

Ho Chi Minh's Thought of Loyalty to the Country, Filial Piety to the People of Cadres and Party Members

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Abstract

President Ho Chi Minh was very interested in training revolutionary ethics for cadres and party members during his lifetime. He set forth extreme moral standards for each cadre, party member, and people to practice. In particular, loyalty to the country and filial piety to the people is the most comprehensive and inclusive moral standard. Each cadre and party member who practices these revolutionary ethical standards will contribute to better self-cultivation, make the Party strong, and successfully carry out all the tasks of the revolution.

Keywords: Ho Chi Minh's thought, loyalty to the country, filial piety to the people, cadres and party members

DOI: 10.7176/JPCR/55-05

Publication date: September 30th 2022

1. Introduction

Today, in the face of a volatile world political situation, under the impact of globalization and information technology, in front of the conspiracies and tricks of hostile forces, the needs and goals of the world. To develop the country, the spirit of loyalty to the country and filial piety to the people, according to Ho Chi Minh's thought, needs to be promoted even more to maintain the country's borders, protect the mountains and rivers, develop the country, and successfully build socialism. Society, to compete with the great powers of the five continents, especially the party members - the country's leading force, the vanguard of the class and the nation.

2. Content

Since ancient times, Loyalty and Filial piety were considered the two most important categories in feudalism in many Eastern countries, including Vietnam. Taking Confucian ideas and views on human relations in society, Confucius said that in a community, there are five essential relationships: King - Servant, Father - Son, Husband - Wife, Brother - Brother, and Friends. However, during the Han Dynasty, Dong Trong Thu proposed the Three Cuong: three relationships that bind each other and bind people, namely King - Servant, Father - Son, Husband - Wife. In it: "*The king is my support; father to support his son; husband to support his wife. The Three Gangs reflects social morality and is also governed by the doctrine of Yin and Yang, where the king, father, and husband belong to yang; servants, children, and wives belong to yin. Yin submits to yang unconditionally, that is, one-way dependent relationships*" (Ministry of Education and Training 2016). Thus, in the King - Relationship, Loyalty is the most important moral standard; in the Father-Son relationship, Filial piety is the most important. Since then, Loyalty and Filial piety have become the most inclusive ethical standard, reflecting the most significant relationship in society.

Inheriting moral ideas from Confucianism, Ho Chi Minh introduced new content, creating a profound revolution in the field of ethics. In early 1946, he pointed out: "*Ethics, in the past, were only loyal to the king, filial to parents. Today, in a new era, morality must also be unique. Be loyal to the country. Must be respectful to the whole people, to the compatriots*" (Ho Chi Minh 2011).

2.1. Loyalty to the country

According to Ho Chi Minh, *loyalty to the country* is loyalty to the cause of building and defending the country; loyalty to the country's upward path, cadres and party members must put the interests of the country and

the nation first.

To be loyal to the country means to be patriotic, to be loyal to the Fatherland, to strive for the Party, for the revolution, and the compatriots throughout life, to take care of improving the people's material and spiritual life, to set out the way to develop the country by the reality of the country, the ability of the nation and the general development of the world.

For cadres and party members, loyalty to the country is also the strict observance of the Party's guidelines and lines, the State's policies and laws, and the exemplary implementation of the Party's charter and the State's regulations agency unit.

Ho Chi Minh is a shining example of loyalty to the country. With a heart of loyalty to the country, in 1911, in the face of foreign domination of the country, witnessing the revolutionary movements of his forebears taking place but were bloody repressed, he decided to go to find a new path for the Vietnamese revolution. That decision of Ho Chi Minh was full of risks because the road ahead was still obscure, leaving only one body alone; not sure if he could find a way to save the country or not? When can I find it? Is that path suitable for the country's revolution?... Many problems, difficulties, and dangers coincide, but he is still determined to leave. Experiencing many difficulties and hardships, he found the path of the proletariat revolution and actively propagated it in Vietnam, founded the Communist Party of Vietnam, created a remarkable transformation in the course, and brought the process to life. Vietnam gradually won over enemies many times stronger than itself.

Ho Chi Minh devoted his life to the revolution, Fatherland, and fraternal cooperation and peace among nations. He once said: "A day when the Fatherland is not unified, and the compatriots are still suffering is a day when I can't eat well, can't sleep" (Ho Chi Minh 2011). When imprisoned, he misunderstood revolutionary views, but with a heart for the country, for the people, always putting the nation's interests first, he overcame all hardships and brought the light of freedom back to the Vietnamese ethnicity.

2.2. *Filial piety to the people*

According to Ho Chi Minh, *filial piety to the people* means loving the people, trusting the people, taking care of the people's material and spiritual life, learning from the people, respecting the people, and seeing the role and strength in the people, taking original people. "The cadres and party members must raise their sense of responsibility before the Party and the masses and wholeheartedly serve the people. Must love the people. Must respect the people's right to master. Not in the face of "revolutionary officials" giving orders. We must firmly grasp class views, follow the right path of the masses, sincerely learn from the masses, firmly rely on the masses, educate and mobilize the masses to carry out all undertakings and policies of the Party and the State. . Must be honest, straightforward; must not hide ignorance, conceal defects, mistakes. Must be humble, close to the masses, not arrogant; must be demanding, not subjective. Always take care of the lives of the masses. Must be "just and impartial" and have the spirit of "worry before the world, happy after the world". That's communist morality" (Ho Chi Minh 2011).

He said that because the country is the country of the people, cadres and party members are servants of the people, so the people must own it. In the country, "How many benefits are *for the people*... How many rights are *in the people's* ... In short, power and power *reside in the people*" (Ho Chi Minh 2011).

Cadres and party members must know how to listen to the people, submit to the people's supervision, respect the people, not be anonymous, not arrogant, not cause difficulties or harass the people, always have a fighting spirit against individualism, putting the interests of the organization, the collective, the agency, the unit and the country first.

During his lifetime, Ho Chi Minh always cared about the people. He spent a lot of time visiting and encouraging people. Throughout his life, he worked for the rights and interests of the nation. Before every revolutionary decision, he always put the people's interests first. Affirming the role and strength of the people, Ho Chi Minh said: "There is nothing in the sky as precious as the people. In the world, nothing is stronger than the united force of the people" (Ho Chi Minh 2011). Thus, the people are the source of the strength of the revolution, the leading driving force of national liberation and the construction of a new society.

He instructed cadres and party members to take care of the people's lives and serve the people. What is

beneficial to the people must be done with all their might, and what is harmful to the people must be avoided as much as possible. “If the people are hungry, the Party and Government are at fault; if the people are cold, it is the Party and Government's responsibility; if the people are ignorant, the Party and Government are at fault; If people are sick, the Party and Government are at fault. Therefore, Party and government cadres must pay great attention to the people's lives” (Ho Chi Minh 2011).

2.3. Loyalty to the country is associated with filial piety to the people

According to Ho Chi Minh, loyalty to the country related to filial piety to the people is the revolutionaries' most important and broadest moral standard. He said: “We must always raise the revolutionary spirit to be loyal to the country, to be filial to the people, to complete every task, to overcome any difficulty, to win any enemy” (Ho Chi Minh 2011).

Loyalty to the country and Filial piety to the people gives strength to each cadre and party member to overcome all difficulties and hardships; overcome material temptations; be mentally strong against the conspiracies and tricks of hostile forces; realize their roles and responsibilities to the Fatherland, to the people, contributing to preserving the country's borders, contributing to the building of a prosperous, prosperous and strong country. Even himself, Ho Chi Minh said: “My whole life I have only one purpose, which is to strive for the interests of the Fatherland and the happiness of the nation. When I had to hide in the mountains or go in and out of prison and take on danger - it was for that purpose. It's time to ask the nation to unite, fight for the government, and entrust me to take on the government's work; I worry day and night, patiently try - for the same purpose... Anytime, anywhere, I also pursue only one goal, to benefit the nation and the people” (Ho Chi Minh 2011).

According to Ho Chi Minh, implementing loyalty to the country and being filial to the people will promote the strength and ability of each cadre and party member, help them understand the role and power of the people, and improve their sense of responsibility before Party, before the nation. Helping cadres and party members to exercise their will and revolutionary spirit; not wavering, confused, or pessimistic before all changes of the times; repel possible limitations and negatives. Ho Chi Minh also said, “I do not desire fame and fortune. Now that I have to take on the role of President because my compatriots entrust me, I have to work hard to do it, just like a soldier who obeys the nation's orders to go to the front. When my compatriots let me back out, I'll be happy to leave. I only have one desire, the ultimate desire, to make our country completely independent, our people completely free, all compatriots have food to eat, and everyone can get an education. As for me, I built a small house, where there are green mountains to fish, grow flowers, and make friends in the early afternoon with older adults gathering firewood, young children tending buffaloes, not involved in the circle of fame and profit” (Ho Chi Minh 2011).

Cadres and Party members study Ho Chi Minh's morality of loyalty to the country and filial piety to the people.

Cadres and party members study together with the country and are respectful to the people to fulfill the revolution's tasks. The purpose of the Party's activities is to lead the construction and defense of the country, to make the people rich, the country strong, democratic, fair, and civilized. Therefore, the Party must always be clean and strong, “*Our Party is moral and civilized*” (Ho Chi Minh 2011) to fulfill the tasks assigned by the people. He said, “The Party is not an organization to be a mandarin. It must fulfill the task of liberating the nation, making the country rich and strong, and making the compatriots happy” (Ho Chi Minh 2011).

Cadres and party members study Ho Chi Minh's morality of loyalty to the country and filial piety to the people, which is to learn patriotic qualities, heroic mettle, independent will, self-reliance, and perseverance in romantic and creative goals, and determined to win, not yielding to all enemies; learning a lifelong example for the country for the people, always putting the interests of the people first; learning the steadfast, brave and wise nature to overcome all difficulties and hardships, train themselves to be people who:

“Rich cannot be seduced

Poverty is unshakable

Invincible power” (Ho Chi Minh 2011)

Learning the morality of loyalty to the country and filial piety to the people is associated with the struggle against negative manifestations, frequent self-criticism, and criticism to make each cadre and party member train

himself as a role model in front of the public. He said: “In front of the masses, it is not that we write on our foreheads the word 'communist' that they love us. The masses only love people with moral character. We must set a standard for others to imitate to guide people”. (Ho Chi Minh 2011)

Cadres and party members must make every effort to cultivate and practice revolutionary morality and strive for the interests of the people and the country all their lives. They must be “ready to be cheerfully oxen and horses, to be faithful servants of the people To well implement the standards of loyalty to the country, and filial piety to the people, cadres and party members must practice the virtues of Diligence, thrift, integrity, righteousness; love people, and live meaningfully. Ho Chi Minh emphasized: The Party “is the Party of the working class and the working people, that is, the most determined, most ardent, purest, most dedicated workers, farmers, and intellectuals. force to serve the Fatherland and the people” (Ho Chi Minh 2011).

3. Conclusion

In the current context, the world political situation has changed many, the influence of information technology, globalization, the resistance of hostile forces is increasingly sophisticated, cadres, party members, etc. Those who lead and run the country, the vanguard of the class and the nation, the more they must practice the morality of loyalty to the country and filial piety to the people, following the teachings of President Ho Chi Minh: “Each party member and cadres must be truly imbued with *revolutionary morality*, thrift, integrity, fairness, and impartiality. We must keep our Party pure and worthy of being a leader and a faithful servant of the people” (Ho Chi Minh 2011). Cadres and party members must be exemplary in completing all assigned tasks, dare to take charge, dare to be decisive, dare to take responsibility; only then will they bring happiness and prosperity to the people and lead the country. We thrive and prosper.

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