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**THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN NON-STATE
ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PROVINCES TODAY**

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

SUMMARY OF PHD THESIS

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The thesis is completed at the
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**The thesis will be defended in front of the Thesis Committee at Academy
level, at the Academy of Journalism and Communication**

INTRODUCTION

1. The urgency of the topic

In the process of national construction and renovation, our Party has consistently upheld the viewpoint of developing a socialist-oriented market economy with multiple economic sectors, in which the non-state economic sector plays an increasingly important role. Therefore, strengthening and promoting the role of Party organizations in non-state enterprises is both an objective and urgent requirement to ensure the Party's leadership in the economic sphere, to consolidate the close relationship between the Party and the working people, and to contribute to the development of the working class in new conditions. In recent years, especially after the Party issued Directive No. 33-CT/TW dated March 18, 2019, by the Secretariat of the 12th tenure on “Strengthening the development of Party organizations in private economic units,” the development of Party organizations in the non-state economic sector has seen positive progress. However, compared to practical requirements, this process still faces many limitations, both in terms of the quantity and quality of Party organizations, as well as the effectiveness of operations and leadership methods within the business environment - especially in provinces and cities with a high number of enterprises and a dynamic economic nature.

The Southeast region is the most developed area of the socialist-oriented market economy in the country; the number of enterprises outside the state sector is very large, with diverse scales, many large companies, and a varied labor structure and relationships among the entities in the production and business process. The strong development of the non-state economic sector in the Southeast region has created favorable opportunities while also posing significant challenges for the construction of party organizations in this area. In particular, the development of party organizations within enterprises is closely related to political awareness, the coordination mechanisms among organizations in the political system, the consensus of the enterprise, and the capabilities of the staff involved in party work. In recent years, through the implementation of the Party's policies and directives, the development of Party organizations and Party members in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces has achieved some positive results: the awareness of Party committees, Party organizations, and local governments in the region regarding the role and significance of developing Party organizations in non-state enterprises has steadily improved; the number of Party organizations and Party members in non-state enterprises has been increasing; coordination between Party committees and mass organizations - especially the Trade Union, Youth Union, and the Fatherland Front—in promoting and advocating the development of Party organizations has been strengthened, laying the foundation for establishing Party organizations in eligible enterprises.

However, alongside these achievements, the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces still faces numerous difficulties and limitations: the proportion of non-state enterprises with Party organizations remains low compared to the total number of active businesses; the quality of Party cell meetings in enterprises is not high, and the leadership and guidance role of Party organizations in production and business activities remains vague in many places; the recruitment and development of Party members in enterprises encounters many obstacles, particularly in identifying, nurturing, and admitting outstanding individuals; many business owners do not fully understand or even hold reservations or opposition toward the establishment of Party organizations within their enterprises. This reality poses an urgent need to continue

conducting systematic and comprehensive research on both theoretical and practical aspects in order to propose feasible solutions suited to the characteristics of the Southeastern region - a region marked by a diversity of enterprise types, development levels, and labor structures.

Given this context, the theoretical research, practical review, accurate assessment of the current situation, and identification of solutions to enhance the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces today is an urgent demand.

As a leadership cadre and Party member currently working at the Binh Duong Provincial Farmers' Union, and drawing from my practical work experience, theoretical knowledge, methodology, research methods, and analytical thinking acquired during my doctoral studies at the Academy of Journalism and Communication, I have decided to choose the topic **“The development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces today”** for my doctoral thesis in the field of Party Building and State Government.

2. Research purpose and tasks

2.1. Research purpose

Based on the clarification of theoretical and practical issues regarding the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces today, the dissertation proposes orientations and key solutions to strengthen the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces in the coming period.

2.2. Research tasks

- To provide an overview of key scientific works directly related to the dissertation topic, identifying the findings that the dissertation should inherit to fulfill its objectives and tasks; define the aspects that require further research and clarification.
- To analyze and clarify theoretical and practical issues concerning the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces.
- To survey and assess the current state of Party organization development in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces from 2015 to the present; identify strengths, limitations, underlying causes, and lessons learned.
- To propose orientations and key solutions to strengthen the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces in the coming period.

3. Study subjects and scope of the thesis

3.1. Study subject

The development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces today.

3.2. Scope of the thesis

In terms of space: The thesis surveys and studies the current state of Party organization development in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces, including Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Ba Ria - Vung Tau, Dong Nai, and Tay Ninh.

In terms of time: The thesis examines the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces from 2015 to the present; the orientations and solutions proposed by the thesis are applicable through 2035.

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

4.1. Theoretical basis

The theoretical basis of the thesis is Marxism–Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's thought, and the viewpoints of the Communist Party of Vietnam on Party building; on building and

improving the quality of grassroots Party organizations; and on the development of the private economic sector.

4.2. Practical basis

The practical basis of the thesis is the actual state of Party organization development in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces, including Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Ba Ria - Vung Tau, Dong Nai, and Tay Ninh, from 2015 to the present.

4.3. Research methods

The thesis is researched on the basis of the methodology of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. At the same time, the thesis employs the following research methods:

- Systematization method: Used in the research overview and Chapter 2 of the thesis to comprehensively and thoroughly examine the theoretical aspects of Party organization development in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces, and to identify the core research issues of the topic.

- Analytical and synthetic method: Mainly used to assess the current state of Party organization development in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces from 2015 to the present.

- Inductive and deductive method: Applied to explain and clarify fundamental issues of the thesis identified from practical realities.

- Statistical and comparative method: Used to evaluate and process data compiled from various sources.

- Sociological survey method: Utilized through questionnaires and field surveys to evaluate Party organization development in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces.

- Fieldwork and practical generalization method: This is an essential and distinctive method in the field of Party building science. It involves collecting and analyzing data from practical activities related to Party organization development in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces, such as reports, discussions, workshops, and surveys, to draw conclusions and formulate feasible and necessary solutions that meet the objectives of Party organization development in these enterprises.

5. Scientific contributions of the thesis

Firstly, the thesis formulates the definition of Party organization development in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces: Party organization development in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces refers to the activities conducted by provincial Party committees, Party committees of provincial People's Committees, commune and ward-level Party committees, and Party organizations within non-state enterprises, with the participation of socio-political organizations, workers, employees of the enterprises, and other local political system entities. These activities include formulating, issuing, and implementing guidelines, resolutions, decisions, and conclusions of the Party committees aimed at improving the quality of existing Party organizations in enterprises and establishing Party organizations in enterprises where none currently exist, thereby creating favorable conditions for Party organizations to operate effectively.

Secondly, the thesis clarifies the experiences in Party organization development in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces: There is a reasonable approach that effectively fosters the agreement and support of business owners in the state sector for the development of party organizations within enterprises.

Thirdly, the thesis analyzes and presents breakthrough solutions to strengthen Party organization development in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces in the coming years: 1) Enhance the quality of existing party organizations in enterprises outside the state sector, focusing on improving the quality of the party committee; the team of party members, and innovating the content and methods of operation of the party organization. 2) Promote the establishment of party organizations in enterprises outside the state sector that do not have party organizations and facilitate the effective operation of these party organizations.

6. Theoretical and practical significance of the thesis

6.1. Theoretical significance

The thesis contributes to clarifying the theoretical and practical issues regarding the development of party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces today.

6.2. Practical significance

- The research results of the thesis can be used as a reference for the provincial party committee, the people's committee of the province, the party committee of industrial zones, export processing zones, and the party committee of communes and wards; as well as the party committees in enterprises outside the state sector in the Southeastern provinces to propose leadership policies and measures for directing the development of party organizations in enterprises outside the state sector.

- The research results of the thesis can also be used as reference materials for teaching, studying, and researching the subject of Party Building at provincial political schools in the Southeastern region.

7. Structure of the thesis

Apart from the introduction, conclusion, list of published scientific works by the author related to the thesis, references, and appendices, the thesis consists of 4 chapters and 10 sections.

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF AVAILABLE RESEARCH RELATED TO THE TOPICS

1.1. RESEARCH OUTSIDE VIETNAM

1.1.1. Related studies on state-owned enterprises and non-state enterprises

Han Bao Giang (2008), *Research on the Reform of State-Owned Enterprises*, Study material for leadership training courses at department and bureau levels of the Party and the State, Beijing.

Peter Drucker (2015), *The Timeless Principles of Management*, Ho Chi Minh City General Publishing House.

Jim Collins (2017), *From Good to Great*, The Gioi Publishers.

Michael E. Gerber (2019), *Building a Successful Business*, Alphabooks Publishing.

Duong Van Quan (2019), *Middle Management: The Critical Link in Enterprises*, Hong Duc Publishing House.

Huong Tung To (2019), *The Grim Situation of the Chinese Economy*, nghiencuuquocte.net.

Luong Thi Ngoc Ha (2022), *Promoting Innovation in Enterprises: International Experiences and Lessons for Vietnam*, Industry and Trade Journal, Issue May 2022.

Shaun Rein (2024), *The Split: Finding Opportunity in China's Economy in the New World Order*, John Murray Publishing.

David L. Rogers (2024), *The Digital Transformation Roadmap for Enterprises*, Ho Chi Minh City General Publishing House.

Tran Hy Vuong (2025), *Do Non-State Shareholders Matter for the Resilience of State-Owned Enterprises?*, Journal of International Economics and Finance, Issue 98/2025.

1.1.2. Related studies on Party organizations in non-state enterprises

Luu Ky Bao (2014), *Building a Clean and Strong Party in the New Situation – Vietnamese and Chinese Experiences*, Scientific Workshop Paper, Communist Party of Vietnam and Communist Party of China, Hanoi.

Liu Hui (2016), *Party Cells and Corporate Governance in China's Private Sector*, Asian Economic Policy Review, China.

Li Jun and Wang Chen (2018), *Party Cells and the Development of the Private Sector: Insights from the Case of China*, Journal of Chinese Political Science, China.

Ly Tuan Vi (2018), *Party Building in the Non-State Economic Sector*, Study Material for Leadership Training Courses, Beijing.

Youliang Yan and Xixiong Xu (2022), *The Role of Party Cells in Job Protection*, Asia-Pacific Journal of Accounting & Economics, UK.

Xiang Wanbo (2023), *Establishing Party Organizations in Private Enterprises in China*, Chinascope Journal, China.

Bin Xiao and Quynh Phuong Vu (2024), *Party Building in the Non-State Sector: A Comparative Study of China and Vietnam*, Asian Political Economy Journal, Issue 15/2024.

1.1.3. Related studies on Party organization development

Li Boi Nguyen (2004), *Practice and Exploration in Building Party Grassroots Organizations and Party Membership Teams of the Communist Party of China*, Scientific Workshop Paper, Communist Party of Vietnam and Communist Party of China, Hanoi.

Bun Pheng Si Pa Xot (2010), *Quality of Party Grassroots Organizations in Infantry Divisions of the Lao People's Army*, Doctoral Dissertation in Party Building, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi.

Som Phon Kheo Ni Lan Lat (2011), *Lessons in Building Clean and Strong Party Grassroots Organizations Combined with Local Development*, Journal of Party Building, Issue 12/2011.

Somvay Nengxaykhun (2013), *Mass Mobilization Work of Local Military Party Organizations in Southern Laos Today*, Doctoral Dissertation in Party Building, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi.

Tang Thang Nghiep (2014), *Strengthening Discipline and Preserving Unity in the Party*, Scientific Workshop Paper, Communist Party of Vietnam and Communist Party of China, Hanoi.

Hum Phan Phiu Khem Phon (2016), *Quality of Party Grassroots Organizations under the Ministry of Security of Laos Today*, Doctoral Dissertation in Party and State Building, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi.

Susan E. Scarrow, Paul D. Webb, Thomas Poguntke (2017), *Organizing Political Parties: Representation, Participation, and Power*, Oxford University Press.

Kham Phouy Chan Tha Va Dy (2019), *Quality of Rural Party Organizations in Northern Lao Provinces Today*, Doctoral Dissertation in Party and State Building, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi.

Mittelstaedt, Jean Christopher (2024), *Intra-Party Rules: Rebuilding the Political Ecosystem of the Communist Party of China*, China Current Affairs Journal, London, Vol. 53, Issue 3, December 2024.

Sun Zhi Nan, Wei Jie Liang Zhu Bian (2012), *Party Building Handbook for Private Enterprises*, Guangdong Higher Education Press.

Zhang Han (2015), *Party Organization Building in Urban Commercial Zones: Organizational Adaptation of the Communist Party of China*, Contemporary China Journal, Issue 24 (94).

Nhac Vuong (2020), *Impact of Party Organization Participation in Foreign Affairs Management on Innovation in Chinese State-Owned Enterprises*, Open Political Science Journal, Issue 10.

Vu Quynh Phuong (2020), *Party Building in Private Enterprises: The Hardline Leadership Approach of the Chinese Communist Party*, Northeast Asian Studies Journal, Issue 1 (227)-2020.

Kjeld Erik Brodsgaard (2021), *The Formation of Political-Business Elites in China: Is the Party in Control?*, China Quarterly, Issue 211.

Rogier Jeh Creemers, Susan Trevaskes (2021), *Law and the Party in China: Ideology and Organization*, Cambridge University Press.

Kasper Ingeman Beck, Kjeld Erik Brodsgaard (2022), *The Chinese Model of Corporate Governance: Party Organization in State-Owned Enterprises*, Cambridge University Journal.

Nam Lam, Ao Ly, Tan Quan Ke, Jiayue Yuan, Han Shen (2023), *The Managerial Role of Party Organizations in Enterprise Innovation*, Journal of International Economics and Finance, Vol. 84.

1.2. RESEARCH IN VIETNAM

1.2.1. Studies related to state-owned and non-state enterprises

Le Quan (2015), *Leadership in Vietnamese Enterprises*, National University Publishing House, Hanoi.

Nguyen Thi Dung (2017), *Assessment of the Implementation of Current Laws on Social Enterprises in Vietnam*, Journal of Law, Hanoi Law University, No. 1.2017.
Ministry of Planning and Investment (2019), *Vietnam Enterprise White Book 2019*, Statistical Publishing House.

Ninh Thi Minh Tam (2020), *State Management of Enterprises in the Private Economic Sector in Vietnam Today*, Truth National Political Publishing House.

Bui Duc Tho, Truong Thi Nam Thang (2021), *Social Enterprises Meeting Social Development Requirements in Vietnam*, Truth National Political Publishing House.

Nguyen Thi Ngoc Anh (2023), *Human Resource Development in FDI Enterprises in Industrial Zones in Vinh Phuc Province*, Doctoral Dissertation, Major in Human Resource Management, University of Labour and Social Affairs.

Truong Nhat Quang (2024), *Enterprise Law - Basic Legal Issues*, Dan Tri Publishing House.

Ngo Minh Thuan (2024), *Applying Ho Chi Minh's Ideology in Developing the Private Economy in Vietnam from 1986 to Present*, Journal of Policy & Development Studies, Issue 02/2024.

Le Thi Mong Thuong (2024), *Study on the Impact of Corporate Culture on Employee Engagement in Industrial Parks in Binh Duong Province*, Journal of Economics and Forecasting, November 2024 Issue.

1.2.2. Studies related to Party organizations in non-state enterprises

Nguyen Thi Tuyen (2015), *Party Member Management in Non-State Enterprises in the Red River Delta in the Current Period*, Doctoral Dissertation, Major in Building the Communist Party of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics.

Tran Viet Thang (2020), *Strengthening Party Organizations in Difficult and Special Areas*, Journal of Party Building, No. 6-2020.

Le Cong Thanh, Dao Thi Mai Ngoc (2020), *The Role of Party Organizations in Foreign-Invested Enterprises in Vietnam*, Journal of Vietnamese Social Sciences, No. 4-2020.

An Phuong (2020), *The Recovery of Enterprise Production and the Crucial Role of Party Organizations and Trade Unions*, Journal of Labour and Trade Union, September (668)-2020.

Le Tuyet (2020), *Party Organizations in Enterprises Help Harmonize Interests Between Employers and Workers*, Journal of Labour and Trade Union, September (668)-2020.

Tran Thi Huong, Pham Van Phong (2020), *Improving the Effectiveness of Ideological Work of Party Organizations in State-Owned Enterprises Today*, Journal of Theoretical Activities, No. 4 (169)-2020.

Le Van Cuong (2021), *Improving the Quality of Party Organizations and Party Members in Private Enterprises Today*, Communist Review, No. 10-2021.

Bui Thi Oanh (2022), *Hanoi Strengthens Party Organizations in Non-State Enterprises*, Journal of Party Building, No. 12-2022.

Nguyen Thi Tram, Vu Trung Kien (2022), *Promoting the Role of Party Organizations and Trade Unions in Non-State Enterprises from the Practice of Southeast Vietnam*, Journal of Political Science, No. 05/2024.

Nguyen Thuy Mai (2022), *Strengthening Party Organizations in Non-State Enterprises in Hanoi Today*, Journal of Political Theoretical Information, No. 9-2022.

1.2.3. Studies related to the development of Party organizations

Truong Thi My Trang (2012), *Building and Consolidating Grassroots Party Organizations in Equitized State-Owned Enterprises in Central Vietnam Today*, Doctoral Dissertation, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics.

Huynh Thi Gam (2013), *Building Party Organizations in Foreign-Invested Enterprises Today (A Case Study in Southeastern Vietnam)*, Truth National Political Publishing House, Hanoi.

Mai The Hon (2016), *Surveying the Status and Proposing Solutions to Build and Perfect Grassroots Party Organization Models in Industrial Zones and Export Processing Zones in Vietnam Today*, Basic Investigation Project 2015-2016, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics.

Vo Chau Thao (2018), *Some Experiences in Developing Party Members and Building Party Organizations in Non-State Enterprises in Binh Duong Province*, Journal of Political Science, No. 4/2018.

Nguyen Huyen Trang (2019), *Lessons from Practice in Building Grassroots Party Organizations in Overseas Investment Companies of Viettel Group*, Journal of Political Theoretical Information, No. 1(50)-2019.

Thanh Xuan (2019), *Building Party Organizations in Private Economic Units*, Journal of Party Building, No. 6-2019.

Nguyen Quynh Giao (2019), *The Party Committee of Me Linh District, Hanoi Enhancing Party Building Work in Non-State Enterprises*, Journal of Theoretical Education, No. 296 (9-2019).

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Nhac Phan Linh, Le Van Cong (2021), *Developing Grassroots Party Organizations and Party Members in Non-State Enterprises: Status, Challenges, and Solutions*, Journal of Trade Union Scientific Research, No. 93/2021.

Duong Huy Duc (2021), *Dong Nai Province: A Highlight in Implementing the Construction of Party Organizations and Mass Organizations in Non-State Enterprises*, Communist Review, December (980)-2021.

Le Xuan Dung (2021), *Party Organization Building in Thanh Hoa Province – Policies and Results (2010-2020)*, Journal of Party History, No. 2-2021.

Dinh Ngoc Giang (2022), *Promoting the Role of Party Organizations in State Agencies in Reforming Leadership Methods and Party Power*, Journal of Political Theory, No. 2-2022.

Le Son Tra (2022), *Experience in Building Grassroots Party Organizations and Party Members in Dong Thap*, Journal of Party Building, No. 4-2022.

Tran Thi Le Viet (2022), *Strengthening, Consolidating Grassroots Party Organizations and Improving the Quality of Party Members*, Journal of Party Building, No. 7-2022.

Phan Viet Cuong (2022), *Innovations and Creativity in Party Building and Member Development from the Practice of Quang Nam Province*, Communist Review, No. 997, September 2022.

Nguyen Thanh Nhan, Nguyen Cao Sieng (2022), *Applying V.I. Lenin's Views on Grassroots Party Organization Building to Vietnamese Practice*, Communist Review, No. 988, April 2022.

Nguyen Van Phong (2022), *Party Member Development and Party Organization Building in Non-State Enterprises in Hanoi – Results and Lessons Learned*, Communist Review, No. 5 (990)-2022.

Nguyen Viet Thanh, Luu Thuy Hien (2022), *Enhancing Party Leadership in Enterprises in Dong Thap in Implementing Grassroots Democracy Regulations*, Journal of Culture and Arts, No. 485.

Nguyen Xuan Phuong (2022), *Development of Party Organizations and Party Members in Non-State Enterprises in Hanoi*, Journal of Theoretical Education, No. 7 (343)-2022.

Nguyen Thuy Mai (2022), *Strengthening Party Organizations in Non-State Enterprises in Hanoi Today*, Journal of Political Theoretical Information, No. 9-2022.

Pham Tat Thang, Nguyen Ngoc Anh (2022), *Current Situation of Party and Mass Organization Development in Enterprises*, Journal of Political Theory, No. 537, November 2022.

Nguyen Thi Thanh Binh (2022), *Building Party Organizations in Private Economic Units in Hanoi: Status and Solutions*, Journal of Theoretical Education, No. 348.

Nguyen Duc Hoa (2022), *Promoting the Role of Grassroots Party Organizations in Enterprises*, Journal of Party Building, No. 4-2022.

Truong Duc Nhuan (2022), *Building Grassroots Party Organizations, Developing Party Members in Non-State Enterprises in Binh Duong*, Communist Electronic Journal, August 14, 2022.

Ho Thi Hong Nhung (2022), *Bac Ninh Promotes the Building of Party Organizations and Party Member Development in Private Enterprises*, Journal of Party Building, No. 3-2022.

Nguyen Tien Duc (2022), *The Party Committee of Ha Tinh Province Leading the Construction of Grassroots Party Organizations in Enterprises (2010-2020)*, Journal of Party History, No. 10-2021.

Tran Van Thuat (2022), *Promoting the Role and Responsibility of Trade Unions in Building Party Organizations and Developing Party Members in Non-State Enterprises*, Communist Review, No. 985.

Tran Anh Tuyet (2023), *Party Building Work of the Communist Party of China and Some Implications for Vietnam*, Communist Review, September 2023.

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Vu Quynh Phuong (2024), *Building Party Organizations in Non-State Enterprises in China*, Journal of Northeast Asian Studies, No. 1 (227)-2020.

Trinh Thanh Tam (2024), *Improving the Quality of Party Members in Non-State Enterprises*, Electronic Journal of Political Theory, November 2024.

Nguyen Thi Tram (2024), *Improving the Quality of Party Member Development in Non-State Enterprises in Binh Duong Province*, Journal of Political Science, No. 05/2024.

1.3. GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE RESULTS OF THE AVAILABLE RESEARCH, AND RESEARCH DIRECTIONS OF THE THESIS

1.3.1. General comments on the results of available research

Domestic and international studies related to the thesis topic have achieved significant results, contributing meaningfully to both theoretical and practical aspects of the development of Party organizations in enterprises, especially in non-state enterprises. The content of these studies focuses on the following key areas:

Firstly, the studies have clarified the theoretical foundations of the concept of Party organization, the role of Party organizations, and the work of developing Party organizations in enterprises. These studies have systematized the concept, identified the characteristics, functions, and tasks of Party organizations, as well as their role in providing political and ideological guidance, protecting the legitimate rights of workers, and contributing to the sustainable development of enterprises. This forms an important theoretical basis for affirming the necessity of Party organizations in enterprises, especially in the context of international economic integration.

Secondly, many domestic and international scientific studies have analyzed the current state of Party organization development in enterprises in various localities through persuasive field surveys and data. These studies have provided objective evaluations of the achievements and pointed out limitations and shortcomings in the process of building and developing Party organizations. The collected information and data help clarify the extent of Party organization development as well as the operational effectiveness of Party cells in enterprises, shedding further light on the factors influencing this process.

Thirdly, some studies have summarized practical experiences in developing Party organizations in enterprises across different localities. Effective models and innovative organizational methods have been documented as valuable lessons that can be applied to the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises, especially in key economic regions.

Fourthly, although the studies approach the topic from different perspectives, they share a common objective of strengthening the development of Party organizations in enterprises. This consensus reflects the recognized importance of Party organizations in protecting workers' rights, guiding sustainable development, and contributing to economic and social stability at the local level.

Fifthly, a few studies have preliminarily examined methodological and epistemological issues related to the development of Party organizations. These proposals are scientific and systematic, contributing to the improvement of mechanisms and policies for Party organization development in enterprises. Notably, the specific recommendations tailored to various fields and aspects have opened up new, scientific, and more comprehensive approaches to Party organization development in the non-state sector.

Sixthly, international research has provided valuable insights into the methods for developing Party organizations in enterprises in countries with developed market economies. The effective policies and measures of ruling parties in these countries have helped enhance the leadership role of the Party in enterprises while ensuring the stable and sustainable development of enterprises in a globalized economy. These are valuable lessons for the Communist Party of Vietnam to consider and appropriately adapt to the country's practical conditions.

However, the limitation of these studies lies in their lack of systematic focus, particularly regarding the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces. This presents a new research direction for the thesis, aiming to address this research gap and contribute both theoretically and practically to the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises today.

1.3.2. Research directions of the thesis

Based on the synthesis of the aforementioned relevant studies and research projects, this doctoral thesis will focus on addressing the following fundamental issues:

Firstly, it aims to clarify the theoretical and practical issues concerning the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces. The research will primarily systematize the theoretical foundations of Party organization development, with a focus on clarifying the content, characteristics, forms, and methods of developing Party organizations in non-state enterprises. Special emphasis will be placed on analyzing the specific content, forms, and methods of Party organization development in the Southeastern region, where there is a diverse range of ownership structures and business models such as private enterprises, joint-stock companies, and foreign-invested enterprises. In addition, the thesis will thoroughly explore the theoretical framework, systematically outlining the core content, organizational structure, leadership methods, and operational mechanisms of Party organizations in this context.

Secondly, the thesis will objectively analyze and assess the current state of Party organization development in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces. The study will examine both strengths and limitations of Party organization development in the region. On that basis, it will identify key causes of these shortcomings and challenges, while drawing practical and scientifically grounded lessons that are feasible and applicable to improve the quality of Party organization development in the context of a market economy and international integration.

Thirdly, the thesis will forecast the key influencing factors on the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces, thereby proposing comprehensive and feasible directions and solutions to strengthen Party organization development in the coming period. Special attention will be given to identifying breakthrough solutions that meet the requirements for innovation in Party-building work, while ensuring comprehensive and effective leadership of the Party in non-state enterprises.

With these three core areas of focus, the thesis not only aims to clarify theoretical and practical issues but also offers new approaches to advancing the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces. It responds to the demands of socio-economic development and enhances the Party's leadership role in the current context.

Chapter 2

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN NON-STATE ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PROVINCES TODAY

2.1. THE SOUTHEASTERN PROVINCES AND NON-STATE ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PROVINCES TODAY

2.1.1. Overview of the Southeastern provinces

2.1.1.1. *Natural conditions*

According to historical documents, today's Southeastern region was formerly known as the Dong Nai - Gia Dinh area, formed at the end of the 16th century. It was originally a wild, forested land where inhabitants practiced nomadic and shifting cultivation with outdated techniques, facing numerous difficulties in life. The natural conditions across the five provinces of the Southeastern region are generally similar. In terms of terrain, the elevation decreases gradually from the northwestern areas of the Southeastern region towards sea level.

2.1.1.2. *Economy and politics*

Economic Aspects: The Southeastern provinces enjoy many advantages for economic development. Most of these provinces belong to the nation's most dynamic economic region, possessing outstanding advantages and highly favorable conditions for industrial and service development, and play a leading role in the country's industrialization and modernization efforts.

Political Aspects: The people of the Southeastern region have a long-standing tradition of patriotism, unity, heroism, and resilience, as well as creativity in resisting foreign invasions. They hold a strong stance against oppression and exploitation, and are uncompromising toward injustice and misconduct. The administrative units at the district level across the provinces in the Southeastern region are relatively consistent.

2.1.1.3. *Culture, society, national defense, and security*

Cultural and social aspects: There is a large disparity in population sizes among provinces in the region. Religious beliefs are highly diverse and abundant, making the Southeastern region a convergence of various religions from across the country. Healthcare and education have developed strongly across the provinces, achieving significant results and ensuring the well-being and activities of the population.

National defense and security: The Southeastern provinces hold critical importance for national defense and security in the South and for the entire country.

2.1.2. Non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces – Definition, classification, characteristics, and roles

2.1.2.1. *Definition of non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces*

Non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces are production and business entities operating in these provinces, owned by legal entities with the objective of earning profits in one or more sectors, in which the State holds less than 50% of charter capital.

2.1.2.2. *Classification of non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces*

Non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces are diverse and varied. There are several ways to classify these enterprises, each yielding different enterprise types. Based on enterprise size, they can be classified as large, medium, or small enterprises. By ownership type, they include: limited liability companies, joint stock companies, partnerships, and private enterprises. In addition, there are cooperatives operating under the Law on

Cooperatives, and foreign-invested enterprises (FDIs) operating under the Law on Foreign Investment.

2.1.2.3. Characteristics of non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces

Firstly, non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces emerged during the era of Doi Moi (Renovation), within the context of building a socialist-oriented market economy, opening up, and integrating internationally. They have increased in number, investment capital, and operational quality in line with the development of the socialist-oriented market economy nationwide and in the Southeastern provinces in particular. *Secondly*, the number of foreign-invested enterprises in these provinces is large, with numerous countries and territories investing in local enterprise operations. *Thirdly*, the number of workers employed in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces is substantial. In some provinces, a significant number of foreign workers are also employed in these enterprises. *Fourthly*, non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces are highly diverse in terms of business sectors and production lines, offering a wide range of products in large quantities, not only serving domestic development and local demand but also for export purposes.

2.1.2.4. Role of non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces

Firstly, they foster dynamism and creativity in the regional economy, promote effective economic restructuring in the provinces, significantly contribute to local economic growth, and increase state and provincial budget revenues. *Secondly*, non-state enterprises play a crucial role in attracting large numbers of workers across the provinces, creating jobs, stabilizing incomes, and improving the living standards of workers. *Thirdly*, non-state enterprises serve as a vital force in supplying goods for regional and national development, meeting the needs of local residents, cities and provinces across the country, and export markets. *Fourthly*, they contribute significantly to the implementation of social policies across the Southeastern provinces.

2.2. PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN NON-STATE ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PROVINCES

2.2.1. Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces – Definition, functions, duties, roles, and characteristics

2.2.1.1. Definition of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces

Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces refer to Party cells or Party committees established and operating within enterprises, with functions and duties as defined by the Communist Party of Vietnam for each type of grassroots Party organization in non-state enterprises. These organizations are responsible for leading Party members in fulfilling the functions and duties of the Party cell or committee.

2.2.1.2. Functions of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces

Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces act as political nuclei, leading officials and Party members in enterprises where the State holds 50% or less of charter capital; leading Party members in foreign-invested enterprises (applicable to joint ventures and 100% foreign-owned enterprises), Vietnamese workers, and engaging in propaganda and persuasion for enterprise owners and foreigners to strictly comply with the laws and policies of the Vietnamese State. They lead Party members and political–social organizations within the enterprise; mobilize managers and workers to adhere to the Party's guidelines and the State's laws and policies; and protect the legitimate

rights and interests of the State, the enterprise, and employees. Party organizations are also tasked with building clean and strong Party cells and committees.

2.2.1.3. Duties of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces

Firstly, they contribute to the enterprise's production and business activities and ensure national defense, security, and social order. *Secondly*, they provide leadership in ideological work within the enterprise. *Thirdly*, they lead political–social organizations in the enterprise such as the Trade Union and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, using appropriate content and methods. *Fourthly*, they engage in personnel work. *Fifthly*, they build clean, strong Party organizations.

2.2.1.4. Roles of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces

Firstly, Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces are an important component of the provincial Party committees in the region. *Secondly*, these Party organizations serve as a bridge between the Party and the broad working class within enterprises, helping to strengthen the close relationship between the Party and workers. *Thirdly*, they play a critical role in improving the quality and effectiveness of political–social organizations within the enterprise, promote the role of party members, workers, and employees in the enterprise to carry out the production and business tasks of the company. *Fourthly*, Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern region are a core force in persuading enterprise owners to fulfill agreements made with workers and employees. *Fifthly*, Participate in the leadership of the business operations to ensure that the enterprise operates in accordance with the guidelines and policies of the Party, as well as the laws and regulations of the State.

2.2.1.5. Characteristics of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces

Firstly, the number of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces is very low compared to the total number of non-state enterprises in the region, and there is a large disparity among provinces. The organizations are diverse in type. *Secondly*, in many Southeastern provinces, most Party organizations in non-state enterprises are grassroots Party cells and Party committees. The number of Party members in such organizations is large, especially in Dong Nai and Binh Duong, with Dong Nai having the highest number. *Thirdly*, Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces are diverse in structure and model. *Fourthly*, many Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces are under the leadership of the provincial Party Committee for agencies and enterprises; some are under the district-level agency and enterprise Party Committee; a small number report directly to the commune, ward, or township Party Committee. *Fifthly*, Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern region are primarily established and operate in enterprises that are stable and perform effectively.

2.2.2. Development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces – definition and content

2.2.2.1. Definition of the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces

The development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces refers to the activities carried out by the provincial Party Committee, the provincial Party Standing Committee, district-level and commune-level Party Committees,

and Party organizations within non-state enterprises. These efforts involve the participation of political–social organizations, workers and employees in enterprises, and local political system organizations, with the aim of improving the quality of existing Party organizations and establishing Party organizations in enterprises where none currently exist. These activities create favorable conditions for Party organizations to operate effectively and promote their role in all aspects of enterprise operations, thereby contributing to the successful implementation of the political tasks of the provincial Party Committee.

2.2.2.2. Content of the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces

Firstly, improving the quality of existing Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces. *Secondly*, establishing Party organizations in non-state enterprises that do not yet have them and facilitating their effective operation. *Thirdly*, forming Party organizations in non-state enterprises using both direct and indirect methods.

2.3. The development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces - definition, content, and role

2.3.1. Definition of the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces

The development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces refers to the coordinated efforts of the provincial Party Committee, the Party Committee of the Provincial People's Committee, commune and ward-level Party Committees, and Party organizations within enterprises. These efforts involve collaboration with political–social organizations, enterprise workers, and local political institutions to formulate, implement, and enforce Party resolutions, decisions, and conclusions aimed at strengthening the quality of existing Party organizations and establishing new ones where they do not yet exist, thereby ensuring effective operation.

2.3.2. Content of the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces

Firstly, The provincial party committee leads and directs the development, issuance of resolutions, directives, and conclusions regarding the development of party organizations in enterprises outside the state sector. *Secondly*, the provincial Party Committee oversees the implementation of these plans by the Party Committees of the Provincial People's Committee and local levels. *Thirdly*, the Party Committees of the Provincial People's Committee and local levels lead and coordinate the efforts of political–social organizations, enterprise workers, and local unions to mobilize enterprise owners to support the development of Party organizations in their enterprises. *Fourthly*, they build organizational structures and staff teams with adequate qualifications, capabilities, and credibility to meet the demands of Party organization development in non-state enterprises. *Fifthly*, Party Committees conduct regular inspection and supervision of Party organization development efforts. *Sixthly*, regular mid-term and final reviews are conducted to evaluate, summarize, and draw lessons from the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises.

2.3.3. Role of the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces

Firstly, it plays a critical role in providing correct political orientation for all activities of enterprises, ensuring alignment with the Party's guidelines and the State's policies and laws. *Secondly*, it significantly contributes to preventing and eliminating negative practices in enterprise management. *Thirdly*, it supports the Party's principle that

“where there are people, there are Party members,” and strengthens the Party’s leadership over political–social organizations in non-state enterprises across the provinces.

Summary of Chapter 2

Chapter 2 of the thesis systematically analyzes the theoretical foundation of the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises. Through this analysis, the thesis clarifies the special position and role of Party organizations in non-state enterprises as the political nucleus representing the will and aspirations of Party members and workers. At the same time, these organizations serve as a core force in building harmonious, stable, and progressive labor relations. Party organizations in enterprises not only contribute to the dissemination and implementation of the Party’s directives and the State’s policies and laws, but also establish a solid political and ideological foundation within enterprises, thereby strengthening workers’ trust in the Party’s leadership role in a multi-sector economy.

Chapter 3

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN NON-STATE ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PROVINCES – CURRENT SITUATION, CAUSES, AND LESSONS LEARNED

3.1. THE CURRENT SITUATION OF PARTY ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT IN NON-STATE ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PROVINCES

3.1.1. Strengths

3.1.1.1. The Provincial Party Committees have consistently led and directed the specialized advisory bodies to develop programs and plans for Party organization development in non-state enterprises, while effectively directing the concretization of those plans through the Party Committees of the Provincial People's Committees and commune-level Party Committees

In recent years, the Provincial Party Committees in the Southeastern provinces have paid significant attention to guiding and promoting the establishment of Party organizations in non-state enterprises, yielding many positive outcomes. They have frequently led and directed specialized advisory bodies to develop programs and plans for Party organization development in non-state enterprises, while effectively guiding the Party Committees of the Provincial People's Committees and commune-level Party Committees in concretizing those plans. The provinces have issued various guiding documents and organized conferences and seminars to raise awareness of the role of Party organizations in enterprises.

3.1.1.2. The Provincial Party Committees have effectively directed the Party Committees of the Provincial People's Committees and commune-level Party Committees in implementing concretized programs and plans for developing Party organizations in non-state enterprises

Over the past period, the Provincial Party Committees have focused on effectively guiding the implementation of Party development programs in non-state enterprises. On this basis, the Party Committees of the Enterprise Bloc in the Southeastern provinces have proactively and decisively promoted the development of Party organizations and the admission of Party members in non-state enterprises. A key focus has been assessing the actual situation, identifying the conditions necessary to establish new Party organizations and recruit Party members, classifying enterprises, creating detailed plans, issuing

decisions, and organizing systematic implementation. This has laid a solid foundation for enhancing the quality and expanding the role of the Party in the private economic sector in the region.

3.1.1.3. The Party Committees of the Provincial People's Committees and commune-level Party Committees have consistently led and directed the coordination of political–social organizations, workers, and employees in enterprises, as well as local political–social organizations, to mobilize business owners to participate in Party development, achieving positive results

In the Southeastern provinces - home to many industrial zones and non-state enterprises - coordinated activities among political–social organizations and the masses in Party development efforts have yielded meaningful results, significantly contributing to improving the quality of Party organizations within these businesses.

3.1.1.4. Effective implementation of organizational structuring and staffing for Party development in non-state enterprises has ensured personnel with adequate qualities, competence, and credibility to meet local Party development requirements

In recent years, the Enterprise Bloc Party Committees in the Southeastern provinces have made considerable efforts to streamline their organizational structures and strengthen personnel dedicated to Party development in non-state enterprises. The organizational apparatus has been refined to be more compact and specialized. Assigned personnel are qualified, experienced, and closely connected to grassroots realities. Many provinces have proactively issued training plans to improve communication, persuasion, and enterprise engagement skills, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of Party development efforts.

3.1.1.5. The Party Committees have effectively carried out inspection and supervision of Party development work in non-state enterprises

The Provincial Party Committees have consistently led and directed the full and timely dissemination of regulations and guidelines from the Central Committee concerning inspection and supervision activities within Party organizations in non-state enterprises. They have guided the development and application of inspection procedures and complaint-handling mechanisms for grassroots Party organizations. In addition, they have directed Party Committees within these enterprises to regularly raise awareness among cadres and Party members regarding the importance of inspection and supervision in Party building.

3.1.1.6. Periodic reviews, evaluations, and lessons learned in the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises have been consistently maintained and institutionalized

In recent years, periodic reviews, evaluations, and experience-sharing related to Party development in non-state enterprises across the Southeastern provinces have gradually become regular and systematic, with many positive outcomes. Party Committees at all levels have proactively developed review plans aligned with assessing the implementation of resolutions, programs, and targets for establishing Party organizations and admitting Party members in enterprises. The content of these reviews has increasingly emphasized quality, moving beyond mere statistics to include evaluations of operational effectiveness, best practices, innovative methods, and practical challenges.

3.1.2. Limitations

3.1.2.1. The Provincial Party Committees' leadership and direction of specialized advisory bodies in developing programs and plans for Party organization development in

non-state enterprises have sometimes lacked effectiveness; the direction of concretization efforts through the Party Committees of the Provincial People's Committees and commune-level Party Committees has also been limited

In recent years, the Provincial Party Committees in the Southeastern provinces have made efforts to lead and guide the development of Party organization programs and plans in non-state enterprises. However, in practice, the dissemination and implementation of these plans have revealed certain limitations, affecting the effectiveness of Party organizations in this type of enterprise. In some localities, Party Committees at various levels have lacked consistency in implementation methods, resulting in fragmented application across enterprises.

3.1.2.2. The Provincial Party Committees' leadership and direction of the Party Committees of the Provincial People's Committees and commune-level Party Committees in implementing concretized Party development programs and plans have, at times, lacked consistency and effectiveness.

Although the Provincial Party Committees in the Southeastern provinces have paid attention to this task, the practical implementation of their directives at the grassroots level still faces limitations. In some areas, there is no consistent issuance of plans or clear delegation of tasks, and mechanisms for coordination between Party Committees, local authorities, and socio-political organizations remain weak. Many communes and wards have yet to establish comprehensive databases on the number, scale, and characteristics of non-state enterprises in their areas, leading to superficial, campaign-style approaches that are not aligned with the realities of individual enterprises.

3.1.2.3. The Party Committee of the provincial People's Committee, industrial zones, export processing zones, and local communes and wards leads the coordination with political and social organizations, workers in enterprises, and relevant organizations to encourage business owners to participate in the development of the Party organization; overall, the effectiveness is low.

In the process of implementing Party development in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces, several commune-level Party Committees have yet to demonstrate a strong and effective approach to leading coordination between enterprise-based organizations, workers, and local mass organizations to mobilize business owners in support of Party development efforts.

3.1.2.4. The establishment of the organizational structure and personnel responsible for developing the party organization in enterprises outside the state sector to effectively meet the requirements for developing the party organization in enterprises outside the state sector in locality C has not yet received consistent attention.

Overall, there are still notable limitations in organizing and staffing this task. In many localities, the advisory structure responsible for Party development in non-state enterprises has not been properly prioritized. Most personnel working in this area are holding multiple roles, leading to insufficient focus and limited effectiveness in monitoring, guidance, and strategic advising.

3.1.2.5. The inspection and supervision of Party organization development in non-state enterprises have sometimes been superficial and lacked the necessary seriousness

In practice, inspection and supervision activities concerning Party development in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces continue to show shortcomings. In particular, inspections are often carried out as formalities and lack thoroughness, seriousness, and coordination across Party levels.

3.1.2.6. The periodic review, summary, and extraction of lessons learned regarding Party organization development in non-state enterprises have not always been consistently or rigorously maintained

In some non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces, periodic reviews and evaluations of Party development activities remain largely symbolic and have not become a regular, institutionalized practice. This limits the ability to objectively and comprehensively assess implementation results and adjust direction and solutions in a timely manner.

3.2.1. Causes

3.2.1.1. Causes of the strengths **3.2. CAUSES AND LESSONS LEARNED**

Firstly, the significant and historically meaningful achievements of the comprehensive national renewal initiated and led by the Communist Party of Vietnam. *Secondly*, the increasing consolidation and enhancement of the Party's political credibility and leadership role. *Thirdly*, the correct viewpoint of the Party on the construction and development of the Party organization in enterprises outside the state sector is reflected in various resolutions, especially Resolution No. 68-NQ/TW dated May 4, 2025, of the Politburo on the development of the private economy as an important driving force of the economy. *Fourthly*, the communication and mobilization efforts have been actively promoted and flexibly implemented by Party Committees at all levels. *Fifthly*, the change in the perceptions of business owners regarding the role of Party organizations.

3.2.1.2. Causes of the limitations and shortcomings

Firstly, the specific implementation and deployment of the Party's directives and conclusions regarding the development of Party organizations in enterprises outside the state sector are still lacking in coherence and depth; the advisory and guiding work of specialized agencies has not been timely, leading to a limited understanding among some levels of the Party committee, business owners, and workers about the role of Party organizations. *Secondly*, the higher-level party committee has not adequately focused on improving the overall competence and work capacity of the committee members; it has not effectively addressed the difficulties for the party organization to operate efficiently, and most committee members have not actively engaged in self-study and self-improvement. *Thirdly*, the development of party members in party organizations within enterprises outside the state sector still faces many difficulties, so in quite a few places, there are not enough party members to establish a cell as required by the Party's regulations; the higher-level committees have not provided practical support solutions. *Fourthly*, many party organization committees in enterprises outside the state sector have not been proactive in identifying and innovating the content and methods of operation to suit the specific conditions of the business. *Fifthly*, establishing party organizations in enterprises outside the state sector faces many difficulties, as the competent authorities have not shown consistent attention and their capacity is limited; recently, the Politburo issued a resolution of sufficient significance (Resolution No. 68-NQ/TW dated May 12, 2025, on the development of the private economy).

3.2.2. Lessons learned

Firstly, it is essential to build strong consensus in the perception of Party Committees, cadres, and Party members about the importance of developing Party and mass organizations in non-state enterprises. *Secondly*, effective efforts must be made in creating sources and pathways for Party membership development and establishing Party organizations. *Thirdly*, the organizational structure and personnel assigned to Party

organization development in non-state enterprises need to be consolidated and strengthened. *Fourthly*, the development of Party organizations must be closely tied to the protection of workers' legitimate rights and interests in order to attract, unite, and motivate them to strive for Party membership.

Summary of Chapter 3

Based on the theoretical framework established in Chapter 2, the dissertation closely follows six key aspects of the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern region. It draws on assessments and statistical data from relevant official documents, as well as the results of sociological surveys conducted as part of the research project, to serve as arguments and evidence supporting the researcher's conclusions. The dissertation analyzes five causes behind the strengths and five causes behind the limitations, and identifies four practical lessons learned in the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces today.

Chapter 4

ORIENTATIONS AND SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN NON-STATE ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PROVINCES IN THE COMING TIME

4.1. FORECAST OF ADVANTAGES, CHALLENGES, AND ORIENTATIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN NON-STATE ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PROVINCES IN THE COMING TIME

4.1.1. Advantages and challenges

4.1.1.1. Advantages

Firstly, the historic and significant achievements of the national renovation process, to which non-state enterprises and their Party organizations have contributed greatly, continue to inspire provincial Party Committees in the Southeast to intensify efforts in developing Party organizations within non-state enterprises. *Secondly*, the Party's resolutions on the private economy and the tasks and solutions regarding the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises continue to be strongly led and implemented, creating favorable conditions for Party development in Southeast enterprises. *Thirdly*, modern scientific and technological achievements will be applied by Party organizations in non-state enterprises to improve the quality of operations; provincial Party Committees will also leverage these advancements to enhance leadership quality across local activities, facilitating effective Party development within businesses. *Fourthly*, the merging of provincial and communal administrative units and the dissolution of district-level agencies, although initially posing challenges to the leadership and direction of Party development in non-state enterprises in the Southeast, will, in the long term, offer favorable structural conditions for improved results and higher quality outcomes. *Fifthly*, following the administrative mergers and the closure of district-level agencies, Party congresses at all levels in the Southeast leading up to the 14th National Party Congress will be held promptly and successfully, creating new momentum for strengthening Party development in non-state enterprises.

4.1.1.2. Challenges

Firstly, the global and regional situation remains complex and unpredictable; fierce competition and trade wars among major economies create major difficulties and

challenges for the development of non-state enterprises and their Party organizations in the Southeast. *Secondly*, many Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeast have not yet clearly demonstrated their role in the operations and development of the business, which negatively impacts the willingness of business owners to establish Party organizations in enterprises that currently lack them. *Thirdly*, despite positive shifts in awareness among some business owners, many still do not strongly support establishing Party organizations in their enterprises; some agree in principle but only show reluctant or passive cooperation. *Fourthly*, the ongoing process of administrative restructuring—such as provincial and communal mergers and the termination of district-level operations—poses short-term difficulties in the leadership and coordination of Party development in non-state enterprises due to transitional disruptions in the Party’s organizational system.

4.1.2. Orientations to strengthen Party organization development in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces in the coming time

Firstly, fundamentally transform the awareness and sense of responsibility of provincial and grassroots Party Committees, key officials, especially those directly involved with enterprise activities and Party development, regarding the importance of building Party organizations in non-state enterprises. *Secondly*, improve the quality of existing Party organizations in non-state enterprises, ensuring that they demonstrate leadership and provide strategic direction aligned with the Party’s guidelines and the State’s policies and laws, thereby contributing effectively to local and national development. *Thirdly*, place strong emphasis on establishing Party organizations in non-state enterprises where they do not yet exist, and create favorable conditions for these organizations to operate effectively. This should be done in conjunction with strengthening the quality and function of political and social organizations within the enterprise. *Fourthly*, vigorously promote the role of political and social organizations at the provincial and communal levels in participating in the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises, thereby supporting enterprise growth and fulfilling their role as key pillars and vital drivers of provincial, municipal, and national economic growth.

4.2. SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN NON-STATE ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PROVINCES IN THE COMING TIME

4.2.1. Enhance the awareness and responsibility of local party committees, business owners, party members, and employees in private enterprises in the Southeastern provinces regarding the strengthening of party organization development in businesses.

4.2.1.1. Raising awareness and responsibility among provincial Party Committees, Party Committees of the Provincial People’s Committees, commune-level Party Committees, and Party Committees and members within non-state enterprises regarding the development of Party organizations

Firstly, provincial Party Committees, Party Committees of the Provincial People’s Committees, commune-level Party Committees, and Party Committees and members within non-state enterprises must thoroughly understand the Party’s and State’s views and policies on the current private sector, thus facilitating enterprises to become key drivers of provincial economic development. *Secondly*, these same entities must deeply recognize the importance of strengthening Party development in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces in the coming years, contributing to consolidating the Party’s leadership in the new era of national development. *Thirdly*, it is necessary to diversify the forms and

methods used to raise awareness and responsibility among Party Committees, government officials, and Party members at all levels concerning the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises.

4.2.1.2. Raising awareness and responsibility among political system organizations, business owners, mass organizations, and employees in non-state enterprises

Firstly, the Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations at both the provincial and commune levels must fully understand the Party's and State's regulations concerning their role in building the Party and government, especially as it relates to the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises. *Secondly*, efforts should focus on improving the legal awareness and responsibilities of provincial and commune-level People's Committees in relation to Party development in local non-state enterprises. *Thirdly*, it is necessary to fundamentally shift the perception of non-state business owners concerning Party development in their enterprises, encouraging them to reflect this shift in actual business operations. *Fourthly*, the role of the mass media, Party Committees, and related agencies should be fully utilized in raising awareness and responsibility among stakeholders throughout the political system, including business owners, mass organizations, and employees, concerning Party development in non-state enterprises.

4.2.2. Improving the quality of existing Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces, focusing on Party Committees, Party members, and innovation in organizational activities

4.2.2.1. Improving the quality of Party Committees

Firstly, it is necessary to select and elect Party Committees - particularly the Party secretaries - who possess the necessary qualities, capabilities, and reputation to fulfill their roles and responsibilities effectively. *Secondly*, training should be strengthened to enhance the political will, overall qualifications, leadership capacity, skills, and professionalism of Party Committee members - especially Party secretaries - so they can fulfill their assigned responsibilities effectively. *Thirdly*, clear working regulations should be established and implemented for Party Committees, including coordination mechanisms with business leaders and internal mass organizations.

4.2.2.2. Enhancing the quality of the party member team within the party organization in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces to strengthen the work of developing party members.

Firstly, renew and enhance the work of political and ideological education, especially regarding political steadfastness, training, and improving the political resilience of party members. *Secondly*, Party member management must be enhanced. *Thirdly*, the processes for evaluating, categorizing, and screening Party members should be improved, including the removal of those who fail to meet Party standards. *Fourthly*, the development of new Party members must be prioritized and intensified.

4.2.2.3. Innovating the content and methods of Party organization activities in non-state enterprises to suit each business and deliver results

Firstly, the Party's regulations - particularly those issued by the Party Central Committee Secretariat - on the functions and responsibilities of Party organizations in various types of non-state enterprises must be thoroughly understood and appropriately applied. *Secondly*, upper-level Party Committees in the Southeastern provinces must continue to provide close direction and support to Party organizations in non-state enterprises, helping them grasp and implement the Secretariat's regulations while also

conducting inspection and supervision. *Thirdly*, based on the business's objectives and operational plans - especially regarding production and trade - the Party Committee within the enterprise must identify political tasks and propose solutions that contribute to achieving these business goals. *Fourthly*, Party Committees must adopt and implement leadership methods that are appropriate and effective in both Party work and enterprise operations. *Fifthly*, the initiative and creativity of Party Committees and Party organizations within enterprises should be fully promoted while simultaneously seeking timely guidance and support from higher-level Party Committees - especially direct superiors - to enhance organizational quality.

4.2.3. Promoting the establishment of Party organizations in non-state enterprises that currently lack them, and facilitating their effective operation

Firstly, the Provincial Party Committees should prioritize leading the Party Committees of the Provincial People's Committees and commune-level Party Committees in establishing socio-political organizations within non-state enterprises managed by the provincial and commune-level authorities. These efforts will create favorable conditions for the effective operation of these organizations and lay the groundwork for establishing Party organizations. *Secondly*, commune-level Party Committees and the Party Committees of the Provincial People's Committees must identify workers and employees in non-state enterprises who are current Party members participating in other Party organizations in the province, and based on this, establish new Party organizations within the enterprises comprising these members. *Thirdly*, the Party Committees of the Provincial People's Committees and communes must support newly established Party organizations in non-state enterprises to operate effectively and promote their roles in the overall development of the enterprises.

4.2.4. Promoting the role of socio-political organizations, workers, and employees in enterprises, and the political system at the provincial and commune levels, in the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces

Firstly, it is necessary to raise the awareness and responsibility of Party Committees, Party members, socio-political organizations, and employees regarding their role in enhancing the quality of existing Party organizations and in establishing Party organizations where they do not yet exist. *Secondly*, Party Committees must lead socio-political organizations in encouraging and motivating their members to fulfill their duties in production, business operations, and the sustainable development of enterprises. *Thirdly*, Party Committees should create favorable conditions for socio-political organizations, workers, and employees to participate in Party-building activities, improve the quality of Party organizations, and take part in establishing Party organizations in enterprises where they do not yet exist. *Fourthly*, efforts must be made to build support and agreement among business owners for the operations of existing Party organizations and for establishing Party organizations in enterprises that currently lack them. *Fifthly*, it is essential to prepare necessary conditions and select appropriate timing for establishing socio-political organizations within non-state enterprises. *Sixthly*, provincial and commune-level socio-political organizations should support enterprise-based socio-political organizations in enhancing their operational quality and effectively participating in the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises.

4.2.5. Strengthening the leadership and supervision of Provincial Party Committees, the Politburo, and the Secretariat, and facilitating the support of central-

level ministries, agencies, and organizations for the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces

4.2.5.1. Strengthening the leadership and supervision of Provincial Party Committees in the Southeastern region

Firstly, Provincial Party Committees must continue to lead and direct the implementation and contextualization of Party resolutions on the private economy and grassroots Party organizations in line with the post-merger structure of provincial governments. *Secondly*, they must lead the development of programs and plans to establish Party organizations in non-state enterprises, organize thorough dissemination of these directives across related Party organizations, and ensure implementation. *Thirdly*, Provincial Party Committees must create conditions that enable enterprises to develop in line with the Party's guidelines, contributing to the province and nation while allowing Party organizations to assert and fulfill their roles in enterprise development. *Fourthly*, they should intensify leadership and guidance for training and capacity building of Party Committees and Party members in non-state enterprise Party organizations. *Fifthly*, Provincial Party Committees must strengthen oversight of Party organizations and Party Committees within the Provincial People's Committees and communes regarding the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises.

4.2.5.2. Enhancing leadership, oversight, and facilitation from the Politburo, the Secretariat, and central-level ministries, agencies, and organizations

Firstly, the Politburo and the Secretariat should strengthen their leadership and direction by promoting research that clarifies theoretical issues related to the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises, thus providing a theoretical foundation for provincial Party Committees in the Southeastern region. *Secondly*, they must improve the quality of resolutions, decisions, and conclusions related to grassroots Party organizations, Party development in non-state enterprises, and private economic development, thus enabling effective implementation in the Southeastern provinces. *Thirdly*, the Politburo and the Secretariat should increase inspection and supervision of the Provincial Party Committees' leadership and implementation of Party development in non-state enterprises. *Fourthly*, central-level ministries, agencies, and organizations must enhance their support and create favorable conditions for provincial Party Committees and subordinate levels in the Southeastern region to effectively carry out this important work.

Summary of Chapter 4

Chapter 4 of the dissertation focused on clarifying the following issues: *Firstly*, the dissertation identified and analyzed five favorable factors and four challenging factors influencing the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces in the coming period. *Secondly*, it examined and explained four key directions for strengthening the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces moving forward. *Thirdly*, in order to effectively enhance the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern provinces in the future, the dissertation proposed five major solutions.

CONCLUSIONS

The development of Party organizations is one of the core components of Party building work, contributing to strengthening and enhancing the Party's leadership role across all aspects of society. Party organizations are not only the "cells" of the Party but also the political nuclei at the grassroots level, directly implementing leadership, orientation, supervision, and ensuring the Party's leadership in all fields of social life - especially in the context of a socialist-oriented market economy and deepening international integration. Therefore, developing Party organizations in newly emerging areas, sectors, and economic components - particularly in the non-state enterprise sector - holds significant political, economic, and social importance.

In the context of a multi-sector economy, non-state enterprises account for an increasingly large share of the national economy, attracting millions of workers and making major contributions to GDP growth and the state budget. The development of Party organizations in this sector not only enhances the Party's leadership over the private economy but also helps protect the legitimate rights and interests of workers, promotes sustainable enterprise development, and aligns economic interests with political and social objectives.

The Southeastern provinces are among the fastest-growing economic regions in the country, home to a large number of non-state enterprises. However, the proportion of enterprises with Party organizations remains low. In recent years, Party committees in the region have actively implemented policies and solutions to develop Party organizations in non-state enterprises. Initial results have shown positive progress: the number of Party organizations and new Party members has gradually increased year by year, and several Party organizations have demonstrated an effective role in supporting workers' welfare and accompanying enterprise development. Nevertheless, this work still faces many limitations, such as: the overall number of enterprises with Party organizations is still low compared to the total number of enterprises; some Party organizations operate in a formalistic manner with limited effectiveness, failing to demonstrate clear leadership; the awareness of some business owners and workers about Party organizations remains limited; and there is a lack of flexible, effective coordination mechanisms between Party organizations and enterprise management.

Given the legal environment, enterprise structure, and economic development perspectives continue to experience significant fluctuations, the development of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeastern region will continue to face many challenges. In the coming time, to enhance the effectiveness of this work, it is necessary to synchronously implement the groups of solutions proposed in the dissertation. Effective implementation of these solutions will contribute to building strong Party organizations across the entire economic sector, thereby ensuring the comprehensive leadership of the Party in the era of industrialization, modernization, and international integration.

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