

THE PROBLEM OF DEMOCRACY IN VIETNAM: REALITY AND SOLUTIONS

O PROBLEMA DA DEMOCRACIA NO VIETNÃ: REALIDADE E SOLUÇÕES*

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Abstract: Democracy is both a goal and a driving force for socio-economic development; at the same time, is a method to exercise the people's power in State management and organization of social life. The content of promoting democracy is to ensure the people's right to mastery in all areas of social life. The research method of the article is based on the Marxist perspective with a development perspective and a comprehensive perspective to study the issue of democracy in Vietnam. At the same time, the article uses analytical and synthesis methods to assess the current situation of promoting democracy in Vietnam, thereby proposing solutions to promote democracy shortly.

Keywords: Democracy. Human rights. Vietnam.

Resumo: A democracia é ao mesmo tempo um objetivo e uma força motriz para o desenvolvimento socioeconômico; ao mesmo tempo, é um método de exercício do poder popular na gestão do Estado e na organização da vida social. O conteúdo da promoção da democracia é garantir o direito do povo ao domínio em todas as áreas da vida social. O método de pesquisa do artigo é baseado na perspectiva marxista com uma perspectiva de desenvolvimento e uma perspectiva abrangente para estudar a questão da democracia no Vietnã. Ao mesmo tempo, o artigo utiliza métodos analíticos e de síntese para avaliar a situação atual da promoção da democracia no Vietnã, propondo soluções para promover a democracia em breve.

Palavras-chave: Democracia. Direitos humanos. Vietnã.

1. INTRODUCTION

According to the evolutionary laws of history, every nation and nation will inevitably go to socialism and communism. The success of the Russian October Revolution, the working class and the working people taking power marked the birth of socialist democracy. Following the path of the Russian October Revolution, socialist democracy officially became the goal and historical task of the Vietnamese revolution under the leadership of the

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Communist Party of Vietnam. Unlike the democracies that have existed before in history, the socialist population cannot arise and develop spontaneously. It cannot spontaneously appear and complete immediately after the fact that the working class and the working people won the government. Building a socialist democracy is a new and unprecedented historical task. The ups and downs of real socialism in countries around the world over the past 100 years have clearly shown the complexity of the process of building a socialist democracy. Historical experience shows that the actual vitality of socialist democracy firstly depends on the perception and actions of the ruling communist party.

The article focuses on clarifying the research questions, which is also the orientation in which the report conducts research:

- What are the results and limitations of promoting democracy in Vietnam today?
- What is the solution to promote democracy in Vietnam in the coming time?

2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

The article is made based on the worldview and methodology of Marxism, and the views of scientists, on the development of democracy issues in Vietnam. Historical and logical methods are used to summarize the fundamental issues, the dynamics of democracy, and the issues that need to be addressed throughout.

The systematic approach is used to analyze the overall quality of democracy in Vietnam, development guidelines, and policies in all fields to propose systematic solutions, embrace. At the same time, the article also uses a combination of specific research methods such as comparative, analytical, synthesis, inductive and deductive methods, data synthesis, etc. to serve in research and presentation articles.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Concept of democracy and building democracy

Democracy is a complex historical and social phenomenon associated with the existence and development of human life. For thousands of years BC, humans have known to join forces to produce, fight against natural disasters, and wild animals, and have organized social activities, including appointing leaders to carry out the work enforce the rules, and conduct general operations. At the same time, the community will remove those people, if they do not comply with the general regulations according to the interests and will of everyone. This is one of the inherent rights of all members of the community. That power is

equal to all members of the clan, or tribe. By the time of ancient Greece, when language, writing, and human thinking reached the point of being able to generalize and abstract, people expressed that reality in *democratic* terms (Demokratia). The term is compounded by the words *Demos* which means people, people, and *Kratos* which means power or government. Accordingly, the original meaning of democracy (Demokratia) is also the basic meaning of the concept understood as the power of the people.

Thus, initially, for the community's activities (especially material production activities and those in service of material production) to go on normally and achieve their goals, community members must appoint (authorize) representatives to command and control. When these people are not worthy and are no longer able to carry out the public interest, they are removed by the community (removed) and replaced. Here, the source of power is from the objective needs of increasingly socialized production activities. The subject of power is every member of the social community, the entire people. That power is called public power, the power of the social community.

Those who hold public power may at first be those with advantages in health, intelligence, age, experience, morality... When society is divided into classes, the class holds the means of production becomes the and subject of public power, using that power primarily and first to ensure the interests of their class. That was when the slave-owner class established a democratic slave-ownership state (the Athenian state in ancient Greece from the 8th to the 5th centuries BC is two examples). All interests and power were taken over by the slave-owner class. "The people here are only a few in the association, including slave owners, priests, merchants, some - awake and other free people. And most of the people are animals, slaves, and have lost all power, they are just: talking tools. People's power and public rights were corrupted into political power and state power of the slave-owner class. Therefore, for slave owners, democracy was their real power and a ploy to deceive people; for the slave class, democracy was just a wish desire and goal of struggle. Since then, generations of workers have continuously risen to fight against private property, against the state of the exploiting class to reclaim their democratic rights. In a class society, the struggle for democracy becomes one of the driving forces of history. Democracy, therefore, has become a complex issue of both theory and practice in human history.

The birth and development of democracies is a process of movement and development according to its natural-historical logic. Each democracy has content, nature, level, and specific form and nuance because it was formed, existed, and developed in certain specific historical conditions and circumstances. Building democracy is the work of people

(individuals and organizations, including the ruling party) based on awareness of specific objective and subjective conditions to carry out necessary activities to promote democracy the birth and development of democracy in practice. It is the creation and establishment of historical foundations and conditions necessary to implement democratic principles, requirements, and standards in the fields of social life to ensure the power and interests of the ruling class ruling level. According to that logic, building a socialist democracy is the creation and establishment of historical foundations and conditions necessary for the implementation of democratic principles, requirements, and standards in all fields of life to ensure the power and interests of the working class and the working people.

It should be noted that, without these facilities, there can be no democracy; but by itself, it is not identical to democracy, it is not that there is democracy in the true sense of the word. Creating the basis and conditions for democracy requires a lot of effort, and foresight, but is also very detailed, because as reality has proven, although democracy has great appeal to mankind, the establishment, organization, and operation of democracy are still much more complicated than that of dictatorship and dictatorship. The building of democracy in countries and ethnic groups in different historical epochs with different contents and properties, but also requires certain common foundations and conditions. In a society with class and state, especially in modern history, building democracy usually includes: (i) building economic conditions of democracy and implementing democracy in the economic field; (ii) building the political conditions of democracy and implementing democracy in the political field; (iii) building the cultural conditions of democracy and implementing democracy in the cultural domain. In which, the core is the development of people's knowledge, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and cultural diversity; (iv) building social conditions for democracy and implementing democracy in the social domain.

Achievements

In the field of politics. The Party's leadership role has been maintained, and the content and methods of the Party's leadership towards the State and the whole political system have undergone many changes. Democracy in the Party has made positive changes, including in the construction of lines and policies, organization and cadre work, inspection and supervision, party activities, and handling of party discipline. The construction of a socialist rule of law state has been strongly affirmed and promoted. In the past thirty years, our country has had two constitutions (issued the 1992 Constitution and the 2013 Constitution), and three amendments to the Constitution (in 1988, 1989, the 1980 Constitution was revised, and the 2001 Constitution was revised). in 1992), the number of promulgated laws and

ordinances increased nearly eight times compared with the number of laws and ordinances promulgated in the 41 years before the renovation (out of 614 laws and ordinances promulgated from 1945 to 1990). 2015, there are 65 laws and ordinances promulgated between 1945 and 1985; 549 laws and ordinances promulgated between 1986 and 2015). The National Assembly has promulgated laws on state organization, laws on promulgation of legal documents, laws on the referendum, laws on access to information, etc. people in the political field have the right to vote and stand for election on the principle of direct suffrage and secret suffrage is guaranteed. In the election, there were free candidates and the balance increased significantly for voters to have conditions to choose from. The role of the National Assembly has been confirmed, its activities have become more substantive and real; Working methods and forms of activities of the National Assembly have become more democratic. The assignment and decentralization of tasks, authority, and responsibilities among ministries, branches, between the Government and authorities at all levels have been promoted in the direction of concretizing tasks and functions, increasing the autonomy and autonomy of the organization. local and grassroots levels, increase the responsibility of the head of the agency, and at the same time ensure centralized, unified, smooth, and effective management and better serve the needs and interests of the people, promote socio-economic development. Courts and procuracies have been consolidated and consolidated in one step, adjudication work has made progress; injustices and mistakes shall be corrected and compensated according to the provisions of law. The Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations have stepped up the renewal of contents and modes of operation in the direction of democracy. The monitoring and criticism have been built into specific mechanisms. People of all strata participate more and more in state management and social management; they actively and enthusiastically contributed ideas to draft documents of national congresses of the Party, commented on draft amendments, formulated the Constitution and laws, and reported opinions to relevant authorities via hotlines, or reflect with the press, with the National Assembly deputies, the People's Council deputies...

In the field of economics. The institution of a socialist-oriented market economy has been established and gradually improved, which affirms the fundamental role of public ownership and ensures the principles of freedom, equality, and self-reliance of its member's economic part. During the renovation, the National Assembly amended the Constitution three times and issued a new one twice; promulgating over 200 laws and ordinances related to economic development (Huynh, 2015, p.98, 105). Recognizing and respecting many economic sectors, many forms of ownership, and many forms of distribution, acknowledging and respecting

the diversity of interests of classes, classes, corporations, groups, and individuals workers in society. Accordingly, the innovation process has made the freedom and autonomy in the production and business of individuals and organizations fully realized. People have conditions to create jobs, find jobs, increase income, choose opportunities to study, and set up a career. The average number of new jobs created is about 1.6 million/year, of which, about 75% are from socio-economic development programs, and 25% are from targeted employment and poverty reduction programs and labor export. People are allowed to own the processes of production, ownership, and distribution, and are free to produce and do business in fields and industries that are not prohibited by law. The economic growth rate over the past 30 years has been fast, continuous and stable (in the period 1986 - 1990, GDP increased by 4.4%/year; in the period 1991 - 1995 it increased by 8.2%; in the period 1996 - 2000 increased by 7%; the period 2001 - 2005 increased by 7.34%; the period 2006 - 2010 increased by 6.32%; the period 2011 - 2015 increased by over 5.9%. people, contributing to bringing our country out of the state of poor and underdeveloped countries and into the ranks of middle-income developing countries. In 1992, the per capita income in our country was only 140 USD. /year; by 2003 it reached 471 USD/year, in 2009 it reached 1,000 USD/year, in 2012 it reached 1,540 USD/year and in 2015 it reached 2109 USD/year (Huynh, 2015, p. 101-102).

In the field of society. The right to religious freedom is respected and guaranteed. Before the renovation, only 3 religions were recognized as legal entities. By 2015, 14 religions and 38 religious organizations had received legal status and issued certificates of registration of religious activities. All classes of people enjoy freedom and self-reliance to build, develop their economy and society, and improve knowledge, income, and quality of life. The people's essential needs for employment, food, clothing, accommodation, transportation, health care, study, and entertainment are increasingly being met. Poverty reduction has achieved outstanding results that are highly appreciated by the United Nations and the international community. The average poverty rate nationwide is about 2%/year, especially in difficult districts and communes decreases by 4%/year. In 1993, the national poverty rate was 58.1%, in 2011 it decreased to 9.5%, in 2013 it was 7.8%, in 2015 it was below 4.5%. The whole political system and a large number of people are interested in it. The whole country now has 8.8 million people with meritorious services, of which 95.4% of people with meritorious services are properly and fully entitled to all regimes and policies; 96% of families with meritorious services achieve an average or higher standard of living compared to the locality where they reside. Social protection policies have been implemented extensively with many

beneficiaries. The social insurance regimes are expanded and flexible with many types such as compulsory social insurance, voluntary social insurance, and unemployment insurance, the scope and object of insurance are increasing; the mechanism of management and use of insurance funds has been renewed and gradually improved to meet the needs of recipients and beneficiaries of social insurance policies. By the end of 2015, the whole country had over 12 million people participating in social insurance, about 10 million people participating in unemployment insurance, and 75% of the population participating in health insurance. The average life expectancy of people reached 73.3 years in 2015 (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, p.239).

-In the field of culture. The National Assembly has promulgated 16 laws The Government has issued 68 resolutions, decrees, and circulars on culture, information, and art. Accordingly, many tangible and intangible cultural heritages are preserved and embellished. The values and cultural characteristics of 53 ethnic groups are inherited and developed, contributing to enriching the unified Vietnamese culture in diversity. Cultural exchanges and cooperation with foreign countries are expanded. All kinds of press, radio and television information developed vibrantly and abundantly. Radio and television waves cover all areas, providing diverse, multi-dimensional, oriented information, promoting the good, the new, and the progressive; replicating advanced and critical examples that condemn wrongdoing to make society healthy, protect freedom, democracy, and development of all classes of people. By the end of 2015, the whole country had 7,484 provincial-level cultural relics, 3,202 national-level cultural relics, 48 special national-level cultures, 8 cultural heritages honored by UNESCO as world heritages; there are 19,000 libraries at all levels, 154 villages, cultural villages, 5,429 cultural houses at all levels; 786 Press agency with 1,016 publications, 4 central television stations, 67 provincial and municipal radio and television stations (Huynh, 2015, p.160). Science and technology are closely linked to and better serve the country's socio-economic development. Cultural, artistic, and publishing life flourished, and people have the right to choose and choose spiritual food by their conditions and tastes. The policy of building a new cultural life in residential areas has received the consent, response, and active participation of a large number of people.

Limitations

In the field of politics. The organization and implementation of the Party's guidelines and guidelines, the State's policies and laws are not good, and discipline and discipline are not strict. Awareness of the people and cadres and party members about democracy, regulations, and ordinances on democracy at the grassroots level is still limited. The Ordinance on the

Implementation of Democracy in Communes, Wards, and Townships has been promulgated since 2007 but the 2014 PAPI Index report shows that the rate of people knowing about this Ordinance nationwide is only 28.8%; Da Nang is the locality with the highest rate of just over 50%, while this rate in Tien Giang is 12% (Center for Research and Development and Community Support, 2014, p.41). In some localities, about 30-45% of commune and ward officials have not yet understood the exact structure and content of grassroots democracy ordinances. The Ordinance specifically stipulates that the responsibility for organizing the implementation of the grassroots democracy regulation belongs first of all to the government, while the party organization has a general guiding role, the Fatherland Front and its members are responsible for coordination. . However, 41% of mass cadres and 36.1% of party cadres are directly involved in organizing the formulation and implementation of grassroots democracy ordinances, while only 21.4% cadres part of the government does this (Thanh, 2014, p.67). The lack of democracy occurs in both preparation, decision-making, implementation, and policy evaluation. The state of corruption, bureaucracy, deterioration in political ideology, morality, and lifestyle of a large number of cadres and party members is at a serious level. Many cadres are far from the people, afraid of the people, afraid to contact the people, and do not dare to dialogue with the people. As a result, people's trust in the Party and State has decreased. The implementation of administrative reform and streamlining of the state apparatus is still slow and indecisive. The decentralization of management has been strengthened, but authority is not associated with responsibility, strong decentralization, but the inspection and supervision are not strict, so even within the organization, the institution has created a loophole environment for the status of data transfer of power, tyranny, harassment. The relationship between delegates and the people and voters still has many gaps. Judicial work still has many shortcomings, many cases fall into crimes and unjustly blame innocent people. In many cases, the accused and defendants who were unfairly investigated, prosecuted, tried, and detained were not compensated in a timely and adequate manner, thus seriously affecting their despotism and interests. Typically, Mr. Nguyen Thanh Chan (Bac Giang) was unjustly imprisoned for 10 years, or "prisoner of the century" Huynh Van Com (Binh Thuan) was unjustly imprisoned for 17 years. The phenomenon of complaints and denunciations beyond the level and duration is still complicated. People's organizations are still administratively and bureaucratized, slow to innovate in content and form of operation. Supervision and criticism activities are still heavy on form and have not been put into practice. The mechanism for receiving and correcting, and the specific legal responsibilities of the agency or staff receiving criticism, are not clear

and specific.

In the field of economics market institutions are still lacking in synchronization. The state management of the economy still has many shortcomings. The renovation and development of the state economy and the collective economy are still limited. Many resources, material and spiritual potentials for economic development among all classes of people have not been exploited and promoted effectively. The growth of the economy is still below potential, the efficiency and quality of growth are low, and the competitiveness of the economy is still low. Spontaneity and arbitrariness in production and business are still common. The economic structure is slowly shifting, the investment structure is not reasonable, and it is scattered and wasteful. State-owned enterprises, including many economic groups and state-owned corporations, have not yet fully demonstrated their role as the core force of the state economy; inefficient production and business activities cause a lot of waste and loss. The collective economy has many long-lasting weaknesses. Private enterprises are mainly small-scale. Foreign-invested enterprises have not met the targets and requirements for technology transfer, especially high technology, source technology, and advanced management level (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2015, p.74) ... Many population groups no longer have means of production, lack jobs, so they are at risk of losing their real ownership. A large number of farmers and workers have not yet benefited commensurately from the growth and development of the economy; the living standards of people in some mountainous, remote, and remote areas are still too low. The phenomenon of illegal production and business ethics is still complicated, causing harm to producers, businesses, consumers, the health of the economy, and affecting order. Social security.

In the field of society. There are still many limitations in solving pressing social problems, making progress, and social justice, injustice, inequality, and the gap between rich and poor tend to increase. The average income of the richest 20% of the population compared to the income of the poorest 20% has increased from 7 times to 8.5 times in the period 2004 - 2010, in 2012 the poverty rate in Ho Chi Minh City Minh is only 0.00033%, Dong Nai 0.91%, Da Nang 0.97%, Hanoi 1.52%, the poverty rate in Dien Bien is 38.25%, Lai Chau is 31.82%, Ha Giang is 30.13%. Working conditions, income, living standards, and cultural and spiritual activities of thousands of workers in industrial zones are facing many difficulties. Unemployment and unstable jobs in urban areas are still high, and underemployment in rural areas is still serious. Farmers, especially ethnic minorities in remote and isolated areas, have low living standards, and high poverty rates, up to 50% in some districts and communes. A part of the poor, poor communes has the idea of dependence, waiting for the support of the

State, not actively rising out of poverty. Education - training still has many limitations and weaknesses. Mechanisms and policies on medical examination and treatment for the poor still have many shortcomings: seriously ill and fatal diseases may be pushed into poverty. There are still over 25% of the population that do not have health insurance. Traffic accidents and occupational accidents have not been prevented for many years, on average every day in the country, about 24 people die, and more than 60 people are injured for life because of traffic accidents, of which 40% are young people. In 2015, there were 7,620 work accidents, killing 666 people and seriously injuring 1,704 people. Crime, social negativity, and social evils have not been prevented or repelled. The environment is increasingly polluted. Every day, 205 people die from cancer, 410 new cases of cancer, of which 1/3 cases are related to dirty food. Thus, political stability, and economic growth, but in many respects, the people's safe life is not guaranteed.

In the field of culture. Culture is not strong enough to influence, dominate and adjust political, economic, and social activities according to the master's guidance, fairness, civilization, and modernity. Some cultural and ethical values decline; Superstition and customs develop. The conservation and promotion of cultural heritage values have not been effective, and the risk of extinction has not been prevented. The planning, training, and arrangement of leaders and cultural managers at all levels are still limited and inadequate. Some press, publishing, literary and artistic agencies have not yet properly implemented their principles and purposes. In composing, performing, and spreading literature and art, there are still many errors and deviations in both form and ideological content. The cultural and spiritual life in many places is still poor and monotonous, and the cultural enjoyment gap between mountainous, remote and urban areas is slowly shortening. The pragmatic lifestyle, disregarding the rules and regulations of the country, defying the law and social morality, living in luxury, indulgence, superficiality, insensitivity, and irresponsibility of a part of cadres and people, especially young people are serious social problems. According to the results of a social opinion survey conducted by the Central Committee for Propaganda and Education in March 2014, the areas with the least changes in the last 10 years are the development of education, training, development of literature, the art of building a cultural environment; consolidating and promoting cultural institutions; building people (Huynh, 2015, p.165).

Solution Group

First of all, continue to promote widespread democracy within the Party. To promote democracy in the Party requires all levels of Party committees, each cadre, party member, especially the head, to thoroughly grasp, fully, and comprehensively understand the Party's

views and lines on development democratization; at the same time, promote the work of summarizing practice and theoretical research on promoting mastery; we'll deal with the organic relationship between "the Party's leadership, the State's management, the people's mastery"; create necessary and sufficient conditions for the people to substantive and effective mastery. Continue to supplement regulations and regulations on democracy to implement uniformly throughout the Party.

First of all, it is more clear that the Party serves the people, is subject to the people's supervision, and is accountable to the people for its decisions. Supplement regulations on promoting democracy in cadre work in parallel with controlling power in cadre work. The Party unified leadership in cadre work and care management. Ensuring the principle of democratic centralism, all decisions on personnel work must be discussed collectively and decided by the majority. To publicize and be transparent about targets, recruitment, training and retraining plans, cadre planning, rank promotion contest, rank promotion, consideration for emulation titles, consideration for rank upgrade; standards, conditions, quantity, structure, the process of rotation, mobilization, appointment, and introduction of candidates (Tri, 2022)

Second, continue to build and perfect mechanisms, institutions, and policies to promote socialist democratization in all fields of the social life of the country. Party and State agencies, especially the National Assembly and the Government, need to strengthen the building and perfecting of mechanisms, institutions, policies, and laws to create a favorable environment and legal corridor for the implementation of democracy socialism in the fields of social life. Supplementing mechanisms, policies, and laws to ensure that all decisions of the Party and State are derived from the legitimate aspirations, rights, and interests of the People, are consulted by the People, and ensure that the People People participate in all stages of the process of making decisions related to the interests and lives of the People, from taking initiatives, participating in discussions and debates to monitoring and checking the implementation process. Develop mechanisms and policies to recognize, respect, protect and ensure the good implementation of human and citizen rights. Continue to institutionalize and concretize the motto that people know, people discuss, people do, people check.

The mechanism for publicizing assets, explaining, listening to, and absorbing people's opinions of the Party and State; Mechanisms to prevent abuse of power, punish bureaucracy and corruption; the principle of balanced and competitive election; Mechanism of taking votes of confidence, voting of confidence, recalling, resigning, dismissing... Perfecting supervision mechanisms and regulations, social criticism, principles of combining democratic

centralism with people's consultation owner in the organization and operation of the Fatherland Front and its member organizations...

Third, continue to research and promote the practice of socialist democracy in all fields of the social life of the country. This solution requires focusing on awareness and synchronously and harmoniously solving the problem of socialist democratization in four basic fields of social life: economy, politics, society, and culture. In particular: Research to clarify theoretical awareness, institutional perfection, and drastic and synchronous organization in the implementation of growth model innovation, economic restructuring, and promotion of economic growth. industrialization and modernization of the country, developing a socialist-oriented market economy; Focusing on research and actively implementing innovation and democratization of political life, focusing on innovation and democratization of the organization and operation of the political system; Focusing on researching, organizing the construction, and setting up social conditions and implementing socialist democracy in social life with the social development model of solidarity, consensus, justice, welfare, civilization in the direction of socialism.

Fourth, focus on researching and promoting the construction of a socialist rule of law state of the people, by the people, for the people, clean and strong. The policy of building a socialist rule of law state of the people, by the people, for the people is considered an important turning point both in terms of awareness and practice in building and developing a socialist democracy in Vietnam. In the coming time, the promotion of building a socialist rule of law state of the people, by the people, for the people, clean and strong will be one of the solutions that are both urgent and strategic to continue to renew thinking, develop awareness about socialist democracy, and build a socialist democracy in our country. In the coming time, the construction of a socialist rule of law state in our country needs to pay attention to recognizing and effectively solving a number of the following issues: continuing to renovate the organization and operation of the National Assembly; ensuring that the Constitution and socialist law play a paramount role. All citizens have equal rights before the law, not tolerating extralegal privileges in any form; in the organization and operation of the state apparatus, first of all, it is necessary to ensure the implementation of the principle of clear assignment, close coordination, and effective control among the legislative, executive and judicial organs; building a contingent of cadres, civil servants and public employees of good quality, dedicated to serving the people, with high professionalism.

4. CONCLUSION

In the process of development and integration, the issue of democracy has been paid much attention by Vietnam to ensure human rights in the development process, but the economic development is not stable, efficient, and competitive, unemployment in urban areas and underemployment in rural areas are still high... Some cultural and moral values decline... The living standards of people, especially farmers in some areas are too low... The gap between rich and poor between regions, between urban and rural areas, and between classes of the population, has increased rapidly. The situation of people's complaints in many places is long and complicated, which has not been promptly resolved by all levels and sectors, social evils, especially drugs and prostitution are widespread, and social order and safety are widespread and not yet firmly secured... Asynchronous mechanisms and policies... have limited the implementation of democracy in society and are a cause for enemies and opportunists, discontent, and attacks. Therefore, the synchronous implementation of the above solutions contributes to promoting the people's ownership in the development process.

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