

V.I. Lenin's Views on The New Type of State and Its Significance for Vietnam Today



Doi Van TANG*

*Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Address: 135 Nguyen Phong Sac - Nghia Tan - Cau Giay - Ha Noi, Vietnam
Email: doivantang@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-0802-9729>

Abstract

The purpose of the study is to analyze V.I. Lenin's views on the new-style state in the theoretical system of Marxism-Leninism, and at the same time clarify the significance and applicability of these views to the process of building and perfecting the socialist rule-of-law state in Vietnam today. The research hypothesis is: Is Lenin's view on the new-style state suitable for today's era? Can the creative application of these views help improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the state apparatus, ensuring democracy, transparency and national development? To achieve the purpose and hypothesis, the article will clarify the following contents: research to clarify the theoretical basis of the new-style state in V.I. Lenin's thought; analyze the current status of building the socialist rule-of-law state in Vietnam today; clarify the significance for perfecting the Vietnamese state apparatus; provide discussions and suggest directions for further research. The article uses research groups such as: general theoretical methods; specific research methods and interdisciplinary research methods.

Keywords: Viewpoint; new type of state; V.I. Lenin

1. INTRODUCTION

The issue of the state has always been central to political theory and revolutionary practice. Among the ideas on the state, V.I. Lenin's views on the new-style state are of particular importance, because this is a state model that serves the interests of the working class and working people. Lenin inherited and developed the doctrines of C. Marx and F. Engels and emphasized the role of the state in the process of building socialism. Studying Lenin's views on the new-style state will help us clarify the nature, functions, organizational structure and operating principles of the state under the leadership of the Communist Party, and at the same time evaluate the process of applying this thought to Vietnamese practice since it gained power.

Lenin's views on the new-style state have been mentioned in many domestic and international research works. In his work *State and Revolution*, Lenin affirmed the necessity of abolishing the bourgeois state apparatus and replacing it with a new type of state based on working-class democracy. In Vietnam, works such as "*Building a socialist rule-of-law state of the people, by the people, for the people according to Ho Chi Minh's thought*" (Dao Duy Thanh. 2002); (Van Dung, V., Hoa, L.M., Van Quyet, L. 2023); (Phuong, V. T. ., & Dung, V. V. . 2023). or "*Discussing the principle of rule of law in building a socialist rule-of-law state in Vietnam*" (Tran Ngoc Duong. 2020); (Dung, V. V., Minh, T. N. ., & Dinh, D. Q. . 2023) have contributed to clarifying the application of Lenin's thought to the process of building a socialist rule-of-law state. However, there are still research gaps on the adaptation of the new type of state model in the context of international integration and the industrial revolution. This study aims at the

following main objectives: first, clarifying the content of Lenin's views on the new type of state; next, analyzing the process of applying this thought to the practice of building and developing the Vietnamese state; Next, assess the challenges and propose directions to promote the value of Lenin's ideology in continuing to perfect the current state model in Vietnam; Finally, discuss and suggest future research directions.

Based on the research objectives, the hypothesis is that Lenin's viewpoint on the new-style state still holds core values for the process of building and developing the Vietnamese state in the modern context, but needs to be flexibly applied to suit new economic - political - social conditions. This research is conducted based on scientific principles such as the principle of dialectical materialism, the principle of historical - concrete and the principle of practice to ensure logic and objectivity in analyzing and evaluating the problem. With the above contents, this research not only contributes to clarifying Lenin's ideology on the new-style state but also provides a theoretical and practical basis for continuing to perfect the state model in Vietnam. This is especially important in the context of Vietnam promoting innovation, developing a socialist-oriented market economy and deeply integrating into the world economy.

2. RESEARCH METHOD AND THEORETICAL BASIS

2.1. Research methods

To study the topic "*V.I. Lenin's views on the new type of state and its significance for Vietnam today*", the author uses groups of research methods such as: general theoretical method; specific research method

and interdisciplinary research method. Specifically as follows:

General methodology

Dialectical materialism (Yurchenko, Y. 2021; Zwart, H. 2021; Skordoulis, C. K. 2022) and *Historical materialism* (Jiménez Contreras, B. 2021; Chambers, C. L. 2021) are important methodological foundations for research because this topic is related to the development of the state according to objective laws and its application in practice. First of all, the dialectical materialist method (Breda, S. 2024; Eshetu, Y. 2022; Puspita, A. 2022; Vo, P., & Dung, V. V. 2024) helps to study the problem in continuous movement and development. Lenin's view on the new-type state is not a fixed model but an ever-changing idea, adapting to revolutionary practice. The new-type state in Lenin's view is the inheritance and development of previous state models but with changes in nature to suit the interests of the working people. This method helps to clarify the inevitability of the formation of the new-type state as well as its movement in history. In addition, the historical materialist method (Durrant, S. 2021; Brand, U., Krams, M., Lenikus, V., & Schneider, E. 2022; Dinh, D. Q., & Van Dung, V. 2024.) helps to analyze the formation and development of the new-type state in each specific stage. Lenin's viewpoint is closely linked to the historical context of the 1917 Russian October Revolution and the process of building socialism in the Soviet Union. When applied to Vietnam, this model is also adjusted to suit the economic - political - social conditions in each period. Research from a historical perspective helps clarify the reception and application of Lenin's thought in the practice of building a socialist rule of law state in Vietnam today. The dialectical materialist and historical materialist methods help to study Lenin's viewpoint in a scientific, objective and systematic way, while drawing practical significance for Vietnam in the current context.

The systematic approach (Saidovna, R. D. 2023, March; Picollet-D'hahan, et al. 2021) is an important method for analyzing the state as a whole with structure, functions and internal relationships between elements. The new-style state according to Lenin's point of view does not exist independently but is a system consisting of many components such as class nature, functions, organizational structure, operating principles and the role of the people in state management. The systemic approach helps to identify and analyze each of these elements, thereby understanding how they interact with each other to form a new-style state model suitable for the process of building socialism. When applied to Vietnam, the new-style state model must also be considered as a system with a flexible structure. Vietnam builds a socialist rule-of-law state on the basis of absorbing Lenin's thought but at the same time adjusting it to

suit the conditions (Dung, V. V. 2024). actual conditions of the country. Therefore, the system-structural approach helps analyze the operation of the current Vietnamese state in relation to political, economic, cultural, social factors, as well as the impact of the globalization context. This method also helps identify inherited factors and points that need innovation in the process of applying Lenin's viewpoint to Vietnamese practice. This helps to draw out solutions to perfect the model of the socialist rule of law state, ensuring stability and sustainable development. The use of the system-structural approach not only helps to comprehensively study Lenin's viewpoint but also clarifies the application of this model to Vietnamese practice, thereby proposing appropriate orientations in the current period.

Specific research method

The documentary research method is used to collect, analyze and systematize sources of information to clarify the research content in a scientific and objective manner. Lenin's views on the new-style state are presented in classic works such as the state and revolution; Tasks of the Soviet women's movement, etc. Therefore, direct analysis of these documents helps clarify the core content of Lenin's thoughts on the nature, functions, organization and role of the new-style state in the socialist revolutionary process. This method also helps to synthesize previous research works of domestic and foreign scholars on the new-style state, thereby comparing and contrasting Lenin's views with the practice of building a socialist rule-of-law state in Vietnam. Documents of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Constitution and legal policies are also important documents to evaluate the application of Lenin's thoughts to Vietnamese practice in each period. This method also helps to identify gaps in research, thereby proposing new approaches to clarify the significance of the new-style state for Vietnam in the current context. The use of the documentary research method not only helps to systematically study Lenin's views but also clarifies the process of application to Vietnamese practice, thereby proposing appropriate solutions to perfect the state model in the new period.

The historical method (Raghavan, K. S., & Kumaresan, V. 2022; Omaraa, E., et al. 2021; Buchnea, E., & Elsañ, Z. 2022) is used to recreate the context of the formation of Lenin's thoughts on the new-style state. This viewpoint was born in the special conditions of the Russian October Revolution in 1917 and the process of building the Soviet state. Historical analysis helps clarify the causes and motivations leading to the development of this ideology, especially the inheritance and development from the theories of C. Marx and F. Engels on the proletarian state. The historical method also helps evaluate the

process of applying Lenin's viewpoint to Vietnamese practice. Since its birth in 1945, the Vietnamese state has been deeply influenced by the new-style state model proposed by Lenin. Through each historical period (national democratic revolution, resistance war against France, against the US, building socialism), the Vietnamese state has constantly adjusted to suit the specific circumstances of the country. This method also helps draw lessons from history to apply to current practice. In the context of building a socialist rule-of-law state in Vietnam, studying the history of the formation and development of the new-style state helps identify the points that need to be inherited and the contents that need to be innovated to suit the trend of the times. Using the historical method helps to conduct research in a scientific, systematic and comprehensive manner, thereby clarifying the process of formation, development and application of Lenin's views to Vietnamese practice, contributing to providing solutions to perfect the state model in the current period.

Analytical method (Manley, S. C., Hair, J. F., Williams, R. I., & McDowell, W. C. 2021; Wankhade, M., et al. 2022; Neumann, W. P, et al. 2021) and synthesis, because this is a method that helps to study the problem in a logical, systematic and comprehensive way. The *analytical method* (Chang, H. H., & Huang, W. C. 2006; Shelor, C. P., & Dasgupta, P. K. 2011; Roberts, James W. 1997) helps to separate the elements that make up Lenin's views on the new type of state for detailed study. Analyzing each of these elements helps to clarify the theoretical content, identify the inheritance from Marxism as well as Lenin's own innovations. The *theoretical synthesis method* (Gao, L., et al. 2021; Díaz-Oliván, I., et al. 2021; Jing, H., et al. 2022) helps to link the analyzed elements to draw general conclusions about Lenin's views. This method also supports the synthesis of previous studies, comparing them with the practice of building a socialist rule-of-law state in Vietnam, thereby assessing the level of application and adjustment of Lenin's viewpoint in each historical period. The use of the analysis and synthesis method helps clarify the practical significance of this viewpoint for Vietnam today, especially in the context of innovation, international integration and building a strong rule-of-law state. From the analysis of the actual situation, the study can synthesize solutions to perfect the state model in a more democratic, transparent and effective direction.

Interdisciplinary research methods

The combination of methods from political science, philosophy and law in the research of this article aims to ensure a comprehensive, scientific and systematic approach. The combination of interdisciplinary methods helps us clarify the issue in a logical, comprehensive and objective manner.

Thereby, the research not only clarifies Lenin's theory of the new-style state but also evaluates the application and appropriate adjustments of Vietnam in the current context, contributing to building a strong socialist rule-of-law state.

The new-style state model that Lenin built has basic principles, but to apply it to the reality of Vietnam in the current period, it is necessary to have appropriate, flexible and effective management solutions. The application of the approach of state management science helps us clarify the theoretical basis and suggest practical solutions to build an effective, transparent and people-serving state system, while maintaining the basic values that Lenin proposed about the new-style state.

2.2. Theoretical basis

To study the topic "*V.I. Lenin's views on the new type of state and its significance for Vietnam today*" the author approaches from the following theoretical basis:

The theory of a new model of state (Teets, J. C. 2012; Raphael, L. 2018; Havryliuk, T. 2022) was mentioned by V.I. Lenin. He developed the theory of a new model of state based on the views of Marx and Engels, especially in the context of the proletarian revolution. The basic principles in this theory include the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the working class, proletarian democracy, and the role of mass organizations in building and operating the state. Studying this theory will help clarify the characteristics of the new model of state proposed by Lenin.

Theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat (Antolovi, M. 2021; Boer, R., & Boer, R. 2021; Cercel, C. S. 2021 and *proletarian democracy* (Gomberg, P. 2021; Chattopadhyay, P., & Chattopadhyay, P. 2021; Buissink, K. 2023) argue that after the working class gains power, the state must implement the dictatorship of the proletariat to protect the interests of the working class and build socialism. Proletarian democracy is not only the participation of the masses in politics but also the leadership of the working class in state affairs. Along with that is the emphasis on the state and the national liberation movement of Marx and Engels (Cummins, I. 2023; Rigby, S. H. 2024). You have pointed out that, if the state in capitalist society is a tool of the ruling class, then in socialist society, the state must be a tool of the working class to implement the dictatorship of the proletariat and protect the interests of the working class.

In addition, we have also studied the issue of building a socialist rule-of-law state in Vietnam to clarify. In the current context of Vietnam, studying theories of reform and development of political institutions will help clarify how Lenin's principles can support the improvement of political and legal institutions in Vietnam, thereby improving the effectiveness of the government. The issue of state management in the

socialist model focuses on the implementation of the power of the working class and mass organizations. Synthesizing these theories, the theoretical basis will provide a solid foundation for analyzing and evaluating the suitability and applicability of Lenin's views on the new type of state to the current practice of building and developing Vietnam.

3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

To study the topic "*V.I. Lenin's views on the new type of state and its significance for Vietnam today*", the author poses the following research questions:

What is V.I. Lenin's view on the new-type state?

The purpose of the question is to clarify the principles, characteristics and theoretical basis that Lenin developed on the model of the new-type state. This question helps to determine the nature and structure of the new-type state, thereby analyzing its basic principles such as the dictatorship of the proletariat, proletarian democracy, and the leadership of the working class.

The significance of Lenin's views on the new-type state for the improvement of political and legal institutions in Vietnam today?

The purpose of the question is to clarify the impact and application of Lenin's new-type state principles on the reform and improvement of political and legal institutions in modern Vietnam. Besides, it also helps the article clarify theoretical issues such as proletarian dictatorship, proletarian democracy, and the role of the working class in leading the state that can support the consolidation and development of political and legal institutions.

4. RESEARCH CONTENT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Research content

Based on the inheritance of the ideas of C. Marx and F. Engels on the state, along with the reality of the Soviet state apparatus after the October Revolution in Russia in 1917, V.I. Lenin put forward his views on a new state model with the following outstanding features: First of all, he emphasized the inevitability of establishing a new type of state. After the success of the October Revolution, many views distorting Marxism became popular, especially those denying or distorting the theory of the state. In that context, V.I. Lenin persistently defended Marx's doctrine on the state, while supplementing and developing important theses of theoretical and practical value. He affirmed that the emergence of the state was an objective consequence of irreconcilable class contradictions. Wherever there are unresolved class conflicts, the state will appear as an instrument to maintain order. Conversely, the existence of the state is also a testament to those class conflicts. Therefore, according to Lenin, the view of the state is one of the important criteria to distinguish between true communists and opportunists.

Lenin also pointed out that the state is closely linked to class division and is a product of society in a specific historical period. However, after about five years since its establishment, the Soviet state apparatus revealed many weaknesses such as being cumbersome, bureaucratic, stagnant, and ineffective. The cadres grew rapidly in quantity but were limited in quality, with low organizational and management capacity. The working style still bore the mark of the old regime, lacking professionalism and creativity. Lenin seriously assessed that, except for the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, most of the state apparatus still bore traces of the old state and did not truly reflect the nature of the Soviet government. Faced with this situation, Lenin emphasized the need for a new type of state, fundamentally different from the old models. The new type of state must be humane, superior, serve the people and put the interests of the people first. He affirmed that the Soviet government must build a state model unprecedented in history, carrying out the task of eliminating all forms of exploitation, violence and oppression.

Although Lenin determined that the new type of state had a different nature, he did not completely deny the achievements of the bourgeois state. In the early stages of socialism, it was still necessary to inherit and absorb useful organizational and management methods from the bourgeois state to serve the process of building a socialist rule of law state. He affirmed that for a certain period of time, even when the bourgeoisie no longer existed, the state still needed to apply some mechanisms of the bourgeois state. To build a new type of state, Lenin considered the reform of the state apparatus an important task of the revolution. Although he was fully aware of the difficulties in this process, he still emphasized the urgency of reforming the state apparatus, because if it could not be done, the Soviet government would face great danger from hostile forces. The causes of the limitations in the state apparatus were not only due to the remnants of the old regime but also due to the immaturity of the Soviet government, the lack of experience of the leaders and the subjective thinking that the socialist state would automatically form after the victory of the revolution.

In addition, the construction of a new type of state also stemmed from the stature of the October Revolution in Russia. The victory of this revolution was not only significant for Russia but also a major event for the international communist and workers' movement. Therefore, the urgent task was to protect the fruits of the revolution by building a state with enough capacity to ensure the existence and development of the new regime. According to Lenin, the new type of state was the dictatorship of the proletariat, performing two basic functions: the class function (repression) and the social function (organization, construction). The repression

function was to deal with hostile forces and protect the fruits of the revolution. Meanwhile, the organizational and construction function plays a role in transforming the old society and establishing a new society. Lenin emphasized that over time, the organizational and construction function will become increasingly important and long-term. Therefore, building a capable and effective state became an urgent requirement of the Soviet government, ensuring the stability and development of socialism.

Principles and solutions for building a new type of socialist state. In order to overcome the limitations in the organization and operation of the state apparatus and at the same time build a truly strong socialist state, V.I. Lenin emphasized the need to adhere to the following core principles:

First of all, ensure the comprehensive leadership of the Communist Party over the state. According to Lenin, a socialist state cannot operate in the right direction without the leadership of a vanguard Party, in which the Party not only plays the role of political orientation but also ensures that all state activities serve the interests of the working class and the masses. The state is only a tool to implement the Party's line, therefore, the Party's leadership role is the decisive factor to maintain the socialist nature of the state and avoid the risk of deviation from the direction.

Next, it is necessary to identify key areas for innovation, with quality as the top criterion. Lenin particularly emphasized the principle of "better less but better", meaning that the reform of the state apparatus must focus on key agencies, ensuring streamlining, efficiency and no overlapping functions. He also proposed bold reform methods, such as merging a number of party and state agencies with similar tasks to improve management efficiency and avoid wasting resources. According to Lenin, an ideal state apparatus must include truly exemplary agencies, with a team of cadres with good moral qualities, high professional capacity and a great sense of responsibility, ready to face challenges to complete tasks.

Based on these principles, Lenin proposed a series of solutions to realize the goal of building a new-style socialist state, including: *Building a socialist rule-of-law state*, ensuring the people's mastery. A new-style state cannot exist without a strict, scientific and practical legal system. According to Lenin, law is a tool to regulate social relations, protect the legitimate rights of the people and ensure the effective operation of the state. Therefore, building and perfecting the legal system must be considered an urgent task; *Strictly control state power* to limit the risk of abuse of power and corruption. Lenin emphasized that state agencies must be organized according to the principle of transparency, with effective monitoring mechanisms to ensure that all

government activities are in line with the common interest. Inspection and supervision are especially important for high-level leadership positions, in order to prevent authoritarianism or abuse of position for personal gain; *Practice widespread democracy*, mobilize the participation of the masses in the process of state management and supervision. According to Lenin, a true state of the people must put power in the hands of the people, ensuring that the people have the right to decide on important issues of the country. Only when political power belongs to the class representing the interests of the majority, can a state management apparatus truly be built for the people, by the people. Thus, Lenin's views on building a new type of socialist state not only have profound theoretical significance but also are highly practical, creating a solid foundation for reforming and perfecting the state apparatus in the process of developing socialism.

Building a socialist state: Cadres and the fight against bureaucracy and corruption. The effectiveness of the state apparatus depends largely on the team of leaders and civil servants in the system. Whether an apparatus is truly clean and strong or not is the result of the process of training, practicing and selecting people. Therefore, building a new type of state must start with improving the quality of the staff, ensuring that they are not only good at their profession but also steadfast in their political ideology.

According to V.I. Lenin, in order to have a team of staff that meets the requirements of a socialist state, it is necessary to synchronously implement measures from selection, training to in-depth training. The recruitment process must be based on transparent criteria, choosing the right people with moral qualities and leadership capacity. Individuals selected for the state apparatus must have high prestige, be trusted by colleagues, and must also undergo tests to assess their theoretical level and ability to coordinate teamwork. Along with the selection work, the training of cadres also plays a decisive role in improving the capacity of state management. To do that, it is necessary to strengthen the education system, build a systematic curriculum and compile documents suitable to the requirements of the socialist state. At the same time, it is necessary to boldly send excellent cadres to study and research abroad to acquire modern knowledge and advanced management skills. Lenin emphasized that to build communism successfully, it is necessary to lay the foundation on an advanced education system, because without education, all plans and ideals are just distant dreams.

In addition to training a contingent of qualified and qualified cadres, the work of building a new-style state also requires the resolute elimination of negative elements in the apparatus. Among them, bureaucracy and corruption are the biggest obstacles that can erode the foundation of the socialist state.

Lenin once pointed out that bureaucracy in a number of party organizations and state agencies has become deeply ingrained, becoming a "quagmire" that hinders the development of the government. Many cadres have degenerated ideologically, taken advantage of their positions for personal gain, and lost the people's trust in the state. Therefore, fighting bureaucracy and corruption is an urgent task to protect the purity of the state apparatus and strengthen the trust of the masses. This is not only a matter of administrative management but also directly related to the work of Party building, because the socialist state apparatus cannot be separated from the leadership of the Communist Party. There should be strict inspection and supervision mechanisms to prevent abuse of power and group interests, and strictly handle violations in order to create a transparent and effective public administration.

Building a socialist rule-of-law state in Vietnam: Achievements and challenges. During the renovation process, Vietnam has made many improvements in building and perfecting a socialist rule-of-law state. Under the leadership of the Party, the state apparatus has been gradually streamlined, operating more effectively, aiming to serve the people and ensure social justice. Important policies and resolutions have been issued to meet the interests and aspirations of the people, thereby strengthening the public's trust in the political system. In particular, the 12th Congress term is a period that has witnessed strong changes in the work of Party building and perfecting a rule-of-law state, with drastic measures to improve the effectiveness of management and administration.

One of the focuses of the reform is to enhance transparency, accountability and efficiency in the operation of the state apparatus. The work of preventing and combating corruption has achieved important results, demonstrating the determination of the Party and the State in eliminating degenerate elements that weaken the government apparatus. The purge of officials who violate the law and strict handling of corrupt acts have created positive impacts, helping to restore and strengthen people's trust in the government. At the same time, reforms in the administrative sector also play an important role in improving the efficiency of state operations. The Government has issued many directives to simplify procedures, reduce intermediaries, and help people and businesses easily access public services. These efforts have contributed to creating a favorable environment for socio-economic development and promoting innovation in many fields.

Practice has also shown that the Party's leadership and the State's effective management have played an important role in responding to major challenges. Typically, in the fight against the Covid-19 pandemic, the timely participation of the entire political system,

together with the consensus of the entire people, has helped Vietnam control the epidemic effectively, which has been recognized and highly appreciated by the world. This success not only affirms the humane and people-oriented nature of our State but also demonstrates the close connection between the Party, the State and the people in realizing common goals.

However, in addition to the achievements, the process of building a socialist rule-of-law state in Vietnam still faces many difficulties and challenges. Some issues in the organization of the apparatus and operating mechanisms are not really synchronous, there is still overlap in functions and tasks between agencies, affecting the unity and effectiveness of state management. In addition, the moral and ideological degradation of a number of cadres and party members is still a worrying issue. Some individuals take advantage of their positions to gain benefits, commit corruption, causing loss of trust among the people. Group interests and petty corruption in public agencies still occur, creating barriers to the reform process. Some organizations and individuals take advantage of legal loopholes to gain illegal profits, depleting resources, causing harm to national interests and the legitimate rights of the people.

Faced with this situation, the task is to continue to promote the work of building and perfecting legal institutions, ensuring transparency, publicity and enhancing accountability in the operations of the state apparatus. At the same time, it is necessary to improve the quality of the staff, tighten discipline and order within the Party and the administrative apparatus to create a truly honest and strong government system.

Perfecting the socialist rule of law state in Vietnam: Urgent tasks and key solutions. In the context of national renewal and development, the requirement to build and perfect the socialist rule of law state in the direction of V.I. Lenin is becoming more urgent than ever. The Resolution of the 12th National Party Congress has set the key task of continuing to perfect the state apparatus in the direction of streamlining, transparency and effective operation, while promoting administrative reform, judicial reform and improving the quality of the staff and civil servants. This not only helps improve the effectiveness of state management but also contributes to strengthening people's trust in the government.

To achieve the above goal, it is necessary to implement a number of fundamental solutions to build a strong rule-of-law state, meeting the development requirements of the country in the new period. *Firstly, raise awareness and creatively apply V.I. Lenin's thoughts in building the state apparatus.* It is necessary to persistently implement the principles of streamlining the apparatus, minimizing units with overlapping functions, and rearranging the

organizational structure to increase operational efficiency. This requires high determination in cutting ineffective units, while ensuring the principle of "few but elite", that is, retaining truly capable personnel who meet job requirements. *Second, promote administrative reform and build digital government.* The application of modern technology in state management is an inevitable trend to improve the efficiency of the administrative apparatus. Building e-government and digital transformation in state management will help increase transparency, reduce cumbersome procedures and improve the ability to serve the people. A modern state apparatus not only requires streamlining but also the ability to quickly adapt to the development of science and technology, especially in the context of the 4.0 industrial revolution. *Thirdly, perfecting the legal system and enhancing the accountability of public agencies.* A rule-of-law state requires that the law truly becomes a tool to regulate society in a fair and strict manner. It is necessary to continue to perfect the legal system, ensure consistency, avoid overlaps and conflicts between legal provisions. In addition, enhancing the accountability of state agencies will help improve the effectiveness of supervision, prevent abuse of power, corruption and bureaucracy. *Fourthly, promote democracy and enhance the role of the people in state management.* A state of the people, by the people and for the people must truly listen to and respect the opinions of the people. There must be mechanisms for people to participate in the process of monitoring and criticizing policies, ensuring the right to access information, thereby contributing to increasing the transparency and responsibility of the government. When people are given the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process, they will be more aware of protecting and building the country. *Fifthly, strengthen the prevention and fight against corruption, waste and bureaucracy.* One of the biggest barriers to building a state of law is the problem of corruption and group interests. To solve this problem, it is necessary to continue to implement strong measures to control power, strictly handle violations, and at the same time improve the public ethics of officials and civil servants. The fight against corruption is not only the responsibility of state agencies but also requires the supervision of the whole society.

Improving the quality of cadres and strengthening power control to perfect the socialist rule-of-law state. In the process of building a socialist rule-of-law state, perfecting the cadres and civil servants and improving the effectiveness of power control are key tasks. An effective and efficient state apparatus not only requires strict organization but also requires people with qualities and capacities to meet the requirements of innovation. Therefore, it is necessary to focus on two important solutions:

training and fostering cadres; at the same time, strictly controlling power to prevent acts of corruption, abuse of power, and violations of democracy.

Building a professional and modern administration must start with people. Cadres and civil servants must truly be dedicated and responsible people serving the people, putting the interests of the country first. Of particular importance is the training of key leaders, those who play a role in policy making and guiding the country's development. Training programs should not only focus on professional knowledge but also on moral qualities, political qualities, leadership and management skills. A good leader must not only be knowledgeable about policies but also have a scientific, democratic and practical working style. To create a strong team, it is necessary to promote a sense of responsibility and discipline, and at the same time build a transparent mechanism for controlling and evaluating capacity. An important principle in personnel work is the requirement for leaders to set an example. Leaders must be exemplary in ethics, lifestyle and sense of responsibility. When there are violations, they must be strictly handled, without exception, without forbidden areas, in order to maintain discipline and strengthen people's trust.

Strengthen control of power and fight against corruption and waste. One of the biggest threats to the effectiveness of the state apparatus is abuse of power, corruption and bureaucracy. To overcome this problem, it is necessary to build a tight power control mechanism between the legislative, executive and judicial bodies, ensuring mutual supervision while remaining unified in the goal of national development. The legal system needs to continue to be improved to create a clear and transparent supervision mechanism. Strong measures are needed to prevent acts of abusing power for personal gain and manipulating policies for group interests. At the same time, the inspection, examination and judicial systems must operate effectively, ensuring timely detection and handling of violations of the law. In addition, it is necessary to create conditions for people to participate in supervising the operation of the state apparatus. When people's supervisory rights are fully exercised, combined with a tight control mechanism from within the political system, the risk of abuse of power and corruption will be significantly reduced. To build a strong socialist rule-of-law state, two tasks must go hand in hand: improving the quality of the staff and strictly controlling power. When the state apparatus operates transparently and effectively, and the staff is truly devoted to the people, the country will have a solid foundation for sustainable development in the future.

4.2. Discussion

From the above results, we would like to present some main discussions related to the topic of V.I. Lenin's views on the new type of state and its significance for Vietnam today. The issue of the new type of state has been mentioned by many studies such as: Some views emphasize that the new type of state must be a tool of the working class to implement the dictatorship of the proletariat (Bernstein, A. 2021; Trafford, J. P. 2023). In a socialist society, the state must protect the rights of workers and implement policies aimed at building a fair society without class distinction. Some other opinions emphasize the promotion of proletarian democracy (Van der Linden, M. 2023; Rosenberg, H. 2022). This view emphasizes that in a socialist society, democracy is not only the right to vote but also the right to lead the working class and its organizations. Lenin developed the idea of building a new type of state, in which the leadership of the Communist Party will be closely linked to the mass organization. We agree with the above understanding because each different approach will have its own arguments. Besides, Lenin affirmed the ruling role of the Communist Party, with the Party's leadership ensuring the stability and development of the revolution, and protecting socialist values. To illustrate clearly, we put forward arguments about the difference between the new type of state and the previous state.

Lenin's new type of state is clearly different from the bourgeois state model in that, while the bourgeois state serves the interests of the bourgeoisie, the new type of state is led by the working class and serves the interests of the working masses. While bourgeois states promote representative democracy, Lenin emphasized proletarian democracy, a different type of democracy in which power is not only in the hands of a small group of representatives but of the entire working class, peasants, and working classes. Lenin's views on a new type of state can help Vietnam perfect its political system, promote reforms in the state apparatus, protect the rights of workers, and at the same time build a socialist rule-of-law state.

Lenin's views on the role of the Communist Party in leading the state can contribute to strengthening and clarifying the leadership role of the Communist Party of Vietnam in the process of building and developing the country, especially in the current period with the goal of building a fair, democratic, and civilized society. Vietnam today needs to promote the principles of a new-style state to reform its political and legal institutions, building a transparent, fair legal environment that meets the requirements of modern society.

The application of Lenin's principles to Vietnam's reality needs to be adjusted to suit the country's political, social and economic conditions and contexts during the renovation period. This requires

creativity in institutional reform and the development of socialist democratic mechanisms in a practical and effective manner. However, the application of Lenin's views also faces many challenges, especially when society is increasingly complex, with changes in the political, economic and international environment. Upholding Lenin's principles in building a new-style state will create opportunities for Vietnam to maintain its socialist orientation during the period of integration and development. Vietnam needs to continue to adjust and reform its political and legal institutions to suit the requirements of national development in the current period. This reform must ensure the promotion of socialist democracy, as well as enhance the participation of people and social organizations in political activities and state management. Lenin's perspective can help Vietnam improve the efficiency of the state apparatus, especially improving mechanisms for controlling power, fighting corruption, and developing transparent mechanisms in state management.

5. CONCLUSION

The construction and completion of the socialist rule of law state in Vietnam today is not only an inevitable requirement in the process of national development but also an urgent task to meet the requirements of the times. Under the leadership of the Party, the state apparatus has undergone strong transformations towards streamlining, effectiveness and efficiency, focusing on serving the people, developing the socio-economy and protecting the rights of citizens. However, to achieve the goal of a truly clean, strong, transparent and democratic state, there are still many challenges to overcome.

First of all, the completion of the state apparatus requires continuous innovation in organizational structure, minimizing cumbersome and overlap between agencies, and applying modern technology in management and operation. Only when the system operates effectively, compactly and transparently can it meet the increasing needs of society and minimize the shortcomings caused by the bureaucratic apparatus. In addition, administrative reform must go hand in hand with improving the quality of the staff and civil servants. A modern public administration cannot function well without people with sufficient capacity, responsibility and moral qualities. Therefore, training and fostering staff in a professional direction, with innovative thinking and dedication to the people is a prerequisite.

One of the most important tasks today is to continue to promote the fight against corruption, waste and bureaucracy. Corruption not only causes economic losses but also undermines people's trust in the state, hindering the country's sustainable development. Therefore, it is necessary to have stricter measures to control power, ensure transparency, accountability

and strictly handle all violations, without forbidden areas. At the same time, it is necessary to promote the people's supervisory role in law enforcement and state management, because only with the consensus and active participation of the people can the fight against corruption be truly effective.

In general, perfecting the socialist rule-of-law state is a long-term process, requiring determination and unceasing efforts of the entire political system. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to continue to persevere in innovation in all aspects: from the organization of the apparatus, the mechanism of power control to improving the quality of cadres and promoting the role of the people in supervision and state building. When these factors are implemented synchronously, the socialist rule-of-law state will be increasingly perfected, truly a state of the people, by the people and for the people, creating a solid foundation for the sustainable development of Vietnam in the future.

REFERENCES

1. Antolovi, M. (2021). Writing history under the «dictatorship of the proletariat»: Yugoslav historiography 1945–1991. *Revista de História das Ideias*, 39, 49-73. https://doi.org/10.14195/2183-8925_39_2
2. Bernstein, A. (2021). The State, Crisis, and Working-Class Strategy in Antonio Gramsci's Prison Notebooks. *Notebooks: The Journal for Studies on Power*, 1(1), 17-43. https://brill.com/view/journals/powr/1/1/article-p17_17.xml
3. Boer, R., & Boer, R. (2021). Socialist Gewalt and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. *Friedrich Engels and the Foundations of Socialist Governance*, 25-50. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-4695-9_3
4. Breda, S. (2024). Materialism and dialectics. In *Marx: Key Concepts* (pp. 16-31). Edward Elgar Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781800880764.00007>
5. Brand, U., Krams, M., Lenikus, V., & Schneider, E. (2022). Contours of historical-materialist policy analysis. *Critical Policy Studies*, 16(3), 279-296. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19460171.2021.1947864>
6. Buchnea, E., & Elsahn, Z. (2022). Historical social network analysis: Advancing new directions for international business research. *International Business Review*, 31(5), 101990. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ibusrev.2022.101990>
7. Buissink, K. (2023). The Proletariat in Marx and Engels' Critique of Capitalism, 1842–1848. *Science & Society*, 87(1), 95-121. <https://doi.org/10.1521/siso.2023.87.1.95>
8. Cercel, C. S. (2021). Marx's concept of dictatorship. In *Research Handbook on Law and Marxism* (pp. 61-76). Edward Elgar Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781788119863.00010>
9. Chambers, C. L. (2021). Historical materialism, social change, and the necessity of revolutionary optimism. *Human Geography*, 14(2), 296-300. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1942778620977202>
10. Chang, H. H., & Huang, W. C. (2006). Application of a quantification SWOT analytical method. *Mathematical and computer modelling*, 43(1-2), 158-169. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mcm.2005.08.016>
11. Chattopadhyay, P., & Chattopadhyay, P. (2021). Socialism and Democracy. *Socialism in Marx's Capital: Towards a Dealienated World*, 75-87. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-55203-9_4
12. Cummins, I. (2023). *Marx, Engels and national movements*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003420576>
13. Dinh, D. Q., & Van Dung, V. (2024). CONFUCIUS'S EDUCATIONAL IDEAS: CONTENT AND VALUES. *Conhecimento & Diversidade*, 16(42), 356-369. <https://doi.org/10.18316/rcd.v16i42.11711>
14. Díaz-Oliván, I., Porras-Segovia, A., Barrigón, M. L., Jiménez-Muñoz, L., & Baca-Garcia, E. (2021). Theoretical models of suicidal behaviour: A systematic review and narrative synthesis. *The European Journal of Psychiatry*, 35(3), 181-192. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpsy.2021.02.002>
15. Dung, V. V., Minh, T. N. ., & Dinh, D. Q. . (2023). A INFLUÊNCIA DA ALIENAÇÃO DO TRABALHO NO DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL NO VIETNÃ A PARTIR DE UMA PERSPECTIVA FILOSÓFICA DE KARL MARX. *Synesis (ISSN 1984-6754)*, 16(1), 212–226. Recuperado de <https://seer.ucp.br/seer/index.php/synesis/article/view/2897>
16. Dung, V. V. (2024). The Impact of Confucius Education on the Choice of Major Course of Current Vietnamese Students. *Cadernos De Educação Tecnologia E Sociedade*, 17(se5), 260–269. <https://doi.org/10.14571/brajets.v17.nse5.260-269>
17. Durrant, S. (2021). Critical spirits: new animism as historical materialism. *New Formations*, 104 (104-105), 50-76. <https://doi.org/10.3898/NEWF:104-105.03.2021>
18. Eshetu, Y. (2022). A Critical Analysis of Marx's Dialectical Materialism. *Open Journal for Studies in Philosophy* 6 (1), 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.32591/coas.ojsp>
19. Gao, L., Bao, W., Kuklin, A. V., Mei, S., Zhang, H., & Ågren, H. (2021). Hetero-MXenes: theory, synthesis, and emerging applications. *Advanced Materials*, 33(10), 2004129. <https://doi.org/10.1002/adma.202004129>

20. Gomberg, P. (2021). Proletarian democracy: What can we learn from the Soviet experience?. In *The Politics and Ethics of Contemporary Work* (pp. 196-210). Routledge.
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429243394>
21. Havryliuk, T. (2022). Real and Declared Individual Freedom in Legislative Acts on Freedom of Religion During the Soviet Era. *Occasional Papers on Religion in Eastern Europe*, 42(4), 8.
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8525-9470>
22. Jiménez Contreras, B. (2021). Engels, humanism and revolutionary praxis: The centrality of the dynamic analysis of historical materialism and its inherent relation to overcoming capitalist alienation. *Human Geography*, 14(2), 173-185.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1942778621101013>
23. Jing, H., Zhu, P., Zheng, X., Zhang, Z., Wang, D., & Li, Y. (2022). Theory-oriented screening and discovery of advanced energy transformation materials in electrocatalysis. *Advanced Powder Materials*, 1(1), 100013.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apmate.2021.10.004>
24. Manley, S. C., Hair, J. F., Williams, R. I., & McDowell, W. C. (2021). Essential new PLS-SEM analysis methods for your entrepreneurship analytical toolbox. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 17, 1805-1825.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11365-020-00687-6>
25. Neumann, W. P., Winkelhaus, S., Grosse, E. H., & Glock, C. H. (2021). Industry 4.0 and the human factor—A systems framework and analysis methodology for successful development. *International journal of production economics*, 233, 107992.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2020.107992>
26. Omaraa, E., Farah, S., Alemu, A., Saman, W., Bruno, F., & Liu, M. (2021). Mathematical modelling of heat transmission in the temperature history apparatus by using inverse method to evaluate the latent heat of high temperature PCMs. *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer*, 167, 120825.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijheatmasstransfer.2020.120825>
27. Phuong, V. T., & Dung, V. V. (2023). LINGUAGEM - FERRAMENTAS DA LUTA SOCIAL NO PENSAMENTO FILOSÓFICO DE VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN. *Synesis (ISSN 1984-6754)*, 15(2), 389-402. Recuperado de <https://seer.ucp.br/seer/index.php/synesis/article/view/2563>
28. Picollet-D'hahan, N., Zuchowska, A., Lemeunier, I., & Le Gac, S. (2021). Multiorgan-on-a-chip: a systemic approach to model and decipher inter-organ communication. *Trends in Biotechnology*, 39(8), 788-810.
[https://www.cell.com/trends/biotechnology/fulltext/S0167-7799\(20\)30309-7](https://www.cell.com/trends/biotechnology/fulltext/S0167-7799(20)30309-7)
29. Puspita, A. (2022). Religious Socialism Gives Birth to A Dynamic World: A Critical Review of Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism. *Religio Education*, 2(1), 21-33.
<https://doi.org/10.17509/re.v2i1.46766>
30. Roberts, James W. "Lenin's theory of imperialism in Soviet usage." *Soviet Studies* 29, no. 3 (1977): 353-372.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09668137708411133>
31. Raghavan, K. S., & Kumaresan, V. (2022). Thermal properties of natural graphite flake enhanced phase change material from 'T-history' method. *International Journal of Thermophysics*, 43(3), 39.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10765-021-02957-z>
32. Raphael, L. (2018). State Authority and Historical Research: Institutional Settings and Trends Since 1945. *The Palgrave Handbook of State-Sponsored History After 1945*, 209-236.
https://doi.org/10.1057/978-1-349-95306-6_11
33. Rigby, S. H. (2024). Engels and the Formation of Marxism: History, dialectics and revolution. In *Engels and the formation of Marxism*. Manchester University Press.
<https://doi.org/10.7765/9781526184191>
34. Rosenberg, H. (2022). The Proletariat and Revolution. In *Marxism* (pp. 265-274). Routledge.
<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9780429337956-41/proletariat-revolution-harold-rosenberg>
35. Saidovna, R. D. (2023, March). A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' CREATIVE ABILITIES. In *Proceedings of International Conference on Modern Science and Scientific Studies* (Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 133-142).
<https://econferenceseries.com/index.php/icmss/article/view/1497>
36. Shelor, C. P., & Dasgupta, P. K. (2011). Review of analytical methods for the quantification of iodine in complex matrices. *Analytica Chimica Acta*, 702(1), 16-36.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aca.2011.05.039>
37. Skordoulis, C. K. (2022). Dialectical Materialism (Materialist Dialectics). In *Encyclopaedia of Marxism and Education* (pp. 186-202). Brill.
https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004505612_012
38. Teets, J. C. (2012). Reforming service delivery in China: The emergence of a social innovation model. *Journal of Chinese Political Science*, 17, 15-32. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11366-011-9176-9>
39. Trafford, J. P. (2023). Working Paper No. 78, On Lenin, and the State as a Necessary Tool. <https://archives.pdx.edu/ds/psu/40447>
40. Van der Linden, M. (2023). The proletariat and the revolution. In *Handbook of Research on the Global Political Economy of Work* (pp. 94-111). Edward Elgar Publishing.

<https://doi.org/10.4337/9781839106583.0001>

5

41. Van Dung, V., Hoa, L.M., Van Quyet, L. (2023) The Contribution of Ho Chi Minh in Building the Ideas of Vietnamese Today Students. (2023). *Journal of Educational and Social Research*, 13(1), 175. <https://doi.org/10.36941/jesr-2023-0016>
42. Van Dung, V., & Nhat Minh, T. (2023). Sea and island economy development with environmental protection in Nha trang city, Khanh hoa province. *Nexo Revista Cientifica*, 36(04), 609–623. <https://doi.org/10.5377/nexo.v36i04.16788>
43. Vo, P., & Dung, V. V. (2024). The Role of Language in the Development of Social Consciousness in Karl Marx's Philosophy. *Kalagatos*, 21(1), eK24005. Recuperado de <https://revistas.uece.br/index.php/kalagatos/article/view/12308>
44. Wankhade, M., Rao, A. C. S., & Kulkarni, C. (2022). A survey on sentiment analysis methods, applications, and challenges. *Artificial Intelligence Review*, 55(7), 5731-5780. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10462-022-10144-1>
45. Yurchenko, Y. (2021). Humans, nature and dialectical materialism. *Capital & Class*, 45(1), 33-43. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0309816820929123>
46. Zwart, H. (2021). Dialectical Materialism. In *Continental Philosophy of Technoscience* (pp. 67-109). Cham: Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-84570-4_3