

Ho Chi Minh's Thought On Sustainable Development

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Abstract: *Today, sustainable social development is an indispensable and objective trend of every nation and country is heading towards. For sustainable development, according to Ho Chi Minh, it is necessary to develop economy associated with cultural development; building upright politics, human development; and environmental protection. In particular, people are the most important and decisive factor to build a harmonious and sustainable society. In this period, Ho Chi Minh's thought is still valuable both in theory and practice.*

Key Words: *Ho Chi Minh, thought, sustainable development*

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I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development is development that meets current needs but does not interfere with meeting the needs of future generations. Sustainable development is understood as a dialectical unity between three aspects of development, including economic development (the foundation is economic growth); social development (the goal is social security policy to ensure progress and social justice); and environmental protection (the goal is to treat, overcome pollution, restore and improve environmental quality; rational exploitation and economical use of natural resources). The essence of sustainable development is to address the relationship between economic growth and equity, social progress and environmental protection, or in other words, sustainable development is the development in which harmonious combination of economic goals, social objectives and environmental protection goals. Ho Chi Minh does not mention the term "sustainable development" but in his talks and articles all have the thought of sustainable development. This article analyzes Ho Chi Minh's thought on sustainable development in terms of economy, culture, people and environment.

II. HO CHI MINH'S THOUGHT DEVELOPS SUSTAINABLY ECONOMICALLY

In the whole of Ho Chi Minh ideological heritage, the view of economic construction is central to the goal of sustainable development. He pointed out that if he wants to advance to socialism, he must develop economy and culture. Economy belongs to infrastructure, and culture belongs to superstructure. Infrastructure determines the superstructure. Therefore, economic development needs to be one step ahead and build material and technical facilities as a central task during the transition period to socialism in our country. Economic development is a premise and a basis for cultural development to eliminate poverty and backwardness. Ho Chi Minh emphasized: "During the war of resistance, our main front was the battle against the colonists. Today, the economy is our main front. Therefore, leaders need to know the economy, know techniques. If you don't know, try to learn to know" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011a:91). In the Testament, Ho Chi Minh said: "The Party needs to have a good plan for economic and cultural development, in order to constantly improve the lives of the people" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011i:612). In order to build a sustainable development society, the first task is to take care of the material life for the people. Economic development to meet the needs of human survival and development. This is the role of building the material life for the society of the economy, creating the material basis for the development of the remaining fields. The focus of economic construction must start from building and developing production forces. Therefore, Ho Chi Minh asserted: "Our most important task is to build the material and technical foundations of socialism, to bring the North gradually to socialism to have modern industry and agriculture, with advanced culture and science" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011g:412). The economy of our country is very backward and it includes many complicated components, underdeveloped production capacity, low material and cultural life of the people. Therefore, he pointed out: "Our most important task is to build the material and technical foundations of socialism... with modern industry, agriculture, culture and science. In the process of socialist revolution, we have to renovate the old economy and build a new economy, which is a key and long-term task" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011g:412).

Without economic strength, power and politics will not be held; Poor cadres and party members who are not economically able to live and care for their loved ones are very likely to lead to corruption, two of the great dangers of the ruling Party. Further economic lag will be the underlying cause of corruption and cultural and ethical issues of the cadres and party members. Ho Chi Minh said: "Because people and leaders have bureaucracy, so they have eyes that do not see clearly, have ears that do not hear clearly, have a regime that does not hold true, have discipline but does not master." (Ho Chi Minh, 2011d:347)

Inheriting and creatively applying Ho Chi Minh's thought, in the Platform for building the country during the transition to socialism (supplement and development in 2011), our Party affirmed: "Economic development is the central task; implement industrialization and modernization of the country in association with the development of the knowledge economy and protection of natural resources and the environment; building a rational, modern, effective and sustainable economic structure, closely covering industry, agriculture and services" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2011:72). According to Ho Chi Minh, culture cannot stand outside politics and economy cultural development must be closely linked to economic development; culture is a spiritual force that promotes sustainable socio-economic development; culture must be associated with productive labor. Culture far from life, far from work is empty culture. The task of cultural officials is to use culture to propagate for the need to save the construction of the country and build socialism.

Want to develop strong economy, pay attention to the driving force behind economic development. The people with a progressive culture and thought are an important driving force that encourages the entire population to eagerly increase production and practice thrift. Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "The economic policy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is to constantly develop production to forever improve the material and cultural life of the people" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011g:372). The fifthly Conference of the Central Executive Committee VIII: "Culture is the foundation of social spirit, both a motivation and a goal to promote socio-economic development" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2013: 65). That view was perfected by the Party, developed gradually through the congresses. The 12th Party Congress advocated: "Building a Vietnamese culture and people to develop comprehensively, towards the truth – the good- the beauty, imbued with the spirit of the nation, the humanities, democracy and science" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016:156).

III. HO CHI MINH'S THOUGHT DEVELOPS IN A POLITICAL WAY

According to Ho Chi Minh, if society wants to develop sustainably, it is necessary to build upright and strong politics. In terms of building socialism in Vietnam, talking about politics, first of all, ensuring the leading role of the Communist Party, the management effect of the State, the ownership of the working people in all areas of social life. It is a regime of "The more society progresses, the more the material increases, the better the spirit is" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011h: 438). He pointed out: "Socialist society has no exploitation and oppression of the people"(Ho Chi Minh, 2011f: 160), it is "a society that ensures the country to develop rapidly unprecedentedly fast, bringing the working masses to a worthy, glorious and increasingly prosperous life, making workers There is a free, happy and powerful nation, towards bright horizons, previously impossible to think about"(Ho Chi Minh, 2011f: 496).

According to Ho Chi Minh: "Only communism can save humanity, bring people no discrimination and bring people the source of freedom, equality, charity, solidarity, prosperity on earth, jobs for all and for everyone, joy, peace, happiness, in a nutshell the true world republic, removing the capitalist boundaries so far are only long walls to stop workers The world understand each other and love each other" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011a: 459).

These goals are expressed in both internal and external politics. Internal facing is the liberation and development of the Vietnamese people. External relations is to establish peaceful and friendly international relations between countries around the world for sustainable development and social progress. The specific political goals of socialism in our country are most concentrated in the Independence - Freedom - Happiness motto of the new regime in our country after the August Revolution. That is the common political goal of the entire nation, the goal for the whole people to unite and strive. That common goal is to closely associate the issue of ethnicity with the caste, national liberation associated with the national renaissance and the development of society and people of Vietnam.

In the current renovation of the country, by specific guidelines and policies in each field, the Party has tried to gradually build and perfect upright and strong political institutions to build a developed society sustainably. Party Congress X affirmed that: "Building a upright and strong Party is a key step and a decisive factor for the success of the renovation cause" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2006: 264). The XII Party Congress emphasized: "Strengthening the construction, regulating the Party, preventing, here reversing the recession of political ideology, morality, lifestyle, expression of "self evolution" "self transformation" internally. To focus on building a contingent of officials, especially the team of strategic personnel, capable, qualified and prestigious, and on a mission level" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016: 51). This is a vital issue of the Party, if they can do it, it will be "a challenge for the Party's leadership role and the survival of the regime".

IV. HO CHI MINH'S THOUGHT DEVELOPS SUSTAINABLY ON PEOPLE

The history of social development has proven that, in every stage, human being is always the most decisive factor for sustainable social development. During his lifetime, Ho Chi Minh always affirmed that human being is the most precious asset and taking care of human happiness is the highest goal. Therefore, at the beginning of the immortal Declaration of Independence, he spoke of human being and in the Testament, he affirmed: "First is the work of human being". People create all areas of social life, and the basic task of social life is to build people with all virtue, intellect, body and beauty. People are the most valuable capital, the determining factor for the success of the revolutionary career. According to Ho Chi Minh, "in the sky, nothing is as precious as the people. In the world there is nothing stronger than the unity force of the people" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011c: 453). He said that: "Without the people, easy jobs will be difficult. Thanks to the people, hard work is easy" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011i: 280). The people are the decisive factor for the success of the revolution. "Patriotism and the solidarity of the people are a tremendous force, no one can win" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011d: 164).

Human being is both a goal and a driving force of the revolution, and must respect, care for and promote the human factor. Ho Chi Minh asserted: "If the country is independent and the people do not enjoy the happiness and freedom, the independence also has no meaning" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011b: 64). Therefore, we must do so that the people can eat, make the people clothed, make the people have shelter, and make the people educated. To do so, all guidelines, guidelines and policies of the Party and the Government must stem from the legitimate interests of the people. Human being is placed in the central position, becoming the goal of socialism, the goal of social development. From the position and role of people, Ho Chi Minh raised the position and role of building a new person in the comprehensive development of harmony. He pointed out: "Wishing to build socialism, first of all need socialist people" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011h: 66). Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "For the sake of ten years, we must plant trees, for the sake of 100 years, we should cultivate people". "Cultivating people" and building new people must be constantly strong throughout the country's development process and specific results must be achieved in each period. Because, neglecting human cultivation will inevitably lead to inadequacies, moreover, there are also human recessions that can lead to the degradation of all areas of social life.

Entering the period of national construction and creation, he pointed out: Without the cadre, it is not possible to build an economy. Without education, without the cadre, we can't talk about the economy and culture" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011e: 345). Here, he emphasized the training of supply staff is to build people who can master the fields of economy, culture, education, science... build the country, build the regime, build and develop social development.

Inheriting and building Ho Chi Minh's thought on the role of people in building a sustainable development society, the XII Party Congress affirmed: "Building the Vietnamese people for comprehensive development must become a goal of the development strategy" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016: 126); "Promoting the human factor in all areas of social life; focus on building people with ethics, personality, lifestyles, intellect and working capacity; building a healthy cultural environment" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016: 265). Thus, in order for people to develop, it is not only necessary to take care of the material and spiritual life better for the people as the goal of social development, but also to foster comprehensive physical substance, intellect, morality and personality for humans.

V. HO CHI MINH'S THOUGHT IS ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE

Right from his years abroad, he has written articles on the issue of environmental protection, including many critical articles of colonial regime exploiting natural resources and destroying the environment in colonial countries. When the country gained independence and launched a long-term resistance war, during the operation period in the revolutionary base area, the interested person advised cadres and soldiers to increase production, preserve forests and keep the place clean, live in harmony with nature. When the North has peace, although busy with hundreds of thousands of jobs, one of the things He always cares about is environmental protection. Almost every year, he has written articles and talks on environmental issues during his visits to localities.

At the same time, Ho Chi Minh also pays great attention to raising environmental awareness for everyone. The advisor: "It is necessary to educate people widely to keep hygiene. Education must go together with discipline, to stop bad habits such as throwing away, urinating in flower gardens and on the street" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011c: 28). It is necessary to propagate practically and widely among the people, to make it clear to the people: to keep the hygiene, eat clean, drink clean, wear clean and stay clean. He pointed out the organic relationship between labor, sanitation and health: "If you want good production labor, you have to take care of your health. If you want to stay healthy, you must eat clean, drink clean, wear clean, stay clean." (Ho Chi Minh, 2011h: 106).

In order to mobilize the entire population to understand the importance of the environment and to consciously protect the natural environment, he has put hygiene prevention into the patriotic emulation movement. He initiated the "Patriotic Hygiene" movement and was enthusiastically responded by the people of

the whole country to form a vibrant and widespread emulation movement. He pays great attention to keeping hygiene in crowded places and collective places because it is easy for them to get epidemics if he lacks sanitation and he is a good example of keeping clean and sanitary. Having early awareness of the sustainable development associated with protecting the ecological environment, Ho Chi Minh initiated the Planting New Year movement:

"Spring is a New Year for tree planting

Making the country more and more beautiful and peaceful" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011e: 445).

Explaining deeply the meaning of the tree planting festival, he wrote: "While the Americans - Diem savagely discarded the poison to destroy the trees and mountains in the South, in the North our people emulated afforestation. That alone is enough to make people compare between our regime and the enemy, and realize the goodness of our regime. We plant trees for us and for the people of the South as well" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011e: 445).

Inheriting Ho Chi Minh's thought about the role of environment in building a sustainable development society, the 11th Party Congress affirmed: "Protecting the environment is the responsibility of the entire political, social system, and of all citizens, combining closely the control, prevention, overcoming pollution and restoring and protecting the ecological environment, developing clean energy, clean production and clean consumption. This is a strong research, forecast and response to climate change, natural disasters. Strengthening the management, protection and rational and efficient use of national resources" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2011: 42). In this spirit, the XII Party Congress has set a general goal for economic development and environmental protection in the coming time: "Proactively responding to climate change, effectively managing resources and environmental protection" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016: 259).

VI. CONCLUSION

Ho Chi Minh's thought on sustainable development has clearly shown on the following contents: economic development associated with cultural development; building upright and strong politics; attaching importance to human development; and environmental protection. These are also important factors to build a sustainable development society. Among these factors, there is a dialectic relationship with each other, in which, people are the most important factor to build a successful social development. In the current period, Ho Chi Minh's thought of sustainable development becomes an important reference in the planning of sustainable development policies of our Party and State.

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