

# Philosophies of Power System and Organization of the Government

**Ong Van Nam**

Testing and Quality Assurance Department, Banking University HCMC, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam  
 namov@buh.edu.vn

## ABSTRACT

The government can be viewed as a special organization in which there are processes, operation, structure, people and therefore, it needs suitable theories as well as principles to maintain its power system and build a better and more effective government.

By using qualitative analysis including synthesis, inductive, historical and dialectical materialism methods, authors analyze and present K. Marx and Ho Chi Minh ideologies which apply in building power system for the state and government, historical lessons that left values for current organization of the public government. From that, we can propose suitable plans to build a better power system of the government in the case of Vietnam. And we also refer some leadership principles that can applied into building power system for the state organization

## Keywords

Power System, State, Organization, Government, Vietnam

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## Introduction

A clear goal and efficiency are the objective laws that determine the organization's existence, defining its structure and operating mode. For example, in the current period, besides the role of gathering and uniting peoples, religions and representatives, protecting the interests of all classes, the Vietnamese Fatherland Front also plays a role. It is important to supervise and criticize the society, to contribute to the construction of the Party's guidelines and guidelines and the State's policies and laws.

The factors that affect to building an effective government might include but not limited to: the cooperation of government agencies, the effectiveness and streamlining of state structure, the vision and mission of state organization, etc.

The paper organized with introduction, methodology, main results, discussion and conclusion.

## Methodology

This study mainly uses qualitative methods, with synthesis, analytical and inductive methods, combined with historical and dialectical materialism analysis methods.

## Main Results

K. Marx and Ho Chi Minh Ideologies in Organizing Power System of the State

These ideologies and theories can be presented in following table:

**Table 1.** Analysis of K. Marx and Ho Chi Minh ideologies

Analysis	K. Marx ideology	Ho Chi Minh ideology
State and government	Gaining government, building a revolutionary state of the proletariat is an important part of the theoretical theory of Karl	Building and consolidating the Central Government, President Ho Chi Minh attaches great

Marx (1818-1883), Friedrich Engels (1820-1895) and later, V.I. Lenin (1870-1924). The doctrine towards a revolution that completely liberates the proletariat and the working people from all oppression, exploitation, injustice, building the State, the new social regime is communism truly for the people. Humanitarianism is not only an idea but also an action to liberate people, to liberate all of humanity. They focused on class interests in association with national interests, and liberation of the class in need of labor associated with the liberation of oppressed peoples.	importance to building the local people's administration. On November 22, 1945, President Ho Chi Minh issued Decree No. 68 / SL on organization of People's Councils and Administrative Committees. These are two organizations of the local people's government. Ho Chi Minh's conception must take care of building a real state government apparatus of the poor, which is the one built and protected by the people.
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Findings on Theories of Building Power System for the Government as a Special Organization

Vision of the government as a special organization is to point out the development path for the country through expanding foreign affair and international relations or internal resources inside the country.

Mission of a good organization is to form, train its staff and human resources to ensure good people doing good things in that special organization or government.

Objective circumstances are always changing, the organization's tasks have development movements, so it requires the organization to always innovate and perfect. Any organization, after a period of operation, reveals its advantages and disadvantages, the rational and unreasonable aspects, requires to be strengthened to perform well its objectives and tasks. That is the arrangement, rearrangement

of parts, human resource adjustment, equipment renewal, working facilities; change the mode of operation, propose new regulations, amend and supplement old regulations, or change the nature and content of operations, add new tasks to the organization

Curtice and Steed (2009) pointed that the debate about electoral reform in Britain has taken a new turn with the latest upsurge in mid-term support for the Liberals, the launch of the SDP, and the immediate electoral success of the Alliance between the two parties. We do not deal here with the durability or consequences of these developments. We are concerned with the electoral system that they put under challenge.

Beside, Tran Nguyet Minh Thu, Thuy Dung Vu Thi, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, Nguyen Thu Thuy (2021) stated that Confucianism is considered a useful political doctrine in social organization. Today, Confucianism plays an important role in promoting the spirit of filial piety, respect for religion, and respect for educated people. Since then, people can live culturally and ethically.

And Hewes (20210, specified that the vigor of the co-operative movement in Russia is shown by its survival of profound changes in national policies in the last few years. Under the monarchy the co-operatives had conquered government opposition and finally become official agencies for the distribution of food in the military and civil population. Under the provisional government, the co-operative societies were the very basic of the economic organization of the country.

### Discussion

In 2001, the 10th National Assembly amended and supplemented a number of articles of the 1992 Constitution, which made the above views of the Party become one of the main organizational and operational principles of our state apparatus. Article 2 of the amended 1992 Constitution (2001) clearly states: “The State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a socialist rule-of-law State of the people, by the people, for the people. All state power belongs to the people whose basis is the working-class coalition with the peasant class and the intellectual contingent. State power is unified, with assignment and coordination among state agencies in the exercise of legislative, executive and judicial powers”.

In Vietnam, Implementing the goal of renewing, streamlining organizational apparatus, effective and efficient operation as required by the Resolution of the 6th Central Conference, Session XII, the construction and completion of institutions is the task drastically directed by the National Assembly, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the Government. With the spirit of reform and innovation, but the implementation must be careful, especially in the context that the whole country is holding the party congress at all levels for the term 2020 - 2025 towards the XIII National Congress of the Party. By 2021, according to which, the content of institutional improvement on organizational structure, payroll management, staff streamlining and employment positions has been discussed and directed by the Government.

### Conclusion

Currently, the effective organization of the government will build trust and power for Vietnamese people to work for objectives of building the country, continuing to follow socialist market economy with the important support of international relations and friends.

In order to build power system for the government, we can refer to organizational model of political system in some countries around the world. Depending on historical conditions, cultural-political traditions, socio-political regimes, powerful institutions and development levels, each country chooses the appropriate organizational model of the political system. The ruling parties all bring key leaders of the party into the state apparatus, holding key leadership positions of the state.

Beside, some principles of leadership also needed to be applied into building power system for the state.

Below we present some key principles of leadership to build a power system for the organization:

**Table 2** - Twelve (12) Action leadership principles (source: Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy et al’s book. (2020). Action Leadership in Governance After GLocal Economic Crisis Part I).

Contents
Principle 1: Action leaders understand practices in individual, pair and teamwork are all good ways to make their leadership ability stronger.
Principle 2: Action leaders can influence, transform and train followers through various ways including education.
Principle 3: Action leaders follow nine (9) characteristics that we present (in the part I) of this book
Principle 4: Action leaders can choose a proper leadership style (we also suggested) to follow or a mix of them.
Principle 5: Action leaders will pay attention to increase customer satisfaction as well as expand partner relationship.
Principle 6: In modern world with high integration, action leaders are in favor of efforts to build a better health care for community.
Principle 7: Action leaders will think wide, globally and respect cultural diversification.
Principle 8: Effective leaders will encourage constructive discussion and challenges, predict opportunities and take advantage of competitive advantage.
Principle 9: Good leaders make sound decision based on data and checked information, listen, understand and deliver right products to meet customer/stakeholders needs.
Principle 10: Action leadership will be more final outcome- oriented and based on active teamwork.
Principle 11: It is the time action leaders need to adopt creative and productivity thoughts for their action plan
Principle 12: Action leadership also requires global and local network expansion contributing to revenues and profits

Hazlet et al (2012) found out that in responding to the demand for change and improvement, local government has applied a plethora of operations management-based methods, tools and techniques. Models derived in the private sector are often directly ‘implanted’ into the public sector. This has challenged the efficacy of all performance management models. However, those organisations which used models most effectively did so by embedding (contextualisation) and extending (reconceptualisation) them beyond their original scope.

Last but not least, organizing e-government is also among hot issues in many countries. Martin and Rice (2009) said that Government smart cards have promised substantial improvements in public services delivery, yet they often seem to encounter great public suspicion, distrust and hostility. Very few contemporary studies have addressed the issue of understanding the actual beliefs and attitudes toward such initiatives. In this study, we investigate the beliefs and attitudes surrounding the ill-fated Australian Government’s Health and Social Services Smart Card.

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