

# ANALYZING SOME CRITICAL FEATURES OF HO CHI MINH'S HUMANISTIC THOUGHT.

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## ABSTRACT

*Ho Chi Minh Thought is a political science, based on Marxism-Leninism and became the torch that lit the Vietnamese revolution. National independence socialist with socialism is one of the focuses of Ho Chi Minh Thought. His thoughts on ethnicity, national class relations, and the national liberation revolution express such content. About socialism, and the path to building socialism. The first content analyzed in this article is the main features of Ho Chi Minh's humanistic thought. From there, we can see the meaning of Ho Chi Minh's humanistic thought for the Vietnamese revolution in the current period. In the first study, we will analyze some critical features of Hochiminh's humanistic concept.*

**Keyword:** *humanity, ethics, solidarity, independence, freedom, happiness.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The good humanitarian practice of our nation is a source of primary significance in the formation of Ho Chi Minh's humanitarian thought. The humanistic tradition of the nation is very clear and in many different ways in the life and social relationships of the people. It is compassion, kindness, respect for justice, humanity, thoughts towards the source, kindness, love of peace, willingness to sacrifice oneself for the country for the people. Born and raised in a family, homeland, Vietnam rich in the tradition of kindness, Ho Chi Minh soon absorbed those great traditional values. As early as the late 19th century, Ho Chi Minh formed a way to liberate the people from the oppression and exploitation of the feudal colonial government. With the traditional humanistic tradition of Vietnam, he has exposed and studied East-West cultures, distilling and absorbing progressive values in humanistic thought on every continent.

## 2. SOME KEY FEATURES OF HO CHI MINH HUMANISTIC THOUGHT+

Studying Eastern culture, Ho Chi Minh found that some aspects of progress need to be learned in those ideologies, such as Confucian ideology, represented by Confucian ideology. He found that the doctrine had limitations, but that thought exuded progressive, humanistic values in line with Vietnam's reality, especially the philosophy of humanity, integrity, and respect for ethics. In addition to absorbing Confucian thought, Ho Chi Minh also studied and acquired human values in Buddhist thought. According to Buddhist teachings, he emphasized compassion, charity, salvation, and empathy for human suffering. Buddhism advises people to be kind, love each other, do good, and avoid evil.

Western culture is also a factor influencing the formation of Ho Chi Minh's humanitarian thought. He worked in Western countries such as England, France, Germany, etc. In Europe, Ho Chi Minh found that those cultures contained progressives.

According to Ho Chi Minh's perception, although Eastern and Western cultures have limitations due to historical circumstances and class ideology, there is still a need for progressive and human values to continue developing.

Marxism-Leninism is the basic reasoning that determines. Marxist-Leninist humanism is the humanism of communism. It's science, revolution, and theory. It discusses the role of human beings and the working masses in social development and points to the path of human liberation, integral and fundamental human development. Ho Chi Minh's humanitarian thought only reflects the human values of the nation when he has not yet acquired Marxism-Leninism. Since the exposure and study of Marxist-Leninist humanism, Ho Chi Minh's humanitarian thought has changed in a substance: from a national humanitarian perspective to communist humanitarian idea, linking the cause of human liberation with the cause of class and national freedom.

During the years Ho Chi Minh lived and worked in many countries worldwide, he actively participated in communist and international workers' movements, especially when he returned to Vietnam, directly leading and directing the Vietnamese revolution. It helps him better understand the suffering of the people. He worked under the inhumane rule of the colonial government. The practice of revolutionary activities helped Ho Chi Minh realize the evil nature of colonialism and see the extreme bravery of the working people in the colonial countries, their role in the cause of the struggle. Struggle for national liberation, methods of gathering and promoting—the power of the people in the sterile revolution in the colonial countries. For the most part, he learned from Russia's October 1917 revolution and his early experience in building socialism in Russia and many other socialist countries. The practical reasoning and expertise that he has accumulated during his life of revolutionary activities at home and abroad to serve the cause of human liberation and development struggle is an essential basis for forming humanitarian thought of Ho Chi Minh.

In Ho Chi Minh's journey to save the country, patriotism and love for the people are the strongest motivations. Early in the 20th century, his burning ambition was to find his way to France and other Western countries to see the situation and help his compatriots. And when explaining the relationship "With the people," Ho Chi Minh clarified: The word "humanity" means family, siblings, relatives. The broader meaning is the meaning of the nation, the more general meaning of the human person. For all others, we must love, respect and help. Ho Chi Minh's reasoning has shown: Those who work in factories, agencies, cooperatives must unite and love each other like brothers. People across the country love each other as brothers in a family. Ho Chi Minh's compassion is the sympathy of people in the same situation who lost their country and were enslaved. He said that my love for people would never change.

In Ho Chi Minh, love has new, deep content, contains the true revolutionary meaning, always believes in the power and creativity of people. Discoverer: As a communist, who must trust the people, trust the masses, create the energy of communism and the revolutionary cause of the Party. Ho Chi Minh is a leader who has always had an unchanging belief: The nation excels, is very wise, very intelligent, very heroic,... According to President Ho Chi Minh, cadres and party members must first trust and respect the people to be appreciated by the people.

### 3. CONCLUSIONS

From the struggle for independence, freedom to the construction of socialism. For Ho Chi Minh, fostering the human mind and personality was the most critical issue in the revolution. Ho Chi Minh's tolerance stems from the tradition that "people in a country must love each other." For Ho Chi Minh, man is both the driving force and the goal of liberation of the revolution. Faithful to the traditional patriotic thought of the role of people in the cause of saving the country, the Marxist-Leninist view, of the masses in history, and affirmed that the goal of the revolution is to liberate the people, bring freedom and happiness to the people. In the next study, the author will analyze the influence of Ho Chi Minh's humanistic thought in the development of the Vietnamese revolution.

### 4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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