

Applying Ho Chi Minh's Thought on Great National Unity in the Current Period

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Abstract: Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national unity is one of the core components of his ideological system, playing a vital role in the struggle for national liberation and in the cause of building and defending the homeland. This article focuses on analyzing the theoretical and practical values of the thought on great national unity, while also assessing the current state of applying this thought in the present period. On that basis, the article proposes a number of solutions to continue promoting the strength of the great national unity bloc, contributing to the goal of rapid, sustainable national development and international integration in the new context. Keywords: Ho Chi Minh's Thought, Great National Unity.	Review Paper
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1. INTRODUCTION

Great national unity is a consistent thread and one of the strategically significant elements in Ho Chi Minh's system of thought. Throughout his leadership of the Vietnamese revolution, President Ho Chi Minh consistently affirmed that unity is a tremendous source of strength that determines the success of the struggle for national liberation and the cause of building and defending the homeland. Historical practice has demonstrated that every achievement of the Vietnamese revolution has been closely tied to harnessing the strength of the great national unity bloc.

In the current context, the process of industrialization, modernization, and international integration is creating many opportunities for development while also posing considerable challenges to consolidating national unity. Therefore, studying and applying Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national unity carries significant theoretical and practical meaning, contributing to strengthening social consensus, harnessing the strength of the entire nation, and promoting the country's sustainable development.

2. Content

2.1. Theoretical Foundations of Ho Chi Minh's Thought on Great National Unity

Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national unity was formed on the basis of inheriting and developing the

fine traditional values of the Vietnamese nation, absorbing the quintessence of human culture, and creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the practical realities of the Vietnamese revolution. Over thousands of years of nation-building and defense, the Vietnamese people forged traditions of patriotism, humaneness, communal awareness, and unity in resisting foreign invaders. This constituted an important foundation contributing to the formation of Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national unity. Ho Chi Minh absorbed the progressive values of Eastern and Western culture regarding harmony, tolerance, and respect for human dignity. In particular, he applied the Marxist-Leninist view on the role of the masses in history, regarding the people as the decisive force behind revolutionary success. From this, Ho Chi Minh affirmed that achieving revolutionary goals required rallying the broad classes and social strata into a unified bloc for the common interests of the nation.

Within Ho Chi Minh's system of thought, great national unity is identified as a matter of strategic, long-term significance and a decisive factor in the success of the Vietnamese revolution. He emphasized that unity is not merely a goal but also a foremost task of the Party, the State, and the whole of society. According to Ho Chi Minh, the nation's strength can only be fully realized when all citizens—regardless of class, ethnicity, religion, gender, or social background—are brought together

within a unified bloc of great solidarity. The core content of Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national unity is to take national interest as the common ground for uniting all social forces. He advocated broad-based unity founded on respect for differences that do not conflict with the nation's overall interests, with the alliance between the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia serving as the foundation of the great national unity bloc.

2.2. The Value of Ho Chi Minh's Thought on Great National Unity

Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national unity holds profound theoretical value, contributing to enriching and developing the theory of national liberation revolution under Vietnam's specific conditions. Through the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh affirmed the decisive role of the masses in the revolutionary cause, while also showing that revolutionary strength does not stem from any single class or social stratum alone but is formed through the unity of the entire nation. This viewpoint enriched understanding of the relationship between nation and class, and between the nation's overall interests and the interests of various social strata in the process of national development.

The outstanding value of the thought on great national unity is also reflected in its accurate identification of the revolution's targets and forces. Ho Chi Minh advocated bringing together every individual, organization, and community with a patriotic spirit into a unified bloc aimed at national independence and development. This thought reflects a profound humanism, upholding respect for differences, encouraging a spirit of harmony, and laying the groundwork for building social consensus. This was one of the crucial factors that enabled the Vietnamese revolution to mobilize the combined strength of the entire nation across historical periods.

In practical terms, Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national unity became the ideological foundation for building unified national front organizations in Vietnam. Under the Party's leadership, various forms of the front across different periods helped rally the strength of social classes and strata, ethnic groups, religions, and the overseas Vietnamese community. This cohesion generated tremendous resources that contributed significantly to the victory of the August Revolution of 1945, the resistance wars to defend the homeland, and the national construction effort following the achievement of independence.

Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national unity also carries profound contemporary value. In the context of globalization, the Fourth Industrial Revolution, and the rapid development of information technology, nations increasingly face challenges related to social

stratification, divergent interests, and the impact of multidirectional information flows. Ho Chi Minh's views on respecting differences, promoting common ground, and taking national interest as the basis for unity remain fully relevant, serving as an important source of motivation for building a solid social unity bloc and ensuring the country's stability and sustainable development.

2.3. The Current State of Applying Ho Chi Minh's Thought on Great National Unity

In recent years, Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national unity has continued to be applied by the Party and the State in the process of national construction and development. Numerous guidelines and policies aimed at promoting the people's right to mastery, ensuring human and civil rights, and strengthening great national unity have been issued and implemented. Alongside this, the political system—from central to grassroots levels—has continuously renewed its methods of operation to strengthen the close relationship between the Party, the State, and the people. This has helped consolidate social trust and build consensus in pursuing goals related to economic, cultural, and social development, as well as national defense.

The Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations have promoted their role as a bridge connecting the Party and the State with the people. Through patriotic emulation movements, community campaigns, and social welfare programs, the spirit of solidarity, mutual support, and social responsibility has spread widely throughout social life. Many strata of the population actively participate in economic development activities, environmental protection, new-style rural development, civilized urban development, and the maintenance of social order and security. This demonstrates the enduring vitality of the thought on great national unity under the country's new development conditions.

The implementation of ethnic and religious policies has achieved many positive results. The material and spiritual life of ethnic minority communities has gradually improved; infrastructure in many disadvantaged areas has been invested in more comprehensively; and access to education, healthcare, and basic social services has continually expanded. In the field of religion, the State ensures citizens' freedom of belief and religion in accordance with the law, creating favorable conditions for religious organizations to participate in social, charitable, and community development activities. These results have helped strengthen cohesion among ethnic groups and religions within the unified national community.

The overseas Vietnamese community has increasingly become an important part of the great national unity bloc. Policies encouraging overseas

Vietnamese to look toward their homeland, participate in investment, transfer knowledge and technology, and promote the country's image have created favorable conditions for harnessing the resources of Vietnamese people worldwide. Ties between overseas Vietnamese and the homeland have been strengthened through numerous cultural, educational exchange, and economic cooperation programs, contributing to enhancing the nation's combined strength in the context of international integration.

Alongside these achievements, the application of Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national unity still faces many difficulties and challenges. The process of market economic development and international integration has given rise to disparities in living conditions, income levels, and development opportunities among social groups. Certain issues related to the development gap between regions, social inequality, and shortcomings in ensuring people's rights and interests in some areas could affect social consensus if not addressed promptly. In some places, there remain formalistic tendencies in rallying and harnessing the strength of various population strata. The operations of some mass organizations have not fully met the demands of the new situation; and grasping the aspirations and sentiments of the people has, at times and in some places, been untimely. This has had a certain impact on the effectiveness of building social consensus and promoting the people's role in the national development process.

2.4. Solutions to Improve the Effectiveness of Applying Ho Chi Minh's Thought on Great National Unity in the Current Period

As the country accelerates industrialization, modernization, and deep international integration, continuing to effectively apply Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national unity holds special significance for the nation's sustainable development. To harness the strength of the great national unity bloc, a range of solutions must be implemented synchronously across various fields of social life.

First, it is necessary to continue raising society's awareness of the position, role, and significance of great national unity in the cause of national construction and defense. Propaganda and education on Ho Chi Minh's thought must be renewed in both content and method to suit different groups within society. Strengthening education on the tradition of patriotism, civic responsibility, and the spirit of national solidarity will help consolidate trust and create unity of awareness and action throughout society.

Second, it is necessary to promote socialist democracy and ensure the people's right to mastery across all fields of social life. The people are not only the subject of the great unity bloc but also the force directly involved in formulating, organizing, and overseeing the

implementation of national development policies. When the people's legitimate rights and interests are guaranteed, social trust is strengthened, thereby creating favorable conditions for building consensus and harnessing the strength of the entire nation.

Third, it is necessary to continue perfecting economic development policies in conjunction with ensuring social progress and equity. The development process must pay attention to narrowing the gap between regions and improving the quality of life for ethnic minority communities, disadvantaged people, and vulnerable groups in society. Harmoniously reconciling the interests of different population strata will not only help promote economic growth but also create a solid foundation for consolidating national unity under a socialist-oriented market economy.

Fourth, it is necessary to improve the operational effectiveness of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations in rallying, mobilizing, and harnessing the strength of the population. These organizations must proactively grasp the people's sentiments and aspirations, strengthen social dialogue, and promptly reflect issues arising in practice. Through this, the close relationship between the Party, the State, and the people will be reinforced, contributing to strengthening social consensus and promoting the people's role in national development. In the context of digital transformation and the strong growth of social media, building a healthy information environment is of great importance to maintaining great national unity.

Fifth, it is necessary to continue effectively implementing ethnic policy, religious policy, and policy toward overseas Vietnamese. Respecting differences in culture, beliefs, and customs—while ensuring the nation's overall interests—will help strengthen cohesion among communities within society. At the same time, the role of the overseas Vietnamese community should be promoted as an inseparable part of the Vietnamese nation, creating favorable conditions for overseas Vietnamese to contribute to the country's development.

3. CONCLUSION

Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national unity is an important component of his ideological system and, at the same time, an ideological foundation of profound theoretical and practical value for the Vietnamese revolution. Building on the nation's tradition of solidarity, absorbing the quintessence of human culture, and creatively applying Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh developed a comprehensive system of views on great national unity, regarding it as a matter of strategic significance that determines the success of the revolutionary cause.

In the current period, the thought on great national unity continues to be applied by the Party and

the State in the process of national development, contributing to maintaining political stability, promoting economic growth, ensuring social welfare, and enhancing Vietnam's standing in the international arena. The achievements made in harnessing the strength of the entire nation and consolidating the close relationship between the Party, the State, and the people have affirmed the enduring value of Ho Chi Minh's thought in practice.

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