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Ho chi minh democracy: Historical and age

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Abstract

Ho Chi Minh democratic ideology is a system of conceptual, deep and modern concepts of democracy, both theoretical and practical. Under the historical perspective and philosophy, the article uses the historical and qualitative method to clarify the history of formation, historical value and the age of Ho Chi Minh Democratic Ideology. The article says one of the great values, meaning that the age and the vitality of life in the chairman's declaration of independence

are democratic ideas. Democracy in the Declaration of Independence is the inheritance and development of the democratic rights of the Vietnamese people through thousands of years of persistent struggle to build and defend the country, along with the high - value crystalline crystallization of high human values. Of humanity, that President Ho Chi Minh has perceived 35 years traveling around the world to find a way to save the country.

Keywords: Democratic Ideas, historical values and age, Ho Chi Minh, Declaration of Independence

1. Introduction

In the course of history of formation and development, human society has constantly struggled to achieve the goal of democracy. Democracy marks the progress of society, the common values, goals, interests and aspirations of the people. Democracy is a power that belongs to the masses of the people. It is a social phenomenon that are both historical, ethnicity and humanity. Ho Chi Minh absorbed the idea of democracy both from the East and the West to apply creatively to Vietnam practice.

Immediately after the successful August Revolution (1945), in the Declaration of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, he named the country the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, defining the right to be self - owned, as the socialist, the host of the vietnamese people's country and to master the country of the Vietnamese people and advocate for building a state model of the people, by the people and for the people. From here on, the Vietnamese people turned to a new history page and enjoyed the right to freedom and democracy inscribed in the Constitution of the State in 1946. Ho Chi Minh said that the implementation of democracy is a condition for promoting the positivity of the people. Democracy is the driving force for social development. The country building platform in the period of transition to socialism in 1991 was supplemented and developed in 2011 and the documents of the National Party Congress during the Renovation period all affirmed: "Our Party takes Marxism - Lenin and Ho Chi Minh's thoughts are the foundation of the Party's ideology, a guideline for revolutionary action. At the same time, the Party requires the entire Party and each official, party member to "be steadfast in Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's thought, apply creativity and develop in accordance with Vietnam's reality" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016: 199).

The topicality and era significance of Ho Chi Minh's democratic thought has been studied by many interested scholars on many angles. The author Pham Hong Chuong (2004) ^[8] in Building the political system according to Ho Chi Minh's democratic ideology pointed out the problems of applying Ho Chi Minh's democratic thought in building and perfecting the state of the people, by the people and for the people; renewing the Party's leadership methods; reform the organization and operation modes of the fronts and mass organizations. Especially in the work of Ho Chi Minh's thought on democracy, author Pham Hong Chuong (2004) ^[9] has fully researched on Ho Chi Minh's democratic ideology such as history of formation and development; concept of democracy; Ho Chi Minh's basic views on democracy; requirements of practicing democracy and realizing Ho Chi Minh's democratic thought.

From the perspective of philosophy and politics, author Hoang Chi Bao (2013) ^[8] in Ho Chi Minh's Democracy Thought said that in Ho Chi Minh's heritage of thought, democracy has a particularly prominent place. He not only left us with a system of profound and modern concepts and perspectives on democracy in terms of theory, but also exemplified the practice of democracy, practically for the people to imitate. According to, especially in the current situation, when the Communist Party of Vietnam is continuing to promote learning and following Ho Chi Minh's ideology and moral example. Also from a philosophical

point of view, Ho Chi Minh's work on democracy and its current meaning, author Do Thi Kim Hoa (2016) analyzed and clarified Ho Chi Minh's thought on democracy and interpretation of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on democracy in Vietnam today.

From a historical perspective, the author Cu Thi Minh (2020) in Ho Chi Minh's Thought on democracy - historical value and reality, believes that his democratic views are both profound and comprehensive in relation to all aspects of political and social life. These views are consistent, throughout the years 1919-1969 and institutionalized through policies in his revolutionary leadership activities. Ho Chi Minh has set a shining example in the practice of democracy, his aspiration to find a way to save the country and bring independence and freedom for the nation, democracy for the people has been fulfilled.

There are also a number of research works on Ho Chi Minh's democratic thought: Studying the thought for the people in the Historical Testament of President Ho Chi Minh (Tran, 2019) ^[10]; Ho Chi Minh's thought on realizing direct democracy, the implications and conditions for implementation in Vietnam (Luu & Vu, 2017) ^[7]; Ho Chi Minh's democratic thought: objectives and measures to ensure the quality of education and training today (Vo, 2011).

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2. Ho Chi Minh's democratic thought

Ho Chi Minh's democratic thought is a system of profound and modern concepts and perspectives on democracy, both in theory and practice. He has always been an exemplary example of democratic practice.

Ho Chi Minh's democratic ideology largely stems from the Vietnamese tradition of democracy, expressed in absolute love, respect and trust in the power of the people. Ho Chi Minh was very aware of the value of democracy; Democracy is democracy, democracy takes ownership and affirms that this is a core value of the nation. Right after gaining independence, he named the country "Democratic Republic of Vietnam". In the relationship between the state and the people, according to Ho Chi Minh, the state is only the executive apparatus of the people, all the state employees are the servants of the people, not the "paternalism of the people" (parents of the people). Our regime is a democracy, that is, the people are the owner, the highest status is the people, the state belongs to the people, by the people, for the people.

After the successful August Revolution (1945), one of the six urgent tasks that President Ho Chi Minh set out in the first meeting of the Government Council was to organize the early General Election with the universal regime. vote. He affirmed: "The general election is an opportunity for the entire nation to freely choose talented and virtuous people to take on the affairs of the country. In the general election, everyone who wants to take care of the country's affairs have the right to stand for election; Every citizen has the right to vote. Not divided between girls and boys, rich and poor, religion, race, class, party, as a citizen of Vietnam, they all have these two rights. For that reason, the General Election

means freedom, equality; that is democracy, solidarity" (Ho, 2011, ep 4: 153).

Ho Chi Minh inherited and developed creatively the unique features of Vietnam's traditional democratic ideology. The truths "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom", "the will of the people is the will of heaven" of Ho Chi Minh have inherited traditional ideas and raised to new heights. In his address at the first meeting of the National Construction Planning Committee on January 10, 1946, he upheld and called for the realization of the concrete values of democracy: "We fight for freedom, but after being independent, people still died of starvation, died of cold, then freedom and independence will mean nothing. People only know the value of freedom and independence when People are well fed and dressed" (Ho, 2011, ep 4: 175).

After that, Ho Chi Minh suggested:

"We must do it now:

1. Make people eat.
2. Make people wear.
3. Make people have a place to live.
4. Make the people get educated.

The purpose we come to are the four things. Go so that our people are worthy of freedom and independence" (Ho, 2011, ep 4: 175). In the Call for Patriotic Emulation, written on June 11, 1948, Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "So we do: The people are independent, the people are free, the people are happy. The three ideologies that the great revolutionary Ton Van stated" (Ho, 2011, ep 5: 557). Ho Chi Minh identified democracy as one of the basic rights that everyone must have. Decree No. 49, dated 12-10-1945 on recording the title of the Democratic Republic of the Republic of the first year on official letters, letters, telegrams, subpoenas, applications, newspapers, wishes, ... (Ho, 2011, ep 4: 561) and then at the closing session of the second session of the First National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, on 9 November 1946, he solemnly said: The government tries to strictly follow three policies: People of Life, Civil Rights and Ethnicity. We expect nothing more, but we bear nothing less" (Ho, 2011, ep 4: 491).

As a symbol of the fierce struggle against the invasion of the French colonialist, Ho Chi Minh was very close to Western culture. "When I was thirteen, I heard three French words for the first time: Freedom, Equality, and Charity. Any person with white skin is French to us. The French said so. And since that time, I really want to get acquainted with French civilization, want to find out what is hidden behind those words. But in the native schools, the French teach people like teaching parrots. They hid from letting people in my country see books and articles. Not only books by new writers are banned, but also withdrawn and Mongolian. So what to do now? I decided to find a way to go abroad" (Ho, 2011, ep 1: 461).

Coming to Western democratic values, he has acquired aspects that seek to effectively build and operate democratic political institutions and institutions in order to gain, retain and effectively exercise the most power. state power, ensure state power belongs to the people, build a state of the people, by the people, for the people.

According to Ho Chi Minh, the people have an immense power, when people are the owner and people are the masters, it will create a power to liberate, liberate the sense of thought, and unleash all social potentials, thereby promoting all creative abilities, blossoming the talents and initiatives of the

people, creating abundant resources for progress and development. Even in the Declaration of Independence in 1945, he cites, inherits and develops the 1776 Declaration of Independence of the United States, the Declaration of the Funding of the Fund and the people of the French Revolution of 1791, "All peoples of the world. gender is born equal; Every nation has the right to life, the right to happiness and the right to freedom" (Ho, 2011, ep 4: 1).

However, the fundamental difference of the 1945 Declaration of Independence from the ones of the United States and France is that in order to ensure human rights and national rights, a people's democracy must be exercised. A regime in which the entire people are the master, the master of the society, the master of the country. In fact, the whole country unanimously agreed to a total uprising and seized power in the hands of the people.

Considering the nature, the democratic ideology in Ho Chi Minh's Declaration of Independence has surpassed that of bourgeois democracy; Freedom and independence are associated with people's democracy. From then on, Ho Chi Minh's democratic ideology expressed in the Declaration of Independence in 1945 is really different from that of France, the US and many other countries. Ho Chi Minh's democratic thought throughout the Declaration of Independence and in practice of the Vietnamese revolution, is continuing today.

The Declaration of Independence of the year 1945 was a stern indictment exposing the brutality and cowardice of the French colonialists towards Vietnam. They exploited our people up to the bone marrow, making people poor, needy, and destitute of our country. They impose hundreds of ridiculous taxes, making our people, especially plows and merchants, impoverished. "They absolutely do not give our people any democratic freedom. They enforce barbaric laws... They set up more prisons than schools. They bluntly slaughtered our patriots and loved ones. They bathed our revolts in pools of blood" (Ho, 2011, ep 4: 1-2). Although, only over 1000 words, but the Declaration has spent more than 800 words (8/10) denouncing the crimes of the French colonialism against our people. There, above all the most important areas are concerned with the survival of a people - from politics to economics; From culture and society to basic human rights, the French colonialists committed crimes that were unforgivable and unforgiving of earth. Even to the sacred territory of our people, where the French colonialists had trampled over 80 years, they still cowardly sold them to the Japanese fascists twice. And as he insisted: "They absolutely do not give our people any democratic freedom" (Ho, 2011, ep 4: 1).

In terms of content, his Democratic Ideology has been vividly reflected through the 1945 Declaration of Independence, which impeached the French colonialists very firmly. This is the continuation of the democratic claims in the 8-point Claim to the Conference of the winning countries in the First World War in Warsaw (in 1919) and the Judgment of the French colonial regime (1925). The only difference here is that, this time it was cast very briefly, concisely and especially by her as President, with the style and language of a manifesto. Therefore, its echo also quickly spread to the five continents and four seas.

In order to carry out the people's democratic revolution, Ho Chi Minh proactively placed the Vietnamese national liberation revolution in a close relationship with the world revolution, in which democracy is the "red thread" throughout. linking the path of the people's democratic

revolution to overthrow the empire and feudalism, and win national independence. The Declaration Doc established in 1945 affirmed: "We believe that the Allies recognized the principles of equal nationalism at the Teresa and Old Kim Son conferences, and decided not to deny the independence of the Vietnamese people. A people that has bravely opposed French slavery for more than 80 years, a people has bravely sided with the Allied anti-fascist side for many years, that people must be free! People must be independent!" (Ho, 2011, ep 4: 3).

At the same time, "The provisional government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam - solemnly declares to the world: " Vietnam has the right to enjoy freedom and independence, and in fact has become a free and independent country. The entire Vietnamese people are determined to bring all their spirit and force, fate and wealth to maintain that freedom and independence "" (Ho, 2011, ep 4: 3). The Declaration of Independence in 1945 is not only the vow of the entire nation, but also the determination and will of a people's democratic revolution which is determined to bring all spirit and force, destiny and wealth to maintain that freedom and independence. So, he pointed out: "Anyone who sincerely agrees with peace, unity, independence, democracy, even if those people were against us in the past, we are now honestly united with them. " (Ho, 2011, ep 1: 16). President Ho Chi Minh stated: "Our state promotes democracy to a high degree, it is due to the nature that our State is the State of the people. With the promotion of democracy to a high degree, all forces of the people can be encouraged to bring the revolution forward. At the same time must focus to a high degree to unify the leadership of the people to build socialism " (Ho, 2011, ep 12: 376). He said that the state must promote democracy, make the practice of democracy manifest and penetrate deeply into all areas of social life because "the practice of democracy is a universal key. It can solve all difficulties " (Ho, 2011, ep 1: 20).

President Ho Chi Minh's democratic thought in the 1945 Declaration of Independence was the requirement to build a strong, effective state that must be a strong and lucid rule of law state as the basis for ensuring the Bao and enforce enough to be democratic. That state guarantees equal rights; the right to life, the right to happiness and freedom, to rely on the people, to closely relate to the people, to listen to the opinions and to be controlled by the people, to make all people live and work according to the Constitution and the law.

Constitution in 1946, by himself as the Head of the Drafting Committee, affirmed: Vietnam is a democratic republic. All authority in the country belongs to the entire people of Vietnam, regardless of race, male- female, wealthy-poor, any class or religion.

In addition to benefits, he also pointed out

"Renovation work, construction is the responsibility of the people. The cause of the resistance war and national construction was the work of the people " (Ho, 2011, ep 6: 232). The Declaration of Independence of 1945 laid the foundation for building an institution of a democratic, republican state. "Our country is already a Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the government is in the hands of the people, the people welcome talented and virtuous people to carry them, then that person will assume the responsibility." (Ho, 2011, ep 4: 47) So in the Declaration after leaving France (1946), President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "People must operate in a democratic way" (Ho , 2011, ep 4: 171)

"The central government's mission is to eradicate anti-paradoxes and practice new democracy." (Ho, 2011, ep 11: 158); "In the resistance war against the country, in the cause of building a new democracy" (Ho, 2011, ep 4: 159).

According to Ho Chi Minh, democracy plays the main role of the original subject of state power, authorizing and empowering its state. State governments at all levels from the central to grassroots levels (villages) are created and appointed by the people themselves. He said that the democratic government means the government of the people, owned by the people. People have the freedom to choose the most typical people to exercise their right to be mastered in their socio-political activities.

Thus, not only in the Declaration of Independence in 1945, but in his revolutionary practice activities, Ho Chi Minh repeatedly mentioned democracy in different circumstances. This also shows a consistent perception of the nature and nature of democracy and at the same time shows his deep concern about the current state of democracy. In the democratic national revolution, he spoke of "real democracy" when referring to the state of democracy in Vietnamese society during the years of resistance against the French colonial invasion (1945 - 1954). "Real democracy" is the opposite of a general democracy, not really or really like formal democracy in capitalism.

Ho Chi Minh determined: "We must make every effort to implement social reforms, to improve the lives of the people, to realize real democracy" (Ho, 2011, ep 9: 3) ^[6].

Ho Chi Minh's democratic ideology shows that real democracy can only be realized when people's lives are guaranteed and cannot be said about democracy and democratic practice when the people are not guaranteed their meals, dress and study. Ho Chi Minh's arguments on democracy have profound methodological implications. It shows that people's life is a measure of democracy and socio-economic development; improving people's lives is to build an environment for real and fully democratic practice and development.

From the basis of practical operations, according to Ho Chi Minh to implement democracy, all undertakings and guidelines in all fields of economy, politics, culture, society ... must be considered and resolved from the status of owner and ownership of the people; At the same time, it is necessary to constantly improve people's mastery capacity; create material and cultural conditions for people to improve their mastery capacity: improve culture, political culture, civic activism, economic expansion, and improvement of the material and spiritual life of the people, encourage people to participate in supervising the work of state agencies, from grassroots to central.

The Declaration of Independence is the first work in Vietnamese history to converge the values of independence, democracy, freedom, happiness, linking the value of the people with human rights, and the right to self-determination of the people. race in the world. The Declaration of Independence is the crystallization of the nation's aspirations for several thousand years, a brilliant milestone, contributing to the radiance of Vietnamese culture, ending the authoritarian monarchy and colonial rule, opening up a new era, the era of democratic republic in our country. These great values forever endure with history and nation.

Democracy has always been considered by President Ho Chi Minh as the striving target and driving force of our country's development. Therefore, it is no coincidence that democracy

appears in his "Last wish": The entire Party, our entire people unite to strive, to build a peaceful, unified and independent Vietnam, democratic and rich, and a worthy contribution to world revolution.

For President Ho Chi Minh, democracy is considered as a method, as a universal and effective key "to solve all difficulties". "Our State is the State of the people," he affirmed. If democracy can be promoted to a high level, all forces of the people can be encouraged to move forward the revolution" (Ho, 2011, ep 1: 20).

**Because, democracy is democracy, human are the roots
"If the root is stable, the tree will be durable**

Build winning floors on human base". (Ho, 2011, ep 5: 11) Reality of Vietnamese revolution 75 years ago (1945 - 2020), since President Ho Chi Minh announced the Declaration of Independence, Ho Chi Minh's views and thoughts on politics, the rule of law, and civil rights Ethnicity and especially democracy remains the theoretical foundation, the spirit leading the way for the Vietnamese revolution to achieve great victories, steadily walking up the path that President Ho Chi Minh and our Party have chosen.

The democratic ideology is deeply imbued in President Ho Chi Minh's Declaration of Independence. From the first Constitution in 1946 to the 2013 Constitution, democracy, democracy is democracy, and democracy has always been enhanced and improved. Our Party has always raised the flag of democracy, promoting the strength of the entire people to create a solid block of great solidarity. Attracting and promoting strongly all resources and creativity of the people. Take care to improve the material and spiritual life, well solve urgent problems; strengthening social development management, ensuring social security, human security; ensure social security, improve social welfare and reduce poverty sustainably. Promote the people's mastery, promote the strength of great national solidarity.

Since implementing the comprehensive national renovation from 1986 up to now, the Communist Party of Vietnam has always affirmed the importance and the need for democracy, and at the same time applied many synchronous measures to develop promote vigorously, actively and creatively and mobilize all resources of the people to participate in the cause of national construction and development in the socialist orientation. Our Party is deeply aware that the implementation of democracy must first and foremost start from the contingent of cadres and party members at the grassroots, where the most important role of the political system, the executive system is played. The state itself in exercising democracy and ensuring people's mastery. On February 18, 1998, the Party Central Politburo issued Directive No. 30 CT / TW on the development and implementation of the Grassroots Democracy Regulation, affirming the need to promote the people's mastery at grassroots level, department. On the basis of this directive, the National Assembly and the Government have institutionalized in many legal documents on the implementation of democratic regulations for a number of grassroots types such as communes, wards, townships, businesses, and agencies, administrative. That process demonstrates the development of awareness of grassroots democracy as well as the institutionalization of the Party's correct views on grassroots democracy.

At the XII Congress, the Communist Party of Vietnam affirmed: "Continuing to promote socialist democracy,

ensuring all state power belongs to the people. All lines and undertakings of the Party, policies and laws of the State must derive from the aspirations, legitimate rights and interests of the people, and be consulted by the people. Democracy must be implemented fully and seriously in all areas of social life. Ensure people participate in all stages of the decision-making process related to the interests and lives of people, from initiating initiatives, participating in discussions and debating to monitoring the real process (...). Continuing the implementation of democracy at grassroots" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016: 169).

6. Conclusion

One of the great, significant and enduring values of the President Ho Chi Minh's Declaration of Independence is the democratic ideology. The democratic thought in the Declaration of Independence is the inheritance and development of the democratic rights of the Vietnamese people through thousands of years of persistent struggle to build and defend the country, along with the crystallization of high human values. of humanity, that President Ho Chi Minh has perceived for nearly 30 years traveling around the world to find a way to save the country.

Democracy plays an important role in social life, so he always reminds cadres and party members never to forget "democracy is democracy", "all power is in the people" (Ho, 2011, ep 8: 262) ^[6], the people truly are the supreme boss of the new regime. "Democratic government means government owned by the people" (Ho, 2011, ep 7: 269) ^[6]. Vietnam is a democratic country, the highest status is the people, because democracy is democracy, "our country is a democratic country, everyone has the right to do and to speak" (Ho, 2011, ep 15: 295) ^[6]. "It is the duty of the democratic government to serve the people" (Ho, 2011, ep 13: 454) ^[6].

Ho Chi Minh conceived that the people were the masters and the people were the masters, the Party, the Government, the cadres and Party members were the slaves and the slaves of the people. Democracy in Vietnamese society is expressed in all fields of politics, economy, culture and society. In which, democracy in the political field is the most important, most prominent and concentrated expression in the activities of the government.

The democratic ideology in the Declaration of Independence in 1945 was the people's democracy, the people stood up to control the society, and the country, the entire people stood up to insurrection and seized the government in the hands of the people. A democracy with the power to shake the earth and shake the earth, and liberate it with our strength.

Ho Chi Minh's democratic thought in the 1945 Declaration of Independence emphasizes the role of democracy in taking care of people's lives, ensuring human rights and citizenship. Democracy does not stop as a social institution of a nation, but also has the meaning of denoting international relations, peace between peoples. That is democracy, equality in all international organizations, is the code of conduct in international relationships.

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