

# COMPLETING THE MECHANISM TO CONTROL POLITICAL POWER IN VIETNAM

Associate Professor, Dr. Nguyen Minh Tuan

Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, No. 135, Nguyen Phong Sac Street, Nghia Tan Ward, Cau Giay District, Hanoi, Vietnam

## ABSTRACT

The mechanism of controlling political power is the synchronous and unified operation of the system of institutions and institutions involved in the exercise and control of the power of the Party, State, and members of the main system rule, on the basis of state law, the Party's discipline, and the nation's political traditions consistent with international law and practices. Controlling political power in order to ensure that the controlling subjects and those controlled by the Party. This study focuses on analyzing the power control mechanism in the current political system in Vietnam, in the relationship between the Party - State - Fatherland Front and political and social organizations; shortcomings of power control mechanism among elements in the current political system in Vietnam; the cause of the inadequacies; proposing a number of solutions to improve the power control mechanism of the mechanism "The Party leads, the State manages, the People take ownership".

**Keywords:** Completing, mechanism, control political power, system political, Vietnam

*Received on 22 February 2021; Revised and Accepted on 15 March 2021 and Published in March 2021*

## INTRODUCTION

Any political institution in the world today determines the center of the political power of the political system as the state. The dominance of all activities towards the state (legislative, executive, and judicial) of the parties in society manifests in different forms and degrees for the benefit of the classes that the party represents. In Vietnam, the only Communist Party institution that leads the society in the political system has achieved many achievements in the struggle for national independence and national construction. The mechanism of power control over the state apparatus and the political system has been formed and initially effective, but also posing new problems, it is necessary to perfect the mechanism of controlling power of the political system.

The biggest problem posed is that in Vietnam there is only one ruling party, the Communist Party, so many theoretical and practical problems have not been completely resolved. During the past few decades, since 1975, the leading Party gained complete independence, that is, building the political system in a peaceful period nationwide, the participation and domination of the classes. The people's policy is very limited and sometimes very formal. The Communist Party members participate in holding almost all leadership positions - from low to high levels, not only of the Government but all organizations of the political system. Therefore, the corruption of a part of cadres and party members of the Communist Party is sometimes very serious, despite many efforts, it is difficult to prevent and repel.

Obviously, the education, persuasion, and condemnation of corrupt acts have certain effects, but cannot be thoroughly resolved and effectively, with very low efficiency if a power control mechanism cannot be established strong enough to be a key factor in the fight against corruption. Even the situation of "group interests", corruption in both senior leadership classes to "petty corruption" in public agencies, including the service sectors of the administrative and non-business agencies still cause pain in society. The consequences of the above situation have significantly affected the political prestige of the ruling Party - a party that has fought and died for the benefit of the people and the nation for decades.

This article only deals with the power control mechanism among members of the political system, not about the internal control of power within each member of the political system.

## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PARTY - STATE - FATHERLAND FRONT AND POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE POWER CONTROL MECHANISM IN THE CURRENT POLITICAL SYSTEM IN VIETNAM

From the great historical achievements of the Vietnamese revolution 90 years since the birth of the Vietnamese Communist Party (including 75 years of Party rule), the 2013 Constitution defines the Party as the force single quality leaders of the State and society.

Unlike many countries in the world, Vietnam chooses to build a political power institution with a political system including the following subjects: the Party, the State, the Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations. . The subjects in this political system are operated under the mechanism: Party (leader) - State (management), People (ownership).

*The first member: Communist Party of Vietnam.*

The Communist Party of Vietnam is the force that leads the state and society. The Party leads by setting out the principles, strategies, and major policy directions; by propaganda, persuasion, and mobilization of the people; to unify the leadership of the organization and personnel work, introduce qualified and qualified party members into the political system's leadership agencies; leadership through party organization and exemplary party membership; Lead by the work of inspection, supervision, and party discipline.

Of course, the Party is the leading force, but it is a component in the political system, so it is imperative to strongly promote the role, initiative, creativity, and responsibility of other organizations in the political system. The Party must stick closely with the People, serve the People, submit to the supervision of the People, and be accountable to the People for its decisions. Party organizations and Party members operate within the framework of the Constitution and the law.

*Second member: The State.*

Like many political institutions in the world, Vietnam built a rule of law. The characteristic of the Vietnamese rule of law state is the socialist orientation according to the Marxist-Leninist ideology. Accordingly, the State is true of the majority of the people, by the people, for the people, all state power belongs to the people and led by the Communist Party. However, the State in Vietnam does not exercise the three powers of separation but determines that state power is unified, with assignment, coordination, and control among state agencies in the exercise of legislative powers executive, judiciary.

The National Assembly is the highest representative body of the People, the highest body of state power, exercising constitutional and legislative powers, deciding important matters of the country, and supreme oversight for the State's activities.

The President is the Head of State, acting on behalf of the country internally and externally; The Government is the highest state administrative body of the State, exercising executive power, and is the executive organ of the National Assembly.

The People's Court is the adjudicating body of the State, exercising judicial power; The People's Procures exercises prosecution rights and administers judicial activities.

*The third member, the Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations.*

The Vietnam Fatherland Front is a political union organization, a voluntary union of political organizations, socio-political organizations, social organizations, and typical individuals of all classes and classes' society, ethnicity, religion, overseas Vietnamese.

Socio-political organizations including the Vietnam Trade Union, the Vietnam Farmers Association, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women's Union, and the Vietnam Veterans Association are established on the basis of their own volunteering, representing and protecting legitimate and legitimate rights and interests of members and members of their own organizations; and other member organizations of the Front to coordinate and unify actions in the Vietnam Fatherland Front.

The Vietnam Fatherland Front, its member organizations, and other social organizations operate within the framework of the Constitution and the law.

The peculiar feature of this political institution is that all state power belongs to the people, which is based on the alliance between the working class and the peasant class and the intellectual contingent led by the Communist Party. Institution of political power is the establishment and operation of the close relationship between the subjects "the Party leads, the State manages, the People owns it" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2011 & 2016). This mechanism reflects the basic relationships of socialist democracy in Vietnam, in which each subject has a different role and position, coordinating with each other, promoting the effectiveness of the platform socialist democracy and is established in the Constitution and laws. The control of power among actors is aimed at ensuring and maintaining the leading role of the Party, promoting the effectiveness and efficiency of the State in social management, ensuring and promoting the people's mastery.

The relations of mutual power control between elements in the political system have been consistently implemented at all levels according to the system of State administrative organizations:

Regarding the "Party leader", the Party Central Committee (the National Party Constitution, the Central Committee, the Politburo, and the Secretariat) has the authority to issue guidelines and policies in all areas of life society (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021). That policy line has the comments of all people, on the basis of ensuring the interests of the nation and all classes and strata of the people at home and abroad. At localities, the Party committees and organizations at all levels also promulgate guidelines and tasks on all aspects of social life according to their functions and tasks on the basis of the Party's general policy lines and State Laws.

Regarding the "State governed", the State institutionalized the Party's lines and undertakings into laws and

regulations and directly managed the society by the legal system. The state that governs society by the legal system becomes a popular law and becomes a civilization of humanity. In turn, all party organizations and party members obey the law, not stand above the law and not stand outside the law (Constitution, 1992 & 2023). Therefore, the role of the State is very important, becoming the center of political power, State power. In other words, the Party leads the society mainly with the State and must pass the State to exercise the Party's will. About "the people take ownership": The people take the owner as shown in their participation in planning the Party's policies and undertakings, criticizing the State's policies, and monitoring the activities of the Party and State according to the law. The people as their own ownership show in the election of their leaders and dismiss them if they are no longer worthy (Constitution, 1992 & 2013). The people are the masters with two main forms: direct democracy and representative democracy. The election of the National Assembly, People's Councils at all levels and through the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations is a representative democracy.

#### **SHORTCOMINGS OF POWER CONTROL MECHANISM AMONG ELEMENTS IN THE CURRENT POLITICAL SYSTEM IN VIETNAM**

Firstly, the situation of encroachment, excuse, and substitution of the party committee for the government's affairs has been slowly overcome.

Although it has been delimited by defining the functions and duties of the party organization (according to the Party's Charter and the Party's regulations), the tasks of state agencies (according to the law of the State), but in reality, in some cases, the boundary is very fragile. Many state management decisions fall under the functions and tasks of the government according to the law, but before deciding on major issues, it is usually through an authorized party committee (according to the Party's regulations). Authorities have the authority to comment on the principle of democratic centralism - that is to decide by majority. Although the owner is "opinion", but the reality is almost decisive because the head of government is usually a party member, the member of the party committee, so the "obey" is the main thing. Even in Party activities, party members who are members of the party organization have the right to reserve their opinions if they do not agree but must still do so, so there are rarely any cases where there is a reservation. Therefore, in fact, there have been collective decisions that can be of individual heads or "group interests", but when a violation occurs, it is often blamed on the collective decision. Control of power over the decision-making body in many cases becomes unfeasible, so when a mistake is discovered it often has huge consequences.

Second, the mechanism of power control in the political system is concentrated on one side, the party organization. The power control mechanism in the above-mentioned

political system is only implemented mainly by the Party. The Party's main mode of leadership towards the State and society is through the party organization and the party members working in these agencies. The power of power control is mainly based on the Party's regulations, the perfection of the legal system, by the supervision of the people, and especially the inspection, supervision, and discipline of the Party. . All party organizations and party members of the Party, especially party organizations, and party members in state agencies are subject to the inspection, supervision, and discipline of the Party. The scope of inspection and supervision is very wide, including the implementation of the decisions of the Party and the laws of the State, including the provisions of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations when they become a member.

Therefore, state agencies tend to rely on, rely on, even deal with party inspection. Each organization in the political system, especially the state organization, should have carried out the inspection and supervision of its own organization. It is rare to detect internal negativity and even some cases of lack of determination, daring, and unwillingness to handle the law because it directly affects the reputation of the head.

The proof is that, in this term (i.e. from 2016 to now), the Party committees and inspection committees at all levels of the Party have disciplined 42,298 party members according to the Party's regulations; 2,209 cadres are party members involved in corruption crimes, of which more than 90 members of Party members are centrally managed by the Party are involved in corruption, including 21 members of the Party Central Committee and former members of the Party Central Committee. 2 members of the Politburo, more than 20 levels of generals in the Army and Public Security. Meanwhile, the Government with its Inspectorate is almost unable to examine and adequately handle the functions and tasks, especially senior government officials.

Thirdly, the role of supervision and control over the power of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations over the State remains low.

The people exercising their democratic rights in the form of direct democracy are still very few, mainly the direct election of the head of the village (this is not a level of local government). The referendum at the national as well as the local level has not been implemented due to the lack of promulgation of the Law. Representative democracy through the activities of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations in many places is very lackluster and ineffective.

Fourth, the sanctions for violations of the party organization when violating the law are available but not clear and difficult to feasible.

Although there are provisions for the Party to operate under the law, the Party's regime of responsibility before the law of the State is not clear.

The Party's power is the political power expressed in decisions in all fields of economy, culture, society, security, defense, and foreign affairs because when the Party issues policies, the State must institutionalize that policy into the provisions of the law to be enforced in the whole society. Even the organization, personnel, the Party also decides all stages from planning, training, retraining, arranging, nominating candidates for state agencies, the Fatherland Front, and major mass organizations treatment - social. In fact, the decisions of the important Party mentioned above are often not strictly controlled and the control mechanism is not really clear. Especially, when wrong decisions are made, it is very difficult, and very few cases can be handled. Even wrongdoings in cadres' work are only handled according to the Party's regulations, rarely cases are handled by law, even when there are law provisions. The big issues are usually decided by the collective committee, the standing committee of the committee is decentralized, so when mistakes are often blamed on the collective, it is difficult to blame the individual.

When the party organization strengthens the control of state power through inspection, supervision, and discipline of the party's members operating in state agencies, a passive trend appears, even for deputy state agencies.

### **THE CAUSE OF THE INADEQUACIES**

Renovation career has been 36 years (since the 6th Constitution, 1986 of the Party), but the achievements of political reform are not commensurate with the economic reform. The operation of power control mechanisms in the political system is often quite sensitive, so it is rarely mentioned. Many scientific forums, even some content on power control that has been mentioned in important Party documents, have been slow to be studied and completed theoretically and legally.

The political system in Vietnam according to the former Soviet model and the characteristics of the long-term revolutionary war played its role and contributed to the great victory in the struggle for national liberation. First of building the country according to the socialist orientation. However, there are many shortcomings in terms of cumbersome, many layers, overlapping functions and tasks, large payroll due to the strong influence of subsidy thought.

Many socio-political organizations were born and developed before they won the government, and when there was a government, these organizations immediately formed a political system operating under the Party-led and state-governed mechanism the people are the reason and the people are the owners. However, in the new era, especially in the condition that only one party is in power, there are few questions about the policy criticism of the

Party, the State of the Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations very low weight and efficiency.

The proof is that in more than half of the term of this Constitution (from 2016 to the present), the Fatherland Front Committee at all levels has only organized 10 programs to monitor issues of urgent significance to the whole society. The provincial policy review organization is 721 supervision, 784 criticism (with 63 cities directly under the Central Government, the average province is only 12 cases/3 years); at district level organize 6,404 monitoring, 4,403 criticism activities (with 613 district-level units, the average of each district is 7.1/3 years); at the commune level, 49,564 supervision, 25,834 criticism activities (with 11,000 commune-level administrative units, on average, only 2.34 criticism/3 years). Meanwhile, many activities of these organizations are socially distributing resources and making it "administrative". This is the key issue of the loose control of the People's power over the State of the socialist rule-of-law state model of the people, by the people, and for the people.

In terms of the only party in power, the Party's decisions are related to all aspects of social life and the Party members holding many important positions in the state apparatus are prone to negative arising. In the context of an incomplete law, corruption and waste (especially in the public sector) are taking place on a wider scale, with increasing levels and increasingly complex in nature. The mechanism of checking and monitoring power among organizations in the political system is not enough and many regulations lack feasibility, so corruption and waste still sting in society.

### **PROPOSING A NUMBER OF SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE THE POWER CONTROL MECHANISM OF THE MECHANISM "THE PARTY LEADS, THE STATE MANAGES, THE PEOPLE TAKE OWNERSHIP"**

Firstly, control the Party's power over the State, the Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations.

The Party exercises the political power of the classes, classes, and social forces that it represents by influencing the State, through the State to exercise the will of the social forces it represents. However, as the only force leading the State and society, as the leading subject in the political system, the Party must exercise control of power not only over the State but also in the main system treatment.

Control of the Party's power over the State, the Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations is reflected in the issuance of policies and guidelines for the State to concretize by the provisions of law. The ruling party has a decisive role in the process of organizing the State, introducing its members to stand for important positions of the State, the Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations to implementing the Party's lines and policies.

Under the only conditions in power, the Party controls the state power, the Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations through the inspection and supervision of Party organizations and party members in implementing the Party's policies, the laws of the State. Party members in State agencies, the Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations can be dismissed at any time (in accordance with the law or the association's regulations) if they are bureaucratic, corruption, law violations to the extent of being disciplined by the Party.

Secondly, control the power of the State over the Party, Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations.

This problem has not been studied and has a worthy solution. The State must also control the power of the Party and socio-political organizations by law according to the principle "Organizations of the Party and members of the Communist Party of Vietnam operate within the framework of the Constitution and the law". (Constitution, 1992 & 2013). Although there is not necessarily a law on the Party, party organizations, as well as other organizations, operate in a socialist rule-of-law state, equal before the law and subject to the laws of Vietnam. The Party's leadership decisions must not be contrary to the provisions of law. The Party does not issue documents to manage the society, so it is impossible to confuse the Party's power and State power. The relationship between the Party and State is so close that they "incarnate" into each other, but not because of that, "Partyizing the State" and unable to "State the Party". The Party does not encroach on, excuse, decide to replace or replace the State and the State does not rely on the Party, passively, relying on the Party's decisions when that task falls under its jurisdiction according to the law. However, limiting the Party's power as the leading force and the social management of the State is in many cases difficult to amnesty. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a specific, clear, transparent working regulation and a mechanism for accountability to the regulations of the Party and the laws of the State at each level, the Standing Committee of the Party Committee, Party Union, and party committees.

The Vietnam Fatherland Front, its member organizations, and other social organizations also operate within the framework of the Constitution and the law. The State has issued the Law on Vietnam Fatherland Front in 2015, the Youth Law 2005, the Veterans Ordinance 2005, and the Trade Union Law 2012. The State facilitates the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Members of the Front and other social organizations operate but also inspect and handle organizations and individuals that have committed violations of the law on the principle that all organizations and all citizens are equal before the law.

The socialist rule of law state does not allow any organization or individual to stand outside the law, above the law, to interfere, affecting the integrity of the law, regardless of the organization's level and that individual holds any position in the institutions of the political system.

Thirdly, control the power of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations over the Party and State.

The Party has no interests other than the interests of the people. The socialist rule of law State of the People, by the People and for the People. Therefore, the People have the right and responsibility to control the leadership of the Party and control the power of the State mainly through the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations. The Constitution also stipulates that the Party must "stick closely with the People, serve the People, submit to the supervision of the People, and be accountable to the People for its decisions" (Constitution, 2013).

The people control state power because state power rests with the people. State agencies, public servants, and public employees do not naturally generate power, but only receive the people's authorization, on behalf of the people to exercise state power to serve the people. The people exercise their ownership through a political system that is mainly through the State with forms of direct democracy and representative democracy. State agencies, cadres, civil servants, and public employees must respect the People, devote themselves to serving the People, closely related to the People, listen to opinions and submit to the People's supervision; resolutely fight against corruption, waste, and all manifestations of bureaucracy, arrogance, and authoritarianism.

Control of the power of the Vietnam Fatherland Front is primarily a counter-argument against the policies of the Party and State. Regulation No: 217-QD/TW dated December 12, 2013, of the Politburo promulgating the "Regulations on social monitoring and criticism of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations" should be seriously deployed. Accordingly, the people not only give comments as before but also make social criticism in order to detect the missing, not close, inaccurate, or inappropriate contents in draft documents of Party and State agencies; propose practical contents that contribute to ensuring the correctness, in accordance with the reality of social life and effectiveness in planning the Party's guidelines and guidelines, the State's policies and laws.

The people's greatest and most effective powers are the election and dismissal of important positions in state organs. The Socialist State of Vietnam is organized through democratic elections. This is the most important form of control of state power. Citizens have the right, responsibility, and conditions to choose representatives to carry out the people's mission, while at the same time exercising supervision and waiver when they are no longer worthy. As a political party, the Party chooses the party members to nominate candidates, for the people to vote, to really ensure and promote democracy, without fanfare, formality, and strengthen direct democracy. Therefore, it is necessary to soon complete the legal bases to pilot the people directly electing the chairperson of the People's Committee at the commune and district level. The electoral processes are mainly based on the people, derived

from the people, attaching importance to the people's credibility, not merely a pure form of the Party's personnel "process".

The people control the State through completing the supreme supervision function of the National Assembly and the supervision of the People's Councils at all levels, the inspection, audit, and inspection tools of the state apparatus. The judiciary plays an important and decisive role in maintaining the discipline of water in society on the basis of effective and effective inspection and supervision on the observance of policies and laws of the institution government officials. Therefore, it is necessary to promote the people's strength in controlling the internal powers of state agencies by encouraging people to detect and denounce the mistakes of organizations and individuals in state agencies.

The people also control the power of the Party and State through the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations, through the media system. Accordingly, the media increasingly plays an important role in promoting democracy among the people, directly influencing organizations and individuals in the political system in the use and exercise of power, contributing to be important to controlling power today.

The people also control the power of the Party and State through giving opinions and participating in building the Party and State. The Politburo issued Regulation No. 218-QD/TW dated December 12, 2013 "on the Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations and the people to contribute to the Party building and construction government". The Central Secretariat issued Decision No. 99-QD/TW dated October 3, 2017, "promulgating the Framework Guidelines for all levels of committees and party organizations directly under the Central Government to continue promoting the role of the people in the struggle to prevent, repel degradation, "self-evolve", "self-transform" internally". There are many specific contents to promote the role of the people, especially in the work of staff building, such as the public regulation "A commitment to training, preserving ethical qualities, lifestyle, not thinking about it. withdraw, "self-evolve", "self-transform" of cadres and party members; asset and income declarations of leaders, managers, and people must declare according to regulations"; "Disclosure on the mass media; Web portal; listed at the office of the agency or unit; through press conferences, conferences, seminars, party activities; through the activities of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, political and social organizations; sending documents or by other forms". However, many levels of party committees and party organizations have yet to "lead, direct the disclosure and transparency of information, assign responsibilities, clearly define the content, form, scope, time, and location of the public declaration so that people can easily know, understand and supervise".

People monitor, inspect and supervise Party members according to Regulation No. 47-QD/TW dated November 1, 2011, of the Central Executive Committee "on things that Party members cannot do"; Regulation No. 101-QD/TW dated June 7, 2012, of the Secretariat "on the responsibility of setting the example of cadres, party members, especially key leaders at all levels"; Regulation No. 55-QD/TW dated December 19, 2016, of the Politburo "on a number of things that need to be done immediately to strengthen the role model of cadres and party members"; Regulation No. 08-QD/TW dated October 25, 2018, of the Central Executive Committee on "Responsibility to set the example of cadres and party members, first of all, Politburo members, Secretariat members, members The central executive committee"; Directive No. 05-CT/TW dated May 15, 2016, of the Politburo (Session XII) on continuing to study and follow Ho Chi Minh's ideology, morality, and style.

The regulations are quite complete and strict, but it is necessary to review, modify and perfect the mechanism to ensure feasibility because, in fact, the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing the above regulations are very low. Therefore, not only party committees, authorities, and leaders are required to sincerely fight against corruption, but also need institutional reforms with specific regulations, information disclosure, and real commitment. present and accountability, etc. together with sanctions for violation handling, can really bring into play the role of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations for the above-mentioned documents to come to life.

On the one hand, it is necessary to promote the democracy of the people, so that the people can practice democracy and realize their rights and interests; on the other hand, it is necessary to take measures to combat the abuse of democracy to oppose the Party, to oppose the regime, to support hostile forces.

## CONCLUSION

Whether the isolating trilateral state or the state in other political institutions pay special attention to building and perfecting mechanisms to control power over the entire political system.

The mechanism of "Party leadership, State management, and people ownership" is a characteristic feature of the political regime in Vietnam, formed in the struggle for national independence, anti-imperialism, and feudalism. Marxist - Leninist theory. Therefore, in the process of innovation and perfection, it is necessary to absorb the experiences of countries around the world with the aim of controlling political power over the political system in order to build a clean and strong political system for the nation's development, the nation, and the worldwide progress.

The mechanism of "Party Leadership, State Management, and People Ownership" in the condition that the only

party is in power needs to bring into play the role of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations. Accordingly, the control of power is set out right from the stage of promulgating the decisions, ensuring the interests of all members of the society by decisions, from decisions. Therefore, it is necessary to concretize the rights and responsibilities to criticize the policies of the Fatherland Front, improve the regulations on democracy and publicity of the Party and State to the people (including directly and through representative organizations of the people).

Reforming the political system is difficult, so it lags behind economic reforms. Therefore, it is necessary to pilot many forms to select appropriate and effective replication.

The mechanism of “the Party leads, the State governs, the people take ownership” and the current objectives of controlling power are still new and complicated issues that need further clarification in terms of theory and practice in terms of the only party ruling.

## REFERENCES

1. Communist Party of Vietnam. (2011). XIth Document of the Party. Hanoi: National Politics.
2. Communist Party of Vietnam. (2015). Draft Report on the construction of the Party and implementation of the Party Charter for the XIIth Constitution term. Hanoi: National Politics.
3. Communist Party of Vietnam. (2016). XIIth Document of the Party. Hanoi: National Politics.
4. Communist Party of Vietnam. (2021). XIIIth Document of the Party. Hanoi: National Politics.
5. Constitution. (1992). Constitution. Hanoi: National Politics.
6. Constitution. (2013). Constitution. Hanoi: National Politics.
7. Hiep, H. D., & Van, V. H. (2019). The Similarities between the Political System of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Laos People’s Democratic Republic. *Addaiyan Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences* 1 (9), p. 56-62. DOI: 10.36099/ajahss.1.9.6
8. Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics and Administration, Institute of Politics. (2007). *Politics - Theoretical and practical issues*. Hanoi: Political Theory.
9. Huynh, T. D. (2016). Power and control over power. *Journal of Party Building*, No. 4.
10. Khien, N. H. (2015). Perceptions, mechanisms and current state of power control in our country. *Journal of Political Theory*, No. 6.
11. Michel Foucault. (2005). *Analytik der Macht*. Frankfurt am Main, Suhrkamp.
12. Nao, T. N., & Van, V. H. (2020). Developing the Contingent of Leaders in Vietnam’s system of Party Agencies: A case study of Mekong Delta provinces. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science* 25(4), 24-31. DOI: 10.9790/0837-2504082431
13. Ngoc, D. X., & An, L. V. (2003). *Contemporary World Political Institution*. Hanoi: National Political.
14. Son, P. X. (2008). *Issues of political power and exercise of political power, grassroots scientific topics (2008)*. Institute of Politics - Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics presides over.
15. Ruth W. Grant, & Robert O. Keohane. (2005). *Accountability and Abuses of Power in World Politics*. *Journal of American Political Science* 99(1).
16. Xuyen, T. T. (2008). *Control of state power - a number of theoretical and practical issues in Vietnam today*. Hanoi: National Political.
17. Uc, D. T. (Editor, 2010). *People’s supervision mechanism for the activities of the party and state apparatus - A number of theoretical and practical issues*. Hanoi: National politics.