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Significance and Content of Educating National Unity Tradition for the Young Generation of Vietnam in the Current Revolutionary Career

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Abstract

In any historical situation, the young generation is always seen as the force that determines the future and the nation's destiny. On the race to win for the development of our country today, it is inevitable that the education of the young generation must be centralized. To have a lush "germ" for the nation, to meet the current requirements, the "cultivating of people" is the responsibility of the predecessors. But the problem is that educating and fostering the generation that will master this future what makes them eligible and able to fulfill their responsibilities before the nation is a difficult problem. The reality of the country's renovation work for nearly 40 years shows that the traditional education of

national unity for the young generation is emerging extremely urgent. The young generation is a relatively broad concept that refers to a large social force. This social force is further divided into other smaller social groups, in which the youth is the social group that receives the most attention because of its outstanding characteristics and important role in the social development. This article deals with the young generation, but mainly deals with the youth. However, it is also impossible to the youth from the young generation community in general because there are many close points and close relationships between young people and the young generation.

Keywords: Educating National Unity Tradition, The Young Generation of Vietnam, Reality of the Country's Renovation

1. Introduction

Biologically, the youth is the transitional development from adolescence to adulthood. The prominent feature at this age is the rapid growth of the body, physical strength, along with the maturation of social functions. Psychologists study youth in association with the laws of age psychological change, such as the development of analytical and reasoning abilities, interest in new things, passion for creativity, self-assertion, self-awareness and consider it as the basic factor to distinguish it from other ages. From a sociological perspective, the youth seen as a stage of personal socialization, capable of absorbing social values to perfect their personality, and asserting themselves as independent subjects of social relations.

Approaching the youth from a dialectical and developmental perspective, we see that young people have outstanding points that are different from other age groups. Talking about the youth is first and foremost about enthusiasm and sensitivity in life. The excitement with young people's ambitions, dreams, beliefs and aspirations for the future is the driving force that drives their whole life and governs their entire future life. The unyielding enthusiasm to face obstacles in life is a hallmark of the youth's character. It represents abundant development, latent physical and mental abilities along with creative thinking. Sincerity in thought and action is also characteristic of young people in particular or the young generation in general.

However, young people also have certain limitations. They soon want to assert themselves when they have no experience in life, lack of experience, clearly show their impulsiveness, and their ability to receive and select information is still limited, so it is easy to lead to hasty conclusions and create negative factors in life. The temperament of young people is lively and bold, but often lacks patience and persistence, and does not perform well.

Understanding the good nature and revolutionary ability of the young generation is very important to have the right educational perspective to create generations of people useful to the society.

2. Significance of educating the past and historical values for the young generation in the revolutionary cause

Educating the young generation is not only associated with current practice, but it is important to educate the young generation to best absorb, inherit and promote the spiritual values of the past and history. The traditional values of the past act as a support, lifting the present person, as a baggage for the future, without which, people will become frustrated and disoriented.

V.I. Lenin highly appreciates the potential of the youth, he considers youth to be “the fighting force of the revolution”. He found in the youth at that time a burning desire that could not be contained, which was the ideal of democratic society and socialism. The dreams and aspirations of young people are always associated with progressive ideas in society, so he firmly believes in the young generation. At the same time, he harshly criticized conservative party members, did not appreciate the role of the young force, looked down on young people and mocked their innocence and inexperience. V.I. Lenin believed that it was the responsibility of the true communists to educate the young generation and combine that education with the struggle of the working class, the working people and the nation.

Although he appreciates the role of the younger generation, V.I. Lenin clearly sees their common limitation as it is easy to look down on the past. He once reminded and warned young people that “forgetting the past is treason”, and sternly condemned the wrong view of turning away from the past, cutting off the connection between the present and the past. He repeatedly reminded about the content of educating the young generation and advised to carefully study the issue of how we must teach and teach so that the young generation can build to the end and completely complete the career that we build.

The view of the forebears on the importance of educating the good values of the past and history for the young generation is the theoretical basis that brought Ho Chi Minh a qualitative change in perception. From the years of his youth life, living together in harmony, working and fighting with people in many countries around the world, Ho Chi Minh had the opportunity to better understand the role of the young generation in the development of the nation and humanity. Therefore, Ho Chi Minh clearly saw the great contribution of Vietnamese youth on the path of national liberation and brought the country to prosperity.

The recipients of the letter recognized the great role of educating the young generation in the tradition of national unity. Deep understanding of the tradition of national unity not only adds faith and strength to the young generation, but also develops it to new heights, suitable for the times, and creates new traditional values to serve the current struggle.

Despite being a multi-ethnic country, “Vietnam is one, the Vietnamese people are one”, that is the truth. From the past to present, our forefathers have shed a lot of blood to protect that truth. Therefore, the traditional education of national unity will help to form and build in the young generation the feelings of love and closeness between the ethnic groups that the Party, State and people have always cared about and nurtured. Due to history, each nation has a different level of development, but the consistent policy of our Party and State towards all ethnic groups is: *Equality, solidarity, mutual assistance, and mutual help for mutual development.*

In the process of national construction, President Ho Chi Minh, our Party and people have high expectations for promoting the spirit of solidarity to build the country in the young generation. In a letter to students on the opening day of school in September 1945, Uncle Ho wrote: “Will the nation of Vietnam become beautiful or not, will the Vietnamese people step up to the glory to compete with the great powers of the five continents? It is thanks to a large part of their learning”^[1].

With a good education in the tradition of national unity, the young generation of our country is strong enough to resist

against all distorting plots to cause national disunity; and at the same time overcome the self-deprecating views, national inferiority complex to work together to build and develop the country.

3. Content of educating national unity tradition for the young generation in the period of national renewal

During his lifetime, Ho Chi Minh was often interested in the issue of ethnic unity, especially paying attention to the content of traditional education of national unity for the young generation, especially the children of ethnic minorities. He wrote: “... to develop our culture, we must eliminate prejudices among nations, unite, love and help each other like brothers and sisters. Your task is to emulate their studies to contribute to the expansion of their homeland and to build our beloved Vietnam”^[2].

Understanding President Ho Chi Minh's perspective, the Party has determined that the new generation of people that we educate and train should master the following contents:

3.1 Educating patriotism in association with the defense of national independence and reunification

Patriotism, the sense of protecting national independence and reunification is a long-standing tradition of the nation. It emerges as the “red thread” throughout the entire history of Vietnam, the most sacred way of life and emotion in every Vietnamese person. That tradition is not only meaningful in terms of spirit, but when necessary, it transforms into great material strength, so that a small country always wins when confronting powerful enemies more than double.

Patriotism is expressed in the will to fight against aggression, and at the same time, it also includes the sense of protecting national independence and national reunification. Because the truth of our people is: “Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom”, and “it is better to sacrifice everything than to lose the country and become a slave”. To maintain national independence and territorial integrity, our forefathers spent a lot of blood on the long journey from ancient times to modern times. In the history of our nation, our forefathers have failed many times to defeat the annexation and assimilation of foreign forces to our country. Therefore, for every Vietnamese person, the national interest is put above all and they are ready to give their last drop of blood to protect that.

Educating the young generation on patriotism, a sense of protecting national independence and reunification is to help them realize that this is the greatest, noblest and pride of Vietnamese people that need to be respected and preserved. However, it is not enough to just stop at the spirit, it is more important to make the younger generation know how to convert that spirit into each person's inner need so that they always want and desire to do it by action.

Today, patriotism must be expressed in concrete actions, contributing to national construction, bringing our country out of the poor and underdeveloped country, and standing shoulder to shoulder with friends in the world. Each individual knows how to make efforts to establish himself, establish a career, and get rich righteously. The path to maintain national independence and reunification, leading the people to prosperity and happiness, has no other path but the path to socialism, so “national independence is associated with socialism”. That is the goal and ideal that today's youth are determined to achieve. Many generations ago decided not to bear the shame of losing the country,

now we must educate the young generation to overcome the shame of poor and underdeveloped countries.

3.2 Educating the national sense of self-reliance

Due to the need for a long and stable life, our ancestors could not rely on outside help or sit there and pray for the luck of the uncertain nature. Successive generations can only rely on their own strength, strive to overcome difficulties, conquer nature to build a life. End of natural disasters and enemy sabotage, the Vietnamese with their own wisdom and strength persevered and indomitably fought to protect the Fatherland. Since then, generations of Vietnamese people have become aware of their great strength and vitality, which is the "internal strength" of the nation itself. "Bring our strength to liberate us" is the experience passed down to us by the ancients in both fighting and nation building.

Educating the young generation with a sense of self-reliance and self-reliance in order to form their self-control and independence in the face of obstacles in life, they will know how to develop their own strength to overcome all obstacles. Because the determining factor of success or failure is in each person themselves. Relying on your own strength is the key, but that doesn't mean you don't need the help of others, but before you need help, first help yourself. Broadly speaking, in our country's current conditions, it is very important to promote internal strength and rely on internal forces to take advantage of external forces. The development of the modern world is having a strong interaction between nations - peoples, between civilizations, which as a result creates opportunities and challenges for many underdeveloped countries, the ability to overcome them if they know how to transform the "external force" factor into the "internal force" factor. However, internal strength is the key factor, "in this day and age, promoting the national factor is the most important driving force of development".

3.3 Educating the spirit of solidarity, love and helping people

It is natural conditions, historical and cultural characteristics that make Vietnamese people live together with meaningful feelings. The spirit of solidarity, love and willingness to help others become the noble moral of the nation. Love, ready to help others without regret, without needing to return is a noble and beautiful gesture of the Vietnamese people. That is reflected deeply in literature, especially in Vietnamese proverbs and folk songs, such as "love of the village and the village", "a piece when hungry is equal to a packet when full".

Vietnamese folk songs have a sentence:

*Despite being of different species,
Winter melons and gourds are grown on the same
structure, in the same place, so they should love
each other.*

Or:

*Red cloth covers sword stand
People within the same country should be loving
each other.*

The main task of solidarity education is to gradually build

up a sense of collective consciousness among young people, living in harmony with the community from families, villages, schools and the whole society. Thereby equipping the young generation with effective methods to handle the relationship between individuals and communities large and small, knowing how to put collective and social interests above personal interests, and knowing how to sacrifice their own to serve the common good. Forming in the young generation the feeling of love and helping each other in times of trouble and difficulty with a sense of voluntariness. It is this unity and solidarity that is an important motivation for the young generation to gradually grow up, a premise for building a national unity block in the future.

3.4 Educating the sense of preserving, enriching and promoting the national cultural identity

Vietnam is a country with a multi-ethnic, unified and diverse culture. Despite being an underdeveloped country due to war, Vietnam has a long-standing culture and civilization created by the ancestors of 54 ethnic groups living together in this country. After thousands of years of enduring the policy of enslaving and destroying culture, Vietnam's culture is still growing richer and richer thanks to its ability to unite, assimilate exogenous cultures, and preserve national cultural identity.

Understanding culture means understanding the people - the creators and deeply influenced by that culture. Educating the younger generation to understand the roots of their culture, no matter what events they face, will not stop the young generation's path to the right direction. Preserving, enriching and promoting the national cultural identity does not mean "holding on to the dead past", but making it alive again more intensely. In the national culture, there are things that were good and positive in the past, but when the objective reality has fundamentally changed, it has become outdated, unable to adapt to new circumstances, it should not be maintained. In the process of social progress, the national cultural identity inevitably has something to be filtered out, something to be preserved, improved and developed in accordance with the requirements of the new period. President Ho Chi Minh clearly pointed out the innovation principle as: "What is old but bad must be discarded", "must be phased out", "What is old but not bad, but troublesome must be revised to make it reasonable", "If the old is good, it will be further developed, What's new and good, we have to do" [3]. At these pivotal moments in history, that makes a lot of sense. If the young generation is well educated, it will also create a new miracle in building a modern economy with its own nuances of Vietnam.

The ancients had merit in cultivating, protecting and developing a unique national culture for Vietnam to stand firm to this day. We not only know how to enjoy and admire it, but also see that it is our responsibility to educate the young generation to understand so that each adult can create a national identity, ensuring its long-term existence and development of the country. On the path of competition and international integration, national culture is really the spiritual foundation, the support, and the launching pad to help our young generation reach new heights firmly.

Currently, countries around the world are competing fiercely to gain an advantage in the integration process. Each country pays the highest attention to its youth education strategy, considering it a decisive resource. Therefore, they always seek to exploit in the traditional heritage of the

nation the most quintessential things to educate the young generation in order to create a worthy successor. For our country, traditional education of national unity is an indispensable content in the process of training and fostering the young generation.

Traditional education of national unity for the young generation does not stop at the awareness of views and guidelines in a dogmatic and formulaic manner, but on the basis of that knowledge fosters close feelings with the nation, develop cognitive ability and practical action capacity for them. Only then will the elements of knowledge - emotion - reason - action show the organic relationship in traditional education of national unity. Education must affect the deepest social foundations, i.e., families, units, and organizations. Therefore, the combination of three educational environments (family - school - society) is very important and necessary.

4. Conclusion

Each generation comes into life, following the development of the nation, and humanity cannot help but bring with it the glorious past of the nation. Past, present and future are three qualitatively different stages in the process of social development, but the present always arises from the past and lays the foundation for the birth of the future. The essence of traditional education of national unity for the young generation is to transmit the “energy” of the past to future generations, contributing to the generation of young people with good knowledge, feelings and morals so that they capable of mastering himself and being a worthy owner of the country.

5. Acknowledgment

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