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Some Solutions to Enhance the Youth's Social Responsibilities

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Keywords: *youth, social responsibilities, solutions to enhance social responsibilities.*

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Some Solutions to Enhance the Youth's Social Responsibilities

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I. Introduction

In the Resolution of the Fourth Conference of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, term VII on youth affairs in the new period, it was affirmed: "*Youth are the driving force in the cause of building and protecting the Fatherland. The cause of innovation is successful or not, the country entering the 21st century has a worthy position in the world community or not, the Vietnamese revolution firmly follows the socialist path or not, they largely depends on belongs to the youth force, to fostering and training the youth generation; Youth affairs is a matter of survival for the nation, one of the factors determining the success or failure of the revolution*" [6]. Youth are a very important part in the career of building and protecting the homeland, and are the country's future owners. The participation of youth in all fronts to develop the country is considered an essential resource and a necessary condition to join social forces to build and rebuild the country. For that reason, each young person must see his true responsibilities to the country, the society, his family and himself.

In Chapter II, the Youth Law (amended 2020) regulates the responsibilities of young people including 4 Articles (from Article 12 to Article 15): Responsibilities to the Fatherland, responsibilities to society, responsibilities to family and responsibilities to family. responsibilities to themselves. These are very specific and detailed expressions of the youth's responsibilities to both ensure benefits and fulfill the responsibilities of a young person. Specifically: (1) responsibilities to the Fatherland includes: Thông tin bảo mật, promoting the nation's tradition of building and defending the country; to be proactive, creative, and at the forefront of innovation, building and protecting the socialist Vietnamese Fatherland. Second, be ready to defend the Fatherland, protect the independence, preserve the sovereignty, national security, unity and the territorial integrity; undertake difficult, arduous and urgent work when the Fatherland requires it. Third, fight against plots and activities that are harmful to national and ethnic interests; (2) social responsibilities includes: Firstly, exemplary compliance with policies, laws and fulfillment of civic obligations. Second, participate in maintaining order, social safety, national defense and security. Third, proactively propose ideas and initiatives in the process of developing policies and laws; Participate in State and social management. Fourth, actively participate in propagandizing and mobilizing people to comply and execute the Constitution and laws. Fifth, build production and business models to create jobs; Participate in environmental protection and activities for the benefit of the community and society. Sixth, actively participate in children care, education and protection activities; (3) family responsibilities include: Firstly, take care of family happiness; Preserve and promote the good traditions of the Vietnamese family. Second, respect and be filial piety towards grandparents and parents and respect other family members; Care for and educate children in the family. Third, actively prevent and combat domestic violence, eliminate outdated customs and practices regarding marriage and family and (4) responsibilities for oneself including: Firstly, practise and enhance morality, personality, cultural lifestyle, civilized behavior; have civic responsibilities and be aware of obeying the law; Prevent and combat negativity, social evils, illegal acts and social immoral acts. Second, actively study and enhance qualifications, knowledge and skills; approach, research, and apply science and technology into practice. Third, proactively learn about the labor market; choose a suitable career and job; Cultivate a sense of responsibilities, labor discipline and professional behavior; Creativity, technical innovation, and increased labor productivity. Fourth, implement, protect, care for, enhance the health, develop physically and mentally; Equip with knowledge, life skills, reproductive health care skills, sexual health, disease prevention and control; Do not abuse alcohol or beer; limit tobacco use; Do not use drugs, narcotics and other stimulants prohibited by law; Prevent and combat

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harm from cyberspace. Fifth, actively participate in healthy cultural and sports activities and movements; protect, preserve and promote national cultural identity, obtain the quintessence of human culture [1].

We understand that people are always social people. Each person in the social system always exists in the following relationships: relationships with others; relationship with the collective; relationship with society; relationship with nature; relationship with itself. All of those relationships take place first and foremost in human material and spiritual production activities. This is the theoretical basis that allows considering the issue of social responsibility in terms of its origin as well as its level and structure. Social responsibilities play an important role in strengthening bonds between individuals and cohesion in society. Social responsibilities are also an expression of how closely individuals are connected to a community and their state as well as their sense of belonging to family, society and country. On the contrary, ignorance about our lack of social responsibilities, or having a weak sense of social responsibilities among individuals, is a serious threat to society.

In another research made by the author on the expression of social responsibilities of young people, it was initially shown that the majority of Vietnamese youth are aware and take action to demonstrate their social responsibilities to the Fatherland, society, family and themselves. However, among the four groups of responsibilities, responsibilities to the Fatherland and responsibilities to society have the lowest mean score. Thus, in order for young people to be ready to carry out their own social responsibilities and have uniformity in responsibilities groups, it is necessary to build solutions to help young people have the right awareness and action to carry out their social responsibilities which is an extremely important job [2].

In order for Vietnamese youth to have a sense of social responsibilities, we need to have specific tasks and jobs to help them such as: (1) strengthen the leadership and management of Party committees and local authorities in implementing social responsibilities, Party committees at all levels, especially heads of Party committees and organizations, must regularly grasp, orientate and inspect the implementation of youth work; (2) strengthen the education of ideals, revolutionary ethics, cultural lifestyle, and civic awareness to form a generation of young people with good qualities, courage, and determination to take action and successfully industrialize and modernize the country. (3) apply the achievements of information technology to enhance the youth's social responsibilities. Build a healthy social environment, creating conditions for young people to enhance their cultural and spiritual life and develop comprehensively; (4) focus on training and fostering a team of Union, association, and team officials with good qualities, ethics, and capacity and intelligence in economic management, social culture, and law, science and technology, environmental protection,... (5) focus on promulgating policies and mobilizing all social resources to train and enhance the quality of young workers, create jobs, and increase income for young people, ...; (6) create mechanisms and policies so that all young talents can participate in all fields; strongly arrange young officials to take on important positions in the political system, increase the ratio of young officials in leading and management agencies at all levels and sectors [3], [9].

From these studies, we propose 4 groups of related solutions and survey the feasibility of these solution groups by 2 main research methods: survey (quantitative) and interview (qualitative) to find out the feasibility of these solutions, thereby drawing conclusions on the issue to enhance the youth's social responsibilities in the current context.

II. Research Subjects and Methods

a) Research subjects

The research surveyed 207 young people, in addition, the research conducted interviews with a number of officials working in state management of youth, youth affairs, and youth from 5 provinces/cities (Ho Chi Minh City, Quang Ngai, Da Nang, Kien Giang and Hanoi). The research sample was distributed almost evenly among 5 provinces/cities, each group had 40 - 50 subjects, accounting for 20%.

The selection of research subjects in the above provinces/cities is both regionally representative and closely tied to the characteristics of local youth.

b) Research methodology

In this research, we use questionnaire survey and in-depth interviews. The questionnaire includes a scale built based on the theory of the youth's social responsibilities, including 20 items, expressed through 4 groups of solutions to enhance the youth's social responsibilities: Group of solutions related to the direction and leadership; Group of solutions related to developing legal documents and policies for youth; Group of solutions related to training and fostering; Group of solutions related to organizations with functions and tasks of state management of youth and youth work or assigned tasks related to youth. Each item has 4 answer options: 1 point - Not feasible, 2 points - Less feasible, 3 points - Feasible and 4 points - Very feasible. Thus, the larger the mean score (M), the more feasible the solution is, and the smaller the mean score, the less feasible the solution. Based on the formula for calculating the mean score range: (n -1)/n, taken from the highest point of the scale (4) minus the lowest point of the scale (1) and divided by 4 levels. The difference score of each level is 0.75. The evaluation scale is divided based on the following score levels: Mean score from 1.0 to 1.75 - low feasibility; Mean score

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from 1.76 to 2.50: shows average feasibility; Mean score from 2.51 to 3.25: shows feasibility at a relatively good level (fair); Mean score from 3.26 to 4.00: shows good feasibility.

Using reliability testing shows that the Youth's Social Responsibilities Expression scale has a Cronbach' Alpha coefficient of 0.91.

In-depth interviews were conducted with a number of subjects, including experts, lecturers specializing in youth affairs, and officials working in youth-related fields, to find out their assessments of the solutions or measures to enhance the youth's social responsibilities with the aim of ensuring the objectivity in assessment.

III. Research Results and Discussion

a) Group of solutions related to the direction and leadership

Table 1: Feasibility of solutions related to the direction and leadership

No.	Expression	Result				M	SD	Ranking
		Not feasible	Less feasible	Feasible	Very feasible			
1	Strengthen the state's direction and management on youth	0	10,0%	65,2%	24,8%	3,15	0,57	5
2	Strengthen the direction and review of the youth-related policy implementation at all levels	0	5,9%	53,0%	41,1%	3,35	0,59	3
3	Strengthen the inspection and evaluation of leadership of all local levels on state management of youth and youth work	0	7,0%	57,4%	35,6%	3,29	0,59	4
4	Direct localities to pay attention to supporting youth (talented, disadvantaged, start-up,...)	0	3,3%	46,3%	50,4%	3,47	0,56	1
5	Increase meetings and listen to the youth's opinions and aspirations	0	5,2%	51,1%	43,7%	3,39	0,58	2
Total		0	6,3%	54,6%	39,1%	3,33		

The results in table 1 show that, among the expression of solutions related to direction and leadership, the solution with the highest mean score of 3.47 and the rate of choosing a very feasible level of over 50% is the solution. "*Direct localities to pay attention to supporting youth (talented, disadvantaged, start-up,...)*". With this result, we see that target groups have affirmed that youth support work needs attention so that young people can feel the concern of leaders and authorities, thereby helping them realize own role and position in society. In addition, 2 groups of solutions related to listening to youth opinions and the group of solutions related to direction and orientation also had the 2nd and 3rd highest mean scores in the survey results, the mean scores are 3.39 and 3.35 respectively. This result also confirms that: pay attention to young people, listen to young people, thereby helping to guide and direct work appropriately and according to the youth's wishes. This result also shows that the work of listening to the youth and directing at all levels must always be given top priority so that localities can promptly develop strategies or identify specific solutions to help youth increase their social responsibilities.

Combining with the survey method also gives similar results. The research conducted an interview with comrade T.P - Secretary of the Youth Union of D.X district, Quang Nam province through the question: "*In order for local youth to have a more responsible spirit, what do you think we need to do?* ". Comrade T.P said: "*For young people, the most important thing is to show them what support they receive in life, whether the State's policies are for their own interests or not ? In order for them to see clearly and fulfill their responsibilities to society and the community, they must also clearly see their rights. We cannot ask someone to be responsible without showing him his rights!*" Comrade L.T.T.L - Officer of the Ho Chi Minh City's Government Construction and Youth Work Department added: "*In state management, solutions to direction, inspection and supervision always play an important role to help monitor whether policy implementation at all levels is effective. With young people, a very special subject in*

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management work, the development of policies for youth must be closely linked to the needs of young people. Therefore, understanding the young people's thoughts and aspirations and thereby designing strategies and building synchronous solutions at all levels to help young people have awareness and take action to demonstrate responsibilities is important...".

b) Group of solutions related to developing legal documents and policies for youth

Table 2: Feasibility of solution groups related to developing legal documents and policies

No.	Expression	Result				M	SD	Ranking
		Not feasible	Less feasible	Feasible	Very feasible			
1	Adjust the system of the youth-related legal documents to suit the actual situation	0	12,6%	67,4%	20,0%	3,07	0,57	4
2	Research and propose policies to support the youth startups	0	10,7%	67,4%	21,9%	3,11	0,56	3
3	Mobilize all resources to support the youth's comprehensive development	0	16,3%	64,1%	19,6%	3,03	0,60	5
4	Create special mechanisms and policies for talented youth	0	5,6%	57,0%	37,4%	3,32	0,57	1
5	Encourage youth to participate in state management in all fields	0	7,0%	58,9%	34,1%	3,27	0,58	2
Total		0	10,4%	63,0%	26,6%	3,16		

The results of table 2 show that, in the group "*Solutions related to developing legal documents and policies for youth*", "*Create special mechanisms and policies for talented youth*" and "*Encourage the youth to participate in state management in all fields*" are 2 of the 5 most highly rated solutions. With nearly 90% from feasibility level or above and mean scores of 3.32 and 3.27 respectively - very high levels in the evaluation scale. This result once again shows the importance of having specific policies for young people because this is a group of young people, with many ambitions and aspirations but also certain limitations in terms of work experience. Good communication is a driving force at work. Therefore, they are both a resource but at the same time an object that needs guidance and a training environment to grow. On the other hand, young people themselves do not have confidence when asked to participate in management and leadership. Encouraging or creating more specific mechanisms for this team to participate in carrying out responsibilities in the organization is something that leaders and managers need to pay more attention to, such as: sending young people to study and train to enhance their skills. qualifications, have policies that both encourage and "assign tasks" so that young people are courageous, confident and have the opportunity to demonstrate specific actions and responsibilities to the Fatherland and societ and with themselves.

One of the principles of developing legal documents is: Ensuring feasibility, savings, efficiency, timeliness, ease of implementation, gender requirements and administrative procedures, ensuring rights consistent with related target groups. Thus, the research results in Table 2 also show the importance of the process of developing legal documents or developing youth development policies. Policy is only effective when it is linked to reality and solves the actual situation. When being asked about: "*Does the unit issue documents or have a mechanism to encourage young civil servants to participate in management work?*". Comrade M.T.D - officer of the Internal Affairs Department of NH district, Ninh Thuan province, said: "*The home province and district are very interested in training, fostering and creating favorable conditions for young people to develop their working capacity. The province also has documents concretizing the Youth Strategy through stages. The province also assigns the Provincial Youth Union to advise on the development of the youth team, etc. Similarly, at the district level, there are always policies to support and create conditions for young people to both demonstrate their own abilities and demonstrate their responsibilities towards the*

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organization,...". This result is also similar to the survey results in Table 2.

c) *Group of solutions related to training and fostering the youth*

Table 3: Feasibility of solutions related to training and fostering

No.	Expression	Result				M	SD	Ranking
		Not feasible	Less feasible	Feasible	Very feasible			
1	Strengthen the education for young people	0	6,7%	58,1%	35,2%	3,29	0,58	5
2	Develop a program to foster revolutionary ideals for young people	0	3,3%	48,5%	48,1%	3,45	0,56	3
3	Regularly organize youth exchanges (seminars, competitions, etc.)	0	4,4%	53,0%	42,6%	3,38	0,57	4
4	Flexibly insert content related to youth law, policy, etc. into the educational program	0	1,1%	41,5%	57,4%	3,56	0,52	1
5	Evaluate and classify youth characteristics to manage and promote the youth's strengths	0	2,6%	46,7%	50,7%	3,48	0,55	2
Total		0	3,6%	49,6%	46,8%	3,43		

The results in table 3 show that, with an mean score of 3.43 and 96.3% from feasible to very feasible, this is the most effective solution among the 4 solution groups included in the survey. The results of this research are consistent and true to what the Party and State have determined: youth are the core force in the work of building and protecting the Fatherland. To carry out their mission, young people must be trained and fostered to enhance their capacity, practice political qualities, etc. Therefore, no matter the circumstances, we must always pay attention to training young people to meet the requirements of the times. Uncle Ho once said: "*The advantage of our youth is their enthusiasm and volunteer spirit. The shortcomings are trending on empty formality, illusory; impractical, individualism, self-proclaimed hero syndrome. I hope that all our youth will strive to develop their strengths and eliminate their shortcomings. The badge of our youth is "holding flag with a red background and a yellow star and moving forward ". It means: The youth must volunteer to be an exemplary role model in work, in learning, in progress, in revolutionary ethics. Youth must become a large and solid force in the resistance war and national construction. At the same time, the youth must be cheerful and vivacious. I hope each of you and all young men and women will try to fulfill your duties, to be worthy of that beautiful and glorious badge*" [4]. The training and education of young people on one hand to become the next team to lead the country, on the other hand is an opportunity for them to present their responsibilities to the Fatherland, the society, ... then the Law on Youth as well as the Regulations on the youth's social responsibilities are more practical and consistent, not only with the above policies issued but also suitable for the relevant subjects whom are young people.

Among the results in table 3 for the "Group of solutions related to youth training and fostering", the "Flexibly insert content related to youth law, policy, etc. into the educational program" solution with an mean score of 3.56 - a very high score on the evaluation scale along with nearly 100% of assessments being feasible or higher, showing that being equipped with knowledge of the State laws, policies that approach to youth is extremely important. In the current context with the development of modern technology, young people had and have the opportunity to access both official and fringe information that affects the youth's thoughts and feelings. Moreover, according to research results on this group of solutions, all other remaining solutions have an mean score above 3.25 - a very high score on the evaluation scale. Therefore, to strengthen the youth's social responsibilities, training and fostering should be carried out to equip young people with a correct awareness of political ideology and views of the Party, State and Government on issues social issues, about youth,... Create an environment for young people to have the opportunity to study, train and challenge themselves to be ready to carry out their responsibilities to the Fatherland, the society, their families and themselves in a more appropriate and accurate way.

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d) *Group of solutions related to organizations with functions and tasks of state management of youth and youth work or assigned tasks related to youth.*

Table 4: Feasibility of solutions for youth-related organizations

No.	Expression	Result				M	SD	Ranking
		Not feasible	Less feasible	Feasible	Very feasible			
1	Train the state management team on youth and youth work that is sufficient in quantity and quality	0	1,5%	55,6%	43,0%	3,41	0,52	2
2	Apply scientific and technological achievements to the management and organization of youth movements	0	2,2%	60,7%	37,0%	3,35	0,52	3
3	The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union organization needs to develop a youth development strategy	0	4,8%	62,6%	32,6%	3,28	0,55	5
4	The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union at all levels continues to advise leaders at all levels on issues related to youth.	0	0,7%	49,6%	49,6%	3,49	0,52	1
5	Timely praise and reward innovative and exemplary youth	0	3,7%	63,0%	33,3%	3,30	0,53	4
Total		0	2,6%	58,3%	39,1%	3,37		

The results in Table 4 show that this is also a group of solutions that survey respondents rated as a very effective one, with an mean score of 3.37 - a very high level on the evaluation scale, over 97% from feasible to very feasible and ranked 2nd among 4 groups of solutions surveyed. This result confirms the role of organizations related to youth - including the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. The role of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union organization is increasingly affirmed as a key role in helping young people demonstrate their social responsibilities through "...continues to advise leaders of issues related to youth" with an mean score of 3.49 - a very high level on the evaluation scale and above 99% from feasible to very feasible. Thus, to help young people increase their social responsibilities, building youth development strategies, priority policies or work related to this group plays an important role because only so, young people can see themselves in the activities of the state, they can easily participate in all aspects of social life to develop themselves and contribute to building the country. The results in table 4 also show that: the solution "Train the state management team on youth and youth work that is sufficient in quantity and quality" is also of interest to the subjects with the second position in the related solutions, mean score 3.41 - high on the evaluation scale. This result not only speaks to the importance of the team working on state management of youth, but also refers to a current situation related to the training and building of a team of state management officials on the youth issues.

Combined with the interview method, the research was conducted with the question "*Comrade, how is the current decentralized state management of youth in your province implemented?*". Comrade T.H.T.H - Officer working at the Department of Home Affairs of a province said, "*In terms of state management of youth and youth work, it is in charge of vertical branches - Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Home Affairs and Office of Home Affairs. At each level there will be one officer working on youth work, so the state will mainly grasp the mechanical aspect. As for issues of political ideology, capacity,... or creating an environment for youth to participate in activities, it is up to other organizations such as: for example, Youth Union at all levels...*". With the same question above, in a training class on Youth Union work skills, when asked, a commune secretary of the Youth Union in Kien Giang province added: "*The function of the local Youth Union is to grasp the situation of thoughts, feelings or problems that arise to report to superiors. In addition, activities will be organized and young people will be invited to participate. Along with that, we advise on a number of other issues related to youth such as: loans, support, and other issues such as demographic management, security and order situation of youth shall be taken care by other departments …* ".

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Thus, we see that in the issue of building a team to manage or support young people, there is currently a clear hierarchy and responsibilities for each unit, but somewhere we still see fragmentation and lack of synchronous coordination to help young people develop or have opportunities to contribute or demonstrate their social responsibilities.

IV. Conclusion

The youth's social responsibilities are clearly regulated in the legal system and in real life. Each young person is a cell of the society and society only develops in the present or in the future, so this cell needs to be cared for and nurtured by the most appropriate way. On the other hand, the youth team needs to be clearly aware of their own responsibilities to both ensure personal interests and at the same time be responsible to the Fatherland, to society, to their families and to themselves.

Research results show that of the 4 groups of solutions included in the survey to enhance the youth's social responsibilities, the group of solutions related to training and fostering the youth is the most feasible group of solutions. On the other hand, the research also shows that all four groups of solutions are highly feasible and can be applied in practice to enhance the youth's social responsibilities in the current context.

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