

Democracy and Social Justice in Ho Chi Minh's Thought for Economic Development in Vietnam

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Abstract:

Ho Chi Minh's ideology on social justice emphasizes eliminating injustice and inequality in society, considering it an important factor to improve labor productivity and economic development. He saw social justice as not only the fair distribution of resources but also including access to education, healthcare, and other basic services. Ho Chi Minh believes that when people are treated fairly and have opportunities to develop, they will increase labor productivity and positively contribute to the country's economic development. At the same time, Ho Chi Minh considered democracy an essential element in promoting social justice. Democracy not only ensures power belongs to the people but also facilitates widespread participation and transparency in social management. These principles are not only the foundation for social justice but also an important driving force to promote economic growth and improve people's quality of life.

Keyword: Ho Chi Minh's ideology, democracy, social justice, economic development.

1. Introduction:

Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the important role of social justice in improving labor productivity and economic development is a topic of interest and worth studying. Ho Chi Minh, revolutionary leader and founder of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, frequently emphasized the importance of social justice as a fundamental principle in construction and development nation.

Social justice, in Ho Chi Minh's view, is not only about ensuring that everyone has the same rights such as education, health care and housing, but also about eliminating injustice and inequality in life society. He considers social justice to be an important premise to promote sustainable development, as well as a driving force to increase

labor productivity and improve people's quality of life.

Ho Chi Minh also especially valued democracy as an essential element in promoting social justice. He emphasized that democracy not only ensures power belongs to the people but also creates conditions for widespread participation and transparency in social management. Democracy contributes to building a fair society, where everyone can contribute their opinions and decide together on important issues.

The question is how to implement this ideology in practice, especially in a developing economy like Vietnam and other developing countries. Which approach can be most effective in promoting social justice, improving labor productivity and

promoting economic development? What specific policies and measures should be adopted to achieve this goal? Those are the questions that this topic will try to find answers to.

2. Theoretical basis:

In Ho Chi Minh's thought, democracy and social justice are not only abstract principles but also important factors governing Vietnam's economic development process. Both of these concepts played an important role in determining his direction and approach to the country's economic development.

Democracy, in Ho Chi Minh's view, is not simply a political system but also includes the participation of the entire community. He considers democracy to be the right and responsibility of each individual, and this does not stop at participating in elections but also includes participation in the decision-making and social management process. Democracy is not only a right to enjoy but also a right, responsibility and obligation of each citizen.

Social justice, in Ho Chi Minh's thought, is a fundamental principle to ensure that everyone in society has equal access to resources and rights. He emphasized the need for equitable distribution of resources and opportunities, from land distribution to access to education and healthcare. Social justice not only ensures equality in access to resources but also serves as the foundation for sustainable and stable development of society.

Ho Chi Minh also realized that to achieve social justice and democracy, it is necessary to have a transparent and democratic economic management system. Community participation in economic management not only helps enhance transparency and fairness but also creates commitment and encouragement in the economic development process [8, p.224].

3. Research methods:

In the process of researching the role of social justice in Ho Chi Minh's thought on economic development, there are a number of specific research methods that we can apply.

First of all, the content analysis method will help us gain a deeper understanding of Ho Chi Minh's views through analyzing official documents such as speeches, articles, letters, and other historical documents. In this way, we can grasp his intentions and desires for social justice and how he expected it to influence economic development.

Second, the comparative analysis method allows us to compare Ho Chi Minh's views with other philosophies on social justice and economic development. Thereby, we can evaluate the uniqueness and influence of his views in the historical and cultural context of Vietnam.

Third, the historical research method helps us place Ho Chi Minh's views in the historical context of Vietnam. In this way, we can better understand the environmental factors and conditions that social justice must confront and its influence on economic development.

Finally, the thinking assessment method focuses on assessing the influence of Ho Chi Minh's thought on the formation and promotion of social justice in Vietnam's economic development process. Combining these research methods will provide a comprehensive and in-depth view of the role of social justice in Ho Chi Minh's thought for the country's economic development.

4. Research results:

4.1. The relationship between democracy and social justice:

Based on the ideological foundation of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh emphasized the important role of democracy in the economic development process. Because democracy is not only a political aspect but also an indispensable factor in building a developed and sustainable economy. According to Marxism-Leninism, democracy is everyone's participation in decisions and supervision of social activities, including the economic field. Ho Chi Minh understood that in a truly democratic society, everyone is proposed to participate in the decision-making process and supervision of economic activity. This ensures that economic decisions reflect not only the opinions of specific interests

but also the opinions and desires of the entire community. Ho Chi Minh applied Marxist-Leninist ideology to his actions by promoting people's participation in economic decisions and creating conditions for innovation and creativity. He believes that ensuring democracy in the economic field not only creates transparency and fairness but also promotes sustainable development and enhances the performance of the economy [10, p.21-23].

Social justice, in the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, is considered a necessary condition and at the same time an important driving force for economic development. According to Karl Marx, social justice not only ensures that all individuals are treated equally but also creates conditions for them to develop their maximum potential in society. In an economic context, ensuring social justice means eliminating limitations, injustices and oppression in the social structure, thereby creating a fair environment for everyone participating in the process. production process. Ho Chi Minh, in his thoughts and actions, recognized the importance of social justice for the country's economic development. Uncle Ho not only considers social justice a worthy goal but also sees it as a decisive factor to help strengthen labor power and creativity in the production and economic development process [10, p.19-20].

So, democracy and social justice are inseparable. Democracy provides mechanisms for people to participate in decision-making and oversight, while social justice ensures that all decisions and actions are taken with transparency and equality. The combination of these two principles creates a favorable environment for economic development that is sustainable and inclusive of all social classes.

4.2. Implementing democracy and social justice is an important factor in the process of building socialism:

Implementing democracy and social justice is an indispensable important step in the process of building socialism, to ensure the stability and development of society. In the difficult context of

Vietnam's economy in the 60s of the twentieth century, ensuring social justice became an urgent task, bringing stability and development to society. President Ho Chi Minh constantly emphasized the importance of social justice, expressed through the saying: "Not afraid of lack, only afraid of unfairness; not afraid of poverty, only afraid of the people's hearts not being at peace." He emphasized that social justice is not only an ideal goal but also a decisive factor in promoting the country's economic development.

To achieve the goal of rapid, strong and sustainable economic development, President Ho Chi Minh proposed many specific measures, including implementing social justice. This includes establishing fair salary and bonus policies, applying contract policies to encourage creativity and dynamism in labor, as well as promoting savings and mobilizing internal capital. Furthermore, administrative reform and implementation of fairness in circulation and distribution of resources are also considered important measures to create favorable conditions for economic development.

President Ho Chi Minh emphasized that the goal of socialism is not only to eliminate poverty and social injustice, but also to ensure that everyone has jobs, adequate livelihoods and lives. a happy life. Therefore, implementing social justice is not only an economic issue but also an ethical and humane issue, playing an important role in creating a fair and progressive society.

4.3. Implementing democracy and social justice is a strong stimulus for economic development:

Implementing democracy and social justice is not only a moral goal but also a powerful stimulus for economic development. President Ho Chi Minh emphasized that social justice plays a decisive role in enhancing labor productivity, improving economic efficiency, improving technology and improving management. In Ho Chi Minh's ideas, social justice is not simply the equal division of resources but also fairness in rights and obligations before the law, citizenship rights and social mastery. The goal of social justice is not only to

eliminate social injustice but also to create a harmonious working environment that encourages people to actively participate in economic and social activities.

Socialism, according to President Ho Chi Minh, is not only an ideal but also the goal and foundation of improving people's living standards. He emphasized that socialism first aimed to help people escape poverty, get jobs, be prosperous and live a happy life. This reflects President Ho Chi Minh's deep understanding of the balance between economic development and social justice. He emphasized that social justice cannot be sacrificed for economic development and vice versa. Transforming society into a new society, a society that does not contain injustice, a society of equality is the core principle that President Ho Chi Minh proposed, encouraging everyone to make maximum contributions to development. social development.

It cannot be denied that wage policy also plays an important role in promoting social justice and economic development. Wages are not only a reward for labor but also a measure of the value of labor. A fair wage policy will encourage workers to be active and contribute to economic development. However, if the salary is not commensurate with the work done, it will lead to loss of labor motivation and negatively affect socio-economic development. Therefore, fairness in salary assessment and distribution is an important factor to ensure balance and sustainable development of society [5, p.604].

4.4. Implementing democracy and social justice in circulation and distribution is an important part of the process of economic construction and development in Vietnam:

The implementation of democracy and social justice in circulation and distribution is an indispensable part of the process of building and developing the socio-economy. In the opinion of President Ho Chi Minh, the organization of circulation and distribution plays an important role in improving productivity and economic efficiency. He believes that, in the national

economy, three important aspects are agriculture, industry and commerce, and these three aspects of work must be closely linked together. Commerce, as an intermediary stage, is closely linked to agriculture and industry. If the trade link is broken, the link between agriculture and industry will be lost, making it impossible to strengthen the industrial-agricultural alliance.

In this context, distribution activities become extremely important. Similar to the production process, if capital is not invested and circulated, the production process will be congested. President Ho Chi Minh compared the process of circulation and distribution to the human body system: if blood circulation cannot be achieved, the body will develop disease. In the case of distribution circulation, the main disease is speculative hoarding.

The leader emphasized the need to fight speculation and hoarding, because this is the act of taking advantage of some individuals to get rich, causing damage to the people. This requires consensus from all levels of society, not only the responsibility of the authorities but also of all officials, workers and people. This reflects awareness of the role of each individual in protecting fairness and socio-economic development [3, p. 335 - 585).

5. Conclusions and solutions:

Implementing social justice in circulation and distribution is an indispensable part of economic and social development. According to President Ho Chi Minh, circulation and distribution is one of three important aspects of the national economy, closely linked between agriculture and industry. To ensure this alignment, it is necessary to ensure that distribution flows smoothly and equitably.

In reality, implementing social justice in circulation and distribution requires intervention from many sides. First, there needs to be strict and effective management from the government to prevent acts of speculation and hoarding of goods. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen

supervision and control in the market to ensure that goods are distributed fairly and at the right value.

In addition, there needs to be active cooperation from organizations and businesses in promoting fair circulation and distribution. Social organizations and businesses can participate in providing goods and services to the community in a fair and socially responsible manner. At the same time, it is necessary to encourage the participation of all people in combating acts of speculation and hoarding of goods.

However, the democratic element cannot be ignored in the process of implementing social justice in circulation and distribution. Democracy not only ensures the right of all citizens to participate in decision-making and monitoring of economic activities, but also facilitates the proposal, discussion and implementation of policies and measures to ensure ensure social justice in this field. Transparency and fairness in the decision and implementation of circulation and distribution policies need to be promoted through democratic mechanisms, helping to enhance community participation and ensure the rights of all levels. social class.

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