

Youth Law and the Party and State's Views on Youth with Strengthening Social Responsibility Education and Significance in Educating Patriotism for Youth

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to explore the provisions, roles and functions of the Youth Law 2020 with strengthening social responsibility and patriotism education for students. Research on legal documents shows that the Youth Law 2020 was passed by the 14th National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the 9th session in 2020, with many fundamental new points, including the content of legalizing the responsibilities of Vietnamese youth; at the same time, practical studies have shown that this law has great significance in educating patriotism for students. Based on the study of the Law on Youth, the viewpoints of the Party and the State of Vietnam on youth, theoretical studies on the responsibility of youth, this study also consulted some people who are policymakers, management staff, lecturers, and students at several universities in Ho Chi Minh City. This study has pointed out the legal provisions of the Youth Law, the viewpoints of the Party and the State of Vietnam on strengthening social responsibility education and clearly defining its significance in educating patriotism for students. This discovery contributes to clarifying the role of the law and, at the same time, points out the need to continue to improve the law to further promote the role of the Youth Law in strengthening social responsibility education and its significance in educating patriotism for students.

1. INTRODUCTION

Youth is an important force contributing human resources, financial resources, and intelligence to many activities of the country, so the state government in all periods has paid special attention to this force. Inheriting the values of Marxism-Leninism, in the process of finding a way to save the country and leading the revolution, Ho Chi Minh always promoted the position, role and placed deep trust in the young generation. According to President Ho Chi Minh's assessment, the future of the country and the nation depends largely on the young generations. He affirmed that "youth is a powerful revolutionary force, an important part of the nation, and the successors of the revolutionary cause of their fathers and brothers. He also emphasized that to revive a nation, one must first revive the youth. If the youth want to be worthy masters of the future, they must train their spirit and strength right now, and work to prepare for that future" (Minh, vol. 5, 2011, p. 216).

During the country's innovation period (starting from 1986), the youth is a great social force, proactive, creative, leading in the renovation, construction and protection of the socialist Vietnamese Fatherland; playing an important role in the cause of industrialization, modernization of the country, international integration and building socialism (National Assembly, 2005 & 2020). The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam identify: "The State, family and society create conditions for young people to study, work, entertain, develop their physical strength, intelligence, cultivate morality, national traditions, and civic consciousness; and take the lead in creative labor and national defense" (National Assembly, 2013). The fact that legal documents define this shows that the State highly values the pioneering and pioneering role of young people in national construction and defense. This is a constitutional principle, which has fundamental significance for competent authorities to develop and organize the implementation of legal documents related to youth and youth work.

Caring for, nurturing and educating youth is the responsibility of the entire political system and society under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV); setting out guidelines, policies, and action programs for youth. In response to that trust and expectation, the youth force needs to demonstrate its "responsibility" towards the Fatherland, towards the State and society, towards the family and themselves. This is one of the new contents stipulated in the Youth Law 2020 and is of great significance in strengthening the education of social responsibility and the significance of patriotism education for youth. At the same time, the Youth Law has become a legal foundation for the process of training, striving and dedication of youth in the cause of building and defending the Fatherland.

Patriotism is a universal social phenomenon in the history of human development. Patriotism is always associated with a certain nation-state, and is determined by the specific conditions of that nation, so the approach and concept of patriotism between different nation-states and communities also have differences. "Patriotism is one of the deepest feelings, which has been strengthened through hundreds and thousands of years of existence of isolated fatherlands" (Lenin, 2005, p. 26). Educating Vietnamese patriotism for young people in the new era is to arouse and promote the spirit and determination, intelligence and talent of the young generation to focus on economic development, building an increasingly prosperous country, firmly protecting the Fatherland and the achievements of the revolution, linking national independence with socialism, maintaining the socialist orientation, protecting and preserving national cultural identity, enhancing the prestige and position of Vietnam in the international arena.

To clarify the Youth Law with strengthening social responsibility education and its significance in patriotism education for young people, this study focuses on analyzing the following contents: (i) the viewpoints of the Vietnamese Party and State on the

youth force; (ii) Youth Law with strengthening social responsibility education; (iii) The significance of youth law in patriotism education for young people in Vietnam today. Based on that analysis, the author has proposed several solutions to contribute to improving the effectiveness of patriotism education for young people in Vietnam today.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Youth and the Role of Youth

According to Article 1, Youth Law 2020, No. 57/2020/QH14, the age of youth is stipulated as follows: Youth are Vietnamese citizens from 16 to 30 years old. This is a group of young people in the process of human maturity. They are people with youthfulness, health, enthusiasm and dynamism, with a high need to assert themselves.

Youth is a powerful force full of youthfulness, enthusiasm, with endless qualifications and creativity, a pioneering force with an important role and great contributions to the cause of building and developing the country. The youth force participating in the labor and production process according to the provisions of law brings meaning to learning, awareness and from there applying it to reality. Therefore, youth are the future of the country, the future masters of the country (CPV, 2016 & 2021).

In addition to defining the concept of youth and the age of youth, Article 4 (Youth Law 2020) stipulates: Youth is a great social force, proactive, creative, leading in the cause of innovation, construction and protection of the socialist Vietnamese Fatherland; playing an important role in the cause of industrialization, modernization of the country, international integration and building socialism.

History has proven that youth play an important role in the development of the country and society. In ancient revolutions, youth played an important role in the history of struggle, building and defending the country. In the letter "To the youth of Annam" in 1925, Nguyen Ai Quoc (Ho Chi Minh) wrote: "Oh pitiful Indochina! You will die if your old youth do not revive soon" (Minh, vol2, 2011, p. 143). In the letter to the youth and children of Lunar New Year in 1946, Ho Chi Minh wrote: "A year begins in spring. A life begins in youth. Youth is the spring of society" (Minh, vol4, 2011, p. 194). In August 1947, in his Letter to the Youth, Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "Youth are the future masters of the country. Indeed, whether the country is prosperous or declining, strong or weak, depends largely on the youth. The youth is a powerful revolutionary force, an indispensable part of the nation, and the successors of our ancestors' revolutionary cause" (Minh, vol. 9, p. 216).

Thus, the youth is the one who gives strength to the previous revolutionary generation, and at the same time guides the children and teenagers. The youth is the basic force of the army and the police, contributing their efforts to maintaining security, order and protecting the country. In the new conditions, the youth are the future masters of the country. The youth are people who study hard, make efforts, are quick, creative, and have made great contributions to the cause of industrialization, modernization of the country, international integration and building a socialist country.

2.2. Overview of Youth Law

In Vietnam, the Youth Law was first passed by the 11th National Assembly on November 29, 2005. Through the practical implementation of the 2005 Youth Law, it can be seen that the promulgation of the Youth Law has created a legal basis for caring for, educating, nurturing and developing youth; positively impacting the youth movement; at the same time promoting the role of youth organizations, in which the center is the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of state management of youth, etc.

However, in addition to the achieved results, the implementation of the Youth Law has revealed many shortcomings and inadequacies. Some provisions of the Law are difficult to apply, lacking consistency with other policies, such as the lack of clarity on the rights and obligations of youth; provisions on the State's responsibilities are still general and not specific; lack of resources to implement the Law.

On the other hand, the socio-economic context of the country and the needs of young people have changed a lot compared to the time of the 2005 Law, the specialized legal system has been amended and supplemented quite a lot, directly affecting policies for young people, especially after the National Assembly passed the 2013 Constitution. In addition, in response to the requirements of the period of accelerating industrialization, modernization and increasingly deep international integration, policies and laws for young people need to continue to be innovated and improved to meet the current context and create conditions for young people to develop. Therefore, amending the 2005 Youth Law is necessary.

After 15 years of implementation, the 2005 Youth Law has revealed limitations and inadequacies; many general provisions have not created strong conditions for young people to develop; there are no sanctions to ensure the implementation of the law; the rights and obligations of young people are not specific and clear, etc. In particular, the Law only focuses on regulations calling for and encouraging the responsibility of the State, family, school, and society, without mentioning the responsibility and duty of young people towards themselves, the nation, and the people. In that context, the 2020 Youth Law was passed by the 14th National Assembly, 9th session on June 16, 2020. Accordingly, young people are Vietnamese citizens from 16 to 30 years old. The 2020 Youth Law stipulates the rights, obligations and responsibilities of young people; State policies towards young people; responsibilities of agencies, youth organizations, other organizations, educational institutions, families and individuals towards young people; and state management of young people.

Young people as citizens have the same rights and obligations as citizens. The 2020 Youth Law stipulates the roles, rights and obligations of young people, principles to ensure equality of young people in rights and obligations; regardless of ethnicity, gender, social class, belief, religion, educational level, occupation; the responsibility of the State and family organizations in creating conditions for young people to exercise their rights and obligations; ensuring the participation of young people, respecting young people, listening to young people in the process of building and promulgating policies and laws for young people with the goal of developing young people; supporting and creating conditions for Vietnamese young people abroad to participate in activities towards the Fatherland and preserving and promoting national cultural identity.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

Research legal documents related to youth such as: Youth Law 2005, Youth Law 2020; Decree 12/2011/ND-CP on organization and policies for youth volunteers; Decree 78/2017/ND-CP amending Decree 120/2007/ND-CP guiding the Youth Law; Circular 11/2011/TT-BNV guiding Decree 12/2011/ND-CP on organization and policies for youth volunteers; Joint Circular

124/2001/TTLT-UBATGTQG-TUĐ on the Youth Movement to participate in ensuring traffic safety and order issued by the National Traffic Safety Committee - Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Joint Circular 24-LB/TT of 1994 regulating the allocation and management of financial assets for children's houses issued by the Ministry of Finance - Ministry of Culture and Information - Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Resolution No. 1331/QĐ-TTg dated July 24, 2021 of the Prime Minister promulgating the Vietnam Youth Development Strategy for the period 2021-2030, etc.

Studying documents of CPV on youth such as: Resolution No. 25-NQ/TW dated February 9, 1991 on innovation and strengthening the Party's leadership over youth work; Resolution No. 04-NQ/HNTW dated January 14, 1993 of the 4th Central Conference of the 7th tenure on youth work in the new period; Resolution No. 25-NQ/TW (2008) on strengthening the Party's leadership over youth work; period of promoting industrialization and modernization; Resolution of the 7th Central Conference, 10th tenure (2018) on strengthening the Party's leadership over youth work in the period of promoting industrialization and modernization; Documents of the 13th Party Congress (2021), etc.

Sectoral and interdisciplinary research methods such as: logic - history, analysis - synthesis, comparison - contrast, synchronicity - diachrony, induction - deduction, etc. These methods are used to explore issues related to the research content; at the same time, allow making comments and assessments in accordance with existing laws. Analyzing the context and socio-economic conditions in each different period will help make comments and assessments following the current state of law, the viewpoint of the CPV, policies and laws of the State of Vietnam. In addition, referring to the comments and assessments of lawmakers, Youth Union officials, Student Association, and some outstanding young people allows for correct comments to be made.

4. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. Viewpoints of the Communist Party and State of Vietnam on the Youth Force

In the history of the nation, young people have always played a pivotal role in the struggles and demonstrations against the oppression of invading enemies and in building a new society. "Whether Vietnam's mountains and rivers become beautiful or not, whether the Vietnamese people can step up to the stage of glory to stand shoulder to shoulder with the world powers or not, depends largely on your studies" (Minh, vol. 4, 2011, p.35). Since its establishment, the Party and State of Vietnam have always been aware of the great role and have placed their trust in the ability to shoulder the responsibility and tasks for the revolution in each historical period of the young generation of Vietnam (Duong, 2019). That belief is a great source of encouragement to awaken and promote the potential of young generations, making them more confident in themselves, creating strength and solidarity so that "wherever there is a need, there is youth, wherever there is difficulty, there is youth"; going anywhere, doing anything when the Party and the People need them (Hong, 2022).

In his Testament left to the entire Party, people and army of Vietnam, President Ho Chi Minh advised: "Our members and youth in general are good, they are enthusiastic in everything, not afraid of difficulties, and have a progressive spirit. The Party needs to take care of educating them in revolutionary ethics to become successors in building socialism that are both "both talented and revolutionary ethics". Nurturing the next generation of revolutionaries is a very important and necessary task" (Minh, vol. 15, 2022, p. 612).

Implementing his will, in recent years, the Party and State of Vietnam have had many policies and guidelines in training, nurturing and developing young people. Specifically, the Resolution of the 7th Central Conference, 10th tenure (2018) on strengthening the Party's leadership over youth work in the period of accelerating industrialization and modernization affirmed: "Youth is the backbone of the country, the future owner of the country, the vanguard force in building and defending the Fatherland, one of the factors determining the success or failure of the cause of industrialization, modernization of the country, international integration and building socialism. Youth is placed at the center of the strategy of nurturing and promoting human factors and resources" (CPV, vol. 67, p. 759).

As a member of the political system, operating within the framework of the Constitution and laws, in recent years, in performing its functions and tasks, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has made many innovations and breakthroughs in the content and methods of operation. Youth Union activities and youth movements have achieved many important achievements; the movements are increasingly suitable, close to reality and meet the legitimate needs and aspirations of youth union members. Typical examples include: "Youth starting a business", "Youth protecting the country", "Youth volunteering to build and protect the Fatherland". The 11th National Youth Union Congress (2017) launched three major movements: "Youth volunteering", "Creative youth" and "Youth volunteering to protect the Fatherland". Through the implementation of the movements, many examples of young people successfully establishing themselves and starting a business have emerged; many young people have brought glory to the Fatherland in many different fields (sports, culture and arts, study, scientific research, etc.), creating a generation of advanced youth, leading in many fields; having clear political awareness and ideals; daring to face difficult challenges to establish themselves and start a business, contributing to building the homeland and the country.

Through specific programs and actions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has truly been a solid support, participating in contributing to, building and protecting the people's government at all levels, propagating and mobilizing people to implement the Party's guidelines and policies and the State's laws; mobilizing youth union members to volunteer and take the lead in building and defending the Fatherland, directly participating in the cause of industrialization and modernization of the country. Participating in social management based on its functions and tasks, through the Youth Union system at all levels from the grassroots to the Central level; nominating the most outstanding representatives to represent the interests and voices of the youth to the National Assembly and People's Councils at all levels; mobilizing, propagating and educating youth union members to become good citizens, exercising their rights and obligations as citizens. For departments, branches, and Youth Union organizations, coordinate and link activities based on their functions and tasks, based on the Party's guidelines and viewpoints on youth work, creating a combined and synchronous strength in Youth Union work and youth movements.

The task of developing the country in the new situation is very important. The Document of the 13th National Congress of Delegates (2021) of the CPV emphasized: "Pay more attention to educating ethics, personality, creativity and core values, especially educating patriotism, national pride, national self-respect, traditions and history, and sense of social responsibility for all classes of people, especially the young generation; preserve and promote the fine national cultural identity of the Vietnamese people; arouse the aspiration to develop a prosperous and happy country and firmly protect the socialist Vietnamese Fatherland" (CPV, 2021, p. 215). This is one of the correct policies and guidelines, suitable to the domestic and international situation, in the face of multifaceted fluctuations; the impact of the negative side of the market economy; the strong development of science,

technology, information and communication, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to preserve and promote the positive aspects, the good traditional cultural values of the country, of the region and of each family to create a combined strength for the rapid and sustainable development of the country.

4.2. Youth Law with Strengthening Social Responsibility Education for Students

Speaking about the responsibility of the youth, President Ho Chi Minh pointed out: “You (youth) enjoy that luck thanks to the sacrifices of so many of your compatriots. So, what do you think? How must you compensate for the efforts of others who spared no effort to regain independence for the country?” (Minh, vol. 4, 2011, p. 35). He also emphasized: “This era is the glorious era of the youth. And the youth must be the vanguard on the political, economic, scientific and technical fronts” (Minh, vol. 13, p. 188). The tasks and goals of building and perfecting the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam and socio-economic development set forth by the Resolution of the 13th National Party Congress are of great significance, but also very heavy, requiring young people to better fulfill their role and responsibility as the vanguard and pioneering force. The 2020 Youth Law (Law No. 57/2020/QH14) dedicates Chapter II (from Article 12 to Article 15) to clearly stipulate the “responsibility of young people”. Specifically, as follows:

Regarding the responsibility towards the Fatherland: (i) Promoting the nation’s tradition of building and defending the country, being proactive, creative, and taking the lead in the cause of innovation, building and defending the socialist Fatherland of Vietnam. (ii) Being ready to protect the Fatherland, protect independence, maintain sovereignty, national security, unity and territorial integrity; undertake difficult, arduous, and urgent tasks when the Fatherland requires. (iii) Fight against plots and activities that harm national and ethnic interests.

Regarding responsibilities to the State and society: (i) Be exemplary in complying with policies and laws and fulfilling civic duties. (ii) Participate in maintaining social order and safety, national defense and security. (iii) Proactively propose ideas and initiatives in the process of formulating policies and laws; participate in state and social management. (iv) Actively participate in propagating and mobilizing people to implement the Constitution and laws. (v) Build production and business models to create jobs; participate in environmental protection and activities for the benefit of the community and society. (vi) Actively participate in child care, education and protection activities.

Regarding responsibilities to the family: (i) Take care of family happiness; preserve and promote the fine traditions of the Vietnamese family. (ii) Respect and be filial to grandparents, parents and other family members; take care of and educate children in the family. (iii) Actively prevent and combat domestic violence, eliminate backward customs and practices regarding marriage and family.

Regarding responsibility for oneself: (i) Cultivate morality, personality, cultural lifestyle, civilized behavior; have civic responsibility, awareness of law compliance; prevent and combat negativity, social evils, illegal and unethical behaviors. (ii) Actively study, improve qualifications, knowledge, skills; access, research, apply science and technology into practice. (iii) Proactively learn about the labor market; choose suitable careers and jobs; cultivate a sense of responsibility, labor discipline and professional style; be creative, improve techniques to increase labor productivity. (iv) Practice, protect, care for, improve health, develop physical and mental health; equip knowledge, life skills, skills in reproductive health care, sexual health, disease prevention and control; do not abuse alcohol; limit tobacco use; do not use drugs, addictive substances and other stimulants prohibited by law; prevent and combat the harmful effects of cyberspace. (v) Actively participate in healthy cultural, physical education and sports activities and movements; protect, preserve and promote national cultural identity; absorb the quintessence of human culture.

Therefore, to promote the spirit of “responsibility” of young people, in addition to the policies, guidelines and mechanisms of the Party and the State, each young person is required to constantly practice and maintain moral qualities, lifestyle, improve qualifications and skills in all aspects; have the will to overcome difficulties, dare to face and commit to difficulties and challenges; believe in and be steadfast in Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh’s Ideology and the path to socialism that our Party and People have chosen. During his lifetime, President Ho Chi Minh paid great attention to the study, cultivation, training and improvement of qualifications of young people. He emphasized: “The main task of youth is to study” (Minh, vol9, 2011, p. 178). However, he also advised: “For intellectual youth, we need to ask the question: Study for what? Study to serve whom? Study to serve the Fatherland, serve the people, make the people rich, the country strong, that is, to fulfill the duty of the master of the country” (Minh, vol9, 2011, p. 179).

It can be affirmed that the Youth Law 2020 is the legal basis and motivation to arouse and promote the potential of the youth force; in line with the 10-year socio-economic development strategy 2021-2030 in the Resolution of the 13th National Congress of the CPV: “Arouse the aspiration to develop a prosperous and happy country, the will to be self-reliant and promote the strength of the great national unity bloc to build and defend the Fatherland. Maximize the human factor, consider people as the center, subject, most important resource and goal of development” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p. 2016).

4.3. The Meaning of Patriotism Education for Vietnamese Youth Today

First, educating young people to fully understand the obligations and responsibilities of each person towards the nation, homeland and nation.

Holding high the flag of national independence and socialism, since its inception and leading the Vietnamese revolution until now, the Party has united, gathered and mobilized the strength of the entire nation to repel invaders, completing the cause of national unification. That achievement is the result of the efforts and blood of millions of Vietnamese people. Therefore, every patriotic Vietnamese must always keep in mind the great sacrifices of generations of fathers and brothers who have fallen for the independence and freedom of the Fatherland. To do that, it requires each person to fully understand their obligations and responsibilities towards the homeland and country. Correctly understand the requirements for building and defending the Vietnamese Fatherland, the inseparable relationship between national independence and socialism. This is the basis for fostering pure revolutionary sentiments, strengthening the steadfast will to the revolutionary ideals, and motivating each individual to actively participate in the cause of building and defending the country.

Second, educating young people to be loyal to the Fatherland, the Party and the people, and to be ready to sacrifice for the independence and freedom of the Fatherland.

Patriotism requires each individual to be loyal to the Fatherland and the nation. The Party is the vanguard of the working class, representing the interests of the working class as well as the entire nation. Therefore, patriotism and loyalty to the country mean loyalty to the Party, loyalty to the socialist revolutionary path that the Party, Uncle Ho and previous generations have chosen.

During the arduous war years, the patriotism of the Vietnamese people was always associated with heroic actions in combat and the willingness to sacrifice for the Fatherland, which was expressed in the glorious tradition of the Vietnam People's Army: "Our army is loyal to the Party, filial to the people, ready to fight and sacrifice for the independence and freedom of the Fatherland, for socialism, completing every task, overcoming every difficulty, defeating every enemy" (Minh, vol. 14, 2011, p. 435).

Currently, facing the new requirements of the revolutionary cause, patriotism requires each individual to be steadfast in Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Ideology, have absolute faith in the leadership of the Party, actively support and participate in the cause of innovation, industrialization, and modernization, for the goal of building Vietnam into a prosperous socialist country with happy people. Third, educating young people to live with love, attachment to their homeland, solidarity, and readiness to overcome all difficulties to build an increasingly sustainable and beautiful community: Patriotism is an important element of Vietnamese patriotism. Patriots always express their views, attitudes, and responsibilities very clearly towards their homeland and country. It is expressed through attachment to their homeland, country, and loved ones. Loving and being attached to their homeland makes each person know how to cherish and respect the good values of the community, know how to preserve the beauty of traditional culture, and fight against bad habits and vices of people in the community, ready to eliminate all differences between individuals to build an increasingly better community.

Fourth, educating young people to act positively and voluntarily participate in building and defending the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Reality has proven that the patriotism of Vietnamese people is always clearly expressed through people's positive actions in the process of building and defending the Fatherland. Patriots always unify words with actions, fully aware of their obligations to their families, clans, homeland and country. They promote an active role in labor and production in agencies and units. They always believe in the leadership of the Party, strictly implement the Party's guidelines and policies, and the State's policies and laws. Actively participate in building cultural life in residential communities and the new rural construction movement, preserve national cultural traditions, set an example in building cultural families, resolutely fight against ideologies and behaviors that deviate from ethical standards, proactively care for and nurture their children to become people with both virtue and talent, and prepare the next generation for the future of the nation.

Fifth, educate young people to criticize wrongdoings; resolutely fight against propaganda, distortions and anti-revolutionary tricks of hostile forces.

Those who are imbued with patriotism always actively fight against wrong views and behaviors that go against good customs and traditions, against the flow of the Vietnamese revolution, persistently protecting the good values of national culture from the influence of foreign cultures and Western lifestyles. In addition, patriotism is a manifestation of deep national pride and self-esteem, urging them to stand up to refute distorted, provocative, slanderous, and defamatory arguments, as well as resolutely fight to defeat all plots and tricks that hostile forces are carrying out to undermine the stability of social life in our country. Patriotism can also be achieved through activities on the ideological and theoretical front against the enemy.

4.4. Main Solutions to Enhance Responsibility and Patriotism Education for Vietnamese Youth in the Current Period, According to the Youth Law 2020

First, raise awareness of social responsibility and patriotism education, strengthen the leadership and direction of Party committees at all levels, and the management and administration of all levels of government from the central to the grassroots level. Specifically, as follows:

(i) Party committees, authorities, the Fatherland Front and mass organizations from the district to the grassroots level must clearly define their responsibilities in educating patriotism for union members and young people. Consider this a regular and important task of Party committees, Party organizations, authorities, and mass organizations. Include the task of educating patriotism for union members and young people in the resolutions of Party committees at all levels, in training plans and action programs of authorities and mass organizations.

(ii) Continuously innovate methods of educating Vietnamese patriotism for union members and young people. Focus on research, find creative directions, self-innovate educational forms, and the motto of turning the educational process into self-education.

(iii) Affirm that educating patriotism for union members and young people is the basic content of educational work. To continue building a generation of union members and young people who are patriotic, self-reliant, and self-reliant; steadfast in the goals of national independence and socialism; have revolutionary ethics, awareness of law observance, and a cultured life for the community; have the capacity and courage in international integration; have health, knowledge, skills, and industrial style in work and study to become good citizens of the country.

Second, attach importance to the work of educating revolutionary ideals through propaganda, education, study, research and application of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Ideology, the Party's policies, guidelines and resolutions into the practical life of young people. Specifically, as follows:

(i) Innovate propaganda and study methods in a close, creative and suitable direction for young people such as: online competitions, making short films, propaganda mind maps, posters with humorous and funny images, etc.

(ii) Promote the organization of political activities among union members and young people associated with the anniversaries of major holidays and important events of the country in many diverse forms such as: forums, seminars, festivals to promote revolutionary songs, watching historical films, exhibitions; In particular, strengthen the organization of exchanges between the generation of revolutionary elders and young people, etc., to foster gratitude, patriotism, national pride, sense of responsibility and aspiration for advancement for the younger generation.

Third, focus on education to enhance political capacity and revolutionary vigilance for union members and young people. Specifically, as follows:

(i) Build a youth force that is both the subject of education and mobilization to prevent "peaceful evolution" among young people and the subject responsible for participating in the struggle to defeat all plots and sabotage activities of hostile forces.

(ii) Party committees and authorities at all levels need to regularly grasp the ideological situation, public opinion and orient public opinion among young people through the network of public opinion polls, direct dialogues, application of information technology, social networks; At the same time, proactively provide information, equip knowledge, methods, and skills for young people to self-prevent, self-screen, and self-fight against the distorted arguments of hostile and destructive forces. (iii) Develop a mechanism to provide information regularly and promptly so that each member and young person can convey educational messages to young people; strengthen coordination with all levels and sectors to propagate, disseminate legal education, fight,

criticize, and correct distorted perceptions and wrongful manifestations among cadres, members, and young people.

Fourth, eliminate the backward thinking of empiricism in all sectors, levels, organizations, units and the whole society. Specifically, as follows:

(i) Put trust in and accompany young people in their journey of training and maturity; respect and listen to young people, create mechanisms and environments to promote the pioneering spirit, courage, innovative spirit, daring to think, daring to do, dynamism and creativity of young people in fulfilling their responsibilities.

(ii) Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union organizations at all levels need to continue to deploy solutions to carry out the campaign "Union members strive to become members of the Communist Party of Vietnam", the Union directly trains young party members, and provides young cadres for the Party.

Fifth, strengthening responsibility education for Vietnamese youth today needs to respect and promote education through action, through the practice of revolutionary movements of young people to contribute to forming a responsible lifestyle, a beautiful lifestyle for young people. Specifically as follows:

(i) Promote the youth volunteering of Youth Union cadres in carrying out political tasks of localities and units and focus on implementing 3 revolutionary action movements: "Youth volunteering", "Creative youth", "Youth volunteering to protect the Fatherland" in each target group, continue to maintain specific movements.

(ii) The whole Union implements three programs to accompany young people: "Accompanying young people in studying"; "Accompanying young people in starting a business and establishing a career"; "Accompanying young people in training and developing life skills, improving physical fitness, cultural and spiritual life". Through the movements, it contributes to promoting the political and social positivity of young people, creating a large and rich practical environment for young people to promote their position, role, capacity, and strengths, while educating, training, comprehensively developing, and raising the sense of responsibility of young people towards themselves, their families, society and the Fatherland.

Sixth, innovate the content of patriotism education for union members and young people. Specifically as follows:

(i) In life, patriotism is expressed through the daily actions and deeds of each person. When the circumstances and objective requirements of society change, patriotism will appear with new content, in line with changes in domestic and international practices. Therefore, to strengthen the work of patriotism education for young people, it is necessary to focus on the following issues:

(ii) Strengthen education on the good traditional moral values of the nation and revolutionary ethics. In the face of current signs of moral degradation among a segment of young people, it is necessary to continue to strengthen education for young people on the spirit of patriotism, love of homeland, national pride; the spirit of diligence, courage, passion for work, responsibility, creativity; the spirit of studiousness, optimism, solidarity, sense of community attachment, and respect for sentiment; educating on ethical criteria and standards according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology and moral example; educating on ethical standards such as: filial piety, compassion, altruism, tolerance, etc. (iii) Building for young people a simple lifestyle, matching words with actions; healthy, loyal, modest; for the community; awareness and responsibility for oneself, family and society; living and working according to the constitution and law; a cultural lifestyle, in accordance with the customs and traditions of the Vietnamese people, etc.

(iv) Continue to educate the young generation about revolutionary ideals through fostering political awareness, making the youth see the noble, all-encompassing, and consistent revolutionary goals and ideals of the entire Vietnamese nation through generations as "national independence associated with socialism"; the burning aspiration of the entire nation that is striving to achieve in the current period is "rich people, strong country, democracy, fairness, civilization"; strengthen the belief in the revolutionary path, the victory of the cause of innovation, promoting industrialization, modernization and international integration of the country, and the bright future of the nation.

(v) Educate the youth about the aspiration to become rich legitimately. The ideal goal of the Party and of our nation is national independence associated with socialism. If the country is independent but the people are not happy, then independence is meaningless. The people of the new era, deeply imbued with patriotism, are still people who are devoted to the country and the people; to help the country escape the humiliation of poverty and backwardness, to become rich, strong, democratic, fair and civilized. Therefore, the will to rise up, not to accept poverty, the desire to truly enrich oneself, one's family and the country has become a burning desire of every Vietnamese person in general and of Vietnamese youth in particular.

(vi) Educating young people about international integration. In recent years, with their dynamism, creativity, enthusiasm and quickness, young people have taken the lead in many fields, making important contributions to the country's overall achievements. However, in the context of increasingly deep international integration, along with opportunities are countless difficulties and challenges, it is necessary to educate young people about integration, so that they can confidently enter the international "playground". Young people are aware of preparing themselves with the capacity to integrate, maintain, information technology, skills, industrial style, understanding of national culture, world culture, etc.

(vii) Focus on propagating positive factors, good people, good deeds, good actions on tools, mass media, social networks, press and publishing systems of the Youth Union in educating children and adolescents to contribute to connecting, educating and orienting positive life values for young people. The content is built and conveyed in a youthful, lively direction, suitable for the tastes of children.

Seventh, innovating and promoting the patriotic emulation movement among young people to become the driving force for socio-economic development. Specifically, as follows:

(i) Launching patriotic emulation movements among young people is a measure to encourage and ignite the movement of revolutionary self-awareness, promote the talent, creativity, intelligence and strength of young people to create a comprehensive strength to build and develop the country. Emulation is the driving force of development, a concrete and practical expression of patriotism. Ho Chi Minh once said: "It is the duty of the Vietnamese people, regardless of whether they are scholars, farmers, workers, merchants or soldiers; whatever they do, they must compete; Emulation is patriotism, patriotism requires emulation" (Minh, vol. 6, 2011, p. 407).

(ii) Patriotic emulation movements among young people should be organized extensively, rich in form, gradually innovating the content and form of launching emulation, closely following reality. In particular, the campaign "Studying and following the moral example of Ho Chi Minh" has been enthusiastically responded to by young people and has become a large-scale patriotic emulation movement, taking place in all areas of social life. (iii) Innovating and improving the quality of patriotic education for young people will contribute significantly to improving the quality of youth education and youth work, arousing patriotism, self-esteem and national pride in each young person - the future owners of the country, creating a generation of young people who are "both red and professional" to successfully carry out the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese Fatherland

in the current period.

5. CONCLUSION

Living responsibly is the most meaningful way to express gratitude of the generation living in peace for the great sacrifices of previous generations. That noble responsibility will become the ideal, the motivation to strive and practice of the current young generation when it has been legalized in the most important law of Vietnamese Youth. However, in order for young people to fulfill their responsibilities well; in addition to the cultivation and training of young people; there needs to be the joint efforts and contributions of the entire political system and society, the combination of families, schools and social organizations doing youth management work to educate, train and develop young people in terms of physical strength, intelligence, wisdom, qualifications, ethics, qualities, abilities, fostering ideals, ambitions, enthusiasm, skills, methods as a basis for young people to demonstrate responsibility for the issues that society is facing; gradually taking on and performing the role of "future masters of the country". This study, based on the assessment of the law (mainly the Youth Law 2020), the viewpoints of the Party and the State of Vietnam on youth have clearly shown the impacts of legal documents and this viewpoint in enhancing the responsibility of youth, contributing to educating patriotism for youth. However, this study has not conducted a survey and assessment of legal practice, so the conclusions will still have some issues that need to be further studied in the next stage. However, the initial results of this study help to improve the laws and youth policies of the State of Vietnam in the coming time.

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