

Impacts of Fourth Industrial Revolution on Renovating Mode of Ruling of Communist Party of Vietnam

Nguyen Van Thanh¹

¹Ministry of Public Security.
Email:hoangtran6683@gmail.com

Received on 2 August 2019.

Revised on 10 August 2019.

Accepted on 28 September 2019.

Abstract: The fourth industrial revolution (IR4.0) in the world is witnessing breakthroughs of science and technology which are unprecedented in history, developing at an exponential rate; with the focus on science and technology with the combination of three “megatrends”: physical, digital and biological, or a combination of three worlds: the physical world, the virtual world (the digital world), and the biological world; characterised by a fusion of technology, gradually erasing the boundaries among the physics, digital and biological fields, bringing about a combination of virtual systems and entities with leverages of 3D printing technology, biotechnology, new material technology, automation technology, and artificial intelligence (AI)...

The impact of the IR4.0 presents opportunities and challenges to countries around the world, including developing countries like Vietnam. While the legal system, mechanisms and policies are not yet synchronous, the challenge from controlling and processing information in the digital age has a strong impact on all aspects of the society, including the leadership and management, of which the products are the “decisions” to be made by the organisation or individual. Therefore, to meet the requirements of the new situation, the Party must constantly renovate itself to improve its leadership and combating capacity to adapt to the impacts of the revolution with the aim of securing the achievements of good scores for its indices of national security, welfare and safety.

Keywords: The fourth industrial revolution, Communist Party of Vietnam, renovation of the mode of ruling.

Subject classification: Economics

1. Introduction

The nearly 90 years of establishment and development, including more than 70 years

of being the ruling party, has affirmed the great role of the Communist Party of Vietnam in the process of national liberation and construction. It is the rightful

and comprehensive leadership of the Party towards the government and the political system that is the most important and decisive factor which has taken the Vietnamese revolution from victory to victory. Entering the cause of renovation, and accelerating industrialisation, modernisation and international integration today, facing new requirements, new historic conditions, the party is required to constantly renew itself, to constantly criticise and self-criticise, for national construction together with making adjustments in all aspects, especially the need to renovate the party's leadership mode² so that it can continue to maintain the leadership position towards the Vietnamese State and society on the path of renovation.

2. Understanding of the ruling party and the leadership of the communist party in the role of the ruling party

“The ruling party” is a concept of political science, widely used in Western countries right from the time when political parties started to be formed in the society. The concept has the contents to determine which political party is the force having the power to establish and control the government, the executive body of the state apparatus in general. The ruling party is understood as the party that holds the key positions of the state apparatus to control the process of planning and implementing national policies. It also means that the ruling party controls and checks up its members in the state apparatus to fulfill the party's development goals through the state's

policies. With such interpretation, the ruling party is the party directly having the state power, its decisions expressed in the name of the state's power (the power delegated by the people), through procedures and processes prescribed by law, rather than it making decisions in its own name [9, pp.36-38]. It is clear that, whether in Western countries or in countries with only one ruling party, although the ways to achieve the ruling power are different, the term “ruling” means that the party holds the state's power, using it to lead the state and the entire society to realise the party's objectives. Given that nature, the term “the ruling party” does not only mean that the party holds the government and protects the government; what is more important and more substantive is that it uses the state's power to lead the state and to realise its objectives together with the state and the whole society.

Given birth to during the revolutionary struggle for power, the communist party is the vanguard of the working class and the working people, including the most prominent representatives, who were trained in the struggle and closely connected to the exploited class and masses, trusted by the class and the masses in their struggle to liberate themselves and to liberate the whole oppressed and exploited mass. To carry out that great revolution, the proletariat must first seize power under the leadership of the communist party to advance to its great goal. For the communist party, the road to becoming the ruling party includes the revolutionary struggle, the proletariat

revolution or the people's democratic and national revolution, overthrowing the government apparatus of the exploiting classes, forming a new style state - the proletariat state.

K. Marx and F. Engels are the founders of scientific socialism and also those who set the foundations for the theory of the communist party. However, their doctrine was developed under the context of the capitalism which was then developed evenly, and when the proletariat had not yet seized the power, the communist party had not yet become the ruling party. V.I. Lenin's era was an era in which capitalism evolved into the monopolistic capitalism and imperialism. It was the era of socialism, begun with the Great Russian October Socialist Revolution. In his times, V.I. Lenin was a developer, in a comprehensive manner, of the Marxist doctrine of the proletarian revolution and proletarian states, about the communist party during the imperialist period, during which the party became the ruling party. Since the Russian October Revolution, Lenin has many times mentioned the Bolshevik Communist Party as the ruling party.

So, it may be understood that: The ruling communist party is a term reflecting the period when the party successfully led the revolution, the government belonged to the working class and the working people, the party became the ruling party, and proceeded to build the state apparatus, effectively protecting and using the state apparatus for the purpose of successfully building and protecting socialism [7, p.74]. Whether it is the ruling communist party or

the communist party that leads the government, the source of its strength is delegated by the working class and the working people. On that basis, the communist party uses state power to effectively carry out the political duties of the working class and working people. When the government of the working class and working people is used for the goal of constructing the country in the socialist orientation, the party's leadership role to the political system and to the whole society is an objective inevitability.

In Ho Chi Minh's thought on the party and party building, He paid special attention to the issue of the ruling party. Terms often used by Ho Chi Minh include "the ruling Party", "the Party leading the government", "the Party in power"... Speaking at the 2nd National Party Congress (February, 1951), President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "Not only the Vietnamese working class and people, but also the oppressed working classes and peoples in other places can also be proud that this is the first time in the revolutionary history of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples that an only 15-year-old party has successfully led the revolution and seized power nationwide" [6, Vol.7, p.25]. In his Testament, President Ho Chi Minh provided many important and critical pieces of advice for the country's revolutionary cause and development, one of which is his teaching regarding the Party. In the Testament, he mentioned 22 times the concept of the Party as the ruling party. He asserted: "Our Party is a ruling party. Each party member and cadre must really be imbued with revolutionary ethics, really

needs to be industrious, thrifty, with integrity and impartiality.”

It can be affirmed that, in Vietnam, the Communist Party of Vietnam is both the ruling party and the party leading the State and the whole society. The Party, since its inception, has won the leadership of the Vietnamese revolution, becoming a major factor in taking the Vietnamese revolution from victory to victory. For the Party, the issue of government has been resolved in a revolutionary manner and in accordance with the country’s historic conditions. Previously, while the Vietnamese people were still living in slavery, the Party’s paramount task was to lead the people in conducting the revolution to overthrow the yoke of colonialism and feudalism, and to gain power for the people. And after having seized power, the party had the responsibility to lead the preservation of the government and the defence of the Fatherland, making it well perform the tasks of the revolution, first and foremost for the sake of benefits of the Fatherland, of the people.

Since the country’s independence (1945) up to now, the Communist Party of Vietnam has become the ruling party, the party leading the State and the whole society. That has been confirmed both in theory and in practice of the country’s revolution. The Party’s leadership towards the State and the whole society is shown in practice throughout the history of the people’s national democratic and the socialist revolutions in Vietnam. As seen from the perspective of the State, according to the Constitutions of 1946,

1959, 1980, 1992 and the 1992 amended Constitution, and the Constitution of 2013, the Party’s leadership to the State and society has been identified as a fundamental principle of the Vietnamese State institution. In the *Platform for National Construction in the Transitional Period to Socialism (supplemented and developed in 2011)*, it is affirmed that: “The Communist Party of Vietnam is a vanguard of the working class, also a pioneer team of the Vietnamese working people and nation; a loyal representative for the interests of the working class, working people and the nation” [3, p.88]. “The Communist Party of Vietnam is the ruling party that leads the State and society. The Party leads with the platforms, strategies, policy directions and major guidelines; by dissemination, convincing, advocacy, organisation, inspection, monitoring and by exemplary actions of party members... Party leaders through party organisation and party members operating in the political system’s organisations, strengthening the regime of personal responsibility, especially the leader” [3, pp.88-89]. Article 4 of the 2013 Constitution clearly states: “The Communist Party of Vietnam - a vanguard of the working class, at the same time a vanguard of the working people and of the Vietnamese people, a loyal representative for the interests of the working class, working people and the whole nation, taking Marxism - Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought as the foundation of thought, and a leading force of the State and society” [14, p.9].

So, the leading role of the Communist Party of Vietnam to the State is affirmed by

the Party as the fundamental and consistent operating principle of the Party and of the entire political system, and is the mainstay of operating mechanism of the country's entire political system. The Party leading the political system in general and the State in particular is a factor and condition to secure the people's power, to build the State of the people, by the people, for the people and towards a rule of law socialist state.

The Party's ruling and leadership not only means that the Party defines general directions and tasks in all aspects and general principles on the organisation and operation of the state apparatus, but also, to lead effectively, performed another extremely important issue, which is the mode of ruling and leading. That means the way the Party translates issues of ruling and leadership into the State's policies, creating a strong influence of the Party on the whole society. Each ruling party has different contents and mode of ruling. Depending on the historic, political, economic, cultural and social conditions of each country, depending on the pursuing goals, in addition to common ways, each ruling Party also has its own ways to influence in order to achieve the goal of seizing and exercising the state's power.

There are many different interpretations of the Party's ruling mode, but scientists have agreed on the fact that the mode is a sum of the methods, ways and forms used by the Party to carrying out the role of ruling, turning the will of the ruling Party, the majority Party into the common will of the society, on that basis affecting the political system, the state and society to

exercise the power of the ruling party. The mode of ruling and leadership is present as the means, instruments, forms and factors used by the ruling party to influence the state and society. A strong party organisation is that of a party which can show its role to the society, and that must be done through the ways that the party manipulates its operational methods. In short, the Party's ruling mode also means that it builds the organisation and designs the structure of the state apparatus to carry out its ruling role [9, p.48].

In Vietnam, the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam towards the State and society is evident in the *Platform for National Construction in the Transitional Period to Socialism (supplemented and developed in 2011)*. The Platform clearly defines how the Communist Party of Vietnam leads the State and society: "The Party leads with platforms, strategies, policy directions and major guidelines; by dissemination, advocacy, organisation, inspection, supervision and exemplary party members' actions. The Party unifies the leadership in personnel work and management of cadres, introduces elite members who have adequate capacity and quality to work in the leading agencies of the political system. The Party leads through party organisations and party members working in the organisations of the political system, increasing the personal responsibility regime, especially the leader" [3, pp.88-89].

In other words, the contents and mode of ruling of the Communist Party of Vietnam are focused on recommending the Party's prominent cadres to hold key positions in

the state apparatus to control and direct the process of planning, determining and implementing decisions and policies of state authorities at all levels on the basis of the Party's orientations and objectives; at the same time, the Party checks and supervises the activities of those cadres in order to ensure the compliance with the Party's objectives, missions and principles. The contents and mode of leadership of the Party are focused on determining the right directions and goals expressed in the Party's guidelines and resolutions; in the whole Party, each party member, especially those who hold the leadership positions of the Party and the State, must always train themselves, being the pioneering examples in all aspects, truly being the leading flag to persuade people to voluntarily follow and support the Party, striving to implement the guidelines and goals set out by the Party.

Since the initiation of the cause of renovation in the 6th Party's National Congress (December 1986), new conditions and circumstances have been raising new issues towards the Party's leadership. In particular, the other side of the coin in the context of a one-party system is that one can easily turn to be subjective in his views, complacent, arrogant, taking privileges, being bureaucratic, turning away from the people... Bureaucracy in state management, violation of the people's right to mastery, and the bureaucracy inside the party, are closely linked with one another, and in fact one same thing. Being bureaucratic, undemocratic within the revolutionary vanguard makes it very difficult to be democratic with the people. This is the biggest risk of degradation and the loss of

the fine qualities of the ruling party, especially, those holding power. In addition, there have been in the international context rapid and unpredictable changes, especially the rapid development of the scientific and technological revolution that has impacted comprehensively and strongly on all aspects of the society. Meanwhile, "the renovation of the Party's leadership mode towards the State, the Fatherland Front and socio-political organisations is still slow, and so is, especially, the concretisation of the Party's leadership mode as identified in the supplemented and developed Platform of 2011. The Party's leadership mode towards the State has contents still unclearly grasped. The contents and mode of the ruling have not been clear defined. It is not yet able to bring into play the role of party organisations, party members, party committees operating in state agencies, Fatherland Front and socio-political organisations; some party cadres and members have not become examples to the people" [4, p.197]. All these internal and external factors have required the Party's leadership mode to be renovated, which is an urgent matter and the most effective solution to maintain and strengthen the Party's leadership role in the process of comprehensively promoting renovation and integration in Vietnam today.

3. Major contents of the fourth industrial revolution and impacts on the mode of ruling of the Communist Party of Vietnam

In its history, humanity has experienced industrial revolutions (IRs): The First Industrial Revolution, or IR1.0: started in

the United Kingdom (UK) in the late 18th century (1784) with its characteristic products: (i) the “flying shuttle” invented by John in 1773, doubling the productivity, replacing the manual work; (ii) the spinning jenny invented by James Hargreaves in 1764, increasing the productivity eightfold; (iii) the puddling process invented by Henry Cort in 1765 for the iron industry; (iv) the power loom invented by Priest Edmund Cartwright in 1785, boosting the productivity by 40 times; (v) the steam engine, invented by James Watt, instrument maker of the University of Glasgow (Scotland), in 1784; and (vi) the high kiln invented by Henry Bessemer to boost the development of molten pig iron into steel in 1885. IR1.0 created an important breakthrough for humanity to shift from the agricultural to industrial civilisation.

IR2.0: Taking place from 1871 to 1914 characterised by the electric engine, transportation, chemistry, steel production, production based on mechanical electricity and shifting into the period of automation, started in the US.

IR3.0: Started in 1969, with the appearance of information technology (IT), using electronic and IT advancements to automate manufacturing, catalysed by semiconductors, supercomputers, laptops (1970 and 1980), the Internet (the 1990s), the centre and origin of which were the US.

On IR4.0, the term “Industry 4.0” was started from a project in the CNC strategy of the German government, used for the first time in 2011 in the Hannover Fair. Its concept and meaning were officially identified at the 46th World Economic Forum (WEF) held on 20 January 2016.

The revolution has the following characteristics: being a system of cybernetics and robots; systems to link the real and virtual worlds with: (1) scientific and technological breakthroughs based on the digital technology integrated with “smart” technology to optimise the production procedures and modes; (2) “leverage points”, namely the 3D printing, biological, new materials, automation, and robotic technologies, and those of Internet of Things (IoT), Internet of Services (IoS), and Artificial Intelligence (AI).

With the revolution, science and technologies have developed in an exponential manner, unprecedented in history, with the centre being inventions, discoveries and the combination of three “megatrends”: physical, digital and biological, or the combination of three worlds: the material, the virtual (digital), and that of the creatures; and the characteristics being the synergy of technology, thus removing the boundaries of the domains of physics, digitisation and biology, bringing about the combination between the virtual and physical systems. Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS) was introduced for the first time by Dr James Truchard, CEO of National Instrument, in 2006, having smart devices working with one another via wireless networks or “clouds”.

IR4.0 includes 15 key domains: Big Data, Smart Cities, Blockchain/Bitcoin, Artificial Intelligence, Renewable Energy/Clean-tech, FinTech, E-Commerce, Robotics, 3D Printing, Virtual/Augmented Reality, Sharing Economies, Internet of Things, Nanotechnology/2D Materials, Biotechnology/Genetics and Agricultural

Innovation, and Desalination and Enhanced Waste Management.

IR4.0 exerts strong impacts on aspects of the society:

The IoT digital technology via the system of technologies for linkage and various platforms is an integrated part of the future Internet including the developments of the Internet and the current network, and evolving with the global dynamic network infrastructure based on the protocol of linkage and interaction of “things” which are tangible and virtual using smart interfaces integrated into the information network in a smooth way.

Internet of Things (IoT): Linking digital and physical worlds, bringing technologies to all aspects of human progress.

IoT vision: (i) IoE: Internet of Energy; (ii) IoS: Internet of Services; (iii) IoM: Internet of Media; (iv) IoP: Internet of People, (v) IoT: Internet of Things. The IoT will change even the operation mode of an economy, creating a new business model. The super connections via the IoT and cloud computing will enable global and nearly real-time universal information transmission and communication, and the appearance of ways of commodity and service provision, which were previously unthinkable.

Digital devices which are “four ubiquitous”: (i) ubiquitous sensors, (ii) ubiquitous connections; (iii) ubiquitous data, and (iv) ubiquitous services.

As regards artificial intelligence (AI): It is a system of computers with behaviours which require intelligence, having the characteristics demonstrating that: (i) the system can think like humans (having the network of nerves

and the architecture of cognition); (ii) it can act like humans (automatic thinking); (iii) it can think reasonably (reasoning, optimisation); (i) it can act reasonably (smart software, robots that achieve their targets via the cognition of planning; communicating, deciding and acting).

As regards the AI’s development history: the concept appeared in 1956. In the summer of that year, scientists discussed at the University of Dartmouth in New Hampshire. They believed that aspects of learning as well as other characteristics of human intelligence can be simulated by machines. Programmer John McCarthy coined the term of Artificial Intelligence. The first AI programme in the world was introduced.

1966 was the year when the first chatbot was born: German-American computer scientist Joseph Weizenbaum from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology invented a computer programme that communicates with man.

In 1972, AI entered the area of health care, used for diagnosis and supporting medical treatment.

In 1986: “NETtalk” was introduced - the first talking computer appeared.

In 1997, a computer defeated the world chess champion.

On 31 May 2010, Uber was inaugurated in San Francisco and completed one of its first trips, from Dogpatch to streets at the North Beach, approx. 8 p.m., ten minutes, five miles.

In 2017, the first AI citizen, whose name is Sophia, is recognised by the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The agency in charge of science and technology of the territory of Taiwan says that AI is one of the important technological products of the next ten years. AT research centres are aimed at assisting the companies of the territory to advance into a domain they label “new humans”.

Impacts from the IR4.0:

Its size and speed of development are unprecedented in history, in an exponential manner, with great impact on the economy and the environment, and ecology. The criterion on the speed of spreading of the technology is that the number of its user reaches 50,000,000 people. For that, the telephone needed 75 years, the radio - 38 years, the television - 13 years, while the internet needed only 13 years, and Facebook - 3.5 years.

In regard of the economy, it exerts impacts on consumption, production, productivity and prices.

Competition regarding employment, the World Economic Forum forecast in January 2016 that 5,000,000 jobs will be lost by 2020. A survey by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) says that, over the next two decades, approx. 56% of the low-skilled workers and some who work in the administrative and office domains in five Southeast Asian nations, including Vietnam, risk losing their jobs due to robots, which are named job looting robots.

Increased pressure of the growing influx of immigrants: labour liberalisation in line with the job certificate of the international labour organisation (MRA), with the influxes of workers via: (1) contracts signed with enterprises; (2) enterprises which win

bidding, and those which make investments; (3) individual contracts.

Impacts on the government, allowing citizens to be more closely linked to the government, participating more widely in policy making activities. The strength of the new technology enhances the capacity of controlling of the government, supporting the bilateral interaction between it and the people, and, at the same time, enhancing the capacity of supervision, leadership and regulation of the economy, thus furthering and accelerating transparency and integration.

Impacts on enterprises: there are four major ones regarding: 1) expectations of the clients, 2) enhancement of product quality, 3) renovation of cooperatives, and 4) forms of their organisation.

Impacts on humans, who might gradually be losing their finest qualities such as compassion and cooperation (co-working). Incessant internet linkage can destroy one of the most valuable assets of humans: communications in the real world, reflection on and contemplating about life... The loss of capacity to control the individual date will be more and more severe. Breakthroughs in biological technology and AI have been redefining the concept of “human” when humanity tends to be “robotised”.

Posing new requirements on the knowledge, skills and the mindset and position of workers. Knowledge and skills can be divided into three groups: (1) those related to cognition, systematic thinking and mindset of providing feedback (or critical thinking), and skills of adaptation and of creativity. (2)

physical skills: those of languages, of digital technology, of linkage. (3) social skills: communications, behaviours, creating relationships, teamwork.

The application of the combined knowledge, skills and mindset and position for innovation is much more important than that of specialised knowledge and skills of the past.

Impacts on the media: Appeared the technology of automatic news writing - the software to write financial news automatically with high speed. One of the major challenges for social networks nowadays is to be able to detect early and hinder fake news which spreads extremely fast and with no limitations, which can exert very dangerous impacts on confidence and stability in the society. Coupled with that is a newly emerging issue - press responsibility and ethics of technological engineers, who write algorithm to seek, select, control and display contents to users of social networks, that they deem most appropriate.

Economically speaking, IR4.0 pushes the world economy towards the direction of a smart and knowledge-based economy, gradually “blurring” the boundary among industry, services and agriculture; exerting impacts on consumption, production and prices; positively impacting the global inflation. The world economy has entered a new period of growth which is mostly based on technology and innovation as its motive forces, instead of the traditional inputs. IR4.0 is re-drawing the map of the global economy, with power of countries dependent mostly on natural resource

exploitation declining and that of nations basing mostly on technology and innovation increased.

Also being re-drawn is the map of strength of enterprises: the once-renowned groups, which were dominant in the market for a long time, have been overtaken by young start-ups in the domain of technology. Companies such as Google, Facebook... have been growing fast, while the IBM, Microsoft, Cisco, Intel, or a host of major Japanese electronic groups, are experiencing a difficult process of restructuring.

Culturally speaking, IR4.0 is changing the identity and everything related to it such as privacy, awareness of ownership, consumption method, time for work and entertainment, and the way to develop the career...

Impacts on the environment, which are positive in the short term and extremely positive in the mid and long term thanks to technologies that are energy and material saving and environmentally friendly. Environment monitoring technologies are also rapidly developed, and supported by Internet of Things (IoT), which helps the gathering and handling of information around the clock and in real time, e.g. via internet-linked drones equipped with cameras and sensors able to gather information and data needed for the monitoring.

Impacts on security and national defence: On the one hand, the wave of the new and high technologies has raised the number and extent of high-tech crimes, biological and automatic weapons... which have transnational impact. On the other hand, it helps enhance national security

with the effective support of technology if the State governance system is flexible enough to manage and closely cooperate with enterprises and citizens.

Issues of the Vietnamese economy:

Production technology is backward and slow in being renovated: It consumes a high amount of energy and water; the productivity and quality of the products are low; many wastes are emitted causing environmental pollution and degradation; the emission of greenhouse gases is high. Fossil fuel, especially coal, is used extensively to create energy; hazardous substances are emitted to the environment.

Industries to develop clean energy are not yet developed: Wind, solar, biomass, biological, geothermal... energy is insufficient. Insufficient are also supportive economic sectors and those handle environmental consequences: developing and transferring environmental technologies; developing environmental services; manufacturing environmental products and equipment; recycling industries; manufacturing energy from wastes.

A number of economic sectors which are environmentally friendly face difficulties in seeking capital; the purchasing outlets for their products are not stable; and their competitiveness and profits are low.

As per competitiveness regarding employment, as mentioned above, the World Economic Forum predicted in January 2016 that 5,000,000 jobs will be lost by 2020. The World Bank scored Vietnam's human resources quality at 3.79 (out of the absolute figure of 10); ranking it 11th out of the 12 Asian countries assessed.

The country's index of human resources competitiveness was scored at 4.3/10, ranked 56th out of 133 countries. The trained workers who have been provided with diplomas/certificates account for 20.3% of the total workforce in 2015. There is a shortage of soft skills: those of foreign languages, information technologies, teamwork, communications, and the working style needed for the industrialisation process (with good sense of responsibilities and professional ethics). Pressure is increased regarding sensitive issues namely "freedom", "democracy", "human rights"; and freedoms of speech and religion (if violations are made, preferential treatments committed and signed for earlier will be abolished).

Increases of the influxes of immigrants, with expatriates arriving to work, study, and visit, especially those from regions with separatist, terrorist and religious activities, due to incomplete policies expatriate labour management.

Non-traditional security challenges, including ten threats (terrorism, drug trafficking, piracy, money laundry, hacking, environmental disasters, epidemics, human trafficking, illegal migration, and ethnic and religious extremism). Though there are different perceptions of the concepts, they have the following commonalities: Non-traditional security is non-military security issues, but the holistic relationship of threats to security of human beings and society in all perspectives of politics, economics, culture, society, national defence and security, and environment and ecology... that (1) seriously threatens the sustainable development of each country,

territory, and the world; (2) increases the risks from nature, degrades life quality, threatens human lives, impacts on the social sustainability and development; (3) is not restricted within a country but influence the whole world (4) relates to many fields and traditional security, but has the greater range of threats (both direct, indirect, short-term and long-term) to the global security. Despite the differences in the political maturity and regimes, dealing with the problems of non-traditional security requires the common efforts of many countries and many stakeholders, with various solutions in economics, politics, cultures, education, national defence and security.

In the field of leadership and management, the technology and industry revolution has been generating robust impacts, especially on the leadership mode of the Party. Therefore, in the remarks about the role and significance of science and technology, the 12th National Congress of the Party asserted: “To develop science and technology robustly making science and technology the truly top national strategy are the most important drive to develop the advanced labour force, knowledge-based economy, increasing efficiency, quality, effectiveness and competitive strengths of the economy; protecting the environment, and ensuring national defence and security. To develop and application of science and technology should be set as a priority as one-step forward investment in activities of all sectors and all levels” [4, pp.27-28].

The requirement of renovation in leadership mode of the Party is essential to

keep pace with the fast changes in international and national contexts. Being under the influence of the scientific and technological revolution, or saying in another way, the scientific and technological revolution being the requirement and prerequisite for the scientific and modern characters of the leadership mode of the Party, significantly contributing to the effectiveness of its leadership, is reflected in the following points:

Firstly, the sfourth industrial revolution requires the leadership mode of the Party be earmarked with more time and wisdom on the theorisation and practice reviewing the leadership performance and Party building, particularly in the pivotal times like nowadays. To reaffirm this, at the 12th National Congress, the Party emphasised: “To continue the practice synthesisation and studies of the theories of the ruling Party, clearly identify the goals of ruling, methodology, components and conditions of ruling; the issues of democracy promotion in the context of a single ruling party; the risks for a ruling party to avoid” [4, p.217]. At the same time, continue to study theoretical issues of the relationship between the Party, the Government, and the whole political system. Only by doing so can the comprehensive evidence-based strategies be designed, to enhance the quality of Party’s resolution planning and promulgation. Therefore, Party committees at all levels should earmark their time and make efforts for the leading roles in theoretical studies, practice synthesisation, acquiring newly emerging issues, updating the developing events, clearly understanding the thoughts and desires of

the people, envisaging the development trends to produce necessary conclusions; emphasising building the culture in the Party's organisations and political system; enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the renovation in leadership mode of the Party to the Government and other associations and organisation; continue the concretisation of the leadership mode that is defined in the Platform for National Construction in the Transitional Period (supplemented and developed in 2011), issued by the 12th National Congress of the Party. Renovation in the leadership mode, first and foremost, is "the renovation in organisational models, operational principles, improving quality and effectiveness of the institutions that study theories for the Party" [4, p.201].

Secondly, the fourth industrial revolution challenge the Party's cadres to have new logic of thinking and new leadership skills, focusing on the responsibilities of the Party members as the core mission in Party building. To meet the demands of the scientific and technological revolution, each cadre and Party member should improve professional knowledge and skills, especially the skills of using the advanced information technology, to keep pace with the fast development of digitalisation. Moreover, in a flat world, the physical distance between countries is no longer a problematic issue, citizens of one country could be influenced by the new living styles and new ideologies imported from other countries.

Therefore, improving the quality and the roles of setting good and pioneering examples of the Party cadres and members

become the objective requirement, rooting from the position, the roles and the historical mission of the Party. Especially, in the current period, the practice of "self-evolution" and "self-transformation" in the internal force of the Party occur complicatedly and dangerously, becoming an enormous risk to the survival of the Part, the Government, and this regime. The lesson learnt from the collapse of the former Soviet Union and Eastern European socialist countries, of which the primary reasons were the "self-evolution" and "self-transformation" of the internal force of the Party, is still valid now. Therefore, the continuity of persistency and determination in the implementation of the Resolution of the 4th plenum of the 12th National Congress of the Party on "Enhancing the Party building and rectification to prevent and eliminate the degradation in political ideology, morality, living styles, the practice of "self-evolution" and "self-transformation" in the internal force of the Party" are the utmost urgency and necessity today.

Thirdly, the fourth industrial revolution requires the building of a streamlined political system; a clean administrative apparatus, working efficiently and effectively, that is one of the missions and targeted goals, is the foundation to build a modern and advanced society and the rule of law. The administrative system is transforming towards professionalism, being disciplinary, simple and convenient administrative procedures, and capable staffs and civil servants to serve the industrialisation and modernisation of the country. The 12th National Congress of the

Party made the requests “to continue the renovation in the Party apparatus and political system so that they are streamlined, improved effective and efficient leadership, management and control. Renovation and completion of the apparatus must be attached to the completion of the functions, missions, and the improvement of the quality of the cadres and civil servants” [4, p.203]. To effectively streamline the organisation, required are the study and review of the whole organisations, continuation to complete the functions, missions, rights, and professional relationship. In this context, governmental organisations from the central to local levels are re-arranged using sound roadmaps and methods; merging organisation, consolidating job titles to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the governmental apparatus, contributing to the success of the renovation in leadership mode of the Party today.

4. Conclusion

Thus, it can be asserted that, maintaining and enhancing the leadership of the Party is the prerequisite to maintain the socialism orientation in renovation process, it is the special important factor in gathering and making full use of the consolidated strength of the country and lead the cause of renovation to the complete victory. To fully perform this important responsibility of the country, the Party is not only strong in ideology, organisation, and cadres...but also having research-based leadership mode, enabling the design of sound

viewpoints, strategies, and ideologies, and being able to implement such viewpoints, strategies and ideologies in practice, transforming to the renovation practice of tens of millions of people; as the results, creating positive social change for the cause of human being liberation. The current revolutionary missions, as well as the drastic changes in global and national contexts, challenge the Party to utmostly and radically change the leadership mode. Especially, under the great impacts of the scientific and technological revolution, the Party has been constantly required to change their leadership mode towards being scientific, modern, for the continuity in the Party's capacity building and combating power, to meet the demands in the new contexts. An appropriate leadership mode would assure for the appropriate implementation of political orientation, bringing into play the pro-activeness and creativity, that can be accelerated to become a holistic strength of the political system, as President Ho Chi Minh taught: “To help everyone perform the duties well, the cadres of the Party and the Government should know how to practically lead and set pioneering examples” [6, Vol.7, p.190].

The Communist Party of Vietnam is the only party to rule - it is a historical objective fact, and the important mission of the Party as assigned by the people. This reflects the strength and prestige of the Party, creating the new conditions, means and instruments for the Party to achieve the goals and vision. The new conditions and new contexts pose new issues in the renovation of the leadership mode. To address such issues, it

requires the Party to further renovate itself in the perceptions of leadership mode and improve the capacity of realising the renovated system of perceptions to meet the demands of maintaining and enhancing the leadership role of the Party to accelerate the renovation of the country in a comprehensive manner in the current period.

Notes

¹ This paper was translated by Van Thi Thanh Binh.

² The author is a senior lieutenant general, and an Associate Professor, Doctor, Member of the Party's Central Committee, Deputy Minister of Public Security. The paper is presented in the conference "Renewing the Party's Leadership Mode under New Conditions - Theoretical and Practical Issues" held in September 2019 in Hanoi.

References

- [1] Vũ Hồng Anh (1997), *Chế độ bầu cử của một số nước trên thế giới*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội. [Vu Hong Anh (1997), *Election Systems of A Number of Countries in the World*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi].
- [2] Nguyễn Đức Bình, Trần Ngọc Hiền (đồng chủ biên) (1999), *Đổi mới và tăng cường hệ thống chính trị nước ta trong giai đoạn mới*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội. [Nguyen Duc Binh, Tran Ngoc Hien (co-author) (1999), *Renovation and Strengthening Our Country's Political System in New Period*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi].
- [3] Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam (2011), *Văn kiện Đại hội đại biểu toàn quốc lần thứ XI*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội. [Communist Party of Vietnam (2011), *Documents of 11th National Congress*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi].
- [4] Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam (2016), *Văn kiện Đại hội đại biểu toàn quốc lần thứ XII*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội. [Communist Party of Vietnam (2016), *Documents of 12th National Congress*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi].
- [5] Võ Nguyên Giáp (2016), *Tư tưởng Hồ Chí Minh và con đường cách mạng Việt Nam*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội. [Vo Nguyen Giap (2016), *Ho Chi Minh Thought and Path of Vietnamese Revolution*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi].
- [6] Hồ Chí Minh (2011), *Toàn tập*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội. [Ho Chi Minh (2011), *Complete Works*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi].
- [7] Học viện Chính trị quốc gia Hồ Chí Minh (2018), *Những vấn đề cơ bản về Đảng Cộng sản và lịch sử Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội. [Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics (2018), *Fundamental Issues on the Communist Party and History of Communist Party of Vietnam*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi].
- [8] Học viện Báo chí và Tuyên truyền (2005), *Chính trị học Việt Nam*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội. [Academy of Journalism and Communication (2005), *Vietnamese Politics*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi].
- [9] Nguyễn Văn Huyền (chủ biên) (2010), *Đảng Cộng sản cầm quyền - Nội dung và phương thức cầm quyền của Đảng*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội. [Nguyen Van Huyen (chief author) (2010), *Ruling Communist Party - Contents and Mode of Ruling of Party*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi].

- [10] *Lịch sử các học thuyết chính trị thế giới*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội, 1993. [*History of World Political Theories*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, 1993].
- [11] *Luận cứ khoa học cho việc nâng cao chất lượng đội ngũ cán bộ trong thời kỳ đẩy mạnh công nghiệp hoá, hiện đại hoá đất nước* (lưu hành nội bộ), Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội, 2001. [*Scientific Grounds to Improve Quality of Cadres in Period of Accelerating Industrialisation and Modernisation of Country* (internal circulation), National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, 2001].
- [12] Đỗ Hoài Nam (2008), *Vị trí cầm quyền và vai trò lãnh đạo của Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam trong điều kiện mới*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội. [Do Hoai Nam (2008), *Position of Ruling and Leadership Role of Communist Party of Vietnam under New Conditions*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi].
- [13] Dương Xuân Ngọc, Trịnh Đức Hồng (2003), *Đổi mới phương thức lãnh đạo của tổ chức cơ sở đảng trong doanh nghiệp nhà nước*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội. [Duong Xuan Ngoc, Trinh Duc Hong (2003), *Renovation of Leadership Mode of Grassroots Party Organisations in State-owned Enterprises*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi].
- [14] Quốc hội (2013), *Hiến pháp nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội. [National Assembly (2013), *Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi].
- [15] Tô Huy Rúa (2008), *Mô hình tổ chức và hoạt động của hệ thống chính trị một số nước trên thế giới*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội. [To Huy Rua (2008), *Organisational and Operational Structures of Political Systems in A Number of Countries in the World*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi].
- [16] Nguyễn Văn Thành (2018), *Xây dựng và phát triển thành phố thông minh bảo đảm các chỉ số an ninh, an sinh, an toàn trong bối cảnh cuộc Cách mạng công nghiệp lần thứ tư*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội. [Nguyen Van Thanh (2018), *Building and Developing Smart Cities to Secure [Good Scores of] Indicators on Security, Welfare and Safety under Context of Fourth Industrial Revolution*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi].
- [17] Ngô Đức Tính (2001), *Một số đảng chính trị trên thế giới*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội. [Ngo Duc Tinh (2001), *A Number of Political Parties in The World*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi].
- [18] *Tư tưởng Hồ Chí Minh về Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam*, Nxb Chính trị quốc gia, Hà Nội, 2008. [*Ho Chi Minh Thought on Communist Party of Vietnam*, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, 2008].