

Ho Chi Minh's Thought On The Organization Of Law Enforcement And The Problem Of Law Enforcement In Vietnam Today

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Abstract:

In the development of the country, Vietnam has accelerated the process of globalization and deeply integrated with the region and the world. Currently, Vietnam's international integration process is being actively implemented in the new context of the volatile world. After more than 35 years of renovation since 1986, the organization and implementation of Vietnamese laws has been continuously developed and perfected. Up to now, Vietnam has had a fairly complete and synchronous legal system in most fields, enough to regulate socio-economic relations, creating a legal basis for state management as well as environment and legal corridor to guide and promote socio-economic development. However, there are still shortcomings of the organization and implementation of the law that need to be further researched and resolved to reach the level of a legal system serving development in the context of innovation and socialization. import and development of Vietnam today. From the philosophical approach, social philosophy, political philosophy, through research and analysis of documents in Ho Chi Minh, the complete volume of the national political publishing house, 2011, Hanoi; of previous researchers and the guidelines, policies and laws of the Government of Vietnam on the law and the meaning of Ho Chi Minh's thought on the law and the issue of law implementation in Vietnam today, the article analyze and clarify the basic content of Ho Chi Minh's thought on the organization of law enforcement and its practical relationship to the problem of law enforcement in Vietnam today. The results show that Ho Chi Minh always upholds the law and focuses on the strictness and enforcement of the law in practice. Law enforcement must ensure that all entities must strictly abide by the law. Law is the tool for the state to define the democracy, establish the rules and standards of democracy, and clearly define the legal characteristics of democratic relations. The study also affirms that, in the current context of Vietnam's renovation, integration and development, the formulation and organization of law enforcement is a very important task of the State of Vietnam.

Keywords: Ho Chi Minh's thought, thought, law, law implementation.

1. Introduction

Ho Chi Minh (1890 - 1969) was a great scholar, thinker, culturalist, and strategic planner of the Vietnamese nation. The resolution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the 100th anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's birth (1890-1969) states: "Recognizing the year 1990 will mark the 100th anniversary of the anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's birth (1890-1969). Birthday of President Ho Chi Minh, National Liberation Hero and Outstanding Cultural House of Vietnam". Ho Chi Minh's thought and rich revolutionary activities are an example to encourage the nations of the world to join the struggle for national independence, peace and social progress. For a developing country like Vietnam today, in order to manage society by law and the law has a preeminent position, the organization of law enforcement is a very important factor. On the one hand, the State has the responsibility to organize the implementation of the law in the most effective and efficient way, on the other hand, the State itself must also absolutely comply with the provisions of the law. These two factors are interrelated with each other. The State's absolute observance of the law is the basis for an effective and efficient law enforcement organization. On the contrary, the effective organization of the implementation of the law poses an inevitable requirement that the State must strictly comply with the provisions of the law. In the current context of Vietnam's renovation, integration and development, the formulation and organization of law enforcement is a very important task of the State of Vietnam. In order to know to what extent this task is implemented, fully, timely, seriously, and effectively, there are advantages, which results to promote, and the shortcomings and limitations. , any difficulties, problems or inadequacies that need to be overcome and removed, first of all, through the competent agencies themselves, responsible for building and organizing law enforcement to reflect and report; through inspection, examination and supervision by competent agencies; through reflections and recommendations of individuals, organizations and enterprises. Facing these difficulties and challenges, continuing to study Ho Chi Minh's thought on the organization of law enforcement and its practical relationship to the issue of law enforcement is a matter of theoretical and practical significance. profound and necessary practice for Vietnam today.

Theoretical basis

Based on the theoretical basis of Marxism - Leninism, the lines, guidelines and policies of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the State of Vietnam on the law and the issue of law implementation in Vietnam today.

Practical basis

The process of leadership, direction and implementation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of Vietnam in legal work and the issue of law implementation in Vietnam today.

Research Methods

The article uses dialectical and historical materialism methods in research and specific methods include: analysis, synthesis, logic and history.

Technical use

The article uses research techniques and document analysis in Ho Chi Minh, the complete volume of the national political publishing house, 2011, Hanoi; of previous researchers and the guidelines,

policies and laws of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Government of Vietnam on the law and the issue of law implementation in Vietnam today.

Research question

Question 1: The basic content of Ho Chi Minh's thought on the organization of law enforcement is reflected in what points?

Question 2: What are the current issues related to law enforcement in Vietnam?

Research purposes

The purpose of the article is to analyze and clarify the basic content of Ho Chi Minh's thought on the organization of law enforcement and its practical relationship to the issue of law enforcement in Vietnam today.

2.Results and discussion

The value of the law is not only expressed in writing, but also in its enforcement, ensuring its implementation in practice. Along with focusing on building a socialist legal system, Ho Chi Minh paid special attention to the issue of organization and implementation. The person who focuses on directing and bringing the law to life, making the law effective in practice, and creating a mechanism to ensure its implementation. The content of Ho Chi Minh's thought on the organization of law enforcement, in order to ensure the strengthening of the rule of law, is reflected in the following contents:

First, all subjects must strictly abide by the law, there are no exceptions.

In Ho Chi Minh's thought, the issue of ensuring the fairness and equality of all citizens before the law has always been considered by many as a matter of principle and key, ensuring the good promotion of the role of the law. . He emphasized: "Our law is a democratic law; all citizens of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are equal before the law in terms of both rights and obligations; anyone who violates the law must be dealt with severely. no matter what position that person is in the leadership and management apparatus of the Party and State". Ho Chi Minh pointed out that the effectiveness of the law can only be achieved when everyone strictly abides by the law, the law is only guaranteed when the legal norms are implemented in social relations, all acts of violation are not guaranteed. breaking the law must be dealt with. To manage the state and manage society well, according to Ho Chi Minh, "severe rewards and punishments must be imposed". Collectives and individuals with achievements, meritorious contributions to the common cause, exemplary observance of the State's policies and laws, are not only recognized by the social community, the State, and the collective. , but also be commended and rewarded in a timely manner. Anyone who, in any position or for any reason, has committed an illegal act, must be detected in time and dealt with strictly. This is also a principle of socialist legality. For example, in January 1946, he issued the National Ordinance, stipulating 10 rewards and 10 penalties. These are specific regulations, easy to understand, easy to remember, so that the entire population and the armed forces know what crimes should be avoided and what should be done. The Ordinance has demonstrated the strictness of the law for violations of the law. The promulgation of the National Ordinance clearly demonstrated Ho Chi Minh's awareness of the important significance of building and preserving the revolutionary government, especially maintaining the nature of the people's democratic state.

Ho Chi Minh said that in order for the law to be well implemented, first of all, our Party and State must set an example of obeying the law for the people to believe, follow and follow. In particular, he emphasized the role of the Government as an example, because the Government is the guide for the

people. He wrote, "If I want to guide the people, I must set a standard for others to imitate"[30,16] . In addition, Ho Chi Minh upheld the exemplary role of cadres and party members in law enforcement. People often remind cadres and party members to be exemplary in living and working in accordance with the Constitution and the law. At the 2nd National Congress of the Vietnam Workers' Party (February 11, 1951), President Ho Chi Minh criticized a number of party members, relying on them as party members to ignore discipline. He said: "Each party member should be a model of obedience to discipline, not only the Party's discipline, but also the discipline of people's organizations and revolutionary government agencies" [31,33]. He paid great attention to educating cadres and party members on self-discipline and exemplary law enforcement. Speaking at the opening ceremony of the training course for party cadres and people, at the central agency (February 6, 1950), he affirmed: "In the Party's Charter, it says: Party members must not only maintain discipline. iron, self-discipline of the Party, but also must maintain the discipline of the government, revolutionary agencies, organizations, and the people" [32,51].

Ho Chi Minh's thought on the equality of all citizens before the law, and the exemplary role of cadres and party members in strictly observing the law, are not only reflected in articles and talks. , but also expressed very vividly through his practical activities. President Ho Chi Minh himself is a shining example who always lives and works according to the Constitution and the law. There are many articles and magazines that have recorded the stories of President Ho Chi Minh's shining example of living and working according to the Constitution and laws. For example, Ho Chi Minh emphasized: "Do you think that as President, you can do whatever you want?". Ho Chi Minh requires all citizens to obey the law absolutely, strictly, without exception, even as the head of state. According to Ho Chi Minh, the state manages by law, not only using the law to manage society, but also state agencies must follow the law. All violations of the law by state agencies and individuals empowered by the state will be handled according to law. Moreover, in a democracy, the law becomes a fair measure, a measure of social values, and the strict implementation of the law is no exception. That requires state agencies to strictly comply with the law, and all violations by state agencies, officials and employees, organizations and individuals must be handled by law. Only then, the new law can promote its role in state management and social management. This was particularly noted by Ho Chi Minh in the condition that the country had just gained independence, the people's intellectual level was still limited, many customs of the old regime still existed, and hostile forces tried to destroy the government. revolutionary rights. During the second session of the National Assembly, term I (11-1946), he said: "... The current government has tried very hard to be honest. But in the Government from Ho Chi Minh to the people working in the village committees there are many people. It's very complicated and complicated, anyway the Government has tried its best to set an example. And if the example is not done, it will use the law to punish those who take bribes - they have already been ruled, they are still being ruled, and their reign will be over." [24,158] . The death sentence of two senior officials of the Party and State, the Director of the Military Supplies Department Tran Du Chau and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture Truong Viet Hung, for violating the law, approved by Ho Chi Minh, is an example. He pointed out that "there are cadres and party members who take advantage of the power of the Party and the State to do things that are contrary to policies and laws, infringing upon the people's material interests and democratic freedoms, but they have not timely sanction... That is not strict discipline" [38,696]. The petitioner resolutely punishes those who violate the law, infringe on the rights of citizens, and make people unhappy and unjust. Ho Chi Minh requested cadres and party members to have the duty of exemplary observance of the laws of the State and the discipline of revolutionary mass organizations of the masses in which

they joined. He repeatedly criticized cadres and party members who did not obey the laws of the State, were libertarians born to individualists, did not respect state laws and regulations, and set a bad example for the masses. . Ho Chi Minh wrote: "In a country where rewards and punishments must be strict, the people will be at peace, only the resistance will be won, and the nation-building will be successful" [28,179]. Therefore, the law plays an important role in limiting and preventing the abuse of power by state agencies and individuals empowered by the state.

In the process of organizing the implementation of the law, Ho Chi Minh paid special attention to the activities of the justice sector, because according to him, in order to take strict disciplinary action against law violations, The heaviest responsibility lies with the inspectorate and judicial authorities. He has attended and directed the activities of inspection agencies and judicial agencies many times. In a Letter to the National Judicial Conference (February 1948), he wrote: "You are intellectuals. You have a great and glorious responsibility to set an example for the people in everything... You are the people. those in charge of law enforcement, of course, you must uphold the example of "serving the public, the methods, the righteousness and the impartiality" for the people to follow" [29,473]. According to him, officials directly implementing the law must be really fair and strict. Because these officials are the ones who directly enforce the law, representing specifically the "balance of justice". Therefore, Ho Chi Minh demanded of them to have the necessary moral qualities, in the trial work to be fair, incorruptible, and clean, however, that is not enough, because it is not possible to limit the activities only. They must also be close to the people, help the people, study the people, understand the people, to help themselves to be more integrity, more fair and pure. In addition, he also reminded judicial officials to avoid abusing punishment when dealing with illegal acts: "Treasons with clear evidence must be punished. But we don't. should dig up old stories to make new cases. For those who are not very dangerous, it is advisable to use the policy of persuasion and tolerance, should not be persecuted, should not be unreasonable, should not make people feel terrible. " [28,19]. In particular, he asked "to resolutely give up corporal punishment" because "Using corporal punishment is barbaric, only feudalists and imperialists use corporal punishment... But ordinary people are beaten into unbearable pain that they receive. harrowing, making false statements, leading the police to the wrong place"[34,259]. In addition to upholding the exemplary role of cadres and civil servants, Ho Chi Minh also clearly defined the role of citizens in the process of law implementation. In the relationship between citizens' rights and obligations, democratic law not only expresses the rights and interests of citizens, but also clearly stipulates the obligations that people must perform. The enjoyment of rights and the performance of obligations are two-sided attributes of a citizen who owns the state. Thus, Ho Chi Minh always upholds the law and focuses on the strictness and enforcement of the law in practice. Law implementation must ensure that all subjects must strictly abide by the law, first of all taking the pioneering role and setting an example of the Party and State in the observance of the law.

Second, openness and democracy in law enforcement

Ho Chi Minh affirmed the indispensable role of the law in the process of establishing, consolidating and promoting democracy. Law is the tool for the state to define the democracy, establish the rules and standards of democracy, and clearly define the legal characteristics of democratic relations. Therefore, in the process of law enforcement into social life, it is necessary to ensure the principle of openness and democracy. Ho Chi Minh pointed out: "Our country is a democratic country... the power and force reside in the people" [30,232], so "politics must be brought into the midst of the world" [29,338]. In law-making, he requested that legal projects be "published for the whole people

to discuss and give constructive comments" [36,363], on that basis, to revise and approve the project and publish it. law enforcement. Even the Constitution, the most important legal document, must be passed on to the people for ratification before it can take effect. Law projects must be developed by many agencies, organizations and individuals, especially there should be many options for competent agencies to choose from. After having an adjustment plan, it is necessary to have economic, social, scientific evaluation, etc. If this principle is well implemented, law enforcement activities will bring high efficiency in life. social life.

According to Ho Chi Minh, law enforcement cannot follow a bureaucratic, "top-down" order, because "doing it that way, even though it benefits the people, but one, because it has no intention of doing so." The people's opinions and support should not work. Second, because the people are reluctant, so they are not happy. Third, because the people don't understand well, it won't last long. sustainable" [29,334-335]. To overcome that situation, he pointed out, law enforcement must be in a "bottom-up" way, that is: must find ways to explain it to each citizen clearly: it is in their interests and Ho Chi Minh requested that everything must be discussed with the people, consulted and experienced with the people, together with the people to make practical plans with local circumstances, then mobilize and organize the entire people to carry out the implementation. During the implementation, they must monitor, help, urge and encourage the people. When the implementation is finished, they must review the work with the people and withdraw. experience, criticism, and reward" [29,337-338]. The manifestation of the principle of objectivity in the public and democratic implementation of the law is: "Don't substitute your subjectivity for actual conditions. You must fight the disease of subjectivity, bureaucratic style, roughly. It must be built. investigative, research, ... while determining all policies of the Party and the State" [37,71]. When formulating the 1959 Constitution, he requested: "To carefully study the situation of our country, to re-study the Constitution of 1946, to consult the Constitutions of friends and a number of capitalist countries. typical characteristics" [34,510]. Thus, he pointed out that in order to ensure the principle of objectivity in law-making, it is necessary to deeply study social reality, economic, political, ideological and psychological processes before formulating a law. society, population characteristics, needs of classes, occupational groups, ethnic and ethnic issues, etc. The information from this research will serve as a good basis for building appropriate legal regulations fit.

The 1946 General Election in our country proved to be a legal form of democracy because "without distinction of male or female, rich or poor, religion, race, class or party, every citizen is a citizen. has those two rights (the right to vote and the right to stand for election). Through the General Election, the people establish the state apparatus and authorize the state apparatus. The law is expressed openly and democratically in that , citizens have the right to participate in the making of laws, supervise and control the exercise of state power so that the people empower them without being usurped. And the people still retain the most important right, the right to vote. Constitution through referendum In order to promote the role of law in state management and social management, Ho Chi Minh noted to bring the law into life and educate the people's sense of mastery. People, when they have not won power, propagate the Party's guidelines and policies; when there is government, there is a Constitution and laws, they must propagate the Constitution and laws for the people to understand and understand. right perform. In order to ensure the implementation of the principle of democratic publicity in law implementation, he concluded that: "It is necessary to strengthen the propaganda and education of the law so that the people understand, thereby properly implementing the law," the ministry said. the army, police, workers in farms, forestry farms, construction sites, factories, commercial officials, health care workers, teachers and all officials of all branches must see

that each person must be the main propagandist. policies of the Party and the State" [38,169]. The advantage of publicity and democracy in law enforcement is "In doing so, policies, cadres and people will agree, and our Party will develop very quickly. quickly and firmly" [29,338].

Third, uphold the role of the people in the organization of law enforcement

Stemming from the ideology of taking the people as the root and the people as the root of the revolution, Ho Chi Minh affirmed that the people are the decisive force for the victory of the revolution. No matter how difficult it is, you can do it. Therefore, in law enforcement, attention must be paid to the role of the people. Ho Chi Minh wrote: "Leadership in all practical work of the Party must be in the masses and then return to the masses. them" [30,373]. In other words, the actual life of the working people, not only plays the role of a place to form guidelines, policies and laws, but also serves as the destination of all undertakings and lines of the Party, policies, laws of the State. In order to achieve that, it must be through the people, and the law enforcement must be turned into voluntary actions of the masses of the people. In order for the law to be effective in practice, it must be able to rely on the masses, and organize its implementation in accordance with real-life conditions, people's intellectual level, habits, customs and practices. ... of the masses. Ho Chi Minh pointed out: "No matter how big or small, we must clearly consider and match our cultural level, living habits, enlightenment level, struggle experience, desire, necessary situation. reality of the masses. Therefore, determine the way of working, the way of organization. Only then can the masses be drawn" [29,288]. And "If not, if you just do as you want, according to your thoughts, according to your subjectivity, and then tie it up for the masses, it's like "cutting out your feet to fit your shoes." Feet are the masses. Shoes are the way we organize and do our work. Everyone makes shoes according to their feet, no one makes their feet according to their shoes" [29,288]. By affirming that the protection of the law must rely on the force and strength of the people to succeed, Ho Chi Minh laid the theoretical basis for the view of promoting the strength of the entire people in the fight against crime. violations and violations of the law in Vietnam.

Fourth, attach importance to the work of propaganda, dissemination and education of the law.

Ho Chi Minh said that human nature is "mostly due to education", moreover, in a society in which farmers are the main ones, with little understanding of the law, they soon become infected with the character of "the king's rule of law". village", breaking the law is mainly due to ignorance of the law. Therefore, a decisive measure in the organization of law enforcement is to educate and raise legal awareness, improve law enforcement capacity for state cadres and civil servants, and at the same time actively promote law enforcement. propagate, disseminate and educate the law among the people, so that the people "know clearly what crimes should be avoided and what should be done". Without a sense of the law, without understanding the law, it is impossible to voluntarily obey, and strictly comply, as well as unable to properly apply the law in state management and social management. He is very interested in how people know the law, strictly comply with the law, know how to use the law to protect themselves. One of the important issues in law propaganda, dissemination and education for the people is that people know how to use the law to ensure their own legitimate rights and interests. According to Ho Chi Minh, true democracy is when the people hold power and know how to use the law to implement and protect their rights. The people's use of the law, according to him, is the expression "knowing how to enjoy democratic rights, knowing how to use their democratic rights, daring to speak, dare to do" [39,293] and "we must respect the right (to use the law)" mine".

One of the common forms of law use by the people is to have the right to complain and denounce the illegal actions of competent agencies and individuals. Ho Chi Minh considered people's complaints and denunciations as well as the settlement of citizens' complaints and denunciations as one of the best ways to strengthen the relationship between the people, the Party and our State: If you have grievances, if you have questions, you can complain. We handle complaints well, people see that the Party and Government are concerned and worried about them, so the relationship between the masses and the Party and the Government. government is better consolidated" [36,503]. The purpose of encouraging people to use the law is to make people habitually use the law to exercise their mastery. Thus, Ho Chi Minh said that, for the people, practicing democracy is a process, and practicing the use of the law is the first step. In short, according to Ho Chi Minh's point of view, building the Constitution and laws as a basis for managing and regulating social relationships is an urgent and inevitable job. However, the more important issue is to bring the law into life, become an effective tool to protect the people, protect the country, and express the democratic nature of the new society. Ho Chi Minh emphasized the strictness, democracy, comprehensiveness, education, and especially must rely on the people, for the people in the process of organizing the implementation of the law.

Relating to current law enforcement issues in Vietnam

In fact, through the law, people are allowed to live and work in a safe and disciplined environment. The role of law can be considered in many different angles, levels, aspects and dimensions. Any country needs to increasingly improve its legal system to ensure basic human rights and obligations as well as the development of its country. We can understand law enforcement as the subject's conduct conducted in accordance with regulations, with the requirements of the law, that is, not contrary to, not exceeding the framework prescribed by the law. Law enforcement can be an active act, carried out by a certain action, but law enforcement can also be a passive act, ie not proceeding beyond judgment. prohibited by law. Law enforcement has the following four forms, namely: compliance with the law; law enforcement; use the law; apply the law. In the current context of renovation and integration, Vietnam's law enforcement practice has shown relatively good performance. Implement the line of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the policies of the State, the attention and direction of the leadership boards, the legal propaganda work of the authorities; All these factors have created for the people an overview and most accurate view of the law, from there, people obey, obey and implement the law voluntarily, proactively and seriously. Economic development with favorable economic policies; correct political line, human personality orientation; Traditional beauty and positive innovations, cultural lifestyle and strict legal systems have created conditions for people to implement the law in the most effective way. In general, the current society is relatively stable, with conditions for socio-economic development; This is possible thanks to human law enforcement activities that are guaranteed, maintained and maintained. However, besides the positive aspects in the practice of law enforcement in Vietnam today, in reality there are still some limitations and inadequacies in the process of law implementation. Despite the direction of the competent authorities, the correct political line of the state, however, in society, there is still a large part of society that implements the law in contravention of state regulations. , which can be called a violation of the law and a crime. This shows that the legal consciousness of these sections is not high, poorly understood and adversely affects social stability and order.

For Vietnam today, the work of building, organizing the implementation and application of the law are the three basic activities of the state in order to ensure the effective influence and adjustment of

the law and the development of legal capacity. dynamic, oriented social relations. These activities require the subjects performing them to have a certain level of awareness and legal consciousness. Law-making work mainly focuses on a number of agencies and certain sections of officials with specialized functions in law-making. However, the people also participate in the law-making process through certain activities such as discussing and commenting on draft legal documents, thereby raising the level of awareness and legal consciousness. In addition to the promulgation of legal documents, the organization and implementation of those legal documents, bringing them to life, makes them play a role in regulating and influencing social relations. It is also very important in the process of renovation and integration of Vietnam. In order to raise legal awareness and strengthen the rule of law, it is necessary to organize for the people to strictly implement the state's legal documents. Through the process of organizing the implementation of the law, the people will be equipped with legal knowledge and sense of respect for law enforcement. For law application activities, this is the form of the state through agencies and competent people to organize for other subjects to implement the law. Law application is carried out when there are subjects who are unwilling or unable to comply with the law without the participation of state agencies or competent officials. The application of the law is one of the forms of performing the functions of the state, so it must ensure creativity, high organization and rigor. In principle, law application activities are carried out by competent state agencies, however, this activity will be more effective if there is wide participation of all classes of people. Activities of judicial agencies in the process of conducting legal proceedings to adjudicate illegal acts will affect the perception of subjects in the people, thereby having an educational effect on the people, making people have a higher sense of law observance. Raising legal awareness, thereby building a law-abiding lifestyle is an important and urgent requirement in the current national construction and management. This work requires profound innovations in awareness and implementation of many solutions in many fields, requires the active participation of state agencies, social organizations and all officials and employees. The synchronous implementation of some of the above solutions will contribute to improving the legal knowledge of the people, building a sense of respect for the implementation of the law, and ensuring the state's role in social management by law.

In the current conditions of Vietnam, the effectiveness of law enforcement activities depends on many factors, of which, mainly, the legal knowledge and understanding of legal subjects; dissemination work; propagating and educating the law, the roles and responsibilities of functional agencies in law enforcement activities. In order to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement activities, it is necessary to come up with forms and solutions suitable to the reality and each stage of development of the country. In order to speed up the implementation of the law, it is necessary to focus on implementing the following contents in the immediate future: On the official websites of the Ministry, ministerial-level agencies, government agencies, and courts, the Procuracy and the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front need to regularly publish legal information. Competent agencies should hold press conferences and press releases on newly promulgated legal documents to clearly state the necessity, purpose of promulgation and basic contents of legal documents. Combined with the dissemination, education and propaganda of the law on the mass media or directly in the localities or directly through the adjudication, handling of administrative violations or publicity activities, people, settle complaints and denunciations. Competent agencies or individuals knowledgeable about the law can also advise and guide people to learn the law, and provide free legal information and documents to the people, which should also be encouraged. implementation implementation.

3. Conclusion

Ho Chi Minh's thought on the organization of law enforcement is one of the prominent and typical ideas in the entire ideological system of Ho Chi Minh. This ideology was continuously supplemented and developed by Ho Chi Minh as a foundation, a theoretical basis and a guideline for the construction and improvement of the legal system of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the State of Vietnam. South from independence to today. Ho Chi Minh's thought on the law is expressed through the following contents: All subjects must strictly abide by the law, without exception; publicity and democracy in law enforcement; uphold the role of the people in organizing the implementation of the law; attach importance to law propaganda, dissemination and education. For the current reform and integration of Vietnam, the contents of Ho Chi Minh's thought on the organization of law enforcement still have practical links to the problem of law enforcement in Vietnam today.

This study was conducted in order to analyze and clarify the basic content of Ho Chi Minh's thought on the organization of law enforcement and its practical relationship to the issue of law enforcement in Vietnam today. The results show that Ho Chi Minh always upholds the law and focuses on the strictness and enforcement of the law in practice. Law implementation must ensure that all subjects must strictly abide by the law, first of all taking the pioneering role and setting an example of the Party and State in the observance of the law. Ho Chi Minh also affirmed the indispensable role of law in the process of establishing, consolidating and promoting democracy. Law is the tool for the state to define the democracy, establish the rules and standards of democracy, and clearly define the legal characteristics of democratic relations. By affirming that the protection of the law must rely on the force and strength of the people to succeed, Ho Chi Minh laid the theoretical basis for the view of promoting the strength of the entire people in the fight against crime. violations and violations of the law in Vietnam. According to Ho Chi Minh's point of view, building a constitution and laws as a basis for managing and regulating social relationships is an urgent and inevitable job. The study also affirms that, in the current context of Vietnam's renovation, integration and development, the formulation and organization of law enforcement is a very important task of the State of Vietnam. Facing difficulties, challenges and practical problems related to the organization of law enforcement, continuing to study Ho Chi Minh's thought on law enforcement organization and practical relations to law enforcement. with the issue of law implementation is a matter of profound theoretical and practical significance, necessary for Vietnam today. The limitation of this study is that it has not analyzed the characteristics of Ho Chi Minh's thought on the organization of law enforcement, in order to ensure the strengthening of the law as well as the influencing factors of law enforcement. law in Vietnam today.

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