

HO CHI MINH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLITICS

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**CENTRAL-AFFILIATED MUNICIPAL PARTY
COMMITTEES' LEADERSHIP IN REVOLUTIONARY
IDEAL EDUCATION FOR YOUTH IN THE CURRENT
PERIOD**

**DOCTORAL DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
MAJOR: PARTY BUILDING AND STATE GOVERNANCE**

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INTRODUCTION

1. The urgency of the topic

Revolutionary Ideal Education (RIE) and educational work on RIE for youth constitute a core component of the Party's ideological work, playing a foundational role in shaping a scientific worldview and revolutionary outlook on life; fostering faith in the goals and ideals of the Party; and building political steadfastness, morality, lifestyle, and social responsibility among the younger generation. Our Party has consistently identified RIE for youth as a strategic and long-term task, directly associated with the task of Party building in terms of politics, ideology, organization, ethics and cadres. Practice shows that only when youth are firmly equipped with revolutionary ideals can they possess the capacity for "self-resistance" against negative influences, maintain their faith, and promote their pioneering, creative and dedicated role for the common interests of the community and society.

In the context of accelerating industrialization, modernization and extensive international integration, especially under the strong impacts of the market economy and the Fourth Industrial Revolution, educational work on RIE for youth is facing intertwined opportunities and challenges. For this work to truly penetrate deeply and achieve sustainable effectiveness, the decisive factor lies in the Party's leadership capacity, directly that of Party committees at all levels, especially central-affiliated municipal Party committees. The role of municipal Party committees is reflected not only in promulgating guidelines and resolutions, but also in their strategic vision and capacity to concretize the viewpoints and orientations of the Central Committee into RIE programs and plans suited to the psychological characteristics, needs and living environment of urban youth. Municipal Party committees play the role of the political nucleus in orienting and leading the political system, mass organizations and society as a whole in educating and fostering ideals, political steadfastness and aspirations for dedication among youth, while creating a healthy social environment for youth to train, mature and promote their pioneering role. The steadfastness, responsibility and proactiveness of municipal Party committees are factors ensuring that revolutionary ideals deeply permeate and sustainably spread among youth, without fading under the negative impacts of the market economy and globalization.

Practical experience in recent years shows that central-affiliated municipal Party committees have paid attention to leading educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth and have achieved many important results. Municipal Party committees have proactively concretized the Central Committee's guidelines through resolutions, action programs and specialized projects; directed the political system, with Youth Union organizations as the core force, to implement diverse forms of RIE associated with revolutionary action movements and tasks of socio-economic development and national defense. Regarding leadership methods, municipal Party committees have gradually renewed methods of organization and implementation,

strengthened inspection and supervision, and promoted the coordinating role of the political system, families, schools and society in youth education; the contingent of cadres engaged in Youth Union, youth association and youth work has gradually been consolidated, meeting task requirements in the new situation. However, besides the achieved results, the leadership of RIE for youth by central-affiliated municipal Party committees still reveals certain limitations: in some places and at certain times, leadership has not been truly regular and close; contents and leadership methods have been slow to innovate and have not kept pace with the rapid changes among urban youth; the awareness of a section of cadres and party members regarding the importance of educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth remains insufficient; and preliminary reviews, summarization and experience drawing have not been conducted regularly and promptly.

At present, the explosive development of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, especially social media, artificial intelligence and digital communication, is profoundly transforming the ideological space, communication environment and modes of information reception among urban youth. Alongside positive impacts, cyberspace has become an environment in which hostile forces intensify sabotage activities, disseminate erroneous viewpoints, distort history and deny the Party's leadership role, thereby gradually affecting, undermining faith and eroding revolutionary ideals among a section of youth. At the same time, the strong influx of foreign cultural elements, lifestyle trends and diverse value systems is directly affecting the needs, lifestyles, moral standards and value orientations of urban youth, generating complex changes in social awareness and behavior.

Under such conditions, RIE for youth is not only a regular task of ideological work, but also a front of particularly important significance in safeguarding the Party's ideological foundation, consolidating faith, orienting values and fostering political steadfastness for the younger generation. This reality poses an urgent requirement to strengthen the leadership of central-affiliated municipal Party committees over educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth in a proactive and close manner, with renewed leadership methods suited to the characteristics of urban youth and the rapid changes in contemporary social life.

In order to contribute to addressing the urgent issues mentioned above, the doctoral candidate has selected the topic "Central-affiliated municipal Party committees' leadership in Revolutionary Ideal Education for youth in the current period" as the doctoral dissertation in the major of Party Building and State Government.

2. Objectives and tasks of the dissertation

2.1. Objectives

On the basis of studying and clarifying theoretical and practical issues concerning central-affiliated municipal Party committees' leadership in

educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth in the current period, the dissertation proposes major solutions to strengthen the leadership of central-affiliated municipal Party committees over educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth through 2035.

2.2. Tasks

First, to review domestic and foreign scientific works related to the dissertation topic, identifying the achieved results and the issues that the dissertation needs to further study.

Second, to interpret and clarify theoretical and practical issues concerning central-affiliated municipal Party committees' leadership in educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth in the current period.

Third, to survey and assess the current situation of central-affiliated municipal Party committees' leadership in educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth from 2015 to 2025; identify strengths, shortcomings, causes and experiences.

Fourth, to propose orientations and major solutions to strengthen the leadership of central-affiliated municipal Party committees over educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth through 2035.

3. Research object and scope

3.1. Research object

The dissertation studies the leadership of central-affiliated municipal Party committees over educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth in the current period.

3.2. Research scope

The dissertation focuses on surveying the current situation of the leadership of five central-affiliated municipal Party committees, namely Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Phong, Da Nang and Can Tho, during the period from 2015, when the 10th Central Committee promulgated Resolution No. 25-NQ/TW dated July 25, 2008 on "Strengthening the Party's leadership over youth work in the period of accelerating industrialization", to May 2025, prior to the implementation of the policy on the merger of provincial-level administrative units in accordance with Resolution No. 202/2025/QH15. The dissertation does not survey the leadership of Hue Municipal Party Committee and Dong Nai Municipal Party Committee over educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth because Hue and Dong Nai were only recognized as centrally governed municipalities in July 2025 and April 2026 respectively, which are beyond the surveyed timeframe of the dissertation. The orientations and solutions proposed in the dissertation are valid through 2035.

4. Theoretical, practical foundations and research methods

4.1. Theoretical foundation

The dissertation is conducted on the basis of the theoretical foundations of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, and the viewpoints of our Party on

youth, educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth, and the Party's leadership over all spheres of social life.

4.2. Practical foundation

The practical basis of the dissertation consists of the current situation of central-affiliated municipal Party committees' leadership over educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth from 2015 to 2025; research works, practical reviews, preliminary and final reports on the leadership of central-affiliated municipal Party committees over educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth.

4.3. Research methods

On the basis of the methodology of Marxism-Leninism, the dissertation employs the following specific research methods: analysis-synthesis method; historical and logical method; sociological survey method; statistical method; and practical review method.

5. New scientific contributions of the dissertation

First, to establish the concept of "central-affiliated municipal Party committees' leadership over educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth"; and to establish and analyze the contents and methods of central-affiliated municipal Party committees' leadership over educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth.

Second, to generalize five experiences drawn from the current situation of central-affiliated municipal Party committees' leadership over educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth from 2008 to 2025.

Third, to propose orientations and solutions to strengthen the leadership of central-affiliated municipal Party committees over educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth through 2035, focusing on two breakthrough solutions: raising awareness and responsibility of Party committees, authorities, socio-political organizations, cadres, party members and people in centrally governed municipalities regarding the position and role of educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth and the leadership of municipal Party committees in the current period; and renewing the formulation of and leadership in organizing the implementation of resolutions on RIE for youth by central-affiliated municipal Party committees.

6. Theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation

6.1. Theoretical significance

The dissertation contributes to clarifying theoretical issues concerning educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth and the leadership of central-affiliated municipal Party committees over educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth in the current period.

6.2. Practical significance

The dissertation contributes to providing scientific arguments for the Party in studying and determining guidelines and leadership measures for educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth in the coming period.

The research results of the dissertation may serve as reference materials for provincial and municipal Party committees and Party committees at all levels nationwide in leading educational work on revolutionary ideals for youth in their localities. The research results of the dissertation may also be used as reference materials for research, teaching and learning at provincial and municipal political schools throughout the country.

7. Dissertation structure

In addition to the introduction, conclusion, list of the author's published works related to the dissertation topic, references and appendices, the dissertation consists of four chapters and ten sections.

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SITUATION RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION TOPIC

1.1. FOREIGN RESEARCH WORKS

The dissertation reviews groups of foreign research works related to the topic, including: the group of works on youth and youth work; and the group of works on political and ideological education and educational work on politics and ideology. These groups of research works in the forms of scientific projects, monographs, reference books, doctoral dissertations and scientific articles related to the dissertation topic have suggested many issues for studying the leadership of central-affiliated municipal Party committees over educational work on RIE for youth in the current period.

1.2. DOMESTIC RESEARCH WORKS

The dissertation also reviewed groups of domestic research works related to the topic, including: studies on the Party's leadership in cultural development; and studies on culture and cultural development. These groups of research, in the form of scientific projects, specialized monographs, references, doctoral dissertations, and scholarly articles connected to the dissertation topic, have revealed multiple issues pertinent to researching the leadership of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the RRD region on cultural development today.

1.3. VERVIEW OF RESEARCH RESULTS OF RELATED SCIENTIFIC WORKS AND ISSUES THE DISSERTATION FOCUSES ON RESOLVING

1.3.1. Overview of research results of scientific works related to the dissertation topic

First, many scientific works have affirmed that youth are a particularly important social force, playing a central role in inheriting and developing the revolutionary cause of ruling parties and each nation. The studies clarify that youth are not only beneficiaries of development policies, but first and foremost the subjects of historical creation and the pioneering force in production labor, scientific research, innovation and national defense. On the basis of analyzing the characteristics of psychology, needs, interests, values and lifestyles of youth in different development periods, these works point out the objective necessity of caring for, fostering, educating and promoting the role of youth, considering this a strategic and long-term issue for the sustainable development of each nation and people.

Second, a number of works focus on clarifying theoretical and practical issues concerning political-ideological education, education of ideals and beliefs for youth, especially by clarifying the conceptual connotations, objectives, contents, methods and conditions ensuring political-ideological education, in which RIE is identified as the core and xuyên suốt content. These works deeply interpret the role of ideals, beliefs and value systems in orienting awareness, shaping political steadfastness, consolidating motives for action and arousing aspirations for dedication among youth. At the same time, many studies also point out manifestations of wavering ideals, fading beliefs and distorted values among a section of youth; thereby emphasizing the requirement to strongly renew the contents and methods of RIE, ensuring scientificity, persuasiveness and the capacity for dissemination under new conditions.

Third, a number of works have approached the issue of RIE for youth in close connection with the context of globalization, the socialist-oriented market economy, digital transformation and the rapid expansion of cyberspace. These studies indicate that, besides favorable opportunities, the new context also poses many severe challenges to educational work on RIE for youth, such as the diversification of value systems, the negative impacts of toxic information, and the infiltration of erroneous and hostile viewpoints. On that basis, these works affirm the urgent requirement to strengthen the leadership and direction capacity of Party committees at all levels, renew thinking and methods of RIE, and ensure compatibility with the characteristics of youth in the current period.

Fourth, many scientific works have affirmed that the Party's leadership is the decisive factor in political orientation and in ensuring the correctness and effectiveness of youth work in general and RIE for youth in particular. These studies have initially clarified the contents and leadership methods of the Party toward organizations within the political system, especially the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, in organizing and implementing educational work on ideals, morality and lifestyle for youth. At the same time, many authors emphasize the requirement to continuously renew the Party's leadership methods, promote the combined role of the entire political system, and closely associate RIE with the vivid practice of revolutionary action movements among youth.

To varying degrees, each of the above-mentioned works is related to the dissertation topic and serves as an important reference source for fulfilling the purposes and tasks of the dissertation. However, up to now, no work has conducted an in-depth and systematic study of the leadership of central-affiliated municipal

Party committees over educational work on RIE for youth in the current period, as an integrated whole in terms of leadership subjects, contents and leadership methods, associated with the specific characteristics of major urban areas and the new development requirements of the country.

1.3.2. Issues requiring further clarification in the dissertation

First, to clarify theoretical and practical issues concerning the leadership of central-affiliated municipal Party committees over educational work on RIE for youth at present. In particular, the dissertation focuses on clarifying the concepts, roles, functions, tasks and characteristics of central-affiliated municipal Party committees; the concept and contents of educational work on RIE for youth; and the concepts, contents, methods and roles of central-affiliated municipal Party committees' leadership over educational work on RIE for youth at present.

Second, to survey and assess the current situation of educational work on RIE for youth and the current situation of central-affiliated municipal Party committees' leadership over educational work on RIE for youth from 2008 to 2025; identify strengths, limitations, causes of strengths and causes of limitations; and draw lessons learned from the leadership of educational work on RIE for youth by central-affiliated municipal Party committees in recent years.

Third, to propose orientations and major solutions to strengthen the leadership of central-affiliated municipal Party committees over educational work on RIE for youth through 2035.

Chapter 2

CENTRAL-AFFILIATED MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES' LEADERSHIP OVER EDUCATIONAL WORK ON REVOLUTIONARY IDEALS FOR YOUTH – THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES

2.1. CENTRAL-AFFILIATED MUNICIPALITIES, CENTRAL-AFFILIATED MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES AND YOUTH IN CENTRAL-AFFILIATED MUNICIPALITIES

2.1.1. Overview of central-affiliated municipalities

According to Resolution No. 202/2025/QH15 dated June 12, 2025 of the National Assembly on the reorganization of provincial-level administrative units, the country currently has 34 provincial-level administrative units, including 28 provinces and 06 centrally governed municipalities, namely: Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Phong, Da Nang, Can Tho and Hue City. Subsequently, on April 24, 2026, the National Assembly promulgated Resolution No. 30/2026/QH16 on the

establishment of Dong Nai City, marking a new stage in the process of improving urban government organization and expanding socio-economic development space in the Southern Key Economic Region. Thus, at present, our country has 07 centrally governed municipalities.

Centrally governed municipalities are special administrative units that play the role of centers and leading driving forces for the development of the nation and key economic regions; they hold strategic positions in politics, economy, culture, society, national defense-security and foreign affairs. As large urban centers with high concentrations of population, resources and socio-economic activities, centrally governed municipalities possess many favorable conditions while also posing more complex and comprehensive requirements for urban governance compared with other localities.

**** Regarding natural conditions***

Centrally governed municipalities are distributed across territorial spaces with particularly important geographical positions, representing the country's key economic-ecological regions. Overall, these are localities with relatively favorable natural conditions for urban, industrial, service and international trade development, while also serving as gateways connecting regions, inter-regions and the international community.

However, besides these advantages, centrally governed municipalities are also increasingly affected by climate change and rapid urbanization. Urban flooding, land subsidence, water and air pollution, and the reduction of green spaces and ecological areas are becoming common challenges, especially in Ho Chi Minh City, Can Tho and several coastal and riverside urban areas such as Hue. These issues require municipalities not only to effectively exploit existing natural conditions but also to renew thinking on planning, resource management, environmental protection and urban development in the direction of green, smart and sustainable development.

**** Regarding the political situation***

Centrally governed municipalities are politically strategic areas where many central organs of the Party and the State, ministries, departments, branches, diplomatic agencies and national-level socio-political organizations are concentrated. In particular, Hanoi is the national political-administrative center, where the headquarters of the Party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Government and many other strategic agencies are located; Ho Chi Minh City is the country's largest center for foreign affairs, economy and international exchange. Although Hue is not the national political-administrative center, it holds a special position in the political and cultural life of the country, associated with the history of the formation and development of the Vietnamese nation and State.

The political systems in centrally governed municipalities are organized in a

synchronous and comprehensive manner and operate under high requirements for leadership, management and administration capacity. The Party organizations of centrally governed municipalities are usually large Party organizations, with a high number of grassroots Party organizations and party members of uneven qualifications, operating in complex urban environments with diversity in social composition, occupations and interests.

**** On the socio-economic situation***

The centrally governed cities are the largest centers of socio-economic (SE) development in the country, making substantial contributions to GDP, state budget revenue, and import-export turnover. Practical experience over many years shows that Hà Nội and Hồ Chí Minh City alone account for approximately one-fourth of the national GDP and more than one-third of total state budget revenue; the remaining cities, including Hải Phòng, Đà Nẵng, Cần Thơ, and Huế, serve as major driving forces for development in the key economic regions of the North, Central Region, and Mekong Delta.

In terms of social conditions, the centrally governed cities generally enjoy relatively high living standards, well-developed social infrastructure systems, and better access to public services compared to many other localities. However, the rapid process of urbanization and large-scale mechanical migration have also generated numerous complex social issues, such as infrastructure overload, housing shortages, employment pressure, widening income disparities, management of migrant labor, and the assurance of social welfare.

**** On national defense and security***

The centrally governed cities hold a particularly important position in the all-people national defense posture and the people's security posture of the country. These are strategic and key areas in terms of politics, economy, external relations, where large populations, important infrastructure facilities, nationally significant works, and vital transportation systems are concentrated.

**** On the population situation***

The centrally governed cities have large population sizes, high population density, diverse demographic structures, and rapid urbanization rates; they are places concentrating a large number of workers, intellectuals, pupils, students, and laborers from various localities throughout the country. Among them, youth account for a considerable proportion, possessing relatively high educational levels, scientific-technological accessibility, and adaptability to the modern urban environment, thereby playing an important role in socio-economic development, digital transformation, and innovation.

However, the rapid urbanization process, large-scale mechanical migration, and the strong development of cyberspace have also given rise to numerous complex social issues; a segment of youth is vulnerable to the negative impacts of

the market economy, pragmatic lifestyles, and harmful information in cyberspace. This situation requires strengthening political, ideological, moral, and lifestyle education, while creating favorable conditions for the comprehensive development of youth in the new context.

2.1.2. Centrally Governed Municipal Party Committees – Functions, Tasks, Roles, and Characteristics

2.1.2.1. Functions, Tasks, and Working Relationships

The centrally governed municipal Party committees is the abbreviated designation for the Executive Committee of the Party Organization of a centrally governed city.

**** Functions of the centrally governed municipal Party committees***

According to Regulation No. 305-QĐ/TW dated June 13, 2025 on the functions, tasks, and organizational apparatus of provincial and centrally governed municipal Party committees, the centrally governed municipal Party committees have the function of providing leadership and making proposals and recommendations to the Politburo and the Secretariat on issues related to the Central leadership over localities.

**** Tasks of the centrally governed municipal Party committees***

The dissertation generalizes 14 tasks of the centrally governed municipal Party committees in accordance with the above-mentioned Regulation No. 305-QĐ/TW dated June 13, 2025.

**** Working relationships of the centrally governed municipal Party committees***

The working relationships of the centrally governed municipal Party committees are implemented in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation No. 305-QĐ/TW dated June 13, 2025 of the Central Executive Committee of the Party.

2.1.2.2. Roles

First, the centrally governed municipal Party committees play the role of the core political leadership force, ensuring the comprehensive and direct leadership of the Party, while also serving as an important bridge between the Central Government and localities.

Second, the centrally governed municipal Party committees play the role of leading socio-economic (SE) development, promoting the position of major cities as driving forces and growth poles for regions and the whole country.

Third, the centrally governed municipal Party committees play the role of leading the building and improvement of a streamlined political system (PS) operating effectively and efficiently in urban areas.

Fourth, the centrally governed municipal Party committees play the role of leading the assurance of national defense, security, social order, and social safety in

particularly important urban areas of the country.

Fifth, the centrally governed municipal Party committees play the role of leading cultural development, human development, and the assurance of social progress and social equity in the process of urban development.

2.1.2.3. Characteristics

First, the centrally governed municipal Party committees are Party committees leading Party organizations in special urban administrative units that hold central positions and exert significant influence within the national and regional development space.

Second, the centrally governed municipal Party committees operate under conditions of high urbanization, large populations, high population density, and diverse, rapidly changing social structures.

Third, the centrally governed municipal Party committees lead Party organizations in areas characterized by a high degree of openness, extensive international integration, and direct and rapid impacts from global trends.

Fourth, the centrally governed municipal Party committees possess large organizational scales, broad leadership scope, and multi-level, multi-type Party organizational systems with high diversity and complexity.

2.1.3. Youth in Centrally Governed Cities – Concept, Roles, and Characteristics

2.1.3.1. Concept of Youth

Youth in centrally governed cities are a component of Vietnamese youth aged from full 16 to 30 years old, living, studying, working, and participating in social activities within special urban spaces – where the nation’s economic, scientific-technological, cultural, educational, and external-relations resources are highly concentrated; they constitute a large social force with the capacity to access modern knowledge, science-technology, and information, and are directly affected by the processes of urbanization, globalization, and digital transformation.

2.1.3.2. Roles of Youth in Centrally Governed Cities

First, youth are the vanguard force taking the lead in entrepreneurship, modern urban economic development, innovation, and transformation of growth models in centrally governed cities.

Second, youth are the core force in building urban cultural life, forming civilized, modern lifestyles rich in identity in centrally governed cities.

Third, youth are an active force participating in ensuring social welfare, urban

order and safety, and strengthening national defense-security in centrally governed cities.

Fourth, youth are an important successive force in Party building and the political system (PS); a vanguard force in the struggle to protect the ideological foundation of the Party and ensure the continuity and development of the contingent of cadres (CC) in centrally governed cities.

2.1.3.3. Characteristics

First, youth in centrally governed cities possess high educational levels and strong capacities to access modern knowledge and science-technology, associated with the special urban environment.

Second, youth in centrally governed cities are directly, rapidly, and profoundly affected by the processes of urbanization, globalization, and digital transformation.

Third, youth in centrally governed cities have diverse social structures, with clear differentiation in educational level, occupation, living conditions, and development opportunities.

Fourth, youth in centrally governed cities have dynamic and highly individualized lifestyles, while also possessing strong aspirations to affirm themselves and their social positions.

Fifth, youth in centrally governed cities demonstrate high levels of social participation, although the forms of participation are diverse, flexible, and rapidly changing.

2.2. REVOLUTIONARY IDEAL EDUCATION AND THE WORK OF REVOLUTIONARY IDEAL EDUCATION FOR YOUTH IN CENTRALLY GOVERNED CITIES

2.2.1. Revolutionary Ideal Education for Youth in Centrally Governed Cities – Concept, Contents, Forms, and Methods

2.2.1.1. Concept

RIE for youth in centrally governed cities is a process of purposeful, organized, and politically-ideologically oriented influence by the Party, the State, and organizations within the political system, through various contents, forms, and methods, aimed at forming, consolidating, and developing among youth scientific belief in the goal of national independence associated with socialism, the revolutionary value system, motivation for striving, and the will for positive action, thereby contributing to the building and defense of the Fatherland in the new period.

2.2.1.2. Content

First, educating Marxism-Leninism, Hồ Chí Minh Thought; the goals and ideals of the Party and the path toward socialism and communism in Việt Nam.

Second, educating patriotism and national pride associated with political belief and socialist ideals.

Third, educating political courage, ideological steadfastness, and the will to strive amid the rapid changes of urban social life.

Fourth, educating revolutionary morality, cultural lifestyle, and the normative value system of urban youth in the new era.

Fifth, educating motivation, attitudes, social responsibility, and aspirations for contribution among youth in study, labor, and urban development.

Sixth, educating legal consciousness, discipline, civic spirit, and political responsibility among youth.

Seventh, educating the will to struggle, the spirit of social criticism, and the capacity to protect the ideological foundation of the Party among youth.

2.2.1.3. Forms

First, education through the system of schools, training institutions, and political theory training courses.

Second, education through the practical process of study, labor, work, and revolutionary action movements of youth.

Third, education through propaganda work, political-ideological education, and the activities of Youth Union and Association organizations.

Fourth, education through the exemplary role of cadres, Party members, leaders, and outstanding youth exemplars.

Fifth, education through emulation movements, honoring, encouragement, and commendation of youth.

Sixth, education through families, social communities, and the urban cultural environment.

2.2.2. The Work of Revolutionary Ideal Education for Youth in Centrally Governed Cities – Concept, Contents, and Roles

2.2.2.1. Concept

The work of RIE (RIE) for youth in centrally governed cities comprises the entirety of activities conducted by Party committees, Party organizations, and relevant organizations and forces in order to propagate, educate, foster, and orient youth toward the goals and revolutionary ideals (RI) of the Party and the path

toward socialism in Việt Nam, thereby forming political belief, political courage, morality, lifestyle, and a sense of responsibility among youth toward the Fatherland, the People, and society.

Leadership subjects: The municipal Party committees of centrally governed cities, with the standing boards of the municipal Party committees directly leading and comprehensively directing the work of RIE for youth within their localities; concretizing the guidelines of the Central Government in accordance with urban characteristics. Party committees and Party organizations at all levels under the municipal Party committees lead the work of RIE for youth in each sector, field, locality, agency, and unit.

Implementing subjects: Party committees and Party organizations at all levels; authorities at all levels, especially state management agencies responsible for youth affairs, education, culture, information, and communications; the Hồ Chí Minh Communist Youth Union, which plays the core, direct, and regular role in organizing activities for educating and training revolutionary ideals for youth; educational-training institutions, press and media agencies, and socio-cultural institutions in centrally governed cities; families and social communities participating in coordination according to their functions and tasks.

Participating forces: The Việt Nam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations (SPOs); advisory and assisting agencies of Party committees in ideological work and youth work; the contingent of Youth Union, Association, and Team cadres, reporters, propagandists, and lecturers of political theory; families, residential communities, economic organizations, enterprises, and public service units located within the localities; exemplary individuals and collectives, good people and good deeds, and typical examples in study, labor, creativity, and social contribution.

The subjects of RIE work are youth living, studying, and working in centrally governed cities, including youth in agencies, units, schools, state-owned and non-state enterprises, industrial parks, export-processing zones, as well as freelance youth within urban communities.

The purpose of RIE work for youth in centrally governed cities is to form, foster, and consolidate revolutionary ideals, political belief, and the socialist value system among youth; thereby orienting proper lifestyles, aspirations for contribution, and social behavior; at the same time, building a contingent of youth with firm political courage, pure morality, and practical action capacity, ready to undertake the vanguard role in the cause of industrialization (Ind), modernization

(Mod), and sustainable development of centrally governed cities, thereby contributing to ensuring the continuity and development of the revolutionary cause of the Party and the nation.

2.2.2.2. Contents

First, disseminating and concretizing viewpoints, guidelines, objectives and tasks regarding RIE work for youth.

Second, organizing the implementation of the contents, forms and methods of RIE for youth.

Third, building and consolidating the organizational apparatus and contingent of cadres engaged in RIE work for youth.

Fourth, organizing the coordination of forces participating in RIE work for youth.

Fifth, conducting inspection and supervision; reviewing and summarizing the implementation of RIE work for youth.

2.2.2.3. Roles

First, RIE work for youth contributes to enhancing political steadfastness and ensuring unified political-ideological orientation for youth under the specific conditions of urban development.

Second, RIE work for youth contributes to consolidating political trust and strengthening the attachment of youth to the Party, the State and the socialist regime.

Third, RIE work for youth contributes to shaping the motives, attitudes and social behaviors of urban youth in accordance with the objectives, ideals, guidelines and lines of the Party.

Fourth, RIE work for youth contributes to rectifying and adjusting manifestations of ideological, moral and lifestyle deviations among youth in major urban areas.

Fifth, RIE work for youth contributes to equipping the young human resources and successor contingent of centrally-governed municipalities with a solid ideological and political foundation.

2.3. CENTRALLY-GOVERNED MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES' LEADERSHIP OF REVOLUTIONARY IDEAL EDUCATION WORK FOR YOUTH – CONCEPT, CONTENTS, METHODS AND ROLES

2.3.1. Concept

The leadership of centrally-governed municipal Party Committees over RIE work for youth is the entirety of activities conducted by municipal Party Committees,

in which the Standing Committees and the Standing Boards of the municipal Party Committees act as the regular and direct leadership bodies, in disseminating, concretizing and organizing the implementation of the Party's lines and guidelines on RIE for youth; formulating and issuing specialized resolutions, decisions and conclusions; leading, directing, inspecting and supervising organizations and forces responsible for effectively implementing this work in centrally-governed municipalities.

The subjects exercising leadership over RIE work for youth in centrally-governed municipalities are the centrally-governed municipal Party Committees; in which the Standing Committees and the Standing Boards of the municipal Party Committees are the regular and direct leadership subjects, playing the decisive role in orienting guidelines, issuing resolutions, leading the organization of implementation, and conducting inspection and supervision throughout the entire process of RIE for youth.

The forces participating in the leadership of RIE work for youth include Party committees and Party organizations under the municipal Party Committees; the contingent of cadres and Party members; advisory and assisting agencies of the municipal Party Committees; organizations within the political system in centrally-governed municipalities, in which the municipal governments, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union organizations, and related organizations serve as the core forces. Each force participates with different positions, roles and levels of involvement in each stage and phase of the leadership process.

The objects of leadership in implementing RIE work for youth are organizations, agencies, units and forces assigned by the municipal Party Committees with direct responsibility for carrying out RIE work for youth, first and foremost the Youth Union organizations, grassroots political systems, educational and training institutions, socio-cultural institutions, and related subjects within the municipal areas.

The purpose of the leadership process is to realize the objectives and requirements concerning RIE for youth as identified in the congress resolutions of municipal Party organizations and in the specialized resolutions and conclusions of the municipal Party Committees; thereby building a generation of youth with firm political steadfastness and pure revolutionary ideals, meeting the requirements of building and developing centrally-governed municipalities and advancing the revolutionary cause in the new period.

2.3.2. Contents of Leadership

First, leading the organization of disseminating, applying and determining orientations, tasks and solutions for RIE work for urban youth.

Second, leading the governments of centrally-governed municipalities in concretizing and institutionalizing the resolutions and decisions of the municipal Party Committees into resolutions, programs, plans and working schemes of the governments on RIE for youth.

Third, leading the organization and implementation of RIE for urban youth in accordance with appropriate contents, forms and methods.

Fourth, leading Party committees and Party organizations in implementing RIE work for youth in accordance with their functions, tasks and authority.

Fifth, leading the coordination of activities among organizations within the political system and related forces in RIE work for urban youth.

Sixth, leading the review and summarization of the implementation of RIE work for youth.

2.3.3. Methods of Leadership

First, leading through resolutions and major orientational guidelines on RIE work for youth.

Second, leading through propaganda, persuasion and mobilization work.

Third, leading through organizational and cadre work.

Fourth, leading through Party organizations and the contingent of Party members.

Fifth, leading through inspection and supervision work.

2.3.4. Roles

First, the leadership of centrally-governed municipal Party Committees plays the decisive role in ensuring the correct political orientation for RIE work for youth.

Second, the leadership of centrally-governed municipal Party Committees contributes to ensuring consistency and synchronization throughout the entire political system in RIE work for youth.

Third, the leadership of centrally-governed municipal Party Committees plays an important role in enhancing the proactiveness, flexibility and practical relevance of RIE work for youth.

Fourth, the leadership of centrally-governed municipal Party Committees plays the decisive role in building the organizational apparatus and the contingent of cadres engaged in RIE work for youth.

Fifth, the leadership of centrally-governed municipal Party Committees through inspection and supervision work contributes to ensuring the seriousness, effectiveness and continuous improvement of RIE work for youth.

Chapter 3

CENTRALLY-GOVERNED MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES' LEADERSHIP OF REVOLUTIONARY IDEAL EDUCATION WORK FOR YOUTH – CURRENT SITUATION, CAUSES AND EXPERIENCES

3.1. CURRENT SITUATION OF CENTRALLY-GOVERNED MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES' LEADERSHIP OF REVOLUTIONARY IDEAL EDUCATION WORK FOR YOUTH

3.1.1. Advantages

3.1.1.1. Regarding the contents of leadership

First, the organization of disseminating, applying and determining orientations, tasks and solutions in leading RIE work for youth has been implemented by centrally-governed municipal Party Committees in a relatively proactive and timely manner, with many positive and increasingly evident changes.

Second, the leadership of governments of centrally-governed municipalities in institutionalizing orientations, objectives and tasks concerning RIE for youth into decisions, schemes, programs and working plans of the municipal Party Committees has received increasing attention.

Third, centrally-governed municipal Party Committees have led the deployment and organization of RIE work for youth with increasingly diverse and flexible contents, forms and methods, suitable to the characteristics of urban youth.

Fourth, increasing attention has been paid to leading subordinate Party committees and Party organizations under the municipal Party Committees in conducting RIE work for youth in accordance with their prescribed functions, tasks and authority.

Fifth, centrally-governed municipal Party Committees have achieved clear results in leading the coordination of activities among state agencies, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, mass organizations, social organizations, enterprises and the educational system in RIE work for youth.

Sixth, centrally-governed municipal Party Committees have increasingly attached importance to the review and summarization of RIE work for youth,

gradually bringing this work into regular order and thereby contributing to improving the quality and effectiveness of practical direction.

3.1.1.2. Methods of leadership

First, centrally-governed municipal Party Committees have relatively effectively exercised leadership over RIE work for youth through resolutions, directives, programs and plans of the municipal Party Committees and their Standing Committees.

Second, centrally-governed municipal Party Committees have increasingly exercised leadership over RIE work for youth through propaganda, persuasion and mobilization in a more methodical, extensive and influential manner.

Third, centrally-governed municipal Party Committees have relatively effectively implemented methods of leadership over RIE work for youth through organizational and cadre work.

Fourth, centrally-governed municipal Party Committees have strengthened the implementation of methods of leadership over RIE work for youth through Party organizations, the contingent of Party members, and the exemplary and pioneering role of cadres and Party members in agencies, units and organizations related to youth.

Fifth, centrally-governed municipal Party Committees have implemented in a relatively synchronous and effective manner methods of leadership over RIE work for youth through inspection and supervision work.

3.1.2. Limitations

3.1.2.1. Regarding the contents of leadership

First, the leadership in organizing the dissemination, application and determination of orientations, tasks and solutions in RIE work for youth in several centrally-governed municipal Party Committees still reveals certain shortcomings, lacking comprehensiveness and not yet clearly demonstrating breakthroughs in leadership thinking in response to the rapid changes of urban youth in the new context.

Second, some centrally-governed municipal Party Committees have remained slow and at times revealed confusion in leading and directing local governments to concretize the resolutions and directives of the municipal Party Committees on RIE work for youth into programs and action plans; the quality and effectiveness of implementation have not yet met the set requirements.

Third, although the leadership over the deployment and organization of RIE work for urban youth in terms of contents, forms and educational methods has recorded many positive changes, in practice it still reveals certain limitations, affecting the depth and effectiveness of its influence on urban youth.

Fourth, the leadership of centrally-governed municipal Party Committees over subordinate Party committees and Party organizations in leading RIE work for youth according to their authority has, at certain times and in certain localities, not yet been sufficiently close, synchronous and regular.

Fifth, the leadership exercised by centrally-governed municipal Party Committees in coordinating activities among municipal government agencies, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, enterprises and social organizations in RIE work for youth has at times not been sufficiently close and regular.

Sixth, the review and summarization of leadership and organization in implementing RIE work for youth by centrally-governed municipal Party Committees still exhibit certain limitations.

3.1.2.2. Regarding methods of leadership

First, leadership through resolutions of centrally-governed municipal Party Committees and their Standing Committees concerning RIE work for youth, although receiving attention in promulgation, still lacks breakthrough character.

Second, leadership through propaganda, persuasion and mobilization in RIE work for youth by some centrally-governed municipal Party Committees has at times lacked timeliness.

Third, leadership through organizational and cadre work within municipal government agencies and organizations participating in RIE work for youth still reveals certain limitations in advisory work, coordination and implementation.

Fourth, the leadership role of some Party organizations within government agencies and related organizations in RIE work for youth has not been fully promoted; a section of Party members has not clearly demonstrated its pioneering and exemplary role in carrying out this task.

Fifth, the inspection and supervision of Party organizations and Party members within Party organizations of centrally-governed municipalities regarding the implementation of municipal Party Committee resolutions on RIE for youth,

although achieving certain results, still remains a weak link that requires further strengthening and renewal.

3.2. CAUSES AND EXPERIENCES

3.2.1. Causes

3.2.1.1. Causes of the Advantages

First, the regular and consistent leadership attention of the Party toward youth work in general and RIE, morality, and lifestyle education for youth in particular.

Second, the majority of centrally-governed municipal Party committees have demonstrated positive changes in awareness and responsibility, thereby proactively strengthening direct leadership over RIE for youth.

Third, the socio-economic conditions, educational level of the population, and developed urban environment of centrally-governed municipalities create favorable conditions for renewing the contents and leadership methods of RIE for youth.

Fourth, the core role of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has increasingly been promoted.

Fifth, the objective requirements arising from the practice of building and developing modern and civilized urban areas have posed the task of building a contingent of urban youth with firm political steadfastness, thereby encouraging centrally-governed municipal Party committees to pay greater attention to and strengthen leadership over RIE for youth.

3.2.1.2. Causes of the limitations

First, the awareness and responsibility of a section of Party committees and Party organizations under municipal Party committees regarding RIE for youth remain insufficient and not yet profound.

Second, the leadership methods of municipal Party committees toward RIE for youth have been slow to innovate and have not kept pace with the rapid changes of youth in the new context.

Third, the contingent of cadres engaged in youth work, as well as propaganda and political education work at the grassroots level, still reveals many inadequacies.

Fourth, the complex impacts of the market economy, globalization, and cyberspace pose major challenges to RIE for youth.

Fifth, inspection and supervision, preliminary reviews, and final reviews of the implementation of municipal Party committee resolutions on RIE for youth remain unsynchronized and insufficiently effective.

3.2.2. Experiences

First, ensuring the direct and comprehensive leadership of municipal Party committees over RIE for youth, while simultaneously promoting the combined strength of the entire political system.

Second, placing RIE for youth within the overall task of Party building in terms of politics, ideology, organization, morality, and cadres, closely associated with the objective of sustainable, civilized, and modern urban development.

Third, regularly renewing the contents and leadership methods of municipal Party committees toward RIE for youth.

Fourth, focusing on building the core force engaged in RIE work; at the same time strengthening inspection and supervision, preliminary reviews and final reviews, and promptly commending and rewarding exemplary collectives and individuals.

Fifth, strengthening leadership and direction in the application of information technology and digital transformation in organizing and implementing RIE for youth, especially in cyberspace and on digital platforms.

Chapter 4

ORIENTATIONS AND SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHENING THE LEADERSHIP OF CENTRALLY-GOVERNED MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES OVER REVOLUTIONARY IDEAL EDUCATION FOR YOUTH UNTIL 2035

4.1. FORECAST OF IMPACTING FACTORS AND ORIENTATIONS FOR STRENGTHENING THE LEADERSHIP OF CENTRALLY-GOVERNED MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES OVER REVOLUTIONARY IDEAL EDUCATION FOR YOUTH UNTIL 2035

4.1.1. Forecast of factors impacting the leadership of centrally-governed municipal Party committees over Revolutionary Ideal Education for youth until 2035

4.1.1.1. Favorable factors

First, the positive impacts of the international context, globalization, and the Fourth Industrial Revolution on the leadership of municipal Party committees in RIE for youth.

Second, the country's great achievements after 40 years of renovation create a favorable foundation for the leadership of municipal Party committees over RIE for youth.

Third, the results of Party building and rectification and political system

building in the new period create momentum for improving the effectiveness of leadership in RIE for youth.

Fourth, the rapid socio-economic development process of centrally-governed urban areas in the coming years will also constitute an important favorable factor for enhancing the effectiveness of municipal Party committees' leadership over RIE for youth.

Fifth, through many leadership terms, centrally-governed municipal Party committees have accumulated extensive practical experience in Party building, ideological work, and youth work, including RIE for the younger generation.

4.1.1.2. Difficult factors

First, the complex fluctuations of the international and regional context will negatively affect the ideological orientation and values of urban youth.

Second, the multidimensional impacts of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the digital media environment will continue to pose major challenges to the leadership of municipal Party committees in RIE for youth.

Third, the negative impacts of the market economy and the strong influx of foreign cultural elements are profoundly changing the needs, lifestyles, value systems, and ethical standards of a section of urban youth.

Fourth, changes in the organizational apparatus of the political system and urban government will directly affect the leadership methods of municipal Party committees toward youth work in general and RIE in particular.

4.1.2. Orientations for strengthening the leadership of centrally-governed municipal Party committees over Revolutionary Ideal Education for youth until 2035

First, steadfastly upholding the Party's objectives and ideological foundation, ensuring that RIE for youth is placed under the comprehensive, direct, and regular leadership of centrally-governed municipal Party committees.

Second, closely associating RIE for youth with the tasks of socio-economic development, cultural and human development, and Party building in centrally-governed municipalities in the new period.

Third, strongly renewing the contents and leadership methods of municipal Party committees toward RIE for youth in line with the characteristics of urban youth and the requirements of the digital era.

Fourth, building a healthy political, cultural, and social environment in centrally-governed municipalities as a solid foundation for RIE for youth.

Fifth, promoting the combined strength of the entire political system and the whole society under the leadership of municipal Party committees in RIE for youth.

4.2. SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHENING THE LEADERSHIP OF CENTRALLY-GOVERNED MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES OVER REVOLUTIONARY IDEAL EDUCATION FOR YOUTH UNTIL 2035

4.2.1. Raising the awareness and responsibility of Party committees, authorities, socio-political organizations, cadres, Party members, and the people in centrally-governed municipalities regarding the position and role of Revolutionary Ideal Education for youth and the leadership of municipal Party committees in the current period

First, strengthening propaganda and education in order to raise the awareness and responsibility of Party committees, authorities, socio-political organizations, cadres, Party members, and the people regarding the particularly important role of RIE for youth in centrally-governed municipalities, associated with the characteristics of urban youth and the development requirements of each city.

Second, renewing and improving the quality of disseminating and thoroughly grasping the Party's resolutions and directives, as well as those of municipal Party committees, on RIE for youth throughout the entire political system and among the people in centrally-governed municipalities.

Third, strengthening leadership and direction in organizing and improving the quality of scientific conferences, workshops, and the implementation of research projects on RIE for youth and the leadership of centrally-governed municipal Party committees in the new period.

Fourth, improving the quality of activities of mass media agencies in propagating and raising awareness of the role of RIE for youth and the Party's leadership in this work.

4.2.2. Renewing the formulation and leadership in organizing the implementation of resolutions on Revolutionary Ideal Education for youth by centrally-governed municipal Party committees

4.2.2.1. Correctly identifying and renewing the key contents of RIE for youth in each period as a basis for formulating and organizing the implementation of resolutions

First, thoroughly grasping and creatively applying the viewpoints, objectives, and tasks of RIE for youth as reflected in the documents of the Party and the State, the resolutions and directives of the Central Committee, as well as the orientations of the Central Commission for Information, Education and Mass Mobilization, the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and thematic

conferences, preliminary reviews, and final reviews on youth work.

Second, promoting the roles and responsibilities of advisory and assisting agencies of municipal Party committees, governmental agencies, especially propaganda and mass mobilization commissions, municipal Youth Union organizations, and agencies in charge of education, culture, and information-communication in advising, proposing, and renewing the key contents of RIE for youth in each period.

Third, municipal Party committees organize democratic and scientific discussions and decide on the key contents of RIE for youth in accordance with each stage and specific condition in order to focus leadership on implementation.

Fourth, under current conditions, centrally-governed municipal Party committees need to focus on innovative key contents such as fostering revolutionary ideals, morality, and lifestyle for youth; arousing aspirations for dedication, patriotism, and social responsibility; and enhancing ideological “resistance” against the negative impacts of the downside of the market economy and cyberspace.

4.2.2.2. Strengthening the renewal of formulating and leading the implementation of resolutions on Revolutionary Ideal Education for youth by centrally-governed municipal Party committees

First, improving all-round qualifications, especially political theoretical level and understanding of youth and RIE work, of each member of the municipal Party committee and the collective municipal Party committee, meeting the requirements of renewing thinking in the formulation and organization of resolution implementation.

Second, improving the qualifications and capacity of each municipal Party committee member to participate in formulating and renewing resolutions and decisions of municipal Party committees on RIE for youth.

Third, strongly renewing the preparation of draft resolutions on RIE for youth of municipal Party committees in a scientific, democratic, and practice-oriented direction.

Fourth, renewing and improving the quality of municipal Party committee conferences in discussing and deciding on the contents of resolutions on RIE for youth.

Fifth, renewing the leadership in organizing the implementation of municipal

Party committee resolutions on RIE for youth.

4.2.3. Strengthening the leadership of municipal Party committees in building a healthy political, cultural, and social environment conducive to Revolutionary Ideal Education for youth

First, municipal Party committees lead the building and maintenance of a stable, democratic, and disciplined political environment, creating a solid spiritual and social foundation for the process of RIE for youth under conditions of modern urban development.

Second, strengthening orientation toward building an advanced urban cultural environment rich in national identity and deeply imbued with revolutionary values, humanistic values, and the spirit of patriotism, thereby creating a healthy and positive cultural space with strong persuasive influence on youth.

Third, leading the management and orientation of the media space and cyberspace in a healthy, safe, and humanistic direction, suitable to the characteristics of information reception and modes of social communication of youth in the digital era.

Fourth, associating the building of a healthy social environment with ensuring social security, social equity, and creating conditions for the comprehensive development of youth, thereby consolidating the younger generation's confidence, social responsibility, and motivation for striving.

4.2.4. Improving the quality of the contingent of cadres engaged in Revolutionary Ideal Education for youth in centrally-governed municipalities in terms of qualities, capacity, and prestige, commensurate with task requirements

First, centrally-governed municipal Party committees need to closely lead and direct the concretization of standards for full-time cadres engaged in RIE for youth in association with job positions.

Second, focusing on the work of creating sources, planning, and developing the contingent of cadres engaged in RIE for youth in both the immediate and long-term perspectives.

Third, improving the quality of training, fostering, updating knowledge and skills for the contingent of cadres, rapporteurs, propagandists, and forces directly participating in RIE for youth, especially at the grassroots level.

Fourth, strengthening inspection, supervision, and evaluation of the

contingent of cadres engaged in RIE for youth in association with practical effectiveness and the degree of change in youth awareness, attitudes, and behaviors.

Fifth, properly implementing policies toward the contingent of cadres engaged in RIE for youth, creating favorable conditions for them to devote themselves to their work with peace of mind and make long-term contributions.

4.2.5. Promoting the Combined Strength of the Entire Political System and the Whole Society in Participating in the Education, Cultivation, and Orientation of Revolutionary Ideals for Youth

First, the Party Committees of centrally governed cities shall lead the strengthening of coordination and synchronous participation of the Political System, families, schools, enterprises, and society in RIE for youth.

Second, promoting the foundational role of the family in shaping personality, morality, and life ideals for youth, closely linking RIE with the education of family traditions and civic responsibility.

Third, strengthening coordination between schools and socio-political organizations in RIE for youth in the direction of associating theory with social practice.

Fourth, promoting the role and social responsibility of enterprises in educating and fostering Revolutionary Ideals for youth, especially young workers and young laborers in industrial parks, export-processing zones, and the private economic sector.

Fifth, promoting the role of the social community, public spaces, and the media environment in disseminating positive values and consolidating political faith and Revolutionary Ideals for youth.

4.2.6. Promoting the Positivity, Proactiveness, and Self-Consciousness of Youth in Learning, Training, and Enhancing Political Firmness, Life Ideals, Social Responsibility, and Aspirations for Contribution to the Revolutionary Cause of the Party and the Nation

First, establishing appropriate mechanisms, environments, and methods to encourage the spirit of self-conscious learning, lifelong learning, and comprehensive self-training among youth.

Second, promoting the exemplary, orienting, and guiding role of the contingent of Youth Union cadres, young Party members, young intellectuals, and positive factors among youth, thereby creating a spreading motivation within the

youth community.

Third, establishing mechanisms for evaluating and encouraging youth to consciously study and cultivate political firmness, life ideals, and social responsibility, considering these as important criteria in orienting the development, fostering, and utilization of young human resources.

Fourth, strengthening supervision, orientation, and support for the learning and self-training process of youth in order to ensure that RIE becomes substantive and avoids formalism.4.2.7. Strengthening inspection, supervision, and the regular review and assessment of the leadership of provincial and municipal Party Committees in cultural development

4.2.7. Strengthening Inspection, Supervision, Preliminary Review, and Final Review of the Leadership of Party Committees of Centrally Governed Cities over Revolutionary Ideal Education for Youth

First, strengthening and renewing the inspection and supervision of the leadership of Party Committees of centrally governed cities in the direction of comprehensiveness, substance, and close association with the practical effectiveness of RIE for youth.

Second, enhancing the responsibility of Party Committees and heads of Party Committees of centrally governed cities in inspection, supervision, preliminary review, and final review of the leadership over RIE for youth.

Third, strengthening mechanisms for self-inspection and self-supervision within organizations and forces participating in RIE for youth under the leadership of Party Committees of centrally governed cities.

Fourth, diversifying forms of preliminary review and final review in order to improve the quality of evaluation and create a spreading effect in RIE for youth.

Fifth, ensuring fairness and objectivity in commendation and discipline for collectives and individuals participating in RIE for youth.

CONCLUSION

RIE for youth under current new conditions plays an especially important role, directly and profoundly affecting the building of a young generation with firm political steadfastness and unwavering belief in the goal of national independence associated with socialism, thereby contributing to ensuring the country's sustainable development. This is not only a long-term strategic requirement of the Vietnamese revolution, but also an urgent task for Party Committees of centrally governed cities — localities holding central positions in politics, economics, culture, science and technology, where large numbers of youth are concentrated with diverse educational levels, living conditions, ideological tendencies, and subject to strong impacts from globalization, the market economy, and digital transformation. In order for RIE for youth to achieve substantive quality and effectiveness, affirming its role as a spiritual foundation and endogenous driving force for the cause of national construction and defense, this task must be placed under the comprehensive, direct, and continuously strengthened leadership of Party Committees of centrally governed cities.

In recent years, Party Committees of centrally governed cities have clearly demonstrated their concern for leading RIE for youth through the promulgation of resolutions and specialized action programs; renewing the content and methods of political and ideological education; and closely associating RIE with revolutionary action movements and with the practice of socio-economic development, Party building, and the building of the Political System in localities. Many cities have adopted creative and proactive approaches by integrating RIE into cultural, educational, and communication activities, within school environments, enterprises, and cyberspace, thereby contributing to raising awareness, consolidating political faith, and orienting positive life values among youth. However, in some localities, the leadership still reveals certain limitations, such as educational content not keeping pace with changes in youth life, organizational methods remaining scattered, the effectiveness of coordination among forces not being high, and impacts not being uniform among different groups of youth. Party Committees of centrally governed cities have gradually identified these shortcomings and are implementing appropriate solutions to overcome them in the coming period.

In the coming time, strengthening the leadership of Party Committees of

centrally governed cities over RIE for youth needs to be carried out in an increasingly methodical, resolute, creative, and effective manner. The following solutions may be studied and synchronously applied: First, raising the awareness and responsibility of Party Committees, authorities, socio-political organizations, cadres, Party members, and the people in centrally governed cities regarding the position and role of RIE for youth and the leadership of Party Committees in the current period. Second, renewing the formulation and leadership over the organization and implementation of resolutions on RIE for youth by Party Committees of centrally governed cities. Third, strengthening the leadership of Party Committees in building a healthy political-cultural-social environment conducive to RIE for youth. Fourth, improving the quality of the contingent of cadres engaged in RIE for youth in centrally governed cities in terms of qualities, capabilities, and prestige, commensurate with task requirements. Fifth, promoting the combined strength of the entire Political System and the whole society in participating in the education, cultivation, and orientation of Revolutionary Ideals for youth. Sixth, promoting the positivity, proactiveness, and self-consciousness of youth in learning, self-training, and enhancing political steadfastness, life ideals, social responsibility, and aspirations for contribution to the revolutionary cause of the Party and the nation. Seventh, strengthening inspection, supervision, preliminary review, and final review of the leadership of Party Committees of centrally governed cities over RIE for youth.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS BY THE AUTHOR RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION TOPIC

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3. Dao Anh Tuan, Dinh Trung Son (2024), “Improving the Operational Effectiveness of Vanguard Youth Groups of the Youth Union of the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics Participating in Protecting the Ideological Foundation of the Party in the New Situation”, *Political Theory Scientific Information Journal*, No. 11 (117), p.18.
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