnam 2021e: 146). This task has been specifically institutionalized by the State through legal documents and sub-law documents and implemented consistently in each of the Party's guidelines and policies in each specific stage, such as the declaration of assets of people holding positions and power, which was stipulated in the Anti-Corruption Ordinance of 1998 and improved in the Anti-Corruption Law of 2005 (amended in 2007, 2012, and 2018). The Government also issued Decree No. 130/2020/ND-CP dated October 30, 2020, on controlling the assets and income of people holding positions and power in agencies, organizations, and units (including 25 articles detailing some articles of the 2018 Anti-Corruption Law).

On November 17, 2022, the 6th Plenum of the 13th Central Committee adopted Resolution No. 28-NQ/TW on "Continuing to Renew the Party's Leadership and Ruling Methods over the Political System in the New Period," demonstrating a high political determination to overcome shortcomings and limitations, and to improve the leadership capacity, ruling capacity, and fighting strength of the Party. Specifically, in personnel work, emphasis is placed on ensuring the principle of the Party's unified and comprehensive leadership. Party committees and organizations at all levels need to focus on selecting and arranging qualified cadres to be elected to party committees and leadership positions in State agencies, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations at all levels. The Party leads elections, approvals, and appointments according to regulations. This includes specific regulations for selecting, assigning, appointing, and recommending cadres of party committees and organizations at all levels to ensure democracy, publicity, transparency, standards, and prescribed conditions.

The Resolution also focuses on institutionalizing the Party's guidelines on building a contingent of cadres at all levels, especially a contingent of strategic-level cadres, with sufficient capacity, quality, prestige, and up to the task, and ensuring a continuous and firm transition between generations. This includes promoting the strict implementation of the Party's regulations on taking votes of confidence. This is one of the important bases for evaluating, arranging, and utilizing cadres. The aim is to overcome the limitations and weaknesses in cadre evaluation and

utilization, in order to ensure that cadre evaluation is comprehensive, rigorous, substantive, and objective.

In order for the Resolution to be implemented effectively, grassroots Party organizations have organized study sessions, thoroughly grasped and disseminated the Resolution to cadres, Party members, and the masses, in order to concretize and institutionalize the Resolution so that it can soon be put into practice. At the same time, they apply the goals, viewpoints, tasks, and solutions in the resolutions to develop action programs and plans of party committees and authorities, striving to achieve the goals set out in the Resolution.

2.3. Proposed solutions for effectively implementing party building in politics to meet the requirements of the party's renewal in the era of national advancement

2.3.1. Building the Party in terms of political ideology, goals, and political stance

First, concerning political ideology: It is essential to remain steadfast in, and to continuously apply and develop, Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought creatively and in accordance with the realities of the Vietnamese revolution. This is a matter of principle, vital to the regime, and forms the solid foundation of the Party. To maintain this steadfastness and to apply Marxism-Leninism creatively, we must promote and strengthen related activities, integrating thematic programs into regular quarterly and annual Party activities. This enables each cadre and Party member to study and thoroughly grasp these principles. Concurrently, it is important to disseminate this content within the political theory training program for new Party members, and in the elementary, intermediate, and advanced political theory programs offered by political schools in provinces and cities, as well as at the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics. Doing so helps each cadre and Party member maintain their firm commitment to Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought. Furthermore, it is necessary to develop informational materials for integration into Party cell meetings and internal political activities. We should also invite speakers, research experts, lecturers, and those directly involved in Party building to present on topics related to Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, and domestic and international political and social situations, including their current impact on Vietnam.

Second, concerning political goals: It is crucial to remain steadfast in the goal of national independence linked with socialism. This revolutionary goal, aligned with the aspirations of the masses, is a consistent and entirely correct policy of the Vietnamese revolution. It requires steadfast commitment to the *Doi Moi* path, striving for a wealthy people, a strong country, and a democratic, just, and civilized society. We must recognize that the ultimate goal of the revolutionary cause, to which our people are dedicated, is not solely national independence; rather, national independence must be inextricably linked to the goal of socialism. To safeguard

both national independence and socialism in the context of comprehensive integration and development, we need political goals that are both correct and scientifically grounded, and which prove effective in practice. This requires that the formulation of guidelines, pathways, and policies be conducted scientifically, based on the assessment and summarization of practical experience. This will establish correct political goals aligned with the country's development trajectory. Therefore, it is necessary to train, foster, and enhance the qualifications of experts, researchers, forecasters, and policy makers.

Third, concerning political stance: Each cadre and Party member must continuously cultivate and strengthen their political stance. They should maintain a firm political ideological foundation, demonstrated through steadfastness and unwavering resolve in all situations, and be consistently determined to strive to complete all assigned tasks. To maintain a firm political stance, Party cadres and members must constantly cultivate themselves, thoroughly study and understand the Party's guidelines and policies as well as the State's laws, and proactively engage in learning to improve their level of political theory. To limit violations by Party cadres and members, it is necessary to strengthen and issue documents concerning inspection and supervision within the Party. Additionally, regulations on annual self-criticism and criticism for leadership and management collectives, as well as for individual Party members throughout the Party, should be supplemented and completed. Simultaneously, regulations should be established regarding the dismissal and discipline of those in leadership and management positions who fail to engage in self-cultivation and training, lack sufficient steadfastness, or waver in their political stance.

2.3.2. Building the Party in terms of guidelines and political policies

First, enhancing the quality of formulating and issuing political guidelines and policies: Political guidelines and policies must align with the specific circumstances and developmental trajectory of the country at each stage, ensuring consistency with global and contemporary trends. Institutionalizing the Party's guidelines, policies, and strategic orientations creates the framework for organizing and operating society. The primary function of this institutionalization is to define goals and establish a legal framework for societal organization and operation. This framework guides the activities of political and social organizations, ensuring their lawful operation and the performance of legally permitted tasks. Guidelines and political policies must not remain theoretical constructs; they must be institutionalized to promptly impact social life and address practical demands.

Second, innovating the mode of leadership through platforms, strategies, resolutions, and major policy orientations: Given its position and role as the Party's fundamental mode of leadership, and considering the current state of issuing and implementing Party resolutions, innovating the

Party's leadership today requires, primarily, innovating and enhancing the quality of developing, issuing, and implementing Party resolutions. This will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of leadership and governance. Concurrently, alongside continuing to innovate and improve the quality of resolution development and issuance, it is necessary to innovate the methods of organizing, deploying, and implementing these resolutions. It is crucial to continue to innovate how Party resolutions are studied and understood, ensuring practicality and effectiveness. The focus should be on providing resolute leadership and direction, and strictly supervising the concretization, institutionalization, and implementation of resolutions. Emphasis should be placed on inspecting, supervising, urging action, conducting preliminary reviews, and summarizing the implementation of Party resolutions, regulations, directives, and conclusions to ensure their effectiveness and efficiency.

3. Conclusion

The Communist Party of Vietnam serves as the vanguard of the working class, the working people, and the entire Vietnamese nation. Under the ingenious and wise leadership of the Party and the great Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese revolution has achieved significant accomplishments. This affirms the Party's leadership and ruling role over the entire nation, as well as its contribution to the development, prosperity, and thriving of the country as it steadily advances towards socialism, grounded in scientific and sustainable development. Given the complex and unpredictable developments in the current, new situation, particular attention must be given to Party building in politics.

The Party's perspective on Party building in politics is a fundamental and distinct element of overall Party building and rectification efforts. It is a regular task aimed at determining the political platform and correct political lines, enhancing the fighting strength of grassroots Party organizations, cadres, and Party members, bolstering the political stance and fighting strength of the Party, and leading the implementation of the Party's viewpoints. This is done to successfully guide the implementation of the political line, thereby consolidating and enhancing the Party's political prestige among the people. Building the Party in general, and specifically focusing on Party building in politics, is a continuous and ongoing process for the Party. It is intrinsically linked with the Party's leadership and ruling role, with the goal of meeting the requirements of the Party's renewal in this era of national advancement.

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