

Ho Chi Minh's Ideology On Intellectuals And The Role Of Intellectuals In The Current Period

Dr. Le Thi Tam

Vinh Long University of Technology Education, Vietnam.

Email: tamlt@vlute.edu.vn

Abstract: During the process of national construction, President Ho Chi Minh always upheld the position, role and strength of the intelligentsia. According to Ho Chi Minh's point of view, knowledge is the precious capital of the nation. Today, intellectuals play a great role in promoting the economic and political development of the country. Ho Chi Minh's trust in the nation's intellectuals is the glue that holds them together so that they can feel secure, voluntarily contribute, and dedicate their talents and energies to the glorious revolutionary cause of the nation. Therefore, studying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on intellectuals and the role of intellectuals in the current period is extremely necessary in the industrialization and modernization of the country. Especially when implementing Resolution 27-NQ/TW of the Central Committee of the Party (X term) on building a contingent of intellectuals in the period of accelerating industrialization and modernization of the country.

Keywords: Ho Chi Minh's ideology; knowledge communication; role and power; build a team of intellectuals.

Introduction

Ho Chi Minh was a revolutionary leader, an outstanding cultural figure, and a great thinker of the Vietnamese nation. He has left us a noble political career, a massive and invaluable legacy of ideology and theory and has become a cultural symbol of the nation. His every word, action and deed is aimed at the practical benefits of people, including the intellectuals. Ho Chi Minh's views on the intellectuals are clearly expressed through his daily life, articles, speeches, movements, and advice to the people and cadres. The article presents, analyzes and clarifies the content of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on intellectuals and the development of intellectuals in Vietnam.

Materials and methods

The article is made based on the worldview and methodology of Marxism, the views of scientists

and organizations in the world and in Vietnam on the development of intellectuals. The historical and logical method summarizes the basic problems, the movement trends of the development of the intellectual team, and the issues that need to be solved throughout. At the same time, the article also uses synthesis of specific research methods such as comparison, analysis, synthesis, induction and inference, data synthesis, etc. to serve the research and presentation of the article (Tri, et al, 2022).

Results and Discussions

1. Ho Chi Minh's ideology on intellectuals

President Ho Chi Minh is the founder and trainer of the Communist Party of Vietnam. During his career, Ho Chi Minh was very interested in intellectuals, through his works, articles, talks and practical applications, Ho Chi Minh thought.

knowledge contains profound and important contents in the current period.

The document of the 11th National Congress of the Party affirms: "Ho Chi Minh Thought is a comprehensive and profound system of views on the basic issues of the Vietnamese revolution as a result of the application of and creatively develop Marxism-Leninism in our country's specific conditions, inherit and develop the nation's fine traditional values, and absorb the cultural quintessence of mankind; is an extremely great and precious spiritual asset of the Party and our nation, forever paving the way for our people's revolutionary cause to win" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2011, p.88). Deeply aware of the importance of intellectuals, in the 15th century, Than Nhan Trung highlighted the importance of talents with the immortal saying: "Talent is the principle of the nation". The longevity of a nation lies in the talent of each individual in the national community. Immersed in the thoughts of famous people, Ho Chi Minh wrote: "Intelligence is knowledge. In the world there are only two kinds of knowledge: one is to understand the reproductive struggle that comes from Natural Science. The second is understanding the national struggle and the social struggle. A person who finishes university can be called an intellectual. But he does not know how to plow the fields, do not know how to work, do not know how to fight the enemy, do not know how to do many other things... His intellectual is an intellectual who studied books, not a complete intellectual. If he wants to become a complete intellectual, he must know how to put that knowledge into practice" (Minh, 2011) who always appreciates the role, respects and encourages this team to contribute to the revolutionary cause. of the nation. He affirmed: "Intellectual is the precious capital of the nation. It's like that in other countries, it's even more so in Vietnam" (Minh, 2009, vol. 5). In the brief outline, the brief strategy and the call to establish the Communist Party of Vietnam (February 3, 1930), President Ho Chi Minh also pointed out the role of intellectuals in the

revolutionary cause. From there, he advised: "The Party must do its best to contact the petty bourgeoisie, intellectuals, middle peasants, Youth, Tan Viet,..." (Minh, 2011, vol.3, p.3). Besides, Ho Chi Minh also set a requirement that intellectuals must stick with and actively stay close to the working class - peasants. He said: "On the road to unity, I think intellectuals should automatically take the first step towards the workers and peasants, and I am sure the workers and peasants will warmly welcome knowledge." President Ho Chi Minh was well aware of the position and role of intellectuals in the national liberation revolution. He said: "The key force of the revolution are workers and farmers... But the revolution also needs the force of intellectuals" (Minh, 2011, vol. 10, p. 376).

Under the domination of imperialism, the people of the colonial countries were deprived of all their economic, political, cultural and social rights; even the life of a colonist, yellow or black, is not worth a penny. Besides, the French colonialists also encouraged superstitious activities and religious activities to poison our people mentally. Especially "alcohol and opium and the reactionary press of the rulers complement the stupid work of the Government. The guillotine and the prison do the rest" (Minh, 2011, vol.1, p.39). He emphasized: "In the construction of the country, there are four issues to pay attention to; must give equal importance: politics, economy, culture, society" (Minh, 1981, p.34). After the August Revolution in 1945, President Ho Chi Minh pointed out that, at this time, "mind labor has a very important task in the cause of the resistance war to build the nation, in the process of completing the new democracy to advance the country's future. to socialism" (Minh, 2011, vol. 7, p.34).

In his talk at the closing ceremony of the training course for intellectuals in 1953, he said: "Our Party, Government and people love intellectuals very much. Cherish intellectuals who associate theory with practice, intellectuals who sincerely

serve the people and the resistance. Cherish the intellectuals who unite as one with the people, the people's intellectuals" (Minh, 2011, vol. 8, p.297). Lenin once pointed out that: "The illiterate is the one who is outside of politics." After the great victory of the Russian October revolution in 1917, Lenin immediately began to build the country and defend the Soviet state. Writing in a young age, the patriarchal small-scale production still pervades the poor and backward rural areas. In that great cause, it is impossible not to have the participation of the socialist intelligentsia; because according to Lenin if "Without the direction of experts knowledgeable in the fields of science, technology and experience, it is impossible to move to socialism" (Lenin, vol. 36, p.217). In the thought of Lenin has repeatedly pointed out that in the socialist revolution, if the working class and its political party, attract intellectual leaders, promote their intellectual talents in all work. Only then can the revolution develop rapidly. V.I. Lenin pointed out that "electrification cannot be done by illiterate people, but only by literate people. It's not enough. They must understand that it can only be done on the basis of a modern education, and if they don't have that education, communism is still just an aspiration only" (Lenin, vol. 41, p.364-365).

Immersed in Lenin's thought and from the reality of our country, Ho Chi Minh said: "An ignorant nation is a weak nation". The affirmative: Ho Chi Minh clearly pointed out the responsibility of the intellectuals in the national-democratic revolution as: "Your pens are also sharp weapons in the cause of pro-government, exorcism, but brothers and sisters. culture and intellectuals must do as well as heroic soldiers in the resistance war to regain the right of reunification and independence for the Fatherland" (Minh, 2000). From his concerns for intellectuals, in his Will, Ho Chi Minh advised about the Party, Union members and youth, fostering the revolutionary generation for the next life, personal affairs and even intellectuals: The young soldiers in the people's

armed forces and the young volunteers were all trained in combat and showed courage. The Party and government need to select some of the most elite, send them to study more branches and occupations, so as to train them to become cadres and workers with good techniques, good ideas, and a firm revolutionary stance. It is the main army in the successful construction of socialism in our country". Ho Chi Minh's trust in the nation's intellectuals is the glue that holds them together so that they can feel secure, voluntarily contribute, and dedicate their talents and energies to the glorious revolutionary cause of the nation. He said: "Without cadres, we can't do it. Without education, without cadres, there is nothing to say about the cultural economy. In staff training, education is the first step. Nothing unexpected, but very glorious. There is no bronze stele statue, nothing is glorious, but fulfilling the task is a hero, a collective hero" (Minh, 1996, p.8). Thus, it must also be seen that culture standing in the economy and politics also means that economics and politics must be cultural. He also pointed out: "Every Vietnamese must understand their rights... must have new knowledge to be able to participate in the construction of the country, and first of all must know how to read and write the national language script" (Minh, 2011, vol. 4, p 36)

2. The role of knowledge in the current period

2.1. The view of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the role of knowledge

Right after its birth, in the first Political Platform (1930), the Communist Party of Vietnam attached great importance to leadership of the intelligentsia. However, it was not until 10 years later that guidelines and policies for the intelligentsia were really formed and developed. With the birth of the Viet Minh Front (1941), followed by the Outline of Vietnamese Culture (1943) and the establishment of the Democratic Party of Vietnam (1944), the Party gradually

completed the work of mobilizing energy, strength of the intelligentsia in the national liberation work. The success of the August Revolution in 1945 was largely attributed to the Party's policy of intellectualism. At the Seventh Conference of the Central Committee, term X (2008), our Party gave the definition: "Intellectuals are intellectual workers with high education in certain professional fields, have the ability to think independently, create, spread and enrich knowledge, create spiritual and material products of value to society" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2008, p.81-82). Resolution 27-NQ/TW, dated August 6, 2008 of the Central Committee of the Party, term X, clearly states: Intellectuals are intellectual workers who have a high level of education in their professional fields, certain, capable of thinking independently, creating, spreading and enriching knowledge, creating spiritual and material products of value to society. Vietnamese intellectuals come from many social classes and classes, especially from workers and farmers; Most have grown up in the new society, formed from many training sources at home and abroad, with many successive generations, including a part of Vietnamese intellectuals abroad.

The intellectuals of our country have a spirit of patriotism, pride and deep national pride, always attached to the revolutionary cause led by the Party, playing a very important role in the development of the country. At the 12th National Congress, our Party also set out the direction and task of developing intellectuals for the 2016-2020 period as: "Building a growing and high-quality intellectual pool to meet development requirements country...". After more than 10 years of implementing Resolution No.27-NQ/TW, especially during the 12th National Congress, Vietnamese intellectuals have developed rapidly in quantity, improved in quality, and formed a powerful group of intellectuals, which accounts for a particularly important proportion in the social class structure in Vietnam.

After nearly 15 years of implementation, during this XIII term, the Central Committee assigned the Party committees the task of evaluating and summarizing 15 years of implementation of Resolution 27, term X. Along with the task of evaluating the results, 15 years of implementing the goals, viewpoints, tasks and solutions stated in Resolution 27 and Conclusions 90 and 52 of the Secretariat on the development of intellectuals. In addition, the Steering Committee and Editorial Team of the Project "Summarizing 15 years of implementing the Resolution of the 7th Party Central Committee, term X on building a contingent of intellectuals in the period of accelerating industrialization and modernization of the country". The project will advise the Central Committee on a new document on promoting the role of intellectuals to serve the country's sustainable development with appropriate goals and tasks until 2030, with a vision to 2045 with the spirit of the Resolution of the 13th Party Congress such as: Arousing the aspiration to develop a prosperous and happy country, promoting the will and strength of national unity combined with the strength of the times; To comprehensively and synchronously promote the renovation, industrialization and modernization work; To firmly build and defend the Fatherland, maintain a peaceful and stable environment; striving by the middle of the twenty-first century, our country becomes a developed country, following the socialist orientation. In the process of leading the revolution, our Party always determines the task of building and developing a contingent of intelligent intellectuals. strategic significance for the country's revolutionary cause; is an important condition for ensuring the leadership of the Party, consolidating and strengthening the flesh-and-blood relationship between the Party, the State and the people.

Intellectual mobilization is an integral part of the work of building and rectifying the Party, leading the State and the whole society. The 13th Party Congress identified 6 key points, 3 strategic

breakthroughs and 12 key tasks, which require us to have new awareness, new scientific thinking associated with practical and effective solutions to bring The Party's policies and guidelines are put into practice, so that science and technology can become a driving force for development, contributing to the country's rapid and sustainable development. The Resolution of the Congress determined that people are the center, the most important subject and resource and the goal of development; development of education and training together with development of science and technology is the leading national policy.

The document of the XIII Congress clearly states: "Building an increasingly strong and high-quality intellectual pool to meet the requirements of the country's development in the new situation. There is a mechanism to promote democracy, creative freedom and uphold ethics and responsibility in scientific research. Prioritize investment in the development of infrastructure, working environment, research and innovation of intellectuals. Appreciate and adequately treat talents, Vietnamese scientists and technologists with high professional qualifications at home and abroad, especially leading scientists and scientists with strong leadership skills. maintain particularly important scientific and technological tasks. Really respect and create conditions to improve the effectiveness of consulting and criticism activities of experts and intellectuals" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, vol. 1, p.167).

Ho Chi Minh paid great attention to consolidating the great national unity bloc, building the union of workers and peasants and intellectuals. The 6th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (1986) has set out a comprehensive reform policy, which must thoroughly grasp the Party's stance towards socialist intellectuals and be in line with the specificity of culture and arts: "For intellectuals, the most important thing is to ensure the right to creative freedom, to properly evaluate their capacities and to create conditions

for their abilities to be properly used and developed. Breaking down narrow notions, not seeing today's intelligentsia as socialist workers, educated and led by the Party, increasingly closely associated with workers and farmers" (Vietnamese products, 1987, p.115). The Seventh Conference of the Central Committee (X) issued Resolution No. 27 on building a contingent of intellectuals in the period of accelerating industrialization and modernization of the country. guiding viewpoints, tasks and solutions to build the current intellectual team. In which, it is emphasized: Vietnamese intellectuals are a particularly important creative force in the process of accelerating industrialization and modernization of the country and international integration, building a knowledge-based economy, and developing a culturally rich culture. Advanced Vietnam imbued with national identity.

Building a strong intellectual team is directly raising the intellectual level of the nation, the strength of the country, improving the Party's leadership capacity and the operational quality of the political system. Investing in building a team of intellectuals is an investment in sustainable development. At the Eleventh National Congress of Deputies, the Communist Party of Vietnam continued to develop its views on intellectuals and affirmed the importance of this issue and set forth the need to: "Build a contingent of intellectuals" growing, high-quality knowledge, meeting the requirements of the country's development. Respect and promote freedom of thought in research and creative activities. Appreciate intellectuals on the basis of properly assessing their quality, capacity and dedication results. Protecting intellectual property rights, properly treating intellectuals' contributions. There is a special policy for the country's talent. Appreciate the role of social consultancy, criticism and assessment agencies of scientific research agencies in making guidelines and policies of the Party and State and economic, cultural and social development projects. Closely

linked between the Party and State and intellectuals, between intellectuals and the Party and State” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2011, p.241-242).

2.2. The role of knowledge in the current period

Vietnamese intellectuals are a large group of intellectuals, diverse in occupations, expertise, ages, ethnicities, religions and value orientations. The intellectuals have a close relationship with social classes and have a strong influence on social classes and overall impact on social development. Our country's intellectuals play a great role in raising people's intellectual level, orienting values, and answering many problems posed by the developing society in a scientific and correct manner, contributing to social stability, promoting social cohesion and promoting social stability promote the development of all aspects of society. Not only our country's intellectuals today, but the improvement of people's knowledge in all stages is done by intellectuals, even initiating movements to raise people's knowledge in different forms. This is one of the noble missions and important contributions of intellectuals to the nation.

In this day and age, this role becomes even more significant. The team of intellectuals has actively contributed to the building of scientific arguments for the formulation of guidelines, guidelines and policies of the Party and the State, contributing to clarifying the development path of the country and answering questions about the country's development. new topics arise in the cause of innovation; directly train human resources, improve people's knowledge and foster talents; creating works of ideological and artistic value, many high quality and competitive products; step by step raise the science and technology level of the country, reach out to the level of the region and the world.

Along with the improvement of people's knowledge, the problems posed by social

development in various aspects from economy to ideology, from domestic to foreign affairs, from cultural issues to problems of society. social management, etc., intellectuals have a great role to play, helping society to perceive problems more clearly, fully and correctly, find more appropriate and scientific solutions, and orient the society discuss and form a correct and timely social consciousness, thereby helping society to orient the right perception and value orientation, making the society stable and develop in the right direction and in accordance with objective laws. It can be generalized: "Intellectuals are a social class consisting of complex intellectual workers, with high levels of education and expertise, capable of creating new scientific knowledge, and at the same time disseminating them. and apply this knowledge in practice, greatly contributing to the development and civilization level of mankind" (Phuong, 2007, p.16). Ho Chi Minh has always affirmed that intellectuals are an important part of the Vietnamese people. It is true that in this resistance war for national salvation, Vietnamese intellectuals shared an important part. Some directly participated in the resistance work, sacrificed hard, stood shoulder to shoulder with the people's army. Because of his respect for intellectuals, Ho Chi Minh said that intellectuals are also an important part of the revolutionary force; The working class and the peasantry need to be closely linked with the intelligentsia.

After 15 years of implementing Resolution 27-NQ/TW of the Central Committee of the Party (X term) on building a contingent of intellectuals in the period of accelerating industrialization and modernization of the country, our country has achieved With important results, the number of intellectuals has increased rapidly, actively contributing to the cause of national construction and development and national defense. The attachment between the Party and intellectuals is increasingly strengthened. The great national unity bloc on the basis of the worker-peasant-intellectual alliance continued to be firmly consolidated. In addition to the positive aspects

that have been pointed out and seen in practice, there are still some shortcomings and limitations of Resolution 27 in the implementation process such as: Many contents of the Resolution are still slow to be specific institutionalization, organization, implementation is still lack of synchronization, few breakthroughs. The method of leadership and direction for intellectuals is slow to innovate and has not kept up with development. The development and dedication of the intellectuals is still not commensurate with the potential, not meeting the requirements of the current development of the country.

In the current period, in order to promote the role and importance of intellectuals in the construction of the country, we need:

First, the contingent of Vietnamese intellectuals makes an important contribution to the formulation of guidelines, guidelines and policies on social development management. Whether the Party's leadership line and the State's legal policies are suitable to the country's situation at each stage or not depends a lot on the scientific basis of those lines, policies and laws. As people with extensive knowledge, the intellectuals, through their research, provide scientific arguments for the process of building lines and policies of the Party and State.

Second, the team of Vietnamese knowledge contributes to raising people's knowledge, directly training human resources to meet the current socio-economic development. The fourth industrial revolution will gradually eliminate simple labor, placing requirements on high-quality human resources. The intellectual team, with the role of the main force in absorbing science and technology in the world, researching and creating new values in science and technology; They are both teachers who carry out human resource training activities to meet the requirements of the socio-economic development process.

Third, intellectuals are the fundamental force absorbing world scientific and technological achievements, actively approaching, receiving and transferring scientific and technological research results into Vietnam. The process of globalization and strong international integration in the field of science and technology are creating opportunities for Vietnam to keep pace with the world level of science and technology development. That opportunity will only come true when the intellectual team can play an active and active role in absorbing and inheriting the world's achievements, mastering new technologies, spreading, popularizing and replicating in Vietnam. Male. The inheritance of scientific - technological achievements and world innovation must be a selective inheritance. This process is carried out on the basis of promoting the wisdom and responsibility of Vietnamese intellectuals.

2.3. Some solutions on building a team of intellectuals, and the role of intellectuals according to Ho Chi Minh's thought

The 13th Party Congress paid special attention to building a team of intellectuals and attracting talents. The document of the XIII Congress clearly states: "Building an increasingly strong and high-quality intellectual pool to meet the requirements of the country's development in the new situation. There is a mechanism to promote democracy, creative freedom and uphold ethics and responsibility in scientific research. Prioritize investment in the development of infrastructure, working environment, research and innovation of intellectuals. Appreciate and adequately treat talented Vietnamese scientists and technicians with high professional qualifications at home and abroad, especially leading scientists and scientists who are able to take charge of tasks. Science and technology are especially important. Really respect and create conditions to improve the effectiveness of consulting and criticism activities of experts and intellectuals" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2008, p.80-81).

Firstly, to develop a national strategy on the development of intellectuals for the period 2021-2030. The formulation of this strategy is based on the requirements of each sector, field and locality, in line with the country's socio-economic development strategy in the new development period, focusing on industries and sectors. The sector is lacking, unbalanced and irrational in structure; prioritize the development of ethnic minority intellectuals and female intellectuals. Continue to do well in sending cadres, civil servants, young scientists, ethical students, and prospects for international awards to study abroad. Institutionalize social undertakings and policies in order to build a truly democratic environment, respect and protect creative working conditions and appropriate remuneration regimes for intellectuals. "To maintain a stable macroeconomic environment on the basis of economic promotion restructuring associated with renewing the economic growth model, improving productivity, quality and performance of the economy" (Tri, 2022).

Secondly, strengthen and develop intellectual associations in order to enhance the role of these organizations in gathering and uniting, contributing to the promotion of professional and scientific capacities, improving and updating knowledge, educate patriotism, sense of civic responsibility of intellectuals. Create conditions and mechanisms for intellectual associations to well perform their roles of supervision and social criticism, and actively participate in the policy-making process of the Party and the State.

Thirdly, Continue to perfect the institution that respects intellectuals and talented people. Continue to improve the environment and create favorable conditions for a team of dedicated and creative intellectuals who pay special attention to the group of intellectuals working in mountainous areas and areas with difficult conditions; building democratic regulations in science, technology, education and training, culture and arts activities; respect and promote autonomy in research,

creativity, consultation and criticism activities of scientists. Renovate the assessment and review of scientific titles and honoring titles of intellectuals. Create equal conditions for female intellectuals in educational activities and scientific research. Renovate the assessment and raise the reward level for noble titles and State awards for intellectuals. Continue to perfect the system of legal documents, create a favorable legal corridor for organizing professional scientific forums. Building a mechanism to exchange, dialogue and respond to criticisms of intellectuals; well perform the provision of information to help intellectuals timely grasp the guidelines and policies of the Party and State and the actual situation of the country and the locality.

Fourthly, Change the perception of Party committees, authorities, Fatherland Front and mass organizations at all levels about the role, position and importance of intellectuals in sustainable development, ensuring national defense and security. Periodically organize meetings and work with intellectuals to listen to their opinions and dialogue with them on important socio-economic issues of the locality and unit. Creating a working environment that really promotes democracy and encourages intellectuals to be creative in research and creation; equity in academia, research, creativity, and scientific application implementation.

Fifthly, to build a healthy social environment in general and a healthy working environment in particular, promoting the creativity of intellectuals. In order to promote the role of the team of scientific - technological intellectuals in innovation, it is necessary to create a favorable social and working environment. In which, political - social, cultural, scientific factors have a strong impact on dedication. The spirit of democracy and transparency in management are requirements and conditions of innovation. Respect and listen to opinions, including social criticism, and at the same time have a mechanism to properly filter and absorb criticisms of the

team. In the current context, it is necessary to improve the legal framework, improve institutions and policy systems to ensure the effective implementation of the Law on Science and Technology, and to create conditions to promote innovation activities. creativity in Vietnam. In addition, there should also be preferential policies for leading scientists, scientists in charge of national tasks, talented young scientists; it is very difficult to assign ownership of research results with state budget origin to scientists who can commercialize and contribute capital to enterprises; The salary policy for science and technology intellectuals, cultural and artistic intellectuals is still inadequate and disproportionate in the civil service system.

Conclusion

During his career, President Ho Chi Minh has always cared about the knowledge team, with the intellectual being knowledge, knowledge is the precious capital of the nation. It's like that in other countries, it's even more so in Vietnam. From the days of wandering to find a way to save the country and establish the party, he has realized the role of the intelligentsia in the brief outline and brief strategy. After reading the Declaration of Independence and leading the country in Party congresses, people also always uphold the role of intellectuals, follow the example of their predecessors, and seek talents to save the country and save the people. Our Party believes that intellectual mobilization is an integral part of Party building and rectification, leading the State and the whole society. Building a strong intellectual team is directly raising the intellectual level of the nation, the strength of the country, improving the Party's leadership capacity and the operational quality of the political system. Investing in building a team of intellectuals is an investment in sustainable development. Our country's intellectuals play a great role in raising people's intellectual level, orienting values, and answering many problems posed by the developing society in a scientific and correct

manner, contributing to social stability, promoting social cohesion and promoting social stability promote the development of all aspects of society. Not only our country's intellectuals today, but the improvement of people's knowledge in all stages is done by intellectuals, even initiating movements to raise people's knowledge in different forms. This is one of the noble missions and important contributions of intellectuals to the nation. Therefore, we need to have effective solutions to develop the knowledge team, and to have policies to attract talents, utilize talents, and help them contribute more to the country.

References

1. Communist Party of Vietnam. (1987). Document of the VI National Congress of Deputies. Hanoi: National Political.
2. Communist Party of Vietnam. (1991). Platform for building the country in the transition to socialism. Hanoi: National Politics - Truth, Hanoi.
3. Communist Party of Vietnam. (2011). Document of the XI National Congress of Deputies. Hanoi: National Political.
4. Communist Party of Vietnam. (2016). Document of the XII National Congress of Deputies. Hanoi: National Political.
5. Communist Party of Vietnam. (2021). Document of the XIII National Congress of Deputies, vol. 1. Hanoi: National Political.
6. Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics and Administration. (2012). Building a team of intellectuals in the era of promoting industrialization and modernization according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology. Hanoi: National Program Publishing House.
7. Minh, H. C. (2011). Complete set, 15 Vol . Hanoi: National Politics.
8. Minh, H. C. (1981). Culture and art is also a front. Hanoi: Literature.
9. Nam, N.N. (2015). V.I. Lenin's views on intellectuals and the issue of building a team of intellectuals in Vietnam in the current

- period. Science Journal of the Open University of Ho Chi Minh City. Number 5 (44).
10. Lenin, V.I. (1979). Full volume, vol. 8. Moscow: Progress.
 11. Huyen, D.T.T. (2018). Young staff with innovation, capacity improvement to approach the industrial revolution 4.0. Hanoi: National University.
 12. Phuong, N.T. (2007). Vietnamese intellectuals in social sciences and humanities in the cause of innovation. Hanoi: National Politics.
 13. Tri, N. M., Anh, T. T., & Hoa, L. T. (2022). Development of the Social Security in Vietnam: Reality and Solutions. *Journal of Educational and Social Research*, 12(5), 108. <https://doi.org/10.36941/jesr-2022-0126>
 14. Tri, N. M. (2022). Economic growth with Improvement of people's lives in Vietnam. *International Journal of Social Ecology and Sustainable Development (IJSESD)*. <http://doi.org/10.4018/IJSESD.305120>