



Promoting the spirit of Vietnamese patriotism according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology

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Article Info

ISSN (online): 2582-7138

Impact Factor: 5.307 (SJIF)

Volume: 04

Issue: 05

September-October 2023

Received: 06-08-2023;

Accepted: 30-08-2023

Page No: 286-290

Abstract

Deeply imbued with the fact that patriotism is a precious traditional value of the nation, nurtured by the residents of an agricultural country who are always attached, cohesive, supportive, protective and help each other. Against natural disasters, enemy sabotage and even epidemics, President Ho Chi Minh emphasized that: "Our people have a passionate patriotism. It's one of our precious traditions". The Vietnamese people have spent thousands of years building and defending the country. The history of the Vietnamese people has been written with the blood and sweat of many generations of ancestors who have created countless heroic feats, glorious pages full of spirit. It is these things that have created the fine traditions of the Vietnamese people, the most prominent of which is patriotism - a noble tradition that has been forged and promoted throughout the process of building and defending the country by the people Vietnamese ethnicity. Every Vietnamese person has the right to be proud of the heroic history of the nation, those who sacrificed their lives to protect their homeland. Those who wrote the nation's history will always be the luggage of generations of Vietnamese people.

Keywords: History, Ho Chi Minh, patriotism

1. Introduction

The written history of the Vietnamese people is very rare, but that does not mean that the Hung Kings, Hai Ba Trung, Ba Trieu, dynasties: Ngo, Dinh, Tien Le, Ly, Tran... are forgotten in everyone. Vietnamese people. On the contrary, the less historical data, the more deeply embedded those heroic pasts are in the minds of generations of Vietnamese people and are passed down from generation to generation. In each historical period, patriotism always has its own manifestations, determined by specific historical conditions and ideology, but the only purpose is to protect and preserve the country's land and rivers national independence.

In the current reform process, to educate patriotism for the young generation, we not only record the nation's heroic history pages to know ancient stories mechanically, but also through events, a historical phenomenon to further highlight the qualities, ethics, and emotions of the Vietnamese people. Patriotism education is like a sharp weapon in the cause of building and defending the country in the current period. Educating the younger generation in patriotism is also educating the right attitude towards their predecessors. Patriotic education is a principled and ethical activity of Vietnamese people through historical periods and eras. Patriotism is also the moral principles hidden deep in the minds of all Vietnamese people, causing them to naturally react in accordance with reason, in accordance with the rights and honor of the nation, when confronted to some incident. Patriotism is not available when a nation appears, it is all spiritual values that are formed and developed along with the nation's history. Today, educating patriotism means educating legitimate pride in the nation and national traditions, educating loyalty and sacrifice for the Party, for the Fatherland, the nation and the People.

2. Research content

2.1. Patriotic tradition of the Vietnamese people

V.I.Lenin said, "Patriotism is one of the deepest feelings that has been consolidated over hundreds and thousands of years of

Existence of isolated homelands" The patriotism of the Vietnamese people was formed from there and has become the core of Vietnam's cultural identity, a strong bond that binds and unites the Vietnamese people, creating strength to fight against foreign invaders, preserving and protecting the mountains and rivers, that is the characteristic feature of Vietnamese national tradition. Thanks to that miraculous power, under more than a thousand years of Northern feudal domination, our people were not subdued, not assimilated, but continuously raised the flag of insurrection against the invaders. The Bach Dang victory in 938 opened a period of true independence for the nation. With an indomitable spirit and strong will, our ancestors repeatedly defeated much stronger invaders such as: During the Le Dynasty, the Ly Dynasty fought against the Song invaders, the Tran Dynasty fought against the Mongol-Yuan army three times,... through wars against foreign invaders, patriotism became a bond that connected the entire nation and united the community together to protect the territory, protect the nation's independence, and not surrender to the enemy. In President Ho Chi Minh's call for nationwide resistance, there is a passage: "We would rather sacrifice everything, but we will definitely not lose our country, we will definitely not be slaves."

President Ho Chi Minh was born and raised when the country was immersed in a long night of slavery. Loving the country and loving the people, Ho Chi Minh left the Fatherland to find a way to save the country and the people. The strength of the patriotic tradition forged the determination to save the country and the people and urged him to strive to find a way to liberate the country; It was also the basis that led him to Marxism-Leninism, to the path to save the country in the new era: "To save the country and liberate the nation, there is no other path than the path of proletarian revolution". Later, in the article *The Road That Led Me to Leninism*, President Ho Chi Minh emphasized: "At first it was patriotism, not communism, that made me believe in Lenin, believe in the Third International "...From the time he left to find a way to save the country until the time he said goodbye and returned to the world of good people, he always aspired and strived for the goal of national liberation and social liberation association and human liberation; To build a democratic and prosperous socialist Vietnam, the Vietnamese people will be prosperous, free and happy. His revolutionary life, full of hardships but very glorious, stemmed from his patriotism, love for the people, and his dedication and effort to strive for the country and the people.

Deeply imbued with the fact that patriotism is a precious traditional value of the nation, nurtured by the residents of an agricultural country who are always attached, cohesive, supportive, protective and help each other. Against natural disasters, enemy sabotage and even epidemics, President Ho Chi Minh emphasized that: "Our people have a passionate patriotism. It's one of our precious traditions. From ancient times until now, every time the Fatherland was invaded, that spirit was excited, it formed an extremely strong and huge wave, it swept over all dangers and difficulties, it engulfed everything both country traitors and country robbers" and "nationalism is the great driving force of the country". Among all the Vietnamese people, only "except for a very small group of Vietnamese traitors, all of our compatriots have patriotism".

Therefore, on the revolutionary journey, he always aroused and promoted the strength of that patriotism to lead our

people to gradually win the cause of national liberation, construction and preservation defend the Fatherland. It is no coincidence that the issue of gathering revolutionary forces in the Party's first political platform is clearly stated: "The Party must make every effort to contact the petty bourgeoisie, intellectuals, middle peasants, youth, and Tan Viet") to pull them into the camp of the proletariat. As for the rich peasants, middle-class landowners and capitalists of An Nam whose opposition faces are unknown, we must take advantage of them to make them neutral for a while. Any part that has come out to oppose the communist regime (Constitutional Party, etc.) must be overthrown"; At the same time, he emphasized that "in the bourgeois civil rights revolution, the proletariat and the peasantry are the two main driving forces, but only with the proletariat in power and leadership can the revolution win". After that, the issue of gathering forces was expressed in the establishment and promotion of the role of the Viet Minh Front, in order to unite all patriotic Vietnamese people in a broad unified national front to fight together. Fighting for independence and freedom contributed greatly to the success of the August General Uprising in 1945, founding the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; bringing our people from being slaves to becoming masters.

Ho Chi Minh's patriotic ideology is to love the Fatherland and its people, to overthrow the yoke of imperialism, colonialism and foreign domination, liberate the nation, bring independence, freedom, prosperity, happiness for the people is true, profound and thorough patriotism. Therefore, when understanding that "patriotism is like precious things. Sometimes it is displayed in a glass cabinet or in a crystal vase, clearly visible. But sometimes hidden secretly in chests and trunks", he aroused the patriotism of every Vietnamese person, considering it the "golden key" to build and strengthen the great unity bloc the entire people, organize them, and lead them to realize the goal of gaining independence and freedom for the Fatherland and happiness for the people.

Under the leadership of the Party and people, during those years of arduous struggle, the spirit of patriotism, the will to independence, self-reliance, and self-reliance of all Vietnamese people were highly promoted, creating strength strength of the great national unity bloc, highlighting the spirit, will and intelligence of the Vietnamese people. That is the power of patriotism forged throughout thousands of years of history; not only nurtured but also developed to a new level, associated with a pure international spirit. That is the power of true patriotism blended with noble internationalism in the spirit of solidarity, help, and support for each other in the struggle for national independence and social progress; is the patriotic passion associated with the sincere and sincere help of comrades, friends and working people of other countries; is to promote national strength with the strength of the era of struggle to "make our country completely independent, our people completely free, everyone has food, clothing, and education" in the historical Ho Chi Minh era. That is also the manifestation of the patriotic, heroic and humble examples of so many people of all classes and all ages; of cadres and party members in all fields of work, both on the front line and in the rear, etc. have formed "a strong wave", creating unparalleled synergy, creating victories of the Vietnamese people in the twentieth century, bringing our country to peace, independence, unity, and steadfast goals of national independence and socialism.

Therefore, it can be said that the quintessential traditional

values such as love for the homeland, love for the race, serving the Fatherland, the spirit of willingness to sacrifice for the people, for the country, came to Ho Chi Minh, the Ho Chi Minh era has been raised to a higher level. Patriotism according to Ho Chi Minh's thought has a new content and form, has a class nature, closely blends between class, nation and humanity, with the ideological basis being Marxism-Leninism, an ideal. National independence is associated with socialism, is true patriotism associated with the international proletarian spirit, "different from the "nationalist" spirit of reactionary imperialists. It is a part of the spirit international" ... and he himself is a model of patriotism and modern Vietnamese patriotism, just as Prime Minister Pham Van Dong affirmed: "President Ho Chi Minh is the image of the meeting between patriotism and socialism, between patriotism and proletarian internationalism"

2.2. Promoting the spirit of patriotism for today's young generation

The spirit of patriotism, the will to be self-reliant, self-reliance, and the solidarity of the entire people are closely related to each other. Patriotism is the basis, self-reliance and solidarity are attributes and external manifestations of patriotism. Because of patriotism, we always have the will to rise up. Because of patriotism, we always strive to overcome difficulties and challenges, because of patriotism, we should join forces and hearts for a common goal, previously in the cause of fighting foreign invaders, today in building and developing the country. Patriotism is the feelings, responsibilities, duties and rights of each citizen. But to love the country, to become a patriot, one must unite and have a sense of self-reliance and self-reliance among individuals and social classes. Patriotism, solidarity, self-reliance are important internal factors that determine the strength of the nation and the nation in the face of all challenges and difficulties. The spirit of patriotism and self-reliance are the basis and necessary conditions, and the strength of great national unity is a sufficient condition. If there is a spirit of patriotism and the will to be self-reliant without the strength of great unity and vice versa, the revolution will hardly come to victory. The spirit of patriotism and the will to be self-reliant are the basis for building and consolidating the great national unity bloc, whereas the great national unity bloc is the environment to spread and promote the patriotic spirit and will self-reliance. These factors combined with a number of other factors such as leadership and flag orientation are the spiritual driving forces that play a role in promoting the movement and development of society and the country creating invincible strength to help our country's revolution go from victory to victory.

Inheriting the nation's traditions and applying Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by President Ho Chi Minh, always pays special attention to the formulation and implementation of guidelines and policies aimed at arouse and promote the spirit of patriotism, self-reliance, and the strength of great national unity, but in each stage and each situation there are different ways of expression and different levels. President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "Our people have a passionate patriotism. It's one of our precious traditions. From ancient times until now, every time the Fatherland was invaded, that spirit became even more vibrant, it formed an extremely strong and huge wave, it swept over all dangers and difficulties, it engulfed all the

country traitors and country robbers." At the Third Congress, in the context of the Vietnamese revolution carrying out two tasks: building socialism in the North and expelling US imperialism and its henchmen in the South, the Party determined the general direction during the transition period. The promotion of socialism in the North is to "promote the passionate patriotism and tradition of heroic struggle and hard work of our people"; in the South is to "promote to the highest level the patriotic spirit of all classes of people; constantly expose the evil plots and actions of the US imperialists and their henchmen." Congress VI - Congress of Innovation, the Party determined that fostering patriotism is an important content and a driving force in the work of innovation and moving the country forward. Especially at the 9th Conference, the Party Central Committee (term XI), issued the Resolution "On building and developing Vietnamese culture and people to meet the requirements of sustainable development of the country", in which, determining patriotism and building patriotism are the top values of the Vietnamese people in order to build a comprehensively developed Vietnamese culture and people, towards truth, goodness and beauty, imbued with the spirit of national spirit, humanity, democracy and science.

At the 13th National Congress of the Party, the issue of promoting patriotism, self-reliance, and the strength of great national unity was inherited and developed by our Party, more specifically, stronger. First of all, it is shown in: The phrases "patriotism", "self-reliance", "great national unity" are mentioned more than 80 times in the entire Congress Documents. In particular, the theme "arousing the spirit of patriotism, the will to be self-reliant, and the strength of great national unity" is one of the themes with a very special position and meaning emphasized in the content of the Resolution. Resolution of the Congress, specifically as follows:

Bringing "patriotism, self-reliance, and the strength of great national unity" into the theme of the Congress, specifically: "Strengthening the building and rectification of the Party and a clean and strong political system; arouse the desire to develop the country, promote the will and strength of great national unity combined with the strength of the times; continue to comprehensively and synchronously promote innovation; build and firmly defend the Fatherland...". The new point here is that the Party has added "arousing the desire to develop the country, promoting the will" and "combining with the power of the times" to the content "promoting the strength of great national unity" to become "arousing the desire to develop the country, promoting the will and strength of great national unity combined with the strength of the times...". In the context of globalization, the fourth industrial revolution is taking place strongly, creating both opportunities and challenges for all countries today, maintaining independence, sovereignty, and a peaceful environment is essential. Peace, stability, rapid and sustainable development play an important role. Therefore, including the content "promoting the will and strength of great national unity combined with the strength of the times..." into the theme of the 13th Congress is necessary, correct, and has important significance.

National consciousness education plays an extremely important role and is closely associated with building community, national and ethnic consciousness. Community, national, and ethnic consciousness are the prerequisites for national unity, the key to converging national identity, the

source of national self-respect, and the strength of the national spirit. Vietnamese culture, Vietnamese civilization with the colorful diversity of peoples have become a unified whole. Vietnam is one, the Vietnamese people are one. Rivers may dry up, mountains may erode, but that truth never changes - that immortal thesis of President Ho Chi Minh is simple, but extremely profound, imbued with philosophy and expression complete national pride and self-reliance of all Vietnamese people. Indeed, the country of Vietnam belongs to the Vietnamese people of a community of 54 ethnic groups who are always in harmony, forming a unified and sustainable bloc to create their own history.

Educating national consciousness for youth cannot be separated from educating political ideology, linking the spirit of patriotism and love for the nation with love for the Party, love for Uncle Ho and love for socialism. In his Will, with absolute faith in the young generation, President Ho Chi Minh wrote: "Our union members and youth are generally good, enthusiastically volunteer for everything, not afraid of difficulties, capable of will to advance. The Party needs to take care of educating them in revolutionary ethics, training them to become heirs to building socialism that is both "pink" and "professional". Nurturing the revolutionary generation for the next generation is a very important and necessary task". The young generation are the ones who continue the revolutionary cause, the ones who will protect and build the socialist Fatherland. National awareness education needs to be associated with raising awareness of protecting the Fatherland and promoting great national unity.

National consciousness always has its own characteristics of the era. Different eras have different ideological content, expression forms, and practical requirements. National consciousness education in Vietnam today not only needs to adhere to the core content of traditional patriotic education and the spirit of national self-respect, but also must grasp new trends and reflect new characteristics of the times, in accordance with the new requirements of the times.

It is necessary to educate national consciousness in a lively and creative way, actively innovating methods of educating national consciousness. Today's young generation is very sharp in thinking and approach, always hungry and ready to accept new things; Therefore, it is necessary to avoid one-sided, rigid, empty-talking education, but need to be specific, practical, lively, integrated into practical activities and integrated into life. Educating national consciousness is not only purely based on emotions through profound and emotional stories, but must also emphasize reason, which means having thinking, having numbers, having documents, and data. Are there positive examples suitable for the new era.

Educating national consciousness for youth, who are pupils and students, is the first and greatest responsibility of the school. It is necessary to maximize the leading role of this official educational channel. To do so, it is necessary to continue to innovate teaching methods, innovate training programs, and innovate ways to approach students. Continue to implement a learner-centered perspective, promote learners' creativity and enthusiasm, and use a variety of teaching and interaction methods to improve the effectiveness of national consciousness education. Combining the school environment with the cultural and educational environment not only in the classroom but also through extracurricular activities, such as visiting cultural relics, historical museums, and martyrs' memorials.

2.3. The solution contributes to educating patriotism for the young generation

Firstly, build a healthy cultural society, positively impacting the emotions and awareness of young people. A healthy cultural environment plays an extremely important role in human life, making culture truly a positive factor motivating each person to improve their personality, especially the youth, those who initially identify yourself socially, actively participate in social life to form the qualities of citizens, inherit and promote the traditional cultural values of the nation. Faced with the strong impacts of the negative side of the market economy and the process of international integration into all areas of socio-economic life, young people are always the force that is most affected and influenced. The 12th Party Congress affirmed that in the coming time, we must: Build a healthy cultural environment, contribute to educating and training people in personality, ethics, and lifestyle; building culture in politics and economics; do well in leadership and management of the press and publishing; Developing the cultural industry goes hand in hand with building and perfecting the market for cultural services and products; proactively integrate into international culture, absorb the quintessence of human culture.

Second, combine school with family and society in patriotic education for young people. With its own functional position, each force and each environment has its own important role and position. If you relax or overlook any factor, it will significantly affect the process of educating young people about patriotism.

Family is the place that gives people the first and regular lessons, continuously from birth to adulthood. Family education holds a special position in the formation and development of personality, especially character education from childhood. Family education and training activities contribute to consolidating the educational and training content of the school, especially the content of education and fostering revolutionary ideals and love for the homeland, country, human morality.

Schools play an important professional and proactive role in educating people, but schools must be closely linked to the reality of the country and the lives of the people. That is a practical way to bring individuals into society, socialize and educate individuals to help each person better understand the realities of life, social practices, and revolutionary ideals. The school coordinates with agencies and social organizations to launch movements to eliminate and prevent social evils.

Third, educational propaganda constantly innovates content to convey patriotism through historical knowledge. Because if we cannot see that true source, it is difficult to have direction for the present and the future. Historical knowledge is extremely vast and makes an important contribution to patriotic education for Vietnamese youth. Today's young generation, more than anyone else, needs to understand that every inch of land, every river, from the border to the remote islands in the motherland of Vietnam, how many generations of our ancestors have fallen to protect independence. Therefore, further strengthen the rich propaganda methods about the patriotic traditions of the Vietnamese people.

Fourth, focus on using the example of "good people, good deeds" to educate young people to help them educate themselves. In life, patriotism is expressed through daily actions and actions at home, in schools, in offices, units, on the streets... For high educational effectiveness, we need to

Focus on setting an example through advanced examples to encourage the spirit of emulation and learning, and regularly educate the youth on the traditions of the party, youth union and locality. The young generation "educates each other" not only with the shining examples of heroes through the ages but also must pay attention to the examples of "good people, good deeds" around us. President Ho Chi Minh taught: "A living example is worth more than a hundred propaganda speeches." Promoting the role of young people in self-study and self-cultivation of patriotism is also an important measure to help young people quickly progress and mature. It is also the condition that determines the training results of each individual.

3. Conclusion

Patriotism is a precious tradition of the Vietnamese people. Patriotism is passed down from generation to generation, it has penetrated deeply into the subconscious of Vietnamese people. Patriotism, idealistic enlightenment, the will to be self-reliant and not willing to accept poverty or backwardness are the factors that create strong political courage for young people, helping them overcome difficulties and challenges, repelling trivial material temptations and destructive actions that divide young people by hostile forces. Patriotic education for young people requires regular, continuous and closely linked to the development process and practical situation of the country.

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