



## PROMOTING THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN HO CHI MINH CITY THROUGH REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENTS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF HO CHI MINH THOUGHT

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### **Abstract:**

Ho Chi Minh's thought on youth and youth mobilization constitutes an important component of his ideological system, in which youth are identified as the vanguard force of the revolution and a vital factor in the cause of national construction and defense. Ho Chi Minh particularly emphasized the organization, education, and promotion of the role of youth through revolutionary action movements in order to foster patriotism, social responsibility, and the aspiration for dedication among younger generations. Applying this thought, the youth of Ho Chi Minh City in recent years have actively participated in voluntary activities for the community, digital transformation, innovative entrepreneurship, environmental protection, national defense and security, and the protection of the Party's ideological foundation. Revolutionary action movements have contributed significantly to promoting the pioneering and creative role of youth in socio-economic development and in building a civilized and modern urban environment. Based on an analysis of Ho Chi Minh's thought on promoting the role of youth in the revolutionary cause, this article focuses on evaluating the practical role of Ho Chi Minh City youth through contemporary revolutionary action movements, while proposing several solutions to improve the effectiveness of youth mobilization and further promote the vanguard role of youth in the new era.

**Keywords:** youth; revolutionary action movements; Ho Chi Minh Thought; Ho Chi Minh City; Youth mobilization work

### **1. Introduction**

In Ho Chi Minh's ideological legacy, youth and youth mobilization were among the issues to which he devoted special attention. Ho Chi Minh regarded youth as a significant social force characterized by enthusiasm, dynamism, and the ability to absorb new ideas, while also playing a decisive role in the future of the nation. According to him, the success

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of the revolutionary cause depends on educating, organizing, training, and promoting the pioneering role of youth in all spheres of social life. This perspective reflects both Ho Chi Minh's strategic vision toward younger generations and his profound understanding of the role of human beings in national development.

As the country's largest center of economy, culture, science, and technology, Ho Chi Minh City is home to a large, dynamic, and increasingly well-educated youth population. Throughout the city's development process, youth have consistently served as a pioneering force in revolutionary action movements, from the struggle for national liberation to the cause of national construction and defense in the renewal era. Movements such as "Summer Cultural Light," "Green Summer Campaign," "Volunteer Spring," "Exam Season Support," innovative entrepreneurship, community digital transformation, environmental protection, and social welfare activities have clearly demonstrated the pioneering spirit, creativity, and social responsibility of the city's youth. However, in the context of globalization, the market economy, and the rapid development of cyberspace, youth mobilization is facing new requirements and challenges. A section of youth has shown signs of declining ideals, weakened social responsibility, or negative influences from distorted information in the digital environment. This reality requires continued research and application of Ho Chi Minh's thought on youth mobilization in order to improve the effectiveness of revolutionary action movements and further promote the role of Ho Chi Minh City youth in the current cause of national construction and defense.

## **2. Research Methods**

To achieve the aforementioned research objectives, the article employs several fundamental research methods, including logical method, historical method, analytical method, synthetic method, and documentary research method. The study mainly draws upon original sources such as *Ho Chi Minh Complete Works*, documents of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, documents of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, survey findings conducted by the Ho Chi Minh City Youth Union, together with scholarly works and research articles published in scientific journals in recent years.

## **3. Research Results**

### **3.1. Ho Chi Minh's Thought on Promoting the Role of Youth in Revolutionary Action Movements**

#### **3.1.1. Ho Chi Minh's Viewpoints on the Role of Youth in the Revolutionary Cause**

In Ho Chi Minh's thought, youth occupy an important position in relation to the destiny and future of the nation. He regarded youth as an integral part of the nation, characterized by enthusiasm, creativity, aspiration, and the ability to quickly absorb new ideas. Therefore, the growth and development of youth are always closely associated with the development of the country. Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "*When the nation is enslaved,*

*the youth are also enslaved. Only when the nation is liberated can the youth be free*" (Minh, 2011, vol.9, p.178). This perspective demonstrates the close relationship between the destiny of the nation and the responsibility of youth, requiring young people to deeply recognize their role in the revolutionary cause.

From an early stage, Ho Chi Minh recognized the significant role of youth in the national liberation movement. He believed that in order to revive the nation, it was first necessary to awaken the youth. In his *Letter to Annamese Youth* in 1925, he wrote: "*Oh miserable Indochina! You will perish if your aged youth do not soon revive*" (Minh, 2011, vol.2, p.44). After identifying the correct path for national salvation, Nguyen Ai Quoc organized and educated patriotic youth and founded the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth Association in order to disseminate Marxism–Leninism and prepare forces for the establishment of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The activities of this organization created an important turning point in the patriotic movement in the early twentieth century.

Throughout different revolutionary periods, youth consistently served as the pioneering and vanguard force. From the movements demanding amnesty for Phan Boi Chau and mourning Phan Chau Trinh to the revolutionary movements during 1930–1945, youth always played a leading role. During the resistance wars against French colonialism and American imperialism, millions of young people enthusiastically participated in combat, combat support, and devoted their youth to national independence. Movements such as "Three Readinesses" and "Five Volunteerisms" became symbols of patriotism and revolutionary spirit among Vietnamese youth.

Beyond their role in revolutionary struggle, Ho Chi Minh also emphasized that youth constitute the vanguard force in all spheres of social life. He required youth to take the lead in patriotic emulation movements, labor and production, learning, national defense, and the building of a new cultural life. According to him, youth are a young and dynamic human resource capable of generating profound changes in economic development, science and technology, and socio-cultural progress. In the field of national defense and security, youth serve as a core force within the military, police, and militia, contributing to the protection of national independence, sovereignty, and security. In the economic sphere, youth play a pioneering role in technical innovation, production development, and national construction. In socio-cultural life, youth actively participate in eradicating illiteracy, improving public knowledge, and building a new way of life.

Ho Chi Minh further affirmed that the youth are the force responsible for inheriting and advancing the revolutionary achievements of previous generations. He stated that youth are "*those who continue the revolutionary cause of the older generation, while also guiding the future younger generation, namely children*" (Minh, 2011, vol.13, p.298). Therefore, educating and fostering youth bears strategic significance for the enduring development of the nation. In his *Testament* (1969), Ho Chi Minh emphasized: "*Fostering the revolutionary generation for future generations is a very important and necessary task*" (Minh, 2011, vol.15, p.612).

### **3.1.2. Ho Chi Minh's Views on Promoting the Role of Youth in Revolutionary Action Movements**

Originating from his profound awareness of the role of youth in the revolutionary cause, Ho Chi Minh paid particular attention to mobilizing youth to participate in revolutionary action movements. He affirmed: *"Our youth are very enthusiastic. If we know how to unite and properly guide that enthusiasm, youth will become a very powerful force"* (Minh, 2011, vol.8, p.331). This statement reflects Ho Chi Minh's high appreciation of the potential, enthusiasm, and dedication of younger generations, while simultaneously emphasizing the importance of proper organization, education, and orientation for youth. According to him, gathering, educating, and promoting the pioneering role of youth in the fields of economy, politics, socio-culture, national defense, and security constitute essential conditions for effectively harnessing the potential of young generations and creating momentum for national development.

Ho Chi Minh repeatedly emphasized the pioneering role of youth in carrying out difficult revolutionary tasks. He stated: *"Wherever there are difficulties, there are youth; whatever is difficult, youth will undertake"* (Minh, 2011, vol.12, p.18), thereby expressing his deep confidence in the spirit of dedication and contribution of young people. According to him, the revolutionary era places increasing demands on youth, requiring them to continuously improve their knowledge, political steadfastness, and sense of responsibility toward the nation. Ho Chi Minh clearly pointed out: *"This era is the glorious era of youth. Youth must become the vanguard force on the political, economic, scientific, and technical fronts"* (Minh, 2011, vol.13, p.188).

In the economic sphere, Ho Chi Minh regarded youth as an important force in labor, production, and national development. He consistently encouraged young people to actively engage in labor, technical innovation, and productivity improvement. Ho Chi Minh stated: *"Youth are the pioneers in economic development... in movements for technical innovation and productivity improvement, youth are also the pioneers"* (Minh, 2011, vol.13, p.298). Through labor and production, youth not only contribute directly to economic growth but also cultivate responsibility, creativity, and practical competence, thereby contributing to the realization of national development goals.

In the political sphere, Ho Chi Minh identified youth mobilization as a strategic task aimed at building a successor force for the revolution. According to him, youth should be educated in revolutionary ideals, fostered with a revolutionary spirit, and strengthened in political steadfastness in order to meet the demands of national construction and defense. Ho Chi Minh advised youth to *"constantly uphold revolutionary spirit: loyal to the country, devoted to the people, capable of completing every task, overcoming every difficulty, and defeating every enemy"* (Minh, 2011, vol.14, p.619). He believed that political education must be closely linked to practical activities so that youth could mature through social engagement and real-life experiences. He also warned: *"If one only has ideals without practicality and concrete action... one is merely an unrealistic person and an empty talker"* (Minh, 2011, vol.6, p.289).

In the socio-cultural sphere, Ho Chi Minh considered youth the pioneering force in building a new social life and preserving national cultural values. He encouraged youth to actively study, cultivate morality, and participate in social activities in order to become exemplary individuals with a positive influence within the community. Ho Chi Minh affirmed: *“Whether Vietnam will become glorious or not, whether the Vietnamese nation can stand shoulder to shoulder with the powers of the five continents, depends largely on the learning efforts of the youth”* (Minh, 2011, vol.4, p.35). According to him, learning is not only a means of acquiring knowledge but also a process of moral self-improvement and enhancement of one’s capacity to contribute to society.

To enable youth to fully promote their pioneering role, Ho Chi Minh attached great importance to revolutionary morality and social responsibility. He argued that talent must always be associated with morality because *“without revolutionary morality, talent becomes useless”* (Minh, 2011, vol.14, p.400). Therefore, youth should constantly cultivate moral qualities, strengthen self-discipline, and nurture a spirit of serving the people. At the same time, Ho Chi Minh placed strong confidence in the role of youth in building a civilized and modern lifestyle grounded in national traditions. He expected youth to take the lead in study, labor, physical training, and socio-cultural activities. Ho Chi Minh emphasized: *“To preserve democracy, build the nation, and create a new life, every task requires good health to succeed”* (Minh, 2011, vol.4, p.241).

In the field of national defense and security, Ho Chi Minh highlighted the pioneering spirit and responsibility of youth in protecting the Fatherland. He required youth to cultivate courage, resilience, and readiness to overcome hardships in order to fulfill assigned tasks. Ho Chi Minh advised: *“Youth must volunteer to go to the most difficult and arduous places; where others achieve limited results, youth must volunteer to accomplish the task effectively”* (Minh, 2011, vol.13, p.470). According to him, youth should be educated in patriotism, civic responsibility, and awareness of national sovereignty protection, thereby forming a young generation always ready to devote themselves whenever the Fatherland calls.

Ho Chi Minh also emphasized that the pioneering role of youth must be closely associated with solidarity and close relations with the people. He compared youth to the locomotive pulling an entire train; if separated from the masses, they could not generate revolutionary strength. In his view, youth must remain closely connected with the community, set examples, and encourage the masses to participate in revolutionary movements. This not only reflects the revolutionary nature of youth but also demonstrates the profoundly people-oriented character in Ho Chi Minh’s thought on youth and youth mobilization.

### **3.1.3. Ho Chi Minh’s Views on the Forces and Methods for Promoting the Vanguard Role of Youth in Revolutionary Action Movements**

To ensure that youth can truly promote their pioneering role in the fields of economy, politics, socio-culture, national defense, and security, Ho Chi Minh believed that proper leadership, education, and organization were essential. According to him, promoting the

role of youth is not solely the responsibility of the Youth Union or of young people themselves, but rather the shared responsibility of the entire Party, the whole people, and the entire political system. However, within this process, the Communist Party of Vietnam plays the decisive leadership role in youth affairs, while the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union serves as the direct force responsible for youth mobilization. Therefore, in his *Testament*, Ho Chi Minh advised the Party that it “*must pay attention to educating them in revolutionary morality and train them into successors for socialist construction who are both ‘red’ and ‘expert’*” (Minh, 2011, vol.15, p.612).

According to Ho Chi Minh, youth constitute the force responsible for continuing the revolutionary cause of the nation; therefore, caring for youth work means caring for the future of the country. He emphasized: “*Fostering the revolutionary generation for future generations is a very important and necessary task*” (Minh, 2011, vol.15, p.612). This statement reflects Ho Chi Minh’s strategic vision regarding the education and training of younger generations. For him, the proper leadership of the Party not only ensures political orientation for youth but also enables young people to develop a sense of responsibility, determination, and aspiration to contribute to the cause of national construction and defense.

In addition to emphasizing the leadership role of the Party, Ho Chi Minh paid particular attention to the methods and forms of youth mobilization. He believed that youth are a force characterized by enthusiasm, dynamism, creativity, and a preference for action; therefore, youth mobilization must be suitable to the psychological characteristics and practical needs of young people. Throughout revolutionary practice, Ho Chi Minh employed diverse forms of mobilization aimed at fostering patriotism, social responsibility, and the pioneering spirit of youth.

He consistently linked youth education with specific revolutionary action movements. Through labor, production, study, combat, volunteer activities, and patriotic emulation movements, youth were provided opportunities to cultivate political steadfastness, improve competence, and mature through practical experience. Movements such as “*Three Readinesses*,” “*Five Volunteerisms*,” youth volunteer campaigns, and creative labor emulation movements became important environments in which youth could promote their pioneering spirit, creativity, and responsibility toward the community and the nation. According to Ho Chi Minh, youth can only develop firmly when tempered through practical activities and closely connected with the people.

Moreover, Ho Chi Minh attached importance to methods such as setting moral examples, persuasion, dialogue, and encouraging self-awareness among youth. He always remained close to young people, listened to them, and placed confidence in younger generations, thereby creating strong spiritual motivation for youth to strive voluntarily and devote themselves to society and the nation.

## **3.2. Promoting the Role of Ho Chi Minh City Youth in Revolutionary Action Movements Today from the Perspective of Ho Chi Minh Thought**

### **3.2.1. The Current Situation of Promoting the Role of Youth in Ho Chi Minh City through Revolutionary Action Movements Achievements**

Thoroughly grasping Ho Chi Minh's thought on the pioneering role of youth in the revolutionary cause, the youth of Ho Chi Minh City have actively participated in numerous revolutionary action movements across various spheres of social life in recent years. Under the leadership of the city Party Committee and the core role of the Ho Chi Minh City Youth Union, youth movements have increasingly renewed their contents and organizational methods in association with the city's development requirements in the context of digital transformation, international integration, and the building of a civilized and modern urban area.

In community volunteer movements, Ho Chi Minh City youth have clearly demonstrated their pioneering spirit, compassion, and social responsibility. Programs such as "Green Summer Campaign," "Volunteer Spring," "Exam Season Support," and "Green Sunday" have become important practical environments for youth to train, devote themselves, and mature. In 2022, support activities for disadvantaged residents and children reached 165,445 beneficiaries with a total budget of 148.038 billion VND; medical examination, medicine distribution, and health consultation activities served 21,244 residents with a value of 14.577 billion VND; and blood donation campaigns attracted 61,499 participants, collecting 68,393 units of blood (Ho Chi Minh City Department of Home Affairs, 2024). These figures indicate that volunteer movements have gone beyond ordinary campaign activities and become an effective mechanism for mobilizing social resources, contributing to social welfare and urban social security.

Alongside social welfare activities, city youth have also played an active role in environmental protection, green lifestyle promotion, and climate change adaptation. In 2022, the city organized 2,486 environmental protection activities with the participation of 283,855 youth volunteers; additionally, 135 canal routes were renovated, and 298,305 trees were planted (Ho Chi Minh City Department of Home Affairs, 2024). These outcomes reflect a shift in youth mobilization content from short-term volunteer activities toward models associated with sustainable development, civilized urban construction, and improvement of community living conditions.

In digital transformation and innovation, Ho Chi Minh City youth have demonstrated a pioneering role consistent with the characteristics of a major urban center for science, technology, education, and entrepreneurship. This role is reflected primarily in learning, scientific research, technical innovation, and entrepreneurship activities. In 2022, 1,398 scientific research projects, technical innovation initiatives, solutions, and policy recommendations were applied in practice; additionally, 17,479 scholarships were awarded to youth, pupils, and students with a total value of 20.109 billion VND (Ho Chi Minh City Department of Home Affairs, 2024). These achievements show that youth movements are increasingly associated with intellectual development, innovation capacity enhancement, and the formation of high-quality young human resources.

In the field of career development and entrepreneurship, the city has implemented many practical support measures. In 2022, 1,622 young people received startup loans; funding from the Youth Startup Support Fund reached 3.663 billion VND; and total outstanding youth loans from the Social Policy Bank and other funding sources amounted to 191.812 billion VND. In the same year, 386,610 youth received career counseling and orientation, while 159,174 youth were introduced to employment opportunities (Ho Chi Minh City Department of Home Affairs, 2024). These figures demonstrate the role of Youth Union and Association organizations in transforming the pioneering spirit of youth into professional competence, self-reliance, and contributions to urban economic development.

In protecting the ideological foundation of the Party, particularly in the context of cyberspace strongly influencing youth awareness, lifestyles, and social behavior, youth have played an increasingly important role. This role is reflected not only in combating false and hostile information but also in political and ideological education, fostering revolutionary ideals, and building political steadfastness among youth. In 2022, the city organized 2,662 political and ideological education classes, conferences, and thematic activities with 287,250 participants; held 4,817 current affairs talks attracting 369,293 participants; and implemented 1,304 forums entitled “Listening to Youth – Talking with Youth,” drawing 307,110 participants (Ho Chi Minh City Department of Home Affairs, 2024).

The campaign to study and follow Ho Chi Minh’s ideology, morality, and lifestyle has continued to serve as an important foundation for orienting youth values. In 2022, 42,581 Youth Union officials and 296,846 union members and young people participated in studies of Ho Chi Minh’s ideological themes; additionally, 19,709 exemplary individuals in the movement “Advanced Youth Following Uncle Ho’s Teachings” were honored (Ho Chi Minh City Department of Home Affairs, 2024). Moreover, the dissemination and study of Party and Youth Union resolutions reached 759,356 union members and 697,285 youth in 2022 (Ho Chi Minh City Department of Home Affairs, 2024). These activities constitute an important basis for strengthening youth resilience against distorted viewpoints while encouraging them to spread positive information, build a healthy digital culture, and promote civic responsibility in cyberspace.

In the field of national defense and security, Ho Chi Minh City youth continue to affirm their pioneering role in protecting the Fatherland, maintaining political security, ensuring social order and safety, and building a secure urban environment. In 2022, 4,257 youth were recruited for military and public security service; meanwhile, 787 youth volunteer teams maintaining social security and order with 6,942 members continued their operations (Ho Chi Minh City Department of Home Affairs, 2024). During the same year, the city organized 1,410 propaganda activities on borders, seas, and islands with 163,431 youth participants (Ho Chi Minh City Department of Home Affairs, 2024). These achievements indicate that youth mobilization activities have successfully linked patriotism education with concrete responsibilities in safeguarding national sovereignty and social stability.

In maintaining urban order and traffic safety, youth have also directly participated as an active force. In 2022, the city maintained 531 volunteer teams ensuring traffic order and safety with 6,223 members, while organizing 834 competitions, festivals, and propaganda activities on traffic safety that attracted 188,712 participants (Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, 2023). Furthermore, the implementation of 354 “civilized, clean, and safe alleyways” and 55 “civilized, clean, and safe apartment buildings” in 2022 demonstrates the role of youth in building safe and civilized living environments at the grassroots level (Ho Chi Minh City Department of Home Affairs, 2024).

From the above aspects, it can be affirmed that Ho Chi Minh City youth have been effectively promoting their pioneering role in contemporary revolutionary action movements. Outstanding achievements include the strong promotion of volunteerism, creativity, and social responsibility among youth; the increasing alignment of movement contents with the city’s practical needs; and the continued strengthening of the role of Youth Union and Association organizations in gathering, educating, and promoting youth participation.

#### **4. Limitations**

Despite the significant achievements obtained, the role of youth in Ho Chi Minh City through revolutionary action movements still reveals several limitations in terms of content, organizational methods, and practical effectiveness. These limitations reflect a certain gap between the requirements for renewing youth mobilization and the rapid transformation in the needs, psychology, and living environment of urban youth in the context of digital transformation and the market economy.

First, the content and methods of organizing movements in some localities remain slow to innovate, lacking attractiveness and failing to keep pace with the practical needs of youth. The Political Report of the 11th Congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Ho Chi Minh City assessed that: *“Movement activities still contain contents and implementation methods that have not been innovated, lacking careful investment and preparation”* (Ho Chi Minh City Youth Union Executive Committee, 2022, p.64). This reality indicates that although many activities have been implemented on a large scale, they have not generated a profound influence nor strongly stimulated the initiative and self-awareness of youth. Some programs still rely heavily on traditional organizational models and lack creativity in their approaches, while the needs and information reception habits of youth have changed considerably under the influence of the digital environment.

The insufficient connection between propaganda content and the practical needs of youth also constitutes a notable limitation. Survey results indicate that young people today are particularly concerned with practical issues such as personal finance (58.3%), learning and education (57.1% among pupils and 52.2% among students), and career orientation (52.2%) (Ho Chi Minh City Youth Union, 2021, p.7). However, many current political and ideological education activities still focus mainly on conveying revolutionary ideals and morality in a generalized manner, without directly addressing

the pressures and personal development needs faced by youth in modern life. Consequently, some activities lack attractiveness and fail to create empathy and long-term attachment between youth and Youth Union organizations, as well as revolutionary action movements. Ho Chi Minh once emphasized that propaganda should be “*concise, dealing with practical issues that can certainly be accomplished, so that everyone clearly understands and is determined to carry them out*” (Minh, 2011, vol.14, p.169). This viewpoint suggests that youth mobilization can only achieve effectiveness when it originates from the practical needs and receptive capacities of youth, rather than merely transmitting generalized theoretical content.

Another limitation lies in the persistence of formalism and administrative tendencies in organizational activities. Survey findings show that 53.5% of youth participate in Youth Union activities because “*people with authority require them to do so,*” while 69.5% participate due to moral evaluation criteria (Ho Chi Minh City Youth Union, 2021, p.24). These figures reveal that the participation motives of a section of youth remain passive and formalistic, aimed primarily at fulfilling assessment requirements rather than arising from voluntary awareness and genuine enthusiasm. This situation weakens the sustainability of movements and limits the transformation from formal participation into self-motivated action. According to Ho Chi Minh, propaganda must achieve the objective of “*making the people understand, remember, follow, and act*” (Minh, 2011, vol.14, p.191). When youth mobilization activities fail to inspire trust and internal motivation, their educational and social impacts cannot attain substantial depth.

Reward and commendation work in emulation movements has also not fully promoted its role as a motivating force for youth participation. Only 32.1% of youth participate in movements because they desire recognition or rewards, whereas 54.6% participate to develop personal skills (Ho Chi Minh City Youth Union, 2021, p.29). This reflects the tendency of contemporary youth to value experiential learning, practical competence, and personal development more highly than symbolic forms of commendation. At the same time, these figures indicate that the current reward system has not yet become sufficiently attractive or created a clear perception of fairness and transparency among youth. If emulation and reward mechanisms are not renewed toward substantive and practical values, they will struggle to become effective drivers for sustainable movement development.

In the context of digital transformation, the propaganda methods employed by Youth Union organizations have also revealed certain shortcomings. Today’s youth spend substantial amounts of time on social media platforms such as Facebook (2.54 hours/day), Zalo (2.47 hours/day), YouTube (1.63 hours/day), and TikTok (1.49 hours/day) (Ho Chi Minh City Youth Union, 2021, p.16). Nevertheless, propaganda activities in many localities still rely heavily on traditional forms and have not effectively exploited modern digital platforms, which directly shape youth trends, emotions, and communication culture. This reduces the accessibility and influence of Youth Union organizations among youth, especially within today’s multidimensional and highly competitive information environment. The gap between traditional propaganda methods

and the digital communication environment has become a major challenge for youth mobilization work.

Furthermore, the task of gathering youth outside the state sector and youth in special circumstances continues to face many difficulties. In 2022, the city's youth mobilization rate reached 73.04%, meaning that nearly 27% of youth had not been regularly connected through Youth Union and Association activities. This represents a significant gap in the context of Ho Chi Minh City's large population of migrant youth, freelance workers, and youth employed in the non-state sector. The documents of the 11th Congress of the Ho Chi Minh City Youth Union for the 2022–2027 term also acknowledged that: *"The organizational methods and level of investment in new solutions remain uneven,"* while lacking *"creative solutions in political, ideological, and legal education"* (Ho Chi Minh City Youth Union Executive Committee, 2022, p.63). This situation directly affects the ability to expand the scope and depth of youth education under the conditions of a modern urban society.

In addition, the effectiveness of revolutionary tradition education in some localities has not yet met practical requirements. Survey findings indicate that 7.9% of youth do not clearly understand the revolutionary history of the city, while 25.6% remain uncertain about this issue (Ho Chi Minh City Youth Union, 2021, p.25). These figures reflect the reality that a section of youth still lacks a deep understanding of the revolutionary traditions of both the nation and Ho Chi Minh City. This suggests that methods of teaching history and revolutionary traditions remain insufficiently attractive and have not fully adapted to the characteristics of contemporary youth reception. Ho Chi Minh once advised: *"Our people must know our history. Our history teaches us the glorious traditions of our ancestors"* (Minh, 2011, vol.14, p.259). This thought requires strong innovation in the content and methods of traditional education toward more vivid, interactive, digitally integrated, and experience-oriented approaches in order to enhance youth interest and deepen their awareness.

### **3.2.2. Solutions for Promoting the Role of Ho Chi Minh City Youth in Revolutionary Action Movements from the Perspective of Ho Chi Minh Thought**

To effectively promote the role of youth in Ho Chi Minh City through revolutionary action movements, it is necessary to implement comprehensive solutions encompassing awareness, content, organizational methods, and support mechanisms. These solutions must be grounded in Ho Chi Minh's thought on youth mobilization while also taking into account the characteristics of urban youth in the context of digital transformation, the market economy, and international integration.

First, it is essential to enhance the awareness of Party committees, authorities, Youth Union and Association organizations, and society as a whole regarding the strategic position of youth. Youth work must be identified as the responsibility of the entire political system, in which the Communist Party plays the role of direct and comprehensive leadership. The concern of the Party and authorities should not stop at directing movements but must be institutionalized through mechanisms, resources,

policies, and environments that enable youth to study, work, innovate, start businesses, participate in social governance, and defend the Fatherland. This constitutes the fundamental condition for transforming youth from a participating force into an active force capable of creating developmental values.

Second, it is necessary to renew the contents of youth movements in a practical manner closely associated with the legitimate needs, interests, and developmental capacities of young people. Youth mobilization activities should not merely focus on slogans or short-term campaigns but must address issues of concern to youth, such as education, employment, personal finance, vocational skills, entrepreneurship, mental health, digital culture, and civic responsibility. When movement contents are connected to practical needs, youth are more likely to participate voluntarily, thereby improving the sustainability and social influence of movements.

Third, methods of youth mobilization should be innovated toward reducing administrative formalism while increasing dialogue, experiential learning, and empowerment. Youth Union and Association organizations should move away from methods based on “mobilization, launching, and reporting” toward approaches emphasizing companionship, support, and creating environments in which youth can organize activities independently. Movements such as community volunteering, environmental protection, digital transformation, innovative entrepreneurship, and protection of the Party’s ideological foundation should be designed as long-term programs with specific objectives, clear evaluation criteria, measurable outcomes, and sustainable operational capacity.

Fourth, digital transformation in youth mobilization work must be strongly promoted. Youth Union organizations need to maintain an effective presence on digital platforms and employ concise, visual, vivid, and youth-oriented communication methods. It is necessary to develop models such as “Digital Youth Union,” “Digital Youth Cells,” online forums, digital learning repositories, volunteer activity maps, and digital platforms connecting youth with employment, entrepreneurship, and skill development opportunities. Digital transformation should be understood not merely as a communication tool but also as a method of organization, management, evaluation, and expansion of youth mobilization spaces.

Fifth, the quality of education in revolutionary ideals, morality, lifestyle, and historical traditions for youth should be enhanced. Educational content must avoid rigid and one-dimensional methods of transmission and instead promote visual, experiential, dialogical, theatrical, and digital approaches such as digital museums, short films, podcasts, open forums, and digital communication products. Education in revolutionary ideals should be linked with concrete actions so that youth can recognize that contributing to the community, living responsibly, engaging in creative labor, and protecting national interests are vivid manifestations of revolutionary ideals in the contemporary era.

Sixth, it is necessary to broaden the front of solidarity and youth mobilization, particularly among migrant youth, young workers, freelance youth, and youth outside

the state sector. As Ho Chi Minh City is characterized by high levels of social mobility, methods of gathering youth must become more flexible and should not rely solely on administrative units, schools, or state agencies. Clubs based on occupations, hobbies, boarding-house areas, enterprises, digital spaces, and creative communities should be expanded. Simultaneously, it is important to strengthen legal support, housing assistance, employment services, vocational training, and cultural and spiritual activities for groups of youth in special circumstances.

Seventh, emulation and commendation work should be renewed in a substantive, fair, and motivational direction. Rewards should not merely consist of certificates or symbolic recognition but should be associated with opportunities for learning, internships, employment, loans, entrepreneurship, skills training, and professional development. The discovery, cultivation, and dissemination of exemplary youth models should be carried out regularly and transparently, paying attention to individuals who make silent yet persistent contributions at the grassroots level. When commendation is associated with substantive values, youth movements will possess greater attraction and motivational capacity.

Eighth, it is essential to build a contingent of Youth Union officials possessing political steadfastness, professional competence, digital skills, and the ability to inspire youth. Youth Union officials must remain close to young people, understand them, know how to listen to them, and possess the capacity to organize movements within the contemporary social environment. The training of Youth Union officials should focus on digital communication skills, youth data analysis, community activity design, social dialogue, and the handling of emerging issues in cyberspace. This represents a decisive factor in ensuring that solutions aimed at promoting the role of Ho Chi Minh City youth become practical and effective, thereby contributing to the development of a young generation with political ideals, knowledge, morality, skills, and aspirations for dedication to the city and the nation.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Ho Chi Minh's thought on youth mobilization continues to retain profound theoretical and practical significance today. He consistently affirmed that youth are the pioneering force, the future masters of the nation, and a decisive factor in the country's sustainable development. Applying this thought, the youth of Ho Chi Minh City in recent years have actively participated in numerous revolutionary action movements in the fields of community volunteering, digital transformation, innovation, protection of the Party's ideological foundation, national defense and security, and the building of a civilized and modern urban environment. These achievements have contributed to affirming the pioneering role, sense of responsibility, and aspiration for dedication among the city's youth toward the common development of the nation.

However, under the impacts of the market economy, globalization, and the digital communication environment, youth mobilization work still faces many limitations

regarding content, organizational methods, and the effectiveness of gathering youth. This reality requires continued and vigorous innovation in youth work toward modernity, practicality, and suitability to the characteristics of urban youth in the new era. Promoting the role of Ho Chi Minh City youth is both an immediate requirement and a long-term strategic task aimed at building a generation of youth with political steadfastness, knowledge, morality, skills, and aspirations for dedication, capable of meeting the demands of national construction and defense in the contemporary period.

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### **Conflict of Interest Statement**

The author declares no conflicts of interest.

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