

The Agricultural Production Development Path of the Communist Party of Vietnam Period 1945 - 1954

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Abstract: The correct leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam is the leading factor that determines all the victories of Vietnamese networks, including the resistance war against French colonial invasion (1945-1954). To lead the resistance war against the French colonialists, the Communist Party of Vietnam proposed the policy of "resistance, national construction" - both resistance and construction in all aspects, including the economic field. Promoting the strengths of an agricultural country and stemming from the requirements of the resistance war, the Communist Party of Vietnam's economic development policy to serve the resistance war has focused on the agricultural sector. With the correct agricultural production development policy, it will contribute to stabilizing people's lives, building potential for the resistance war, thereby creating synergy to bring the Vietnamese people's struggle to great victory. During the historic Dien Bien Phu Campaign (1954).

Keywords: Agriculture, policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

1. INTRODUCTION

Vietnam is an agricultural country, for thousands of years the country's economy and people's lives have been closely linked to agriculture. That's why when invading Vietnam, the French colonialists carried out colonial operations with the aim of confiscating agricultural products as well as severely exploiting farmers. In September 1940, the Japanese fascists entered Indochina and joined the French to dominate the An Nam people. Agriculture and other economic sectors that previously served the colonial policy now had to shoulder the additional task of exploiting and serving the country. War. In 1945, the Communist Party of Vietnam led the successful August Revolution, bringing the Vietnamese people into the era of independence and freedom and giving birth to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. However, after the August Revolution, the situation of the Vietnamese revolution was like "hanging by a thread" when facing many difficulties and challenges. In the difficult situation of the revolution, once again the Communist Party of Vietnam and President Ho Chi Minh have proposed correct guidelines that demonstrate the bravery and wisdom of leading the people to gradually overcome difficulties, challenge. One of the parts of the extremely correct and wise "resistance war to build the nation" policy is the policy of developing agricultural production to stabilize

people's lives and create potential for the struggle National Liberation.

2. CONTENT

2.1. Viewpoints of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the Position and Role of Agricultural Production

After the August Revolution of 1945, in order to consolidate and build the country in all aspects, the first step that the Party Central Committee, the Government and President Ho Chi Minh were interested in solving was the issue of people's lives and economic activities. Economy and finances of the country. To solve the problems of people's lives, the country's economy and finance, we must start from areas with strengths in agricultural production. For one reason: "all human beings "eat food first" (meaning they need to eat first); in our country, "we eat agriculture first" (meaning agriculture is the basis). If people want to eat well, they have to sow seeds. If a country wants to be rich and strong, it must develop agriculture. Currently we have two most important things: hunger relief in the North and resistance in the South. "If you are truly satisfied, you will be strong." If you plant a lot, you won't be hungry" [1, p.404-405]. Therefore, promoting agricultural production is very important in stabilizing people's lives, solving hunger, and moving toward self-sufficiency. Correctly assessing the position and role of agricultural production on April 11, 1946 in his Letter to Vietnamese

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landowners and farmers, President Hồ Chí Minh affirmed "Vietnam is a country that lives on agriculture. The economy of We take agriculture as the basis. In the process of building the country, the Government relies on farmers, relying on agriculture in large part" [2, p.30].

At the Central Officials Conference in April 1947, they specifically assessed the world and domestic situation, including our country's economic situation at that time. The conference assessed that the war had turned the economy upside down, production stagnated, people's lives were difficult... To solve that problem, the Conference emphasized: "Regarding the economic sectors, the most important focus is agriculture" [1, p.181]. Only by developing agricultural production will we ensure people's lives as well as create internal strength for our people's struggle.

After four years of nationwide resistance war (1947-1950), the struggle of the Vietnamese people is on the verge of victory, and the world revolutionary movement is developing an offensive position. New historical conditions have required the Communist Party of Vietnam to openly operate and provide timely guidance during the general counter-attack period. Faced with the urgent demands of the new situation, the Second National Congress of the Party was convened from February 11 to 19, 1951, in Vinh Quang commune, Chiem Hoa district, Tuyen Quang province. This is the Hoe Ant Resistance Congress. The Congress completes the guidelines of national, democratic, and people's networks in Vietnam. The report on financial economics read at the Congress continued to emphasize the number one importance of agricultural production in the resistance war. The report emphasizes: "agricultural production is the foundation of the resistance economy" [1, p.327]. Especially during the revolutionary period when Vietnam was actively preparing to switch to a general counter-offensive, the need for human and material strength was increasing day by day. That requires our economy to constantly grow stronger, especially agricultural production, to meet the requirements of the resistance war.

With a correct awareness of the position and role of agricultural production in the national liberation struggle, the Communist Party of Vietnam has had specific guidelines and policies to restore and develop agricultural production. Agricultural production in practice.

2.2. Policy on Agricultural Production Development of the Communist Party of Vietnam

After the August Revolution in 1945, to completely solve the famine as well as stabilize people's lives, the Party, Government and President Hồ Chí Minh advocated launching the movement "all people increase production" [1, p.2], especially in the field of agriculture, the entire population must increase farming, animal husbandry, and cultivation. At the Conference of

Northern cadres (September 1945) of the Indochina Communist Party, the main economic task at that time was to "encourage small-scale livestock farming (corn, beans, cassava and potatoes in each village, each region by establishing livestock areas)"[1, p.11], "Agricultural extension and dyke repair"[1, p.27]. Increasing production and stabilizing people's lives is not a temporary measure but a long-term, basic policy to create potential to serve the resistance war. The Party's above policy is not only related to the destiny of the independence that the Vietnamese people have just won but also affects the future of the future resistance war. At this time, restoring and developing agricultural production not only aimed to stabilize people's lives but was also closely related to the resistance mission.

With the victory of the Viet Bac Campaign - Fall-Winter 1947, a great change was created in the long-term resistance war of the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese revolution moved into the second phase - the resistance phase. Meanwhile, the French colonialists plotted to "use Vietnamese people to fight Vietnamese people, using war to feed war". Seeing the important position of agricultural production in the resistance war of the Vietnamese people, the French colonialists used all tricks to sabotage the conditions for agricultural development such as: "kill all, destroy all, rob all". Faced with the demands of the resistance war, the expanded Central Conference (January 1948) paid special attention to improving farmers' lives, developing agriculture as well as protecting crops from enemy sabotage. This is a very correct policy of the Party. The people are the root, the people are the strength of the revolution. If you want to promote the strength of the people, you must take care of the people's strength, you must "drill the people's strength to build deep roots and sustain the roots", that is the top policy of our ancestors to preserve the country, applied by the Party and President Hồ Chí Minh during the resistance. This battlefield. Because if people are left hungry, they will easily be seduced, manipulated, skeptical, and discouraged. The conference not only emphasized the need to continue to increase production reasonably in accordance with the needs of the resistance war and local capabilities, but also noted that in order to expand the economy, especially agricultural production, it is necessary to provide favorable conditions. Production for the people such as seeds, tools, vehicles... The conference proposed a specific task for the Ministry of Agriculture to have a plan to direct the expansion and increase of agricultural production, focusing on cultivating rice, growing cotton, raising silkworms, and raising animals...In those conditions, transportation conditions are considered crucial "because there are many goods or agricultural products that cannot be sold, are stagnant, depreciate, discouraging producers" [5], a measure to stimulate increased production in practice. Thus, when the revolution enters a new phase, it also places higher requirements on agricultural production. At this time, agricultural production not only simply ensures the needs of each locality, but more importantly

creates circulation of goods and links between regions, contributing to financial stability as well as national economic development. Water From there, huge economic resources can be concentrated to go to the final decisive battle.

After more than three years of conducting a nationwide resistance war, the struggle of the Vietnamese people achieved important victories along with the correct foreign policy of the Party and Government until the early 1950s in China, the Soviet Union, The Democratic Republic of Germany, Poland, Romania, Albania... in turn recognized and established diplomatic relations with the Government of Vietnam. From here, the reputation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Ho Chi Minh Government was enhanced in the international arena. In that context, the Third National Conference (January 21 - February 3, 1950) based on assessing the situation in 1949 and 1950, although there were still many difficulties and challenges, the Conference assessed the situation. The developments are increasingly beneficial to us. Based on and in revolutionary practice, the Party Central Committee commented that "in 1950, the war will turn to a general counter-attack, the resistance phase will end, and the third phase will begin"[3, p.118]. Therefore, our army and people are required to make extraordinary efforts, more than in previous years, to devote all their strength to the resistance war with the motto "all for victory, all for the front line". With such a revolutionary mission, economic issues, especially agricultural production, receive even more attention from the Party and continue to have timely guiding policies. The conference emphasized the need to: Increase production. Develop cooperatives...improve people's lives.....implement land policy properly (complete rent reduction, implement dividend reduction, continue to temporarily grant land from France and Vietnam time for poor farmers, conduct rural surveys, develop the field donation movement)...

Faced with the urgent demands of the new situation, the Second National Congress of the Party (1951) proposed a new economic policy. It affirms: "Our key economic task at this time is to promote increased agricultural production. Encourage all people to compete in farming; Gradual land reform to train labor force for peasants; help add facilities for them. At the same time, encourage rich farmers to expand agriculture. Develop trade unions, labor unions and cooperatives to rationalize the use of labor and improve production levels. Expand irrigation work and protect dykes to prevent drought and floods. Actively protect crops against sabotage" [3, p.127].

With the Party's agricultural production development policy in the Second Congress, a series of specific policies have been implemented in practice in localities such as supporting farmers with capital, seeds, agricultural tools, and techniques; Irrigation is

emphasized, expanded and protected; Promote increased production, especially crops that provide a lot of food... Since then, agricultural production has not only been restored but also developed gradually to meet the requirements of the resistance war in preparation for entering the new phase. Counterattack. Local people not only ensured self-sufficiency in food but also enthusiastically contributed to the resistance war: "In 1951, Viet Bac Inter-Region, Inter-Region III and Inter-Region V paid 263,000 tons of rice in agricultural tax. Industry, in 1952 increased to 363,000 tons" [7, p.21].

Right from the beginning of the national liberation revolution, the Party and President Ho Chi Minh recognized that the national issue in a colonial country like Vietnam was essentially a peasant issue, a war of national liberation in a colonial country like Vietnam. Colonial countries are essentially the revolutionary war of farmers. Therefore, "our long resistance war is essentially a revolutionary war of the peasants led by the proletariat" [4]. Because of the fact that land is almost in the hands of landlords and colonialists, "in Vietnam, 50% of cultivated land belongs to local landlords; 25% is appropriated by colonialists; only 25% of farmers' land remains" [3, p.230]. Therefore, to win this war, we must properly resolve the relationship between the national issue and democracy or properly resolve the peasant issue. Understanding that issue, in addition to the Party and Government's policies and measures affecting agricultural production to improve farmers' lives, such as increasing production, supporting seeds, capital, agricultural tools, and increasing irrigation. Benefits...then the issue of implementing land policy, directly bringing benefits to farmers, is extremely important to promote agricultural production.

After the August Revolution (1945), a series of democratic land reform policies were implemented such as: reducing rent, reducing taxes, eliminating unreasonable taxes, temporarily granting land to the imperialists and Vietnamese cheaters. Distributed to the poor peasants.... However, due to the difficult situation at this time we need to mobilize the strength of the entire people and consolidate the great national unity bloc, so democratic reform has only been implemented partially. With the Viet Bac victory - Fall-Winter 1947 forced the French colonialists to change their strategy of fighting quickly and winning quickly to fighting long-term. After the defeat, the French colonialists increased their blockade in all aspects, the land was divided, and the state of combing spread. In that context, the Communist Party of Vietnam is required to more drastically implement democratic reforms to mobilize human resources and talent for a long-term war. Therefore, the expanded Central Conference (January 1948) approved a land policy including 17 points, including reducing rent by 25%, eliminating dependent land rents, and eliminating the over-farming regime ... This is the first time the Central Government has systematically issued

land policy, creating a basis for a series of land policy implementation policies in the future. At the 5th Conference of Cadres (August 1948), it was affirmed that the Indochina revolution was a new democratic revolution with two tasks of anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism closely linked together. Therefore, while focusing on the task of expelling the imperialists, the anti-feudal task, including land reform, is still carried out step by step appropriately and without harming the Front's policy of great unity. Unified nation. This is the correct and flexible policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam, suitable to the conditions and situation of the war at this time. In other words, this is the policy of implementing the local revolution in a unique and separate way. Carrying out land reform in wartime conditions is not done massively all at once, but gradually eliminates feudal remnants to improve people's lives, making people increasingly eager to increase production and support supported the regime and actively participated in the resistance war.

From 1950 onwards, the struggle of the Vietnamese people won many great victories, the Communist Party of Vietnam directed that we focus on preparing to move to the counter-attack phase. Therefore, it is necessary to encourage people to enthusiastically participate in productive labor. In that situation, the Party's land policy was more actively implemented in practice. At the Fourth Conference, the Central Executive Committee from January 25-30, 1953 decided that in addition to the three tasks and four tasks approved by the Third Conference, in 1953 the key task was "We must launch a campaign to mobilize the peasant masses to radically reduce rents, implement income reduction, redistribute public lands, completely divide the land of the French and Vietnamese colonialists to the farmers, mainly to radically reduce rents"[2, p.129]. At the Fifth Conference, the Central Executive Committee from November 14-23, 1953 discussed and decided on the extremely important issue of carrying out land reform. In the Report on the immediate situation and land reform tasks presented by President Ho Chi Minh to the Conference, he emphasized the meaning of land reform as "... liberating agricultural production." Only then can the village be freed from the yoke of the feudal landlord class, to end the poverty and backwardness of the peasantry, and to be able to strongly mobilize the great force of the peasantry to develop agricultural production. Emerge and step up the resistance war to complete victory" [2, p.377-378]. With the importance of land reform, the Report identified this as one of the two key tasks of 1954: "fighting the enemy and implementing land reform" [2, p.385]. The conference also approved the Report of General Secretary Truong Chinh on implementing land reform and the Platform of the Vietnam Labor Party on land issues. It emphasizes the reasons why land reform is necessary, the role of land reform and how to proceed. The Vietnam Labor Party's platform on land issues is a concise, easy-to-understand

document, which specifically identifies 22 issues when carrying out land reform.

To realize the Party's views on land reform, on December 4, 1953, the National Assembly held its third session. During this session, the National Assembly reviewed the Land Reform Law Project drafted by the Government. On December 19, 1953, the National Assembly passed the Land Reform Law. This is an important legal basis for carrying out land reform in practice. With the above land policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a large number of farmers had land to cultivate: by April 1953, only within 3,035 communes in the North before land reform, there were 302,739 hectares, accounting for 58.36% of the total land of colonialists, landlords, public and semi-public land, was confiscated and returned to farmers [6]. A large number of people, especially farmers, actively and enthusiastically participated in productive labor, contributing more and more to the national liberation struggle. Therefore, crop productivity is constantly improving, and the food output in rice fields each year is constantly higher than the previous year, even though the French colonialists frantically sabotaged production: In 1950, it was 2.7 million tons, in 1954 it was 2.9 million tons [7, p.23].

With the Party's correct guidelines on agricultural production development, people's lives have gradually stabilized. Agricultural production not only creates food to solve hunger, ensure self-sufficiency, but also serves our people's long resistance war during the nine-year struggle against French colonialism.

3. CONCLUSION

The long resistance war against the French colonialists (1945-1954) led by the Communist Party of Vietnam achieved victory with the historic Dien Bien Phu Campaign "awesome in five continents, shaking the earth". The great victory that the Vietnamese people won was a combination of many factors, including direct contributions from the agricultural production sector. With the Party's correct leadership in agricultural production development, the Vietnamese people have overcome famine, stabilized their lives, and ensured self-sufficiency in food. From that economic foundation, it is possible to mobilize the maximum contribution of the people, promote the highest inherent internal strength of the nation, highly isolate the invading enemy, and create synergy for victory. During the process of leading the national liberation struggle from 1945 to 1954, the Communist Party of Vietnam always attached great importance to the restoration and development of agricultural production, considering agricultural production as "mainstream" and "key". ", "decisive" for other economic sectors. With the Party's correct policy of developing agricultural production, it has contributed to strengthening the internal strength of the Vietnamese people to defeat the invading French colonialists. The experiences in leading agricultural production

development of the Communist Party of Vietnam from 1945 to 1954 were important in the later reform period. Those valuable experiences contribute to building and developing a strong Vietnamese agriculture to, together with other economic sectors, build a Vietnam with "rich people, strong country, democracy, justice, culture, and prosperity."

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