
COURSE SYLLABUS
FOR FULL TIME UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

(Issued under Decision No.1380/QĐ-ĐHKTQĐ on 15/8/2016 by the University President)

1. NAME OF MODULE:

Vietnamese: **NHỮNG NGUYÊN LÝ CƠ BẢN CỦA CHỦ NGHĨA MÁC - LÊNIN 2**

English: The basic principles of Marxism - Leninism 2

Module code: LLNL1102 Total credits: 3

2. DEPARTMENT IN CHARGE OF TEACHING: The basic principles of Marxism - Leninism

3. CONDITIONS BEFORE SCHOOL: Students have to complete 'The basic principles of Marxism – Leninism 1' module before taking this course.

4. DESCRIPTION OF MODULE:

This module includes: Part 2 and Part 3 of the course. The basic principles of Marxism - Leninism.

Part 2: Economic theory of Marxism - Leninism on the capitalist mode of production

Part 3: Theory of Marxism - Leninism on socialism

Within the scope of economics and political theories of Marxism-Leninism, these are the theories of value (value of labor); theories of surplus value; theories of monopoly capitalism and State monopoly capitalism.

Thus, political economics section will study the regularities in the arising and development of capitalism, clearly outline its restrictions in terms of history; demonstrates with regards to economy the formation of objective and subjective premises of the socialist revolution owing to the development of inherent contradictions of capitalism.

Inheriting and developing from Marxism, V. I. Lenin pointed out the manifestation of capitalist relations of production in the conditions of monopoly capitalism and state monopoly capitalism, through which protected the revolution contents of Marxism, enriched the Faculty of Political economics as well as other components of Marxism.

In the scope of scientific socialism, the course studies the scientific principles of Marxism-Leninism in the historic mission of the working class and the socialist revolutionary process; issues with regularity related to the formation and development process of communist socio-economic formant the orientations for the operation of the working class in the implementation process of its historic mission.

5. OBJECTIVES OF MODULE:

5.1 General objective: This course equips students with knowledge of political and economic issues of capitalism as well as theory of scientific socialism, based on which, students will be able to achieve comprehensive, historical and objective perspectives when analyzing and explaining socio-economic issues of the era in general and solving economic, political and social issues arisen from Vietnam's practices in particular; thereby building trust and revolutionary ideals; creatively applying Marxism - Leninism in practices and in training as well as cultivating morality in order to meet the requirements of the people of Vietnam in the cause of national defense and the building of socialist success.

5.2 Specific objectives:

- To equip students with the rules and categories of commodity production
- To help students understand the manufacturing process, the nature of surplus value in the capitalist mode of production and the adjustment of capitalism in the relations of production in order to adapt to the development of the current productive forces. To see the roles, the constraints and the trends of capitalism, thereby confirming the inevitable birth of socialist production methods
- To help learners achieve the goals, motivation and contents of the socialist revolution as well as socio-political issues with regularity in the process of socialist revolution; understand the causes leading to the crisis and the collapse of the socialist realism in the Soviet Union and believe in the birth of new society: Socialist society.

6. COURSE CONTENTS

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

No.	Contents	Total number of lessons	In which:		Note
			Theory	Discussion, examination	
1	Chapter 4: Theory of value	8	5	3	Conditions for teaching: There must be a projector
2	Chapter 5: Theory of surplus value	14	10	4	
3	Chapter 6: Theory of monopoly capitalism and state monopoly capitalism	8	5	3	
4	Chapter 7: The historic mission of the working class and the socialist revolution	6	4	2	
5	Chapter 8: Socio-political issues with regularity in the process of socialist revolution	6	4	2	
6	Chapter 9: Real socialism and prospects	3	2	1	
Total		45	30	15	

PART II

ECONOMIC THEORY OF MARXISM-LENINISM ON THE CAPITALIST MODE OF PRODUCTION

CHAPTER 4: THEORY OF VALUE

Theory of value is the starting point of the entire economic theory of Karl Marx. In this theory, Karl Marx studied the relationship between people and people through the relationship between animals and animals. The economic basis for establishing the aforementioned relationship is labor, which is the entity, the element forming the value of commodity and also the focus of theory of value. Obviously, commodity production and its associated categories as: value, commodity and currencies have existed before capitalism. It is the precondition for the birth and development of the capitalist mode of production. Based on the theoretical foundation which is theory of value, Karl Marx built the theory of surplus value - the corner-stone of his entire economic reasoning. Thus, when studying Karl Marx's theory of value, it is required to understand that we have started to research on the capitalist mode of production, yet only in the most general form.

4.1. Conditions of birth, characteristics and advantages of commodity production

4.2. Commodity

4.3. Money

4.4. The law of value

References of chapter 4

1. Ministry of Education and Training. *Textbook The basic principles of Marxism - Leninism*. National Political Publishing House. H. 2013. pages 185-217.
2. University of National Economics. *Marxist - Leninist Political Economy. Education Publishing House 1998. pages 34-58.*
3. Ministry of Education and Training. *Textbook Marxist - Leninist Political Economy*. National Political Publishing House. H. 2004. pages 56-77.
4. Karl Marx. *Capitalism*. Book I. Volume 1. Truth Publishing House. Hanoi. 1959.
5. D.I Ro-den-Be: Introduction of Volume 1 of "Capital" by Karl Marx. Truth Publishing House. H 1969. pages 93-214.

CHAPTER 5: THEORY OF SURPLUS VALUE

Chapter 4 studies the common issues related to commodity production. Capitalism was born in association with the development of commodity production. However, the differences between capitalist and simple commodity production were witnessed in not only production level but also in nature. There was a new commodity appearing in the economic arena -

which was labor commodity. When labor became a commodity, money would bear the form of capital and attached to it was a newly appeared production relation: the relation between capitalists and laborers. The nature of this relationship is the capitalist appropriation of surplus value of laborers. Surplus value is the root forming the income of the capitalists and the exploiting classes in capitalism. Studying Karl Marx's theory of surplus value also means that studying the theory taking the position of "cornerstone" in his entire economic theories. One of the great discoveries of Karl Marx, is clarifying the nature of the capitalist production relations.

- 5.1. The transformation of money into capital
- 5.2. The process of producing surplus value in the capitalist mode of production
- 5.3. Wages in capitalism
- 5.4. The transformation of surplus value into capital - Capital accumulation
- 5.5. The circulation process of capital and surplus value
- 5.6. Capitalist forms and other forms of manifestation of surplus value

References of chapter 5

1. Ministry of Education and Training. *Textbook The basic principles of Marxism - Leninism*. National Political Publishing House. H. 2013. pages 218 -312.
2. University of National Economics. *Marxist - Leninist Political Economy. Education Publishing House 1998. pages 60 - 159*
3. Karl Marx and Engels. *Collection*. National Political Publishing House. Hanoi. 1993. volume 23, page 221, 234, 250, 265, 294-295, 297, 441, 444-446, 450, 484, 633, 679, 710, 717, 754, 766-768, 773, 777-788, 790, 791, 817, 819-821, 826-829, 833-838, 851-857, 863-865, 876, 877, 879-889, 1046.
4. Karl Marx and Engels. *Collection*. National Political Publishing House. Hanoi. 1993. volume 24. page 45, 117-122, 154, 188, 231, 257, 276-278, 343-345, 349, 415-417, 463-468, 514, 683-688.
5. Karl Marx and Engels. *Collection*. National Political Publishing House. Hanoi. 1999. volume 25 (Part I). page 47, 72, 84, 215, 235, 263, 406, 427, 479, 515.
6. Karl Marx and Engels. *Collection*. National Political Publishing House. Hanoi. 1999. volume 25 (Part II). page 420. 430

CHAPTER 6: MONOPOLY CAPITALISM AND STATE MONOPOLY CAPITALISM

After free-competition, capitalism advanced to a higher stage which was monopoly capitalism, following by state monopoly capitalism. These were not newly-arisen mode of productions. Obviously, these were the next steps in the development and adjustments process of capitalism in terms of both productive forces and relations of production to adapt to the new changes in world-wide economic - political situation from late XIX - early XX century to the present.

This chapter studies the regularity of transition from free competition capitalism to monopoly stage, the characteristics of monopoly capitalism; the formation process, the nature and the manifestations of state monopoly capitalism; thereby indicating the new features in the development of modern capitalism

6.1. Monopoly capitalism

6.2. State monopoly capitalism

6.3. New features in the development of modern capitalism

5.4. Roles, limitations and movement trend of capitalism

References of chapter 6

1. Ministry of Education and Training. Textbook The basic principles of Marxism - Leninism. *National Political Publishing House*. 2013. pages 313 -355.
2. V.I.Lenin. *Imperialism. the supreme stage of capitalism*. Lenin collection. Truth Publishing House. H. 1960. page 22.
3. V.I.Lenin. *Collection*. Progress Publishing House. Moscow, 1980, page 24, page 552; page 27, from page 396- page 551; page 30, page 278; page 31, page 275.
4. Michel Beau. *500 years history of capitalism from 1500 to 2000*. National Political Publishing House. H. 2000.
5. Institute for World Economics. *Modern Capitalism*. National Political Publishing House. 1995.

PART III

THEORY OF MARXISM - LENINISM ON SOCIALISM

CHAPTER 7:

HISTORY MISSION

OF WORKING CLASS AND SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Based on the analysis of economic laws on capitalist society's motion, Marxism - Leninism has elucidated the inevitable destruction of the capitalist mode of production and the inevitable birth of the communist mode of production. The only force taking the mission of leading the revolution for this historic step was the working class. The socialist revolution was the greatest revolution in the development history of human society up to now. It eliminated all modes of oppression and exploitation, successfully built communist society of which the first phase was socialism. It was the direct result of a long, difficult and arduous revolution modification period - the period of transition to socialism.

7.1. Historic mission of the working class

7.2. Socialist revolution

7.3. Communist socio-economic form

References of chapter 7

1. Ministry of Education and Training. *Textbook The basic principles of Marxism - Leninism*. National Political Publishing House. H. 2013. pages 358-416.
2. Central Council directing the compilation of the national Textbook for Marxist – Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought. *Textbook Scientific socialism*. National Political Publishing House. H. 2008. Page 89-120, 157-198.
3. Ministry of Education and Training. *Textbook Scientific Socialism* (used in universities and colleges). National Political Publishing House. H. 2004. page 78-126.
4. V.I.Lenin. Collection. Progress Publishing House. Moscow. 1976. volume 1. page 385-386; volume 23. page 1; volume 26. page 86-87; volume 33, page 109-110, 118-119, 121; volume 36, page 285-286; volume 38, page 430, 452; volume 40, page 48; volume 43, page 373, 382; volume 44, page 43, 57, 218, 12, 203, 219; volume 4, page 603-605, 456-457, 626-628, 607, 610, 623-624, 611.
5. Karl Marx and Engels. Collection. National Political Publishing House. Hanoi. 1994. volume 20. Page 388-389, 393, 614-615; volume 23, page 1059; volume 7, page 30; volume 19, page 32-33, 36, 37, 223.

CHAPTER VIII: SOME SOCIO-POLITICAL ISSUES WITH REGULARITY IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Theories and practices have proven, socialist revolution is a long, difficult and arduous historical process for the purpose of ensuring successful construction of socialism and ultimately communism. In that process, there was inevitable emergence of economic, political, cultural and social issues; to solve these problems, it was required to base on the world outlooks and science methodologies of Marxism - Leninism as well as the creative application in specific historical conditions of each country. This chapter will address the socio-political issues with regularity in the process of socialist revolution.

8.1. Building socialist democracy and Socialist State

8.2. Building socialist culture

8.3. Solving ethnic and religious issues

References of chapter 8

1. Ministry of Education and Training. *Textbook The basic principles of Marxism - Leninism*. National Political Publishing House. 2013. page 417-462.
2. Central Council directing the compilation of the national Textbook for Marxist – Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought. *Scientific socialism*. National Political Publishing House. 2008. Page 235 - 279, 313 - 342, 377-475.
3. Ministry of Education and Training. *Textbook Scientific Socialism* (used in universities and colleges). National Political Publishing House. 2004. Page 154-284.

4. V. I. Lenin. *Collection*. Progress Publishing House. Moscow, 1981, volume 30, page 93,123; volume 33, page 123; volume 35, page 64; volume 41, page 361; volume 44, page 217 - 218.
5. Karl Marx and Engels. *Collection*. National Political Publishing House. Hanoi. volume 3. page 41; volume 4. page 625; volume 20, page 437; volume 19, page 47.

CHAPTER IX: REAL SOCIALISM AND PROSPECTS

After the victory of the Russian October Revolution led by V. I. Lenin, the Soviet Union - the first Socialist State in the world was born. Socialism has since transformed from theory to reality. Since the Russian October Revolution, a series of countries advanced to socialism and formed a system of powerful socialist nations across the world in the XX century, with a vast number of outstanding achievements remarked in the history of development of human society. However, in the 80s of XX century, various objective and subjective reasons led to the crisis and collapse of socialism in the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. Real socialist temporarily fell into recession. The remaining socialist nations carried out reform and renewal to continue to grow. Such practices raised a major issue with regards to the future of socialism. The true answer for such issue can only be relied on mastering the basic principles of Marxism - Leninism, creatively applying those principles and analyzing the specific context of the era.

9.1. Real socialism

9.2. The crisis and collapse of the Soviet socialism model and the causes

9.3. Prospects of socialism

References of chapter 9

1. Ministry of Education and Training. *Textbook The basic principles of Marxism - Leninism*. National Political Publishing House. H. 2013. page 463-488.
2. Central Council directing the compilation of the national Textbook for Marxist – Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought. *Textbook Scientific socialism*. National Political Publishing House. H. 2008. Page 199-235.
3. Ministry of Education and Training. *Textbook Scientific Socialism* (used in universities and colleges). National Political Publishing House. H. 2004. Page 127-154.
4. Ho Chi Minh. *Collection*. National Political Publishing House. H.2000. volume 12. page 300.
5. Communist Party of Vietnam. *The Platform for national construction in the transitional period to socialism*. Truth Publishing House. H. 1991. page 6.
6. Communist Party of Vietnam. *Documents of the XI National Party Congress*. National Political Publishing House. H.2011. page 68-69. 186-187.

6. **TEXTBOOK:** The basic principles of Marxism - Leninism (for university and college students not major in Marxist - Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought (Reprinted with amendments and supplements). National Political Publishing House. 2013.

7. REFERENCES :

1. Karl Marx. *Capital*. Volume 1. 2. 3. Truth Publishing House. Hanoi - 1978.
2. V. I. Lenin. *Collection*. Progress Publishing House. Moscow. volume 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36.
3. Ministry of Education and Training. *Textbook Marxist – Leninist Political economics*. National Political Publishing House. Hanoi. 2006 (From page 89 -398)
4. University of National Economics. *Marxist – Leninist Political economics*. Volume 1. Education Publishing House. 1998.
5. Vo Dai. *Studying Political Economy–Pre-monopoly capitalist mode of production*. Social Sciences Publishing House. Hanoi. 1984.
6. Vietnam National University. *Some special subjects on Basic principles of Marxism - Leninism*. volume 3. Political Theory Publishing House. Hanoi 2008.
7. Prof. Trinh An Phu (chief author). *Modern political economy*. National Economics University Publishing House. Hanoi. 2007. (page 27-438; 561-578).
8. *Textbook Scientific socialism* (for university and college students). National Political Publishing House. Hanoi 2006.

8. MODULE ASSESSMENT METHOD:

- Assessing the consciousness of students in the learning process. This coefficient point is 0.1
- In the studying process, students have to do a major assignment. The coefficient point for such assignment is 0.3
- By the end of the module, students must take end-of-module exam. The coefficient point for such exam is 0.6

9. ASSESSMENT & GRADING POLICY:

The course is assessed under the regulations of the Ministry and the university.

- Awareness of students will be assessed in the learning process. The coefficient is 0.1.
- Through the course, students will have 1 test/assignment. The coefficient is 0.3.
- At the end of the course, students will have a final exam. The coefficient is 0.6.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

(signed)

Assoc Prof.PhD. Tran Viet Tien

Hanoi, 2016
PRESIDENT

(signed)

Prof.Dr. Tran Tho Dat