



Culture with Ho Chi Minh Integration and Development of Vietnam

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Abstract: Ho Chi Minh's culture is a system of values of thought, morality, and style, which have a close, dialectical relationship that forms a standard of personality. New people - human beings always strive for the values of the foot, goodness, beauty; for freedom, equality, charity. The culture of Ho Chi Minh is not only of historical value in the struggle for national liberation but also of great value for Vietnam's integration and development process. Fully aware, creative use, continuing to develop the content and value of Ho Chi Minh culture in the current situation is a matter of great theoretical and practical significance.

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1. Ho Chi Minh - Vietnam's outstanding cultural house:

Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969) is one of the eldest children of the Vietnamese nation, crystallizing all the will, energy, dignity, and aspirations of a country with a tradition of thousands of years of civilization. He was born when the whole Vietnamese people were groaning under the yoke of oppression, the exploitation of the colonial empire and feudalism. At the same time, the brutality of the semi-feudal colonialism combined with the suffering of the various classes led to widespread and prolonged revolutionary struggles, but all failed to suppress. of imperialism. The deadlock of the road to save the country in the late nineteenth century, the early twentieth century has laid out the urgent need for the path to liberation and development of the nation. In the face of that demand, Nguyen Tat Thanh - Ho Chi Minh with personal qualities of superiority, independent thinking, self-control, creativity came to the truth of the times, absorbed and manipulated the master Marxism - Leninism in the specific conditions of the country so that the Vietnamese revolution will gradually win the cause of struggle for national liberation and the general development trend of the era.

In fact, from the age of thirteen, Ho Chi Minh was thinking of going abroad to see how people do and then return to help their compatriots. The idea of personal responsibility before the destiny of the nation was realized starting from the first patriotic activities when he participated in the anti-tax protest of Thua Thien farmers in April 1908. . Especially the fact that he stepped down the French merchant ship (Amiral Latouche Tréville) to begin

his journey to find a way to save the country on June 5, 1911.

On the one hand, Ho Chi Minh exposes the allegations "hypocrisy, hypocrisy" under the slogan "Freedom, Equality, Charity" and the atrocities of colonialism. colonial countries, including Indochina and Vietnam. On the other hand, he has done his best to study theories, sum up the practice, constantly researching, assisting, comparing and contrasting to determine the right path, the revolution, the science for Ethnic Vietnam. After defining the revolutionary road, Ho Chi Minh carried out a series of activities to awaken the revolutionary spirit of the Vietnamese people and the people of the colonies; To build political organizations, mobilize and unite people of all strata, thus creating an integrated strength in the struggle for revolution.

After 30 years in foreign countries, to overcome many difficulties and dangers, research and research, when the necessary and sufficient conditions have been prepared, Ho Chi Minh returned home on 28-1 In 1941, with the Communist Party of Vietnam directly leading the revolution. By virtue and revolutionary ethics and sensitivity of a professional politician, he contributed significantly to the August 1945 Revolution of the Vietnamese people to victory, to win national independence, establish the State The first Democrat in Southeast Asia. However, the new independence and a nascent government of the Vietnamese people are soon in the state of "hanging weight" due to the threat of internal enemies. Despite this, with the tactics and political behavior of "Invariably, the turning point" - during 24 years as president, Ho Chi Minh made important contributions

together with the Communist Party of Vietnam He steered the revolutionary boat to overcome the most dangerous situation, succeeded in the resistance war, the national anthem, the socialist construction in the North and the struggle for reunification.

Ho Chi Minh is not only a seeker, pave the way, leading the way for the whole of Vietnam to come to the future, but also to awaken the self-reliant spirit of the people of the colonies. The struggle for national independence, the abolition of colonialism. With the achievements gained in the revolutionary struggle, Ho Chi Minh opened the Vietnamese nation a new era in the development path, putting the Vietnamese revolution into the common flow of the revolution and recording the contribution of Vietnam to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

When Ho Chi Minh died in 1969, peace-loving people and progressive politicians around the world shared the infinite grief of the Vietnamese people and appreciated his great work. In these praises, the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, dated September 4, 1969, reads: "Who will bring millions of uneducated people from the habit of living in peace or opposition? blindly to the enlightenment of the liberating cause and win the true life of man? President Ho Chi Minh is one of the creators of this extraordinary career ... "(Minh, 1971a). At the International Conference on the 100th anniversary of the birth of President Ho Chi Minh, Ph.D., historian E. Kobelev wrote: "Ho Chi Minh has entered the world history not only as a leader The party of communist Vietnam, activist of the international communist movement but also as one of the great leaders of the international liberation movement. His contribution to the struggle for national liberation of the peoples has been praised at the International Conference of Progressive Powers, of the leaders of liberated countries in Asia, Africa and in many countries "(Minh, 1971b).

With great contributions to the Vietnamese revolution and creativity for human development, Ho Chi Minh is not only a hero of national liberation, but also an outstanding Vietnamese culture. This title is recognized in the Resolution of the UNESCO Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the 100th anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh's birth: "Noting that 1990 will be marked By the 100th anniversary of the birth of President Ho Chi Minh, the hero of national liberation and a great Vietnamese culture (Minh, 1990). "

2. Ho Chi Minh's views on culture:

Ho Chi Minh became a celebrity of culture and culture of Vietnam not only because of his contributions to the cause of liberation and development of human beings, but also because Ho Chi Minh was a cultural scientist. He always emphasized the role of culture in the struggle for revolution as well as in building a new social system. In fact, Ho Chi Minh soon thought of the role of culture in building and building the country after the revolution of

national liberation for victory. Thus, as soon as he was in Chiang Kai-shek's jail (August 1943), he gave the definition of culture: "For the survival as well as the purpose of life, the new creation The language, writing, ethics, law, science, religion, literature, art, tools for daily living, clothing, habits and methods of use. All that creativity and invention is culture. Culture is the synthesis of all modes of living and its expression that human beings have produced to meet the needs of life and the demands of survival. " In this definition, Ho Chi Minh approached culture in the broadest sense as man-made objects and intangible values. However, in building a new culture and promoting the role of culture in the cause of revolution, he focuses on culture in a narrow sense as activities related to the spiritual life of the child who has the role of promoting dignity and regulating human behavior according to the general standard of society.

Therefore, Ho Chi Minh said: "In the construction of the country, four issues need to pay attention, the same must be equally important: political, economic, social, cultural. But culture is a superstructure, the infrastructure of the society is built, the new culture is built and qualified for development "(Minh, 2011a). Ho Chi Minh left a system of comprehensive and profound views on the position, role, nature, and function of culture in general and specific fields of culture in particular. In it, cultural considerations are a front, artists are soldiers in the struggle for revolution and build a new society, new people. That all cultural activities must serve the cause of national liberation, the liberation of class, the liberation of people, each artist, every actor in the field of culture must really be a soldier. Revolution; Culture must actively fight in the field of thought, reasoning, promptly cheering, encouraging good people, good deeds, and at the same time criticize the wrong, the bad, the old, backward compared with The laws of social development, with the tendency of the times and aspirations of the masses of the people. Ho Chi Minh has repeatedly affirmed: "In the great cause of resistance to the nation's national ancestry, culture is a very important part of the culture" (Minh, 1995).

In Ho Chi Minh's mind, culture is the light that illuminates the way for the people to go, the goal, the motive force of the cause of socio-economic development. Culture will help raise the people's intellectual level, raise the spirit of revolution, self-reliant spirit, self-strengthening spirit, solidarity of the people, create synergy for the sustainable development of the nation. According to Ho Chi Minh, all economic development activities are aimed at creating a material and technical foundation for the development of a new regime with the ultimate goal of liberating people in a comprehensive and thorough manner. However, the construction and economic development can only achieve the desired results through the active participation of cultured people.

Culture as a whole sum up the values created by man, while the value is not only objective and subjective,

but also historical. Therefore, the concept of culture is different, but a fundamental criterion for recognizing and evaluating culture is the universality and humanity, the humanity of the constitutive values of the culture. Thus, in classed society, culture is always class and culture is the most progressive, most humane is the culture of the working class nature, people and ethnic identity deep. Thus, Ho Chi Minh has pointed out that the nature of the new culture that the Party, the State and the people of Vietnam must conform to the goals of each revolutionary period.

Accordingly, in the national democratic revolution, culture must be national, scientific and popular. This naturally requires a culture to contribute to build up and develop the good traditions of the nation, reflecting the essence of the soul, the personality of the Vietnamese people and spreading those values. in the common culture of mankind. At the same time, this nature also requires a culture to be compatible with the evolutionary movement of human thought: peace, national independence, democracy, social progress, and cultural workers. have intellectual, advanced scientific knowledge, must have a strategy to build a culture on the same level of time. The mass of culture requires that the goal of the culture is to serve the people, meet the needs of the spiritual life of the masses.

In the period of national construction and development, Ho Chi Minh said that the culture must be socialist in content and ethnicity in form. That is, in the construction and development of culture, the harmony between ethnic and class problems, between national values and human cultural quintessence must be resolved. In other words, all the contents of culture must be directed towards raising awareness of the people about the laws of motivation, objective development of mankind, the trend of the times and the victory of the new social regime. However, the contents of culture must be expressed and spread to the masses by traditional forms of culture, in accordance with the way they feel, the way they think, the mind, the emotions, the soul, the spirit of ethnic groups in the ethnic community of Vietnam.

Along with the location, role, and nature of culture, Ho Chi Minh also pointed out the main areas and functions of a new culture. According to him, culture has three main areas: cultural education, cultural and cultural life. The three main areas are closely related, dialectical and the same direction to perform the functions and duties are mainly: fostering thought, moral ethics and human affection for beauty. , building new people and fostering revolutionary generation for the next life; raising the people's intellectual level and fostering good qualities, healthy styles, leading people to reach the feet - good and good to constantly improve themselves.

A fundamental, important part of Ho Chi Minh's thought about culture is the point of view: building and developing culture is the cause of the whole people.

According to Ho Chi Minh, culture is associated with human and human society, it consists of many creations associated with various fields of activity, rich and complex. Thus, culture can only develop when all classes of people participate in creation, enjoyment, sharing, preservation, and development. On the other hand, receiving the quintessence of human culture on the role of the masses, Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "Revolution is the cause of the masses" (Minh, 2011b). People said that the people are the subject of all cultural creativity, both the goal and the driving force of the development of culture. The writer of the artist must always be close to the reality of life to understand the psychology, thoughts, feelings, and aspirations of the people, from which serve the people are best.

In terms of a multi-ethnic country like Vietnam, each ethnic group has its own rich culture. Therefore, together with the development of the common culture of the whole community should pay attention to develop the culture of each nation. He always reminded: To develop the culture of the nation, to eliminate prejudices, to unite, love, help each other as brothers one home. Besides defining, building and developing culture is the responsibility of the entire people, Ho Chi Minh always emphasizes the role of staff specialized in the work of culture. That is to train and educate intellectuals and artists in high numbers, high quality, strong political ideology, representative of revolutionary morality, the spirit of serving the people. , have a modest attitude, the market and real harmony with the masses.

The basic viewpoint is the unified whole, reflecting the ideas of the Ho Chi Minh culture. Those opinions and ideas are an important part of the Ho Chi Minh culture. His basic notions of culture are not only of theoretical value from a cultural perspective, but also of great practical value to the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people. In fact, he has created a new culture that is now known as the advanced Vietnamese culture imbued with national identity - a culture of the people, by the people, all for the people, of the working class nature and under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

3. The value of Ho Chi Minh culture with the current integration and development of Vietnam:

Ho Chi Minh's life, career, ideology, morality, and personality are both the convergence of Vietnamese culture and the quintessence of human culture as well as the embodiment of the new culture. new Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh's culture manifests itself in all areas of activity, but the boldest is in the field of political activities. It can be said that the revolutionary cause of Ho Chi Minh is the cause of creating new values - cultural career. Because of this, the absorption and propagation of human cultural quintessence in Vietnam have ended the crisis, the stalemate in the way of saving the country and opening a new era for the Vietnamese people to win the battle.



Revolutionary and comparing the same era on the way of development. Ho Chi Minh's ideology of culture is not only a foundation for ideology, a way of both resistance and nationalism, but also contributes to the enrichment of cultural knowledge. of mankind.

The close association between thought and action in Ho Chi Minh not only asserted the great role of culture in revolutionary struggles as well as in social development, but left a model of personality. of true culture fighters. In particular, the dialectical unity between thought and Ho Chi Minh's moral example created the norm of the new man and determined the task of building and promoting the human element of the new culture. The humanistic and humanitarian character of Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary cause has created a solidarity among ethnic groups in terms of skin color, voice and among peace-loving people in countries where Different political regimes. On the September 9, 1969 issue of the Czech Reagan newspaper, J.LI-SÉT-LICH wrote: "... Ho Chi Minh has become the unity of the people of all generations. They have different political lives and views, but are united by their admiration for Vietnam's heroism and their solidarity with Vietnam. "

Ho Chi Minh's culture has a harmony between nationality and class, between the nation and the world and regardless of beliefs and religions. He said, "Although the skin color is different, there are only two kinds of people in this world: the exploited and the exploited. But only love is real: proletarian love "(Minh, 2011c). Thus, in the process of revolutionary activity, Ho Chi Minh advocated solidarity with the working class and working people of all countries and when, as the head of government of an independent state, Ho Chi Minh also consistently views the establishment of friendly relations with all countries with different political regimes. "We want to have friendly relations with all countries, which have different political regimes," he said (Minh, 2011c).

In fact, the cultural heritage of Ho Chi Minh is the basis for the Communist Party of Vietnam, the State and the people of Vietnam to carry out the renovation, opening and international integration. From 1986 to now, over 30 years of implementing the cause of innovation, Vietnam always consistently targets: rich people, strong country, democracy, justice, and civilization. In order to realize that goal, in addition to building an advanced Vietnamese culture deeply imbued with the national identity, the Party,

the State and the people of Vietnam advocate the multilateralisation and diversification of the relationship. On the principle of respect for independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and Vietnam as a friend, a reliable partner of the community. international, irrespective of political regime (Minh, 2011d).

Ho Chi Minh's culture is not only of great historical value, but also of great value. He found the right way to develop and set the premise, firm foundation for the cause of innovation, opening up, international integration of Vietnam. At present, the world's situation is still complicated and many values will change, but Ho Chi Minh's culture will forever be on the way for the sustainable development of the Vietnamese people and contribute to the development common of humanity.

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