Int. j. adv. multidisc. res. stud. 2022; 2(4):98-103

International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies

ISSN: 2583-049X

Received: 16-05-2022 Accepted: 26-06-2022

The Ideas of Knowledge Become a Direct Manufacturer Force: Expressing the **Foreign Vision of the Marks in Human Emancipation**

Nguyen Quang Hoai Chau

Lecturer, Department of Political Theory, Tan Trao University, Tuyen Quang, Viet Nam

Corresponding Author: Nguyen Quang Hoai Chau

Abstract

Marx was a great scientist and thinker who made great, landmark and epochal contributions to the development of human thought, especially about man and human liberation. Faithfully and creatively applying Marx's thought, the Communist Party of Vietnam has realized and made efforts to take care of the people and develop the Vietnamese people comprehensively in accordance with the specific conditions of Vietnam.

Keywords: The Communist Party of Vietnam, Specific Conditions, Landmark

1. The role of knowledge

Knowledge and its role are a big topic, can be considered as one of the most important and earliest issues in human history. Because, right from the time of separation from animals, in order to survive and develop, humans have had to learn about the world around and understand themselves. Such knowledge not only helps people to interpret the world but also step by step applied in practice, transforming the world according to human purposes. Knowledge is associated with people and becomes one of the most basic factors to distinguish humans from animals, proving the superiority of humans over the natural world.

Man's initial knowledge of the world is too meager to help man conquer the world. That lack of knowledge makes people afraid and anxious, at first it is compensated by myths and later people naturally turn to religion for comfort and compensation, even if it's not. fantasies of a better afterlife in the afterlife. The more people's process of awareness and improvement of the world develops, the more people's knowledge of the world increases, their power in front of the natural world also increases, helping people to conquer and do more work, more mastery of the natural world, especially when such knowledge becomes scientific knowledge. The first fields of human knowledge such as knowledge of mathematics, mechanics, astronomy and philosophy came into existence only when human abstract thinking had been developed to a certain level and when society divided into classes.

It can be seen that most of the philosophers from ancient to modern times when it comes to the issue of cognition have more or less mentioned the role of knowledge, either directly or indirectly. It is not by chance that ancient philosophers from East to West have given wise people a particularly important position in society. The quality of having knowledge or intelligence, wisdom is put on the forefront by both materialist and idealist philosophers, although their philosophical worldviews are different, even opposing each other, but the common point is that they still high knowledge and understanding. In the East, Confucius and his disciples, in addition to promoting the virtues of the gentleman, did not forget the intellectual quality in the Five Commons of the feudal social order. Buddhism also has many beautiful words to praise human wisdom. In the West, Democritus considered the most important human quality to be wisdom. Socrates, Plato, and even the ancient encyclopedia Aristotle had similar views. Even in Plato's ideal state, the man who stood at the top was the wise, far-sighted philosopher. In his eyes, the democratic state is an evil state because it is run by a large number of uneducated or illiterate people (Tran Hong Luu, 2009)^[6].

In the night of the Middle Ages (4th - XIV centuries), under the domination of the idealistic worldview, religion, belief was placed above reason, philosophy and science were turned into servants of religion. However, the struggle between reason and belief, between science, philosophy and religion still takes place fiercely in the form of the struggle between materialismoriented nominalism and colorful realism. idealistic color. During the Renaissance (15th - 16th centuries), philosophers and scientists began to struggle to assert the independence of scientific knowledge and separate science from the influence of the church. From the seventeenth century onwards, science developed more and more, scientists and philosophers had the conditions to deepen their understanding of the great role of scientific knowledge. Ph. Becon once considered knowledge as a power without which man cannot obtain wealth in the natural world. He has spent a lot of effort to find new scientific research



International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies

methods, in order to gain more scientific knowledge.

In the last decades of the twentieth century, the rapid development of Japan and the newly industrialized countries (NICs) has forced the world's leading strategists to focus on finding answers. to the question: what has motivated these countries to keep their growth rates high? Surely the answer will be: these countries have applied the achievements of science and technology into production. Forecasts by scientists and futurologists say that the twenty-first century will be the century of a computer civilization, or an intellectual civilization, etc. The forecasts may differ in names, but few in fact, people have reached a consensus on a fundamental point that in the twenty-first century, no matter what civilization, the role of scientific knowledge is indispensable.

Globalization has been opening up many opportunities for all countries to learn and compete with each other to escape the danger of falling behind. In the face of the very rapid development of newly industrialized countries, the problem of knowledge is posed as a very harsh challenge to the fate of all peoples on our planet. Many developed countries have now entered the knowledge economy. Undoubtedly, one of the basic factors contributing to the success of the race of nations in the 21st century is scientific and technological knowledge. That race created both opportunities and also created many dangers. If the developing countries do not have a reasonable economic and scientific and technological development policy, it will inevitably lead to the risk of lagging behind, poverty and dependence on other countries.

2. Marx's idea of knowledge turned into a direct productive force

Seeing the great role of scientific knowledge, very early on, Marx predicted that in the future knowledge will become a direct productive force. Moreover, he also pointed out the danger of ignorance that can bring many tragedies to mankind. From the middle of the nineteenth century, when only a few capitalist countries entered the industrial economy, Marx, on the basis of the analysis of the development of automatic machinery systems, pointed out an increasingly important role. of scientific and technical knowledge and technology. According to Marx's comment, the most complete form of industrial society is the system of automatic machines, including: "many mechanical and intellectual organs, so the worker himself is only identified only as its conscious members" (C. Marx, France, 2000, pp. 352 - 352)^[7].

Thus, in the machinery of industrial society, machines, techniques and technology will gradually replace mechanical labor, direct labor becomes secondary labor compared to scientific labor. As a result, the role of workers also has a great change, since the production process is "manifested not as a process dependent on the worker's direct skill, but as the application of science in the field of technology" (C. Marx, Engels, 2000, p. 358). Moreover, Marx also pointed out the inevitable penetration of scientific knowledge, especially natural science, into technological production. On this point, nearly two centuries ago, C. Marx wrote: "If, in terms of quantity, direct labor is reduced to a smaller part, then, in essence, it is transformed into some element. which, though necessary, but is secondary, ... for common scientific work, for the application of natural science to technology" (C. Marx, France, 2000, p. 359)^[7]. Thus, "according to the momentum of great industry, the creation of real wealth became less dependent on labor time and the amount of labor expended, ..., but rather on them" the general level of science and its progress, or the dependence on its application to production" (Marx, Engels, 2000, pp. 368 - 369). Accordingly, labor manifests itself not primarily as labor input into the production process, but primarily as a type of labor in which humans' control and regulate the production process itself. Automated machinery systems will gradually replace most direct labor. Therefore, instead of being the main agent of the production process, workers stand beside it. At that time, knowledge becomes a direct productive force, invention becomes a special profession, and for that profession, the application of science to direct production itself becomes one of the most important factors. decision and stimulus. The production process went from being a simple labor process to a scientific one. Direct labor in quantity will be reduced to a lesser extent, and qualitatively will be transformed into a necessary element, but secondary to universal scientific labor and to the application of natural science to it. technology. Once labor in its direct form ceases to be the source of wealth, barter-valued production collapses and the shortening of the labor time required to increase the time of surplus labor changes. by leisure time for society as a whole and for its individual members, that is, by creating a wide possibility for the full development of the productive forces of the individual and of the society.

Under these conditions, the working masses must take possession of their surplus labor by themselves. When workers start doing it, then, on the one hand, the measure of the required labor time will be individual social needs; on the other hand, the development of social production will be so rapid that although production will aim at the wealth of all, the leisure time of each will increase. Therefore, true wealth is the developed productive power of all individuals. At that time, the measure of wealth will certainly no longer be working time, but leisure time (C. Marx, France, 2000, pp. 367, 368 - 372, 375 - 376)^[7].

Through the sharp analysis of C. Marx above, the man-made machine system is the reification of knowledge, condensing the accumulation of scientific knowledge, transforming that knowledge into productive force. direct output. The traditional resources of production such as land and muscle have given way to scientific knowledge, and it has become the leading factor regulating the development of production, determining the comparative advantage and potential of a country. a country. It seems that it is not only C. Marx's genius prediction that scientific knowledge will become a direct productive force, but also the major outlines of the knowledge economy mentioned. The modern world with the industrial revolution 4.0 today has been testing and confirming the above predictions. The above statements are the basis for developing countries, including Vietnam, we need to strengthen the development of scientific and technological knowledge in the cause of industrialization and modernization of the country if we do not want to be lag behind, lag behind.

Marx's friend Phang Engel agreed with the above thought. Moreover, Marx also gave a bold idea ahead of his time that in the future, invention would become a special profession of the intelligentsia, bringing wealth to society as analyzed above. This idea has become a vivid reality when in developed countries around the world, especially the United States, policies have been introduced to attach importance to International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies

knowledge, know-how and scientific inventions rather than iron, steel and oil. Review that most contemporary billionaires are masters of the secrets of science, typically Bill Gates has shown the predictability and reality of the above ideas of C. Marx.

3. The evolution of ideas and scientific knowledge into C. Marx's direct productive force

Following C. Marx and Engels, V.I. Lenin said that socialist society and communist society in the future can only be successfully built on the basis of the highest achievements of science, techniques and modern technology. And socialism = Soviet government + Prussian railway order + technology and organization of leaflets in America + American national education, ... (V.I. Lenin, 1977, p. 684) ^[5].

After C. Marx and V.I. Lenin, it can be said that Alvin Toffler - the famous American philosopher, futurist, concretized the above basic outlines of Marx into quite specific features of the knowledge economy. Knowledge in many works such as: The Rise and Fall of Power, The Third Wave, Future Shock, The Creation of Civilizations, ... have been translated and published by Hanoi Theoretical Information Publishing House since 1990. to 1996. Especially clearly in the work The Third Wave, Alvin Toffler highlighted: since the 70s of the twentieth century, mankind has entered a computer civilization, a knowledge civilization in which knowledge becomes the main source of raw materials, replacing the classical sources of raw materials previously used by agricultural and industrial civilizations such as land, wood, iron and steel, and petroleum. Through these works, he tried to highlight the most basic features of the future society in which scientific knowledge is considered the foundation of the future society. Moreover, he also firmly asserts that all other resources of nature can be exploited to their exhaustion, but "knowledge has the property of taking it forever". The knowledge economy with the new name of the industrial revolution 4.0 has been confirming the genius predictions of Marx, Engels and A. Toffler.

Inheriting these valuable ideas, Ho Chi Minh soon realized that the role of science and technology in the cause of building socialism in Vietnam is very important. In Ho Chi Minh's view, science, engineering and technology are not merely a direct productive force, but also a fundamental driving force for social progress. He also pointed out the close relationship between science, technology and culture in particular: "the socialist revolution is associated with the development of science and technology, with the cultural development of the people." (Ho Chi Minh, 1996, p. 586)^[8]. Therefore, in order to have social progress, prosperity and happiness for people, it is necessary to build socialism and develop science and technology. Socialism is the environment for science and technology to develop, and science and technology is the driving force for promoting innovation. In order to create a solid scientific and technical basis for the development of society in general, and to gradually put an end to manual and manual labor, both C. Marx and V.I. Lenin said that a great democracy must be created. The mechanical industry is capable of producing machines and effectively applying scientific knowledge to production.

Science here includes natural sciences, engineering, social sciences and humanities. Mastering this, Ho Chi Minh

applied Lenin's principle of persistent learning to science and technology. The writer: "If you want to improve technology, you must know technique. To improve the labor organization, it is also necessary to know the organization method and have organizational experience. On one side and the other, we are all still lacking. Therefore: "study, learn more, study forever - as Lenin taught" (Ho Chi Minh, 1996, p. 103)^[8].

The study and improvement of science and technology level with the spirit of creativity and support for new things, especially while the situation in the world and in the country is always fluctuating - according to him - is a timely complement to the limited knowledge, in order to improve the level of science and technology to keep up with the development of the times. The above valuable instructions of Ho Chi Minh are still current, especially in the trend of globalization, all changes of science, engineering and new technology have been changing daily with extraordinary speed.

The main machine and technology system is the accumulation of social knowledge and production. The relationship between science - technology and production is becoming more and more intimate. And the process of scientific knowledge is actually becoming a direct productive force throughout the developed and developing countries of the world. Today, scientific knowledge is produced not only in research institutions but also in production environments. Therefore, invention becomes a special profession as predicted by C. Marx. Education and training have been closely linked with research and application agencies and production deployment. Due to the direct connection between research, production and application, a scientific invention no longer has to wait as long as before, but is almost immediately deployed and applied to direct production. next. The process of research and application are organically linked closely, serving as a premise for mutual development. Currently, in factories, large enterprises often have research facilities to apply to production.

Today, scientific inventions become the basis for new breakthroughs in the creation of new technologies, which are then immediately put into production applications. It is an ideal condition for scientific knowledge to be quickly materialized into a new technological system, directly entering the production process. When social production is organically linked with scientific inventions, inventions in technology and science will always be renewed in a more modern direction along with the development of scientific and technological knowledge. Man is both a natural and a social entity, so that he has the ability to transfer his knowledge directly into practical activities to create products according to his needs. And for the first time, the richest person in the world is honored as a rich person of knowledge, not a rich person of money, it is Bill Gates and the inventors of contemporary informatics.

As a development lever of the new economy, the role of scientific, technical and technological knowledge is expressed specifically in education, training, and promotion of human resources, especially human resources. Intellectual capacity is considered as the decisive resource for the success of industrialization and modernization. From the experience of previous countries, we know that there are many ways to equip modern technology. But either way, it is indispensable for a workforce with enough scientific knowledge to effectively exploit and use such modern equipment. Avoiding the massive import of high-tech scientific equipment without people mastering the knowledge to use it is also useless and damages people's money. The fact that a series of expensive medical equipment is imported to waste storage is very common in our country is a sad fact that proves this.

Today's industrial revolution 4.0 has been confirming the wise ideas of the founders of Marxism-Leninism. Today's great scientific inventions have really been the invention of the times for all the great transformations on the planet. Inventing becomes a special profession exactly as the idea of C. Marx predicted before. The knowledge economy has been knocking on the door to every corner of life, to the point that those who refuse to innovate or learn will be slow to progress and lag behind. Lack of scientific knowledge will mean poverty. The more knowledge and inventions people possess, the faster they become rich in a sustainable way. Scientific knowledge has been changing the face of the world day by day, hour by hour. The vivid reality in the world has eloquently verified C. Marx's prediction. Today, the heavy work in industry and agriculture has been replaced mostly by machines, in which knowledge is materialized.

The above thesis of Marx shows humanity in liberating people and has permanent value.

4. The application of the Communist Party of Vietnam

From a very early age, the Communist Party of Vietnam clearly saw the great role of scientific knowledge and knowledge education for workers. However, because the historical context and specific tasks of each period are different, the Party has not had the conditions to come up with policies and guidelines for this issue. In line with the conditions of the world of globalization and international economic integration, recently the Party's documents have mentioned quite specifically this issue. The document of the 9th National Congress of Deputies, set out the task: "Step by step development of the knowledge economy" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2001, p. 91)^[1]. And: "Continue to innovate, create fundamental and comprehensive changes in education and training, science and technology; improve the quality of human resources with a reasonable structure; implementing the universalization program for lower secondary schools; fast application of advanced and modern technologies; gradually develop the knowledge economy" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2001, p. 263)^[1]. Also at the 9th Congress, our Party predicted: "The 21st century will continue to have many innovations. Science and technology have made great strides", the "development of education and training, science and technology is the foundation and driving force of the cause of industrialization and modernization of the country" (Communist Party of Vietnam). Vietnam, 2001, p. 91)^[1].

Consistent with the above thought, the document of the 10th National Congress of the Party has more than once affirmed: "Strongly develop science and technology, education and training; improve the quality of human resources, meet the needs of industrialization and modernization of the country and develop the knowledge economy" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2006, p. 187)^[2]. And: "Strengthening and closely combining science and technology activities with education and training to really promote the role of the leading national policy, creating a driving force to accelerate industrialization, modernization and development."

knowledge-based economy" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2006, p. 210)^[2]. It can be seen that, if the Document of the 9th Party Congress only stated the task: "Step by step development of the knowledge economy", then at the 10th Congress, our Party firmly affirmed that we want to quickly develop the knowledge-based economy. To get rid of poverty and lag behind, we must develop a knowledge-based economy.

The Party also pointed out that it is necessary to "take advantage of favorable opportunities created by the international context and the potential and advantages of our country to shorten the process of industrialization and modernization of the country according to the socialist orientation." meaning associated with the development of the knowledge economy as an important element of the economy and industrialization and modernization" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2006, p. 87)^[2].

The document of the 11th National Congress of Delegates emphasized: "Directing scientific and technological activities to serve the renewal of growth models and restructuring the economy, accelerating industrialization and modernization, development of the knowledge economy" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2011 p. 41)^[3]. The above idea continues to be affirmed: "Developing science and technology with the aim of accelerating industrialization, modernization, and developing the knowledge-based economy to the world's advanced level" (Communist Party of Vietnam). Nam, 2011, p. 78)^[3]. Moreover, this congress clearly pointed out the driving force of the country's development: "The knowledge economy thrives, so people and knowledge become more and more decisive factors for the development of each country." (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2011, p. 97)^[3]. To develop the knowledge economy, the Congress set the task: "Develop and improve the quality of education and training; development of science, technology and knowledge economy" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2011, pp. 188 - 189)^[3]. The document specifically points out: "Development of science and technology as a driving force to accelerate the process of industrialization, modernization and development of the knowledge economy" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2011, p. 218) ^[3]. Our Party also emphasizes: Developing the knowledge economy on the basis of developing education, training, science and technology; synchronously building science and technology infrastructure, first of all information and communication technology, ... to improve research and application capacity in association with the development of high-quality human resources. To strongly develop industries and products of industry, agriculture, and high-tech services with increased use value, relying heavily on knowledge. To promote and make the most effective use of the knowledge resources of Vietnamese people and make the most use of human knowledge. Develop and implement a roadmap for the development of a knowledge-based economy to 2020 (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2011, pp. 220 - 221)^[3]. To achieve that idea, it is necessary to: "Build a strong and high-quality group of intellectuals to meet the country's development requirements" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2011, p. 241)^[3].

The document of the 12th Party Congress remains steadfast: "Continue to renew the growth model and restructure the economy; accelerate industrialization and modernization associated with the development of the knowledge economy" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, p. 22)^[4]. To achieve the above goal, our Party firmly believes that education is the first national policy. Develop education and training in order to raise people's intellectual level, train human resources and foster talents. To strongly shift the main educational process from equipping knowledge to comprehensively developing learners' capabilities and qualities; Learning goes hand in hand with practice, theory with practice. Education and training development must be associated with the needs of socio-economic development, national construction and defense, with scientific and technological progress, requirements for human resource development and the labor market. In order to develop a sustainable economy, to meet the requirements of the knowledge economy or the new industrial revolution, our Party also requires: Educating Vietnamese people to develop comprehensively and to bring into full play their potentials and abilities. creativity of each individual; love family, love country, love compatriots, live well and work effectively. Striving to 2030, Vietnam's education reaches the advanced level of the region (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, pp. 114 - 115)^[4]. To do so, it is necessary to: Perfect the national education system towards an open education system, lifelong learning and building a learning society; Develop a contingent of teachers and administrators to meet the requirements of education and training innovation; Renovate financial policies and mechanisms, mobilize the participation and contributions of the whole society, improve investment efficiency for education and training development; Improve the quality and efficiency of research and application of science and technology, especially educational science and management science.

Along with education and training, the Communist Party of Vietnam continues to affirm: Strongly developing science and technology, making science and technology truly the leading national policy, is the most important driving force for development. develop modern production forces, knowledge economy, improve productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness of the economy; environmental protection, national defense and security assurance, ... by 2030, there will be a number of fields reaching the world advanced level. More specifically, our Party advocates: Developing and applying science and technology is a priority that needs to be prioritized for investment, one step ahead in the operation of branches and levels. Science and technology branches have the task of providing a scientific basis for the formulation and implementation of guidelines, guidelines, policies, laws, etc. To clearly define appropriate modern technological solutions to improve labor productivity, economic efficiency and sustainable development. Continue to strongly and synchronously renew the organization, management mechanism, operation mechanism, the formulation of strategies and plans for science and technology development; investment direction, financial mechanism, personnel policy, and autonomy mechanism of science and technology organizations in line with the socialist-oriented market economy (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, 2016). pp. 119 - 121)^[4].

In order to accomplish that goal, our Party continues to require: "Building an increasingly strong intellectual pool of high quality to meet the requirements of the country's development" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, p. 161)^[4]. In order to build a strong and high-quality intellectual

pool, our Party adheres to the policy of respecting and promoting freedom of thought in research and creativity activities. Appreciate intellectuals on the basis of properly assessing their quality, capacity and dedication results. Protect intellectual property rights, treat and honor the contributions of intellectuals. There are special mechanisms and policies to attract national talents. Appreciating the role of scientific research agencies as social consultants and experts in planning the Party's guidelines and policies, the State's policies and laws, and economic development projects. culture and society (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, pp. 161 - 162)^[4].

That is an important step in the awareness and concretization of our Party on the development of a knowledge-based economy for the common goal of the country. It can be said that industrial revolution 4.0 is another name for the knowledge economy predicted by the founders of Marxism - Leninism and futurists in the last century. The major undertakings and policies of the Party and State through the Party congresses have shown the creative reception of the above ideas, in order to rationally apply them to the specific circumstances of the country in order to meet the requirements of the Party and State. New Age. Thereby showing the creative application in taking shortcuts, anticipating manifestation in the guidelines and directions at each historical moment and era of our Party.

How can knowledge be turned into the property of all people to help alleviate poverty in a sustainable way? That is the subject of other studies related to education - training, raising the people's intellectual level and especially democracy in the exchange of information - knowledge, in academia, publicizing policies, policy, ...

5. Conclusion

It can be affirmed that C. Marx's thesis on human nature still has theoretical and practical value until now, which are very valuable lessons in promoting human resources to meet requirements. sustainable development of the country, contributing to early realization of the goal that "by the middle of the twenty-first century, our country will become a developed country, following the socialist orientation"

6. Acknowledgements

This research is funded by Tan Trao University in Tuyen Quang, Viet Nam.

7. References

- Communist Party of Vietnam. Document of the Ninth National Congress of Deputies. Nxb. National politics. Hanoi, 2001.
- 2. Communist Party of Vietnam. Documents of the 10th National Congress of Deputies. Publishing House. National politics. Hanoi, 2006.
- 3. Communist Party of Vietnam. Documents of the 11th National Congress of Deputies. Nxb. National politics. Hanoi, 2011.
- 4. Communist Party of Vietnam. Documents of the 12th National Congress of Deputies. Nxb. National politics. Hanoi, 2016.
- 5. Lenin VI. Complete volume, volume 36. Publishing House. Improvement. Moscow, 1977.
- 6. Tran Hong Luu. The role of scientific knowledge in the cause of industrialization and modernization in Vietnam today. Nxb. Nxb. National politics. Hanoi, 2009.

International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies

- 7. Marx C, France. Complete volume, volume 46, part II. Nxb. Truth - National politics. Hanoi, 2000.
- 8. Ho Chi Minh. Complete volume, volume 9, 10. Publishing House. National politics. Hanoi, 1996.