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**QUALITY OF PARTY CELL MEETINGS  
IN NON-STATE ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTHEAST  
PROVINCES AND CITIES IN THE CURRENT TIME**

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

**SUMMARY OF PHD THESIS**

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level, at the Academy of Journalism and Communication**

## INTRODUCTION

### **1. The urgency of the topic**

The renewal process initiated and led by the Communist Party of Vietnam over nearly forty years has brought about significant and comprehensive achievements across all areas of social life, particularly in the development of a socialist-oriented market economy. One of the most prominent highlights of this process has been the strong growth of the non-state economic sector, marked by the rapid increase in the number of private enterprises, joint-stock companies, and foreign-invested firms. This sector has made important contributions to GDP growth, job creation, and increased state budget revenue.

In response to the growing demands of socio-economic development, the Communist Party of Vietnam has consistently affirmed the crucial role of Party building within various types of enterprises, including those in the non-state sector. This is not only a strategic task in the ongoing process of Party building and rectification, but also a necessary condition to ensure the Party's comprehensive leadership over the political system and to guide the country's development along a socialist trajectory.

Grassroots Party organizations in non-state enterprises, particularly Party cells, serve as political nuclei at the local level and as direct links between the Party and the people. Party cell meetings are important political activities that embody the principles of democracy, centralism, and discipline within the Party. They provide an environment for Party members to receive education, undergo training, and demonstrate responsibility, thereby contributing to the building of clean and strong Party cells. These meetings are regular activities and carry significant duties and responsibilities for each Party cell and its members; therefore, the quality of Party cell meetings has a direct impact on the quality of the Party cell itself. Improving the quality of Party cell meetings is crucial to enhancing the leadership role and combat strength of Party organizations. It also helps Party members strengthen their political and ideological awareness and better fulfill the leadership and educational functions of the Party cell.

The Southeast region of Vietnam, which is home to numerous industrial and export processing zones and acts as the country's economic locomotive, is currently experiencing a rapid increase in the number of non-state enterprises. This region also has a large number of grassroots Party organizations within non-state enterprises, making it imperative to improve the quality of Party cell activities - especially the quality of Party cell meetings - to ensure leadership, orientation, and political effectiveness in this key economic zone.

In recent years, the Provincial Party Committees and Municipal Party Committees in the Southeast region of Vietnam have deeply recognized the significance of Party cell activities. They have paid close attention to leadership,

direction, and the implementation of measures to improve the quality of Party cell activities—especially through the effective promotion of Conclusion No. 18-KL/TW dated September 22, 2017 by the 12th Party Central Secretariat on continuing to strengthen the implementation of Directive No. 10-CT/TW of the 10th Secretariat "on improving the quality of Party cell activities" in the new context, and Guidance No. 12-HD/BTCTW dated July 6, 2018 by the Party Central Committee's Organization Commission on several issues related to enhancing the quality of Party cell activities.

Currently, the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises across provinces and cities in the Southeast region has made significant progress. The regularity and discipline of Party cell activities have been maintained, Party members' sense of responsibility has improved, and the leadership capacity and combativeness of Party cells have been continuously enhanced.

However, in reality, the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the region still faces fundamental limitations and has yet to meet the demands of enhancing the leadership capacity and combativeness of Party organizations in the private economic sector. The content of activities often remains detached from the practical realities of production and business; many Party cells still conduct activities in a formalistic manner, lacking depth, educational value, and persuasive impact—resulting in limited effectiveness. The political core role and leadership capacity of Party cells in enterprises remain unclear and, in many places, weak and lacking influence. The relationship between the Party cell and business owners still lacks mutual understanding and trust, sometimes marked by hesitation and suspicion, which hinders the implementation of Party-related activities. Moreover, some Party cells fail to seriously observe the principle of democratic centralism; the practice of self-criticism and criticism is often superficial, thereby weakening the internal cohesion and combativeness of the organization.

These limitations stem from several main causes: the incomplete understanding by some Party committees, Party members, and business owners regarding the role and significance of Party cell activities in private enterprises; difficulties in organizing activities due to the specific nature of businesses (in terms of time, space, and human resources); limited capacity and leadership skills of Party cell executive committees; the absence of effective coordination mechanisms between Party organizations and enterprise management; and infrequent or insufficiently thorough supervision and inspection from higher-level Party committees.

This situation raises a number of issues that must be addressed in order to improve the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the Southeast region. These include: clarifying the role of Party organizations in guiding business development; building trustworthy and cooperative relationships between Party cells and business owners; renewing the content and forms of Party cell activities to be more practical and effective; enhancing the leadership skills and political bravery of

Party committee members; and improving mechanisms and policies that support the functioning of Party organizations in the non-state economic sector.

In the context of globalization and increasingly deep international integration, the provinces and cities of the Southeast region are becoming the focus of strong investment attraction, especially from the foreign direct investment (FDI) sector. With advantages in geographical location, developed transport infrastructure, abundant human resources and an increasingly improved investment environment, this region is forecast to continue to witness a rapid increase in the number of non-state enterprises, especially corporations and transnational companies. This trend not only opens up opportunities for outstanding economic development for localities but also poses urgent requirements in Party building work, especially improving the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises. Practice shows that if this work is not given due attention, it will be difficult to ensure the political core role of Party organizations in enterprises, especially in a labor environment with diverse composition, qualifications and corporate culture.

Therefore, improving the quality of Party cell activities is not only an intrinsic requirement of Party building work, but also a prerequisite for promoting the Party's leadership role in the private and foreign-invested economic sectors - sectors considered as new growth drivers of the country's economy. This is a strategic task, aiming to ensure sustainable development, in harmony between economic goals and political and cultural values in the new era - the era in which the Vietnamese people are gradually affirming their position and aspirations to rise strongly in the international arena. In the face of the above situation, theoretical research, summarizing practices, correctly assessing the current situation and finding solutions to improve the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region are urgent requirements today, I decided to choose the topic: *“Quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities in the current time”* as the title of my doctoral thesis in the field of Party and State Building.

## **2. Research purpose and tasks**

### ***2.1. Research purpose***

On the basis of clarifying theoretical and practical issues on the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region, analyzing the current situation, the thesis proposes directions and solutions to improve the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region in the coming time.

### ***2.2. Research tasks***

- To provide an overview of previous research related to the thesis topic, summarize the findings of relevant studies to identify what can be inherited and

further developed by the thesis, while also determining the aspects that require continued research and clarification.

- To analyze and clarify the theoretical and practical issues concerning the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities; develop conceptual tools, key concepts of the thesis, and construct the theoretical framework for the dissertation.

- To conduct surveys and assess the current state of the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities from 2015 to April 2025; identify strengths, limitations, their causes, and emerging issues.

- To analyze favorable and unfavorable factors affecting the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities; propose orientations and solutions to improve the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities in the coming period.

### **3. Study subjects and scope of the thesis**

#### ***3.1. Study subjects***

The quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities.

#### ***3.2. Scope of the thesis***

*In terms of space:* The dissertation surveys and evaluates the quality of Party cell activities in private enterprises and foreign-invested enterprises located in provinces and cities of the Southeast region of Vietnam, including Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai, Ba Ria – Vung Tau, Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, and Tay Ninh.

*In terms of time:* The thesis examines and studies the actual quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities from 2015 to April 2025; the proposed orientations and solutions in the thesis are intended for future application. However, due to limitations in time, data collection, and page volume, the thesis focuses on data from recent years related to the Party congresses of the provinces and cities for the 2020 - 2025 term, with some references to data from the 2015 - 2020 term.

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

#### ***4.1. Theoretical basis***

The theoretical foundation of the dissertation is based on Marxism–Leninism and Ho Chi Minh’s thought on Party building, as well as the viewpoints and guidelines of the Communist Party of Vietnam regarding Party building in general and the content and requirements of Party cell activities in particular.

#### ***4.2. Practical basis***

The practical basis of the thesis is the actual state of Party cell meetings and the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities from 2015 to April 2025.

The thesis is based on the methodology of Marxism-Leninism. It applies a

combination of political science and interdisciplinary research methods, including: systematization; analysis combined with synthesis; logic combined with historical methods; inductive and deductive methods; statistical and comparative methods; sociological investigation; theoretical research and practical summary methods.

**Systematization method:** Used in the overview of previous studies and Chapter 2 to comprehensively and thoroughly examine the theoretical aspects of the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities, thereby identifying the core research content of the thesis.

**Analysis combined with synthesis:** Primarily used to assess the current state of Party cell meeting quality in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities from 2015 to the present. This involves analyzing reports and data from documents of the Central Party, provincial and municipal Party Committees; synthesizing and offering assessments on strengths and limitations.

**Logic combined with historical method:** Used in Chapter 2 to clarify theoretical issues related to the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities, thus establishing criteria for evaluating Party cell meeting quality in this sector.

**Inductive and deductive methods:** Used to form assessments, arguments, and supporting evidence throughout the thesis, mainly in Chapter 3.

**Statistical and comparative methods:** Applied to analyze and process data collected from various sources.

**Sociological investigation method:** Conducted through survey questionnaires to assess the current state of Party cell meeting quality in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities. The data were analyzed using SPSS version 22; the following analysis techniques were applied: descriptive analysis; reliability assessment; Cronbach's Alpha coefficient method.

To gather sociological investigation data, the research surveyed members of provincial and municipal Party Committees, Party cell secretaries, and Party members in the Southeast provinces and cities. The survey was conducted from September to December 2024, with 1,200 questionnaires distributed and 1,186 returned. Among those, 5 were invalid, resulting in 1,181 valid responses.

Age groups in the survey were divided into three main categories: under 35 years old (52.3%), from 35 to under 60 years old (44.5%), and over 60 years old (3.2%). Regarding gender, males accounted for 46.4% and females 53.6%. In terms of education level, 23.1% had intermediate education, 44.4% held undergraduate degrees, and 32.5% had postgraduate qualifications. As for political theory training, 40.9% had basic level, 40.6% had intermediate level, and 18.5% had advanced level. In terms of positions, 24.3% of the subjects are state officials, civil servants and public employees; the group of secretaries and party committees at non-state enterprises accounts for 22.3%; party members working at non-state enterprises is the

group with the highest proportion, at 53.4%. In terms of distribution by locality, Ho Chi Minh City accounts for the highest proportion with 36.4%; Binh Duong province accounts for 16.9%; Dong Nai province accounts for 15.2%; Ba Ria - Vung Tau province accounts for 12.7%; Binh Phuoc province is 8.5% and Tay Ninh is 10.3%. These figures show that the survey force is mainly concentrated in large industrial centers such as Ho Chi Minh City, Binh Duong and Dong Nai, where many non-state enterprises are active. These figures reflect a relatively even distribution among the surveyed groups, helping to provide an overview of the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region. These figures reflect a relatively balanced distribution among surveyed groups and provide a general overview of the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities.

Theoretical research and practical summary methods: Used in Chapter 2 to develop the thesis's theoretical framework, key concepts, and core concepts. It also involves summarizing practices based on the actual implementation of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities, as shown through reports, documents from provincial and municipal Party Committees, and survey data - to assess and identify emerging issues. Based on practical realities, the research proposes feasible and necessary solutions to improve the quality of Party cell meetings in this sector.

The methods above are flexibly and integratively applied to maximize overall effectiveness and fulfill the research objectives.

## **5. Scientific contributions of the thesis**

*Firstly*, the thesis establishes a definition of the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities: *The quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region of Vietnam is a synthesis of organizational and operational factors. It reflects the extent to which Party cell activities meet the required standards and contribute to enhancing the leadership capacity and combativeness of Party cells within non-state enterprises.*

*Secondly*, the thesis identifies six criteria for evaluating the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities, including: 1) Level of preparation for Party cell activities; 2) Level of richness, practicality, closeness to requirements, Party cell tasks, and business situation of the content of activities; innovation and flexibility of Party cell activities; 3) Number and attitude of Party members participating in Party cell activities; 4) Level of implementation of Party cell activities; 5) Level of ensuring the 3 characteristics of Party cell activities and implementing organizational and operational principles, especially the principle of democratic centralism and the principle of self-criticism and criticism in Party cell activities; 6) Results of leadership in implementing resolutions or conclusions of the



Party cell, quality; level of trust and support of business owners or business leaders and managers for the Party cell.

*Thirdly*, the thesis analyzes and presents two breakthrough solutions to improve the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities in the future, namely: 1) Improve the quality of Party members; regularly foster and improve the qualifications and skills of Party work, especially the skills of organizing and managing Party cell activities for Party cell committees and Party cell secretaries in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region; 2). Strengthening the guidance, inspection and supervision of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in provinces and cities in the Southeast region by higher-level Party committees.

## **6. Theoretical and practical meaning of the thesis**

The research results of the thesis hold theoretical significance in clarifying the concept of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities; their nature, content, forms, and roles; as well as the determining factors and evaluation criteria for the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities.

The research results of the thesis can serve as a reference document for the Central Organization Commission and the Southeast provinces and cities in their leadership and direction efforts to improve the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the region.

The research results of the thesis can also be used as materials for propaganda and mobilization efforts in building grassroots Party organizations, as well as for teaching, learning, and studying the subject of Party Building - particularly regarding Party cells and Party cell meetings - within the system of Party schools.

## **7. Structure of the thesis**

In addition to the introduction, conclusion, list of the author's published works related to the thesis topic, list of references, and appendices, the thesis consists of 4 chapters and 9 sections.

### **Chapter 1**

#### **OVERVIEW OF AVAILABLE RESEARCH RELATED TO THE TOPICS**

##### **1.1. RESEARCHS OUTSIDE VIETNAM**

###### ***1.1.1. Research works related to enterprises, non-state enterprises***

Daniel F. Runde and Conor M. Savoy (2015), *The Development of the Private Sector and United States Foreign Policy*, an independent study published on April 17, 2015, at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, USA.

In Chun Kim, Mahn Kee Kim, and William W. Boyer (2016), *The Privatization of State-Owned Enterprises in the Republic of Korea*, Journal of Contemporary China, Vol. 28, No. 2, pp. 157-166.

Nicholas Lemann (2019), *Dealmakers: The Rise of Corporate Deals and the Fall of the American Dream*, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, New York.

Cao Van Long (2019), *中国民营经济的发展*, *Development of China's Private Economy*, China Federation of Industry and Commerce Publishing House, Beijing, China.

Lois Stevenson (2020), *Developing the Private Sector and Enterprises: Promoting Growth in the Middle East and North Africa*, Edward Elgar Publishing, UK.

Siti Rohaida Mohamed Zainal (2023), *Small and Medium Non-State Enterprises in Vietnam: Strategic Context and Its Implications for Organizational Performance*, IGI Global Scientific Publishing.

### **1.1.2. Research works related to party organizations and party cells in non-state enterprises**

Zhang Wei (2017), *中国私营企业中中国共产党组织的作用与影响*, *The Impact of Communist Party Organizations in Chinese Private Enterprises*, Chinese Business Review, China.

Kham Phui Chan Tha Va Dy (2018), *ການສ້າງແລະຍົກລະດັບຄຸນນະພາບຂອງອົງການພື້ນຖານຂອງພັກໃນແຂວງຫລວງພະບາງ*, *Building and Improving the Quality of Grassroots Party Organizations in Luang Prabang Province*, Journal of Political Theory, Lao National Academy of Politics and Public Administration, No. 2, pp. 36-38, Laos.

Zhang Han (2018), *Who Conducts Party Work at the Grassroots? Local-Level Party Cadres in China's Non-Public Economic Sector*, Journal of Contemporary China, p. 27, No. 110, Taylor & Francis Publishing House, USA.

Central Organization Department of the Communist Party of China (2020), *非公有制企业党建工作典型案例汇编*, *Collection of Typical Cases of Party Building Work in Non-State Enterprises*, Publishing House. Philosophy and Social Sciences Beijing, China

Xiang Wanbo (2023), *中国私营企业中党的组织建*, *The Establishment of Party Organizations in Private Enterprises in China*, Chinascope, China.

Liu Zhe (2023), *新时代非公有制企业党建机制创新研究：以海南自由贸易港为例*, *Research on the Innovation of Party Building Mechanism in Non-State-Owned Enterprises in the New Era: Based on the Practice of Hainan Free Trade Port*, Finance and Economics Publishing House, China.

Central United Front Work Department of the Communist Party of China (2025), *习近平总书记关于新时代做好党的统一战线工作重要思想研究*, *Research on General Secretary Xi Jinping's important thoughts on doing well the Party's United Front work in the new era*, People's Publishing House, China.

### **1.1.3. Research works related to party cell activities and quality of party cell activities in non-state enterprises**

Liu Hui (2016), *中国私营企业中的党支部与公司治*, *Party Cells and*

*Enterprise Governance in China's Private Sector*, Asian Economic Policy Review, China.

Latdavanh Songvilay, Sthabandith Insisienmay and Mark Turner (2017), *Key Issues in the Reform of State-Owned Enterprises in the Lao PDR*, Asian Perspective, Vol. 41, No. 2, pp.239-262, USA.

Li Jun and Wang Chen (2018), *党组织在私营经济发展中的作用：以中国为例的经验分析*, *Party Cells and Private Sector Development: Insights from the Case of China*, Journal of Chinese Political Science, China.

Zhimong Cheng (2021), *中国企业中共产党支部对劳动者权利保障的影响研究*, *Communist Party Cells and Labor Rights: Evidence from Chinese Enterprises*, China Economic Review, China.

Keith Barney (2022), *The Role of Resources in Regime Sustainability in Laos: The Political Economy of State-Market Socialism*, Journal of Communist and Post-Communist Studies, USA.

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

Xiaobin He, Jiankun Liu (2022), *The Communist Party Cell in Family-Owned Enterprises: Navigating Between Political Legitimacy and Socio-Emotional Value*, Management and Organization Review, UK.

Zhenjiu Yao, Zengtian Zhang, Jun Ma (2023), *党支部、政策认知与企业社会责任：来自中国民营企业的证据*, *Party Cells, Policy Perceptions, and Corporate Social Responsibility: Evidence from Chinese Private Enterprises*, Frontiers in Psychology, China.

## **1.2. RESEARCHS IN VIETNAM**

### **1.2.1. Domestic research works related to enterprises, non-state enterprises, and Party organizations in non-state enterprises**

Do Thi Kim Tien (2017), *Corporate governance in a market economy*, National Political Publishing House Truth, Hanoi.

Dinh Thi Thanh Binh (2019), *Investment behavior of foreign-invested enterprises in Vietnam*, Scientific research topic, National Economics University, Hanoi.

Ninh Thi Minh Tam (2020), *State management of enterprises in the private economic sector in Vietnam today*, National Political Publishing House Truth, Hanoi.

Vu Hoang Viet (2021), *Promoting supply cooperation between domestic SMEs and FDI enterprises within the framework of the East Asia & Southeast Asia regional production network*, Basic-level scientific topic, Foreign Trade University, Hanoi.

### **1.2.2. Research works related to party organizations and party cells in non-state enterprises**

Nhi Ha (2014), “Hai Phong Develops Grassroots Party Organizations in Non-State Enterprises”, *Communist Party Building Journal*, No. 7, pp. 22-24, Hanoi.

Le Kim Viet (2014), *Party Member Development in Private Enterprises in Hanoi City in the Current Period*, Ministerial-level scientific research project 2013-2014, Code B13-19, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi.

Nguyen Van Giang (2015), “*Party Organizations in Non-State Enterprises - Current Situation and Solutions*”, *Communist Party Building Electronic Journal*, published on 20 January 2015, Hanoi.

Nguyen Truong Son (2017), *Building Clean and Strong Grassroots Party Organizations in Military Enterprises in the Current Period*, People’s Army Publishing House, Hanoi.

Dinh Thanh (2018), “*Building Party and Mass Organizations in Non-State Enterprises in Dong Nai*”, *Communist Party Building Journal*, No. 9, pp. 28-31, Hanoi.

Thanh Sang (2018), “*Experience in Developing Party Organizations in Non-State Enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City*”, *Communist Party Building Journal*, No. 7, pp. 41-47, Hanoi.

Viet Bach (2019), “*On Building Party Organizations and Developing the Party in Private Enterprises Today*”, *Communist Review*, published on 1 September 2019, Hanoi.

Le Van Cuong (2021), “Improving the Quality of Party Organizations and Party Members in Private Enterprises Today”, *Communist Review*, published on 18 November 2021, Hanoi.

Nguyen Tien Duc (2022), *The Ha Tinh Provincial Party Committee’s Leadership in Building Grassroots Party Organizations in Enterprises of All Economic Sectors from 2010 to 2020*, Doctoral thesis in Party History, Political Academy of the Ministry of National Defense, Hanoi.

Nhac Phan Linh, Le Van Cong (2022), “*Development of Grassroots Party Organizations and Party Membership in Non-State Enterprises - Current Situation and Challenges*”, *Scientific Research Journal of Trade Union*, No. 23, pp. 43-47, Hanoi.

Lan Huong, Dao Thanh (2023), “*State-Owned Enterprise Party Committees and Resolutions to Reverse the Situation - Part 2: The “Breakthrough Key” is Reforming Leadership Methods*”, *Communist Electronic Journal*, published on 31 October 2023, Hanoi.

Ha Binh, Thuy Tien (2023), “Party Development in Non-State Enterprises: A Sound and Timely Policy in Line with Practical Demands”, *Communist Party Building Journal*, published on 19 April 2023, Hanoi.

Vu Quynh Phuong (2023), “*Building Party Organizations in Non-State Enterprises in China*”, *Political Theory Journal*, No. 547, Hanoi.

Pham Tat Thang, Nguyen Ngoc Anh (2023), *“Models of Party Organization in Current Economic Groups, Corporations, and Commercial Banks - Issues and Proposals”*, Journal of Political Theory and Communication, Hanoi.

Tran Nhat (2024), *“Party Member Development in Non-State Enterprises in North Central Provinces”*, Journal of Political Science, No. 07/2024, pp. 11-16, Hanoi.

Trinh Thi Phuong (2024), *Solutions to strengthen the management of party members in non-state enterprises in the Southern provinces*, Journal of Politics and Electronic Development, published on November 8, 2024, Hanoi

Nguyen Thi Thuy Tram (2024), *“Improving the quality of Party member development in non-state enterprises in Binh Duong province”*, Political Science Journal, No. 5, Hanoi.

Do Ngoc Huy (2025), *“Party Organization Development in Non-State Enterprises in Đồng Nai Province Today”*, State Management Journal, published on 19 April 2025, Hanoi.

### ***1.2.3. Research works related to party cell activities and quality of party cell activities in non-state enterprises***

Mai Thu Quyen (2013), *“Party Cell Meetings in Non-State Enterprises in Thanh Xuân District”*, Communist Party Building Electronic Journal, published on 12 August 2013, Hanoi.

Vu Thi My Chau (2015), *“Party Cell Meetings in Non-State Enterprises: A Synchronous Set of Solutions”*, Communist Party Building Journal, No. 5, pp. 48-50, Hanoi.

Dao Duy, Truong Giang (2020), *“Party Cell Meetings in Non-State Enterprises”*, Ninh Binh Newspaper, published on 10 November 2020, Ninh Binh.

Ngoc Bich (2023), *“Improving the Quality of Party Cell Meetings in Non-State Enterprises in Ba Dinh District”*, Nhan Dan Newspaper, published on 13 October 2023, Hanoi.

## **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***

Scientific topics, research projects, and published articles have studied grassroots Party organizations, Party cell meetings, and the improvement of Party cell meeting quality in non-state enterprises from various perspectives and approaches, achieving many important theoretical and practical results.

*Firstly, in terms of theory:* Domestic and international studies have focused on clarifying several key theoretical issues related to the quality of Party cell meetings, as well as the roles, functions, and modes of operation of Party organizations in enterprises, especially in non-state enterprises.

*Secondly, in terms of practice:* Many studies have thoroughly analyzed the organization and quality of Party cell meetings in private enterprises and foreign-invested companies in various localities, providing specific and accurate data and evidence.

*Thirdly,* some studies both inside and outside Vietnam have also proposed a system of orientations and solutions to improve the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises.

The findings from these studies serve as valuable references for carrying out the objectives of this dissertation; they provide a theoretical foundation for building the theoretical framework and suggest ideas for proposing solutions to improve the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities.

In addition to the significant scientific contributions of the existing published works, there are still certain theoretical and practical gaps concerning the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities.

From the review of published scientific works related to the dissertation topic, it is evident that there is currently no study that comprehensively and systematically investigates the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities. Therefore, the selection of this research topic represents a new and urgent direction, one that does not overlap with existing studies, and has the potential to contribute both theoretically and practically to Party building efforts in the current enterprise sector.

### ***1.3.2. Research directions of the thesis***

Based on the overview of research related to the topic, synthesis of the above-mentioned related studies and research topics, this dissertation will focus on addressing the following key issues: *Firstly*, clarifying the theoretical and practical foundations of the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises. *Secondly*, conducting an objective and comprehensive survey and analysis of the current state of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities. *Thirdly*, forecasting the factors that will impact the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities in the coming period. From there, the dissertation will propose a system of orientations and groups of practical solutions that are highly feasible and appropriate for each type of enterprise and the specific conditions of each locality.

## Chapter 2

# THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES REGARDING THE QUALITY OF PARTY CELL MEETINGS IN NON-STATE ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTHEAST PROVINCES AND CITIES IN THE CURRENT TIME

## **2.1. Provinces and cities in the Southeast region; enterprises and Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities**

### ***2.1.1. Overview of the Southeast provinces and cities***

The Southeast is one of Vietnam's key economic regions, consisting of six centrally governed provinces and cities: Ho Chi Minh City, Ba Ria - Vung Tau, Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Dong Nai, and Tay Ninh.

### ***2.1.2. Non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities***

#### ***2.1.2.1. Definition of non-state enterprises***

Non-state enterprises are enterprises established and operating in accordance with the law, not owned or controlled by the state, including private enterprises, foreign-invested enterprises; joint stock companies, limited liability companies with less than 50% state capital, enterprises established under the Law on Cooperatives, registered for domestic business activities in accordance with the law.

#### ***2.1.2.2. Characteristics of non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities***

Non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities have the following characteristics: *Firstly*, they exist in large quantities and scale; *Secondly*, they operate in diverse sectors; *Thirdly*, they are dynamic and creative; *Fourthly*, they have strong linkages and cooperation.

#### ***2.1.2.3. Role of non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities***

Non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities play an important role: *Firstly*, they contribute significantly to economic growth; *Secondly*, they attract investment and create jobs; *Thirdly*, they promote economic restructuring; *Fourthly*, they enhance exports and international integration; *Fifthly*, they foster innovation and technology application.

### ***2.1.3. Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities***

#### ***2.1.3.1. Definition***

Party cells in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region are party organizations established in enterprises or a part of enterprises in the non-state sector, where there are from 03 to 29 party members to lead the enterprise in production and business in accordance with the Party's guidelines, policies, and laws of the State.

#### ***2.1.3.2. Functions and duties of Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities***

The functions and duties of Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities are based on Regulation No. 170-QĐ/TW dated March 7, 2013, of the Party Central Secretariat regarding the functions and duties of grassroots Party committees and cells in private enterprises, and Regulation No. 171-QĐ/TW dated

March 7, 2013, regarding the functions and duties of grassroots Party committees and cells in foreign-invested enterprises.

#### *2.1.3.3. Characteristics of Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities*

*Firstly*, the number of Party cells in non-state enterprises has grown relatively quickly. *Secondly*, most Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities are small in scale, with an uneven number of Party members. *Thirdly*, the average age of Party members in these cells is relatively high; most are leaders or managers within the enterprise. *Fourthly*, Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities do not hold comprehensive leadership over all activities of the enterprise, especially in terms of production and business operations. *Fifthly*, Party members in these cells are diverse in terms of background. *Sixthly*, Party members and cell committee members often change due to professional duties within the enterprise.

#### *2.1.3.4. Role of Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities*

*Firstly*, Party cells in non-state enterprises help ensure the Party's leadership over enterprises and workers in the Southeast provinces and cities. *Secondly*, Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities play a role in promoting lawful and effective business and production activities, safeguarding owners' rights and protecting the rights of workers. *Thirdly*, Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities contribute to strengthening the Vietnamese working class both in quantity and quality.

### **2.2. Party cell meetings and the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities**

#### *2.2.1. Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities*

##### *2.2.1.1. Definition*

Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region are regular monthly or ad hoc conferences of the party cell to discuss and decide on policies, leadership measures and internal development of the party cell to carry out the political tasks of the party cell, contributing to the building and development of the enterprise.

##### *2.2.1.2. Characteristics of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities*

In general, Party cell meetings - specifically those in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities - exhibit three key characteristics: leadership, education, and combativeness.

##### *2.2.1.3. Content of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities*

Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region include the following contents: conducting political and ideological work; performing political tasks of the Party cell; conducting Party building work; doing mass work and contents for thematic activities.



#### *2.2.1.4. Forms of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities*

In current Party cell activities, many forms of activities can be applied, such as: periodic activities, thematic activities, ad hoc activities, and online activities.

#### *2.2.1.5. Role of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities*

*Firstly*, Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities help ensure that all Party guidelines, directives from higher-level Party committees, and State laws and policies are effectively disseminated and implemented. *Secondly*, Party cell meetings provide a platform for discussion and the formulation of leadership directions, tasks, and measures to carry out the cell's resolutions. *Thirdly*, Party cell meetings contribute to enhancing Party members' awareness and leadership skills. *Fourthly*, Party cell meetings reflect the concerns and aspirations of enterprise leaders as well as workers and employees in the enterprise. *Fifthly*, Party cell meetings serve as a forum to promote internal democracy within the Party and also function as a setting for political and ideological education, skill development for Party members, and raising awareness of the Party's leadership role within the enterprise.

### ***2.2.2. The quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities - concept, determining factors, and evaluation criteria***

#### *2.2.2.1. Concept*

The quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region of Vietnam is a synthesis of organizational and operational factors. It reflects the extent to which Party cell activities meet the required standards and contribute to enhancing the leadership capacity and combativeness of Party cells within non-state enterprises.

#### *2.2.2.2. Determining factors of the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities*

To define evaluation criteria for the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities, it is necessary to clarify the main determining factors, including: *Firstly*, the leadership and direction of higher-level Party committees; *Secondly*, preparation for Party cell meetings; *Thirdly*, meeting content; *Fourthly*, the form of organizing Party cell meetings; *Fifthly*, discipline and responsibility of Party members; *Sixthly*, the leadership capacity of the Party cell secretary; *Seventhly*, the attitude and level of facilitation by business owners and enterprise managers; *Eighthly*, physical facilities and supporting conditions; *Ninthly*, inspection and supervision work.

#### *2.2.2.3. Evaluation criteria for the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities*

Criteria for assessing the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region include: *First*, the level of preparation for Party cell activities. *Second*, the level of richness, practicality, and closeness to the requirements, tasks of the Party cell, and the situation of the

enterprise of the content of the activities; the innovation and flexibility of the form of Party cell activities; *Third*, the number and attitude of party members participating in party cell activities; *Fourth*, the level of implementation of Party cell activity steps; *Fifth*, the level of ensuring the three characteristics of Party cell activities and implementing organizational and operational principles, especially the principle of democratic centralism and the principle of self-criticism and criticism in Party cell activities; *Sixth*, the results of leadership in implementing resolutions or conclusions of the Party cell, quality; the level of trust and support of business owners or business leaders and managers for the Party cell.

## **Summary of Chapter 2**

Chapter 2 of the thesis plays a very important role: preparing the theoretical basis for the entire thesis topic. In particular, the thesis focuses on clarifying the concept of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region; determining Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region including 04 contents and contents for specialized activities; 03 forms. At the same time, the thesis focuses on clarifying the central concept of the thesis topic: The quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region; identifying 09 factors that determine the quality and 06 criteria for evaluating the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region.

## **Chapter 3**

### **THE QUALITY OF PARTY CELL MEETINGS IN NON-STATE ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTHEAST PROVINCES AND CITIES - CURRENT SITUATION, CAUSES, AND EMERGING ISSUES**

#### **3.1. Current situation of the quality of Party Cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities**

##### **3.1.1. Strengths**

*Firstly, the preparation for Party cell meetings by most Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities has been effectively implemented in accordance with the guidance of the Central Committee.*

In recent years, Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast region have made positive progress in preparing Party cell meetings in alignment with the spirit of directives and guidance from the Central Committee. This is evident in the increasingly organized, well-planned meetings with relevant content, appropriate formats, and practical outcomes. The preparation process has largely overcome formalism, become more in-depth, and clearly reflected the leadership and coordination role of the cell's executive committee under the specific conditions of non-state enterprises.

*Second, the activities of many Party cells in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region are rich, practical, and close to the*

*tasks; the forms of activities are focused on innovation, flexibility, and suitability to reality.*

Following the Central Organizing Commission's Guidance No. 12-HD/BTCTW dated 6 July 2018 on improving the quality of Party cell meetings, Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast region have made various improvements in both content and format. These changes ensure richness, relevance, and alignment with the political tasks and operational characteristics of each enterprise.

*Thirdly, the attendance rate of Party members at cell meetings remains high; members demonstrate serious, responsible attitudes and actively contribute ideas.*

The participation rate of Party members in cell meetings is consistently high, which significantly contributes to building clean and strong Party organizations. Notably, the increased seriousness and sense of responsibility among Party members during meetings has fostered an open, constructive, and effective discussion atmosphere.

*Fourthly, the majority of Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast region have fully and seriously implemented the steps in the Party meeting process, ensuring consistency, effectiveness, and reinforcing the role of political nucleus at the grassroots level.*

Organizing Party cell meetings is recognized as a mandatory task as per the Party Charter and relevant guidelines. Most cells hold monthly regular meetings and thematic meetings, selecting appropriate timing and adjusting flexibly while maintaining stability. Thanks to fixed schedules and early notifications, members can actively participate, reflecting a strong sense of discipline and responsibility.

*Fifthly, most Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast region have ensured the three characteristics of Party meetings; they strictly follow organizational and operational principles, especially the principles of democratic centralism and of self-criticism and criticism.*

Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast region have demonstrated significant strengths in their meetings by upholding the three core characteristics of leadership, education, and combativeness, while rigorously following Party principles. These achievements have not only enhanced the quality of Party work but also contributed to a democratic, clean, and robust working environment, which is vital to the socioeconomic development of the region.

*Sixth, the majority of Party cells in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region effectively implement resolutions and conclusions; the quality of Party cell activities, the level of trust and support of business owners or business leaders and managers towards Party cells are increasingly improved.*

Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast region have increasingly focused on formulating resolutions suited to each enterprise's characteristics, functions, and tasks. This ensures that the delegation of responsibilities to Party members aligns closely with individual capacity and practical conditions, thereby promoting collective wisdom in implementing tasks.

### **3.1.2. Limitations**

*Firstly, the preparation for Party cell meetings in some areas remains inadequate and formalistic.*

In certain places, the preparatory work for Party cell meetings has not been carried out thoroughly. The discussion topics are often unclear or lack a strong connection between the Party cell's activities and the enterprise's overall development strategy, thereby reducing the effectiveness in achieving set goals.

*Secondly, the content of meetings in some Party cells lacks richness and practicality, and does not closely align with assigned tasks; the format of meetings is still monotonous, slow to innovate, and inflexible.*

In several non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities, Party cell meetings remain limited in content variety and fail to address real and pressing issues. Many meetings follow a rigid and templated format, listing events in a dry manner without in-depth analysis or contextualization relevant to the enterprise's operations.

*Thirdly, the number of Party members attending meetings in some cells is insufficient; some members show a lack of constructive spirit and have yet to fully play their role in discussions.*

Participation in Party cell meetings in some non-state enterprises is still below the required standard, and members show limited initiative and engagement. This directly affects the quality of the meetings and weakens the Party organization's leadership capacity within the enterprise.

*Fourthly, the implementation of meeting procedures in some places is still formalistic, lacking completeness, rigor, and seriousness as required by the Central Committee's guidance.*

A number of Party cells have not strictly followed the full procedure of meetings as stipulated in the Party Charter and higher-level guidance. Many meetings are carried out superficially, with generic content and no clear focus, resulting in a lack of vibrant and democratic discussion among members.

*Fifthly, ensuring the three core characteristics and adherence to organizational principles during meetings remains limited in some places; principles such as democratic centralism and self-criticism and criticism are not seriously implemented, often constrained by deference and formalism.*

In many Party cells, the characteristics of leadership, combativeness, and education are not well manifested - particularly in enforcing the principles of democratic centralism and self-criticism. Discussions and the reception of member feedback are often perfunctory, and decisions tend to reflect the views of individuals - typically the secretary or executive committee - without genuine democratic debate. The principle of self-criticism and criticism is poorly executed, marked by avoidance, superficiality, and a tendency to maintain superficial harmony.

*Sixthly, the implementation of Party cell resolutions or conclusions in some places lacks clarity; the quality and credibility of certain Party cells have yet to stand out or effectively fulfill their role as a political nucleus at the grassroots level.*

In some Party cells, the drafting and approval of resolutions are weak. Often, the draft is prepared by the secretary or executive committee and then quickly approved by the cell without open and democratic discussion. As a result, resolutions tend to be formulaic, imposed, and fail to reflect the collective intellect and will of the Party cell. Generally, the quality of such resolutions does not accurately reflect practical needs and remains rigidly based on higher-level directives or the subjective views of leaders.

### **3.2. Causes and emerging issues**

#### **3.2.1. Causes**

##### *3.2.1.1. Causes of the strengths*

*Firstly*, the system of resolutions, directives and guidelines of the Party on improving the quality of grassroots party organizations, including party cells, has been fully issued and increasingly improved; *Secondly*, provincial and municipal party committees and grassroots party committees in the Southeast region have clearly recognized the key position and role of party cells in the grassroots political system, especially in non-state enterprises; *Thirdly*, the sense of responsibility and active participation of party members in enterprises have played an important role in improving the quality of party cell activities; *Fourthly*, the active role of enterprises themselves in creating favorable conditions for the activities of party organizations; *Fifthly*, the rapid, stable and increasingly expanding development of non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region.

##### *3.2.1.2. Causes of the limitations*

*Firstly*, the awareness and responsibility of each party member in party organizations is not complete and clear; *Secondly*, the negative impact of the negative side of the market economy and globalization; *Thirdly*, Ensuring the regular organization of Party cell meetings with the full participation of Party members as required still faces many shortcomings, directly affecting the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region of Vietnam; *Fourthly*, The work of training and improving the capacity and qualifications of Party cell secretaries and Party committee members in non-state enterprises in the Southeast region has not yet been implemented comprehensively; its effectiveness remains limited and has not met the current demands for enhancing the quality of Party cell activities.

#### **3.2.2. Emerging issues**

1) The content of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region is difficult to implement the requirement of being closely linked and practical with the production and business activities of enterprises; 2) Party cells in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region are difficult to implement the requirement of innovating the form of activities in a flexible, creative direction, suitable to the characteristics of enterprises; 3) Implementing the requirement of periodic activities and having enough Party members according to regulations is a challenge for Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region; 4) Training and improving the capacity and qualifications of Party cell secretaries and Party cell

committee members to improve the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region is facing many difficulties.

### **Summary of Chapter 3**

Based on the theoretical framework established in Chapter 2, the dissertation closely follows six evaluation criteria for assessing the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities. It evaluates both strengths and limitations by utilizing assessments and data from the official documents of the Provincial and Municipal Party Committees in the Southeast region. In addition, the dissertation employs findings from the sociological survey conducted as part of the research project to serve as evidence and justification for the author's evaluations. Furthermore, the dissertation analyzes the causes of the strengths and limitations and identifies four emerging issues concerning the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities.

## **Chapter 4**

### **DIRECTIONS AND SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF PARTY CELL ACTIVITIES IN NON-STATE ENTERPRISES IN THE PROVINCES AND CITIES OF THE SOUTHEAST REGION IN THE COMING TIME**

**4.1. Forecasting the factors affecting and directions for improving the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region in the coming time**

***4.1.1. Forecasting influencing factors for improving the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities in the coming time***

***4.1.1.1. Favorable factors***

*Firstly*, the impact of the globalization process, international integration and the trend of developing a knowledge-based economy; *Secondly*, the impact of the socialist-oriented market economy mechanism and the process of perfecting the legal system on creating a political and legal basis for the activities of party organizations in non-state enterprises; *Thirdly*, the work of Party building and rectification in the current period has had a strong impact on improving the leadership capacity, fighting strength of grassroots party organizations and the quality of party members in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region; *Fourthly*, The implementation of Resolution No. 68-NQ/TW dated May 4, 2025 of the Politburo on private economic development will have a great impact on non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region, strengthening the leadership, direction and orientation from local Party committees and authorities in consolidating, developing and improving the effectiveness of Party organizations in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region.

#### *4.1.1.2. Challenging factors*

*Firstly*, the negative impact of the unstable international economic environment and trade war on production and business activities and the stability of party organizations in enterprises; *Secondly*, the impact of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the information explosion in cyberspace on ideological work and party cell activities; *Thirdly*, the indirect impact of administrative unit adjustments and organizational restructuring on the leadership and direction mechanism of party organizations in non-state enterprises; *Fourthly*, lack of support and facilitation from a segment of business owners and enterprise managers for the activities of Party organizations.; *Fifthly*, the ideological and political sabotage activities of hostile forces against party organizations and party members in non-state enterprises.

#### ***4.1.2. Orientations for improving the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities***

To improve the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region at present, it is necessary to pay attention to the following orientations: *First*, affirm the important role of Party cells and Party cell activities in non-state enterprises; *Second*, improving the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises must be based on the activities of Party cells closely linked to the production and business practices of enterprises and the lives, thoughts and aspirations of workers; *Third*, improving the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises must be based on comprehensive and synchronous innovation; *Fourth*, improving the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises requires the synchronous participation of the entire political system, from the central to local levels; *Fifth*, strengthening the leadership, direction and guidance of higher-level Party committees in improving the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region.

#### **4.2. Solutions to improve the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities in the coming time**

##### ***4.2.1. Raising awareness and responsibility of Party Committees, Party cell secretaries, superior Party Committees, and Party members regarding the improvement of Party cell meeting quality in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities***

To enhance the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities, it is essential to regularly raise the awareness and responsibility of Party committees, Party cell secretaries, superior Party committees, and Party members regarding the significance and importance of Party cell meetings.

##### ***4.2.2. Organizing Party cell activities in accordance with principles and regulations in non-state enterprises in the Southeast region of Vietnam***

To organize Party cell meetings in line with prescribed regulations, Party cells in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities must strictly implement the following: *Firstly*, thoroughly understand the directives and regulations on Party cell meetings. *Secondly*, strictly follow the periodic meeting regime as stipulated in the Party Charter and guidance from superior Party committees. *Thirdly*, superior Party committees must strengthen the inspection and supervision of Party cell

meetings in non-state enterprises, whether periodically or unexpectedly, to ensure that Party cells comply strictly with the principles of Party organization and activities, and promptly detect and correct manifestations of deviation, formality, or superficiality in meetings.

***4.2.3. Innovating content and flexibly applying forms of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities***

Meeting content must be developed based on thoroughly grasping the Party's directives and resolutions but must also be concretized, practical, and thought-provoking to inspire responsibility, proactiveness, and creativity among Party members in carrying out political and professional tasks. In parallel, the renewal of meeting forms should be conducted flexibly, suited to the conditions and characteristics of each enterprise.

***4.2.4. Strictly implementing Party Organizational and operational principles, with emphasis on expanding democracy and promoting self-criticism and criticism in Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities***

To improve the quality of Party cell meetings, it is necessary to effectively implement the organizational and operational principles of the Party, with special attention to expanding internal democracy and promoting self-criticism and criticism in Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities.

***4.2.5. Improving the quality of Party members; regularly providing training to enhance the knowledge and skills of Party work, especially in organizing and managing Party cell meetings for Party Committees and Party cell secretaries in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities***

***4.2.5.1. Improving the quality of party members of party cells in non-state enterprises in provinces and cities in the Southeast region***

It is necessary to design and organize political theory training programs that are practical, concise, and appropriate to the production and business conditions of enterprises; thoroughly grasp and seriously implement the Party's resolutions and directives, considering this a core task in improving Party member quality. Conditions and motivation should be created for Party members to self-study and enhance their professional qualifications to adapt to the requirements of enterprise innovation and development.

***4.2.5.2. Regularly providing training to enhance the knowledge and skills of Party work, especially in organizing and managing Party cell meetings for Party Committees and Party cell secretaries***

Party cell secretaries and committee members must be equipped with political theory knowledge, understand the Party's guidelines and policies, master leadership and facilitation skills in Party cell meetings, and have the capacity to organize and implement Party cell resolutions in the particular context of non-state enterprises.

***4.2.6. Strengthening the guidance, inspection, and supervision of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities by superior Party Committees***

Superior Party committees must seriously and regularly carry out professional guidance on Party cell meetings to ensure Party cells fully understand and properly



implement the Party Charter, directives, resolutions, regulations, and guidelines related to Party activities. It is essential to develop scientific, focused inspection and supervision programs targeting Party cells in non-state enterprises. Inspection and supervision must be accompanied by support to address difficulties at the grassroots level. The staff of superior Party committees should be trained to improve their professional knowledge and Party work skills, especially in consulting, handling situations, and assessing the operations of Party organizations in the business environment. Additionally, it is important to foster a sense of responsibility, fairness, and objectivity to build trust and consensus from the grassroots level.

### **Summary of Chapter 4**

Chapter 4 of the thesis focused on discussing the following issues: *Firstly*, the thesis presented and clarified 04 favorable factors and 05 unfavorable factors affecting the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region in the coming time. *Secondly*, the thesis analyzed and discussed 05 directions to improve the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region in the coming time. *Thirdly*, to improve the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region in the coming time, the thesis identified 06 solutions.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

Party cell meetings are a critical component of Party cell operations. The quality of these meetings plays a decisive role in the leadership effectiveness of the cell. As the fundamental organizational unit of the Party, the quality of Party cell meetings reflects the Party's leadership capacity and combat strength. In recent years, Party cells in non-state enterprises across the Southeast provinces and cities have made significant efforts to improve the quality of their meetings and have achieved encouraging results. The quality of meetings has increasingly improved, aligning more closely with practical realities and the specific tasks of each cell. Meeting content has become more diverse and relevant, enabling Party members to actively participate in discussions and propose suitable solutions. At the same time, innovations in meeting formats and flexible organization have helped foster a democratic and open atmosphere. Furthermore, organizational principles - especially democratic centralism and the principles of self-criticism and criticism - have been consistently upheld and seriously implemented.

However, alongside these positive developments, several limitations still remain. *Firstly*, preparation for Party cell meetings is sometimes insufficient, and certain meeting agendas are not closely aligned with the enterprise's specific context. While there have been innovations in meeting formats, some Party cells still face challenges in applying information technology and digital transformation to enhance the effectiveness of communication and meetings. *Secondly*, some Party members are not fully proactive or consistent in their participation. A number of members show a lack of initiative in contributing ideas and engaging in discussions. *Thirdly*, during the implementation of meeting procedures, some Party cells do not strictly adhere to

the proper steps, which undermines the effectiveness of resolutions and decisions made by the cell. *Fourthly*, the leadership quality and credibility of some Party cells in executing Party resolutions remain unstable and need improvement to enhance their leadership effectiveness within enterprises.

The results achieved serve as a foundation to affirm that the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities has made considerable progress. Based on the assessment of the current quality of Party cell meetings in these enterprises, the dissertation identifies four pressing issues: 1) The content of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region is difficult to implement the requirement of being closely linked and practical with the production and business activities of enterprises; 2) Party cells in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region are difficult to implement the requirement of innovating the form of activities in a flexible, creative direction, suitable to the characteristics of enterprises; 3) Ensuring the regular organization of Party cell meetings with the full participation of Party members as required still faces many shortcomings, directly affecting the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region of Vietnam; 4) The work of training and improving the capacity and qualifications of Party cell secretaries and Party committee members in non-state enterprises in the Southeast region has not yet been implemented comprehensively; its effectiveness remains limited and has not met the current demands for enhancing the quality of Party cell activities.

To improve the quality of Party cell meetings in non-state enterprises in the Southeast provinces and cities in the time ahead, the dissertation proposes six comprehensive and feasible solutions: 1) Raise awareness and responsibility of Party cells, Party cell secretaries, superior Party committees and Party members in improving the quality of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region; 2) Organize Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region in accordance with regulations and procedures; 3) Innovate the content and be flexible in the form of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region; 4) Strictly implement the principles of organization and operation of the Party, focus on expanding democracy, promote self-criticism and criticism in Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region; 5) Improve the quality of Party members; Regularly foster and improve the qualifications and skills of Party work, especially the skills of organizing and managing Party cell activities for Party cell committees and Party cell secretaries in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region; 6) Strengthen the guidance, inspection and supervision of Party cell activities in non-state enterprises in the provinces and cities of the Southeast region by higher-level Party committees./.

## **AUTHOR'S PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO THE THESIS TOPIC**

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2. Nguyen Cao Cuong (2024), *“Improving the Quality of Party Cell Meetings in Non-State Enterprises (Through the Practice in Tay Ninh Province)”*, Journal of Political Theory, Special Issue Q4/2024, pp. 243-248.
3. Nguyen Cao Cuong (2025), *“Improving the Quality of Party Cell Meetings in Non-State Enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City”*, Journal of State Organization and Labor, April 2025 issue, pp. 30-33.
4. Nguyen Cao Cuong (2025), *“Evaluating the Quality of Party Cell Meetings in Non-State Enterprises”*, Journal of State Management, published on April 22, 2025.
5. Nguyen Cao Cuong (2025), *“Solution for Improving the Quality of Party Cell Activities in Non-State Enterprises in the Southeast Provinces and Cities in the New Context”*, Journal of Political Theory and Electronic Communication, June 25, 2025.