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Ho Chi Minh's Ideology of Patriotism and its Significance in Patriotic Education for Students in The Present Period

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to clarify the basic contents of Ho Chi Minh's Ideology of Patriotism and its Significance in Patriotic Education for Students in the Present Period. Using qualitative research methods, this study focuses on analyzing Ho Chi Minh's works that discuss patriotism; guiding documents on patriotic education of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and guiding documents of universities in Ho Chi Minh City. The research results show that Ho Chi Minh's Ideology of Patriotism was formed and developed based on traditional Vietnamese patriotism. It is a noble spiritual product, creating a strong source of encouragement, uniting the people, and fighting for national liberation. As the core force of the cause of building socialism in the future, Vietnamese students are an important factor, deciding the future and destiny of the country. Therefore, cultivating Ho Chi Minh's patriotism in students is extremely necessary. When understanding and imbued with the spirit of Ho Chi Minh's patriotism, the student force will practice and contribute to the cause of building and developing the country now and in the future. Research also shows that if Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on patriotism is closely combined with education on moral values, traditions, and lifestyles of the nation, these are important solutions to promote the role of Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on patriotism in educating students about patriotism.

Keywords: Ho Chi Minh Ideology, patriotism, patriotic education, students, educational significance, today's challenges

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1. Introduction

The Vietnamese people, through years of building and defending the country, have forged a tradition of patriotism, a tradition of fighting against foreign invaders, and a sense of national community solidarity due to having to constantly confront foreign forces that invade or have the intention of assimilation, including forced assimilation (Giau, 1973). In the subconscious of every Vietnamese person, whether belonging to the majority or minority, there is a passionate love for the homeland that crystallizes into the consciousness of the people towards the country, vividly expressed in the organic relationship of the Family - Village - Country institution, forming a unique nuance of Vietnamese culture (Giau, 1973). President Ho Chi Minh once praised the patriotic tradition of the Vietnamese people: "Our people have a passionate love for the country. That is our precious tradition. From ancient times to the present, every time the country is invaded, that spirit boils up, it forms an extremely strong, huge wave, it overcomes all dangers and difficulties, it drowns all traitors and invaders" (Minh, vol.7, 2011, p. 38).

Traditional Vietnamese patriotism is the strength of Vietnamese Ideology - a great source of strength crystallized and forged through a long history. That is the Ideology-culture premise, the direct origin of Ho Chi Minh's patriotism, an important part and content of Ho Chi Minh's Ideology.

Students as a typical youth force, the core force of the nation, the future owners of the country, and the vanguard force in building and defending the Fatherland. In his testament, President Ho Chi Minh advised: "The Party must take care of educating them in revolutionary ethics, training them to become successors in building socialism who are both "talented and have revolutionary ethics". Nurturing the next generation of revolutionaries is a very important and necessary task" (Minh, vol.15, 2011, p. 612). Among the issues that need to be educated for union members and young people, he especially emphasized the issue of patriotism education, considering it the most important issue: "First of all, we must love the Fatherland, love the people, have a strong national spirit and a correct international spirit" (Minh, vol.12, 2011, p.53).

Patriotic education in the current context is one of the important solutions to build new socialist people to meet the requirements of the cause of building and defending the Fatherland (Youth Union Front Committee, 2006). The 13th National Congress (2021) of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) emphasized: "Focus more on education on ethics, personality, creativity and core values, especially education on patriotism, national pride, national self-respect, national traditions and history, and sense of social responsibility for all classes of people, especially the young generation". Therefore, the issue of youth must be placed at the center of the strategy to promote revolutionary resources, the human factor.

However, in the past 40 years of national renovation, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, our country's student body with its dynamism and creativity, has contributed significantly to the country's socio-economic development. However, there is still a group of students and young people whose morality has deteriorated and ideals have faded due to many factors, making us wonder when the youth are the next generation, the masters of the future, the masters of the country's destiny. Therefore, the Party and State of Vietnam need to pay more attention to the comprehensive training and education of students, considering this an important and urgent task, including educating patriotism according to Ho Chi Minh's Ideology, educating young people to do exactly as Uncle Ho taught: "Must always enhance the revolutionary spirit of loyalty to the country, filial piety to the people, complete every task, overcome every difficulty" that is the concretization of his patriotism.

Students are the future of the Fatherland, the force that continues the cause of building socialism. In the context of globalization, international integration, especially in the context of the explosion of information on social networks, educating patriotism for students is closely related to the success or failure of the cause of building and developing the country; therefore, there needs to be solutions to increase the effectiveness of educating patriotism for students. With the above practical meanings, studying Ho Chi Minh's Ideology of patriotism and the significance of patriotic education for students in the current period is very necessary.

2. Materials and Methods

The Vietnamese people, over thousands of years of history of building and defending the country, have cultivated patriotic sentiments, patriotic Ideology, and a strong and indomitable will in the struggle to protect national independence and the lives of the people (Giau, 1983). Traditional Vietnamese patriotism bears its unique characteristics. That is love for the homeland, love for the country; patriotism is associated with loving the people, relying on the people, taking the people as the root; patriotism is associated with

the desire for freedom, the desire for peace. All of these values are always unified, inseparable from each other.

President Ho Chi Minh once said: "Our people have a passionate love for the country. That is our precious tradition" (Minh, vol.7, 2011, p 38). Patriotism is the source of strength that leads the Vietnamese people to overcome countless difficulties and challenges to achieve resounding victories on five continents. It is a sacred value of the entire Vietnamese people, becoming a typical characteristic of the character of the strong and indomitable Vietnamese people. Imbued with the traditional patriotism of the nation, witnessing the miserable life of the people, the brutal oppression and exploitation of the colonialists and feudalists, President Ho Chi Minh soon had the consciousness to find a way to save the country, gain independence for the nation, and bring happiness to the people.

Based on the patriotic spirit of previous generations of Vietnamese people, Ho Chi Minh's patriotic Ideology has been inherited and developed in a contemporary manner, closely linked to the goal of thoroughly liberating the nation. Commenting on the failures of the struggles from the Can Vuong movement (1885-1896) to the patriotic movements following the bourgeois trend, typically the Dong Du movement (1905-1908), Dong Kinh Nghia Thuc (from March to November 1907), Democratic Reform (1936-1939), etc., he clearly understood that it was impossible to follow the revolutionary path like his predecessors. According to him, an independent country must go hand in hand with the people enjoying freedom, prosperity, and happiness.

Throughout his life of revolutionary activities, patriotism dominated all of his thoughts and actions. He had in mind "only one desire, the utmost desire, which is to make our country completely independent, our people completely free, everyone has food to eat, clothes to wear, everyone can study" (Minh, vol.4, 2011, p.161). All strategies are meaningless if they do not bring freedom to our people, independence to our Fatherland. Because of this ideal purpose, the young man Nguyen Tat Thanh was determined to go out to find a way to save the country, endure many hardships, and at the same time was the basis of Ideology that led him to Marxism-Leninism, and later he affirmed: "At first, it was patriotism, not communism, that made me believe in Lenin, believe in the Third International" (Minh, vol.10, p.128).

Ho Chi Minh had a very clear awareness of the position, role, and strength of patriotism. Affirming the strength of patriotism. According to him, "Loving the Fatherland and loving the people must be closely linked to loving socialism, because only by advancing to socialism can our people be prosperous and the Fatherland be rich and strong". Patriotism is closely linked to love for the people, patriotism is closely linked to family affection, and family affection is the root of patriotism. Therefore, when reading Lenin's Draft Theses on the National and Colonial Questions, he read them over and over again and through the lens of true patriotism, he was happy and cried out in joy when he found the right path to national liberation.

Ho Chi Minh went from patriotism to Marxism-Leninism, finding the only correct path to save the country and liberate the nation, which is the "proletarian revolutionary path". This is the path that Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese people are looking for. He affirmed: "Only socialism and communism can liberate oppressed peoples and working people around the world from slavery (Minh, vol.12, 2011, p. 53). From then on, he believed in Lenin, believed in the Communist International, and became the first Vietnamese communist when he voted in favor of Lenin's Third International at the Tour Congress in December 1920 (France). This was an important historical milestone in his journey to find a way to save the country, marking a decisive leap forward, and a qualitative change in Ho Chi Minh's perception, Ideology, and political stance.

Patriotism is the great driving force of the country. President Ho Chi Minh understood better than anyone the precious tradition of the nation. He affirmed: "For the

colonial peoples in the East, "Nationalism is the great driving force of the country", "people will not be able to do anything for the Annamese people if not based on the great and only driving force in their lives". "Nationalism here is patriotism and national spirit. From the belief that "every Vietnamese person loves their country and hates the enemy", he aroused that patriotic tradition, promoted the strength of the people together with the Party to rise and make a revolution to regain independence and freedom for the nation and the happiness of the people. The great internal strength of patriotism is the basis for building and consolidating national unity. Except for the reactionary elements, lackeys of the imperialists, whether they are landlords or farmers, merchants, etc., they are all slaves. Building the National United Front to unite the nation is Ho Chi Minh's creation. Historical evidence has shown that national unity has created an invincible strength to help our country's revolution go from one victory to another.

Not only that, Ho Chi Minh's patriotism also had an international spirit when he harmoniously combined patriotism with internationalism, uniting with the people of other countries for the goal of liberating the people from oppression and exploitation, uniting with progressive humanity, for peace, justice and social progress. President Ho Chi Minh emphasized: "Patriotism and internationalism are closely linked together" (Minh, vol. 8, p. 272). Ho Chi Minh also pointed out that each nation must be self-reliant, relying mainly on its strength, while seeking help from socialist countries, support from progressive humanity and at the same time participating in its noble international duty. These two revolutions must be carried out simultaneously, supporting each other. He called on all patriots to unite, "because only with unity can there be strength, and only with strength can we gain Independence and Freedom" (Minh, vol. 3, 2011, p. 553). The combination of national strength with the strength of the times creates a great combined strength to bring the Vietnamese revolution to complete national salvation

Thus, Ho Chi Minh selectively inherited the good values in the Vietnamese national tradition, the quintessence of human culture, and especially under the light of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's Ideology of patriotism was raised to a new level. From a progressive patriot to a communist, a leader of the national liberation movement. Ho Chi Minh and the Communist Party of Vietnam, which he founded and trained, promoted the strength of the great national unity bloc, and aroused and promoted the patriotic spirit of every Vietnamese person. He successfully led the national democratic revolution in Vietnam, leading the Vietnamese people to build socialism. Along with that, patriotism in Ho Chi Minh's Ideology is always consistent with proletarian internationalism, upholding the interests of his nation and always respecting the interests of other nations.

After nearly 40 years of implementing the renovation policy, with the efforts of the entire Party, people and army, our country has achieved great achievements of historical significance. The people's material and spiritual lives have improved. "Our country has never had such a foundation, potential, position and international prestige as today" (CPV, 2021, p.103). The political system and the great national unity bloc have been consolidated and strengthened, creating a combined strength for the country to overcome all difficulties and challenges. Independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and the socialist regime are maintained. Vietnam's position and prestige in the international arena are enhanced. Assessing the achievements, the 13th Congress determined: "This is a source of pride, a driving force; an important resource, a belief for our entire Party, people and army to overcome all difficulties and challenges; to continue to firmly step on the path of comprehensive, synchronous innovation, rapid and sustainable development of the country" (CPV, 2021, p.104).

3. Results and Discussion

Basic issues in Ho Chi Minh's patriotism

Ho Chi Minh was not the first Vietnamese to love his country, but his main contribution was to raise Vietnamese patriotism to a new level when new issues of the times affected the Vietnamese people and the issues that the Vietnamese people demanded. Studying Ho Chi Minh's patriotism, in a general way, we can see it in several aspects:

First, patriotism is associated with the desire for freedom and peace; regardless of the circumstances, it resolutely maintains national independence and socialism.

With the communist materialist worldview and philosophy of life, with a strategic vision, right from the beginning when the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was still young, President Ho Chi Minh set out urgent tasks in building the country such as: Launching a movement to increase production to fight famine, organizing general elections, building a people's government, consolidating the united front, implementing rent and interest reduction, abolishing poll tax, market tax, ferry tax, building a new culture, etc. All of these policies demonstrated President Ho Chi Minh's Ideology of building a Democratic Republic of Vietnam to strengthen national unity, develop revolutionary forces among the people to deal with internal and external enemies.

Faced with the country's difficult situation, President Ho Chi Minh sought every way to avoid war, avoid confronting many enemies at the same time, implementing more friends and fewer enemies, with a flexible strategy but still maintaining the principles of independence and freedom. The policy of "peace for progress", according to his ideology, was expressed in the Preliminary Agreement signed on March 6, 1946, between Vietnam and France. With the Ideology method of "treating the hard with the soft, responding to the changes with the unchanging", President Ho Chi Minh brought our country out of the dangerous situation of "hanging by a thread" and prolonged the period of peace and stability to build the country and prepare for resistance.

When the French colonialists broke their promise and invaded our country again, in that situation, on December 19, 1946, on behalf of the Central Party and the Government, President Ho Chi Minh issued a "Call for national resistance": "We would rather sacrifice everything than lose our country, never be slaves, etc. As long as we are Vietnamese, we must stand up to fight the French colonialists to save the Fatherland" (Minh, vol. 4, 2011, p. 354). When the US imperialists rushed to send expeditionary troops to the South and conducted a destructive war by air and naval forces to the North, in the "Appeal to the people and soldiers of the whole country" on July 17, 1966, he affirmed: "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom".

President Ho Chi Minh affirmed the value of independence and freedom that the Vietnamese people had to sacrifice so much blood to regain. "A nation that has courageously fought against French slavery for more than 80 years, a nation that has courageously stood with the Allies against fascism for several years, that nation must be free! That nation must be independent!" (Minh, vol. 4, 2011, p. 3). He raised the determination to fight to protect and maintain that sacred right of the nation: "The entire Vietnamese people are determined to devote all their spirit and strength, their lives and property to maintain that freedom and independence" (Minh, vol.4, 2011, p.3). This is considered an obvious truth, "an undeniable truth" (Minh, vol. 4, 2011, p.1), an immutable thing for every person as well as every nation.

Second, Ho Chi Minh's patriotism is always closely linked to patriotism with love for the people, striving for the happiness of the people and always believing in the strength of the people.

During his lifetime, despite being busy with a thousand and one things, as the Party Chairman and President, he always took the time to encourage, visit, learn about the lives, thoughts, and share feelings with all classes of people. He sacrificed his whole life with the wish that "all our compatriots have food to eat, clothes to wear, and education". He always

believed in the strength of the people. He praised the patriotic tradition of the Vietnamese people. He affirmed: "Our people have a passionate love for the country. That is a precious tradition of ours. From ancient times until now, every time the Fatherland is invaded, that spirit boils up, it forms an extremely strong, huge wave, it overcomes all dangers and difficulties, it drowns all traitors and invaders" (Minh, vol.7, 2011, p 38). Thus, "the people are the source", being attached to the people, relying on the people to build and protect the country, building and rectifying the Party plays an extremely important role, of great significance to the survival of the Party, the nation and the regime. That is the source of strength, the law of existence and development of CPV.

Recognizing that importance, the 13th National Party Congress continued to request and affirm: "Further tighten the close relationship between the Party and the people, rely on the people to build the Party. Create a strong change in the awareness and actions of Party committees at all levels, the political system on mass mobilization work; have a mechanism to promote the role of the people in participating in building a clean and strong Party and political system in the new situation" (CPV, vol. 1, p. 191). One of the lessons learned from 35 years of renovation is that "Renovation must always thoroughly grasp the viewpoint of people are the source, for the benefit of the people, based on the people".

Third, Ho Chi Minh's patriotism is closely linked to international solidarity.

President Ho Chi Minh's genuine patriotism is always closely linked to and through the values of justice recognized by the whole world. The cause of fighting for independence, freedom, and national liberation must be based on reason, conscience, and justice. Justice is the basis for mobilizing international forces to support Vietnam's independence so that progressive people around the world can support the just revolution of the Vietnamese people.

In his Letter to the US Secretary of State (October 1945), President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "The Vietnamese people only demand complete independence and respect for truth and justice". In the telegram sent to the French people on December 19, 1948, President Ho Chi Minh explained to the French people the justice of the resistance war to protect independence: "Our people fought "without any fear or regret" because we fought for freedom, for independence and we had no hatred for the French people. We showed that truth, justice, history and the future were on our side."

With the victory of the resistance war against France and the US to save the country, our Party and President Ho Chi Minh raised a truth of the times: In today's era, when the world's revolutionary forces are on the offensive, a nation with a small land area and a small population, but closely united and resolutely fighting under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party with correct revolutionary methods, holding high the flag of national independence and socialism, and receiving the sympathy, support and assistance of socialist countries, revolutionary forces and progressive people in the world, can completely defeat any invading imperialist force, even the leading imperialist.

In the context of a peaceful country, patriotism according to Ho Chi Minh's Ideology is expressed through economic, cultural and social development and the building of a rich people, a strong country, democracy, fairness and civilization. He said that the working people are true patriots, people who represent the true interests of the nation. Therefore, our task is to transform patriotism from wartime to peacetime patriotism.

Patriotism arises every day, every hour in every true person, in the emulation movement of advanced workers, in the struggle for social justice and progress, for the scientific organization of work. It shows intolerance for shortcomings and deficiencies. The current trend of globalization and international integration, besides opportunities and advantages, we also have to face many difficulties and challenges: the risk of economic backwardness; the polarization of rich and poor, inequality; social evils, violence, terrorism, environmental pollution; the risk of religious and ethnic wars, local and regional wars threatening world peace.

Current context and the need to strengthen patriotism education for students

First, the challenge of the increasingly complex external environment: Currently, students studying at higher education institutions are mainly young people born after 2000. They are in an important stage of maturity and gradually perfecting their worldview, outlook on life and life values. With the rapid development of globalization, cooperation between countries is gradually becoming deeper, but due to differences in social regimes, cultural customs, etc., conflicts and competition may occur in the process of communication and exchange. In that context, how to educate and guide young students to correctly perceive the organic unity of patriotism, love for the Party, love for socialism; How to establish a national security line and a people's line to resist the interference and infiltration of Western Ideology and foreign powers; how to guide university students to distinguish right from wrong, eliminate falsehoods and preserve the truth, preserve and promote the fine traditional cultural values of the Vietnamese people have become issues that need to be solved in patriotic education for university students.

Second, social contradictions and conflicts are on the rise in many areas: In recent years, along with the development of economic and social life, social contradictions and conflicts are on the rise in many areas, and the nature of social conflicts is increasingly complex. In addition, life is full of pressure and stress, making people vulnerable to psychological damage, inhibition, and easily leading to social conflicts. Moreover, people's awareness is improved, information is more transparent, the State strengthens and promotes democracy, people increasingly promote their role as masters, and participate more in the process of social supervision and social criticism, which also exposes many social contradictions and conflicts. Structural contradictions such as regional differences, food safety, quality of life, environmental pollution, health security, housing and elderly care, etc., are obvious contradictions before the eyes of young people, leading to university students with world views, outlooks on life, and values that are still in the formation stage being easily misperceived. To solve this problem, we must help students understand the dialectical laws of development, understand the nature of contradictions in the development process and that contradictions are the basic driving force of social development, and understand patriotic aspirations and actions in the development process.

Third, the challenge of the explosion of online information: In the current Internet age, young university students are faced with a large amount of online information that is difficult to distinguish between right and wrong, even bad and malicious information or fake news, which can easily lead to biased perceptions and extremist situations among students. This process of information dissemination has affected the content and means of patriotic education communication to a certain extent. Although the Internet society has the characteristics of freedom, equality, openness and sharing, its illusory, anonymous, blind and uncensored characteristics will also make it difficult for students to distinguish and evaluate the right and wrong information on the Internet effectively, making it easy for young students to deviate when expressing their opinions, have extreme behaviors that harm the interests of the country, and incorrectly express patriotism. Therefore, how to edit the content and enrich the media in the Internet age, and how to stimulate the spirit of patriotism in each student through the combination of online and offline forms, is also a big challenge for patriotic education.

Some solutions to educating Ho Chi Minh's patriotism for Vietnamese students today

The 13th National Party Congress determined: "The important driving force and resource for the country's development is to strongly arouse the spirit of patriotism, the will of national self-reliance, the strength of great national unity and the aspiration to develop a prosperous and happy country" (CPV, vol. 1, p. 34). Therefore, improving the quality of education, further clarifying the contents of patriotism according to Ho Chi Minh's Ideology is a very necessary task, of long-term strategic significance in the current

period to enhance the resistance of the young generation against the plot of “peaceful evolution”, helping them to be able to proactively fight against erroneous and hostile views aimed at sabotaging our Party and State. In the current period, to enhance Ho Chi Minh’s patriotism among young people, it is necessary to focus on the following solutions:

First, improve the quality of education, work on Ho Chi Minh’s Ideology on patriotism for young people. Educational entities such as schools and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must focus on content and methods suitable for young people (Luong, 2022). Education not only needs to adhere to the core content of patriotism, but also needs to be related to and reflect the characteristics of the times. Education needs to be lively, attractive and easy to absorb through: images, films, dialogues, scientific forums, etc., creating conditions for union members and students to exchange to raise awareness of both theory and practice (Duchiep, 2022). The method of educating patriotism must originate from practice, closely follow practice, theory is linked to practice; effectively combine education at school with education in the family and socio-political organizations.

Continue to promote the study and practice of Ho Chi Minh’s Ideology, morality and lifestyle according to Directive No. 05-CT/TW of the Politburo, Directive No. 42-CT/TW dated March 24, 2015 of the Central Party Secretariat on strengthening the Party’s leadership in educating revolutionary ideals, morality and cultural lifestyle for the young generation from 2015 through 2030 through three major movements: “Youth Volunteers”, “Creative Youth” and “Youth Volunteers to Protect the Fatherland”. The contents of patriotism need to be specific, creatively organized, suitable for age, unit, agency and locality 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 force of the Communist Party of Vietnam. President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: “The Youth Union must be the right arm of the Party in organizing and educating the youth and children to become soldiers loyal to the cause of building socialism and communism” (Minh, vol8, 2011, p. 331). The nucleus to gather and unite the youth, and at the same time be the one to directly organize, educate and motivate the youth must be the Communist Youth Union: “The Youth Union is the arm and reserve force of the Party” (Minh, vol. 15, 2011, p. 77) and “to be worthy of being the right arm of the CPV. The organization of the Youth Union must be larger than the Party. But currently the number of Youth Union members is less than that of Party members, which is not right” (Minh, vol. 13, 2011, p. 47). Therefore, to widely gather and attract a large number of young people into the organization, He requested: “The Youth Union must research and find many appropriate forms and methods to unite and organize young people widely and firmly, to fulfill the tasks assigned by the Party and the Government to the youth and the Youth Union” (Minh, vol. 10, 2011, p. 439).

To gather a large number of students to study and practice political qualities, first of all, the Party’s leadership team must have a strong political quality, professional qualifications, moral qualities and a healthy lifestyle, always being a shining example for Youth Union members to follow. Students must constantly study and practice to improve their professional qualifications, promote traditional national values in building a lifestyle (Tuan, 2021). On the other hand, the Youth Union continues to strengthen and educate the spirit of patriotism, the precious traditions of the nation, organizes and mobilizes youth union members to continuously study, train their will, and devote themselves to the cause of industrialization, modernization of the country and firmly protect the Fatherland. Grassroots youth union organizations need to regularly pay attention to the thoughts and aspirations of their members. Proactively forecast, grasp and forecast the development of Ideology, the mood of youth union members to orient, educate and promptly resolve newly arising issues. In particular, it is necessary to closely combine propaganda and education of patriotism with promoting patriotic emulation movements. Emulation is an

important condition and premise to transform patriotism from “studying” to “following” in each specific action.

Third, inspire young people through the example of “good people, good deeds” to educate and self-educate. Young people always admire talented people, so it is necessary to promote advanced typical examples to attract, encourage and convince young people. Imbued with Ho Chi Minh’s teachings: a good example, a living example, is more valuable than hundreds of speeches. Therefore, strengthen propaganda and praise of advanced typical examples, including advanced in: Ideology, ethics, lifestyle, style and advanced in models, methods to create a ripple effect, encourage the spirit of emulation, study and strive of each person. When inspired, it will create internal strength, encourage and motivate the generation of Vietnamese youth to nurture dreams, ambitions, and creativity with great determination to succeed previous generations to fulfill the dream of building a rich and strong Vietnam, standing shoulder to shoulder with other countries in the world.

Fourth, build a system of standard cultural values to educate young people. To promote the patriotism of the young generation following Ho Chi Minh’s patriotism, we need to build a social environment with standard cultural and ethical values. In particular, the explosion of the Internet has caused Western culture to influence lifestyles, along with the “peaceful evolution” plot of hostile forces, causing a part of young people to be vague, skeptical and lose their revolutionary ideals (Duyen, 2022). Therefore, early identification of national values and standard values of modern Vietnamese people, creating a basis for building, deploying and implementing policies and solutions to serve human development, overcoming the degradation of morality and lifestyle in the current young generation. On that basis, build a cultural social environment, associated with building a cultural family, a cultural society, and at the same time strengthen education on prevention and timely containment of attacks by uncultured and counter-cultural forces, and degradation in morality and lifestyle.

Fifth, further promote the pioneering and creative role of young people in building and defending the Fatherland. To promote the pioneering and creative role of the young generation in participating in revolutionary action movements, Party committees and authorities at all levels need to have many appropriate forms and measures to arouse the great potential of the young generation, encourage young people to take the lead in the cause of industrialization and modernization of the country, and complete political and professional tasks in each locality, agency and unit (Thanh, 2022). Focus on the principle of training combined with nurturing, trusting in assigning tasks, creating conditions for young cadres to participate in experience, study, and promoting their abilities and strengths.

Through revolutionary action movements, a healthy environment will be created for the young generation to practice and determine a noble way of life for themselves. All levels and sectors need to have many rich and diverse forms of activities suitable for the young generation, promoting the youth’s participation in contributing in difficult fields and areas, clearly demonstrating the pioneering role of young people, with the spirit of “wherever there is a need, there is youth, wherever there is difficulty, there is youth” (Tuan, 2021). Continue to effectively implement revolutionary action movements, such as “Youth Volunteers”, “Creative Youth”, “Youth Volunteers to Protect the Fatherland” in each target group and maintain specific movements; From there, build and replicate good models, creative ways of doing things of typical advanced examples, good people, good deeds in society and the young generation.

4. Conclusion

Patriotism, love for the people, all for the people, that is the unique feature of Ho Chi Minh’s patriotism. That is the promotion of Ho Chi Minh’s tradition of patriotism. That is

the promotion of Vietnam's tradition of patriotism in the new era under the light of Marxism-Leninism. Therefore, when considering Marxism-Leninism as the main theoretical Ideology that forms Ho Chi Minh's Ideology, it is necessary to study more fully and deeply the premise, the origin with very important meaning, which is the tradition of patriotism, Vietnamese patriotism and has great significance in educating patriotism for students. To continue to promote the value of Ho Chi Minh's patriotism, the Party and State of Vietnam need to have appropriate policies in building economic development policies in parallel with social progress and justice, economic development is the premise for cultural and ethical development. Promote the power of culture, especially the values of truth - goodness - beauty, the common and universal values of culture that young people need to absorb to become virtuous and cultured citizens. There must be forms and mechanisms, especially promoting the role of the media to propagate, educate, create conditions for young people to access and absorb national cultural values, and transform good cultural values into life activities. Only then can we build a generation of young people with a deep sense of patriotism to continue and promote the glorious traditions of the nation, so that despite international integration, Vietnam can still preserve its national identity, steadfast against all sabotage tricks of hostile forces.

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