

Building the Vietnam Fatherland Front according to Ho Chi Minh's thought in the current period

Dr. Hoang Thi Trang

Tan Trao University, Vietnam

Abstract: The Vietnam Fatherland Front is a part of the political system of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the political base of the people's government, the place where the will, aspiration, gathering the great unity bloc of the whole people, promoting the people's mastery, a place of consultation, coordination and unification of actions of its members. The Vietnam Fatherland Front always strives to build a strong national unity bloc, implementing the teachings of Ho Chi Minh - Founder of the Front: The goal of the United National Front is to build a nation. Vietnam is peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous. In the current period, in the face of complicated world developments, the construction of the Vietnam Fatherland Front requires a new height, a new depth, and a new method suitable to socio-economic realities, of the country and world trends.

Keywords: Fatherland Front, Vietnam, ideology, Ho Chi Minh, present

I. MAKE A PROBLEM

The Vietnam Fatherland Front is a constitutive part of the political system of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Vietnam Fatherland Front has the task of continuing to strengthen the great national unity bloc, gathering more and more people from all walks of life, promoting patriotism, the will to self-reliance and mastery of the people, carry out industrialization and modernization of the country, step up the work of national construction and defense. Stemming from the conditions and requirements of reality, inheriting Ho Chi Minh's thought on the United National Front, in the current period, strengthening the construction of the Front is an important task.

II. RESEARCH OVERVIEW

In each revolutionary period, the Front has promoted its role and strength in rallying and gathering the strength of the entire people to successfully accomplish the set goal and tasks. The study of Ho Chi Minh's thought on solidarity and the Front has been interested by many scientists and studied from different angles:

Thang Van Phuc, co-editor Nguyen Minh Phuong (2007), mentioned the issue of reforming the organization and operation of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations in Vietnam today. The authors have systematized the theoretical-practical basis of organizational reform, activities of the United National Front, socio-political organizations and the actual organization and operation of the People's Front. The current national reunification of Vietnam

and the direction of reforming the activities of the National United Front of Vietnam.

Tran Hau (2010), the author overviewed the glorious history and tradition of the National United Front of Vietnam, and pointed out lessons learned from leading the Party's United National Front in the revolution for the people's liberation, as well as in the period when the whole country is moving towards socialism.

Nguyen Tho Anh (2012), research on the implementation of the monitoring function and social criticism of the Vietnam Fatherland Front today. The author has raised the function and importance of the supervision and social criticism function of the Vietnam Fatherland Front - one of the most basic issues in the operation of the Fatherland Front in the current period. . The author also points out the current situation and solutions for the current work.

Mai Trang (2012), analyzed the historical requirements and the imprint of Ho Chi Minh in the birth and development of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. The author's importance must continue to build the Vietnam Fatherland Front to meet the requirements of the times. In particular, the author is very interested in the topic of cadres and thinks that: Measuring the effectiveness of the Front's operations as well as that of front-line cadres is not only in superficial activities. It requires a new height, a new depth, a new method suitable to the socio-economic reality of our country in each period as well as before the complicated developments of the world. Front officers of the innovation period need new thinking, exemplary and sincere efforts to build the great unity of the whole people. It is necessary to fight the disease of narrowness, prejudice, faction, localism, lack of democracy and lack of solidarity.

Ly Viet Quang, Tran Thi Huyen (2021), the authors analyzed the role of Ho Chi Minh in the birth and development of the Vietnam Fatherland Front through historical periods. At the same time, affirming the role of Vietnam's Fatherland Front: has grown stronger and stronger, promoting the role of gathering, gathering and promoting the strength of national unity. The result of that strength comes from many factors, of which the most important is the patriotic spirit of the entire nation based on Ho Chi Minh's thought. The author also points out the principles of building the Fatherland Front according to Ho Chi Minh Thought and the requirements of current practice.

Thuong Huyen (2021), raises the task of the Vietnam Fatherland Front through each period, and therefore to complete the task of national liberation, it is necessary to apply the very urgent summoning method, how to defeat Being aware of the national spirit for the people, the Front could not call it the same as before, but had to use another name more suitable to the revolutionary task of the current period. In the innovation process, with many forms of organizing and mobilizing the people, the Vietnam Fatherland Front has made an important contribution together with the Party and State of Vietnam to simultaneously carry out two strategic tasks: building and protect the country; solve life's difficulties, create favorable conditions for people of all strata to develop socio-economically, build the Party and political system, ensure national defense and security, arouse aspiration for development and promote the will and strength of Vietnamese culture and people.

In general, the above works have studied and approached Ho Chi Minh's thought on the National Front from different angles, on the basis of the contents of Ho Chi Minh's thought on solidarity and the National Front. Unanimously, the authors analyzed the current situation and proposed solutions to apply Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national unity and build a United National Front in the current period.

III. HO CHI MINH FOUNDER OF THE VIETNAM FATHERLAND FRONT

Right from the 20s of the twentieth century, after identifying the path of national salvation and national liberation, President Ho Chi Minh paid special attention to the establishment of the Communist Party of Vietnam and building the great unity bloc of all people, with the core being the United National Front. Under his chairmanship, the Party Founding Conference from January 6 to February 7, 1930 issued a resolution: The Party appointed a comrade to be responsible for meeting delegates of all parties such as Tan Viet, Thanh Nien, Kuomintang, Nguyen An Ninh Party, etc. to form an anti-imperialist front that individuals or organizations can later join (Communist Party of Vietnam, 1995, vol. 2, p. 13)

In the midst of the first revolutionary climax led by the Party, culminating in the Nghe Tinh Soviet movement, which was taking place with great enthusiasm and enthusiasm throughout the country, on November 18, 1930, the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of East issued a directive on the establishment of the Allied Anti-Imperial Association, the first form of the United National Front of Vietnam. Since then, November 18 every year has become the anniversary of the founding of the National United Front of Vietnam.

To suit each revolutionary period, the name of the United National Front was changed many times: the Indochinese People's Front against the emperor (October 1936), the Indochinese Democratic Front (March 1938), the United National Front against the Indochinese Empire (November 1939). In May 1941, after returning home, directly leading the

Vietnamese revolution, Ho Chi Minh directed the establishment of the Allied Independence Front (referred to as Viet Minh Front) instead of the United Front. Indochinese anti-imperialist nation. Uniting in the Viet Minh Front, the Vietnamese people successfully made the August Revolution, establishing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In May 1946, to further gather the great unity bloc of the whole nation, President Ho Chi Minh directed the establishment of the Vietnam National Union of Peoples (referred to as Lien Viet Association). Before the development of revolutionary practice, according to the policy of the Party Central Committee and President Ho Chi Minh, in March 1951, the Viet Minh Front and the Lien Viet Association merged into the Lien Viet Front. Uniting in the Lien Viet Front, the Vietnamese people successfully fought against the French colonialists, restored peace in Indochina, and completely liberated the North. On that basis, the Vietnam Fatherland Front was born in the North (1954). Uniting in the Vietnam Fatherland Front, our people have won victory in the cause of economic recovery, socialist reform and in the cause of socialist construction in the North (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.13, p.452, 453.).

During the people's national democratic revolution in the South (1954-1975), President Ho Chi Minh and the Politburo advocated the establishment of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (December 1960) and April 4. In 1968, the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces was established.

Thus, in each different period, there are different forms and specific organization names suitable to the tasks of each revolutionary period, but the United National Front of Vietnam, where social strata gather together, As an association for the great goals of the nation to always exist and develop, the Communist Party of Vietnam - the proponent of the formation of the United National Front in modern times - is both an active member of the Front and an equalizer. Creativity, correctness in lines and policies, exemplary striving for the common interests of the nation have been recognized by members of the Front as a leader.

Currently, the Vietnam Fatherland Front is the organizational form of the Vietnam National United Front, with the goal of gathering and promoting the strength of the Great People's Solidarity to strive for an independent Vietnam freedom, happiness, rich people, fair and civilized society.

IV. BUILDING THE VIETNAM FATHERLAND FRONT ACCORDING TO HO CHI MINH THOUGHT IN THE CURRENT PERIOD

First: The Front must be built on the foundation of an alliance of workers - farmers - intellectuals, under the leadership of the Party.

The Front is a gathering of communities of different ethnic, religious, and social classes. In which there are classes and classes that play the leading and fundamental role in the Front.

Without those classes, it is impossible to become the Front, and there is no great unity of the whole people. It is an alliance of workers, farmers, and intellectuals that must be led by the Party of the working class.

In the resistance war as well as in the construction of socialism in Vietnam, workers and farmers need intellectuals as representatives of intellectual crystallization and spiritual and cultural values; and intellectuals also assert themselves through direct relationships with workers and farmers. The wider the front, the stronger the alliance between the workers - farmers - intellectuals is; on the contrary, the more the alliance of workers - farmers - intellectuals is strengthened, the stronger the Front becomes, the stronger it is that no enemy can break it.

The Party's leadership over the Front is both a matter of principle and an inevitable guarantee for the Front's existence, development and effectiveness in practice. To lead the Front, the Party must have the right Front policies suitable to each stage and period of the revolution, in line with the interests and aspirations of the majority of the people. Ho Chi Minh pointed out: The Front Policy is a very important policy. Front work is a very important task in the whole revolutionary work (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol. 13, p. 453). In the process of leading the Front, the Party must follow the mass line, not be forced by bureaucracy and orders to force members of the Front; must use methods of advocacy, education, persuasion, example, and sincerity to treat, inspire, and arouse the spirit of self-discipline and voluntariness citizen.

The Party is both a member and leading force of the Front, therefore, the Party must first exercise its leadership according to the Front's principle of democratic consultation. The Party must use methods of advocacy, education, persuasion, example, and sincerity to treat, inspire, and arouse the spirit of self-discipline and voluntariness; you must try your best to avoid coercion, bureaucracy, and orders, and not use your authority to force members of the Front to gain respect for the Front's member organizations. The Party leads the Front, but it does not mean that the Party replaces the Front in general and its member organizations in particular.

Second: The Front must operate on the basis of ensuring the supreme interests of the nation and the fundamental interests of the people.

In every nation and nation, there are always different classes and classes. Each class, each class has different interests, but all these different interests have one thing in common, the national interest. According to Ho Chi Minh, the supreme interests of the nation are independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, democracy and freedom. This supreme benefit is the banner of unity, the national strength and the immutable principle of the Vietnamese revolution.

Building the Front in order to create the synergy of the whole nation, requires the leadership class to properly identify the nature of social relationships, the similarities and differences

in society, the contradictions about the multifaceted benefits between classes, classes, and sections of the population, only then can the right goals be determined and the right methods to bring the revolutionary cause to success.

The supreme interest is the banner of unity, the national strength and the immutable principle of the Vietnamese revolution, the common denominator for the gathering of all classes, classes, parties, nations and religions into the battlefield. In the Front must put that supreme interest first, first. Because, when the supreme interests of the nation are guaranteed, the interests of each section and each person will be realized. On the basis of determining the supreme interests of the nation, the basic rights and interests of all classes of people were also crystallized by Ho Chi Minh into the criteria of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as independence and freedom.

Third: The Front operates on the principle of democratic consultation

Each member participating in the Front aims to find common unity, but cannot lose himself. The only solution to the differences between the members is through democratic consultation.

The principle of democratic consultation requires that all issues of the Front be brought up for members to openly discuss together, in order to reach consensus, and eliminate all formal democratic impositions. The Party is the leading force of the Front, but it is also a member of the Front. In order to implement the principle of democratic consultation, it is necessary to stand firmly on the position of the working class, to harmoniously deal with the relationships between national interests and class interests, public and private interests, and long-term and short-term benefits... must imbue all members of the Front with the common interests, the supreme interests of the nation, putting those interests first. Justifiable private interests in line with the common interests of the nation must be respected.

Democratic consultation is the principle of organization and operation, so it is imperative that the entire system of the Vietnam Fatherland Front must properly perceive and strictly implement it, with very broad content covering the entire organization and activities of the Front. the Vietnam Fatherland War in various fields, in which there are very fundamental contents that are the formulation of action plans; appoint and dismiss members of the Front Committees and key positions of the Front Committees at all levels; negotiate on launching campaigns or patriotic emulation movements of the whole people; negotiate a plan to carry out new and unexpected central tasks that are being set out; consultation conference to select and introduce candidates to the National Assembly and People's Councils at all levels...

The goal of democratic consultation in the organization and operation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front is to create a unity of will and actions of its members in response to the situation

and tasks posed, on that basis through member organizations and typical individuals in all social classes together spread the unity of will and actions of the entire people in order to promote the great strength of national unity. The more thorough the democratic consultation and the higher the consensus, the more convenient and effective the coordinated and unified action will be.

The nature of democratic consultation in the Vietnam Fatherland Front is freedom of thought, mutual respect, unity in diversity on the basis of recognition and respect for differences, and mutual exchange towards consensus. For the common good, all members are equal and independent to express their opinions, without being judged, ordered or imposed in any form. The core and also the measure of the democratic consultation conference in the Vietnam Fatherland Front is to practice democracy, promote wisdom, uphold the representative responsibility of all members, persuade each other, and guide each other, unification of will and action for the common good.

Fourth: The United National Front is a close, long-term, sincere solidarity block that helps each other make progress.

In the process of building and developing the Front, Ho Chi Minh always emphasized the spirit of true solidarity and sincere cooperation. According to him, solidarity is not a random and spontaneous set of moments, but must be a sustainable collection of oriented, organized and led social forces. Although the Fatherland Front is extremely widely united on a voluntary and voluntary basis, it is not a chaotic and loose group, but a closely organized organization with a program, charter, and a specific action plan.

In the spirit of true solidarity, cooperation and honesty, Ho Chi Minh gathered all Vietnamese patriots into the struggle for independence for the Fatherland, including those who used to be mandarins in the feudal court, those who had worked in the old regime without being obstinate about their past. Petitioner: We must closely unite all classes of people... We must unite well the parties, organizations and individuals in the Vietnam Fatherland Front, implement long-term cooperation, and help each other. , progress together (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol. 13, p.453).

In the Front, where there are many classes, interests, and opinions, there should be differences. In order for those differences to coexist in the same Front and act together for the common goal, fighting is the most important thing. But the struggle is for a common goal "for the country, for the people" and is conducted "on a friendly stance" to learn each other's good things, help each other understand what's wrong, correct mistakes together, and work together, progress together.

Fifth: The Front and mass organizations do well in propaganda and mass mobilization.

In fact, the Front's work is a mass mobilization work, so the main mode of operation is mobilization, persuasion and education to promote the positivity and self-discipline of the

masses. During his life of revolutionary activities, Ho Chi Minh paid much attention to propaganda, education and mass mobilization. Ho Chi Minh set an exemplary model in the effective use of forms of propaganda, education and mass mobilization.

The content of propaganda and campaigning has been carried out in a way that is close to reality, suitable for campaigning subjects, in accordance with the guidelines and lines of the Party and the laws of the State. In the mode of operation of the Front, in addition to propagating, educating, mobilizing and persuading the masses, Ho Chi Minh paid great attention to each object, setting requirements for propaganda, education, and persuasion, highest efficiency.

Ho Chi Minh advised propaganda officers to learn and use words in the way the people speak, "We want to propagate the masses, we must learn how to speak to the masses in order to speak to the masses... Because the speech of the masses is very complete, very lively, very practical, and simple (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, volume 5, p.341) To effectively propagate, educate, and persuade, the team cadres doing propaganda work must ensure the requirements of ethics, qualifications, practical understanding, closeness to the people, killing the people, understanding the people. In order for people to understand and believe, propaganda officers need to speak concisely, practically and simply.

Sixth: The Front participates in social supervision and criticism, contributing to the building of the Party and the building of a clean and strong State.

The Vietnam Fatherland Front is the broadest mass organization, representing all classes of the people, where the will and aspirations of the people are expressed, so the Front must have the duty and responsibility to supervise activities of party committees, cadres and party members.

The Front's social supervision and criticism is to contribute to building, perfecting and properly implementing the guidelines and guidelines of the Party, policies and laws of the State; promote the people's right to mastery; building the Party, building a clean and strong State; consolidate the socialist regime to protect the people's legitimate rights and interests.

To supervise the implementation of policies and laws related to the people's legitimate rights and interests, and the rights and responsibilities of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. To step up the propaganda and mobilization of the people to participate in the supervision of cadres, party members, civil servants and public employees; monitor, detect and denounce acts of corruption, wastefulness and harassment of cadres, civil servants and public employees.

Monitoring and social criticism will create external constraints for the ruling party to improve its leadership process. At the same time, social supervision and feedback contribute to training cadres and party members in ethics, lifestyle, awareness and responsibility for performing official duties.

V. CONCLUSION

During the process of leading the revolution, Ho Chi Minh always determined that building the front was a task of strategic significance for the Vietnamese revolutionary cause. Today, in the cause of national renewal, industrialization and modernization, the Vietnam Fatherland Front continues to promote the role and strength of the great national unity bloc to realize the goal of "rich people, strong, democratic, fair and civilized country". That posed the requirements to study Ho Chi Minh's system of views and thoughts on the front in a systematic and thorough manner, on that basis, to apply them to solve current problems. In the construction of the Vietnam Fatherland Front is an urgent, practical and meaningful requirement in both theory and practice.

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