

# History Of Democracy Development With The Building Of Social Democracy In Vietnam Today

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## *Abstract*

Democracy is a deeply topical issue, developed through many periods of history with many different ideas, views, and theories, but so far it is still an open issue that needs further research to find out the direction of development and perfection for each state, and each community. The history of democratic development in human society proves that each country has the right to choose a democracy appropriate, not necessarily emulating another country's democracy. A country's democracy is consistent with its internal objective characteristics, and at the same time needs to be constantly improved and developed. Therefore, most countries in the world, including Vietnam, consider democracy a goal of their development strategy. Articles on the history of democracy development evaluate achievements, limitations, and proposes some solutions to promote socialist democracy in Vietnam today.

Keywords: History democracy, social democracy, human rights, Vietnam.

## **Introduction**

Socialist democracy is one of the goals of the socialist revolution that our Party, State, and people are trying to build. We know that President Ho Chi Minh highly values the role of the people, this state is a state of the people, by the people, and for the people, expressing the will, interests, and aspirations of the people. Immersed in President Ho Chi Minh's thought during the doi moi period, our Party affirmed that democracy is the essence of the socialist regime in Vietnam, the "people-owned" social system. there, mastery over all areas of social life follows the principle that the people exercise their right to mastery by direct and indirect forms, through organizations in the political system, in which The core is a socialist rule of law state of the people, by the people and for the people, based on a socialist economy with the state economy playing the leading role. The state "represents the people's mastery; at the same time as the organizer of implementing the Party's line. Therefore, the study of the history of

democracy development and the actual situation of building a socialist democracy, and solutions to promote socialist democracy in Vietnam in the coming time have important implications.

### **Research Methods**

The article is made on the basis of using the methodology of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, Ho Chi Minh thought in studying the theoretical basis for building a socialist democracy. meaning in Vietnam in the doi moi period. In addition, a number of other specific research methods are also used such as analysis and synthesis methods, and comparison, and evaluation methods.

### **Results and Discussion**

#### **The history of population development and the nature of socialist democracy in Vietnam today**

The view of democracy. Democracy and the implementation of democracy are objective human needs. Right from the primitive communal society, to maintain their existence, people knew how to organize themselves into community activities. festival. The appointment of the heads of the communities and the removal of the heads if the general regulations are not properly assigned are decided by all members of the commune through the People's Congress. This is considered a primitive and simple form of democracy of self-governing community organizations in a classless society.

By the time of slavery, the official use of the term "democracy" meant that a slave-democratic state had "the power of the people". But also since then, the state held by the slave-owner class has regulated democracy, including slave owners, nobles, clergy, merchants, some intellectuals, and free people, but the vast majority of slaves are not considered people.

After thousands of years of history, the feudal lords and bourgeoisie have by all means continued to usurp the power of the working people. The success of the Russian October Revolution of 1917 ushered in a new era: for the first time in human history, the working people regained their real power. The social state led by the working class through its party became the first state to exercise the power of the people.

From the historical reality of the birth and development of democracy, Marxism-Leninism has raised the following conceptions of democracy:

First, democracy is a product of historical evolution, an objective human need. As the people's power, democracy is a reflection of human values, the

result of the people's long struggle against oppression, exploitation, and injustice.

Second, democracy as a political category associated with one type of state and one ruling class will not have "classless democracy", or "general democracy".

Third, democracy is also understood as a value system that reflects the level of individual and social community development in the process of social liberation, resistance to oppression, exploitation, and enslavement toward freedom by equality. According to Lenin, democracy is equality. The struggle of the proletariat for equal rights has great significance, that is, equality must be understood properly, in the sense of abolishing classes.

Ho Chi Minh pointed out that the country's democracy is the people's mastery. He emphasized that democracy "is the people's master". Of course, it is necessary to understand that to "master" the people must first "be master". Only when they have the status and status of "owners" can they "own" in reality. Therefore, Ho Chi Minh is determined to bring "our country to a true democracy" which means "how many rights belong to the people" and "how to make people know how to enjoy democratic rights, know how to use their democratic rights. Dare to say, dare to do".

The nature of socialist democracy in Vietnam today

Since its founding, the Communist Party of Vietnam has always determined that the path that the Vietnamese revolution strives for is the path of national independence associated with socialism (socialism). That is the way to bring independence, freedom, justice, democracy, prosperity, and happiness to the people.

Democracy is the essence of the social system that our entire Party, army, and people have consistently and will continue to consistently and persistently build. Inheriting and developing progressive views on democracy in the history of human thought, Marxism-Leninism, and Ho Chi Minh's thought, the work of the General Secretary has explained, clarified, developed, perfecting the theory and practice of democracy in the socialist society that our people are aiming for, which is expressed in general in the following specific contents: In the work "Some theoretical and practical issues of Socialism and the path to socialism in Vietnam", General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong affirmed the Party's cross-cutting point of view, which is "Socialism is the goal and ideal of the Communist Party of Vietnam". Vietnamese property and people; Moving up to socialism is an objective requirement, an indispensable path of the Vietnamese revolution" and "the socialist society that the Vietnamese people are striving to build is a society

of rich people and a strong country.", democracy, justice, civilization; owned by the people; have a highly developed economy, based on modern production forces and appropriate progressive production relations; has an advanced culture imbued with national identity; people have a prosperous, free and happy life, have conditions for comprehensive development; Ethnic groups in the Vietnamese community are equal, united, respect and help each other to develop; there is a socialist rule of law state of the people, by the people, for the people led by the Communist Party; have friendly and cooperative relations with countries around the world". This content is to be understood as:

Democracy is the goal of the socialist regime (rich people, strong country, democracy, justice, civilization).

Democracy is the essence of the socialist regime (by the people, the power belongs to the people).

Democracy is the driving force to build socialism (promoting the strength of the people and the whole nation).

Democracy is associated with the law (must be exchanged with discipline and discipline). Democracy must be practiced in practical life at all levels and in all areas of social life in the economic, political, cultural, and social domains.

The socialist democratic nature in Vietnam is realized through the forms of indirect democracy and direct democracy.

Thus, democracy means that all material and spiritual benefits brought by the Party and State must serve the people's lives. The people are the masters, which is also reflected in the people's rights. The people are the people who have the rights and responsibilities in the struggle for and keep national independence, in the construction and defense of the Fatherland. The people are the people who appoint the government and mass organizations from the central to local levels. The position and interests of the people in a people's democracy must be guaranteed in all areas of social life and must be expressed in all classes of the people, workers, farmers, and intellectuals, to ensure the status and interests of the people, and to want the people to be truly democratic and to be masters, they must take care of economic, cultural and social development festival.

### **Achievements in building democracy in Vietnam today**

In the field of economics. From the 6th National Party Congress up to now, the Communist Party of Vietnam has formed a new system of theoretical viewpoints on building economic conditions to realize socialist democracy in

the economic field of Vietnam. country. That is, developing a modern productive force through accelerating industrialization and modernization of the country in association with the development of the knowledge economy, and the protection of natural resources and the environment; establishing appropriate progressive production relations by developing a socialist-oriented market economy is the basis, condition and economic foundation, the basic mechanism and method, and the inevitable path to realizing economic socialist democracy during the transition to socialism in our country.

During nearly 37 years of renovation, under the leadership of the Party, the construction of economic conditions for the implementation of socialist democracy in the economic field in our country has achieved outstanding achievements:

The institution of a socialist-oriented market economy is increasingly complete, creating a favorable legal and economic environment. It is a healthy legal corridor to privatize business and is a driving force for strong economic development.

The socialist-oriented market economy recognizes and respects many economic sectors (the state economy, the collective economy, the private economy and the invested economy foreign), many forms of ownership, and many forms of distribution. The innovation process has made the freedom and autonomy in the production and business of individuals, labor collectives, economic units, and enterprises better and better. Promote the right to mastery and dynamism and creativity in production and business, in international economic integration. People have the conditions to create jobs, find jobs, increase their income, choose opportunities to study, and set up a career.

The process of democratizing economic life has quickly brought the country's economy out of stagnation and crisis and has now come out of underdeveloped status, rising to the group of middle-income countries; people's living standards improved significantly; the country's synergy increases, creating a new position and force for the country to develop.

In the field of politics. Democracy in our country always fully shows the nature of the working class, firmly stands its position and ideals, and deserves to be the faithful defender of the people's power in the face of frenzied opposition and many sinister tricks of the enemy.

In our country, democracy has been widely practiced among the people, increasingly attracting them to participate in a large and decisive role in the work of state management and social management by "synchronously

implementing the State policies and laws to promote democracy (representative democracy, direct democracy and self-governing regime of the population community) and maintain discipline in society.

The understanding of democracy, the law, and the rights and obligations of the majority of our people is increasing day by day. Our people are very interested in the political situation at home and abroad. In the face of great political upheavals, in general, our people have remained steadfast, not wavering, not giving up the chosen socialist goal and path. Confidence in socialist democracy was gradually restored and consolidated.

People actively participate and participate more effectively in democratic activities - contribute ideas to develop the platform, socio-economic development strategy, constitution, National Assembly election, participate manage, participate in the fight against corruption - with many vivid forms.

Our State is organized on the principle that "state power is unified, with assignment and coordination among agencies in the exercise of legislative, executive, and judicial powers". Legislative, executive, and judicial bodies have relatively independent positions, and clearly defined functions, and tasks to avoid duplication, justification, and encroachment and not to create loopholes in power, or abuse of power.

In the field of culture–society. In the process of national renewal, the Party and State have advocated the development and management of the culture by the Party's political orientation while ensuring the promotion of the people's freedom and democracy through creativity and innovation. cultural enjoyment. The requirements and contents of socialist democracy in the field of culture have been gradually institutionalized into laws, ordinances, and decrees and implemented in practice; to ensure the people's right to mastery and participation in cultural life.

The promulgation of policies in the cultural sector has also been actively promoted. In the context of the market economy and international integration, appropriate cultural policies play a particularly important role not only in cultural development but also in facilitating the implementation of democracy in the field of culture. cultural area.

Over the years, there have been many economic policies in the culture issued, in which investment policy and policy of increasing resources are the ones that play a leverage role. The 11th Party Congress clearly stated: "Create a strong cultural and social development step. Increase state investment, and at the same time step up the mobilization of social resources for cultural and social development. Therefore, budget spending on culture in recent years has increased significantly in line with economic

growth. In addition to the central budget, all localities have budgets for culture. State policies on investment in cultural means include 1/ Investing in building cultural institutions, cultural houses, and libraries; 2/ Investing in the development of arts and cultural industries.

Along with investment policies for cultural means, in recent years, a group of investment policies for cultural activities has also been promulgated and implemented with the view of encouraging working people to participate in cultural activities. culture building industry on both creativity and enjoyment; help professional artists and writers to play a pivotal role in creating new cultural values, creating conditions for well-performing the task of preserving and promoting the national cultural identity in combination with the acquisition of world culture. Therefore, a large network of schools and institutes under the university, college, and intermediate training system... has continuously trained human resources and experts in the field of culture. Scientific research in the field of culture has also been invested in and implemented effectively.

Many cultural movements and campaigns have achieved positive results, contributing to creating a cultural environment, and protecting and promoting the good traditional values of the nation such as the movement "All people unite to build a better quality of "life cultural ", "Building a healthy cultural environment", "Repaying gratitude", "Drinking water, remember the source"... The mass information system has developed rapidly and strongly, responding to better and better living standards for the spiritual life of the people.

### **Limitations in the process of building a socialist democracy in Vietnam today**

In the field of economics. Perfecting the economic institutions is still slow and unresolved; the legal system, mechanisms, and policies are not complete and synchronous, of low quality, not meeting the requirements of renovating the growth model, restructuring the economy, and implementing three strategic breakthroughs.

The results of the implementation and implementation of the socialist-oriented market economy institution are still limited and have not yet made a breakthrough in mobilizing, allocating, and effectively using development resources.

State-owned enterprises operate inefficiently, and private enterprises are small, lack linkages, and have a weak ability to respond to risks. Foreign-invested enterprises operate mainly in labor-intensive industries, exploit

natural resources, and are limited in technology transfer and advanced management.

The development level of all kinds of markets is low, the operation is not synchronous and smooth, in which the labor market and the public service market are not structured properly; the financial-monetary market and real estate market with many potential risks; The science and technology market develops slowly.

The effectiveness and efficiency of state management are not high; discipline, discipline is not strict. The supervision participation of the Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, and people in state management activities is still limited.

International economic integration has not yet combined and brought into full play external resources with domestic resources for development. Domestic economic reform efforts have not met the requirements of international integration.

The liberalization of trade and investment in some markets and fields has not been consistent with the actual development of the economy. It is slow to build the necessary technical barriers and a competent and effective market management system to protect the domestic market.

In the field of politics. In addition to the achievements, in the process of building democracy in the political field, there are still shortcomings, revealing the inadequacies and limitations:

First, some party cadres have a false perception of the path our country is going, and due to the remnants of feudal society left behind, in the process of implementing democracy, there is still a heavy emotional load. Therefore, when implementing new democratic values, they are rigid and lack flexibility. There are even places that lead to a serious violation of people's values.

Second, a significant part of our cadres, party members, and people are still confused about the nature of the opposing democracy, especially bourgeois democracy. In practice, implementing the new democracy is easily influenced by opposing views, political pluralism, and the remnants of feudal thought. This can lead to misunderstanding and improper implementation of the values of the new democracy in perception and practice.

Third, due to limited awareness, a part of some people are still immature in terms of political bravery and civic consciousness: when being exploited and provoked by the enemy, there are many acts of violating the law and causing



disorder in social self or appearing cynical, agitated, and politically disoriented.

Fourth, excessive democracy, extremes, anarchy, arbitrary freedom, disregard for discipline and laws, violation of democratic regulations and regulations, and the freedom and democracy of others are widespread and serious. Some people showed signs of political indifference, peace of mind, avoidance, and unwillingness to participate in the struggle for democracy and social progress. The situation of localism, "the king's rule loses to the village's rule", the mastery of the guild style, the mastery of the family style, the uncivilized communication behavior, etc. is still common.

In the field of culture–society. Management institutions have not kept up and responded to development requirements. In general, cultural institutions are slow to innovate, asynchronous, and quickly become obsolete. The promulgation of laws is still weak, and the quality of many laws on culture is not high. At times, there are places in the agencies, units of the Ministry, and branch management units in localities with signs of neglect and lax management, especially in the management of cultural heritage and copyright. author, tourism environment, state management of the family.

Services and cultural products are underdeveloped and of low quality. Currently, Vietnam still lacks cultural brands at national, regional, and international levels, lacks high-quality cultural products, and contributes to soul nourishment, personality building, and moral education. The situation of import and trade deficit of foreign cultural products into Vietnam is superior to that of cultural exports, and the easy absorption and lack of selection of foreign cultural products are common. Vietnamese cultural products are still not creative and rich compared to the potential of the country, have not met the needs of the public, and competitiveness in domestic and international markets is still low, appeared several works and products that imitated, imitated, followed new forms and methods, lost the national literary and artistic identity.

National cultural identity is in danger of fading. The protection and promotion of cultural heritage values are not high, and the risk of extinction has not been prevented. In the cultural environment, there is still an unhealthy, foreign situation, contrary to fine customs and traditions; Social evils, superstition, and crime tend to increase. The culture of behavior in public, at work, in the family, and at school has many shortcomings. Ideological degradation, moral degradation, and lifestyle alienation of a large number of cadres, party members, and people, cause frustration in society and affect people's beliefs in society. Party, State, and regime. Corruption, bribery, illegal business, illicit enrichment, loose lifestyle,

hedonistic, quick living, opportunistic habits in politics, fraud in education, degrees, etc. are common. variable.

Professional ethics decline, even in areas that are honored by society such as health care, education, law protection, and journalism... Social evils tend to increase and spread such as prostitution, drugs, theft, gambling, and alcohol... The phenomenon of superstition and superstition tends to spread, adversely affecting fine customs and traditions and social order and safety. Lifestyles lacking ideals, ambitions, and lack of will to strive have increased in the younger generation. Family culture has not been cared for and consolidated. School culture has alarming manifestations. Violent acts, objectionable behavior, uncultured behavior, lying disease, hypocrisy, saying nothing with doing, moral degradation, degradation in lifestyle, and deterioration of cultural values The development trend is creating anxiety and insecurity in society.

Theoretical activities, literary criticism, and art are still limited, have not met many problems of life, and are far from the practice of composing. The gap between many theoretical problems with real life has not only not been narrowed but tends to widen. The spirit of democracy in theoretical activities has not been strongly promoted.

#### **Solutions to promote socialist democracy in Vietnam in the current period**

In the economic field: Focus on comprehensively and synchronously completing the socialist-oriented market economy institution based on a unified perception that this is the general economic model of our country in the transition period. to socialism. Focus on building and perfecting institutions and policies to effectively and harmoniously deal with the relationship between the state, the market, and society.

To renew and improve the operational efficiency of the state economic sector and state enterprises; encouraging and facilitating the development of the private economy to become an important driving force of the economy. restructuring the economy, accelerating industrialization and modernization, and improving the quality of growth, labor productivity, and competitiveness of the economy.

In the political field. Practice and widely promote the socialist people, the right to master, and the subject role of the people; consolidating and raising people's trust, and strengthening social consensus.

Building and perfecting the socialist rule of law state, building a clean, strong, streamlined political system that operates effectively and efficiently,

and continuing to step up the fight against corruption and wastefulness, bureaucracy, and negative.

In all work, one must always thoroughly grasp the point of view of President Ho Chi Minh "The people are the root", "must be close to the people, help the people, learn the people"; truly believe, respect, and promote the people's right to mastery, persistently implement the motto "people know, people discuss, people do, people inspect, people supervise, people enjoy". Political agencies must always uphold the spirit of serving the people, creating the most favorable conditions to deal with the people's work requirements; tightening the close relationships with the people, listening to the people's opinions, rely on the people.

In the field of culture. To develop comprehensively and synchronously the fields of culture, cultural environment, and cultural life: to preserve and promote traditional cultural values, to promote the quintessence of human culture. types, and at the same time improve the quality and effectiveness of the creation of new cultural values. Promoting the role of the creative subject, the subject of cultural enjoyment is the people; respect and protect the diverse expressions of culture, people, ethnic groups, regions, and regions. To uphold and promote the pioneering role of intellectuals, artists, and cultural workers. Focus on building the Party and political system in terms of culture and morality; resolutely fight against negative corruption.

Building culture with the motto "and culture is the nation, the loss of culture is the loss of the nation"; and in the process of cultural exchange with other countries you must always "integrate but not dissolve".

### **Conclusion**

In the process of international integration, the impact of the democratic process from other countries to our country is inevitable, and objective, therefore, we need to be proactive and cautious in consulting and inheriting values and values. democratic experience. Democracy and the implementation of democracy need to come from the internal requirements of the country, towards the stability and sustainable development of the country, and implement democracy in our country. Therefore, it must be a process with principles, mottos, breakthroughs, and concrete steps in reality.

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