

Using Ho Chi Minh's People's War and All-People's National Defense Thoughts to Form Vietnam's Military and National Defense Strategies

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Abstract

This study analyzes the utilization of Ho Chi Minh's ideas on people's war and all-people's national defense in the development of Vietnam's National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy in the present day. The study highlights the significant theoretical and practical importance of Ho Chi Minh's ideology, which is a useful resource for the Party, people, and military forces in protecting the socialist Vietnamese country. The paper emphasizes the necessity of acquiring a thorough comprehension of Ho Chi Minh's ideologies, their fundamental principles, and the significance of innovatively implementing them in the formulation of defense and military strategies, in accordance with the Party's directives, policies, and the unique conditions of the nation. Furthermore, it emphasizes the imperative of safeguarding and enhancing Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary philosophy during the formulation of these policies. The research highlights the vital significance of Ho Chi Minh's ideas in tackling important matters concerning national defense, military matters, and the readiness for possible wars or armed conflicts, while maintaining alignment with Vietnam's talents and resources. The primary objective of the study is to provide a meaningful contribution to the preservation and progress of Ho Chi Minh's intellectual legacy in the pursuit of establishing a robust national defense and military strategy for Vietnam.

Keywords: *National defense strategy; Ho Chi Minh ideology; people's war; strategic environment; military modernization.*

Introduction

In today's world, characterized by intricate global dynamics and evolving security threats, it is crucial for Vietnam to have a strong National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy. These strategic papers act as guiding frameworks to protect the nation's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and socialist system, while also promoting peace and stability at both regional and global levels. Ho Chi Minh's ideas on people's war and all-people's national defense are highly relevant and significant in this context.

The ideological legacy of Ho Chi Minh, which is based on Marxist-Leninist military doctrines and the long-standing traditions of the Vietnamese people's fight against foreign invasion, provides a strong and lasting basis for Vietnam's national security and military strategy. The relevance of his focus on mobilizing the entire populace, integrating military operations with political, economic, cultural, and diplomatic aspects, and employing guerilla tactics and protracted warfare concepts, persists in light of present-day issues.

This study seeks to analyze the theoretical and practical consequences of Ho Chi Minh's ideas on people's war and all-people's national defense in developing Vietnam's National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy for the present time. The research aims to offer insights and recommendations on how to effectively apply Ho Chi Minh's ideological principles in strategic papers. This will be achieved by a thorough investigation of his convictions, their historical context, and their relevance to current situations.

The study utilizes a qualitative methodology, which involves doing a comprehensive analysis of primary sources such as Ho Chi Minh's writings and speeches, together with secondary sources from scholarly literature and policy papers. Furthermore, a comparison analysis will be undertaken to evaluate the congruence between Ho Chi Minh's ideas and the Party's directives, programs, and the particular conditions of Vietnam. This multifaceted method guarantees a thorough and all-encompassing analysis of the research issue.

This study seeks to analyze and apply Ho Chi Minh's ideas on people's war and all-people's national defense in order to develop a strong National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy for Vietnam. Additionally, it

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aims to uphold and enhance Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary ideology. The results of this study can provide valuable insights for policy-making and strategic planning in Vietnam, as the country deals with the intricate problems of the current security environment.

Ideas on People's War and All-People's Defense by Ho Chi Minh

Ho Chi Minh's profound knowledge of Marxist-Leninist military doctrines and the distinctive traditions of the Vietnamese people's resistance against foreign aggression shaped his ideas on people's war and all-people's national defense. According to his doctrine, the military forces should be the center of the nation's defense effort, with the entire populace being mobilized (Ho Chi Minh, 2011). Ho Chi Minh emphasized the necessity of integrating military operations with diplomatic, political, economic, and cultural conflicts in addition to the use of guerilla warfare and the length of the people's war (Ho Chi Minh, 2011).

The idea of "people's war", which originated as a revolutionary method of combat in the framework of the Vietnamese people's fight for national liberation, is at the core of Ho Chi Minh's ideas. Ho Chi Minh realized that the circumstances facing the Vietnamese people were unfit for the traditional military tactics, which depended only on trained forces and cutting-edge equipment. As an alternative, he supported a plan that would use all of the people's strength, resiliency, and willpower to turn every person into a potential fighter.

Ho Chi Minh's vision of the people's war doctrine was based on the ideas of national mobilization of all available resources and self-reliance. It underlined how crucial it is to obtain a thorough awareness of the distinct geographical, social, and cultural circumstances of the nation and to use these elements to achieve a tactical advantage over foreign invaders. Ho Chi Minh wanted to forge a united front in which the armed forces and the populace would cooperate, relying on their shared patriotism, ingenuity, and unflinching resolve. To achieve this, he invited the masses to participate in the national defense effort.

The idea of "all-people's national defense", which acknowledged the inseparable connection between national defense and the upholding of the socialist rule, was fundamental to Ho Chi Minh's ideas. He saw that the fight for national liberation involved many facets, including political, economic, cultural, and diplomatic ones, in addition to only the military. Ho Chi Minh therefore espoused a comprehensive strategy that combined military action with these many domains to produce a cohesive force that could withstand and ultimately vanquish foreign aggression.

The focus on guerilla tactics and prolonged warfare was one of the key elements of Ho Chi Minh's strategy. Acknowledging the disparity in traditional military might between the Vietnamese armed forces and its foreign opponents, he promoted a tactic that capitalized on the benefits of agility, ambush, and psychological warfare. Ho Chi Minh saw a situation where the Vietnamese forces could progressively weaken the enemy's resolve, deal heavy casualties, and take the initiative by using ambushes, sabotage operations, and hit-and-run tactics.

Furthermore, Ho Chi Minh's ideas regarding the people's war and the national defense of all people were firmly anchored in the distinctive historical and cultural practices of the Vietnamese people. The nation's lengthy history of defying foreign rule, which dates back to the mythical Trung Sisters' uprising against the Chinese Han dynasty in the first century AD, served as inspiration for him. The Vietnamese people's commitment to protect their homeland and maintain their cultural identity was fueled by this tradition of defiance and perseverance, which served as a potent rallying cry.

The significance of political and ideological education for both the general public and the armed forces was also underlined by Ho Chi Minh's ideas. He saw that a people's war needed more than just military might to succeed; it also needed a strong sense of purpose and an unshakeable dedication to the cause of national freedom. Ho Chi Minh sought to build a unified and highly motivated army that could withstand the trials and sacrifices involved in protracted combat by placing a solid ideological foundation and encouraging a sense of collective patriotism.

Ho Chi Minh's strategy for the people's war and the national defense of all peoples also acknowledged the critical significance that international cooperation and solidarity played. He recognized the value of forming strategic alliances and obtaining the material and spiritual backing of like-minded countries and groups worldwide, even as he emphasized self-reliance. One of the main features of Ho Chi Minh's vision was his

knowledge of the global context in which the fight of the Vietnamese people was taking place. This recognition of the interdependence of battles for national liberation and social advancement was a hallmark of his thinking.

Ho Chi Minh's ideas about people's war and all-people's national defense were implemented with amazing success throughout the Vietnamese people's fight for national freedom. Ho Chi Minh's policies proved successful in the First Indochina War (1946–1954), which opposed French colonial rule, and the Second Vietnam War (1955–1975), which opposed American invasion. The lasting relevance and potency of Ho Chi Minh's intellectual legacy was shown by the Vietnamese forces' capacity to organize the entire population, wage a protracted guerrilla campaign, and ultimately emerge triumphant against substantially superior military powers.

Ho Chi Minh's ideas regarding people's war and all-people national defense are still very relevant to Vietnam's military tactics and national defense in the modern day. Even if modern warfare has changed, the fundamental ideas of organizing the populace, coordinating military operations with non-military domains, and employing asymmetrical tactics still hold true in the face of new security threats.

Vietnam is navigating the complex security landscape of the twenty-first century, which is marked by cyberwarfare, transnational threats, and the possibility of hybrid conflicts. Ho Chi Minh's teachings provide a thorough foundation for military strategy and national defense. Vietnam is able to create a strong and resilient military posture that capitalizes on the will and power of its people by modifying these concepts to the current environment and integrating cutting-edge technology.

Additionally, Ho Chi Minh's emphasis on political and ideological education is still vital for creating a sense of purpose, cohesion, and unshakeable loyalty in both the armed forces and the general populace. This intellectual basis can act as a potent shield against outside influence and manipulation in an age of sophisticated information warfare and psychological warfare, strengthening the country's commitment to protect its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Ho Chi Minh's ideas highlight the everlasting significance of international collaboration and solidarity in tackling regional and global security concerns, even as they acknowledge the dynamic character of combat. Vietnam should use its ideological underpinnings and historical experience to its advantage by actively engaging in multilateral forums and initiatives and building strategic relationships that will help advance the goal of peace, stability, and sustainable development on a global scale.

To sum up, Ho Chi Minh's ideas on people's war and all-people national defense constitute a significant and enduring ideological legacy that still influences Vietnam's military strategy and national security policies. Vietnam can create a strong and robust defense posture that can handle the intricate security issues of the twenty-first century by adhering to the concepts of popular mobilization, self-reliance, protracted fight, and integration of military activities with other areas. Vietnam can preserve and strengthen its revolutionary ideological underpinnings while simultaneously defending its sovereignty and territorial integrity and promoting regional and international peace and stability through the innovative adaptation and application of Ho Chi Minh's teachings.

Creatively Applying Ho Chi Minh's Ideas

Ho Chi Minh's principles of people's war and all-people's national defense need to be adjusted to suit Vietnam's current realities and the problems it confronts. To effectively develop the National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy, one must possess a thorough comprehension of Ho Chi Minh's philosophy, including its fundamental principles, and has the capacity to creatively apply them.

The world has experienced significant changes since the inception and application of Ho Chi Minh's ideas. The nature of warfare and security threats has undergone changes, marked by the rise of new areas like cyberspace, the spread of non-state actors, and the growing intricacy of hybrid conflicts. Moreover, there has been a significant transformation in the geopolitical scenario, characterized by the emergence of new influential regions, changing alliances, and the revival of intense competition among major powers.

In this ever-changing and unpredictable environment, a strict commitment to previous plans and methods would not be sufficient for handling the complex issues faced by Vietnam. Although the fundamental

concepts of Ho Chi Minh's ideas are still applicable, they need to be adjusted to fit the current reality by employing creative reinterpretation and creativity.

An essential requirement in this context is to comprehend and utilize the capabilities of developing technologies in the field of national defense and military matters. The swift progress in areas such as cyber warfare, artificial intelligence, unmanned systems, and precision attack capabilities have fundamentally changed the nature of the battlefield and introduced fresh possibilities and weaknesses. By incorporating these technological breakthroughs into the framework of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on people's war and all-people's national defense, Vietnam can strengthen its strategic capabilities while upholding the principles of mass mobilization and asymmetric warfare.

For example, Vietnam can apply the principles of guerrilla tactics and protracted warfare to the cyber realm. By utilizing its human resources and innovative potential, Vietnam can establish strong cyber defense capabilities and participate in strategic cyber operations. Furthermore, the idea of universal national defense can be expanded to include safeguarding vital infrastructure and utilizing civilian knowledge in fields like information security and cyber resilience.

Furthermore, the dynamic characteristics of hybrid threats require an innovative implementation of Ho Chi Minh's ideas about the fusion of military endeavors with political, economic, cultural, and diplomatic domains. In a time when opponents may utilize a blend of traditional and non-traditional methods, such as spreading false information, exerting economic pressure, and taking advantage of weaknesses in society, Vietnam needs to formulate a thorough plan that utilizes all aspects of its national strength. By utilizing Ho Chi Minh's emphasis on the inseparable connection between defense and the safeguarding of the socialist regime, Vietnam can cultivate a comprehensive societal strategy to addressing hybrid challenges and preserving its sovereignty and ideological principles.

Moreover, the ever-changing nature of the current security situation requires a proactive strategy of anticipating future events and planning for different scenarios. Ho Chi Minh's teachings, originally developed for the Vietnamese people's fight for national liberation, now need to be creatively applied to effectively anticipate and prepare for various potential contingencies in the present day. This involves formulating tactics to tackle transnational menaces such as terrorism, conflicts triggered by climate change, and security difficulties arising from pandemics, all of which could have substantial consequences for Vietnam's national defense and military readiness.

It is essential to take into account the changing dynamics of regional and global security structures while applying Ho Chi Minh's ideas in a creative manner. In its pursuit of strengthening strategic partnerships and expanding involvement in multilateral forums, Vietnam must adeptly manage the complex network of alliances, rivalries, and dynamic power dynamics. By utilizing Ho Chi Minh's focus on global unity and assistance, Vietnam might establish cooperative structures that utilize combined capacities while maintaining its independence and strategic concerns.

Besides, the process of creative adaptation should involve a thorough analysis of Ho Chi Minh's ideas in light of current social, cultural, and ethical factors. Vietnam must acknowledge the changing standards and expectations related to human rights, civilian safety, and the ethical use of new technologies in conflict, while still upholding the fundamental principles of patriotism, self-sufficiency, and resilience. By harmonizing these factors with the teachings of Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam can formulate a national defense and military policy that is both efficacious and congruent with its moral and ethical tenets.

It is crucial to note that the innovative utilization of Ho Chi Minh's ideas should not be restricted solely to the domain of strategic planning and policy development. It is essential for it to also penetrate the areas of military education, training, and operational readiness. By incorporating Ho Chi Minh's principles into the curriculum of military academies and professional development programs, Vietnam can foster a new cohort of strategic thinkers and military leaders who possess a deep understanding of the nation's ideological foundations. These individuals will also possess the flexibility and ability to navigate the intricacies of contemporary warfare.

In addition, the practice of creative adaptation should also be used to military exercises and simulations. This involves designing scenarios that may be used to evaluate and improve the implementation of Ho Chi Minh's teachings in different hypothetical situations. Vietnam may enhance its military capabilities by

simulating various threat scenarios and integrating developing technology. This will allow for the development and validation of creative operational ideas that effectively combine Ho Chi Minh's ideals with current military strategies.

The necessity to creatively apply Ho Chi Minh's ideas arises from the understanding that although his teachings are still highly significant, their successful execution in today's world necessitates a flexible and adaptable approach. Vietnam can develop a national defense and military strategy that respects its revolutionary history and adapts to changing challenges by embracing innovation, utilizing new technologies, anticipating future trends, and incorporating ethical and cultural factors.

Ho Chi Minh's ideas on people's war and all-people's national defense can provide a lasting source of inspiration and guidance for Vietnam's defense strategy. This process of creative adaptation instills Vietnam's defense posture with the enduring principles of self-sufficiency, widespread mobilization, and unwavering resolve. By reconciling the preservation of Ho Chi Minh's teachings with the demands of the contemporary age, Vietnam can chart a course towards a future that protects its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and ideological principles, while also promoting peace and stability at both regional and global levels.

Key Strategy Formulation Issues

The development of Vietnam's National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy is an intricate and diverse task that requires addressing various crucial matters. These concerns encompass various domains, including strategic evaluations, conceptual frameworks, operational preparation, and resource allocation. Vietnam may develop a strong and consistent strategic position by carefully managing and addressing these important areas. This position should be in line with Vietnam's national interests, capabilities, and the enduring principles of Ho Chi Minh's ideas on people's war and all-people's national defense.

Firstly, evaluating the strategic landscape and its risks (Hà, 2018):

To develop effective national security and military strategies, it is crucial to have a thorough grasp of the current strategic environment and to be able to identify possible threats. This procedure necessitates a comprehensive examination of the geopolitical terrain, regional interactions, and worldwide patterns that could potentially influence Vietnam's security concerns.

In order to align with Ho Chi Minh's focus on anticipating future events and being well-prepared, Vietnam needs to have strong systems for collecting, analyzing, and evaluating strategic intelligence and potential threats. This involves utilizing several sources, such as diplomatic channels, open-source information, and modern analytical techniques, to detect and track emerging threats and difficulties.

Potential threats can appear in diverse forms, encompassing conventional military aggression by nation-states as well as unconventional security concerns like terrorism, cyber threats, transnational organized crime, and environmental degradation. Vietnam can optimize its security and military plans by precisely recognizing and prioritizing these threats, enabling it to effectively address the most urgent and significant problems.

Furthermore, the assessment process should go beyond only identifying threats and also include an appraisal of the capabilities, intents, and strategic calculations of possible adversaries. Having this comprehension is essential for predicting such situations, creating backup plans, and devising efficient methods to prevent and address them.

Secondly, establishing the goals, fundamental beliefs, and strategies for national defense and military matters (Lương, 2024):

In order to further develop Vietnam's National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy, it is crucial to clearly define the main goals, guiding concepts, and methodologies that will influence the country's defense and military position. This conceptual framework acts as the basis for transforming strategic intentions into practical implementations.

The objectives should be based on Vietnam's fundamental national interests, including the preservation of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the protection of the communist government, and the promotion of

peace and stability in both regional and global contexts. The objectives must be explicitly defined, quantifiable, and in accordance with the ideals of people's war and all-people's national defense, as advocated by Ho Chi Minh.

The guiding principles should encompass the long-lasting values and ideological foundations that form the basis of Vietnam's defense and military strategies. These ideas encompass self-sufficiency, widespread mobilization, strategic prevention, and the incorporation of military endeavors with other domains of national influence, as delineated in Ho Chi Minh's teachings.

Moreover, the policies should clearly define the comprehensive approaches to national defense and military affairs, including force development, operational preparedness, strategic partnerships, and the utilization of emerging technology. These strategies should achieve a harmonious equilibrium between maintaining the core principles of Ho Chi Minh's ideology and adjusting to the changing dynamics of combat and security threats.

Thirdly, according to Lê (2022), Vietnam's National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy should offer a comprehensive plan for the structure, advancement, and modernization of the armed forces. This includes a broad spectrum of factors, ranging from the management and training of individuals to the purchasing of equipment and the integration of technology.

By drawing on Ho Chi Minh's emphasis on the armed forces as the central force in people's war, the plans should provide a clear vision for the future organization and makeup of Vietnam's military. This may require evaluating current force components, identifying areas where capabilities are lacking, and creating comprehensive plans for long-term force enhancement to meet changing operational needs.

The concepts of cost-effectiveness, operational relevance, and interoperability should guide modernization activities. Vietnam can improve the effectiveness of its armed forces by using new technologies and applying knowledge gained from recent conflicts. This can increase their ability to cause harm, their ability to survive, and their overall effectiveness in combat. At the same time, Vietnam can maintain a strong ideological basis that is based on the teachings of Ho Chi Minh.

Furthermore, the strategy should encompass crucial elements of human management, including recruiting, retention, training, and professional development. By cultivating a proficient and driven military personnel, infused with the principles of love for one's country, strict adherence to rules, and high standards of expertise, Vietnam can guarantee the long-term viability and preparedness of its military.

Fourthly, defining the specific duties, obligations, and methods of collaboration across different organizations and fields (Lê, 2022; Khashab, 2023; Kinyaduka, 2024):

An effective national security and military strategy necessitate a comprehensive approach that involves the coordinated endeavors of several organizations, ministries, and sectors. The formulation process must explicitly define the duties, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms among these bodies, in accordance with Ho Chi Minh's emphasis on integrating military activities with other aspects of national power.

This involves establishing clear mandates and delineating the specific areas of duty for the agencies engaged in military planning, intelligence collection, crisis management, and emergency response. It is essential to establish well-defined hierarchies, effective channels of communication, and efficient decision-making procedures in order to guarantee a cohesive and synchronized reaction to possible threats and unforeseen circumstances.

In addition, the strategy should clearly define methods for collaboration between the civilian and military sectors, utilizing the knowledge and resources of the civilian sector in areas such as logistics, infrastructure development, and technology advancement. Through promoting a smooth and efficient collaboration between the military and civilian sectors, Vietnam may effectively utilize the combined power of its entire population, in accordance with Ho Chi Minh's ideology of all-encompassing national defense.

Moreover, the strategies must specifically tackle the requirement for interagency collaboration and information sharing, especially in the context of hybrid threats and unconventional warfare situations.

Vietnam can improve its understanding of the situation, decision-making processes, and overall readiness by implementing strong systems for collaboration and intelligence integration.

Fifthly, ensuring Congruence with Vietnam's Competencies and Assets (Nguyen, 2022):

Although it is important for national security and military strategies to be ambitious and forward-looking, it is crucial that these goals are based on Vietnam's existing capabilities and resources. Alignment is crucial to guarantee the practicality and durability of the stated goals, strategies for developing forces, and operational concepts.

By considering Ho Chi Minh's focus on self-sufficiency and efficient resource allocation, the strategies should thoroughly evaluate Vietnam's economic capability, technological foundation, and industrial infrastructure. This assessment should provide accurate information for making realistic forecasts regarding defense budget, procurement programs, and research and development efforts.

Additionally, the policies should clearly define methods for utilizing Vietnam's skilled workforce and promoting a culture of creativity and advancement in the defense and security industries. Vietnam may boost its total defense capabilities by fostering indigenous expertise, encouraging public-private collaborations, and adopting innovative technology to optimize resource usage.

In addition, the plans should aim to identify and pursue possibilities for international collaboration and strategic alliances, while upholding a steadfast dedication to self-sufficiency and independence. Vietnam may enhance its capabilities, exchange best practices, and contribute to regional and global security initiatives by strategically collaborating with nations and multilateral institutions that share similar values. This approach aligns with Ho Chi Minh's emphasis on international solidarity.

When designing the National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy, it is essential to follow Ho Chi Minh's teachings on people's war, all-people's national defense, and the integration of military activities with other areas of national development. These enduring principles should act as a guiding compass, ensuring that Vietnam's strategic position stays firmly based on its revolutionary heritage while adjusting to the changing challenges of the modern security scene.

By thoroughly tackling the main challenges mentioned earlier, Vietnam may establish a unified, future-oriented, and enduring framework for national defense and military matters. This framework will not only protect the nation's political independence, geographical boundaries, and core beliefs but also promote peace, stability, and economic success in the area and the world, while honoring the long-lasting principles of Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary vision.

Enhancing Ho Chi Minh's Philosophy

The development of Vietnam's National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy during this period offers a crucial chance to enhance and promote Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary doctrine on guerrilla warfare and national defense by the people. By carefully analyzing and creatively applying Ho Chi Minh's ideas to tackle current problems, we can uncover fresh perspectives and theoretical progress, so reinforcing the lasting significance and importance of Ho Chi Minh's ideological legacy.

Ho Chi Minh's military thought centers around the fundamental importance of the people as the ultimate controllers of war. The unified populace, consolidated and utilizing their combined prowess, constitute the essential wellspring of authority supporting Vietnam's national defense and military tactics. This profound reality, developed during many years of difficult resistance against foreign attacks, stays unchanging regardless of technological progress or changes in the nature of battle. To maintain this principle, it is essential to consistently work towards developing a strong bond between the citizens and the military, cultivating a resolute sense of love for one's country and a strong commitment to protecting national independence at any expense.

In addition, Ho Chi Minh's ideological teachings emphasize the need for a thorough and diverse strategy for national defense, which effectively combines political, economic, diplomatic, cultural, and social aspects. Amidst the prevalence of unconventional security challenges, such as economic manipulation, cyber assaults, and ideological manipulation, this comprehensive perspective gains fresh importance. To ensure the security of the nation, it is important to go beyond just the military and involve the entire society in

efforts to strengthen economic stability, foster social unity, and counteract hostile narratives that aim to destabilize Vietnam's political stability and ideological principles.

It is of utmost importance to adopt a proactive and preventive strategy to protect our national interests, since Ho Chi Minh's legacy strongly urges us to do so. Instead of just reacting to challenges, his teachings prioritize the significance of foreseeing and neutralizing possible hazards via strategic vision, diplomatic skill, and unwavering commitment to principles. Vietnam's national security and military plans should be guided by a proactive mindset, which aims to construct a positive regional and international environment, establish strategic relationships, and prevent prospective enemies from engaging in destabilizing acts.

Moreover, Ho Chi Minh's strong focus on self-sufficiency and self-improvement holds great significance in today's world. While acknowledging the importance of international collaboration and support, his philosophy emphasizes the necessity of cultivating strong domestic capabilities in all areas - military, economic, scientific, and human resources. The imperative to strengthen oneself requires a long-term perspective and continuous dedication to investing in research and development, nurturing human resources, and modernizing defense industry. Vietnam can only sustain its strategic autonomy and resilience in an increasingly complex and uncertain security situation through such coordinated endeavors.

Ho Chi Minh's vision for warfare is characterized by its significance and emphasis on flexibility, adaptability, and innovation. It highlights the harmonious integration of all available forces and resources of the nation. In a time when the distinctions between traditional and non-traditional warfare are becoming less clear, this principle is highly significant. Vietnam's national security and military plans should adopt a comprehensive and integrated strategy, effectively combining conventional military assets with asymmetric tactics, cyber warfare, information operations, and economic statecraft. A method that takes into account multiple dimensions not only strengthens the ability to prevent something from happening but also offers a broad range of choices for addressing various unexpected situations.

It is crucial to consistently reevaluate and adjust Ho Chi Minh's lessons to fit changing situations, while still respecting their lasting value. The formulation of Vietnam's National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy provides a valuable chance for critical introspection, intellectual discussion, and theoretical improvement. By involving a wide range of viewpoints, including military strategists, policymakers, academics, and civil society organizations, the country can collectively address the intricacies of the current security environment and extract fresh perspectives that enhance Ho Chi Minh's ideological heritage.

It is important to focus on examining the consequences of new technology, such as artificial intelligence, autonomous systems, and enhanced cyber capabilities, on how wars are fought and military tactics are developed. How can the concepts of people's war outlined by Ho Chi Minh be applied to this new technological frontier? What ethical and legal frameworks are in place?

Is it necessary to establish regulations to guide the advancement and implementation of these technologies in a way that aligns with Vietnam's ideological principles?

In addition, the plans should address the dynamic character of hybrid threats, which include traditional and unconventional tactics, involvement from both governmental and non-governmental entities, and the use of both military and non-military methods. How can Vietnam's national defense strategy and military doctrines effectively address various complex difficulties while adhering to the principles of self-control, proportionality, and safeguarding civilian populations?

To ensure the continued relevance, credibility, and alignment of Vietnam's National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy with the nation's core values and ideological foundations, it is important for Vietnam to actively participate in rigorous intellectual discussions and consistently update Ho Chi Minh's military principles to address new challenges. This process not only enhances Vietnam's strategic position but also adds to the continuous vigor and growth of Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary philosophy, assuring its enduring significance for future generations.

The formulation of Vietnam's National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy is a crucial moment. It provides an opportunity to not only apply Ho Chi Minh's ideological teachings but also to enhance and progress them through critical analysis, innovative thinking, and the integration of modern insights. Vietnam can honor its revolutionary leader by embracing the imperative of both applying and advancing

his timeless wisdom. This will ensure that his ideological legacy remains a powerful and evolving force, capable of guiding the nation's security and defense efforts in a constantly changing world.

Conclusion

The development of Vietnam's National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy during this period signifies a crucial juncture - a chance not only to implement Ho Chi Minh's enduring ideas on guerrilla warfare and comprehensive national defense, but also to enhance and progress his revolutionary ideology through meticulous examination and creative adjustment. This process requires a deep comprehension of Ho Chi Minh's ideological heritage, an innovative implementation of his concepts to current circumstances, and a steadfast dedication to safeguarding and advancing the growth of his revolutionary teachings.

The major focus of this undertaking is to maintain and put into action Ho Chi Minh's vision of a military strategy that prioritizes the well-being and interests of the people. This vision, based on the recognition that the citizens are the ultimate authorities in warfare and the primary source of a nation's power, should be integrated into all aspects of Vietnam's strategic planning and military doctrine. A comprehensive strategy is required to establish a strong bond between the military and the people, promoting a strong sense of love for one's country and an unshakeable commitment to protect the nation's independence and borders at any expense.

Furthermore, the development of these methods provides a chance to reinforce and revitalize Ho Chi Minh's idea of a comprehensive and diverse approach to safeguarding the nation, which effectively combines political, economic, diplomatic, cultural, and social aspects. Amidst the prevalence of unconventional security challenges, such as economic manipulation, cyber assaults, and ideological manipulation, this comprehensive perspective becomes increasingly imperative. Safeguarding the nation goes beyond only the military domain, requiring a comprehensive endeavor involving all sectors of society to strengthen economic robustness, foster social unity, and resist antagonistic narratives that aim to destabilize Vietnam's political stability and ideological principles.

It is equally important to adopt Ho Chi Minh's emphasis on self-sufficiency and self-improvement as guiding principles for Vietnam's national security and military plans. While acknowledging the importance of international collaboration and aid, his philosophy emphasizes the necessity of building strong domestic capabilities in all areas - military, economic, technological, and human resources. The need for self-improvement requires a long-term plan and continuous dedication to investing in research and development, nurturing human resources, and updating military industry. Vietnam can only sustain its strategic autonomy and resilience in an increasingly complex and uncertain security situation through such coordinated endeavors.

Moreover, the development of these techniques offers a priceless chance to reevaluate and modify Ho Chi Minh's teachings in order to tackle new challenges and technological progress. This process requires a readiness to participate in vigorous intellectual discussions, to thoroughly analyze the consequences of emerging technologies - such as artificial intelligence, autonomous systems, and advanced cyber capabilities - on the way warfare is conducted, and to confront the changing nature of hybrid threats that combine traditional and unconventional tactics, both state and non-state actors, and military and non-military methods.

Through thorough analysis and ongoing refinement of Ho Chi Minh's military ideology, Vietnam can guarantee that its National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy remain pertinent, trustworthy, and in harmony with the nation's fundamental values and ideological principles. This process not only enhances Vietnam's strategic position but also adds to the ongoing life and development of Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary philosophy, assuring its enduring significance for future generations.

The development of Vietnam's National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy is a significant obligation, involving the recognition and respect for the sacrifices and hardships endured by previous generations, as well as the task of planning for the country's future security and prosperity. It is a work that requires steadfast dedication, intellectual discipline, and a profound respect for the ideological principles established by Ho Chi Minh and the revolutionary predecessors.

Vietnam must unwaveringly uphold its dedication to protecting its hard-earned independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and socialist system in this undertaking. However, this endeavor goes beyond simple self-preservation; it is a noble effort that is closely connected to the goals of peace, stability, and collaboration in the area and beyond. Vietnam may make a valuable contribution to the establishment of a more peaceful and cooperative global order by adhering to the principles of self-control, open communication, and adherence to international legal norms.

An enduring and profitable regional framework that promotes mutual comprehension, economic amalgamation, and the nonviolent settlement of conflicts.

The essence of Ho Chi Minh's legacy can be found in his vision of peaceful cohabitation among nations, based on mutual respect, non-interference, and a dedication to the well-being of humanity. This perspective goes beyond limited self-interest and acknowledges the interconnectedness of our globalized world. It understands that genuine security can only be attained through collaborative endeavors and a shared dedication to peace, justice, and sustainable development.

As Vietnam undertakes the significant endeavor of developing its National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy, it must approach this effort with a strong sense of duty, not only to its own citizens but also to the wider global community. By incorporating Ho Chi Minh's enduring teachings with fresh perspectives and creative adaptations, Vietnam can navigate a path that not only protects its own interests but also fosters a global environment characterized by peace, stability, and prosperity for everyone.

Vietnam serves as a symbol of optimism in this pursuit, as a country that has successfully emerged from the devastation of war and colonial rule to regain its independence and determine its own future. Vietnam's steadfast dedication to Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary ideology and its unwavering pursuit of peace and cooperation make it a source of inspiration for nations worldwide. Vietnam's resilience, determination, and unwavering commitment to just causes showcase its ability to overcome even the most formidable challenges.

Vietnam must approach the creation of its National Defense Strategy and Military Strategy with the spirit of resilience and wisdom derived from the struggles and teachings of Ho Chi Minh. By taking such action, the nation ensures its own future and also supports the larger goal of global peace, stability, and human advancement. This is a legacy that honors the sacrifices and aspirations of previous, current, and future generations.

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