



Theories and ideologies of karl marx, v.i.lenin and ho chi minh on building government organization

Ong Van Nam, PhD, Banking University HCMC Ho Chi Minh city, Vietnam, namov@buh.edu.vn

Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, MBA, Banking University HCMC Ho Chi Minh city, Vietnam - International University of Japan, Japan, Dtnhuy2010@gmail.com

Abstract- K. Marx, V.I Lenin and Ho Chi Minh are 3 famous figures who had lost of efforts and contributions for establishing socialist government.

This study aims to explore and present ideologies of Karl Marx, V.I. Lenin and Ho Chi Minh, esp. Their views on building a strong government organization. All relevant theories about strengthening organization capabilities are also mentioned, by using qualitative analysis including synthesis, explanatory and inductive methods, combined with historical materialism method. Last but not least, we also compare to previous and relevant studies and theories to recommend suitable plans for enhancing government organization power.

Keywords: Ideologies, theories, socialist state, government, power, vietnam.

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper will presents several theories and ideologies about government organization, esp. It mentions ideologies of K. Marx, V.I. Lenin and Ho Chi Minh in building government organization and its power. Gaining government, building a revolutionary state of the proletariat is an important part of the theoretical theory of Karl Marx (1818-1883), Friedrich Engels (1820-1895) and later, V.I. Lenin (1870-1924).

Beside, according to President Ho Chi Minh, "The work of the Government must aim for one single purpose is to seek the freedom of happiness for everyone". However, in order for the State to be truly of the people, by the people and for the people, according to him, it is necessary to regularly build and perfect the legal system demonstrating the people's mastery, institutionalized into regulations and law and the principles of organization and operation of the State. At the same time, assigning tasks to all state agencies "must rely on the People, close contact with the People, listen to opinions and submit to the People's control", constantly improve the capacity of the representative agencies and authorized officials to build a clean, democratic administration wholeheartedly serve the People; resolutely eliminate bureaucrats, degenerate.

Pham Ngoc Tram and Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy (2021) analyzed that One of Ho Chi Minh's viewpoints is that the economy we build is a socialist economy with modern industry and agriculture, advanced science and technology. On the basis of the increasingly developed socialist economy, capitalist exploitation has been gradually abolished, the people's material and cultural life is increasingly improved. The socialist economy must be created on the basis of the regime of public ownership of the means of production. In the transition period, that economy still existed four main forms of ownership: "State ownership means that of the entire people. Ownership of the cooperative means the ownership of the working people's collective. Ownership of individual employees. A few means of production are owned by the capitalist", of which" the state economy is a form of ownership by the entire people, it leads the national economy and the State must ensure its prosperous development first". Thus, Ho Chi Minh was the person who soon proposed the development of a multi-sector economic structure in the period of transition to socialism in our country.

And Daniels (1953) pointed that V.I Lenin developed a political program comprising 3 main factors: 1) the destruction of the repressive machinery of the bourgeois state 2) the establishment of real democracy for working class; 3) transference of the tasks of administration directly into the hands of the masses.

The paper organized with introduction, methodology, main results, discussion and conclusion.

II. METHODOLOGY

This study mainly uses qualitative methods, with synthesis, analytical and inductive methods, combined with historical and dialectical materialism analysis methods.

III. MAIN RESULTS

K. Marx Ideologies in Organizing Government

These ideologies and theories can be presented in following table:

Table 1. Analysis of K. Marx and Ho Chi Minh ideologies

Subject	K. Marx ideology	Analysis
State and government	<p>When analyzing in depth about political power and state power in capitalist countries, C. Marx and Ph. Angghen discovered irrationalities in social organization, in the use of power and control. Control the power of capitalist society, thereby discovering and guiding strategic directions for communist parties in mass leadership to revolutionize building a new society, communist society, with The first model is socialism state.</p> <p>C. Marx proposes to reform society according to the principles of communism, abolish the state of the oppressive and exploitative classes, and build a new-style state of the proletariat. From the experience of the Commune of Paris, C. Marx said that social organization should be in the form of self-government, replacing the standing army with the militia, taking teachers instead of clergy, the court was the agency of the commune (direct democracy), workers will vote through the election to choose the best representatives for themselves. Then the function of the state will be reduced to social functions for the common good.</p> <p>On the other hand, C. Marx also emphasized that it is necessary to remove the non-productive classes, the state must perform the organizational and managerial functions assigned by society at a reasonable cost.</p>	K. Marx pay attention to and respect productive classes in the socialist society and suggest to remove non-productive classes.

V.I. Lenin Ideologies in Organizing Government

These ideologies and theories can be presented in following table:

Table 2. Analysis of K. Marx and Ho Chi Minh ideologies

Subject	V.I. Lenin ideology	Analysis
State and government	<p>The Soviet state was strengthened to ensure the mission of organizing and leading the development of the country as a synchronous system, promoting the role of government from the central to local levels, and developing economic development. economy, culture, education, improving social knowledge and awareness, building and strengthening the quality and political bravery of the Red Army, expanding international relations...; In particular, the New Economic Policy (NEP) initiated by VIL-nin made an important contribution to this system, mobilized the internal resources of the society, and effectively used the facilities of the previous period., creating a premise for the development of</p>	V.I Lenin ideology is a strong foundation to build socialist state, which start from the views that the Socialist State quite different from capitalism State.

the following stages. On the basis of the public-peasant union and working people, the working-class political party could organize and lead the revolution to take power from the bourgeoisie to build a new society. V.I. Lenin's discovery has extremely important theoretical and practical significance, proven through the victory of the October Revolution and after the revolution, the working-class political party, The Soviet Union built the country with the entire people, defended the achievements of the revolution and the regime, and won the enemy in and out of the enemy.

Ho Chi Minh Ideologies in Organizing Government

His Ideologies and theories can be presented in following table:

Table 3. Analysis of K. Marx and Ho Chi Minh ideologies

Subject	Ho Chi Minh ideology	Analysis
State and government	Government officers and civil servants must regularly practice to improve their professional qualifications, cultivate revolutionary morals and do well in propagating and disseminating to the people on undertakings, policies, constitutions, and laws., rights and obligations of the people, especially exemplary practices for the people to follow. On the other hand, he also encourages the people, with the position of owner, to actively "help, urge, control and criticize" for the Government to fulfill its duties. President Ho Chi Minh declared: "The following government must be a government of all the people unite and gather non-partisan talents" and affirmed: "Our State established after the August Revolution is already home. The people's democratic country led by the working class", "The peasantry alliance is the foundation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam". Thus, the nature of the State built by the hard-working people is the harmonious combination between class and nationality. The social basis of our State is not confined to one class or class, but the entire nation.	President Ho Chi Minh emphasizes objectivity and loyalty and ethics of government and respect roles of governmental officers in building government organization and serve for the State.

IV. DISCUSSION

Ho Chi Minh inherited and absorbed the positive aspects of Confucianism. In Ho Chi Minh City, the people are considered the most precious, "There is nothing as precious in the sky as the people. In the world, nothing is as strong as the unity force of the people... In society, nothing is as good and glorious as serving the interests of the people" (source: Ho Chi Minh (2011), Toan, Publishing House. National politics, Hanoi, pp.10). Ho Chi Minh once reminded Manh Tu: "The people are precious, the commune is unaffected, the army is contemptuous" (source: Ho Chi Minh (2011), Complete Black over White background Asso.Prof. Dr Pham Ngoc Tram, Work, Publisher National politics, Hanoi, pp.1, pp. 48).

Ryan (2007) Specified to understand how Vladimir Lenin, on the eve of the Bolshevik seizure of power in Russia in October 1917, conceptualized proletarian state violence. Building on certain key works on Lenin and his thought, both recent and not so recent, it demonstrates that the apparently large disparity between The State and Revolution and Lenin's years in power in the Soviet Union is, in fact, quite false. It is to be argued here that Lenin, in fact, envisaged a 'dictatorship of the proletariat' not far removed from the violent and oppressive regime that emerged in Soviet Russia during his years in power. Lenin is to be understood as a complex theorist, whose conception of proletarian state violence was somewhat ambiguous but nevertheless clear in that force was to be the midwife not just of revolution but of full communism as well.

Then Nguyen Huu Luan (2017) mentioned in his paper, V.I. Lenin suggested: "The survival of the republic in the fight against imperialism, and the victory of socialism in Russia and all over the world heavily rely on the work of strengthening of the military"; "we have a great military machine; however, it would have not existed without political commissars." To exercise the absolute, direct and comprehensive

leadership of the Party over the Red Army, Lenin and the party leadership decided to establish the political commissar system along with the chain of command and party cells within the military. The resolution of 8th Bolshevik Party Congress in March, 1919 noted: "The military training and political education in the Red Army is based on the unity of the working class and socialism education. To that end, it is essential to put political commissars, who are selfless and trustworthy party members, beside military commanders, and establish party cells to develop ideological bonds and self-discipline within military units". Because, "Political commissars are not only direct representative of the Soviet government, but first of all, they are bearers of the Party's spirit, discipline, determination and courage in the struggle for common goals". They are both party cell secretaries and military commanders, and there is a dialectical, united and organic interrelationship between the two functions. As a party cell secretary, a political commissar is the symbol of the Party in the unit, directly maintaining a close tie between that unit and the Party. As a commander, he is the envoy of the authority, responsible for political and ideology leadership and management, monitoring and inspecting the implementation of the party's principles and resolutions in the unit.

Beside, Nguyen Ngoc Hoi (2017) also stated that regards criticizing some of the Soviet offices and cadres' improper viewpoints and behaviour towards the masses, Lenin pointed out that "No matter what happens, first of all we have to persuade the masses, then repress them". Lenin also asked the local governments to lay down and abide by principles of meeting with people to ensure their right to mastery. According to his direction, assistance offices were opened everywhere to not only handle people's complaints in verbal and written forms, but provide free service of writing reports to people who were illiterate or unable to express what their complaints were. Those measures not merely helped redress bureaucracy and a sense of detachment from the masses among state offices, but made people aware that this state belonged to them, thus they would strive to protect it.

Hewes (2021), specified that the vigor of the co-operative movement in Russia is shown by its survival of profound changes in national policies in the last few years. Under the monarchy the co-operatives had conquered government opposition and finally become official agencies for the distribution of food in the military and civil population. Under the provisional government, the co-operative societies were the very basic of the economic organization of the country.

Hazlet et al (2012) found out that in responding to the demand for change and improvement, local government has applied a plethora of operations management-based methods, tools and techniques. Models derived in the private sector are often directly 'implanted' into the public sector. This has challenged the efficacy of all performance management models. However, those organisations which used models most effectively did so by embedding (contextualisation) and extending (reconceptualisation) them beyond their original scope.

Then, Nguyen Xuan Thang (2020) stated that by his outstanding theoretical and practical activities, V.I. Lenin defended and developed Marxism in the new historical period - the period of imperialism and proletarian revolution. He successfully led the great Russian Revolution in 1917, creating the world's first peasantry, making socialism from scientific reasoning to vital reality, opening a new era in human history - the era of transition from capitalism to socialism. His life and revolutionary career is immensely great because his contributions to the working class and the oppressed workers around the world are exceptionally significant.

Although Russian October Revolution has been great success, in SoViet Union, tight centralization, with decision-making concentrated at the highest party levels, reached new dimensions under Joseph Stalin. As many of these archival documents show, there was little input from below. The party elite determined the goals of the state and the means of achieving them in almost complete isolation from the people. They believed that the interests of the individual were to be sacrificed to those of the state, which was advancing a sacred social task.

V. CONCLUSION

Later on we will see cooperatives model from Russian and SoViet Union time still be valid in modern society. That's the good side of socialist society that we could maintain.

Capitalism society has both positive and negative aspects; however, the welfare of the nation need to utilize positive aspects of capitalism society and economy.

However, it would be better to take advantage good spirit of socialist and communist society, together with economic strength of capitalism society.

What are private values of socialist society that we need to keep? Our paper analyze ideologies of 3 famous figures: Kar Max (and Angghen), V.I Lenin and Ho Chi Minh to be, partially, answer the above question.

Lane (2020) stated that Lenin transposed Marx's analysis of capitalism from the advanced capitalist economies to the dependent colonial countries. He combined political economy, geopolitics, political organisation and a sociology of social structure to form an innovative revolutionary praxis. The expansion of Western capitalism shifted the social and political contradictions to countries moving from feudalism to capitalism. Lenin was correct in his appraisal of the social forces in support of a bourgeois revolution. A 'return to Lenin' is not to adopt his policies but a prompt to reinvent a socialist sociological vision derived from the expectations of the Enlightenment and Marx's analysis of capitalism.

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