

APPLICATION OF HO CHI MINH'S PERSPECTIVE ON THE ROLE OF CULTURE WITH POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN ESTABLISHING POLITICAL CULTURE IN OUR COUNTRY TODAY

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Abstract: Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the role of culture is a very rich content. The article presents the content of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the role of culture in political development in order to clarify the relationship between culture and politics, thereby highlighting the Party's application in building political culture in Vietnam today.

Keywords: Ho Chi Minh, role of culture, establishing political culture.

I. INTRODUCTION

Today, our country is entering a new phase. The challenges posed to preserving the national cultural identity and enhancing culture in political, economic and social activities are not small. The 12th National Delegate Document of the Party affirms: "Focusing on building culture in politics, economy, in the Party, in state agencies and mass organizations, cadres and party members are important factor to build a clean and strong political system". Therefore, the study and application of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the role of culture and politics in building political-cultural culture in the Party, in state agencies and cultural and political mass organizations for cadres and party members is more urgent than ever.

II. CONTENT

1. Ho Chi Minh's ideology the role of culture in political development

Culture is led by politics, serving political tasks

Ho Chi Minh has repeatedly affirmed: There is no culture outside of politics, culture and politics have a close relationship with each other. The politics are similar to culture, "there is politics, there is culture, in the past politics was suppressed, so our culture could not arise"[4, p.10]. In contrast, culture has the ability to have a strong impact on politics, and culture can inhibit or promote the development of a certain political and social regime. Accordingly, the cultural revolution in Vietnam must rely on the national liberation revolution to develop conditions", on the other hand, "the cultural revolution must be completed in order to complete the social reform". 5, p.184]. For Ho Chi Minh, culture is not only closely connected with politics, but moreover, culture is deeply embedded in politics.

According to Ho Chi Minh, revolutionary morality is related to the strength and leadership role of the ruling party. Ethics is not a passive dimension depending on social existence, material and economic conditions. On the contrary, it has a positive effect back, capable of transforming social existence. Such a Marxist stance must be taken to explain our victory over powerful enemies. Ho Chi Minh pointed out: Our Party follows Marxism-Leninism, we not only look at the present but also look at the future, we firmly believe in the spirit and force of the masses and the nation. So we affirmatively answer those half-hearted and pessimistic people, saying: "Now though the locusts are kicking the elephants. But tomorrow the elephant will be gutted out." That is the meaning of "bringing the spirit to overcome the material", bringing "civilization to overcome brutality".

Culture is both the nucleus of politics and the goal of politics

In the national liberation revolution, culture is a spiritual resource to fight foreign invaders. When politics is liberated, culture is liberated. Culture is governed by politics, culture is both the nucleus of politics and the goal of politics.

This role is reflected first of all in the adjustment in the planning of the platform, the lines and policies of the political system and the adjustment of the behavior of each person and the whole society.

The correctness of the program, policies and guidelines of the political system is usually proportional to the cultural level of the nation. At the same time, the cultural behavior of political organizations and people also reflects the level of political culture of that organization or person. In the political field, if we do not pay attention to the field of political culture, the status of political activists will be violated. Ho Chi Minh is a person who has reached a high level of political culture, so his behavior shows the status of an outstanding culturalist.

The adjustment and regulation of culture must be reflected in politics, actively participate in promoting the fine traditions of the nation to build and develop the country. Culture must be deeply ingrained in social life, into each person, unleashing the creative potential of people, creating motivation for people to master their own destiny, stand up and free themselves from oppression and exploitation in terms of ethnicity, class and society, striving to build a democratic and humane society according to the progressive political ideals of the times. Therefore, Ho Chi Minh emphasized that culture must be in politics, culture must be "supportive, exorcise", correct bad habits, organize to build a society with healthy development, everyone must live with have reason, have love. Ho Chi Minh paid special attention to the relationship between people and people through the word "sentiment". He emphasized that studying Marxism-Leninism and treating each other without any meaning, what is the point of learning? Humanity - an original human value in social relations has always been focused by Ho Chi Minh. Ho Chi Minh is a person who always believes in people, believes in the strength and good direction in each person, thereby finding ways to arouse and promote creative positivity in each individual and in each organization, and each community. He always conveyed faith and strength to the people in building a new cultural life: "You don't need to be smart or intelligent, as long as you want to do it, you can definitely do it if you have the will to do it. If everyone does the same, our Vietnam will naturally become a new and civilized country" [2, p.118].

Secondly, ideologies and feelings are the main issues of the spiritual life of society and people. Ideologies can be right or wrong, feelings can be low or high. According to Ho Chi Minh, culture will foster right ideologies and noble feelings for the people, eliminate mistakes and lowliness that may be in each person's ideologies and feelings. In the opening speech of the National Cultural Conference on November 24, 1946, Ho Chi Minh stated that culture must make everyone have the ideal of autonomy, independence and freedom. At the same time, culture must make the nation have the spirit of self-forgetting for the country, for the common good, but forgetting its own interests. How should culture go deep into the national psyche to build great sentiments such as patriotism and love for people; love for faith, the good, the beautiful; love honesty, sincerity, loyalty; hate vices, degenerations, metamorphosis, hate all "internal enemies", believe in people, in truth, in the Party's line, in the socialist revolution means.

It is because he is aware of the important role of culture in raising political ideals and fostering revolutionary sentiments, but since he was still active in foreign countries, Ho Chi Minh not only actively prepared for During the life of the Party, he also focused most of his time, energy, intelligence and efforts on the policy of studying and eradicating illiteracy for young people abroad as well as compatriots in the country. Book translators make training materials for cadres and party members. He always raised the issue of eliminating superstitions and customs, developing educational culture, and hygiene and disease prevention among ethnic minorities in Cao Bang in particular and mountainous areas in general. The advocate of "wherever the Viet Minh movement goes, organize cultural studies there; those who know teach those who

don't, those who know a lot teach those who know little"[3, p.525]. Ho Chi Minh's policy of teaching the national language and learning culture is a right and wise revolutionary thought and action, suitable to the situation of the Vietnamese nation, which has lived under the policy of stupid culture for nearly a century of the French colonialists, meeting the expectations of all Vietnamese people on the eve of the days of uprising to seize power.

The revolution is the cause of the masses. But in order for the people to always be an invincible power, it is necessary to propagate and mobilize enlightenment and education. Only then will the revolution succeed. In order to propagate effectively, besides spreading Marxism-Leninism, teaching literacy to the people, Ho Chi Minh also published revolutionary newspapers, composed poetry, etc. to condemn the colonial and imperialist regimes, at the same time, raising political ideals and fostering revolutionary sentiments for everyone. President Ho Chi Minh always affirmed that Marxism-Leninism has consolidated the political strength of our people, educated the consciousness of class liberation, social liberation, and human liberation in the right way for the people. Marxism-Leninism has consolidated revolutionary morality, maintained its stance, and raised the people's political understanding and level.

Through the two resistance wars, on the aspects of production, combat and work at the front and in the rear, new people, new lifestyles, new ideas, emotions and morals appeared. Although the enemy tried to smear and distort, even though today there are people who deliberately or ungratefully deny the past, the truth is that since the August Revolution in 1945, despite poverty and war, appeared a very beautiful Vietnamese culture of the twentieth century, unprecedented under colonial rule, even in the period of independence and autonomy under feudalism. More and more clearly we see: Vietnam won not by our military, economic or political strength against the enemy, but mainly by the strength of culture, the strength of patriotism, sovereignty, the heroism of millions of Vietnamese people have a very high level of political and spiritual enlightenment.

2. Establishing a political culture in our country today according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology

In the current national renewal process, thanks to the appropriate guidelines, measures and steps, the renovation in our country has achieved great achievements. Along with economic and political changes, we have initially created cultural changes, including political culture.

Political culture as a type of culture, is a concept that talks about the penetration of culture into politics, is politics with culture. Political culture is the culture of exercising power of the entrusting people with all the sense of responsibility and service spirit of the rulers. The expression of political culture manifests itself in two basic aspects: Firstly, politics with the meaning of democratic and progressive politics must aim at the highest goal of people, human liberation, and religion, respect human rights, create conditions for people to develop freely, comprehensively and harmoniously. This is the profound humanity of a cultured politics. Second, good political ideas are not abstract ideas but must be practical, concrete, and capable of coming into life, in order to develop society and serve the lives of individuals as well as of the society and community.

Political culture makes the influence of politics on social life like the power of culture. That is the kind of power that does not rely on power or coercion, but through induction, arousing the creative spirit and self-consciousness of all social classes. The building of political culture must simultaneously focus on all three aspects: selected social values, political capacity and development level of political culture of political subjects.

The Communist Party of Vietnam aims to build a Vietnam with rich people, strong, democratic, fair and civilized people, which our country and people strive for under the banner of Ho Chi Minh's ideology is a goal imbued with the spirit of the Communist Party of Vietnam, profound political and humanistic culture. That goal is not only in line with the aspirations of the majority of the Vietnamese people and the socialist ideal, but also a noble goal towards which mankind is progressing.

However, when the country enters the period of Doi Moi and international integration, some traditional cultural values are in danger of fading away; newly established values are not really solid, not universally social. During the renovation period, due to the impact of many objective and subjective factors, a part of cadres and party members, including leaders and managers, had anti-cultural behaviors. The document of the 12th Party Congress clearly states: "The decline in political ideology, morality and lifestyle of a large number of cadres and party members has not been pushed back; present, there are parts that are more complicated" (2).

The globalization and international integration in the context of the strong development trend of the Fourth Industrial Revolution have created challenges and negative impacts on the political culture of leaders and managers at present. The open-door integration, comprehensive cooperation without control will make anti-value elements penetrate and spread in social life. In particular, the spread of foreign political factors is not suitable for the socialist political regime in Vietnam. Those anti-values will make a large number of leaders and managers degraded in terms of political ideology, morality, and lifestyle. Globalization and deep international integration are easily exploited by hostile forces to carry out plots of "peaceful evolution" and subversive riots with new and increasingly sophisticated forms; easy to do for leaders, manage "self-evolution", "self-transformation"; speak, write or act contrary to the views, guidelines and lines of the Party, policies and laws of the State. The strong development of information technology and social networking sites makes the propaganda, incitement and distortion of reactionary forces towards untrue information and events, especially the Political-related heat takes place in a direct and quick way, easily making a part of leaders and managers agitated psychologically, fluctuating beliefs, negatively affecting their ideologies, political beliefs and behaviors.

The market economy moves spontaneously under the influence of market laws, so it is easy to generate negative phenomena that affect political culture, especially the political culture of leaders and managers in Vietnam today. The market economy increases the gap between the rich and the poor in society; prone to corruption, crime, pragmatic lifestyle, individualism. Because the economy is an element of the social infrastructure, it plays a role in determining the social consciousness of which politics is a part that always reflects the infrastructure that gave birth to it. Conservatism in political culture, assessment of political phenomena mainly based on personal experience, unequal political perception, political indifference of some officials, including cadres, leaders and managers. The style and behavior of some leaders, Management also shows bureaucracy, bossy, lack of culture in leadership and management, in communication with superiors, subordinates, and colleagues. A part of leaders and managers have not really tried to improve their qualifications and working capacity, working in moderation, with low efficiency and low quality.

Therefore, in order to build an advanced and modern Vietnamese political culture, it is necessary to inherit the fine traditional political and cultural values that have been crystallized over thousands of years of nation building and defense, inheriting the values of traditional political culture and cultural values of countries around the world, on the basis of taking Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's ideology as the ideological foundation and a guideline for action.

A truly clean party must be with scientific intelligence, political bravery and revolutionary morality. That is political culture. Science - democracy - morality - law, discipline and discipline must be the criteria for assessing political culture and the effect and effectiveness of political culture, reflected in the relationship between the Party, state and people.

Therefore, building culture in politics needs to attach importance to building culture in the Party, state agencies and mass organizations; consider this an important factor to build a clean and strong political system. In particular, the focus is on building a contingent of cadres, party members, civil servants and public employees with moral qualities, dedicated, wholeheartedly serving the Fatherland, serving the people, closely attached to the people; have a sense of respect for the law, democracy goes hand in hand with discipline and discipline; personal freedom associated with social responsibility and civic duty. Preventing and repelling the deterioration of political ideology, morality and lifestyle among some cadres, civil servants and party members. To do so, the following solutions should be kept in mind:

Firstly, renewing the promulgation of resolutions and learning and mastering the resolutions in the field of culture

The 12th Party Congress, when determining the tasks of renewing the Party's leadership, requested: "Continue to renew and improve the quality of the formulation and issuance of the Party's resolutions, etc. The resolutions must be practical, concise, feasible; must take into account the balance of resources and conditions to ensure effective implementation; clearly assign organizational and individual responsibilities, deadlines for completing tasks and solutions stated in the resolution"[1, p.216].

Practice shows that, in recent years, our Party has learned from experience, listened to the feedback of cadres and people, and really innovated in promulgating resolutions on culture. In 2013, the Party directed to review 15 years of implementing the Resolution of the 5th Central Committee, term VIII on building and developing an advanced Vietnamese culture imbued with national identity, which is the basis for promulgating the Resolution. The 9th Central Committee of the 11th session on building and developing Vietnamese culture and people to meet the requirements of sustainable development of the country. The resolution is brief, with clear, specific and feasible views, tasks and

solutions, demonstrating the Party's innovative spirit, including the solution: "Continuing to innovate leadership methods the Party's leadership in the field of culture" with the view: "Renovating the Party's leadership method in the direction of ensuring that culture, literature - art, the press develops in accordance with the political and ideological orientation of the Party, while ensuring individual freedom and democracy in creativity on the basis of promoting high self-discipline with the right purpose; overcome the situation of loose leadership or loss of democracy, limiting creative freedom". This is the right guiding ideology in accordance with the characteristics of creative labor in cultural and artistic activities.

The lesson learned is that, in order to renew and promulgate resolutions, our Party must conduct an elaborate practical review, look directly at the truth, do not shy away from weaknesses and shortcomings, with the motto of bringing cultural life into the resolution determined and expressed in the desire to build a better culture and the desire to solve the pressing problems arising from the reality of cultural life.

The Party must also lead the renewal of learning and grasp the resolutions related to culture, and select qualified reporters, knowledgeable about culture, artistic creative work of writers, artists, and intellectuals to convey resolutions to increase persuasion.

After studying and mastering the resolution, the party committee at the agency or unit needs to develop an action plan, or a plan to implement the resolution, clearly defining the work to be done, the completion time, the person in charge and guarantee conditions, creating a legal basis for implementing and reviewing the implementation of the resolution.

Improve the quality of cultural advisory staff at all levels of the Party Committee, have the capacity to organize the formulation and mastery of resolutions, and periodically report on the implementation of the Party's resolutions on culture.

Secondly, renew the propaganda and mass mobilization in the field of culture

Mass propaganda and mobilization is essentially a part of the ideological work of the Party, the aim is to create a high degree of unity within the Party, a consensus of society on the Party's guidelines and views, policies, State law on culture. Ideological work must go ahead and must be regular and continuous, applying different measures to suit each cultural, literary and artistic object. Particular attention is paid to the political orientation and the persuasiveness of ideological work. For culture, orientation with persuasion is very important to encourage and motivate artists, intellectuals and people to voluntarily perform cultural tasks.

The Party needs to expand contact and dialogue to grasp the ideologies and aspirations of writers, artists and intellectuals. Respect the social criticism of writers, artists, and intellectuals, avoid plagiarism and raise opinions. Timely information on the guidelines and policies of the Party and State related to sensitive issues of economy - society - security - defense creates consensus among artists, artists and intellectuals.

In directing cultural and artistic activities, propagandizing political tasks, it is necessary to respect the discovery and creativity of artists and writers in order to have attractive works of art into people's hearts, avoiding hard political propaganda, reminding reluctantly in the style of illustrating political themes. In order to create consensus throughout the Party on cultural tasks, the Party must first renew its awareness of the core issues of culture mentioned in the 9th Central Resolution on culture and people. Party committees and organizations need to determine that building and developing Vietnamese culture and people is an important task during the period of industrialization and modernization of the country, and strengthen propaganda and raise awareness within the Party, political system and the whole society about the position and role of the cause of building and developing Vietnamese culture and people.

Renovate propaganda towards specific, practical, effective, suitable for each object of cultural and artistic activities; constantly raise awareness of Marxism - Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's ideology, viewpoints and lines of the Party, policies and laws of the State; actively prevent and oppose information and views that are distorting and hostile to the Party's cultural and artistic lines.

Renovating mass mobilization in the cultural field, focusing on renovating the operation mode of cultural and artistic associations and mass cultural organizations at the grassroots level in order to gather and create conditions for people to participate. Artists, intellectuals and people are active and effective. The Party directs the State to promulgate policies to encourage people to create, transmit and promote national cultural values. In order to mobilize intellectuals, artists, and people of all strata to well implement the Party's guidelines, policies and laws of the State on culture, our Party requires:

"The contingent of cadres and party members must be real. trusting the people, respecting the people, being close to the people, understanding the people, studying the people, relying on the people, and being responsible to the people"[1, p.210].

Thirdly, new inspection and supervision work in the field of culture

Inspection and supervision is a leadership method of the Party in all fields, including culture. Implementing the teachings of President Ho Chi Minh: "The Party must always review how its resolutions and directives have been implemented. Otherwise, those resolutions and directives will turn out to be mere words, but also harm the people's trust in the Party" [2, p.290]; therefore, the Party needs to strengthen inspection and supervision of the party, unions and party organizations in organizing and bringing cultural resolutions to life, with the spirit of "talking together with doing". The inspection program must be specific, practical, and closely adhere to each task stated in the resolution. It is important to consider whether the State institutionalizes into policies and laws the great orientations of the Party on culture and evaluates the use and arrangement of leaders and managers with the right people and right jobs. Timely correcting the viewpoint of economic development, disregarding cultural and human factors, realizing social progress and justice. Direct the timely and definitive settlement of cases of corruption and violations of the law in cultural activities. Inspect and supervise the coordination mechanism between agencies and units in the political system, ensuring conditions for the effective implementation of cultural tasks. Step up the work of theory and criticism of culture and arts to orient the development of culture and guide public opinion to receive valuable works of art that contribute to the construction of culture and people. Supervise the coordination mechanism between agencies and units in the political system, ensuring conditions for the effective implementation of cultural tasks.

Fourthly, improving institutions, renewing cultural management thinking, reforming the state management apparatus on culture in the direction of leanness, effectiveness and efficiency, ensuring the role of creating cultural development, building people, and enhancing the effectiveness of the system of cultural institutions.

Improve the capacity of state management of culture, build a contingent of cultural cadres for state management agencies at all levels, especially the capacity to build long-term institutions, policies, programs and plans. Gradually improve the professionalism of the cultural staff through the process of standardization, selection and training of staff.

Develop laws, mechanisms and policies, mobilize social forces on the principle of encouraging and sharing benefits among parties involved in the creation and distribution of cultural products. Complete laws in the field of culture - art, specific policies related to the process of production, distribution and consumption of cultural products.

Renovating cultural management thinking based on the idea of cultural rights and the spirit of building a modern public administration system; step by step build a new decentralization and decentralization mechanism on the principle that state agencies focus on developing the institutional system, investing in the development of key infrastructure, developing high-level human resources, organize a number of national cultural and art activities and events. Simultaneously, gradually build a self-responsibility mechanism of cultural and artistic organizations when creating and producing cultural products. Research to have a roadmap to remove the art work appraisal mechanism. Partial transformation of cultural and artistic organizations into equitization.

Completing the new system of cultural institutions in the direction of increasing efficiency, not developing institutions according to a unified model, but must be suitable to the characteristics of the region and region with the needs and aspirations of the people; promote the role and positivity of traditional cultural institutions, religions and beliefs; build a number of cultural institutions typical for the new era, with modern and professional equipment in a number of key provinces and cities.

Fifthly, revolutionary moral education for cadres and party members

Morality is the root of personality as President Ho Chi Minh said, so political morality is the essence of political culture. Therefore, it is necessary to regularly train and improve the revolutionary moral qualities of leading cadres at all levels so that they are consistent between saying and doing, which we consider to be ethical honesty, political responsibility and social responsibility; having a responsible attitude towards work, daring to take responsibility before the people, setting an example of the rulers, those who exercise the people's power, etc. These have great effects on the people and society, encouraging encourage and promote the good, limit and overcome the bad.

Therefore, it is necessary to improve the effectiveness of moral education for cadres, party members and employees to imbue party organizations, cadres, party members, first of all at all levels and heads of party committees, to imbue Party building with ethics and culture, according to the following standards: need, thrift, integrity, integrity, resistance to individualism, self-interest, selfishness, avoidance of responsibilities and obligations, abusing position and power for personal gain, unjust, unjust and unjust. It is not enough just to create critical public opinion. Measures of education and self-education in the Party must be applied, awakening Party members and civil servants about conscience, honor, self-esteem, and integrity. Saying like President Ho Chi Minh, you must know that greed is a very shameful bad habit, embezzlement and corruption is a crime, a crime against the people and the country. The content of moral education must become a permanent and regular content in Party activities, from the cell to the entire Party system. Without moral and cultural guarantees, it is impossible to build a strong and substantial political, ideological, and organizational Party.

Moreover, the construction of a contingent of cadres and party members is really typical of revolutionary qualities and ethics, has the capacity, method and political style to meet the requirements and tasks of the revolutionary practice. This requirement requires cadres and party members to have comprehensive capabilities, appropriate working methods and styles, and the ability to properly perceive international and domestic political issues; having the ability to forecast the situation in order to make correct and scientific political guidelines, guidelines and decisions on that basis; capable of mobilizing, persuading, uniting, gathering, organizing practice and promoting internal strength combined with external strength to realize political goals; has the ability to cover, grasp and promptly and properly resolve specific political issues, political hot spots and social conflicts. Meeting the above requirements is the first basis for cadres and party members to strive and sacrifice their whole lives for the common cause of the Party and the national unity, strengthen the people's confidence in the leadership of the Party. Therefore, grasping this requirement is very urgent so that cadres and party members must be symbols of the cultural personality of need, thrift, integrity, righteousness, justice, impartiality, and truly public servants of the people.

III. CONCLUSION

Culture in politics is the cultural values that serve as the foundation for the political regime, permeate and spread in political activities, in the political system, political institutions, organizational apparatus, cadres, party members and people participate in the political life of the country. Political culture is not only the cultural values that serve as the fulcrum for the political system, but also the dominant ideological foundation, attracting the participation of the masses in political life. The promotion of the achieved achievements, overcoming difficulties and challenges in the process of international integration, accelerating industrialization and modernization, improving the quality of economic growth, implementing well-being society, solving the backlogs and pressing problems of the people today, etc., will be important factors to further improve the political culture in the leadership of the Party, so that the Party deserves the name: "Our Party is moral and civilized". Therefore, grasping Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the role of culture in general and the role of culture in political development in particular in building political culture in our country today is an urgent requirement and is of great significance both in theory and in practice.

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