

Building A Vietnamese Youth Ecosystem That Is Both “Red” and “Expert” in the Era of Technology 4.0

Nguyen Thi Hong Chuyen¹, Nguyen Thi Giang², Duong Quynh Hoa³ and Nguyen Thi Phuong⁴

Abstract

Ho Chi Minh's ideology on revolutionary ethics education for the youth is considered one of the crucial and urgent contents to ensure the success of the nation's revolutionary career. The article discusses the construction of a youth ecosystem in the era of Technology 4.0; it emphasizes the importance of youth not only having “red” - a sense of patriotism and readiness to contribute, but also being “expert” - possessing knowledge, skills, and creativity to adapt to the modern technological environment. The article also highlights the role of education, public policy, and relevant agencies in creating conditions for comprehensive youth development and contributing to the nation's prosperity.

Keywords: Building, Youth Ecosystem, Red, Expert, Technology 4.0.

INTRODUCTION

Throughout various historical periods, Ho Chi Minh's ideology has been regarded as the "guideline" for the education, training, fostering, and promotion of the youth's position in the revolutionary career [7], [18], [25], [26]. In his sacred testament, he advised: “Our young members and youth, in general, are good, enthusiastic, and eager to take the lead in all tasks, undaunted by difficulties, with an ambition to advance. The Party must educate them in revolutionary ethics, training them to become successors in building socialism who are both “red” and “expert”. Cultivating the revolutionary generation for the future is very important and necessary” [18]. This is considered a vital, regular, and long-term task that the Party, the State, and the entire political system need to focus on.

Youth has always been a significant social force, determining the future and destiny of the country, performing many tasks requiring sacrifice, dedication, and effort [2], [11],[20]. Inheriting and absorbing the ideas of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, President Ho Chi Minh creatively developed the role of the youth. In his “Letter to the Young Friends” on August 17, 1947, he asserted: “Youth are the future masters of the country”, and emphasizing the necessity of training their spirit and strength [10]. Throughout his life, President Ho Chi Minh always cared for the younger generation and believed in their revolutionary potential. In his “testament”, he emphasized “nurturing the revolutionary generation for the future, and instructing the Party to continuously pay attention to thoroughly educating young people in revolutionary ethics and training them to become successors in building socialism who are both “red” and “expert”” [14], [18].

President Ho Chi Minh once said: “Youth are the successors and leaders of the revolutionary generations, the future owners of the country”. In his testament, he entrusted the Party with the task of nurturing and educating young people in revolutionary ethics, simultaneously training them to be the successors who will lead the country towards socialism [18]. He emphasized: “The Youth Union is the arm and the reserve force of the Party, responsible for guiding and leading the children; it must organize, foster, and motivate the youth. The Union must build a strong organization, maintain close solidarity, and attract young people” [14], [18].

¹ Faculty of Education, Tan Trao University

² Faculty of Education, Tan Trao University

³ Department of Student Administration, Tan Trao University

⁴ Faculty of State and Law, To Hieu School of Politics, Hai Phong

Educating Vietnamese Youth to be Both “Red” and “Expert” in the Technology 4.0 Era According to Ho Chi Minh's Testament

President Ho Chi Minh's vision in his testament regarding the development and growth of human resources is the key to the sustainable development of the nation. This not only maintains independence but also accelerates the country's construction process. As a great educator, he believed: “For the sake of ten years' benefits, plant trees ; for the sake of one hundred years' benefits, educate people. We must train good citizens and good cadres for the country. The people, the Party, and the Government entrust the task of training the future generation to you. It is a heavy but glorious responsibility” [18]. According to Ho Chi Minh, "cultivating people" involves not only focusing on nurturing and educating those in leadership roles but also extending this effort to all working people, especially the youth.

Basic Contents of Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on Revolutionary Moral Education for Young People

Firstly, positioning the role and importance of Vietnamese youth in the nation's revolutionary career.

In May 1925, in Guangzhou, China, Nguyen Ai Quoc founded the “Vietnam Revolutionary Youth Association”, aiming to disseminate the principles of Marxism-Leninism in Vietnam and incite the people, especially the youth, to participate in the revolutionary struggle. He clearly stated: “Dear, pitiable Indochina! You will perish if your old youth do not soon revive” [13]. Thus, he early recognized the immense power of the youth, who could undertake significant roles in the revolutionary cause. He pointed out that “On average, youth make up about one-third of the total population, meaning they are a substantial force. A large force must have significant responsibilities”, and “Youth are an important part of the nation” [13].

Secondly, proposing contents, forms, and measures to educate and foster revolutionary ethics for youth in the new era

According to President Ho Chi Minh, educating and fostering revolutionary ethics for youth must be comprehensive and profound, focusing on studying Marxism-Leninism, as this is the ethical foundation for youth. He emphasized: “In education and learning, attention must be paid to all aspects: revolutionary ethics, socialist revolutionary awareness, culture, economy, labor, and production” [15]. Studying Marxism-Leninism not only helps youth develop knowledge and a deep understanding of history and political philosophy but also nurtures important spiritual qualities. Through this, they develop patriotism and an understanding of the importance of social solidarity. They also learn sacrifice and perseverance in pursuing the ideals and goals of national independence combined with socialism. Furthermore, they develop important virtues such as diligence, patience, integrity, and a willingness to contribute to the community without focusing on personal gain. He affirmed: “Youth must always cultivate revolutionary ethics”. Revolutionary ethics can be summarized in a few points:

Loyalty: Lifelong loyalty to the revolutionary cause, the Fatherland, the Party, and the class.

Courage: Fearless of hardship, not afraid of difficulties, implementing: “Wherever youth are needed, they go; whatever difficult tasks arise, youth tackle”, “Endure hardships before enjoying benefits”.

Humility: “Do not consider oneself talented, do not boast, do not be arrogant” [19].

President Ho Chi Minh encouraged youth to be self-disciplined, continually self-improving to correct shortcomings and mistakes in daily life. He also emphasized the pioneering spirit, especially going to the most difficult places to contribute to the socialist construction and strongly criticized greedy, extravagant, and arrogant behaviors of some youths. He set high demands for youth, focusing on their duty to the Fatherland and encouraging them to prioritize the country's interests.

Requirements for educating Vietnamese youth to be both “red” and “expert” according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology in the technology 4.0 era [6], [8], [21], [22], [25] include the following points:

Education must create an environment for youth to understand and appreciate the nation's history and culture, along with an awareness of their role and responsibility to the Fatherland.

Youth must be trained with modern knowledge, technological skills, and creativity to adapt and thrive in a high-tech environment.

Education must foster logical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills to contribute to the country's development.

Develop communication skills, teamwork, and time management, along with a sense of social responsibility and an awareness of their role and responsibility in society.

Government and societal policies and support are needed to create a healthy learning, working, and activity environment, as well as to provide opportunities and resources for youth to develop comprehensively.

Building a Vietnamese Youth Ecosystem that is Both “Red” and “Expert” in the Digital Technology 4.0 Era

The Vietnamese youth ecosystem encompasses a range of factors and complex interactions between youth and the country's social, cultural, economic, and political environment [9], [28], [29], [30]. Some important elements in this ecosystem include:

Education and Training: This includes the education system and educational opportunities for youth, from primary to higher education and vocational training.

Employment and Economy: Job opportunities, wages, and the potential for career advancement in the business and labor environment.

Culture and Society: This encompasses cultural values, traditions, social perspectives, and the influence of media and technology in the new era.

Politics and Society: This includes the level of political and community participation, views on public policy, and the role of youth in driving social change.

Environment and Sustainable Development: This includes awareness of environmental protection, sustainable development, and the impact of youth actions on the natural and social environment.

Building a Vietnamese youth ecosystem that is both “red” and “expert” in the Digital Technology 4.0 era requires flexibility and creativity. First, “red” refers to the development of an open and multidimensional mindset, with the ability to empathize and integrate with cultural, ethical, and social values. Youth need to have patriotism, a spirit of solidarity, and a sense of responsibility to the community. Next, “expert” refers to in-depth knowledge, skills, and technology. Youth should be encouraged to develop digital skills and use technology intelligently and effectively. They also need training in prominent areas of Digital Technology 4.0 such as artificial intelligence, big data, blockchain, and the Internet of Things. In summary, building a youth ecosystem that is both “red” and “expert” requires a harmonious combination of traditional education and modern technology, aiming to develop a generation of youth with the ethical qualities, mindset, and skills necessary to face and adapt to the challenges of the new era.

According to recent statistical data, Vietnam currently has over 22 million young people, accounting for more than 20% of the population and over 30% of the labor force in society [2]. Youth are present in all social classes, ethnicities, and religions, as well as in all professions and localities, both inside and outside the country. Despite the challenges of globalization and international integration, Vietnamese youth remain loyal to the ideals of socialism, as imparted by the Party and President Ho Chi Minh. They have demonstrated their character, youthful vigor, creativity, and the spirit of daring to think and act; actively studying, working, and embracing scientific and technological advances to build the country towards socialist development. The movements organized by the Youth Union support this by inspiring the youth to be pioneering, dynamic, and creative, and by creating favorable conditions for them to develop comprehensively and mature step by step.

In the development strategy, youth play a crucial role and are an important resource for the stability and sustainable development of the country. The Party always trusts and places its faith in the strength of the youth,

recognizing their decisive role in the construction and defense of the Fatherland. Through policies and programs, the Government has shown its commitment and special attention to youth. Mechanisms for coordination between different levels and ministries have also been established to create the best opportunities for youth to develop comprehensively. This reflects the consistency and unity in managing and developing youth in our socialist political system.

Key Tasks and Solutions in Building a Vietnamese Youth Ecosystem that is Both “Red” and “Expert” in the 4.0 Technology Era

The Resolution of the 13th National Party Congress defines “the goal of national development in significant historical milestones. This is a favorable condition for the youth to develop and contribute more to the country” [4]. The Party, State, society, and families create the best opportunities and conditions for the younger generation to develop [2],[3], [4]. The development of technology and the knowledge economy brings new opportunities for youth to access. To meet the demands of the era, the Party and State focus on nurturing, educating, fostering, and promoting the position and role of youth to fulfill the task of national construction [1], [4], [7], [20], [21], [23]... Here are some key tasks and solutions:

Firstly, it is necessary to continue strengthening and enhancing the perspectives of all levels and sectors on the important role of the younger generation in the era of Industry 4.0.

The 10th and 13th Party Congress Resolutions [4] emphasize the mission of youth in national development. The Party highlights that nurturing and developing the youth is not only a goal but also a driving force for ensuring national stability and development. This requires a deep understanding of youth work, especially among the younger generation. They need to be aware of their position, role, and responsibilities, and continually strive to improve their professional skills and revolutionary ethics to contribute to the construction and defense of the nation in the new context.

Secondly, it is essential to innovate and enhance the effectiveness of political, cultural, and ethical education for the younger generation.

This is considered an important task of the Party and the State to help the young generation understand the theories, policies, and directions of the Party. It also contributes to training and fostering the youth with the necessary qualities and capabilities to achieve national goals, particularly in industrialization and modernization, aiming for "wealthy people, strong country, democratic, just, and civilized society" towards socialism. The congresses of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, especially the 11th Congress (2017-2022), emphasized the importance of "strengthening the education of revolutionary ideals, ethics, and cultural lifestyle for the young generation." This is considered an urgent and strategic task requiring full attention and investment from the leadership and society. The 13th Party Congress Resolution [4] continues to affirm the importance of this task and proposes specific measures to enhance patriotism, national pride, and social responsibility among the youth.

Thirdly, it is crucial to promote the pioneering and creative roles of the youth in the mission of building and defending the country.

To harness the positive role of youth in revolutionary movements, the leadership and government need to apply diverse and appropriate forms and measures to encourage youth to contribute their strength [5]. This includes creating opportunities for them to directly experience, learn, and develop skills through practical activities. Revolutionary movements provide an ideal environment for youth to train themselves and find noble purposes. Leadership should create diverse and rich activities, encouraging youth contributions in all fields and areas, especially in challenging regions. This way, we can form and expand exemplary models and innovative practices, inspiring the young generation and fostering their pioneering and creative spirit.

Fourthly, it is essential to provide favorable conditions for education, training, and development, as well as to further enhance the international integration capabilities of the youth.

The 13th Party Congress Resolution directs “building an environment and favorable conditions for studying, working, recreation, and training to develop the youth comprehensively and balancedly in intellect, physical

fitness, and aesthetic values”. It motivates youth to actively participate in learning, creative labor, entrepreneurship, and mastering modern scientific and technological knowledge, thereby playing an important role in national construction and defense [4]. Leadership and agencies need to encourage and improve all aspects of life for the youth; focus on combining theory with practice; enhance cultural, scientific, and technological, and foreign language education. Additionally, nurturing both the physical and mental well-being of the youth is crucial so they have the energy and wisdom to engage in revolutionary activities. Opportunities should be created for youth to voluntarily participate in socio-economic development and international issues like environmental protection, climate change, and pandemic responses, to elevate Vietnam's influence on the international stage.

CONCLUSION

Building a youth ecosystem that is both “red” (ideologically sound) and “expert” in the 4.0 Technology Era is an urgent and strategic task for every nation. This endeavor is not just about providing a favorable educational and working environment for youth to develop intellectually and skillfully, but also about encouraging them to become active and responsible citizens in society. Achieving this requires a close combination of specialized knowledge training and the development of ethical qualities, creative thinking, communication skills, and teamwork abilities.

With their enthusiasm and strong will, Vietnamese youth will continue to enhance their pioneering spirit, solidarity, and creativity. Together with the Party, the military, and the people, they will maintain and develop the country in a peaceful and prosperous environment.

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