

Ho Chi Minh's Ideology Of Revolutionary Moral Education For Young People: From Perspective To Reality

¹Duyen Thi Thuy NGUYEN, ^{2*}Tri Minh NGUYEN

¹The University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

²HUTECH University, Vietnam, Email: nm.tri@hutech.edu.vn

*Corresponding author: Tri Minh NGUYEN

Abstract: President Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969) - National Liberation Hero, Outstanding Cultural House of Vietnam. His whole life and career is an exemplary model of revolutionary morality for generations of Vietnamese people to study and follow. Paying attention to the education of revolutionary morality for the young generation, building a class of Vietnamese youth "both pink and professional" is an important content in his thought about caring for and fostering the revolutionary generation for life. President Ho Chi Minh said that the future of the nation, the future of the Fatherland, and the success of the revolution largely depend on the youth force. He pointed out: "Can the mountains of Vietnam become beautiful or not, whether the Vietnamese people can step up to the glory to compete with the great powers of the five continents, thanks in large part to the study children's" (Minh, 2000, vol 4, p.33). The article presents the basic content of ideology on revolutionary moral education for young people and its application in moral education for Vietnamese youth today.

Keywords: Ho Chi Minh's ideology, morality, youth, Vietnam.

Introduction

In the development process of human history, the young generation always has an important position and role in the development of society. With their industrious, intelligent, and dynamic nature, the young generation not only creates material values but also creates great spiritual values, contributing to the development and enrichment of social life (Tri, Hoang, & Bung, 2021).

The glorious and heroic history of the Vietnamese nation's struggle to build and defend the country is the most practical demonstration of the role of the young generation. When the country is invaded, the young generation is always present on the front lines to defend the Fatherland. They participated in the struggle for national independence. In peacetime, the young generation is hardworking, intelligent, and

creative workers. They have contributed to creating material and spiritual values for society, demonstrating the noble virtues of the Vietnamese nation. Ho Chi Minh, the great thinker and culturalist of the Vietnamese nation, soon recognized the good virtues as well as the position and role of the young generation. Therefore, throughout his life and career, President Ho Chi Minh always put his faith in the young generation and wholeheartedly took care of building, training, and fostering the revolutionary generation for the next life. Imbued with that thought, during the revolutionary process as well as in the comprehensive renovation of the country, the Party and the State of Vietnam have always paid attention to the education of the young generation to take care of fostering and promoting the youth the role and strength of the young generation in the construction and defense of the socialist

Vietnamese Fatherland. The document of the 10th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam clearly states: "Cultivating cultural values among young people, students and students, especially living ideals, lifestyles, and energy intellectual strength, morality and cultural bravery of Vietnamese people" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2006, p.106).

Research Questions

The article focuses on clarifying the research questions, which is also the orientation in which the report conducts research:

What is the basic content of Ho Chi Minh's Ho Chi Minh's ideology on revolutionary moral education for young people?

How is the application of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on revolutionary moral education for young people in Vietnam today?

Material and Method

Purpose: From clarifying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on revolutionary moral education for young people and the application of that thought to the development of Vietnam today, thereby proposing solutions to promote education revolutionary ethics for young people with professional qualifications and revolutionary qualities to serve the goal of socio-economic development.

Methodology: The article's approach is based on the worldview and methodology of Marx's philosophy. At the same time, the thesis uses a combination of research methods such as analysis and synthesis, induction and inference, and comparison.

Main results: The article clarifies the content of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on revolutionary moral education for young people and the application of that thought in Vietnam

Results and Discussion

The basic content of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on revolutionary moral education for young people

In the contents of fostering and educating the revolutionary generation for the next generation, Ho Chi Minh attaches great importance to revolutionary moral education. He believes that morality is the root and foundation of the young generation, and based on revolutionary morality,

wisdom and talent will be promoted to the fullest extent. In 1964, he said: "Teaching as well as learning must know how to focus on both talent and virtue. Germany is a revolutionary ethic. That is the root, very important" (Minh, 2000, Vol 4, p.11). He said: "Just as a river has a source to have water, without a source, the river dries up. The tree must have a root, if there is no root, the tree will wither. A revolutionary must have morals, without morality, no matter how talented he is, he cannot lead the people".

Having revolutionary morality when facing difficulties and hardships, the young generation does not back down, remains loyal to the Party's cause, and has the virtues of simplicity, modesty, no trumpet, no bureaucracy, arrogance, and corruption. . These qualities need to be focused on educating, fostering and training the young generation in every revolutionary period so that they can well perform the task of building socialism, Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "Want to build Socialism must have people imbued with socialist morality" (Minh, 2000, Vol 10, p.485).

To educate revolutionary morality for the young generation, before leaving, he also advised: "...The Party needs to take care of educating them in revolutionary morality, training them to be successors to build socialism. The association is both "pink" and "specialized". Nurturing the revolutionary generation for the next generation is a very important and very necessary thing". (Minh, 2000, Vol 15, p.612).

The content of revolutionary moral education for the young generation was comprehensively and deeply mentioned by Ho Chi Minh, reflecting the relationship between the young generation and the Party, the Fatherland, and the people.

First, educate loyalty to the Fatherland, to the Party, and the people.

He said: "Youth must always practice revolutionary morality". Revolutionary ethics can be summarized in several points:

- Loyalty: lifelong loyalty to the revolutionary cause, to the Fatherland, to the Party, with class.

- Courage: Not afraid of suffering, not afraid of difficulties, implementing: "You don't need young people to have, work what is difficult for young people to do", "everyone goes first, enjoys after everyone".

Humility: Do not consider yourself talented, do not boast, do not be conceited” (Minh, 2000, Vol 10, p.621).

Broadly speaking, his consistent thought throughout is that the Fatherland is always associated with the people, patriotism or loyalty to the Fatherland is to make the people rich, the country strong, a democratic, fair and civilized society. Loyalty to the Party, according to him, is to educate young people to have the virtues of honesty, integrity, and do no harm to the Fatherland and the people. When assigned a job, no matter how big or small, everyone tries to do it carefully, and effectively and must know how to work for benefits and avoid harming the Party. To be filial to the people is to educate the young generation to love the people, respect the people, study, fight for the people, make everyone have food to eat, wear clothes, and everyone can study. We must take care of and protect the interests of the people, actively help them to overcome all difficulties in life, to develop products and improve their lives.

Second, the revolutionary moral education for the young generation must educate noble qualities such as need, thrift, integrity, righteousness, justice, and impartiality; beautiful manners such as modesty, simplicity; positive, diligence, do your best, brave, bold, and creative; Educating the virtues of honesty, sincerity, and courage in public and private affairs. At the opening ceremony of the Vietnam People's University, on January 19, 1955, he said: “Youths need to fight the mentality of self-reliance and self-interest, only taking care of their interests and living their own lives. Fight against the desire to be happy and avoid hardship. Fight against contempt for labor, especially manual labor. Anti-lazy, aloof. Against the mushy way of life. Fight arrogance, falsehood, and boasting” (Minh, 1980, p.133), because these are the bad habits that inhibit the will of young people to advance. He also admonished young people to: “Always cultivate revolutionary morality, humility, and simplicity. Against arrogance and complacency. Anti-waste, luxury. Practice critical and critical criticism to help each other progress” (Minh, 1980, p.376)

Third, it is necessary to educate young people to have the right awareness and deep belief in the leadership of the Party, the force and

wisdom of the collective and the people. Without the leadership of the Party, the care of the collective, and the people, the youth cannot grow up. From there, young people must find strength in their small collective as well as in the people, have empathy and share the hard work with the people, and have a blood bond with the people. Ho Chi Minh said: "Revolutionary morality is to blend with the masses into one mass, to believe in the masses, to understand the masses, and to listen to the opinions of the masses" (Minh, 2000, vol 9, p. 190). Must educate young people to have love and responsibility for everyone, against individualism. At the 3rd National Congress of Deputies, the Vietnam Labor Youth Union, he pointed out: “Individualism is anything that only cares for its interests, not caring for the collective interests of the collective. I can, as long as I'm fat, even though the world is thin. It is the mother of all vices such as laziness, depression, arrogance, trumpets, timidity, wastefulness, and embezzlement. It is the cruel enemy of revolutionary morality and socialism” (Minh, 2000, vol 10, p. 306).

Fourth, along with pointing out the content of revolutionary education for young people, Ho Chi Minh also pointed out the revolutionary moral education method for young people. According to President Ho Chi Minh, must say things that are easy to understand, should not say things that are lofty and general about morality, and also disagree with the way education is framed in spiritual cultivation, nurturing nature to find peace, purity of the individual. He said: "If the children graduate and the first thing they do is take care of themselves with nice clothes and a luxurious house to make a home, then their education cannot be considered as having good results. okay” (Minh, 2000, vol 12, p.566). Revolutionary morality must be expressed by revolutionary actions, only revolutionary actions for the people, for the country, and for young people can show their moral values. In the educational process, he also pointed out: “Schools, unions, and families must every day know how to prevent and repel those bad things for their children. You must see that most of the children are good, you should immediately take that good example from your children and the examples of good people and good deeds in the people to educate them, not just talk about logic”

(Minh, 2000, vol 12, p). 566). Criticism of imperial and feudal indoctrination methods. The petitioner "In the school, there should be a democracy. For all issues, teachers and students discuss together democratically but must respect teachers, teachers must respect students, not "head mullet" (Minh, 2000, vol 7, p. 456).

The application of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on revolutionary moral education for young people in Vietnam today

Implementing his teachings, the Party has always clearly realized that youth are a great social force, one of the important factors determining the future and destiny of the nation and nation. Therefore, since its inception, the Communist Party of Vietnam has always properly appreciated the important position and role of young people, placed their trust in young people, and regularly cared for, educated, fostered, and created young people favorable conditions for young people to strive to form a new generation of people with high ideals, a sense of civic responsibility, knowledge, good health, good labor, a cultured and loving life. meaning, rich in patriotism and true international spirit, educating and fostering youth organizations into a powerful and loyal force, inheriting the cause of the Party and the country. Therefore, youth work has always been identified as a priority task of the Party and the whole political system. Since the implementation of the **innovate** (in 1986) until now, our Party has issued 3 thematic resolutions on youth work. On February 9, 1991, the Politburo issued Resolution No. 25-NQ/TW "On renewing and strengthening the Party's leadership in youth work". This is a resolution of special importance, as the starting point for the Party's renewal policy on youth work during the renovation period. On January 14, 1993, Resolution No. 04-NQ/HNTW, of the Fourth Conference of the 7th Party Central Committee, on "Youth work in the new period" was promulgated, which was a significant change. breakthrough and fundamental in the Party's awareness and policy towards youth work. The resolution affirms: "Youth work is a vital issue of the nation, one of the factors determining the success or failure of the revolution". Continuing to affirm the great and important role of youth in the future of the nation and the future of the

Vietnamese revolution, on July 25, 2008, the 7th Plenum of the Party Central Committee issued Resolution No. 25-NQ/TW, "On strengthening the Party's leadership over youth work in the period of accelerating industrialization and modernization", the Resolution states: "Youth is the backbone of the country, the future owner of the country... is a decisive factor for the success or failure of the cause of industrialization and modernization of the country, international integration and socialism construction". The Charter of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Article 44 defines: "The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union is a reliable reserve team of the Party, regularly replenishing young forces for the Party, succeeding the glorious revolutionary cause of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Party and President Ho Chi Minh; is the core force in the youth movement; is the socialist school; represent the interests of young people; in charge of the Ho Chi Minh Young Pioneers Team".

Today, the situation in the country and the world is volatile, requiring Vietnamese people, especially the young generation, to be aware of their roles, positions, and responsibilities in the cause of land renewal. country, building and defending the Fatherland in the new situation. At the Fourth Plenum of the 7th Central Committee, our Party affirmed whether the doi moi is successful or not, whether our country enters the 21st century has a worthy position in the world community, the Vietnamese revolution Whether to firmly follow the socialist path or not depends on the youth force.

It can be seen that the reality of Vietnam's revolution has proved that the young Vietnamese generation is always worthy of the trust of the Party, State, and people, and is indeed a shock force in the revolutionary cause. Throughout history, many examples and advanced examples in combat, labor, study, and work have belonged to Vietnamese youth. In the current period of international integration and national development, young people still claim to be an enthusiastic force to take the lead, taking the lead in the implementation of programs and goals of the renovation cause, with two prominent styles: The major movement "Youth to set up a career", "Youth to defend the country", is carried out specifically in four action programs "Establishing

a career, establishing a business, building a prosperous country", "Defending the Fatherland, preserving the country order and security", "Improving people's knowledge, fostering young talents, developing culture and sports", and "Social work, protecting the environment"... have attracted millions of young people to attend to actively create and dedicate themselves to the Fatherland.

However, besides the great achievements that young people have contributed to the country, at present, a part of young people still have limitations, many young people are still confused and vague in their awareness of the conspiracy, and tricks of hostile forces for the Vietnamese revolution. More worryingly, there are still young people who are not active in learning and training, not participating in activities of mass organizations and social organizations, showing signs of ideological deterioration, and have a poor lifestyle. neglect, causing serious consequences for themselves, their families, and society. The most dangerous thing today is that there has appeared a part of students who worship individualism, live selfishly, pursue material interests, consider money first; participate in social evils, breaking the law, the crime rate among students tends to increase in recent years.

To form an elite class of young people, and to excellently inherit the revolutionary cause of the Party and the people, it is necessary to pay more attention to the fostering, education, and training of the young generation.

Firstly, strengthening education and fostering Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's thought, the Party's lines, and undertakings, and the State's policies and laws with appropriate content and methods of doing business basis for the development of dialectical thinking, political bravery, raising the sense of responsibility, and maintaining the belief of young people in the goal of national independence associated with socialism that the Party and Uncle Ho have chosen.

Second, overcome the thought of skepticism, confusion, oscillation, fading of revolutionary ideals and goals, and a decrease in confidence in the Party's leadership in a part of today's youth. Persevering in building a generation of Vietnamese youth with

revolutionary ethics, a sense of discipline, culture, and a healthy lifestyle...

Third, in the period of industrialization, modernization, and deep international integration; Faced with the new opportunities and challenges of the market mechanism and the Fourth Industrial Revolution, it is necessary to attach importance to the improvement of professional, scientific-technical, and foreign language qualifications for the young generation. ... Building a generation that has a sense of self-consciously absorbing knowledge about economics, science - technology, culture - society, capable of mastering modern science, technology and techniques, qualified to work in an international environment.

Fourth, build a favorable social environment for young people to develop and perfect their personality, and have conditions to contribute to the country. To take care of the material and spiritual life and the legitimate needs and interests of young people, such as learning, training, employment, and entertainment needs. In particular, it is necessary to attach importance to young talents, and create a breakthrough in the arrangement and use of young cadres in all fields and at all levels, considering this an important content of the work. Party cadres to select leaders for the future.

Conclusion

Ho Chi Minh's ideology on moral education for young people shows the depth of President Ho Chi Minh's vision for the future of the nation, the destiny of the Fatherland, and the success or failure of the revolutionary cause. His teachings are the theoretical and practical basis for the Party and State to map out a strategy for moral education for young people in the 21st century. Applying his practical teachings is the basis for us to build striving criteria for young people in the new era, into the student generation model in the integration process; overcome the shortcomings in the current youth education, to build a generation of Vietnamese youth to bring into full play their endogenous capacity so that they can devote themselves to the cause of innovation and industrial promotion modernization, and international integration; for the sake of rich people, a strong country, democracy, justice, and civilization.

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