

Educating Students on Traditional Cultural Values of Vietnamese People

Nguyen Thi Tuong Duy*

Ho Chi Minh City University of Food Industry, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

*Corresponding Author

Nguyen Thi Tuong Duy

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Abstract: The history of thousands of years of nation-building, construction, and defense of the Fatherland, the Vietnamese people have written on heroic pages of history. In the course of the nation's history, the Vietnamese personality has been created with extremely rich moral values. Over time, these moral values are handed down through generations, becoming a fine tradition, the strength and driving force of the nation. Generations of Vietnamese people have brought in the blood of Vietnamese people with full of traditional moral values: Love the motherland, the country; solidarity and heroism in renovating nature and fighting foreign invaders; industrious and creative in production labor; eager to learn and rich in benevolence and loyalty. This study clearly shows the need to educate students on traditional cultural values; then suggest solutions for future development.

Keywords: Educating students, traditional cultural values, globalization progress, Vietnamese people.

INTRODUCTION

The history of the Vietnamese people is a process of events that are rich and varied, showing both the majesty and the tragedy. In particular, culture is the red thread throughout the whole process, creating a strong vitality, helping the Vietnamese ethnic community to overcome many waves and rapids to constantly develop and grow. make heroic history pages. Through historical periods, facing challenges and responding, Vietnamese culture is increasingly developing. On the overall level, it also has its own characteristics of each different period. Therefore, in order to understand Vietnamese culture, researchers must divide its development into stages. In fact, many researchers divide the Vietnamese cultural process into six stages: 1) Prehistoric culture; 2) Culture of Van Lang - Au Lac; 3) Culture of the anti-Northern colonial period; 4) Dai Viet culture; 5) Dai Nam culture; 6) Modern culture. These six stages form three layers: indigenous culture class, cultural exchange with China and the region, and cultural exchange with the West.

The diversity of Vietnamese culture is reflected in extremely diverse and rich cultural activities, in which spiritual culture is expressed through religious activities such as Confucianism [1, 2], Buddhism [3, 4], Taoism [5-7], and many other religions [8-10]; At the same time, they are Vietnamese folk beliefs such as: "Đạo Mẫu", [11, 12], ancestor worship [13, 14-16] and many other typical folk beliefs [17-19]. That cultural diversity has created very typical features of Vietnamese culture [19- 21].

The 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [22] determined that the development process of the country must be closely linked and synchronously implement tasks, including socio-economic development the association is the center; Party building is key; cultural development is the spiritual foundation; ensuring national defense and security is vital and regular. Which, the Communist Party of Vietnam considers promoting cultural values as a focus, including: "Arousing the aspiration to develop the country, strongly promoting Vietnamese cultural values, people and the strength of the times, promoting mobilize all resources, develop quickly and sustainably" [22].

Stemming from very special natural and historical conditions, Vietnamese culture and people have unique values and qualities: passionate patriotism and humanity; it is revolutionary heroism, heroism in combat; creativity in productive labor; that is the spirit of community cohesion, tolerance, openness, etc. Those cultural values have linked individuals into communities, together with building the country. In the process of developing the country, especially

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during the renovation period, our Party has always affirmed; promoting cultural values in national development, becoming the spiritual foundation of society, is an indispensable content in the long-term strategy. Because, during his lifetime, President Ho Chi Minh once said: "Culture illuminates the way of the nation" as a way of affirming the position and role of culture in the cause of national construction and development, the main driving force behind the development of the country. of the country's development is the national cultural value and the human value of Vietnam. The practice has proven that since our country gained independence, built and developed country, especially after more than 35 years of renovation, the good cultural values of the nation are not only recognized by the Party committees and organizations. , governments at all levels and people nurture and promote; at the same time, there are development forms suitable to the trend of global integration of the country; Culture and cultural values have also become a spearhead economic sector, combined with tourism and services, making great contributions to the overall development of the country. The highest effect that Vietnam's culture and cultural values and people bring is to nurture the love of the country, to multiply the patriotism, will, and dedication of each citizen. strive to emulate production labor, study, research, and work for the comprehensive development of the country, for the happiness of the people, for the longevity of the nation.

In that context, it is necessary to educate the traditional cultural values of the nation for students, because this is the next team, the future owner of the country. Those who will shape the country in the future, so it is necessary to better understand the cultural values of Vietnam in the context of globalization, "integrate but not dissolve".

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

As a country located in the East, in the Indochina peninsula, Southeast Asia, Asia; has an area of 331,698 km², including about 327,480 km² of land and 4,500 km of an inland sea, etc. Vietnam is located in the tropical area and part of the equator, so it has favorable conditions for economic development, especially agricultural production; is the intersection of many civilizations in the world, typically Chinese and Indian civilizations with the core of Confucian and Buddhist ideology. With a population of nearly 92.5 million people (in 2016), ranking 13th in the world and 3rd in Southeast Asia, Vietnam is a multi-ethnic country with 54 ethnic groups, of which Kinh (Viet) make up the majority, the remaining 53 ethnic groups are ethnic minorities. Each ethnic group has its own cultural features imbued with a local identity, but 54 ethnic groups are closely associated with each other in the common destiny of the struggle, long-term harmony, and the Vietnamese people as the center. heart. This has created a unified Vietnamese national culture on the basis of diverse cultural nuances of ethnic groups with good traditional moral values.

Passionate Patriotism, Indomitable Spirit, Independent Will, And National Resilience

Love for the motherland and country in each country, each people in the world is completely different, but in general, the red thread of patriotism is an expression of aspiration and action that always puts the interests of the people in the world. The country and the people come first. The patriotism of the Vietnamese nation was formed very early, stemming from very simple and idyllic feelings in the family, village, and more broadly, the love for the Fatherland. With its geographical position as an important international traffic hub and rich natural resources, Vietnam has always been the target of invasion by many countries.

In the process of national development, our people have spent a long time fighting foreign invaders and defending the country. In every period of history, there are always shining examples of steadfast and indomitable revolutionary heroism: From Ba Trieu "I just want to ride the strong wind, ride the fierce waves, cut down the long fish in the East Sea, get the return to the country, establish an independent foundation, take off the yoke of slavery, but do not stoop to be a concubine for people!"; Tran Binh Trong "I would rather be the devil of the South, not the king of the North"; Nguyen Hue "Fighting for long hair / Beating for black teeth / Beating it to prevent betrayal / Beating it unreturned armor / Fighting for the history of the heroic hero of the South", etc. came to Be Van Dan to get his body himself as a gun stand, Phan Dinh Giot filled the hole with his body, Nguyen Viet Xuan with the spirit of "Aim at the enemy! Shoot!, etc.

Patriotism, independent will, and national resilience have become "the mainstream of Vietnamese life", a great spiritual foundation, and the highest moral value in the hierarchy of values. traditional ethics of the Vietnamese nation, becoming "the focus of the focal points, the values of the values" and the source of invincible strength for our nation to overcome difficulties, conquer all enemies, deserve worthy of the praise of President Ho Chi Minh "Our people have a passionate patriotism. It's one of our precious traditions. From the past to the present, every time the Fatherland was invaded, that spirit was vibrant, it formed a huge and powerful wave, it swept through all the dangers and difficulties, it engulfed everything floods of water and flood of water robbers [23, p. 171].

Love, Generosity, Meaningful Life With People

This is a deeply humane ethical value that is nurtured in the pain and loss through the struggle to protect the Fatherland and the daily life of the Vietnamese people from wet rice farming. . It is easy to see that the expression of our nation's compassion is derived from a word "love" - In the family, it is the affection for the father who gave birth to "The

father is like Thai Son mountain / The mother's meaning is like the water in the source. flowing out", brotherly love "like hands and feet", husband and wife's love "knees and hands in contact"; is broader than neighborly love and most encompassing is love for one's fellow man. "The noise covers the mirror price/People in a country must love each other", etc.

Love and meaningful life are also expressed in mutual support and help; tolerance and forgiveness for even those who have gone astray and know how to atone for their sins. Not only expressed in daily life, love, tolerance, and generosity towards people of the Vietnamese people have also been raised into standards in the State's laws; at the same time is the basis of the spirit of peace-loving and friendship with the peoples of the world [1, 23].

Historically, our people have always highly valued and valued maintaining peace with other countries, taking advantage of every possible opportunity to peacefully resolve conflicts, even if the cause is from the enemy's side. Today, that humane tradition has not been lost or lost, on the contrary, it continues to be affirmed and consolidated when our Party, State, and people follow the consistent line "Vietnam wants to be a friend of all nations". countries in the world community, striving for peace, independence and development".

The first sense of community cohesion of the Vietnamese people has been deified by the folk with a beautiful legend with the image of "wrapping a hundred eggs" to explain the common origin of the descendants of the Dragon Fairy - Legend of Lac Long Quan and Au Co [9, 14]. Through practical experience in working life as well as in combat, the strong national solidarity spirit has been enhanced and has become a profound philosophy of life "Unity, solidarity, great solidarity/Success". , success, great success".

In the past 91 years since the Party's leadership, Vietnam's revolutionary practice has once again shown its miraculous vitality and proved the true truth about the great strength of the spirit of great national unity. That strength was the source of the victories in the August Revolution (1945), the war against the French (1946 - 1954), and the US to save the country (1954 - 1975). In the context of international integration, The spirit of national solidarity is even more meaningful to the cause of national renewal, so the guiding thought throughout the strategy of the Vietnamese revolution has always been emphasized by our Party "Combining national strength with national strength". the strength of the era, domestic strength with international strength, etc. to bring into full play internal strength, and at the same time must take advantage of external forces, combining traditional elements with modern ones" [24, p. 66]. Thus, the expression of the spirit of great community solidarity has become a fine tradition with profound revolutionary theoretical and practical value. Promoting great national unity is broad and lasting solidarity, which is the source of the strength of the Vietnamese nation - "An extremely precious tradition of the Party and of our people".

Spirit of industriousness, creativity, and thrift in production labor

Diligence is one of the outstanding moral values and precious qualities of East Asians, including Vietnam. For every Vietnamese person, being industrious, industrious, and creative in work is a must because only then will material wealth be obtained. The Vietnamese people's quality of industriousness and hard work are always associated with savings and thrift and become a necessary virtue as a natural thing [13, 20].

Thus, first, the virtues of diligence, creativity, and thrift in labor are important factors that help people maintain their personal life. In the current trend of globalization and deep international integration, the diligence and creativity associated with thrifty practice in production labor of each Vietnamese person become more and more practical, because This is the prerequisite driving force to increase productivity and competitiveness, promote the development of the country's economy, thereby contributing a part to the cause of national construction and defense [20, 21].

The tradition of studiousness and respect for teachers

For thousands of generations, studiousness has become a fine tradition of the Vietnamese nation. The history of the nation's academic history is also famous for shining examples of will and eagerness to learn: Nguyen Hien, orphaned by his father at a young age, studied at the temple gate and became the youngest poinsettia in the country's history. me when I was 13 years old. Mac Dinh Chi because the poor family could not go to class, just stood outside listening to the teacher, at night had to study under the light of a firefly in an eggshell, passed poinsettias and became the Two Kingdoms Poinsettias (China and Dai Viet). They are also the studious examples of respectable sages: Teacher Chu Van An, Trang Trinh Nguyen Binh Khiem, Trang Luong The Vinh, scientist Le Quy Don, etc.; is the spirit of extraordinary energy to rise to become an excellent teacher - Teacher Nguyen Ngoc Ky, etc.

The studious, inquisitive spirit of the Vietnamese nation is also reflected in the attitude of respecting learning and educated people, respecting teachers, respecting them like their parents. self-study", "No teacher, you make it" [25]. Along with the process of national history, the flow of that studious tradition with the spirit of "Learning! Learn more! Learn forever!" have been promoted and shined by generations of Vietnamese people today: They are examples of

overcoming difficulties and studying well in all parts of the country; From the household routines in the family, all children and grandchildren study hard and succeed like Professor Dang Thai Mai, Professor Dao Duy Anh, Professor, People's Teacher Nguyen Lan, etc. to talented athletes such as fisherman Nguyen Thi Anh Vien, sniper Hoang Xuan Vinh, talents like Professor Ngo Bao Chau, youngest female doctor Nguyen Kieu Lien, etc They were really proud to make Vietnam proud and enhance its spirit filial piety of his father.

Educating Vietnamese Traditional Cultural Values For Students

Educating students to respect and preserve the cultural heritage of the nation

For many years, the Party, State, and people have paid great attention to preserving national cultural heritages, thereby creating the necessary premise to revive a cultural potential, considering it as a source of cultural heritage. internal forces that promote economic growth and social progress [24]. The reality of the past time shows that, along with the great achievements that have been achieved, there are still many shortcomings in terms of concepts, methods of practice, and specific activities in economic and social life. in the development, preservation, and promotion of national cultural heritage.

Resolution of the 5th Central Committee (Term VIII) defined cultural heritage and from that set forth the task of preserving and promoting cultural heritages, affirming that: "Cultural heritage is an invaluable asset, associated with Ethnic community cohesion, is the core of the national identity, the basis for creating new values and cultural exchanges, etc. attaching importance to preserving, inheriting and promoting traditional cultural values. and folk), revolutionary culture, including both tangible and intangible culture.

Currently, relics such as the complex of the ancient capital of Hue, the citadel of the Ho Dynasty, the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long, the My Son Sanctuary, ... have been recognized by UNESCO as world heritage sites. However, in the past time, the preservation, embellishment, and enhancement of the cultural and artistic values of these heritages have not been properly invested and cared for. The role of education in the cultural ideology of historical periods in which the heritages are still being stored is still obscured, not promoted as well as transmitted to the majority of the public, in order to honor and transmit the values. Invaluable value of heritages, cultural and historical relics, we need specific strategies. One of the long-term and sustainable solutions is through education. Education is the most effective traditional channel. Especially in higher education, it is the students who are the masters of the country [20, 21]. Through extracurricular activities, integrated programs in subjects, gradually bring the core values and national soul to each student - each owner of the country.

Educate on reverence, ancestor worship, show filial piety, and be grateful to those who gave birth to raise you

One of the good traditions of the Vietnamese nation is to be respectful, to worship ancestors, to show filial piety, to be grateful to those who gave birth to raise them. In fact, these cultural and traditional features carry within themselves a very deep humanistic meaning, stemming from the kindness of each person and have the power to set an example in every family, in a social community. associations, expressed outwardly by ancestor worship [19, 23].

From a national perspective, for thousands of generations, Vietnamese people have built temples and worshiped their common ancestors: the Hung Kings in Nghia Linh mountain, or in each locality people have established communal houses, temples, and shrines. to worship people with meritorious services to the country and the village. In every family, there is an altar to worship ancestors and deceased relatives. These are specific actions that show respect, filial piety, and gratitude to the one who gave birth to nurture them and transform them into a unique cultural feature, which is the responsibility of each individual to continue to maintain and educate the next generation. connect.

Educating the preservation of a culture imbued with national identity

Vietnam has a fairly large cultural community that was formed around the first half of the first decade BC and flourished in the middle of this decade. It is the Dong Son cultural community. The different development paths of indigenous cultures in different regions have converged, forming Dong Son culture: This is the "embryonic" state born, from which primitive tribes developed into a nation.

It can be said that in the entire history of Vietnam's indigenous culture, there have existed 3 overlapping cultural layers: indigenous culture, cultural exchange with China, and cultural exchange with the West. Despite interacting with other cultures, the culture of the Vietnamese people has gone through many challenges, not only still firmly existing but also not being assimilated, used, and Vietnameseized by foreign cultures. those influences to enrich the national culture [7, 20].

Our responsibility today is to continue, preserve, protect, and educate our children and grandchildren so that the Vietnamese people will forever be the Vietnamese people [20, 26]. However, the fact that there are still some radical

signs and emerging is the behavior of a part of the class of children sitting on school chairs today that are opposite to the human values, the thousands of years of national life. Some students also follow the trend of cohabitation and pragmatic living, but gradually move away from the values of the ethnic culture. What does higher education have to do to pull these young people back to the common life values of the nation's society?.

CONCLUSION

Looking back at the nation's heroic historical progress over thousands of years of nation-building and defense, including the rise of the land and people of Vietnam over the past thousand years, we are more proud of our values spiritual values and personality characteristics of Vietnamese people. Generations of the Vietnamese nation have preserved and promoted the traditional beauties of patriotism, revolutionary heroism, and profound humanism.

Vietnamese students are joining the whole country in the process of globalization and international integration, which will have a significant impact on the nation's traditional moral values in both positive and negative aspects. The generation of Vietnamese students, together with the whole country, need to be deeply aware of the traditional cultural values of the nation and the homeland; thereby cultivating his political bravery, cultivating morality, and character worthy of his father's heroic tradition; contribute talents and intelligence to jointly build the homeland, the country becomes richer and more beautiful and civilized. Vietnamese students are joining the whole country in the process of globalization, international integration, that context will have a significant impact on the traditional moral values of the nation in both positive and negative aspects. The young generation of Vietnam, together with the whole country, need to be deeply aware of the traditional cultural values of the nation and the homeland; thereby cultivating his political bravery, cultivating morality, and character worthy of his father's heroic tradition; contribute talents and intelligence to join hands to build the homeland, the country becomes more and more rich, beautiful and civilized.

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