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**PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE RED RIVER DELTA
LEAD THE CURRENT WORK OF INTERMEDIATE-LEVEL
POLITICAL THEORY TRAINING**

**PHD THESIS MAJORING IN
PARTY BUILDING AND STATE GOVERNMENT**

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SUMMARY OF PHD THESIS

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INTRODUCTION

1. The urgency of the topic

Political theory training for commune-level and equivalent cadres in leadership and management positions is one of the most important aspects of the Party's cadre work, as well as a key component of the Party's ideological and theoretical work. During his lifetime, President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "... cadres are the root of all work. Therefore, cadre training is the Party's fundamental task."

According to Regulation No. 350-QD/TW issued by the Party Central Committee Secretariat on August 29, 2025, on the subjects, standards, and decentralization of political theory training, intermediate-level political theory is the level of political theory training for Party members who are incumbent cadres or included in the leadership and management planning at the commune level and equivalent. Effective implementation of intermediate-level political theory training helps this important cadre force develop a scientific worldview and methodology; it also makes an effective contribution to preventing and reversing the ideological and political degradation among Party members who are currently commune-level and equivalent cadres in leadership and management positions, thereby making a significant contribution to safeguarding the Party's ideological foundation and combating and refuting erroneous and hostile views. For this reason, the Party has always paid close attention to political theory training and fostering in general, and intermediate-level political theory training in particular.

Resolution No. 32-NQ/TW dated May 26, 2014 of the Politburo on continuing to renovate and improve the quality of political theory training and fostering for cadres in leadership and management positions affirmed: "Political theory training and fostering for cadres in leadership and management positions is an important task of the Party. Every cadre in a leadership or management position must thoroughly grasp President Ho Chi Minh's thought on lifelong learning, ...".

This viewpoint was further emphasized in the Documents of the 13th and 14th National Party Congresses: "Renovate the content, curricula, and methods of political

theory education in the direction of being scientific, creative, modern, and linking theory with practice.” To continue to strongly renovate cadre work in the next tenure, one of the tasks and solutions set out in the Documents of the 14th National Party Congress is: “Continue to review and standardize, and strictly implement the work of recruitment, planning, training, fostering, and rotation of cadres...”

The Red River Delta comprises Ha Noi, Hai Phong, and nine provinces, namely Hai Duong, Hung Yen, Vinh Phuc, Bac Ninh, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Ha Nam, Ninh Binh, and Quang Ninh. In implementing the policy of merging provincial-level administrative units to expand the development space of localities, from July 1, 2025, the provinces in the Red River Delta were merged and reorganized into four provinces: Quang Ninh, Bac Ninh, Hung Yen, and Ninh Binh, with a total area of 17,383.98 km², accounting for more than 5.2% of the country's total area, and a population of 13,002,118, accounting for more than 12.8% of the country's population. Throughout thousands of years of nation-building and national defense, this region has always been a land rich in cultural traditions and development potential, and a strategically important area of paramount significance to the country in terms of politics, economy, culture, society, national defense, security, and external relations. In the future, the Party continues to identify the Red River Delta as an area where it is necessary to “maximize its potential and outstanding advantages to achieve rapid and sustainable development, making the Red River Delta truly the country's leading driving force for development, with an orienting and leading role in the process of economic restructuring and transformation of the country's growth model.” For the 2021–2030 period, the Red River Delta is oriented toward becoming a modern service center of Southeast Asia. To realize this development orientation together with the two major urban centers in the region, Ha Noi and Hai Phong, and to further affirm its position as a particularly important strategic area of the country in terms of politics, economy, culture, and society, one of the solutions that the Provincial Party Committees in the Red River Delta need to implement is to improve the quality of the contingent of

commune-level and equivalent cadres in leadership and management positions, including the intermediate - level political theory training of the provinces.

In recent years, provincial Party committees in the Red River Delta have attached increasing importance to intermediate-level political theory training within their localities. Annually, provincial political schools in the region have organized and maintained hundreds of intermediate-level political theory classes in both full-time and part-time formats. Despite the difficulties posed to intermediate-level political theory training by the COVID-19 pandemic, followed by changes in the two-tier local government system and the nationwide merger of administrative units, provincial political schools in the Red River Delta have maintained the stable and uninterrupted implementation of intermediate-level political theory education. In 2025, these schools opened and maintained 87 intermediate-level political theory classes, enrolling 5,080 students in both full-time and part-time programs. To make a breakthrough in improving the quality of political theory training in general and intermediate-level political theory training in particular, provincial Party committees in the Red River Delta have focused on leading the development of standard political schools in accordance with the regulations of the Party Central Committee on standard political schools. By the end of 2025, five of the eight provincial political schools in the Red River Delta (before the mergers) had met Level 1 standards, with some schools meeting many of the criteria for Level 2 standards. Notably, the Ninh Binh Provincial Political School, established through the merger of three political schools—the Ninh Binh Provincial Political School, the Ha Nam Provincial Political School, and the Truong Chinh Political School of Nam Dinh—is one of the eight political schools nationwide that continue to be recognized as meeting Level 1 standards. Now, the number of political schools in the Red River Delta meeting Level 1 standards to three out of four.

To achieve these results, provincial Party committees and their standing boards in the Red River Delta have led and directed provincial political schools and relevant agencies to continuously improve the quality of teaching staff; enhance the quality of

intermediate-level political theory training programs; innovate teaching methods and forms; strengthen scientific research and the summarization of practical experience; and invest in facilities serving teaching activities, among other measures. These efforts in intermediate-level political theory training have made a significant contribution to overcoming the reluctance and lack of diligence in studying political theory; standardizing and improving the qualities and capacities of leaders and managers at the commune level and equivalent levels in localities; and thereby meeting the development requirements of the region.

However, intermediate-level political theory training in the provinces of the Red River Delta still faces a number of difficulties and challenges. These include the following: although many contents of the current training program have been updated with new knowledge, they remain heavily theoretical, contain a large volume of knowledge, and do not fully meet the needs of cadres and civil servants; the leadership and management knowledge, practical knowledge, and digital technology application skills of some lecturers remain limited, resulting in the inadequate quality of some lectures and insufficient innovation in teaching methods, particularly under the co-teaching model; some trainees still show reluctance and a lack of diligence in studying political theory, arrive late, leave early, and do not actively participate in the learning process; and the physical facilities and conditions for training at some schools do not fully meet the requirements of innovation, which has affected, to a certain extent, the quality of training and the learning effectiveness of trainees. In addition, the attention and direction provided by some Party committees and local authorities, as well as coordination among sectors and levels in the provinces of the Red River Delta, remain subject to certain limitations in intermediate-level political theory training. Some provincial Party committees have not yet paid sufficient attention to researching and selecting breakthrough solutions for leading intermediate-level political theory training. In addition, communication and advocacy efforts to implement the Party's policies and resolutions on intermediate-level political theory training have not yet achieved sufficient depth or broad outreach and have not been extensively

implemented on digital platforms. To realize the aspiration of becoming a developed country by 2045, as set out by the Party at the 13th National Party Congress, Vietnam has been implementing "strategic policy decisions of a revolutionary nature," which require the fullest possible promotion of the political mettle, intellect, and aspiration to contribute of the Vietnamese people, first and foremost among cadres in general and cadres holding leadership and management positions at the commune level and equivalent levels in particular. This context creates significant advantages while also presenting numerous difficulties and challenges for the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Red River Delta over intermediate-level political theory training.

To capitalize on the opportunities and advantages while overcoming the difficulties arising in the new development period, thereby further promoting the achievements attained and addressing the limitations and obstacles in intermediate-level political theory training, with a view to building a contingent of commune-level and equivalent leadership and management cadres in the Red River Delta provinces who possess sufficient political qualities, ethics, and capacity to meet the requirements of their assigned tasks, it is essential to adopt comprehensive and effective solutions to strengthen the leadership of Provincial Party Committees in the Red River Delta over intermediate-level political theory training at present.

Against this backdrop, fully aware of the necessity and importance of this work in building a contingent of grassroots-level leadership and management cadres with sufficient political qualities, ethics, and capacity to perform their duties, while enhancing the political mettle, class consciousness, and patriotism of this particularly important contingent of cadres, the author has chosen the topic **“Provincial Party Committees in the Red River Delta Leading Intermediate-Level Political Theory Training at present”** as the subject of a doctoral thesis in Party Building and State Governance at the Academy of Journalism and Communication.

2. Research purpose and tasks

2.1. Research purpose

On the basis of theoretical issues concerning the leadership of provincial Party committees over intermediate-level political theory training, and the current situation of such leadership by provincial Party committees in the Red River Delta, the thesis proposes several principal orientations and solutions aimed at strengthening the leadership of these provincial Party committees over intermediate-level political theory training in the time ahead.

2.2. Research tasks

- To review representative scientific works related to the thesis topic, identify the achieved contents to be inherited for fulfilling the objectives and tasks of the thesis, and determine the issues that require further clarification.

To analyze and elucidate the theoretical issues concerning the leadership of provincial Party committees over intermediate-level political theory training.

To survey and assess the current situation of intermediate-level political theory training in the provinces of the Red River Delta from 2018 to the present, thereby identifying causes and drawing lessons learned.

To propose principal orientations and solutions to strengthen the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Red River Delta over intermediate-level political theory training in the time ahead.

3. Study subjects and scope of the thesis

3.1. Study subjects

The leadership of provincial Party committees in the Red River Delta over intermediate-level political theory training at present.

3.2. Scope of the thesis

- *Spatial scope*: the thesis examines the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Red River Delta over intermediate-level political theory training at present. Following the administrative consolidation, the provinces in the Red River Delta under study include Hung Yen, Bac Ninh, Ninh Binh, and Quang Ninh.

- *Time scope*: the thesis investigates the practical leadership of the provincial Party committees of these four Red River Delta provinces over political theory training from 2018 to the present; the proposed orientations and solutions are projected to have validity through 2040.

4. Theoretical, practical basis and research methods of the thesis

4.1. Theoretical basis

The thesis is grounded in the theoretical foundations of Marxism–Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, and the viewpoints and guidelines of the Communist Party of Vietnam, as well as the laws of the State concerning cadre training, political theory education and training for cadres, and Party building.

4.2. Practical basis

The practical basis of the thesis is the leadership practice of provincial Party committees in the Red River Delta (comprising the provinces after the administrative consolidation in July 2025: Quang Ninh, Bac Ninh, Hung Yen, and Ninh Binh) over intermediate-level political theory training from 2018 to the present.

4.3. Research methods

The thesis is conducted on the basis of the methodology of Marxism–Leninism and employs a combination of interdisciplinary and specialized research methods, with particular emphasis on the integration of methods such as analysis and synthesis, logical and historical approaches, statistics, comparison and contrast, the summarization of practical experience, sociological surveys, and expert consultation.

5. Scientific contributions of the thesis

- The thesis has developed a theoretical framework and clarified the concept of training of Party members in the provincial Party committees in the Red River Delta, as well as the concept of Party committees in the Red River Delta leading the training of Party members. The thesis also clarifies the content and methods of leadership of Party committees in the Red River Delta regarding the training of Party members.

- To provide an accurate assessment of the current situation of the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Red River Delta over intermediate-level political theory training at present.

- To propose several new and feasible solutions aimed at strengthening the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Red River Delta over intermediate-level political theory training in the time ahead.

The thesis proposes three groundbreaking solutions: firstly, to innovate some aspects of leadership by Party Committees in the Red River Delta regarding the training of Party Committee members; secondly, to build a Party Committee organizational structure and a team of lecturers and management staff that meet the requirements and tasks of training Party Committee members; and thirdly, to promote scientific research and practical summation in the training of Party Committee members, linked to building Party Committees that meet standards

6. Theoretical and practical significance of the thesis

6.1. Theoretical significance

This thesis analyzes and explains the theoretical issues concerning Party Committees in the Red River Delta leading the training of political and ideological cadres in the context of implementing a two-tiered local government model and merging and expanding administrative units. Through this, the thesis contributes to supplementing and developing the theory and practice of Party Committees in the Red River Delta leading the training of political and ideological cadres today.

6.2. Practical significance

The findings of the thesis may provide additional scientific grounds for provincial Party committees; Party committees and boards of directors of provincial political schools in the Red River Delta; the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics; and relevant authorities in leading, directing, and organizing the implementation of intermediate-level political theory training in the Red River Delta at present.

The research results of the thesis may also serve as reference materials for teaching, learning, and scientific research in the field of Party building at provincial political schools.

7. Structure of the thesis

Apart from the introduction, conclusion, list of the author's published works related to the thesis, references, and appendices, the thesis consists of four chapters.

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH RELATED TO THE TOPICS

1.1. RESEARCH WORKS OUTSIDE VIETNAM

The thesis reviews foreign research works related to the topic in two main groups: studies on political theory training for cadres, and studies on political parties in relation to political theory training for cadres. These works are reviewed in the form of monographs and scholarly articles.

1.2. RESEARCH WORKS IN VIETNAM

The thesis synthesizes domestic research works related to the topic and classifies them into major thematic groups, including: studies on political theory training for cadres, and studies on the leadership of the Party and local Party committees over political theory training. These groups of works - comprising scientific research projects, monographs and reference books, doctoral thesiss, and scholarly articles - have made significant scientific contributions relevant to the thesis topic.

1.3. OVERVIEW OF AVAILABLE RESEARCH FINDINGS OF RELATED WORKS AND ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE THESIS

1.3.1. Overview of available research findings

Political theory training in general, and intermediate-level political theory training in particular, has garnered significant attention from both scholars and practitioners. The aforementioned scientific works have addressed various theoretical and practical issues concerning ideological work, personnel affairs, and political theory training as a whole, as well as the leadership of the Party and Party committees over intermediate-level political theory training specifically. In particular:

Firstly, regarding theoretical frameworks, these studies have elucidated the role and significance of political theory education and training for the cadre contingent, alongside the leadership exerted by the Party and its respective committees over such educational activities.

Certain studies have provided preliminary outlines of the content and methods of Party leadership regarding political theory training. These research works offer comprehensive evaluations of the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and provincial-level Party committees over ideological work in general, and political

theory training - specifically at the intermediate level - supported by concrete and accurate empirical evidence and data.

Secondly, regarding practical aspects, several domestic studies have evaluated significant achievements in theoretical education in general, and political theory training across various provinces and cities during the "Doi Moi" (Renovation) period in particular. The outcomes of political theory training have substantially contributed to the development of the grassroots-level cadre contingent within local political systems. Furthermore, these research works have identified valuable experiences in leading intermediate-level political theory training in Vietnam, providing the doctoral candidate with essential references for application within this thesis.

Thirdly, concerning research orientations and measures to strengthen the leadership of the Party and local Party committees over intermediate-level political theory training, various studies have proposed solutions aligned with their respective research objectives. These measures aim to enhance the quality of political theory training and reinforce the leadership of the Party and its committees over such training activities at the local level.

Fourthly, although foreign studies do not directly address political theory training at the provincial level or the specific leadership of the ruling political party over such training, they consistently emphasize the pivotal role of political parties in theoretical education. These international research findings offer highly valuable insights, enabling the doctoral candidate to approach the research problem with a framework for learning and academic inheritance.

In summary, the aforementioned scientific works and experiences have significantly contributed to both theoretical frameworks and practical summaries. They serve as a vital and valuable reference source for the author to conduct in-depth research and execute the thesis, particularly in providing primary data and approaches to the research subject. The author selectively inherits the findings of these scientific works throughout the research and implementation process.

1.3.2. Issues to be addressed by the thesis

Building upon the selective inheritance of published research findings, the thesis proceeds to address the following specific objectives:

Firstly, to provide an overview of the provinces in the Red River Delta and clarify the functions and duties of provincial Party committees and their standing

committees regarding comprehensive local development. This includes the intermediate-level political theory training for incumbent cadres and those in the leadership and management succession planning at the communal level and its equivalent.

Secondly, to clarify the concepts and define the content, methods, and leadership role of provincial Party committees concerning intermediate-level political theory training in the Red River Delta.

Thirdly, to analyze and accurately assess the current state of leadership by Red River Delta provincial Party committees over intermediate-level political theory training, while identifying strengths, weaknesses, underlying causes, and drawing certain lessons of experience.

Fourthly, to forecast influencing factors, determine strategic orientations, and propose feasible solutions aimed at strengthening the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Red River Delta over intermediate-level political theory training for the local cadre contingent in the coming years.

Chapter 2

THEORETICAL ISSUES REGARDING THE LEADERSHIP OF PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES OVER INTERMEDIATE-LEVEL POLITICAL THEORY TRAINING

2.1. OVERVIEW OF PROVINCES, PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES, AND POLITICAL SCHOOLS IN THE RED RIVER DELTA AT PRESENT

2.1. Overview of provinces in the Red River Delta

In implementation of the policy on merging provincial-level administrative units to expand development space for localities, pursuant to Resolution No. 60-NQ/TW dated April 12, 2025, of the 11th Plenum of the 13th Central Committee, and Resolution No. 202/2025/QH15 dated June 12, 2025, of the National Assembly on the rearrangement of provincial-level administrative units; effective from July 1, 2025, the provinces in the Red River Delta region have been restructured into four provinces: Ninh Binh, Hung Yen, Bac Ninh, and Quang Ninh. The total area of these four provinces in the Red River Delta is 17,383.98 km², accounting for over 5.2% of the national area; the population stands at 13,002,118 people, representing more than 12.8% of the national population.

The restructuring of provincial-level administrative units in the Red River Delta has not altered the fundamental characteristics regarding natural conditions, economy, culture, society, and national defense and security of this historic land. This thesis utilizes data up to the year 2025 to generalize the physical, economic, cultural, and social features of the Red River Delta region.

2.1.2. Provincial Party Committees and Standing Committees of Provincial Party Committees in the Red River Delta – Concepts, Functions, Tasks, and Powers

2.1.2.1. *Concepts, functions, tasks, and powers of Provincial Party Committees and their Standing Committees*

The concept of the Provincial Party Committee in the Red River Delta. Based on the provisions of the Charter of the Communist Party of Vietnam adopted at the 11th National Congress (November 19, 2011); Regulation No. 10-QD/TW dated December 12, 2018, by the 12th Politburo; and Regulation No. 305-QD/TW dated June 13, 2025, by the 13th Politburo concerning the functions, tasks, and organizational

apparatus of provincial and municipal Party committees under central authority, the concept can be defined as follows:

The Provincial Party Committee in the Red River Delta is the abbreviated title for the Executive Committee of the Provincial Party Organization—the leading body of the provincial party organization between two tenures of the Provincial Party Congress, elected by the Congress itself. It operates under the principle of collective leadership and individual responsibility, while being subject to the direct and comprehensive leadership of the Central Committee, the Politburo, and the Secretariat. The organizational apparatus of the Provincial Party Committee comprises: the Provincial Party Committee (the Executive Committee); the Standing Committee; the Permanent Board; the advisory and assisting agencies of the Provincial Party Committee; and the Provincial Party Inspection Commission. The Plenary Session of the Provincial Party Committee elects the Standing Committee, as well as the Secretary and Deputy Secretaries from among the Standing Committee members. It also elects the Inspection Commission and its Chairperson from among the Commission's members. The Permanent Board of the Provincial Party Committee, consisting of the Secretary and Deputy Secretaries, is tasked with directing and inspecting the implementation of resolutions and directives from the Party Committee, the Standing Committee, and superior Party committees. It manages the daily affairs of the Party organization, decides on the convening of, and prepares the agenda for, meetings of the Provincial Standing Committee.

**** Functions of the Provincial Party Committee***

As the leading body of the provincial party organization between two congresses, the Provincial Party Committee holds the following functions:

Firstly, to lead the provincial party organization in implementing the resolutions of the Provincial Party Congress, as well as the guidelines, resolutions, and directives of the Central Government, and the policies and laws of the State.

Secondly, to propose and recommend to the Politburo and the Secretariat issues concerning the Central Government's leadership over the locality.

**** Duties and authorities of the Provincial Party Committee***

Based on the Party Charter and Article 2 of Regulation No. 305-QD/TW dated June 13, 2025, by the Politburo regarding the functions, duties, powers, and working relationships of Party committees and standing committees of provinces and centrally-

run cities, the thesis categorizes the primary duties into five groups: (1) Leadership; (2) Leading the development of a robust political system; (3) Leading the building of a Provincial Party Organization that is strong in politics, ideology, organization, and ethics; (4) Leading the implementation of key local tasks; (5) Leading, directing, and organizing preliminary and final reviews on the implementation of resolutions and directives from the Central Committee, the Politburo, the Secretariat, and the Provincial Party Committee... and leading the execution of other duties assigned by the Central Committee, the Politburo, and the Secretariat.

2.1.2.2. Concepts, functions, duties, and powers of the Provincial Standing Committee in the Red River Delta

**** Provincial Standing Committee***

Drawing from the Charter of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Regulation No. 10-QĐ/TW of the 12th Central Committee's Politburo, and Regulation No. 305-QĐ/TW dated June 13, 2025, of the 13th Central Committee's Politburo, the concept is defined as follows: *The Provincial Standing Committee in the Red River Delta is the leading body between plenary sessions of the Provincial Party Committee. It is elected during the first plenary session of the Provincial Party Committee following the Congress, consisting of exemplary members of the provincial party organization chosen from among the committee members, and operates under the principle of collective leadership and individual responsibility.* The Provincial Party Standing Committee is the leading body of the provincial party committee, subject to the leadership and direction of the Central Committee, the Politburo, and the Secretariat, and directly and regularly accountable to the provincial party committee. The number of members of the Provincial Party Standing Committee is determined in accordance with the regulations of the Central authorities and must not exceed one-third of the total members of the provincial party committee.

**** Functions of the Provincial Party Standing Committee***

Based on the provisions of the Party Charter, Regulation No. 10-QĐ/TW of the 12th Politburo, and Regulation No. 305-QĐ/TW of the 13th Politburo, the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee in the Red River Delta has the following functions:

Firstly, the Standing Committee leads the provincial party committee in implementing the resolutions of the provincial party congress, as well as the directives and resolutions issued by the provincial party committee and the Central authorities.

Secondly, the Standing Committee inspects and supervises party organizations and party members within the provincial party committee to ensure compliance with the resolutions of the provincial party congress, and the directives and resolutions of the provincial party committee and the Central authorities.

Thirdly, the Standing Committee proposes and recommends to the Politburo and the Secretariat matters related to the Central leadership's guidance over the locality; it also proposes and recommends to the provincial party committee matters related to the committee's leadership over the local administration.

**** Duties and authorities of the Provincial Party Standing Committee***

The thesis summarizes the duties and powers of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee in the Red River Delta into five main groups as follows:

Firstly, the Standing Committee leads, directs, inspects, and supervises the implementation of the resolutions of the provincial party congress, the resolutions of the provincial party committee, and the policies and resolutions of the Central authorities in various areas of social life. It also conducts pilot implementation of new models under the guidance of the Central authorities and the provincial party committee, and carries out preliminary reviews, summaries, and lessons learned.

Secondly, the Standing Committee leads the implementation of policies and resolutions on Party building, especially organizational work and personnel matters. It decides to convene provincial party committee meetings, directs the preparation of agendas, work plans, draft resolutions, and conclusions for discussion, review, and decision by the provincial party committee.

Thirdly, the Standing Committee issues policies, resolutions, and conclusions on important issues in the local socio-economic field. It decides or provides guidance on the orientation and measures for implementing tasks related to national defense, security, foreign affairs, and crime prevention.

Fourthly, the Standing Committee leads and provides guidance on internal affairs, judicial work, the fight against corruption, waste, and negative practices; it also directs financial management and the administration of the assets of the provincial party committee.

Fifthly, the Standing Committee decides on other important matters proposed by subordinate party committees and organizations; it carries out tasks assigned by the Central authorities and the provincial party committee; it authorizes the provincial party committee standing board to perform specific tasks under the Standing Committee's authority and inspects and supervises their implementation.

2.1.3. Provincial Political Schools in the Red River Delta – Concept, functions, duties, and role

2.1.3.1. Concept of Provincial Political Schools in the Red River Delta

** Concept of a Provincial Political School in a Province or City*

Based on the provisions on provincial-level political schools, which have been issued and increasingly improved, the concept can be defined as follows: *A provincial political school is a public service unit under the provincial party committee, performing the functions of training and fostering grassroots-level officials; conducting theoretical research and summarizing practical experience; and providing policy advice and consultation to the provincial party committee and local authorities. It is led and managed by the provincial party committee.* The above concept highlights the following key components: *i) a provincial political school is a public service unit under the provincial party committee; ii) a provincial political school has the function of training and fostering officials; iii) it conducts theoretical research and summarizes practical experience on Party building and the development of local political systems; iv) it provides policy advice and consultation to the provincial party committee and local authorities.*

** Concept of Provincial Political Schools in the Red River Delta*

Provincial political schools in the Red River Delta belong to the system of provincial and municipal political schools nationwide. They are defined as follows: *A*

provincial political school in the Red River Delta is a public service unit under the provincial party committee, performing the functions of training and fostering grassroots-level officials; conducting theoretical research and summarizing practical experience; and providing policy advice and consultation to the provincial party committee and provincial authorities in localities. These schools are led and managed by the provincial party committee.

2.1.3.2. Functions and duties of Provincial Political Schools

** Functions*

A provincial political school is a public service unit under the provincial party committee with the following functions: (1) to train and foster leaders and managers of the political system at the commune, ward, and special administrative unit levels; officials, civil servants, public employees, and personnel working in mass organizations assigned tasks by the Party and the State at the local level. The training covers political theory, the Party's guidelines and policies, State laws, public administration, leadership and management knowledge and skills, professional expertise related to Party building, government administration, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and other socio-political organizations, as well as knowledge in certain other fields. (2) to participate in summarizing practical experience and conducting scientific research on Party building and the development of the political system at the local level, and to provide policy advice and consultation to local leadership.

** Duties*

The provincial political school carries out the following duties: training and fostering personnel, conducting scientific research, summarizing practical experience, and managing the system of diplomas and certificates in accordance with regulations.

2.1.3.3. Role of Provincial Political Schools in the Red River Delta

Firstly, a provincial political school serves as the center for training and fostering leaders, managers, officials, and civil servants at the grassroots level within the local political system.

Secondly, the provincial political school functions as a scientific research and practical experience center for the provincial party committee, focusing on Party building, government development, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and other socio-political organizations at the local level.

Thirdly, the provincial political school acts as a tool and an effective means for the provincial party committee to carry out ideological and theoretical work in the locality.

2.2. TRAINING IN INTERMEDIATE-LEVEL POLITICAL THEORY AND THE WORK OF INTERMEDIATE-LEVEL POLITICAL THEORY TRAINING IN THE PROVINCES OF THE RED RIVER DELTA AT PRESENT

2.2.1. Intermediate-level political theory training in the provinces

2.2.1.1. Concept of intermediate-level political theory training

**** Concept of theory***

Based on several suggestive interpretations and grounded in the nature of theoretical activity, it can be summarized that *theory is a relatively complete system of human knowledge about a specific field. It reflects the relationship between humans and the objective world and is expressed in the form of concepts, categories, principles, and laws, among others. Theory serves to guide human activities within that particular field.*

**** Political theory***

Political theory is the theory concerning the struggle to liberate the working people from oppression, injustice, poverty, and backwardness. It guides the working class, laboring people, and our nation toward the goals of a wealthy people, a strong country, democracy, justice, and civilization. These objectives are to be fully realized in the future society, under socialism and communism.

**** Concept of intermediate-level political theory training in the provinces of the Red River Delta***

Intermediate-level political theory training for grassroots-level leaders and managers in the provinces of the Red River Delta can be understood as *the activities of*

the provincial party committee, the provincial party standing committee, and relevant agencies in organizing the transmission and acquisition of basic, systematic, and updated political theory knowledge. This includes Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, the Party's viewpoints, guidelines, and policies, and the State's laws and regulations. The training targets current officials or those planned for leadership and management positions at the commune level and equivalent positions, with the aim of enhancing awareness, improving leadership and management skills, and applying theory in practice.

The above concept specifies key components, including the subjects responsible for training, the target participants, and the objectives of intermediate-level political theory training.

2.2.1.2. Target participants and training objectives

**** Target participants***

The target participants of intermediate-level political theory training can be divided into four groups:

The first group, current officials or planned members of the party committee at the grassroots level and above (excluding grassroots party cells and party committees within agencies of the People's Army or the People's Public Security).

The second group, current officials, civil servants, and public employees or those planned for positions of deputy head of department and equivalent or higher in agencies and public service units under commune- or provincial-level authorities, as well as in ministries, departments, and agencies at the Central level assigned tasks in localities according to the management hierarchy.

The third group, enterprise officials currently holding positions or planned for positions of head of department or equivalent and higher in state-owned companies (or corporations) under the provincial People's Committees; heads of departments or equivalent and higher in state-owned corporations, companies, or commercial banks.

The fourth group, lecturers responsible for teaching intermediate-level political theory programs in academies and schools (where intermediate-level political theory

training is conducted), who are required to have completed intermediate-level political theory training themselves.

*** *Training objectives***

Firstly, to equip the target participants with basic, systematic, and updated knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought; the Party's viewpoints, guidelines, and policies; and the State's laws and regulations.

Secondly, based on the political theory knowledge provided, participants are expected to enhance their understanding of political theory, improve the leadership and management skills of grassroots-level officials, and apply political theory knowledge to address practical tasks according to their assigned responsibilities.

2.2.1.3. *Training content and program*

*** *Training content***

Intermediate-level political theory training for grassroots-level officials consists of five knowledge blocks with the following content:

Firstly, to equip participants with the basic theoretical knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought.

Secondly, to provide basic knowledge of the history of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Party's and State's guidelines and policies.

Thirdly, to provide knowledge on Party building and the political system of Vietnam.

Fourthly, to equip participants with basic knowledge of state administrative management and leadership and management skills.

Fifthly, to provide practical knowledge, experience in local and sectoral development, and supplementary knowledge tailored to the specific target participants.

*** *Training program***

Regarding the training program, based on Regulation No. 350-QĐ/TW dated August 29, 2025, issued by the Secretariat, and Guidance No. 01-HD/HVCTQG, the Regulation on Intermediate-Level Political Theory Training issued together with Decision No. 6468-QĐ/HVCTQG dated December 21, 2021, by the Director of the Ho

Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, the intermediate-level political theory training program for grassroots-level officials is implemented with the following main contents:

Firstly, the schedule for implementing the knowledge blocks in the training program.

Secondly, the assignment of units responsible for delivering the training content (implementing the knowledge blocks).

2.2.1.4. Training methods

Under current conditions, to facilitate intermediate-level political theory training in localities, the Party and the State allow provinces and centrally-run cities to implement both face-to-face training and online training. The implementation of training content, program, and the use of training results does not differ between these training methods.

**** Face-to-face training***

Face-to-face training is the traditional and common form of education and training, including intermediate-level political theory training. In this form, the knowledge transfer from the lecturer and knowledge acquisition by the participants occur with direct interaction between lecturer and participants in the classroom. Direct interaction in class is the main characteristic distinguishing face-to-face training from online training, which leads to certain differences in the organization and implementation of some aspects of intermediate-level political theory training. Face-to-face training is applied to both full-time (centralized) and part-time (non-centralized) training systems.

**** Online training***

Intermediate-level political theory training via online methods involves the transfer of knowledge from the lecturer to participants through electromagnetic waves and display screens. Interaction between lecturers and participants occurs indirectly, in real-time, via communication networks or internal networks. The online intermediate-level political theory training format has been implemented by the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics across all provincial and municipal political schools

under central authority to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic prevention conditions since 2021.

2.2.1.4. Training methods

The process of intermediate-level political theory training for grassroots-level leaders and managers, both nationwide and in the provinces of the Red River Delta, is currently undergoing significant innovation in terms of content, forms, and training methods. Regarding training methods, many provincial political schools in the Red River Delta, in the process of building standard political schools according to Regulation No. 11-QĐ/TW dated May 19, 2021, issued by the Secretariat, are striving to innovate teaching and learning methods, assessment methods, and training management methods. The aim is to continuously improve the quality of training for current officials or those planned for leadership and management positions at the commune level and equivalent within the local political system.

2.2.2. Work on intermediate-level political theory training in the provinces of the Red River Delta – Concept, content, role, and characteristics

2.2.2.1. Concept of intermediate-level political theory training work in the provinces of the Red River Delta

The work on intermediate-level political theory training in the provinces of the Red River Delta is understood as *the activities of the provincial party committee and the provincial party standing committee, with the participation and coordination of relevant agencies, in leading, directing, and organizing intermediate-level political theory training activities. The objective is to equip grassroots-level officials with basic, systematic, and updated political theory knowledge on Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, the Party's guidelines and policies, and the State's laws and regulations. Based on this knowledge, officials can enhance awareness, improve leadership and management skills, and apply theoretical knowledge to practical tasks.*

2.2.2.2. Content of intermediate-level political theory training work in the provinces of the Red River Delta

Firstly, to direct the formulation and implementation of objectives, content, programs, and plans for intermediate-level political theory training.

Secondly, to establish organizations, administrative structures, and full-time staff responsible for intermediate-level political theory training.

Thirdly, to direct provincial political schools in implementing training content, programs, and plans according to their functions and duties.

Fourthly, to guide the coordination between agencies and units involved in intermediate-level political theory training within the province.

Fifthly, to inspect, supervise, conduct preliminary reviews, and summarize the training work.

2.2.2.3. Characteristics of intermediate-level political theory training work in the provinces of the Red River Delta

Firstly, provincial party committees, provincial party standing committees, and provincial authorities pay great attention to leadership and direction and create all favorable conditions for the development of intermediate-level political theory training.

Secondly, the target participants of intermediate-level political theory training in the provinces of the Red River Delta generally have a high level of education, most having graduated from universities or colleges, and are employed within the political system, public service units, the people's armed forces, or state-owned economic units.

Thirdly, provincial political schools in the Red River Delta emphasize the continuous innovation of training management methods for intermediate-level political theory.

Fourthly, provinces in the Red River Delta allocate substantial material, technical, and financial resources to meet the requirements of intermediate-level political theory training.

2.3. PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE RED RIVER DELTA LEAD THE INTERMEDIATE-LEVEL POLITICAL THEORY TRAINING – CONCEPT, CONTENT, METHODS, AND ROLE

2.3.1. Concept of leadership and provincial Party Committees lead the intermediate-level political theory training

2.3.1.1. Concept of leadership

The Party's leadership over the various sectors of social life is *the process in which the Party establishes viewpoints, guidelines, orientations, and policies for different areas of social activities; organizes their implementation; and inspects and supervises the relevant organizations, agencies, officials, and Party members to ensure the successful execution of the Party's guidelines, orientations, and policies, guaranteeing that such viewpoints, orientations, and policies are properly applied in practice.*

2.3.1.2. Concept of Provincial Party Committees in the Red River Delta lead the intermediate-level political theory training

Provincial Party Committees in the Red River Delta leading intermediate-level political theory training encompass all activities carried out by the provincial party committee and the provincial party standing committee, with the participation of subordinate party committees and organizations; member organizations of the political system; and relevant organizations and forces. These activities include formulating policies and resolutions on intermediate-level political theory training, directing and guiding political system organizations and officials/Party members in implementing resolutions, and inspecting and supervising the implementation of resolutions to continuously improve the quality of intermediate-level political theory training for officials and Party members of the local political system.

2.3.2. Content of Provincial Party Committee leadership over intermediate-level political theory training

Firstly, the provincial party committee leads the development of objectives, tasks, and solutions for implementing intermediate-level political theory training in the

locality.

Secondly, the provincial party committee and its standing committee lead and direct subordinate party committees and organizations in implementing resolutions on intermediate-level political theory training in the locality.

Thirdly, the provincial party committee leads and directs the provincial political school and relevant agencies in implementing the content of intermediate-level political theory training at the local level.

Fourthly, the provincial party committee leads and directs the establishment of organizations, administrative structures, and full-time staff responsible for intermediate-level political theory training in the locality.

Fifthly, the provincial party committee leads the coordination between local authorities, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, political-social organizations, and relevant organizations and forces involved in intermediate-level political theory training.

2.3.3. Methods of leadership by Provincial Party Committees over intermediate-level political theory training

Firstly, the provincial party committee provides leadership over intermediate-level political theory training through policies, resolutions, and major orientations regarding training activities.

Secondly, the provincial party committee and its standing committee lead training activities through propaganda, mobilization, and persuasion of agencies, units, officials, and Party members to implement policies and resolutions.

Thirdly, the provincial party committee and its standing committee lead training activities through organizational and personnel work.

Fourthly, the provincial party committee and its standing committee lead training activities through Party organizations and Party members operating in relevant agencies, units, and organizations.

Fifthly, the provincial party committee and its standing committee lead training activities through inspection and supervision of implementation.

2.3.4. Role of Provincial Party Committees in the Red River Delta in leading intermediate-level political theory training

Firstly, the provincial party committee decides the objectives, viewpoints, tasks, and solutions for intermediate-level political theory training in the locality.

Secondly, the leadership of the provincial party committee and its standing committee is a decisive factor in successfully implementing all aspects of intermediate-level political theory training.

Thirdly, the leadership of the provincial party committee and its standing committee directly strengthens ideological and theoretical work within the provincial party organization.

Fourthly, the leadership and direction of the provincial party committee and its standing committee in intermediate-level political theory training in the locality constitute the political core and the center of unity of the local political system and all organizations and forces involved in personnel work and ideological work of the Party.

Chapter 3

PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE RED RIVER DELTA LEAD THE INTERMEDIATE-LEVEL POLITICAL THEORY TRAINING – CURRENT SITUATION, CAUSES, AND LESSONS LEARNED

3.1. CURRENT SITUATION OF PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE RED RIVER DELTA LEADING INTERMEDIATE-LEVEL POLITICAL THEORY TRAINING

3.1.1. Strengths

3.1.1.1. *Leadership content*

Firstly, provincial party committees in the Red River Delta increasingly focus on leading the development and completion of viewpoints, objectives, tasks, and solutions for implementing intermediate-level political theory training in a timely, effective manner, suitable to local realities.

Secondly, provincial party committees and their standing committees have placed great emphasis on leading and directing subordinate party committees and organizations to organize the implementation of resolutions issued by the provincial party committee and standing committee regarding intermediate-level political theory training activities within their respective localities.

Thirdly, provincial party committees regularly lead and direct the provincial political school and relevant agencies to implement intermediate-level political theory training activities with improving quality, following the principles of being practical, objective, non-formalistic, and focusing on quality.

Fourthly, the Provincial Party Committees emphasize leading and directing the organizational development, administrative apparatus, and the contingent of specialized cadres dedicated to intermediate-level political theory training in the localities.

Fifthly, the Provincial Party Committees in the Red River Delta focus on leading the coordination between the government, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-

political organizations, and relevant agencies and forces involved in intermediate-level political theory training within the localities.

3.1.1.2. Leadership methods

Firstly, guidelines, resolutions, and major orientations regarding intermediate-level political theory training have been developed and issued by Provincial Party Committees in a timely and high-quality manner.

Secondly, activities involving communication, mobilization, and persuasion of agencies, units, cadres, and party members to implement guidelines and resolutions on intermediate-level political theory training have been effectively promoted by the Provincial Party Committees and their Standing Committees, creating high consensus during practical implementation.

Thirdly, the Provincial Party Committees and their Standing Committees exercise leadership over intermediate-level political theory training through organizational and personnel work.

Fourthly, the Provincial Party Committees and their Standing Committees exercise leadership over intermediate-level political theory training through inspection and supervision of implementation.

3.1.2. Limitations

3.2.2.1. Leadership content

Firstly, several Provincial Party Committees in the Red River Delta have not yet prioritized researching and selecting breakthrough tasks and solutions in leading intermediate-level political theory training within their localities.

Secondly, in the leadership and direction of subordinate party committees and party organizations to implement resolutions of the Provincial Party Committees and their Standing Committees regarding local intermediate-level political theory training, there remain several stages and units where implementation has not been truly effective.

Thirdly, the implementation of intermediate-level political theory training at provincial political schools still faces certain limitations and obstacles that need to be

addressed

Fourthly, in leading and directing the organizational development, administrative apparatus, and the contingent of lecturers at Provincial Political Schools (PPS), there remain several inadequacies and shortcomings.

3.2.2.2. Leadership methods

Firstly, although guidelines, resolutions, and major orientations for intermediate-level political theory training have been increasingly emphasized by Provincial Party Committees, they still lack many essential contents to serve as a driving force for training within the provinces.

Secondly, activities involving communication, mobilization, and persuasion of agencies, units, cadres, and party members to implement the Provincial Party Committees' and Standing Committees' guidelines and resolutions remain limited to traditional organizational forms; they lack creativity, have not yet achieved a broad impact across the entire political system, and have not been widely implemented on digital platforms.

Thirdly, the practice of setting a moral example in implementing intermediate-level political theory training among a segment of party committees, agencies, and cadres directly involved in the implementation remains limited.

3.2. CAUSES OF THE CURRENT SITUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

3.2.1. Causes

3.2.1.1. Causes of strengths

Firstly, the correct leadership and direction of the Politburo and the Secretariat, along with the timely and close guidance from the Central Organization Commission, the Central Propaganda Commission, and the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, serve as the decisive factor for the success in leading intermediate-level political theory training by the Provincial Party Committees in the Red River Delta.

Secondly, the high determination of Provincial Party Committees and local party committees at all levels in innovating intermediate-level political theory training—combined with the aspiration to enhance the theoretical thinking of grassroots cadres—has motivated cadres and party members to strictly implement the guidelines and resolutions issued by the Provincial Party Committees and their Standing Committees.

Thirdly, the relatively high and uniform level of general education and professional qualifications among grassroots cadres is an important factor in improving the quality of intermediate-level political theory training in the localities.

Fourthly, the provinces in the Red River Delta, surrounding the Capital City of Hanoi, possess highly favorable natural, economic, and socio-cultural conditions to enhance the caliber of lecturers and develop the technical infrastructure serving intermediate-level political theory training.

3.2.1.2. Causes of limitations

Firstly, the awareness of some party committees and committee members regarding intermediate-level political theory training in the current period remains incomplete, or even undervalued; the leadership and direction capacity of several provincial party committee members and standing committee members remains limited and has not kept pace with requirements.

Secondly, a segment of cadres, civil servants, and public employees in the advisory bodies of the Provincial Party Committees and provincial political schools still lacks political theory knowledge and professional skills, failing to meet the requirements for advising the Provincial Party Committees and Standing Committees on leading intermediate-level political theory training.

Thirdly, the organization, apparatus, and operations of several advisory bodies to the Provincial Party Committees, specialized departments under the Provincial People's Committees, and provincial political schools have not yet fully met the leadership requirements of the Provincial Party Committees and Standing Committees regarding intermediate-level political theory training

Fourthly, the leadership capacity of some party committees and party organizations directly under the Provincial Party Committees regarding intermediate-level political theory training—according to their assigned functions and tasks—has not yet met the requirements for training the current contingent of grassroots cadres.

Fifthly, several Provincial Party Committees have not yet effectively led the promotion of the roles of enterprises, entrepreneurs, and social organizations in participating in local intermediate-level political theory training.

3.2.2. Lessons learned

Firstly, Provincial Party Committees must firmly grasp the perspectives, objectives, and tasks of intermediate-level political theory training set by the Politburo and the Secretariat to formulate and issue resolutions, directives, and conclusions of the Provincial Party Committees and their Standing Committees. This ensures that leadership and direction of training activities are aligned with the specific conditions of the province, and that issued leadership decisions are successfully implemented.

Secondly, the Provincial Party Committees' leadership over intermediate-level political theory training must be integrated into the full-term leadership program regarding socio-economic sectors. Within this framework, central tasks must be emphasized to focus leadership efforts on continuously improving the quality of training in the province.

Thirdly, consistently consolidate and strengthen the Provincial Party Committees and their Standing Committees to ensure sufficient quantity and reasonable structure; appoint committee members with the requisite moral qualities, capacity, and level of political theory, expertise, and professional skills to be in charge of intermediate-level political theory training.

Fourthly, promote the roles of subordinate party committees and party organizations directly under the Provincial Party Committee; the roles of the provincial government, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and other units, organizations, and social forces within the province in participating in intermediate-level political theory training.

Fifthly, the Provincial Party Committees direct their advisory bodies to take the lead in coordinating with subordinate party committees and provincial political schools to develop planning and schemes for the post-training utilization of cadres; effectively linking cadre training at the schools with the subsequent utilization of those cadres within their respective agencies and units.

Chapter 4

MAJOR ORIENTATIONS AND SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE LEADERSHIP OF PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE RED RIVER DELTA OVER INTERMEDIATE-LEVEL POLITICAL THEORY TRAINING IN THE COMING YEARS

4.1. FORECAST OF INFLUENCING FACTORS AND ORIENTATIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE LEADERSHIP OF PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE RED RIVER DELTA OVER INTERMEDIATE-LEVEL POLITICAL THEORY TRAINING IN THE COMING YEARS

4.1.1. Forecast of favorable and unfavorable factors affecting the leadership of Provincial Party Committees in the Red River Delta over intermediate-level political theory training in the coming years

4.1.1.1. *Favorable factors*

Firstly, the processes of globalization, international integration, and the Fourth Industrial Revolution do not negate, but rather further clarify the scientific validity and correctness of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought; this contributes to consolidating the trust and the aspiration for learning and researching political theory among the Party's contingent of cadres and members.

Secondly, the immense achievements of the national renewal process (Doi Moi), including the Party's leadership over education and political theory training, have significantly contributed to building a contingent of cadres with steadfast political mettle and an absolute belief in the cause of socialist construction and national defense in the new era.

Thirdly, the Party's guidelines and resolutions, along with the State's policies and laws related to intermediate-level political theory training, are becoming increasingly refined, creating a solid political and legal foundation for the Provincial Party Committees in the Red River Delta to lead training activities.

Fourthly, the Party's guidelines and resolutions regarding the revolutionary reform of the political system's organizational apparatus have created the momentum for Provincial Party Committees and provincial political schools in the Red River Delta

to strive for improving the quality of intermediate-level political theory training for the contingent of grassroots cadres, civil servants, and public employees.

Fifthly, the strong socio-economic development in the Red River Delta region constitutes a favorable condition for the leadership over intermediate-level political theory training by the Provincial Party Committees within this region.

4.1.1.2. Unfavorable factors

Firstly, while the revolutionary reform of the national political system's organizational apparatus has brought about the positive impacts mentioned above, it is difficult to avoid negative influences on intermediate-level political theory training in the Red River Delta provinces in the coming years.

Secondly, in the coming years, the target audience for intermediate-level political theory training will undergo changes towards a decrease in quantity but an increase in quality, requiring provincial political schools to strongly innovate their content, curricula, formats, and teaching methods to ensure suitability.

Thirdly, the reform of organization and apparatus leads to higher requirements for the target audience than before, demanding that provincial political schools in the Red River Delta further improve the quality of their contingent of lecturers teaching political theory.

Fourthly, the fierce political and ideological struggle occurring on a global scale - aiming to establish a multipolar world - is deeply and profoundly impacting political life, economy, culture, and society across all nations, including Vietnam.

4.1.2. Orientations to strengthen the leadership of Provincial Party Committees in the Red River Delta over intermediate-level political theory training in the coming years

Firstly, enhance the awareness and responsibility of party committees, party cells, and the contingent of cadres and party members - especially committee members - in thoroughly grasping the Party's perspectives and guidelines on political theory training; simultaneously, strengthen the leadership of Provincial Party Committees and their

Standing Committees over local intermediate-level political theory training in the coming years.

Secondly, promote the roles of provincial political schools and relevant agencies in advising Provincial Party Committees and their Standing Committees on leading intermediate-level political theory training and organizing the implementation of the Committees' resolutions regarding this task.

Thirdly, continue to innovate leadership content and methods of Provincial Party Committees and Standing Committees regarding intermediate-level political theory training; ensure continuous improvement in training quality through scientific, modern, and creative approaches; link theory with practice; and strengthen practical skills as well as the ability of trainees to apply theory to reality.

Fourthly, strengthen the leadership of Provincial Party Committees and Standing Committees over intermediate-level political theory training in conjunction with enhancing the Party's ideological work; actively participate in protecting the Party's ideological foundation and struggling against wrong and hostile viewpoints.

4.2. MAJOR SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE LEADERSHIP OF PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE RED RIVER DELTA OVER INTERMEDIATE-LEVEL POLITICAL THEORY TRAINING IN THE COMING PERIOD

Firstly, enhance the awareness and responsibility of party committees, party organizations, and the contingent of cadres and party members regarding the necessity of strengthening the Provincial Party Committees' leadership over intermediate-level political theory training.

Secondly, innovate specific contents within the leadership of the Provincial Party Committees in the Red River Delta regarding intermediate-level political theory training.

Thirdly, develop the organizational structure of provincial political schools and a contingent of lecturers and management cadres that meet the requirements and tasks of intermediate-level political theory training.

Fourthly, promote scientific research and the review of practical experiences in intermediate-level political theory training, in conjunction with the development of provincial political schools that meet standardized criteria

Fifthly, the Provincial Party Committees and their Standing Committees shall strengthen leadership over inspection, supervision, preliminary reviews, and final reviews of intermediate-level political theory training within the Red River Delta provinces

Sixthly, strengthen the leadership and direction of the Politburo and the Secretariat; the professional guidance and direction of the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics; and the operational coordination between the Provincial Party Committees' advisory bodies and the provincial political schools in intermediate-level political theory training.

CONCLUSION

Currently, the leadership of Provincial Party Committees in the Red River Delta over intermediate-level political theory training is influenced by various objective and subjective factors, spanning both positive and negative dimensions. Consequently, these Party Committees must profoundly recognize such influencing factors to formulate appropriate guidelines and measures. This aims to maximize positive impacts while mitigating negative ones, while simultaneously determining strategic orientations to strengthen leadership over local political theory training in the present context.

To realize these strategic orientations, a synchronized system of solutions is required, categorized into six major groups: Raising awareness and responsibility; Innovating leadership content; Building the organizational apparatus and personnel; Promoting research and practical reviews linked to standardized schools; Strengthening inspection and supervision; Enhancing coordination between Central and local authorities.

These solutions are interrelated and must be implemented comprehensively, fully, and strictly based on the specific practical characteristics of each Provincial Party Committee to achieve the highest efficiency in the coming period.

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