

THE DIGNITY OF PEOPLE'S POLICE OFFICER ACCORDING TO SIX THINGS UNCLE HO TAUGHT WITH PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AT PEOPLE'S PUBLIC SECURITY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

For the People's Public Security Forces, Ho Chi Minh introduced “*Six things Uncle Ho taught*” as a guidance to educate and train the People's Public Security Forces to shoulder the career of security and order preservation. Education and training activities in People's Public Security schools need to have plans and ways to train the dignity of People's Police in generations of practical students according to “*Six Things Uncle Ho taught*”. Based on the methodology of Marxism-Leninism, the author uses a combination of research methods such as: Historical method, logical method, comparative method, etc to carry out the article tasks set out. The necessary directions and solutions can be implemented in the coming time, such as continue to raise the awareness of Communist Party at all levels, officials and lecturers of People's Public Security Schools about the need of building the dignity of People's Police officers according to “*Six things Uncle Ho taught*”; upholding the role to set the example of leaders, officials and lecturers of People's Public Security Schools in training the dignity of the People's Public Security; upholding the role of self-training of students of People's Public Security students.

Key words: *Dignity; People's Public Security; Ho Chi Minh; Practitioner; Six Things Uncle Ho taught.*

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BẢN CHẤT NGƯỜI CÔNG AN NHÂN DÂN QUA SÁU ĐIỀU BÁC HỒ DẠY VỚI CÔNG TÁC GIÁO DỤC HỌC VIÊN CÁC TRƯỜNG CÔNG AN NHÂN DÂN

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TÓM TẮT

Đối với lực lượng Công an nhân dân, Hồ Chí Minh đã đưa ra “Sáu điều Bác Hồ dạy” như là một phương châm giáo dục, rèn luyện người Công an nhân dân đủ sức gánh vác sự nghiệp giữ gìn an ninh, trật tự của đất nước. Hoạt động giáo dục, rèn luyện trong các trường Công an nhân dân cần thiết phải có kế hoạch, cách thức rèn luyện bản chất người Công an nhân dân ở các thể hệ học viên thiết thực theo Sáu điều Bác Hồ dạy. Dựa trên phương pháp luận của chủ nghĩa Mác - Lênin, tác giả sử dụng tổng hợp các phương pháp nghiên cứu như: lịch sử, logic, so sánh, phân tích, tổng hợp... vận dụng một cách phù hợp để giải quyết những nội dung nghiên cứu cụ thể của bài viết. Những phương hướng, giải pháp cần thiết có thể thực hiện trong thời gian tới là: tiếp tục nâng cao nhận thức các cấp ủy Đảng, cán bộ, giảng viên các học viện, trường Công an nhân dân về sự cần thiết xây dựng bản chất người Công an nhân dân theo Sáu điều Bác Hồ dạy; nêu cao vai trò nêu gương của lãnh đạo, cán bộ, giảng viên các học viện, trường Công an nhân dân trong việc rèn luyện bản chất người Công an nhân dân; nêu cao vai trò tự tu dưỡng, rèn luyện của học viên Công an nhân dân.

Từ khóa: *Bản chất; Công an nhân dân; Hồ Chí Minh; Học viên; Sáu điều Bác Hồ dạy.*

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1. Introduction

More than 70 years ago, President Ho Chi Minh gave careful recommendations for the People's Public Security Forces some profound lessons about the dignity of the revolutionary Police which are Six things Uncle Ho taught the People's Police. The fundamental content of "six things Uncle Ho taught the People's Police" points out the comprehension of the most important relationships towards the revolutionary police in the era of national independence which is associated with socialism. These contents reflect the difference between the revolutionary police of the Vietnamese revolutionary government and the imperial police force. The study of Six things Uncle Ho taught the People's Police officers in the perspective of educating and training the dignity of the revolutionary Police people is very necessary for the People's Public Security Academies and Schools. It is a core to identify objectives, contents and methods of educating People's Police students who really meet the requirements of the cause of preserving security and order in the process of building socialism in Vietnam.

2. The content of the dignity of the people's police represented in six things Uncle Ho taught

Human nature is one of the issues which has received the attention of great scholars ever. In the world, there are different viewpoints about it. The philosophers before Marx, who explained the human nature, said that man is a part of the natural world and has the nature of social animals, etc. However, Marx believed that the problem of human nature expressed through the above views, in general, has not been scientifically perceived. With deep knowledge, equipped with radical materialist views and profound dialectical methods, Marx outlined the correct conception of human nature. Accordingly, human nature is

the unity of the biological and social sides. Marx recognized that human is a part of a natural world; however, the differences between human and animal is that human has a relationship with the natural world. It is the social aspect of people, such as the process of human labor production, social activities, social interaction, human thinking, etc. Sociality of human is reflected by human's relations with nature, society and themselves. With this analyzes, Karl Marx gave a profound insight into human nature *"In its reality, human nature is the sum of social relations"* [1; p.11]. It is the right concept of Marxism when it comes to figuring out the nature of man, not by the abstract, but by the concrete and real person who living and operating in a commune and a certain historical era.

Through the process of learning, researching and applying Marxism - Leninism, Ho Chi Minh deeply instilled Marxist views on human nature. Combined with practical conditions of Vietnamese revolution, Vietnamese cultural traditions, the cultural quintessence of humankind, Ho Chi Minh had right viewpoints and ways to build up many strong Vietnamese generations in order to shoulder the responsibility of protecting, building and developing the country in the new era. With different social strata, classes, people, Ho Chi Minh had different measures to create conditions for human to maximally develop based on scientific understanding of human nature. In particular, for the People's Public Security Forces, Ho Chi Minh gave *"Six things Uncle Ho taught"* as a guideline to educate and train revolutionary Police people to have the strength to shoulder the cause of preserving security and order of the country. *"Six things Uncle Ho taught"* were included in the letter on March 11th, 1948, which President Ho Chi Minh sent to Mr. Hoang Mai (Director of the XII Police Department at that time), *"Police officer's dignity is, To*

yourself, you must be industrious, thrifty, incorruptible, righteous. To colleagues, you have to be good to them. To the Government, you must be absolutely loyal. To the people, you have to show them your respect and politeness. To work, you have to be committed. To the enemy, you must be resolute and clever” [2; pp. 498-499]. Thereby, Ho Chi Minh grasped fully viewpoint of Marxism - Leninism on human nature and concretized that viewpoint into building and shaping the dignity of revolutionary police in the process of building socialism in Vietnam.

Basically, Ho Chi Minh generalized the most important relationships and the profoundest impact on forming the dignity of the revolutionary police on following types of relationships, such as relations with oneself, relations with people and relationships with work. Understanding Ho Chi Minh's views on each content of the revolutionary police's relationship with him/her, with people, with the job will direct the method to be able to educate and train the next generations of People's Public Security in order to have physical strength and ability enough to protect and develop the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

2.1. The People's Public Security Forces in their relationship with themselves

Right from the very first days of revolutionary activities, Ho Chi Minh emphasized the morality of revolutionaries. Industrious, thrifty, incorruptible, righteous are the noble qualities that Ho Chi Minh wanted to train for all generations of Vietnamese communists and revolutionary soldiers in the new era which is the cause of national independence nationalism and socialism. In the conception of the People's Public Security Forces and the revolutionary police, Ho Chi Minh also emphasized that we must be industrious, thrifty, incorruptible, righteous.

In relation to oneself, the revolutionary police have to train themselves, strive for themselves really “industrious, thrifty, incorruptible, righteous”. According to Ho Chi Minh, only when the moral qualities are achieved, the People's Police force can fulfill the responsibilities assigned by the Party, the Country and the People. In order to do so, the revolutionary polices must be truly honest with themselves, truly want to improve their noble qualities: to be hard-working based on public programs and plans to protect the Party, the Country and the peaceful life of the people; they must thrifty and do not waste the country's budget to serve the task of preserving security and order in parallel with cherishing the time and assets of the people, without causing troubles and harassment towards the people; they must live integrity and do not greedy for any positions or money, do not become a hindrance on the road to develop socialism in Vietnam; they must be upright, righteous and train the style of the brave and humane People's Public Security Forces, for the people to serve, etc.

2.2. The People's Public Security Forces in their relationship with others

Among “*Six things Uncle Ho taught*”, Ho Chi Minh emphasizes the essential relationships with others, that is the relationship with colleagues; with the People; with the enemy. The interaction and the orientation of communicating of the Police in the above-mentioned relationships stipulate a large part of their dignity.

Relationship with colleagues, Ho Chi Minh reminded that the police must be good with each other. The tradition of solidarity is a good and respectable tradition of Vietnamese people. That tradition is improved by Ho Chi Minh in the new situation, creating the spirit of solidarity in order to create a better new social regime for all people. For the revolutionary police, the responsibility of preserving the security and order assigned by

the Party, Country and People is a heavy responsibility which contains a lot of dangers. Therefore, in the process of performing their assigned tasks, revolutionary Police officers and soldiers need to be helped, supported and united with each other. Only the solidarity can ensure that the People's Public Security Forces successfully carry out their tasks.

Relations with the People, Ho Chi Minh mentioned that Police officers must show their respect and politeness. For cadres and civil servants in general of the Revolutionary Country of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh always believed that all the President and the ordinary cadres are public servants and loyal servants of the people. The People's Public Security Forces carries with them the responsibility to protect security and order, along with the power entrusted by the people. At the same time, the work of the People's Public Security Forces can only be completed when it is trusted and helped by the people as Ho Chi Minh once reminded, *"Our police are the people's police, for the people, serve and rely on the people to work"* [2; p. 498]

In the relation with the enemy, Ho Chi Minh emphasized that Police officers have to be resolute and clever. During political activities in the international and domestic arena, Ho Chi Minh has faced many enemies not only of Vietnam in particular, but also of the world revolution in general. That process has trained President Ho Chi Minh into the one who has a strong political background, ability to cope with and fight with enemies in different ways, becoming his political art. For the revolutionary police, because surely the tricks of the enemy are increasingly sophisticated and crafty along with the development process of the society, the determination and cunning of public officials are required.

2.3. The relationship with the job

In the relationship with work, Ho Chi Minh said that People's Public Security must be loyal to the Government. Definitely, it is

included the loyal content to the Communist Party of Vietnam and to the People of Vietnam. On November 11th, 1945, the Indochinese Communist Party declared to dissolve itself and withdrew from covert activities but in fact it still directed the Vietnamese revolution (because of political requirements and ways). Therefore, Six things Uncle Ho taught the People's Police may not have any words for loyalty to the Party, but loyalty to the Country means loyalty to the Party because the Party leads the country. Besides, the Party and the Government will do everything for the people and for the revolutionary cause of the people. Therefore, the People's Public Security forces are loyal to the people, to the Party, to the Country in order to implement the Party's guidelines and policies, and laws of the country for the Vietnamese revolutionary cause.

In the relationship with work, Ho Chi Minh advised Police officers to be devoted. The work of the People's Public Security Forces implies many difficulties and hardships, which requires a lot of efforts but at the same time *"Must know the greater you are, the more arduous you suffer [...] It is a heavy and arduous task and also very glorious"* [3; pp. 221-222]. And the dedication of the People's Public Security is not for their own desires and interests, but for *"waking up for the people sleep, guarding for the people have joys, believe the joys and happiness of the people as their lives"* [4].

3. Training the dignity of public securities in people's public securities schools according to six things Uncle Ho taught

The People's Police academies and schools are the places to train generations of People's Public Security officers, who are both excellent and professional, meeting the requirements of security and order protection, and creating a stable posture for development our country. Therefore, the training and building up the dignity of the revolutionary

people's police in the next generations is extremely necessary. In order to excellently make it done, the leaders of the Ministry of Public Security, relevant units and the People's Police academies and schools have released many documents, organized campaigns and movements to actually create future generations of people's police with revolutionary ethics and talents in their work.

In the coming time, in order to distinctively carry out dignity training of revolutionary police in People's Public Security Schools and academies according to the six articles Uncle Ho taught, it is necessary to perform the following orientations:

Firstly, continue to raise the awareness of Party Committees at all levels, lecturers of People's Police academies and schools about the need of creating the dignity of revolutionary police according to six things Uncle Ho taught.

Among People's Police academies and schools, Six things Uncle Ho taught were the first "beginner" lessons for students and must be transformed into a guideline for students' actions. Six things Uncle Ho taught People's Police officers have been approached and analyzed in various directions. Recognizing Six Things Uncle Ho taught the People's Police from the perspective of defining the dignity of the revolutionary police to be formed in each individual police student is one of the orientations that need to be built at the Party Committee levels, leaders, officials and lecturers of the People's Police academies and schools.

Raising awareness of the Party committees, officials and lecturers about the need to build the dignity of the revolutionary Police followed by Six things Uncle Ho taught must be transformed into awareness and practical actions. In particular, it is necessary to build and form a set of evaluation criteria, education standards, which takes the six

things Uncle Ho taught as the foundation, to train students.

Secondly, uphold the role of exemplary leaders, cadres and lecturers of People's Police academies and schools in building the dignity of revolutionary Police.

In training cadres and party members in general, Ho Chi Minh once advised, *"In general, Eastern peoples are sentimental, and for them a living example is worth more than a hundred propaganda speeches"* [5; p. 284]. The exemplary method is one of the most valuable methods in education that President Ho Chi Minh used to practice. In the dignity training for revolutionary police, according to the six things Uncle Ho taught that Party committees, leaders, cadres and lecturers must follow first, must constantly cultivate and practice Six things Uncle Ho taught to build the dignity of revolutionary Police; must be a good example for students on ethical practices and standard police manners and take that as a lesson to educate students, boost students' morale and affection in order to achieve the best values of a true revolutionary Police.

Thirdly, uphold the role of self-training and training of students of People's Public Security Schools

Education, guidance, encouragement, and example setting up the dignity of revolutionary police for the next students are extremely necessary. But those factors only play an external role because only through self-training and self-improving, the consciousness of the students will become the dignity of the People's Police officers. Therefore, it is necessary to promote a positive spirit, actively cultivate and improve the dignity of the revolutionary police while considering this content to be an essential standard of graduates of People's Police academies and schools. The Party Committees at all levels, the leaders, officials and lecturers of the schools should create positive and

healthy conditions and environment for students to study, train and develop the dignity of the revolutionary Police.

4. Conclusions

Human issues and human nature are important parts in Ho Chi Minh's thought. In particular, the dignity of the revolutionary police was given many instructions by Ho Chi Minh in Six things Uncle Ho taught. It becomes a guideline in the cultivation and training of the People's Public Security forces and is condensed in relationships with oneself, with others and with work. Education and training activities in the People's Police academies and universities need to have plans and ways to cultivate the dignity of revolutionary police in generations of practical trainees of the People's Public Security Forces according to Six things Uncle Ho taught. The necessary directions and solutions that can be implemented in the coming time are keep on raising the awareness of Party Committees at all levels, officials and lecturers of academies about the

need to build the dignity of revolutionary police follows Six things Uncle Ho taught; highlight the role of leaders, cadres and lecturers of People's Police academies and schools in training the dignity of revolutionary Police; uphold the role of self-training and training by students of People's Police academies and schools.

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