

HO CHI MINH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLITICS

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**THE LEADERSHIP OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL
PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE RED RIVER DELTA
REGION IN CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
IN THE CURRENT PERIOD**

**DOCTORAL DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
MAJOR: PARTY BUILDING AND STATE GOVERNANCE**

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INTRODUCTION

1. The urgency of the topic

Culture is the root of strength and the spiritual foundation of the nation, simultaneously reflecting a long-standing historical and humanistic tradition and serving as a driving force for sustainable development in the modern context. Throughout the revolutionary leadership process, our party has always affirmed the special role of culture in the country's development strategy. Resolution No. 33-NQ/TW dated June 9, 2014, of the 11th Central Committee clearly states: "Culture is the spiritual foundation of society, the goal, and the driving force for socio-economic development and international integration." The documents of the 13th Party Congress also emphasize a consistent viewpoint: "Comprehensively develop the Vietnamese people, build an advanced Vietnamese culture imbued with national identity so that culture truly becomes an internal strength and a driving force for national development and defense."

In the period of accelerating industrialization, modernization, and deep international integration, culture increasingly becomes a key domain that strongly influences the sustainable development process of the nation. However, for culture to truly promote its role as an endogenous driving force, the decisive factor is the leadership capacity of the party, directly the party committees at each locality. The role of the party committees is not only to issue policies and resolutions but also to demonstrate strategic vision and the ability to concretize the Central Party's cultural development orientation into practical action programs suitable to each locality's characteristics. Party committees at all levels play a central political role in orienting and guiding the political system and the entire society to participate in the cause of cultural construction and development, while simultaneously creating a favorable environment for traditional and modern cultural values to develop harmoniously.

As a land of "geographical and human auspiciousness," the Red River Delta (RRD) region is the cultural, political, and educational center of the country, possessing distinctive cultural values, abundant heritage, and a large intellectual workforce. This is precisely the area that gathers all favorable conditions to develop culture as a driving force for comprehensive development. However, it is also a locality strongly affected by rapid urbanization, deep social stratification, and the intense infiltration of global cultural flows, posing great challenges for preserving identity, improving spiritual life, and forming a new system of human values.

The practice of leading cultural development by the provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD region in recent years has achieved many positive results. The committees have shown proactiveness in concretizing the Central Party's directives through specialized resolutions, action programs, and entire-term plans. The leadership content has covered various fields, from building a healthy cultural environment, preserving heritage, developing cultural industries to educating people and international cooperation. Regarding leadership methods, provincial and municipal party committees have innovated the organization of implementation, strengthened inspection and supervision, promoted the role of the political system and socialization in preserving and promoting cultural values. The grassroots cultural workforce has gradually been consolidated and improved to meet task requirements in the new context. However, alongside these achievements, cultural leadership by provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD region still faces many shortcomings and limitations: leadership at times and in some areas has not been fully effective; content and leadership methods remain slow to innovate; some cadres and party members have a superficial and inadequate understanding of culture's role; the specialized cultural workforce in some places is still weak and insufficient; and cultural leadership has not regularly conducted preliminary reviews, summaries, and lessons learned during the leadership process.

Especially in the context that the party and state are decisively implementing policies to merge and streamline the apparatus, organize local government on a two-tier model (province and commune), and discontinue political system activities at the district level, the requirement for provincial and municipal party committees in the region is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of cultural leadership in a more direct, flexible, decentralized manner and closer to grassroots levels. Streamlining the organization is not only a mechanical change of the apparatus but also requires comprehensive innovation in leadership methods, implementation organization, inspection, supervision, and mobilization of social resources. In the conditions of globalization and increasingly fierce value competition, culture is not only the foundation but also an important frontline to preserve identity, stimulate internal strength, and elevate national standing. These changes require provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD to adopt new approaches, new thinking, and strategic solutions to ensure the party's leading role in cultural development. Therefore, fundamentally and systematically researching feasible solutions to promote strengths, overcome limitations, and strengthen the leadership of provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD region in cultural development in the coming years is indeed a very urgent issue.

To contribute to resolving the above urgent problems, the doctoral candidate has chosen the topic: “The leadership of provincial and municipal party committees in the Red River Delta region in cultural development in the current period” for the doctoral dissertation in the field of party building and state governance.

2. Objectives and tasks of the dissertation

2.1. Objectives

Based on research clarifying theoretical and practical issues related to the leadership of provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD region in cultural development at the current stage, the dissertation proposes solutions to strengthen the leadership of these committees in cultural development up to 2035.

2.2. Tasks

Firstly, review scientific works both domestic and international related to the dissertation topic, identifying achieved results and contents requiring further research.

Secondly, analyze and clarify theoretical and practical issues regarding the leadership of provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD region in cultural development at the current stage.

Thirdly, survey and assess the current status of leadership by provincial and municipal party committees in cultural development from 2014 to the present; identify strengths, weaknesses, causes, and lessons learned.

Fourthly, propose orientations and key solutions to strengthen the leadership of these committees in cultural development up to 2035.

3. Research object and scope

3.1. Research object

The dissertation studies the leadership of provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD region in cultural development at the current stage.

3.2. Research scope

The dissertation focuses on researching the actual situation of 11 provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD region leading cultural development from 2014, when the 11th Central Committee issued Resolution No. 33-NQ/TW on building and developing Vietnamese culture and people to meet sustainable development requirements until 2024. The proposed orientations and solutions are valid through 2035.

4. Theoretical, practical foundations and research methods

4.1. Theoretical foundation

The theoretical foundation is Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh’s ideology, and the party’s viewpoints on culture; cultural construction and development; and the party’s leadership in social life fields.

4.2. Practical foundation

The practical foundation is the current situation of provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD region leading cultural development from 2014 to 2024.

4.3. Research methods

The dissertation applies the methodology of Marxism-Leninism and methods including: combination of analysis and synthesis; historical and logical approaches; surveys; practical summaries; statistics; sociological investigation, etc.

5. New scientific contributions of the dissertation

Firstly, establishing the concept of “The leadership of provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD region in cultural development,” and clarifying contents and leadership methods of these committees in cultural development.

Secondly, summarizing six lessons learned from the reality of cultural leadership by these committees from 2014 to present.

Thirdly, proposing orientations and solutions to strengthen the leadership of provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD region in cultural development up to 2035, focusing on two breakthrough solutions: raising awareness and responsibility of party committees, authorities, political-social organizations, party members, and people in the RRD about the role of cultural development and party leadership; enhancing capacity in building, leading, and implementing cultural development resolutions of the committees.

6. Theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation

6.1. Theoretical significance

The research results contribute to deepening theoretical issues on cultural development and the leadership of provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD region in cultural development at the current stage.

6.2. Practical significance

The research results provide scientific arguments for party committees to study and determine policies and leadership measures for cultural development in the future. The results can serve as reference materials for research, teaching, and learning at political schools nationwide.

7. Dissertation structure

Besides the introduction, conclusion, list of related publications by the author, references, and appendices, the dissertation comprises 4 chapters and 9 sections.

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH STATUS RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION TOPIC

1.1. RESEARCH WORKS BY FOREIGN AUTHORS

The dissertation has reviewed groups of research works by foreign authors related to the topic, including: studies on the leadership of the Party; and studies on culture and cultural development. These groups of research works, presented in the forms of scientific projects, specialized monographs, reference materials, doctoral dissertations, and academic articles relevant to the dissertation topic, have opened up numerous issues for investigating the leadership role of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the RRD region regarding contemporary cultural development.

1.2. RESEARCH WORKS WITHIN THE COUNTRY

The dissertation also reviewed groups of domestic research works related to the topic, including: studies on the Party's leadership in cultural development; and studies on culture and cultural development. These groups of research, in the form of scientific projects, specialized monographs, references, doctoral dissertations, and scholarly articles connected to the dissertation topic, have revealed multiple issues pertinent to researching the leadership of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the RRD region on cultural development today.

1.3. SUMMARY OF RESEARCH RESULTS FROM RELATED SCIENTIFIC WORKS AND ISSUES THE DISSERTATION FOCUSES ON ADDRESSING

1.3.1. Summary of research results from scientific works related to the dissertation topic

First, some works have approached cultural development at various levels, providing a relatively comprehensive reflection of the perspectives of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, and our Party on the origin, nature, and role of culture; affirming that culture is both a goal and a driving force of socio-economic development. Simultaneously, these works proposed practical research approaches, contributing to clarifying the role of culture in the national development strategy.

Second, several studies have elucidated the process of building and promoting Vietnamese cultural values, emphasizing the combination of preserving traditions with creative innovation, conserving core values while absorbing the quintessence of global cultures to foster development momentum.

Third, some works have reflected on the current status of Vietnamese culture after nearly 40 years of renovation, highlighting achievements and limitations in cultural construction and development; analyzing issues such as cultural institutions, cultural exchanges, the impact of cultural resources on society, the role of enterprises in linking economic development with culture; and identifying shortcomings in current cultural theory research.

Fourth, a number of scientific works have preliminarily researched forecasts of the developmental trends of Vietnamese culture in the new period, based on reviewing the implementation of Resolution No. 5 of the 8th Central Committee, thereby proposing cultural development orientations suitable to new requirements.

Fifth, some studies have researched the Party's leadership over culture, proposing additions and improvements to the Party's guiding viewpoints on culture, specific goals, tasks, and key solutions in leading the construction and development of Vietnamese culture in the periods of industrialization, modernization, and international integration.

However, until now, no work has fundamentally and systematically researched the leadership role of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the RRD region in cultural development.

1.3.2. Issues the dissertation needs to continue to research and clarify

First, to clarify the concepts, content, and role of cultural development in the provinces and municipalities of the RRD region; to analyze and clarify the concepts, content, leadership methods, and role of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the RRD region in leading cultural development. *Second*, based on the theoretical foundations of the content and leadership methods of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the RRD region regarding cultural development, the dissertation conducts surveys and evaluates the current situation of these Party Committees' leadership in cultural development in recent years, identifying causes of strengths, limitations, and shortcomings in the leadership process. It also summarizes leadership experiences of the provincial and municipal Party Committees in the RRD region in cultural

development. *Third*, the dissertation must provide forecasts of difficulties and advantages affecting the leadership of provincial and municipal Party Committees; and propose key feasible solutions to strengthen the leadership of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the RRD region in cultural development.

Chapter 2

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE RED RIVER DELTA REGION LEADING CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT - THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES

2.1. OVERVIEW OF PROVINCES, CITIES, AND PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE RED RIVER DELTA REGION

2.1.1. Overview of the provinces and cities in the Red River Delta region

2.1.1.1. Natural characteristics

According to Decision No. 368/QĐ-TTg dated May 4, 2024, of the Prime Minister approving the planning of the RRD region for the 2021-2030 period with a vision to 2050, the RRD region consists of 9 provinces and 2 centrally-run cities: 9 provinces: Hai Duong, Bac Ninh, Vinh Phuc, Hung Yen, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Ha Nam, Ninh Binh, and Quang Ninh; 2 cities: Hanoi City and Hai Phong City. To the north, northeast, west, and southwest, the region borders the northern midland and mountainous areas; to the south, it borders the North Central and Central Coastal regions; to the east, it borders the Gulf of Tonkin. The RRD serves as a gateway to the East Sea and the world and acts as a direct bridge between two dynamic development areas: Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia.

The RRD is a vast delta plain formed by sedimentation from the Red River and Thai Binh River systems, with fertile, flat land favorable for agricultural production, especially wet rice cultivation. The region has a tropical monsoon climate with four distinct seasons, abundant water resources, and a dense network of rivers. However, it frequently suffers from storms, floods, and localized inundations. The RRD's advantageous geographical position, coastal adjacency, proximity to major economic centers, and role as a key national trade hub underscore its strategic importance.

2.1.1.2. Socio-economic characteristics

The RRD is a dynamic economic region with a high level of industrialization and urbanization, serving as the political, administrative, economic, and socio-cultural center of the country, with Hanoi as its core. The economy is diversified, with strong development in industry and services, alongside traditional agricultural strengths. The region has a large population, high population density, abundant human resources with some of the highest education and skill levels nationwide. Its infrastructure system is relatively synchronized, and the socio-cultural life is rich, deeply imbued with the characteristics of the RRD civilization.

2.1.2. The provincial and municipal party committees in the Red River Delta region - functions, tasks, roles, and characteristics

2.1.2.1. Functions and tasks

The term "provincial and municipal party committee" refers to the executive committees of the Party organizations of provinces and centrally-run cities.

**** Function***

According to Regulation No. 10-QĐi/TW dated December 12, 2018, on the functions, tasks, powers, and working relationships of the Party committees and standing committees of provinces and centrally-run cities, the provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD region are responsible for leading and proposing recommendations to the Politburo and the Secretariat on issues related to central leadership over localities.

**** Nhiệm vụ***

This dissertation outlines eight main tasks of the provincial and municipal party committees in the region based on Regulation No. 10-QĐi/TW dated December 12, 2018.

2.1.2.2. The role of provincial and municipal party committees in the Red River Delta

First, the provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD play a central role in setting strategic orientations and leading the effective implementation of tasks in economic, cultural, social, national defense, and security development in their respective localities.

Second, they play a central role in Party building and political system development in the region.

Third, the provincial and municipal party committees contribute significantly to practical policymaking, policy critique, and the refinement of the Party's central guidelines.

2.1.2.3. Characteristics of provincial and municipal party committees in the Red River Delta

First, the provincial and municipal party committees operate in a cultural environment deeply marked by wet rice agricultural civilization, with a profound interweaving of tradition and modernity.

Second, the organizational apparatus of these committees has been gradually consolidated and standardized in accordance with central regulations, thereby improving the quality of comprehensive local leadership.

Third, the quality of the Party committee members in the provinces and cities of the region has been increasingly enhanced, meeting leadership demands in the context of renewal and international integration.

Fourth, the committees face numerous challenges in leading sustainable local development.

Fifth, leadership takes place in the context of rapid urbanization, a highly educated population, and growing demands for innovation in leadership methods.

2.2. THE PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE RED RIVER DELTA REGION LEADING CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT - CONCEPT, CONTENT, METHODS, AND ROLES

2.2.1. Cultural development in the provinces and cities of the Red River Delta - Concept, content, and roles

2.2.1.1. Concept

Cultural development in the provinces and cities of the RRD is the process of comprehensively enhancing the capacity for creativity, preservation, dissemination, and enjoyment of cultural values by individuals and communities. This is achieved through the selective inheritance of outstanding traditional cultural values, the creation and spread of new values guided by truth - goodness - beauty, in order to perfect human character, build a healthy cultural environment, improve spiritual life, reinforce regional cultural identity, and promote sustainable development across the economy, politics, society, national defense, and security of both the locality and the nation.

2.2.1.2. Content

First, building a healthy cultural environment

Second, developing culture in politics and the economy

Third, preserving and promoting cultural heritage values

Fourth, developing cultural industries in tandem with completing the cultural market

Fifth, expanding domestic and international cultural cooperation

2.2.1.3. Roles

First, cultural development serves as a foundation and driving force for economic development in the region

Second, it helps strengthen the socio-political foundations of the provinces and cities

Third, it plays an important role in strengthening national defense and security in the region

2.2.2. The provincial and municipal party committees in the Red River Delta leading cultural development - Concept, content, methods, and roles

2.2.2.1. Concept

The leadership of cultural development by the provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD encompasses all activities of the Party committees and standing committees, involving participation from Party organizations, officials, Party members, political system organizations, relevant agencies, and local people in formulating, promulgating, and implementing resolutions, decisions, and conclusions on cultural development. It includes directing, organizing, inspecting, and supervising the implementation of these documents to mobilize the collective strength of the political system in achieving local cultural development goals.

Leading subject: the provincial and municipal party committees in the region, directly and regularly the standing committees.

Participating forces: local Party organizations, officials, Party members, advisory bodies, political system organizations, relevant entities and individuals, and especially the provincial/city authorities and cultural institutions. Each stakeholder plays different roles during the implementation of cultural development tasks.

Purpose: to realize cultural development objectives set out in the congress-term resolutions and thematic resolutions of the provincial/city Party committees, thereby contributing to the cultural, social, national defense, and security development of the region.

2.2.2.2. Leadership content

First, leading the identification of cultural development goals, orientations, major tasks, and solutions

Second, leading the provincial and city governments to concretize and institutionalize resolutions and decisions into programs, plans, and projects on cultural development and ensure implementation

Third, leading the implementation of cultural development contents

Fourth, leading subordinate Party organizations to promote cultural development in their areas

Fifth, leading coordination between state agencies, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, mass organizations, businesses, and social organizations in cultural development efforts

Sixth, leading reviews and evaluations of the implementation of central and local Party resolutions, directives, and conclusions on cultural development

2.2.2.3. Leadership methods

First, leading through resolutions and strategic orientations issued by the Party committees and their standing bodies

Second, leadership through promoting the role of state management by local authorities

Third, leading by means of propaganda, persuasion, and mobilization

Fourth, leadership via the organization and staffing of government agencies and cultural institutions

Fifth, leading through the activities of Party organizations and members, promoting exemplary behavior by Party members in governmental and cultural agencies

Sixth, leading through the role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, relevant forces, and the local population in cultural development

Seventh, leadership through inspection and supervision

2.2.2.4. Roles

First, the leadership of the provincial and municipal party committees ensures that cultural development aligns with the Party's cultural guidelines

Second, their leadership is key to mobilizing the strength of the entire political system in cultural development

Third, their leadership plays a crucial role in achieving inclusive and sustainable development in the localities

Fourth, cultural development leadership is an essential component of the overall leadership work, directly enhancing leadership capacity, combat strength, and political prestige of local Party committees.

Chapter 3

PARTY COMMITTEES OF PROVINCES AND CITIES IN THE RRD LEADING CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT - CURRENT SITUATION, CAUSES, AND LESSONS

3.1. CURRENT SITUATION OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP BY PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE RED RIVER DELTA

3.1.1. Strengths

3.1.1.1. In terms of leadership content

First, the identification of goals, orientations, major tasks, and key solutions for cultural development has been proactively and promptly carried out by the provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD, with notable progress achieved.

Second, the leadership of provincial and municipal governments in concretizing and institutionalizing the party committees' resolutions and decisions into specific resolutions, programs, plans, and schemes for cultural development has received increasing attention and been effectively implemented.

Third, party committees have focused on leading the implementation of cultural development contents, achieving several significant results.

Fourth, there has been growing attention to the leadership of grassroots party organizations and affiliated party committees in the implementation of cultural development tasks in their respective localities.

Fifth, party committees have effectively led the coordination of activities among state agencies, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, mass organizations, enterprises, and social organizations in contributing to cultural development.

Sixth, the preliminary and final reviews of leadership and direction in

cultural development have been emphasized and implemented with increasing effectiveness.

3.1.1.2. In terms of leadership methods

First, the provincial and municipal party committees in the RRD have effectively led cultural development through the issuance of resolutions, decisions, and orientations by the committees and their standing boards.

Second, leadership through enhancing the role of state management by provincial and municipal governments in the implementation of cultural development has become more synchronized and substantive.

Third, the party committees in the RRD have intensified leadership through communication efforts to raise awareness among officials, party members, and the people regarding the party's cultural development resolutions, thereby persuading, mobilizing, and guiding active participation in implementation.

Fourth, leadership through personnel work and the organization of government bodies and cultural institutions has been relatively well implemented.

Fifth, the party committees have strengthened cultural leadership through the activities of party organizations and party members, emphasizing the exemplary and pioneering roles of party members in cultural institutions and relevant government agencies.

Sixth, the party committees have promoted cultural development leadership by enhancing the role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, relevant forces, and local communities in participating in cultural development efforts, with notable progress made.

Seventh, cultural development leadership has been reinforced through the inspection and supervision of party organizations and members concerning the implementation of cultural resolutions.

3.1.2. Limitations

3.1.2.1. In terms of leadership content

First, the definition of goals, orientations, tasks, and major solutions for cultural development in individual localities and across the region remains insufficiently comprehensive and lacks breakthrough thinking.

Second, some provincial party committees have been slow or inconsistent in directing governments to concretize party resolutions on cultural development into specific action plans, resulting in limited quality and effectiveness.

Third, the implementation of cultural development contents under the leadership of party committees still encounters certain shortcomings.

Fourth, leadership by affiliated party organizations and local party committees in cultural development is sometimes superficial and lacks depth.

Fifth, coordination between provincial and municipal governments and the Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, enterprises, and social organizations in cultural development has occasionally been inconsistent and infrequent.

Sixth, the preliminary and final review work related to cultural leadership and implementation still shows certain limitations.

3.1.2.2. In terms of leadership methods

First, despite the issuance of numerous resolutions and schemes by the provincial and municipal party committees and their standing boards in the RRD, breakthrough and innovative approaches remain limited.

Second, leadership through promoting the role of state management in cultural development by local governments is still inadequate in some provinces and cities.

Third, leadership via communication, persuasion, and mobilization for cultural development has not always been given due importance.

Fourth, leadership through personnel and organizational work in government and cultural institutions still faces limitations in advisory capacity, coordination, and execution.

Fifth, the leadership role of some party organizations in government and cultural agencies has not been fully exerted, while a number of party members have not demonstrated sufficient exemplary performance in cultural tasks.

Sixth, the role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, relevant entities, and local communities in cultural development has not been regularly or effectively promoted.

Seventh, although the inspection and supervision of party organizations and members in implementing cultural resolutions has yielded certain results, it remains a weak area that needs strengthening and innovation.

3.2. CAUSES AND LESSONS LEARNED

3.2.1. Causes

3.2.1.1. Causes of strengths

First, party resolutions and state documents on cultural development have been issued and guided in a timely manner.

Second, the party committees at all levels, along with officials and party members, have been proactive, creative, and responsible in implementing cultural development resolutions.

Third, in recent years, RRD provinces and cities have experienced stability and rapid, relatively comprehensive development in socioeconomic, national defense, and security aspects-creating favorable conditions for increasing investment in cultural development.

Fourth, awareness of the role, position, and significance of culture in socioeconomic development and national defense-security has been significantly enhanced among local party committees, governments, officials, party members, the public, and the business community.

Fifth, practical demands and the need to build a stable, healthy social environment harmonizing tradition and modernity have become strong drivers for the party committees to improve the effectiveness of cultural development leadership.

3.2.1.2. Causes of limitations

First, some party committees, leaders, and heads of agencies and units have not fully recognized the crucial role of culture and the necessity of enhancing party leadership over cultural development in the current context.

Second, the organizational structure and performance quality of some advisory and assisting bodies for the party committees and governments in the cultural field remain inadequate to meet the demands of the new situation.

Third, the practice of setting moral, lifestyle, and behavioral examples among some cadres and party members remains superficial and formalistic, lacking profound influence on cultural life and public awareness.

Fourth, several state mechanisms and policies on cultural development are still missing or inadequate, especially those integrating culture with economic, sports, and tourism development.

Fifth, some party committees have not fully appreciated the role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-political, and social organizations in cultural development, thus neglecting to formulate effective solutions to promote their engagement.

Sixth, the qualifications and competencies of a segment of personnel in the cultural sector remain limited, failing to meet the increasing demands of cultural development in the new era.

3.2.2. Lessons learned

First, it is essential to build unity and consensus within the collective leadership of provincial and municipal party committees and their standing boards, while promoting collective wisdom and emphasizing individual accountability, especially among party committee members.

Second, focus must be placed on strengthening organizational structures and improving the quality of officials and civil servants in the cultural sector to ensure a core force in advising and implementing cultural development tasks.

Third, leadership must concentrate on effectively and harmoniously resolving the relationship between sustainable economic growth and cultural development-considered inseparable elements in comprehensive local development strategies.

Fourth, it is important to organize and maintain revolutionary mass movements linked to socioeconomic development, grassroots cultural life, and social order, with the Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations playing key roles.

Fifth, fostering tight, effective collaboration among party committees within the RRD and nationwide is particularly important for cultural development leadership in line with sustainability and integration goals.

Sixth, party committees must strengthen their leadership over inspection and supervision related to cultural development activities.

Chapter 4

ORIENTATIONS AND SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE LEADERSHIP OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE RED RIVER DELTA FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT UNTIL 2035

4.1. FORECASTING INFLUENCING FACTORS AND ORIENTATIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE LEADERSHIP OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE RED RIVER DELTA FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT UNTIL 2035

4.1.1. Forecast of factors affecting the leadership of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Red River Delta for cultural development until 2035

4.1.1.1. *Favorable factors*

First, the Party's system of viewpoints on cultural construction and development has become increasingly comprehensive and profound.

Second, the process of international integration presents an opportunity for Vietnamese culture to engage in exchange and acculturation, thereby affirming its values and achieving further development.

Third, the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0) and the process of globalization pave the way for the culture of the RRD to develop vigorously.

Fourth, in the context of the Party implementing a streamlined organizational reform of the political system and the local government apparatus at two levels (provincial and communal), while ceasing the operation of the district-level political system, provincial and municipal Party Committees in the RRD are forecasted to enjoy more favorable conditions in leading cultural development.

4.1.1.2. *Challenging factors*

First, the complex and unpredictable global situation, coupled with the strong development of science, technology, and the knowledge-based economy, and the increasing degree of globalization, poses challenges to the preservation of national cultural identity.

Second, the degradation of political ideology, ethics, and lifestyle among a segment of cadres, party members, and within society has been and continues to undermine the party's credibility, negatively impacting the healthy development of culture and society.

Third, the downside of the market economy, reflected in the deterioration and distortions of cultural and ethical norms has significantly influenced the thoughts and emotions of various social strata.

Fourth, the hostile schemes and sabotage activities by reactionary forces in the fields of culture and ideology will remain a significant challenge to the leadership role of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the RRD in cultural development.

4.1.2. Orientations to strengthen the leadership of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Red River Delta for cultural development until 2035

First, continue to enhance awareness and leadership capacity of provincial and municipal Party Committees regarding the cultural sphere to meet the requirements of cultural development and the building of Vietnamese people in the transitional period toward socialism.

Second, continue to renew leadership methods of provincial and municipal Party Committees concerning cultural affairs to ensure ideological and operational unity in cultural construction and development from the provincial to grassroots level.

Third, focus on building and fostering a contingent of cultural cadres who meet the requirements and tasks of cultural development in RRD provinces and cities in the new period.

Fourth, research, define, and implement the development of cultural value systems and human standards specific to each province and city; simultaneously associate these with the preservation, promotion, and development of traditional Vietnamese human and family value systems in the current era.

4.2. SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE LEADERSHIP OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE RED RIVER DELTA FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT UNTIL 2035

4.2.1. Enhancing awareness and responsibility among Party committees, governments, socio-political organizations, Party members, and the people in the Red River Delta regarding the position and role of cultural development and the leadership of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the current phase of cultural development

First, strengthen communication and education efforts to raise awareness and responsibility among Party committees, governments, socio-

political organizations, officials, Party members, and the public regarding the particularly important role of culture in the sustainable development of the RRD, closely linked to the specific conditions of each province and city in the region.

Second, renovate and improve the quality of disseminating and thoroughly understanding the Party's and provincial/municipal Party Committees' resolutions on cultural development throughout the political system and among the people in each locality.

Third, enhance leadership and guidance in organizing and improving the quality of scientific conferences and seminars, and the implementation of provincial-level research projects on cultural development and the leadership role of Party committees in the new era.

Fourth, improve the performance of mass media in raising public awareness about the role of culture and the Party's leadership in cultural development.

4.2.2. Enhancing the capacity for developing and leading the implementation of resolutions on cultural development by provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Red River Delta

4.2.2.1. Accurately identifying key content areas for cultural development in each period to focus leadership efforts

First, firmly grasp the Party's viewpoints and tasks on cultural development as articulated in official documents of the Party and State, including resolutions and directives of the Central Committee, orientations from the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, the Central Mass Mobilization Commission, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, and summaries and reviews of the Party and State's cultural work.

Second, strongly promote the role and responsibility of specialized advisory agencies under the provincial and municipal Party Committees, government bodies-especially the Propaganda and Mass Mobilization Commissions, Departments of Culture, Sports and Tourism, and cultural-art centers...in advising and proposing key local cultural development contents for each period.

Third, organize discussion and decision-making within provincial and municipal Party Committees on key cultural development contents appropriate to each specific phase and condition, to focus leadership efforts effectively.

Fourth, under current conditions, Party Committees in the RRD need to pay special attention to key contents such as: building the new cultural personality of Vietnamese people; preserving and promoting traditional cultural values in conjunction with innovation and creativity; developing the cultural industry; and improving the effectiveness of grassroots cultural institutions.

4.2.2.2. Enhancing the capacity to develop and lead the implementation of cultural development resolutions of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Red River Delta

First, improve the comprehensive capabilities of each Party Committee member and the collective provincial, municipal Party Committee, particularly regarding cultural knowledge.

Second, enhance the capabilities of Party Committee members in participating in the formulation of resolutions and decisions on cultural development.

Third, innovate the process of drafting cultural development resolutions for provincial and municipal Party Committees.

Fourth, renovate and improve the quality of Party Committee meetings to deliberate and decide on cultural development resolutions.

Fifth, strengthen the leadership capacity in organizing the implementation of cultural development resolutions of provincial and municipal Party Committees.

4.2.3. Strengthening leadership in building clean, strong governments at all levels and effectively promoting their role and responsibility in cultural development in the current period

4.2.3.1. Building clean, strong government at all levels as the core force in implementing the cultural development resolutions of provincial and municipal Party Committees in the Red River Delta

First, review, amend, supplement, and improve the functions and tasks of local government agencies in accordance with cultural development requirements.

Second, consolidate the local government apparatus toward streamlining, professionalism, modernity, and effective service in cultural development work.

Third, improve the quality of operations of People's Councils at all levels in concretizing cultural development resolutions.

Fourth, build and enhance the quality of the contingent of officials and public servants in government bodies at all levels in the RRD.

4.2.3.2. Promoting the role and responsibility of all levels of government in cultural development in the Red River Delta

First, concretize cultural development resolutions into practical action programs suited to the specific context of each locality.

Second, mobilize, allocate, and utilize resources effectively for cultural development.

Third, vigorously reform mechanisms and policies to create favorable conditions for cultural development and creativity.

Fourth, improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state management in the field of culture and promote administrative reform in this area.

Fifth, leverage the combined strength of the system and enhance inter-sectoral and inter-local coordination for cultural development in the region.

4.2.4. Improving the quality of the contingent of cultural officers in the provinces and cities of the Red River Delta in terms of virtues, competencies, and prestige, commensurate with their assigned tasks

First, the provincial and municipal Party Committees in the RRD must strictly direct the concretization of standards for full-time cultural officers in alignment with job positions.

Second, attention must be paid to the sourcing, planning, and long-term development of the contingent of cultural cadres, addressing both immediate and strategic requirements.

Third, the quality of training, capacity building, knowledge updating, and skills enhancement for cultural officers at all levels, especially at the grassroots level must be improved.

Fourth, inspection, supervision, and evaluation of cultural personnel must be strengthened, with emphasis on practical performance outcomes and public satisfaction.

Fifth, policies for cultural cadres must be implemented effectively,

ensuring material and spiritual conditions for them to work with peace of mind and long-term dedication.

4.2.5. Promoting the role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, political-social organizations, social organizations, and the people in cultural development

First, perceptions regarding the proactive role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, political-social organizations, and the public in building, providing feedback, and supervising cultural affairs must be renewed.

Second, the organizational structure of political-social organizations must be streamlined for effectiveness, efficiency, grassroots proximity, and closeness to the people.

Third, the quality of the contingent of officers working in the Vietnam Fatherland Front and mass organizations must be enhanced, particularly in terms of cultural, social expertise, and public mobilization skills.

Fourth, favorable conditions must be created for the Vietnam Fatherland Front, political-social organizations, and the people to participate in social monitoring and criticism in the field of culture.

Fifth, coordination mechanisms between the Vietnam Fatherland Front, political-social organizations and the provincial, municipal Party Committees' advisory bodies, cultural development steering committees, and cultural agencies must be well-developed and effectively implemented.

4.2.6. Strengthening coordination among the Party Committees of Red River Delta provinces and cities in leading cultural development; expanding cultural exchange and international cooperation in the region

First, provincial and municipal Party Committees must enhance coordination in regional cultural development planning, and in the construction of synchronous cultural infrastructure and modern, widespread information and communication systems.

Second, leadership must be strengthened to develop high and quality cultural human resources and promote a cultural creative ecosystem based on science and technology.

Third, unified direction must be provided in mobilizing resources, completing the institutional framework, and efficiently organizing cultural promotion activities across the region.

Fourth, leadership must focus on expanding international cultural cooperation both in breadth and depth, aiming to build and project the cultural image of the RRD to the world.

4.2.7. Strengthening inspection, supervision, and the regular review and assessment of the leadership of provincial and municipal Party Committees in cultural development

4.2.7.1. Strengthening inspection and supervision by the provincial and municipal Party Committees over lower-level Party organizations, officials, and Party members in implementing resolutions and decisions on cultural development

First, fully and deeply grasp the role and significance of inspection and supervision by provincial and municipal Party Committees over Party organizations and members in cultural institutions, as well as their leadership responsibilities in conducting such work as prescribed by the Party.

Second, innovate the content and methods of inspection and supervision.

Third, lead the Inspection Commissions of the provincial and municipal Party Committees in organizing inspections when violations are detected and maintaining regular supervision of cultural officials and Party members.

Fourth, strictly and promptly handle violations.

4.2.7.2. Regularly conducting reviews and assessments of the leadership of provincial and municipal Party Committees over cultural development

First, the Party Committees of RRD provinces and cities must proactively and methodically develop plans for both periodic and ad hoc reviews and assessments of leadership in cultural development, considering this a regular and key task in the leadership of local Party organizations.

Second, through these reviews and assessments, the Party Committees must draw lessons, identify innovative models and effective practices for replication, and propose adjustments and supplementary solutions in line with development contexts and practical demands.

Third, the Party Committees must clearly define the responsibilities of each relevant agency and unit in presiding over and coordinating review activities, while also strengthening training, capacity building, and evaluation skills for officials in charge of cultural affairs.

CONCLUSION

The leadership of the provincial and municipal Party Committees in the RRD over cultural development encompasses all activities undertaken by the Party Committees and the Standing Boards of the Party Committees, with the participation of Party organizations, officials, Party members, entities within the political system (PS), relevant organizations, and local people. These activities include formulating and issuing resolutions, decisions, and conclusions on cultural development; leading and directing their implementation; and conducting inspection and supervision to ensure successful realization of these directives thus promoting the comprehensive strength of the entire PS toward the goal of local cultural development. This leadership also involves coordinating resources, formulating mechanisms and policies, and creating a favorable social environment to encourage broad participation in cultural development.

In recent years, the provincial and municipal Party Committees in the RRD have clearly demonstrated their leadership role in cultural development by issuing thematic resolutions and strategic orientations for the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage values, the development of cultural industries, the building of cultured individuals, and the cultivation of a healthy cultural environment. However, in some localities, such leadership has shown certain limitations such as administrative-heavy thinking, lack of breakthrough solutions, formalistic implementation methods, and ineffective coordination. Recognizing these issues, the Party Committees in the region have begun to identify appropriate measures to address them in line with the practical context.

To enhance the quality and effectiveness of leadership by the provincial and municipal Party Committees in the RRD in cultural development in the coming period, a comprehensive and synchronized set of solutions must be implemented. In this regard, the solutions proposed in this dissertation may be studied and adopted for practical application.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS BY THE AUTHOR RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION TOPIC

1. Tran Van Vung (2023), “The Bac Ninh Provincial Party Committee’s Leadership in Promoting Cultural Heritage Associated with Tourism Development,” *Journal of Political Theory*, (November Special Issue), pp. 164-169.
2. Tran Van Vung (2024), “Promoting the Tradition of a Cultured Homeland, Building and Developing a United, Creative, and Dynamic Bac Ninh Culture and People in Integration and Development,” *Communist Review Online Journal*, February 20, 2024.
3. Tran Van Vung (2024), “Building and Promoting the Cultural Values and People of Bac Ninh to Meet the Requirements of Sustainable Development,” *Communist Review Online Journal*, October 10, 2024.
4. Tran Van Vung (2025), “Leadership of Provincial and Municipal Party Committees in the Red River Delta Region in Promoting Cultural Heritage Values Associated with Tourism Development in the Current Period,” *Journal of Philosophical Studies* (Issue 19), pp. 82-88.