



## Applying ho chi minh's thought on education patiently for students

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### Abstract

Born in a countryside with a patriotic tradition, from a young age, having to witness the poverty, oppression and exploitation life of the country's people to the extreme, it inspired Nguyen Tat Thanh to find a way to save his life water, save the people. On that journey, he met Marxism-Leninism and realized that saving the country is the cause of the patriotic masses organized and led by the vanguard of the working class. From here, Nguyen Ai Quoc tried to spread Marxism - Leninism into the workers' movement and the patriotic movement of Vietnam; the founder, education and training of our Party; at the same time, building the United National Front and giving birth to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; was the soul of the resistance war, leading the entire people, our entire army united with one heart, creating great miracles that glorified the Vietnamese nation. Patriotism is a common attribute of Vietnamese people. As an agricultural country, from childhood, every Vietnamese has been exposed to regional and regional dishes, listening to lullabies bearing love for people and praising the beauty of nature, country; growing up in community life, regularly being educated to stick together, protect, protect and help each other in the face of natural disasters and enemy sabotage. That is the factor that gives rise to a special affection for the homeland and the country in every Vietnamese person.

**Keywords:** Patriotism, Marxism - Leninism, Ho Chi Minh

### 1. Introduction

At the founding conference of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in the brief Politburo and brief strategy prepared by him, he proposed the policy of building an anti-imperialist front, in order to unite all classes, social and political organizations. Associations and all patriotic individuals fight together for the cause of national liberation. World War II broke out, France surrendered to Germany, realizing that the time to save the country had come, on January 28, 1941, he returned home to build a revolutionary base, organize the masses in Cao Bang, prepare for the Eighth Conference of the Central Committee. Under the chairmanship of leader Nguyen Ai Quoc, this Central Conference has consolidated the leadership of the Party; develop and complete the guidelines set out at the previous Central Conferences, in order to mobilize the entire Party and people to actively prepare for an armed uprising to seize power. In particular, the Conference on the establishment of an independent Vietnam allied (referred to as Viet Minh) includes patriotic mass organizations, named the National Salvation Association; at the same time, announced the Viet Minh Program, the charters of a number of organizations, such as: Farmers for National Salvation, Guerrilla for National Salvation and the Call for Indigenous Peoples. Patriotism must be aroused to realize the goal of gaining independence, freedom for the Fatherland, happiness for the people. Although all Vietnamese people have a passionate patriotism, "the spirit of patriotism is like all precious things. Sometimes displayed in glass cabinets, in crystal vases, clearly visible. But sometimes it is hidden in a chest, in a chest." Understanding that, in each revolutionary period, he had a creative way to arouse the patriotism of everyone to practice in the common work of the country.

## 2. Contents

### 2.1. Ho Chi Minh's thought on patriotism

Ho Chi Minh's thought on patriotism was formed and developed on the basis of Vietnamese traditional patriotism. It is a product of a noble spirit, creating a strong source of encouragement, uniting the people, and fighting for national liberation. As the core force of the cause of building socialism, Vietnamese youth are an important factor, determining the future and destiny of the country. Therefore, fostering Ho Chi Minh's patriotic ideology for young people is very necessary. When fully understanding and imbued with Ho Chi Minh's patriotic spirit, the youth force will train and contribute to the current national construction and development.

The Vietnamese people, in their thousands of years of history of building and defending the country, have cultivated patriotic sentiments, thoughts, resilience and indomitable will in the struggle to protect national independence and people's lives. Traditional Vietnamese patriotism has its own unique characteristics. It is love for the motherland, love for the country; patriotism associated with loving the people, relying on the people, taking the people as the root; Patriotism is associated with the aspiration for freedom and the aspiration for peace. All those values are always unified, not separate from each other.

President Ho Chi Minh once said: "Our people have a passionate patriotism. It is our precious traditions. From the past to the present, every time the Fatherland was invaded, that spirit was vibrant, it formed an extremely powerful and huge wave, it surmounted all dangers and difficulties, it engulfed all both water sellers and water robbers". Patriotism is the source of strength that leads the Vietnamese people to overcome many difficulties and challenges to reach illustrious victories in five continents represents the character of the strong and indomitable Vietnamese people. Immersed in the nation's traditional patriotism, witnessing the people's miserable life, the brutal oppression and exploitation of the colonialists and feudalists, President Ho Chi Minh soon had a sense of looking for a son the way to save the country, gain independence for the nation, and happiness for the people.

Based on the patriotic spirit of scholars, patriotic writers and patriotic writers, Ho Chi Minh's patriotic thought had an epochal inheritance and development, associated with the goal of radically liberating the nation. Comment on the failures of struggle movements from Can Vuong movement to patriotic movements following bourgeois trends, typically Dong Du, Dong Kinh Nghia Thuc, Democratic reform... could not follow the revolutionary path like their predecessors. According to him, an independent country must go hand in hand with the people enjoying freedom, prosperity and happiness.

Right from the years of working abroad, President Ho Chi Minh has often paid attention to propagating and promoting patriotism and a sense of national pride for Vietnamese youth. Especially, after the Viet Minh Front was born, the founder of the newspaper "Independent Vietnam" to help our people "open their eyes, open their ears, you know, know this", from domestic affairs to the world situation, especially arousing the spirit of patriotism, patriotism, solidarity and struggle. Articles that are easy to understand and close to all classes of people have the effect of stimulating and igniting the fire of patriotism in the hearts of readers. At the same time, often using the two words "compatriots" to call people in the country, without discrimination, even Vietnamese who

serve as soldiers for the enemy are also called brothers: "My soldiers! We are of the same race, of the same race of Vietnam, We can do whatever we need to do to benefit the country, save the people and save the nation!, have this gun ready in hand, Decide to fight the Japanese and fight the West", has really aroused raised the wave of patriotism, caring for each other, closely uniting Lac and Hong children to join the Front. In the resistance war against the French colonialists, with the Call for Patriotic Emulation, he promoted to the highest level of the spirit patriotic god of the Vietnamese people. According to Uncle, being a patriot must participate in emulation, so that "patriotic thought must manifest in practical work, in patriotic emulation". From here, the patriotic emulation movement took place enthusiastically, developing strongly in all branches and genders from the central to local levels; with the participation of old, young, girls and boys, regardless of ethnicity, religion or social status. Thereby, creating a great impetus to promote the quick victory of the resistance war and the rapid success of national construction.

Passionate patriotism associated with a noble international spirit. The eulogy of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Vietnam, read by Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Party Central Committee at the memorial ceremony of President Ho Chi Minh, affirmed: "Ho Chi Minh is a symbol beauty of genuine patriotism combined with proletarian internationalism. His heart and mind for our Vietnamese people also go to the proletariat and oppressed peoples all over the world. Practically more than 60 years of operation and struggle for the goal of "how to make our country completely independent, our people completely free, all compatriots have food to eat, clothes to wear, everyone can study", then more than half of the time Uncle worked abroad. During that time, Uncle Ho made many contributions to the revolutionary movement in the world, but also received a lot of sincere and sincere help from comrades, friends and working people of the countries he passed. . From a passionate patriot to Marxism-Leninism, he has been fostered with a deep affection for friends and comrades from many countries in the world, so genuine patriotism and internationalism are high both have blended into the person of Ho Chi Minh.

Therefore, when he was the head of the Government, he always called on the people to highly promote the patriotic spirit and the noble international spirit. In addition to socialist countries, Ho Chi Minh also developed friendship between Vietnam and countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America to help and support each other in the struggle for national independence and social progress. At the same time, voiced strong opposition to the aggressive actions of strong countries against weak countries. In his talks and speeches at conferences, he often reminded: "We must foster patriotic fervor and genuine internationalism". Before entering eternity, Ho Chi Minh did not forget to say hello to friends around the world: "I also send my cordial greetings to comrades, friends and international youth and children".

### 2.2. Content and meaning of patriotic education for students

Patriotism is still the core value of the Vietnamese nation. It is one of the most important driving forces contributing to community cohesion, maintaining independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, maintaining socio-political stability and promoting the country's development. In

particular, in the new context, it is more and more demanding to promote the "patriotic spirit" of each person, especially the young generation.

In any era, young people and students are always the pioneers in the construction and defense of the country. With their youth and enthusiasm, Vietnamese young people are not afraid of difficulties and hardships, completing all tasks well. Aware of the role of youth, President Ho Chi Minh affirmed that youth is the force that determines the development of the revolution and the nation, "the state is prosperous or weak, weak or strong, largely due to young people". In order to fulfill that historic responsibility, the youth team and students need to have the will to rise up, and the Party must be responsible for taking care, fostering and educating young people into a class of people who are "both pink and professional." "

In particular, President Ho Chi Minh always focused on patriotic education for the young generation, including students. He affirmed: "The core of the school is to teach students to love the country and the race. They must be taught to have the will to be independent, to be self-sufficient, to be determined not to be inferior to anyone, to refuse to be a slave." The best way to foster patriotism for young people is to educate the national and revolutionary traditions. From there, fostering and strengthening the young generation to understand the historical value, the value of a peaceful, free and independent life, build for themselves ambitions, aspirations, wills and determination to overcome difficulties, challenge; have the spirit of solidarity, sharing, mutual affection, mutual love, ready to devote and sacrifice for the benefit of the nation and nation.

Currently, in the face of the complicated fluctuations of the world and regional situation, there are many issues affecting the patriotism of young people such as: the impact of the market economy, the pragmatic lifestyle, the internet. In particular, the opposition of forces hostile to our country's revolution is still taking place fiercely with increasingly sophisticated and cunning tricks. Being a sensitive and easily excitable object, hostile forces always find ways to entice and take advantage of young people, causing "self-evolution" and "self-transformation" among young people, fading revolutionary ideals, moral degradation, way of life in the country's future generations. If this problem is not promptly resolved, it will seriously affect the future and future of the country. Resolution of the 4th Central Committee (Term VII) emphasized: "Is the doi Moi successful or not, does the country enter the 21st century, has a worthy position in the world community, and is the Vietnamese revolution sustainable? Whether to follow the socialist path or not largely depends on the youth force".

Through revolutionary historical periods, the Vietnamese youth generation has always been a courageous force, pioneering in revolutionary movements, not afraid of hardships and sacrifices for the independence and freedom of the nation. In the current period, continuing the precious tradition left by their fathers, Vietnamese youth constantly strive to work, study, train in all aspects, have the will to rise up in life. They have the right political awareness and attitude, resolutely fight against the wrong manifestations in morality and lifestyle, have resistance and are also a great force in defeating all "evolutionary" plots "peaceful" of hostile forces to harm the development of the country. Most young people, right from the time they were in school, have always had a good socio-political sense, actively

participating in movements and mass activities to be devoted and mature. The number of elite union members admitted to the Party is increasing. Proof of patriotism has always been a bright light illuminating all thoughts and actions of young people, forming a generation of young people who are enthusiastic, dare to do, dare to take responsibility and always want to contribute. , serving for a powerful and civilized Vietnam. However, besides that, there is also a part of students who live without ideals, degrade in morality and lifestyle, forget the revolutionary traditions of the Party and the nation, and are indifferent to the situation of the country. Some students are still vague about politics, have not identified the responsibilities of youth in general and themselves in particular, and are afraid to participate in mass activities and social activities. A part of young people who go to school abroad, approach Western ideas but do not have solid political courage, so their socialist ideals have faded, and have attitudes of criticism and criticism face, even the opposite attitude. Assessing the current situation of youth, Resolution No. 25-NQ/TW of the 10th Party Central Committee stated: "A part of young people live without ideals, have decreased confidence, and are less interested in situation of the country, lack of sense of law observance, pragmatic living, away from national cultural traditions".

Therefore, fostering Ho Chi Minh patriotism for the young Vietnamese generation is a very important and necessary job. Educating Ho Chi Minh patriotism for the young generation is not only maintaining the good traditional values of the nation, it is also increasing endogenous strength and promoting human potential for the development process country.

### **2.3. Some solutions to educate patriotic spirit for students today**

In the current period, in order to raise the patriotic spirit of students, it is necessary to focus on the following solutions: Firstly, to improve the quality of education in Ho Chi Minh's ideology on patriotism for students. Educational entities such as schools and Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must focus on content and methods suitable for students. Education not only needs to stick to the core content of patriotism but also needs to be related and reflected with the characteristics of the times. Education needs to be lively, attractive and easy to absorb through: images, movies, conversations, scientific forums, etc., creating conditions for union members and students to exchange in order to raise awareness about both theory and practice. The method of patriotism education must come from practice, stick to reality, theory is associated with practice; effectively combine education at school with education in the family and socio-political organizations. Continue to promote learning and following Ho Chi Minh's thought, morality and style according to Directive No. 05-CT/TW of the Politburo, Directive No. 42-CT/TW of March 24, 2015 The Party Central Committee's Secretariat on strengthening the Party's leadership in education of revolutionary ideals, morality and cultural lifestyles for the young generation in the period 2015-2030 through three major movements are: "Youth volunteers", "Creative youth" and "Youth in charge of defending the Fatherland". The contents of patriotism need to be specific, creatively organized, suitable for ages, units, agencies and localities in order to promote effectiveness.

Second, improve the quality of activities of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. The Ho Chi Minh Communist

Youth Union is a reliable reserve team of the Communist Party of Vietnam. President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "The Union must be an effective arm of the Party in organizing and educating the young generation and children to become soldiers who are absolutely loyal to the cause of building socialism and socialism communism". Therefore, it is necessary to build a strong and prestigious union organization, becoming a place to "bring up the revolutionary generation for the next generation".

Third, the union organization continues to strengthen and educate the patriotism, the precious traditions of the nation, and mobilize the youth union members to constantly study, train their will, and devote themselves the cause of industrialization and modernization of the country and firm defense of the Fatherland. Grassroots organizations need to regularly pay attention to the thoughts and aspirations of their union members. Actively forecast, grasp and forecast the thought and mood of youth union members to orient, educate and promptly solve new problems. In particular, it is necessary to closely combine patriotism propaganda and education with the promotion of patriotic emulation movements.

Fourth, inspire students through the example of "good people, good deeds" to educate and educate themselves. Students always admire talented people, so it is necessary to promote advanced role models to attract, encourage and convince young people. Immerse yourself in the teachings of Ho Chi Minh: a good example, a living example is more precious than hundreds of speeches. Therefore, strengthening propaganda and praising advanced role models, including advanced in ideology, ethics, lifestyle, style and advanced in models and ways to create spillover effects, encourage each person's spirit of emulation, learning and striving. When inspired, it will create inner strength, cheer and motivate the generation of Vietnamese students to nurture dreams, ambitions and creativity with great determination to succeed the previous generations dream of building a rich and strong Vietnam, standing shoulder to shoulder with other countries in the world.

Fifth, build a standard cultural value system to educate students. In order to promote the patriotic spirit of Ho Chi Minh's patriotic youth generation, we need to build a social environment with cultural values and ethical standards. Therefore, early identification of national values and standards of modern Vietnamese human values, creating a basis for building, implementing and implementing policies and solutions for human development, overcoming the degradation of morality and lifestyle in today's young generation. On that basis, build a socio-cultural environment, associated with building a cultural family, a cultural society, and at the same time strengthen education on the sense of prevention and timely prevention of the attack plots of the attackers. the forces of non-culture, counterculture, the decline in morality and lifestyle.

To do that, the Party and State need to have appropriate policies in formulating economic development policies that go hand in hand with social progress and justice. culture, ethics. To promote the power of culture, especially the values of truth, goodness, beauty, and universal and universal values of culture that young people need to be absorbed in order to become virtuous and capable citizens. culture. Forms and mechanisms must be in place, especially promoting the role of the media to propagate, educate and create conditions for young people to access and instill national cultural values,

transfer transform good cultural values into life activities for students.

### 3. Conclusion

The current trend of globalization and international integration, besides the opportunities and advantages, we also have to face many difficulties and challenges: the risk of economic lag; the gap between rich and poor, inequality; social evils, violence, terrorism, environmental pollution; risks of religious, ethnic, local and regional wars threatening world peace. In that context, students actively study and apply Ho Chi Minh's patriotism, the more they need to foster patriotism, and raise awareness among officials, party members and people of all walks of life. content of Vietnamese patriotism; be alert and actively fight against the "peaceful evolution" plot of the hostile forces, the risk of "self-evolution" internally; constantly building and consolidating the great national unity block; actively respond to patriotic emulation movements, determined to build a rich people, strong, democratic, fair and civilized Vietnam.

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