

HO CHI MINH'S THOUGHT ON EDUCATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND SUGGESTIONS FOR VIETNAM

PENSAMENTO DE HO CHI MINH SOBRE A EDUCAÇÃO DA SEGURANÇA SOCIAL E SUGESTÕES PARA O VIETNÃ

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Abstract. President Ho Chi Minh's life and revolutionary career left a rich and valuable heritage for the Vietnamese people. Among this legacy, his thoughts on social policy, particularly social security, hold profound and timeless value. Ho Chi Minh's ideas on education of social security present a comprehensive system of policies aimed at helping individuals prevent, manage, and overcome risks in life. These policies reflect his deep concern for the well-being of all citizens and highlight his vision of a fair and equitable society. Ho Chi Minh believed that education of social security should not only address immediate challenges but also create long-term stability for individuals and communities. His approach emphasized inclusivity, ensuring that no one was left behind, regardless of their social or economic status. This perspective laid the foundation for Vietnam's current social policies, which continue to draw inspiration from his ideology. Today, Vietnam applies Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on social security through various initiatives, such as poverty reduction programs, healthcare access, education reforms, and community support systems. These efforts align with his vision of a society where people can thrive without fear of hardship. Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on education of social security remain relevant, offering guidance for addressing modern challenges while fostering resilience and solidarity. His legacy serves as a source of inspiration for building a better future, ensuring that his principles continue to shape Vietnam's social policies and national development.

Keywords: Ho Chi Minh's thought, social security, policy formulation and implementation, Education

Resumo. A vida e a carreira revolucionária do presidente Ho Chi Minh deixaram uma herança rica e valiosa para o povo vietnamita. Entre esse legado, seus pensamentos sobre política social, particularmente a seguridade social, têm valor profundo e atemporal. As ideias de Ho Chi Minh sobre educação da seguridade social apresentam um sistema abrangente de políticas destinadas a ajudar os indivíduos a prevenir, gerenciar e superar riscos na vida. Essas políticas refletem sua profunda preocupação com o bem-estar de todos os cidadãos e destacam sua visão de uma sociedade justa e equitativa. Ho Chi Minh acreditava que a educação da seguridade social não deveria apenas abordar desafios imediatos, mas também criar estabilidade de longo prazo para indivíduos e comunidades. Sua abordagem enfatizou a inclusão, garantindo que ninguém fosse deixado para trás, independentemente de seu status social ou econômico. Essa perspectiva lançou as bases para as atuais políticas sociais do Vietnã, que continuam a se inspirar em sua ideologia. Hoje, o Vietnã aplica os pensamentos de Ho Chi Minh sobre seguridade social por meio de várias iniciativas, como programas de redução da pobreza, acesso à saúde, reformas educacionais e sistemas de apoio comunitário. Esses esforços se alinham com sua visão de uma sociedade onde as pessoas podem prosperar sem medo de dificuldades. Os pensamentos de Ho Chi Minh sobre educação em seguridade social continuam relevantes, oferecendo orientação para lidar com desafios modernos enquanto promove resiliência e solidariedade. Seu legado serve como fonte de inspiração para construir um futuro melhor, garantindo que seus princípios continuem a moldar as políticas sociais e o desenvolvimento nacional do Vietnã.



Palavras-chave: Pensamento de Ho Chi Minh, segurança social, formulação e implementação de políticas, educação

1. INTRODUCTION

In the contemporary world, ensuring social security guarantees a harmonious combination of economic growth and solving social problems, aiming at comprehensive human development based on equality, fairness, and social progress. Social security assists and ensures living conditions for several vulnerable groups, helping them overcome difficulties when facing risks and incidents in life. In a civilized society, social security is both a goal and a driving force to ensure stability and promote sustainable social development.

For Ho Chi Minh, the leader of the Vietnamese Revolution, implementing social security meant solving problems directly related to people for the comprehensive development of people and society, demonstrating the superior nature of the socialist regime. This is the goal that Ho Chi Minh always aimed for throughout his revolutionary career. Ho Chi Minh always believed that building a society where people have conditions for comprehensive development is necessary; everyone is "well-off, happy, free, wise and moral" and enjoys a life worthy of human dignity. To achieve that goal, it is necessary to build a social security system that cares about and meets the needs and interests of people, serving people as the highest goal, and that system will contribute to promoting the human factor as the main driving force in the process of building a new society.

In the cause of protecting, building, and developing the country, based on Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's thought, our Party and State always attach importance to building and implementing social policies, including social security policies. In particular, on June 1, 2012, at the 5th Conference of the 11th tenure, the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam issued Resolution No. 15-NQ/TU on several social policy issues for the period 2012 - 2020 (Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, 2012). After ten years of implementing the Resolution, Vietnam has achieved many achievements in "basically ensuring social security for all people, ensuring a minimum level of income, education, health care, housing, clean water, and information and communication, contributing to gradually increasing income, ensuring a safe, equal and happy life for the people" (Nguyen Tien Hung, 2022). In the task of sustainable poverty reduction in Vietnam in particular and in the world in general, making an important contribution to the successful implementation of the Resolution of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, not only for a rich people, strong, democratic, just and civilized country Vietnam will not only end persistent poverty but also solve the millennium goal of eradicating illiteracy and improving the educational level of poor households and near poverty (Thanh, N. V., & Dien, T. V, 2023). In the context of Vietnam's current integration and development, besides the positive effects of the market mechanism, its negative side has also had an increasingly profound influence on the young Vietnamese generation. A large part of the younger generation is still showing limitations in terms of education, professional occupation, physical strength, learning ability, and practical capacity; living passively, lacking the will to practice, lacking dreams and ambitions; being afraid of difficulties and hardships; lacking a sense of responsibility to family, society and to themselves. That is a matter of particular concern. To overcome this situation, it is necessary to deeply research, study and apply President Ho Chi Minh's thought on educating the young generation in order to comprehensively develop the Vietnamese people in general and the young Vietnamese generation in particular (Quyet, N. T., Thanh, N. V., & Phuong, N. T, 2023). The 13th National Party Congress affirmed that in the coming years, we will continue to: "Implement social policies well, ensure social security and welfare, human security, create strong changes in social development management, implement social progress and justice; improve the quality of life and happiness of the people" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021).



However, social security goals have yet to be achieved as expected. At the same time, many new social security issues have emerged, and these need to be addressed. To have more basis to implement the goals and resolve those newly emerging social security issues, an important task is to continue to delve into research and exploit the values in Ho Chi Minh's ideological heritage. We can draw some suggestions for developing and implementing social security policies in Vietnam today.

2. THEORETICAL OVERVIEW OF THE MAIN CONCEPTS

The concept of "Social Security": Social security is a significant issue for every country in modern society. Many concepts of social security have been put forward, serving as a basis for implementing research activities and proposing related policies. Some ideas can be cited: The International Social Security Association (ISSA) considers social security as a component of the public policy system that ensures safety for all members of society, not just workers (ILO, 2021). The issues that ISSA pays much attention to in the social security system are health care through health insurance, social insurance system, old age care, prevention of occupational accidents and diseases, and social assistance (ILO, 2021). The International Labour Organization (ILO) states that "social security is security against certain risks, provided through appropriate arrangements for its members to cope with the economic and social hardships and shocks that result from the loss or serious reduction of earnings resulting from sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment or death, and the provision of medical care and subsidies for families with children" (ILO, 2001). In the above concepts, social security is a policy that assists vulnerable groups by helping them have primary living conditions under challenging circumstances.

In recent years, the trend of approaching social security as a fundamental human right has received widespread consensus in Vietnam. Article 34 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013) stipulates: "Citizens have the right to social security" (National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 2013). This is a new approach that is in line with the world's progressive trend.

From the above definitions, social security is both an economic and a social issue with a profound humanitarian nature. In this study, we refer to social security as a public policy system that assists individuals and disadvantaged social groups/those facing risks or social events in ensuring their primary living conditions. Accordingly, social security contributes to providing income and other living conditions for citizens when they are disadvantaged/, unfortunately, encountering "social risks" or "social events," leading to the cessation or reduction of income. Social security works through public solutions to create "security" for all members of society, contributing to the happiness of everyone and society. According to the above concept, social security is, first of all, a guarantee of society for its members. This guarantee is implemented through public solutions. Thus, social security is a policy that implements human rights, demonstrating good humanism.

Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on social security: Ho Chi Minh did not directly use the concept of "social security" in his speeches and writings. Still, the ideological content of social security issues was expressed very early and gradually perfected, becoming a complete system in his process of perception and action. As early as 1927, in the work *The Revolutionary Path*, when discussing the role of the Trade Union, he stated: "There are also unusual fees, such as saving for strikes or helping other unions on strike, or helping people in the union who lost their jobs, or doing public works" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.2: 335). In the Viet Minh Program (1944), Ho Chi Minh's ideology on social security was expressed more clearly and thoroughly. He mentioned the organization of the implementation of the social insurance regime, the salary regime, the pension regime, unemployment relief for workers, and relief for farmers during

years of crop failure. He advocated building a society that guaranteed social security for all social classes: "1. Enforce labor laws, eight-hour workdays; 2. Help families with many children; 3. Establish kindergartens to take care of children; 4. Establish cinemas, theaters, clubs, and libraries to improve the intellectual level of the people; 5. Establish more hospitals, maternity homes, and nursing homes" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.3: 632).

From that, Ho Chi Minh believed that, as the subject of social leadership and management, the Party and the State need to use a system of policies to solve social issues related to people, constantly improving the material and spiritual life of the people. In particular, in the Sacred Testament (1969), left to the entire Party and the entire people, he advised: "The Party needs to have a perfect plan to develop the economy and culture, to constantly improve the people's lives," including the "vulnerable" subjects (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.15: 612).

What is extraordinary is that Ho Chi Minh always considered social security a human right from very early on and consistently throughout his life. The human rights approach to social security is a modern, unique, distinctive, and valuable approach that surpasses Ho Chi Minh's time. In Ho Chi Minh's thought on social security, people are born with the right to life, freedom, and happiness; in modern society, people also have many other political and civil rights. These are not only inviolable rights, but the responsibility and legitimacy of civilized and progressive states is to protect and ensure that these rights are fully and widely implemented, meeting the increasingly high demands in social development. According to Ho Chi Minh's thought, social security protects and ensures human rights.

In general, Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on social security include the following principal contents: Firstly, it is for social security.

According to Ho Chi Minh, social security is the purpose of people having a prosperous, accessible, and happy life. Throughout Ho Chi Minh's entire life and revolutionary thoughts, "first is work for people." Ho Chi Minh always puts people at the center of all his thoughts and actions. Many times throughout his life, including in a letter to his compatriots before going to France to attend the Fontainebleau Conference in 1946, Ho Chi Minh clearly stated that: "My whole life has only one purpose, which is to strive for the interests of the Fatherland and the happiness of the people. The times I had to hide in the mountains, go in and out of prison, or face danger - it was for that purpose" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.4: 272).

Under the ideology of Ho Chi Minh, the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people, in every stage of winning, maintaining, and using power, is also for the people, for the comprehensive development of the people, and for a prosperous, accessible, and happy life for the people. He repeatedly pointed out: "The Government and the Party only seek to liberate the people; therefore, whatever they do must be done for the benefit of the people, and they are responsible to the people" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.5: 285); "The policies and resolutions of the Party are all for the benefit of the people" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.11: 607); "Consistently, the Party always strives for the benefit of the people in general and the farmers in particular" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.13: 210). When it comes to specific social policies, Ho Chi Minh emphasizes the purpose of serving the people, primarily when those policies are related to particular social subjects, such as the disadvantaged. He wrote: "We must make sure that the people have enough to eat, enough to wear, are increasingly happy, everyone can go to school, have medicine when sick, retire when old, and bad customs and habits are gradually eliminated. In short, society is progressing, material things are increasing, and spirit is improving" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.13: 438).

This good purpose, imbued with the humanitarian spirit, has created our regime's nature and superiority. In his work Mass Mobilization (1949), Ho Chi Minh pointed out: "Our country is a democratic country. All benefits are for the people. All powers belong to the people..." As a new democratic state, a state led by the Communist Party, oriented towards socialism and communism, for the people, for the "weak" must be the purpose and nature of all policies and

guidelines. What needs to be emphasized here is that Ho Chi Minh considered the above-mentioned humanitarian purpose the sole purpose of all social policies in our regime. Any policy that deviates from the above purpose, or any behavior that differs from the above-mentioned good purpose of social policies, goes against the nature of our regime and must be strongly condemned and fought against.

Regarding the Party, he pointed out: "The Party is not an organization for making officials rich" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.5: 39); regarding the State, he affirmed: "Whoever the people trust will be elected, and the duty of those elected is to be public servants for the people, not to make officials rich" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.5: 289). Ho Chi Minh says, "Apart from the interests of the people, the Party has no other interests" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.13: 210). It can be seen that this is a viewpoint that needs special attention in policy making and implementation to protect policies, the purpose, and the good nature of all guidelines and policies, especially our social policies.

Secondly, on the subject of social security.

To serve the people and build and implement policies, Ho Chi Minh paid attention to all subjects in society to create appropriate policies. The same is true for the subject of social security. For Ho Chi Minh, serving the people must be for everyone; there can be no discriminatory discrimination. Ho Chi Minh clearly stated the above viewpoint in his sacred testament. Ho Chi Minh advised that the Party and the State need to pay attention to helping and creating conditions for those who have contributed to the revolution to have suitable jobs, absolutely not letting them go hungry or cold. "For young soldiers in the people's armed forces and youth volunteers, the Party and the Government need to select the most outstanding ones to study more in various fields and professions, to train them to become cadres and workers with good techniques, good ideology, and a firm revolutionary stance" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.15: 616-617). For women, "The Party and the Government need to have a practical plan to train, promote and help more and more women to take charge of all jobs, including leadership" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol. 15: 617). For thieves, prostitutes, gamblers, smugglers, etc., whom he called "victims of the old social regime," "the State must use both education and the law to reform them, helping them become honest workers" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol. 15: 617). For farmers, the Party and the Government "exempt agricultural tax for one year for agricultural cooperatives to make people happy, feel satisfied, and increase their enthusiasm, boosting production" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol. 15: 617). It can be seen that in Ho Chi Minh, there is unity between the purpose and the objects of social security. Social security policy must be directed towards all objects of social security, not leaving out any object.

What needs to be noted here is that social policy, including social security policy, cares for everyone, but it is not equalizing and certainly not a top-down distribution. According to Ho Chi Minh, social security policy is the coordination of resources, contributing to the regulation of the relationships between rights and responsibilities, contributions and enjoyments of each collective, class, stratum, and group of people in society, ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live and develop. All subjects, including the "disadvantaged" subjects, cannot have a mentality or attitude of waiting and relying on others. However, they must appreciate the conditions that social policy brings, constantly strive, and contribute their part to society's stability and overall development. In many speeches and articles, Ho Chi Minh recognized, respected, encouraged, and motivated older people, children, war invalids, sick soldiers, and the "weak" people, but still lived responsibly and contributed to the successes of the revolutionary cause. It can be affirmed that the viewpoint on the purpose and object of social security has demonstrated creative thinking, imbued with humanity and humanism in Ho Chi Minh's thought on the process of building a new society in Vietnam. Social security, according to Ho Chi Minh, aims to continuously improve the material and spiritual life of

everyone and regulate and improve social relationships, thereby contributing significantly to the stability and development of society.

Third, on the content of building and implementing social security.

To be for people and aim at all people, the content of building and implementing social security policies, according to Ho Chi Minh's thought, is also very comprehensive. Within the framework of this article, we can mention the central policies: Labor and employment policies, Hunger eradication and poverty reduction policies, Health care and protection policies for people, and Policies for people with revolutionary contributions.

Regarding labor and employment policies, Ho Chi Minh always emphasized the need to "make sure people have jobs" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.10: 65) to improve the material and spiritual life of the people. To do so, "the government and the people's army must protect the people so that they can do business in peace" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.7: 487) and "must widely propagate policies to encourage production" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.10: 213). During the process of the country's gradual transformation after gaining power, Ho Chi Minh requested: "We must strive to restore the economy: agriculture, industry, commerce, and transportation" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.9: 226) to create jobs for the working people according to the principle that "both public and private sectors are taken care of, both employers and employees benefit. Workers are enthusiastic about production. Workers and merchants are enthusiastic about business" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.9: 80). Thus, in Ho Chi Minh's view, labor and employment policies hold an essential position and role in improving people's lives and affirming the responsibility of social leaders and managers in creating jobs for people. On the contrary, for all classes of people, people must never forget that: "Labor is a sacred duty of every citizen towards the Fatherland. Everyone must voluntarily participate in labor, contributing to the construction of the country according to their abilities" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.10: 545).

Regarding the policy of hunger eradication and poverty reduction, Ho Chi Minh understood better than anyone else the level of development of Vietnamese society due to the backward policies under the Nguyen Dynasty, as well as the exploitative policies of colonialism and imperialism and the destruction caused by war. The new war in Vietnam faced a "poor, backward inheritance" in which: "there were many poor people, few well-off people" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.5: 113). Therefore, he said: "People only know the value of freedom and independence when they have enough to eat and wear. We must immediately implement: 1. Make people have food. 2. Make people have clothes. Make people have a place to live. 4. Make people educated" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.4: 175); "People with low incomes have enough to eat. Those who have enough to eat are quite rich. "The rich get richer" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.5: 81). To eliminate hunger and reduce poverty in the context of exhausted resources, Ho Chi Minh paid special attention to the issue of increasing production and practicing thrift. He requested to implement: "Increase production! Increase production now! Increase production again! That is our slogan today. That is our practical way to maintain freedom and independence" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.4: 135). In the long term, he advocated comprehensive economic development, in which there is harmony and balance between production and consumption, industry, agriculture, commerce, services, financial sectors, and the domestic and foreign economies.

Regarding the policy of caring for and protecting people's health, Ho Chi Minh determined that health is the most valuable asset of human beings and one of the factors that determines the success of all work. He once said: Every weak citizen means the whole country is weak; every healthy citizen means the entire country is healthy... A strong people makes the country prosperous (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.4: 241). He issued Decree No. 29/SL (March 12, 1947), which created the first legal basis for organizing the implementation of the sickness, accident, and health care insurance regime. Ho Chi Minh's attention to health and emphasis on preventive medicine laid the foundation for establishing and developing universal health insurance in



Vietnam later. Health is so important, so Ho Chi Minh always valued the equal right to health protection. People must have equal rights to medical examination and treatment, to be hospitalized when necessary, to receive medicine according to their illness, and to use appropriate treatment methods. Regarding policies for people with revolutionary contributions, Ho Chi Minh's consistent view on war invalids, sick soldiers, and families of martyrs is to help them gradually stabilize and improve their material and spiritual lives, regardless of the circumstances. He often reminded agencies and organizations to implement well the policies of the Party and State towards war invalids, sick soldiers, and families with revolutionary contributions; to have practical actions to show gratitude to war invalids, martyrs, and those with revolutionary contributions; "find every way to provide them with a stable place to live, and at the same time open vocational training classes suitable for each person so that they can gradually become "self-reliant" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.4: 616), helping them stabilize their lives, have the opportunity to participate in social activities and contribute to the country's development.

In Ho Chi Minh's ideology on building and implementing social policies, there is a profound point that needs special attention: the people are both the object and the subject in building and implementing policies. Ho Chi Minh's philosophy is: "Use our strength to liberate ourselves," according to which the people must first have an awareness of being the master and the ability to be the master of the revolutionary cause in general and of building and implementing social security policies in particular. From there, in building and implementing social security policies, he advocated: "Using the people's talent, strength, and property to benefit the people" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.5: 81). Even to emphasize the role and responsibility of the people, at times he emphasized: "It is not the Government that spends money to do it. The Government only helps with the agitation plan" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.5: 81). For the state, or more broadly, the entire political system, in addition to its direct role as a policy subject, it is also necessary to focus on "enlightenment" and "organization," to focus on raising the awareness and capacity of the people to be masters and owners, to turn the social security policy process into a cause of the people, by the people and for the people. For the people, Ho Chi Minh noted: "We are the workers who are the masters of our country. To be good masters, we must have the capacity to be masters. We study to have enough capacity to be masters, to have enough capacity to organize a new life - first of all, to organize a new production. Therefore, the sense of mastery is not only evident in the spirit of enthusiasm for work but also in the spirit of passion for learning to improve one's mastery capacity constantly" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.12: 527), on that basis, one is not only a beneficiary but also fulfills well the role as the subject of the social security policy process.

3. METHODOLOGY

The article takes Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's thought, and the Communist Party of Vietnam's guidelines and policies as the primary theoretical and methodological basis to study the application of Ho Chi Minh's thought on social security in association with the construction and implementation of social security policies in Vietnam today.

Based on theoretical research, we summarize practices, analyzing and evaluating the application of Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on social security associated with the construction and implementation of social security policies in Vietnam today.

The article is based on Ho Chi Minh's philosophical thought on social security, clarifying the content and methods of building and implementing social security policies. The article uses dialectical and historical materialism viewpoints to analyze and interpret Ho Chi Minh's philosophical thoughts on social security in association with the construction and implementation of social security policies in Vietnam today, expressed in his works, writings,



and speeches. In addition, the article also uses a combination of specialized and interdisciplinary research methods of Ho Chi Minh research, especially historical methods, logical methods, analysis-synthesis, comparison, abstraction, concretization, expert interview methods, and sociological investigation methods.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the above content, it can be seen that the goal of social security in Ho Chi Minh's thought is always for a prosperous, accessible, and happy life for the people; the content of social security is to ensure the living conditions and development of people, from meeting the essential needs for survival, such as food, clothing, shelter, to higher needs such as education, medical examination and treatment, etc.; and mainly that social security policy is aimed at all policy subjects, is a policy for everyone, of everyone and by everyone, by the spirit of "leaving no one behind" as stated in the United Nations Agenda for the period 2015 - 2030. These things demonstrate Ho Chi Minh's ahead-of-time thinking, the ideological foundation and guideline for building and implementing Vietnam's social security policy today.

Some suggestions for the development and implementation of social security policies in Vietnam today can be summarized as follows:

Firstly, always take people as the root, starting point, center, and destination of all social security policies.

Ho Chi Minh's philosophy of social development reaches the deepest level of humanism in action: Ho Chi Minh took people, first and foremost the working people, as the center, the starting point, and also the final point of building and implementing social security. According to Ho Chi Minh's thought, all social policies, in general, social security policies, must originate from life, from the daily life of the people, from specific human identities and specific problems that people are facing, whether it is a matter of "soy sauce, tomato sauce, fish sauce, salt," the matter of "food," "clothes," "education." Not only that, but it is also necessary to "bring politics into the people," that is, to find a way for people to directly participate in the policy-making process: learn good practices from the people themselves, soliciting people's opinions before issuing policies, etc. Once there is a policy, it is necessary to mobilize people's resources and rely on people's strength to implement the policy, according to the motto "Using people's talents, people's strength, and people's property to benefit the people." Finally, it is necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the policy and find a basis for adjusting the policy from the "people's hearts" to the assessment of the policy beneficiaries. Ho Chi Minh repeatedly raised the issue and gave essential instructions on "winning the hearts of the people." Winning the hearts of the people is winning everything; losing the hearts of the people is losing everything - that is, Ho Chi Minh's political philosophy needs to be thoroughly understood in building and implementing social security policies.

Second, the development and implementation of social security policies must harmonize with economic policies and growth.

One of the outstanding features of Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on social security is that he focused on solving the relationship between social policies and economic policies. He believed that the level of economic development is a material condition for solving social problems. On the contrary, when social issues are solved reasonably, fairly, and progressively through social policies, it will create a strong driving force to achieve economic goals. Ho Chi Minh emphasized: "We must always remember that The most important thing in our current economic plan is to gradually improve people's lives" (Hồ Chí Minh, 2011, vol.11: 314). This is a unique viewpoint in Ho Chi Minh's philosophy of social development. That viewpoint still retains its value today. Reality has also proven that it is impossible to have total social security based on an underdeveloped economy.



On the contrary, it is impossible to have a fast, effective, and sustainable growing economy in a society that has yet to build a social policy system that ensures the rights of everyone, especially workers and the disadvantaged. The practice of Vietnam and many countries in the world in recent years has shown that if we only care about implementing economic policies, all for economic goals, it will lead to unpredictable consequences (environmental pollution, resource depletion, rich-poor polarization, social injustice, increased unemployment; economic crisis or social instability...). But suppose we only care about solving social policies and implementing social goals without calculating them appropriately with the level of economic development; not only will we need the conditions to do so, but in turn. In that case, we will also destroy the driving force for economic development. Therefore, building and implementing social security policies in harmony with economic policies, by the level of economic growth, can achieve the goal of a wealthy people, strong country, democracy, fairness, and civilization.

Third, social justice must be ensured when developing and implementing social security policies.

Social justice is an excellent aspiration of human beings and is an issue that strongly affects people and the awareness and actions of individuals and social groups. At the current level of social development, justice is expressed in the symmetry between contribution and enjoyment. Ho Chi Minh also has the same concept. He has repeatedly pointed out: "Working a lot will bring a lot, working less will bring little, not working will not bring any enjoyment" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.11: 404). However, in society, there are particular subjects; for many reasons, these subjects are considered "weaker" compared to others; therefore, specific policies must be for these particular subjects to ensure fairness. For example, Ho Chi Minh wrote: "The elderly or disabled will be helped and cared for by the State" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.11: 404). An essential part of social security policy is to target these subjects. In that sense itself, correct social security policies are a manifestation of social justice. However, on the other hand, because social security policies are closely linked to the coordination of social resources, it is necessary to ensure that these policies do not cause another state of "inequality" and do not weaken or eliminate the development motivation of individuals and other social groups, and do not give rise to social tensions. Also, in the spirit of ensuring social justice, in the construction and implementation of social policies, it is necessary to create conditions, encourage and motivate "disadvantaged" subjects to be able to develop their abilities, contribute to the joint development of society, and ensure harmony between rights and obligations. This is also something that President Ho Chi Minh always paid great attention to during his lifetime to ensure that social security policies maintain their humane essence, genuinely being a driving force for human and social development.

Fourth, building and implementing social security must be placed within the overall thinking of national governance.

As a social policy, social security policy is also a "means" of national governance. Regarding this, Ho Chi Minh said during his lifetime: "Managing a country is like managing a business: There must be profit. What goes out, what comes in, what must be done immediately, what must wait, postpone or abandon, what is worth spending, who is worth using: everything must be carefully calculated" (Ho Chi Minh, 1990: 14). Ho Chi Minh understood that national governance is the perception, calculation, balance, arrangement, and use of the country's and people's resources reasonably to bring about the highest efficiency and sustainability. The content of social security policy is related to all subjects, all resources, and all areas of social life. Implementing social security policies affects social relationships, democratic values, fairness, equality, etc. Therefore, the development and implementation of social security policies must be placed in the mindset of national governance and carefully calculated and implemented, as instructed above by Ho Chi Minh. If this is not paid attention to, the good

purposes of social security policies will be challenging to achieve sustainably. They may even negatively affect the stability and overall development of the country.

Synopsis of the Main Research Outcomes

Ho Chi Minh has put forward a comprehensive and profound system of viewpoints on social security issues and the implementation of social security. It is the crystallization of theoretical research and practical surveys of the Vietnamese and world revolutions, perfected in leading and directing Vietnam through the people's national democracy and the socialist revolution. The issue of social security in Ho Chi Minh's thought is valuable and is an excellent contribution of President Ho Chi Minh to the Vietnamese people. Based on clarifying some theoretical issues on social security in Vietnam in Ho Chi Minh's philosophical thought. Analyzing the current situation and explaining the issues raised in building and implementing social security in Vietnam in the cause of innovation according to Ho Chi Minh's philosophical thought:

First, thoroughly and deeply understand the implementation of economic growth with social progress in each step, each strategy, and each economic-social development policy of the entire political system. From there, unity in perception and action in the political system will be created towards the goal of development for people. Innovating the form of building awareness of environmental protection for Vietnamese high school students today (Thanh, N. V., & Tuan, P. T, 2024). Furthermore, the reality evidence elucidates that because of the unconsciousness of people in different classes in general and students in particular, the current natural environment has been severely damaged causing ample natural disasters for human beings. Unfortunately, one of the important and effective solutions in both the short term and long term is to build awareness of environmental protection among people in different classes, especially students - the future owners of the country have not been got deserved attention. Protecting the environment also means protecting our lives. Therefore, building awareness of environmental protection for students not only has an immediate impact on today's generation but also has a long-term impact on the future (Thanh, N. V., & Toan, N. V, 2023). There should be a concerted effort to raise awareness among believers and the public about religious freedom within the bounds of legal and constitutional frameworks (Thanh Viet Nguyen, Quyet Thi Nguyen Huyen Thanh Thi Do, Khoa Vo Ngoc Nguyen and Anh The Phung, 2024).

Second, promote constructing, adjusting, and completing mechanisms and policies to implement economic growth and social progress. It is necessary to identify which issues must be focused on solving first, meeting urgent social goals. Social policies and programs must be expressly specified to suit each subject, each locality, and each specific social issue at a particular time.

Third, seek international support. That is material and spiritual assistance and sharing knowledge and experience to help countries facing difficulties in solving the relationship between economic growth and social security policies. To enlist the help of international friends and organizations, Vietnam must strengthen propaganda and promote foreign aid-seeking programs, use aid for the proper purposes as committed when receiving aid, and be open and transparent in using international aid.

Fourth, accelerate the socialization of healthcare, pilot the establishment of medical examination and treatment facilities in the form of public-private partnership and hospital management models as public service enterprises; accelerate the implementation of universal health insurance; encourage and support all creative ideas, promote innovation and development, especially in the fields of economy, society, science - technology, culture, arts, etc. Social development management must build a reasonable social development model,

focusing on expanding the low-income social class based on constantly improving people's lives.

5. CONCLUSION

Throughout his revolutionary life, Ho Chi Minh always strived for the burning goal: national independence, rich people, a strong country, democracy, fairness, and civilization so all people enjoy freedom and have a prosperous and happy life. He once said: "I have only one desire, the utmost desire, which is to make our country completely independent, our people completely free, all compatriots have food to eat, clothes to wear, everyone can study" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, vol.4: 187). This is the overarching thought of his philosophy on social security. In today's era, Ho Chi Minh's thought on social security still retains its value not only within the national scope but also at the international level, specifically reflected in the sustainable development goal of countries that the United Nations' 2030 Agenda has put forth: "Leaving no one behind." In recent years, Vietnam has achieved outstanding achievements in implementing social security and ensuring social justice and progress. However, the implementation of social security has not been on par with the country's development level. The study of Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on social security is meaningful in guiding the Vietnamese revolution in further promoting the implementation of social security in the period of integration and development, contributing to the victory of the goal: "Rich people, strong country, democratic, equitable and civilized society."

6. LIMITATIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND FURTHER DIRECTIONS

The article contributes to clarifying some theoretical issues on social security and the construction and implementation of social security policies in Vietnam according to Ho Chi Minh's philosophical thought, affirming the value and significance of Ho Chi Minh's thoughts and the correct guidelines, policies, and strategies of our Party and State in the construction and implementation of social security policies in Vietnam in the process of sustainable national development and socio-political stability according to Ho Chi Minh's philosophical thought. The construction and implementation of social security policies in Vietnam according to Ho Chi Minh's philosophical thought still have limitations and inadequacies such as: Job creation and poverty reduction are not sustainable, the rate of near-poor and re-poor households is still high; The level of preferential subsidies for people with meritorious services is still low; The quality of education and training has not met the requirements of development; The results of universal education in many mountainous districts and ethnic minority areas are still low; The quality of health care and protection has not met the needs of the people, especially the poor, people in remote areas, ethnic minority areas; the rate of malnourished children is still high and decreasing slowly; food hygiene and safety have not been strictly controlled; The rate of people participating in social insurance and health insurance is still low; The lives of a part of the meritorious people, the poor, and ethnic minorities are still very difficult, not ensuring the minimum level of essential social services, especially housing and clean water; The gap in social security indicators between mountainous areas, ethnic minority areas and the national average is still significant. It can be affirmed that entering the new period, the social security policy system will face considerable challenges such as the process of development, globalization, industrialization, modernization, urbanization, and free migration, giving rise to many social problems, especially housing, environmental pollution, infrastructure overload, unemployment, polarization between rich and poor, risks and social conflicts; the impact of the fourth industrial revolution, especially artificial intelligence, changing production methods, production and consumption relations, and changing the world of work; the problem of rapid



population aging, the increase of the middle class, and the high proportion of employment in the informal sector are requiring comprehensive labor, employment, and human resource development policies; climate change and non-traditional security issues are strongly affecting people's lives, giving rise to many social problems and increasing risks. The 13th National Party Congress Resolution has set out important goals and tasks by 2030, Vietnam will be a developing country with modern industry and a high average income; by 2045, it will become a developed country with high income, requiring continued innovation and improvement of the quality of social policies and social development management in a comprehensive, practical, and sustainable manner.

Further Directions of Research: Explain and clarify the theoretical and practical basis for building and implementing social security policies in Vietnam according to Ho Chi Minh's philosophy. Analyze, survey, and evaluate the current situation and causes of the current situation in building and implementing social security policies in Vietnam today; point out issues related to building and implementing social security policies in Vietnam according to Ho Chi Minh's philosophy in the strategy for sustainable national development and socio-political stability. According to Ho Chi Minh's philosophical thoughts during the digital transformation period, viewpoints must be identified, and essential solutions must be proposed to strengthen the development and implementation of social security policies in Vietnam.

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