

HO CHI MINH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLITICS

DINH THI THUY HAI

**POLITICAL THEORY EDUCATION FOR
GRASSROOTS-LEVEL CADRES IN HANOI TODAY
ACCORDING TO HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY**

SUMMARY OF THE DOCTORAL THESIS

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***Supervisors:* 1. Assoc. Prof., Dr. Nguyen Thi Kim Dung**

2. Dr. Tran Thi Huyen



***Reviewer 1:* Assoc. Prof., Dr. Dinh Xuan Ly**

***Reviewer 2:* Assoc. Prof., Dr. Nguyen Thi Tho**

***Reviewer 3:* Assoc. Prof., Dr. Nguyen Thang Loi**

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INTRODUCTION

1. The urgency of the theme

President Ho Chi Minh - a brilliant revolutionary leader and an eminent cultural figure of Vietnam - bequeathed to the Party and the people a profound and comprehensive ideological system encompassing all spheres of social life. Within this intellectual legacy, the theory of political education for cadres occupies a particularly vital position. During his lifetime, Ho Chi Minh consistently regarded political theory education as a cornerstone in the development of the revolutionary cadre force. As he emphasized, without theoretical training, cadres would lack determination, vision, and strategic orientation - potentially leading to political blindness, moral decline, and deviation from revolutionary principles. Recognizing this, throughout his leadership of the revolutionary cause, Ho Chi Minh devoted substantial effort and wisdom to laying out the foundational principles and formulating a coherent, in-depth theoretical framework on political education for cadres

Ho Chi Minh's ideological education possesses profound theoretical and practical value. It not only contributes to safeguarding the ideological foundation of the Communist Party but also plays a direct role in shaping generations of cadres wholeheartedly devoted to the nation, the people, and the revolutionary cause. His ideological legacy serves as a fundamental theoretical basis for the Communist Party of Vietnam in formulating its leadership orientations and directives regarding the political education of cadres. The faithful and creative application of Ho Chi Minh's views on political theory and education has enabled the Party to train cadres and Party members who are consistently loyal and dedicated to the Party and the people. These individuals embody revolutionary ethics, exemplify integrity and pioneering spirit in both word and deed, and possess the necessary qualities, moral character, and professional competence to shoulder the responsibilities entrusted by the revolution.

As the capital of Vietnam, Hanoi holds a distinctive position and role as the "face of the nation," a sacred convergence of national spirit, heroic traditions, and cultural essence. It is a city imbued with the legacy of a thousand years of history - a symbol of Vietnam's cultural refinement, heroism, peace, and friendship, and a place that embodies the trust and aspirations of the people and soldiers across the country. Accordingly, the expectations placed on Hanoi's cadre contingent are not only higher than those of other localities but also demand that they serve as a

“model” representative of the national cadre force. In this context, grassroots-level cadres are identified by the Hanoi Party Committee and People’s Committee as occupying a particularly critical position within the political system. These cadres, being the closest to the people, serve as the vital link between the Party, the State, and the masses - effectively becoming the “face” of the Party in the public’s perception. Therefore, the moral integrity, competence, and professional capacity of this contingent have a direct impact on public trust in the leadership of local Party committees and governmental authorities.

Based on the creative application of Ho Chi Minh’s ideology and the thorough implementation of the Party’s viewpoints and the State’s policies on political theory education, in recent years, the Party committees and local authorities at all levels in Hanoi have consistently paid attention to the leadership and direction of political theory education for grassroots-level cadres. This has contributed significantly to improving their qualifications, political capabilities, ethical standards, lifestyles, and credibility. However, alongside these achievements, the political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi still faces certain limitations. Specifically, some grassroots-level Party committees and local authorities have not fully exercised their sense of responsibility in leading and directing political theory education. Although the content and curricula have been innovated, they still reveal several shortcomings. Furthermore, the theoretical knowledge of a portion of grassroots-level cadres remains inadequate to meet current task requirements. These limitations have negatively impacted the effectiveness of Party committees and local governments at the grassroots level in fulfilling their responsibilities.

In the coming time, the political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi will take place in a new context, with increasingly comprehensive and demanding requirements. This urgency stems from the particularly crucial role of the grassroots level within the current two-tier local government system. The quality of grassroots-level cadres - especially in terms of political steadfastness, theoretical thinking, and practical competence - will determine the effectiveness of state management, socio-economic development, and the public’s trust in the leadership of the Party. Therefore, researching and creatively applying Ho Chi Minh’s thought in political theory education to grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi is of both theoretical and practical significance. It directly contributes to enhancing the quality of this cadre force, thereby meeting the development demands of Hanoi in the new era - the era of national resurgence.

For these reasons, the doctoral candidate has chosen the topic “***Political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi today according to Ho Chi Minh’s ideology***” as the subject of the doctoral thesis major Ho Chi Minh Studies.

2. Research Objectives and Tasks

2.1. Research Objectives

This study clarifies the content of Ho Chi Minh’s ideology on political theory education for cadres, thereby applying it to the context of Hanoi with the aim of enhancing the effectiveness of political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in the coming period.

2.2. Research Tasks

To achieve the above-mentioned objective, this dissertation sets out the following tasks:

- Provide an overview of previous research related to the dissertation topic, summarize the key findings, and identify the issues that require further investigation;
- Analyze and clarify relevant concepts, the content of Ho Chi Minh’s thought on political theory education for cadres, and its application to grassroots-level cadres in HaNoi;
- Examine and assess the current state of political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi based on Ho Chi Minh’s ideology, from 2015 to the present, and identify emerging issues;
- Forecast influencing factors, determine strategic orientations, and propose solutions to improve the effectiveness of political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi based on Ho Chi Minh’s ideology through 2030, with a vision toward 2045.

3. Research Scope and Subjects

3.1. Research Subject

- Ho Chi Minh’s ideology on political theory and education for cadres;
- The application of Ho Chi Minh’s ideology in political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi.

3.2. Research Scope

- *Content scope:* The study clarifies the content of Ho Chi Minh’s ideology on political theory education for cadres and applies this framework to assess the current situation and propose solutions for improving political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi.

- *Spatial scope*: The grassroots administrative units (communes, wards, and townships) of Ha Noi prior to the implementation of Resolution No. 1656/NQ-UBTVQH15 issued by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly on the reorganization of commune-level administrative units in Ha Noi by 2025. The study focuses on 25 suburban communes (in five districts: Chuong My, Ung Hoa, Ba Vi, Soc Son, Dong Anh, Thanh Tri); 20 inner-city wards (in three districts: Ba Dinh, Hai Ba Trung, Cau Giay); and 5 wards/communes in Son Tay town, prior to the abolishment of the district-level local government structure.

- *Temporal scope*: From 2015 to the present, corresponding to the period from the 16th Congress of the Ha Noi Party Committee (2015) to the present.

4. Theoretical Basis - Practical Basis and Research Methodology

4.1. Theoretical Basis

The dissertation is grounded in the theoretical foundation of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's ideology, and the guidelines and viewpoints of the Communist Party of Vietnam on political theory education for cadres.

4.2. Research Methodology

The research draws upon synthesized data from political theory education review reports for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi, field survey results, and published studies by scholars on Ho Chi Minh's ideology in political theory education and its application in Ha Noi.

4.3. Research Methods

Based on the methodology of dialectical and historical materialism, the dissertation employs a combination of logical, historical, analytical, synthetic, statistical, comparative, inductive, deductive, generalization, abstraction, and sociological survey methods to fulfill its research tasks. Depending on the specific content and objectives, appropriate methods are applied accordingly. Specifically:

The methods of generalization, logic, history, statistics, and comparison are mainly used in the overview chapter to examine and evaluate existing studies. This allows the dissertation to summarize research outcomes, highlight addressed issues, and identify those that remain unresolved.

Analytical, synthetic, comparative, inductive-deductive, and deductive-inductive methods are used to clarify relevant concepts and construct the central concept of the dissertation.

Logical and historical methods help to systematize and clarify the fundamental content of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on political theory and education for cadres.

Statistical, comparative, analytical, synthetic, systematization, generalization, and sociological survey methods (The dissertation surveys four target groups: *grassroots-level cadres, lecturers, Party and government officials, and citizens, with a total of 1,758 questionnaires*. The quantitative data that was processed using Excel and Google Forms) is used to analyze and evaluate the current situation, identify strengths and limitations, determine causes, and propose appropriate solutions for improving political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi in accordance with Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

5. New Contributions of the Thesis

- Contributes to further clarifying Ho Chi Minh's ideology in political theory and education for cadres;
- Provides a comprehensive assessment of the current state of political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi from 2015 to the present, based on Ho Chi Minh's ideology;
- Proposes a number of solutions aimed at improving the effectiveness of political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi in the coming period.

6. Theoretical and Practical Significance

6.1. Theoretical Significance

The findings of the dissertation contribute to deepening the theoretical understanding of political theory education for cadres; clarify the content of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on this matter; and supplement and provide evidence-based arguments for further research on the topic. The findings of the dissertation contribute to deepening the theoretical understanding of political theory education for cadres; clarify the content of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on this matter; and supplement and provide evidence-based arguments for further research on the topic.

6.2. Practical Significance

- The dissertation contributes to improving the quality of political theory education in general and, in particular, the education of political theory for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi in accordance with Ho Chi Minh's ideology.
- The dissertation can serve as a useful reference for leadership, management, teaching, and scientific research activities at political academies and schools across the country.

7. Structure of the Thesis

Apart from the introduction, conclusion, list of references, and appendices, the thesis is structured into 4 chapters with a total of 11 sections.

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH RELATED TO THE THESIS

1.1. RESEARCH RELATED TO THE THESIS

Studies on Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on Political Theory Education and Its Practical Application

In recent years, particularly in the current period, numerous research works on Ho Chi Minh have been published, covering a wide range of fields. Among them, whether directly or indirectly, many studies affirm the necessity of understanding and creatively applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on political theory education. From various perspectives, a significant number of studies have addressed this topic - either explicitly or implicitly - by notable authors such as Bui Dinh Phong, Tran Van Phong, Ly Viet Quang, Nguyen Thi Kim Dung, Le Van Yen, Phan Dang Tuan, Truong Van Bac, Ngo Dinh Xay, among others. Generally, these works have been conducted with diligence and scholarly rigor, reflecting the revolutionary and scientific nature of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on political theory education. The authors focus on analyzing Ho Chi Minh's speeches and writings on cadre training and development; the core elements of his thought on political education, including its position, role, content, forms, methods, and guiding principles. According to these scholars, Ho Chi Minh's ideology not only serves as a theoretical foundation for developing human resource strategies but also offers valuable lessons and practical experiences for current political theory education in Viet Nam. These studies serve as important references that support the author in achieving the objectives and fulfilling the research tasks of this dissertation.

The application of Ho Chi Minh's ideology to political theory and education has attracted significant interest from Party and State leaders as well as a wide range of scholars. Notable contributions include those by Ly Viet Quang, Nguyen Xuan Trung, Nguyen Thi Hien Oanh, Ngo Ngoc Thang, Nguyen The Thang, Bui Thi Thanh Huong, Do Minh Cuong, and Than Minh Que, among others. These studies have affirmed that research on Ho Chi Minh's views regarding the position, role, content, and methods of political theory education - and the application of his thought in current political education - plays a particularly important role in safeguarding the ideological foundation of the Party, enhancing revolutionary ethics, and eliminating individualism. Furthermore, such an application provides a theoretical basis for the effective dissemination and implementation of the Party's guidelines and the State's policies and laws to cadres, Party members, and the public. However, while many of these studies

examine specific regions or target groups, there has yet to be a dedicated study on the application of Ho Chi Minh's ideology to the political theory education of grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi. This gap highlights the novelty and necessity of the research presented in this dissertation.

1.2. RESEARCH RESULTS ACHIEVED AND ISSUES THAT THE THESIS WILL CONTINUE TO RESEARCH

1.2.1. Research Results Achieved

Through the review of existing research on political theory education - ranging from its necessity, objectives, and requirements to its content and methods aimed at improving the quality of political theory education for the cadre contingent - it is evident that many scholars, both domestic and international, have shown considerable interest in this topic, including several in-depth monographs. These studies have also explored Ho Chi Minh's ideology in political theory education and its application to the education of cadres and Party members. In general, the body of research has focused on several key aspects: the position, role, and necessity of political theory education for grassroots-level cadres; the current state of political theory education; and, based on these findings, proposed solutions to improve the quality of political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in the coming period in accordance with Ho Chi Minh's ideology. In the context of Viet Nam's ongoing renewal process, both theoretical and practical issues have emerged that demand clear theoretical solutions. To meet this need, it is essential to creatively apply Ho Chi Minh's ideology to political theoretical education as a foundational approach for building and sustainably developing the country in new conditions.

1.2.2. Issues the Thesis Needs to Continue Researching

Based on the synthesis, analysis, and evaluation of existing published studies, it is evident that no prior research has approached the topic from the same perspective as this dissertation. Therefore, the dissertation adopts a completely new research direction. The review of existing literature serves as a foundation for the author to inherit and apply relevant findings, thereby clarifying related issues and identifying solutions to enhance the effectiveness of political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi in accordance with Ho Chi Minh's ideology. The dissertation focuses on clarifying several key issues, including:

First, Analyzing and clarifying key concepts relevant to the dissertation, such as: education, theory, politics, political theory education, political theory education based on Ho Chi Minh's ideology; cadre, grassroots-level cadre; grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi; and political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi based on Ho Chi Minh's ideology. Analyzing and clarifying key concepts

relevant to the dissertation, such as: education, theory, politics, political theory education, political theory education based on Ho Chi Minh's ideology; cadre, grassroots-level cadre; grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi; and political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi based on Ho Chi Minh's ideology;

Second, Analyzing the content of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on political theory education for cadres, including its objectives, roles, content, methods, principles, and guidelines;

Third, Clarifying the necessity and content of political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi today, based on Ho Chi Minh's ideology;

Fourth, accurately assessing the current state of political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi, highlighting achievements, limitations, and underlying causes;

Fifth, forecasting influencing factors and proposing orientations and solutions to enhance the effectiveness of political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi in the coming period, in line with Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

Chapter 1 summary

Political theory education is a fundamental component of the Party's ideological work and plays a vital role in the development of the cadre contingent at all levels. In recent years, this issue has attracted the attention of numerous scholars, leaders, and administrators both in Viet Nam and abroad. Many studies have addressed various aspects of political theory education, including Ho Chi Minh's ideology on this topic. Some have analyzed and assessed the current state of political theoretical education and emphasized the necessity to improve its quality in the coming period. Notably, several works have applied Ho Chi Minh's ideology in proposing solutions for the political education of cadres and Party members. These studies are reflected in books, research projects, conference proceedings, and articles published in both domestic and international journals. They have provided the author with valuable and highly relevant reference materials, which are instrumental in researching political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi in light of Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

However, the overview of existing literature reveals that in-depth and systematic studies on Ho Chi Minh's thought regarding political theory education remain limited. In particular, research highlighting the theoretical value and significance of his thought in this domain is still modest. Although many related studies exist, most have approached the issue from the perspectives of other academic disciplines, such as Party Building, Philosophy, Party History, and Political Science. This dissertation, however, approaches the topic from the

perspective of Ho Chi Minh Studies. The literature review has enabled the author to develop a comprehensive, objective, and systematic understanding of the research topic. It has helped identify the aspects that have already been explored and can be inherited, as well as those that remain under-researched and warrant further investigation. On this basis, the dissertation clearly defines its objectives, subject matter, research tasks, and content, ensuring relevance and avoiding overlap with previous studies.

Chapter 2

POLITICAL THEORY EDUCATION FOR GRASSROOTS-LEVEL CADRES IN HANOI BASED ON HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY - SOME THEORETICAL ISSUES

2.1. SOME CONCEPTS RELATED TO THE THESIS

2.1.1. The Concept of “Ho Chi Minh’s Ideology on Political Theory Education for Cadres”

Ho Chi Minh’s ideology on political theory education for cadres is a system of viewpoints on the objectives, roles, content, principles, methods, organization, management, and necessary conditions to ensure the effectiveness of political theory education. It aims to enhance the political steadfastness, theoretical thinking capacity, class consciousness, and revolutionary ethics of cadres.

2.1.2. The Concept of “Political Theory Education for Grassroots-Level Cadres in Hanoi Based on Ho Chi Minh’s Ideology”

Political theory education for grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi based on Ho Chi Minh’s ideology refers to the process of understanding and creatively applying Ho Chi Minh’s ideas on cadre education within the practical context of political theory training for grassroots officials. This is a purposeful activity carried out by relevant actors and institutions in Ha Noi, aimed at improving the qualifications, qualities, and competencies of grassroots-level cadres to meet the demands of the city’s development and nation-building tasks in the new era.

2.2. CONTENT OF HO CHI MINH’S IDEOLOGY ON POLITICAL THEORY EDUCATION FOR CADRES

2.2.1. Objectives and Role of Political Theory Education for Cadres

2.2.1.1. Objectives of Political Theory Education for Cadres Objectives of Political Theory Education for Cadres

According to Ho Chi Minh, the objective of political theory education for cadres is to consolidate the class standpoint, correct ideological deviations,

cultivate and train revolutionary ethics, improve practical work performance, and build firm belief in the revolutionary cause led by the Party.

2.2.1.2. The Role of Political Theory Education for Cadres

According to Ho Chi Minh, political theory education plays a vital role in eradicating outdated thinking and fostering new ideological foundations within the cadre force. It contributes to raising awareness, strengthening political steadfastness, enhancing theoretical thinking, and improving the working capacity of cadres, thereby helping to build a contingent of qualified officials to meet the revolutionary requirements. Moreover, it is a crucial factor in building a strong and capable Party.

2.2.2. Content of Political Theory Education for Cadres

In Ho Chi Minh's view, the content of political theory education for cadres should include: Marxism-Leninism; the Party's guidelines and policies; the State's laws and regulations; revolutionary experience and practical lessons; the theory of revolutionary ethics; and the revolutionary traditions of the Vietnamese people;

2.2.3. Principles and Methods of Political Theory Education for Cadres

2.2.3.1. *The principles of political theory education for cadres:* as emphasized by Ho Chi Minh, must ensure a harmonious combination of Party orientation and scientific objectivity. It must closely link theory with practice and promote the integration of learning and application.

2.2.3.2. Methods of Political Theory Education for Cadres

* *Teaching Methods* (from the educators' perspective): Ho Chi Minh emphasized that educators must promote learners' initiative and creativity. Teaching should be practical, specific, and tailored to the characteristics of the learners and the realities of the revolution. Political theory educators themselves must set an example.

* *Learning Methods* (from the learners' perspective): In political theory learning, Ho Chi Minh advocated for scientific, creative, and effective self-study, *taking self-directed learning as the core*. He stressed the importance of *independent thinking and intellectual freedom*, as well as learning from one another and the people.

2.2.4. Organization and Management of Political Theory Education for Cadres

2.2.4.1. Developing Content and Curriculum

Ho Chi Minh asserted that the content and curriculum of political theory education must be scientifically designed, practical, aligned with the Party's viewpoints, closely connected to real-life contexts, and responsive to learners' needs. He warned against the mismatch between learners' expectations and the

actual program. To ensure the effectiveness of political education for cadres and Party members, the curriculum must be well-planned, appropriate, balanced in scope, and efficiently implemented.

2.2.4.2. Organizing Classes and Learning Activities

Class Organization. Ho Chi Minh emphasized that the organization of political theory classes must be based on the practical context and the revolutionary requirements and tasks. He warned against the widespread and uncontrolled establishment of classes, which may waste public resources while yielding poor outcomes. Therefore, to achieve effective results in political theory education, it is essential to have clear planning and to organize classes in a scientific, reasonable manner that reflects real-life needs.

Learning Organization. Learning organization plays a decisive role in the outcomes of political theory education. Ho Chi Minh provided specific instructions: “1. Study - Each person must carefully read the materials... 2. Discussion - Hold seminars for discussion and criticism... 3. Learning method - Organize groups at advanced or intermediate levels. Self-study must be fundamental. Discussion and guidance should support the process.” Based on this, cadres and Party members must demonstrate an active and self-disciplined spirit in learning. They must avoid superficial or perfunctory participation, which not only diminishes effectiveness but also wastes time and resources.

2.2.4.3. Requirements for Instructors and Learners of Political Theory

* *Requirements for Instructors:* According to Ho Chi Minh, political theory instructors must possess firm political resolve and revolutionary ethics. They must uphold solidarity and democracy, be open-minded and eager to learn, and continuously improve their expertise and pedagogical methods through self-training.

* *Requirements for Learners:* To attain the goals of political theory education, learners must have the right motivation and attitude. As Ho Chi Minh stressed, they must be self-motivated, voluntary, modest, passionate, and open to learning; they must be sincere and avoid arrogance or self-importance.

2.2.5. Conditions for Ensuring Political Theory Education for Cadres

2.2.5.1. Educational Environment

Ho Chi Minh asserted that unity is fundamental. When combined with a cultured, civil, and healthy lifestyle and a green, clean, and beautiful environment, it contributes to a positive and transparent cultural atmosphere. He emphasized that the educational environment is also reflected in each agency, unit, mass organization, and the working and living conditions of cadres and Party members.

2.2.5.2. Facilities and Learning Materials

Ho Chi Minh affirmed that the first condition for effective self-study is access to materials. Once available, these materials must be organized scientifically, progressing from basic to advanced levels. Learning materials generally include two main types: existing documents and newly developed ones.

2.3. THE NECESSITY AND CONTENT OF POLITICAL THEORY EDUCATION FOR GRASSROOTS-LEVEL CADRES IN HANOI ACCORDING TO HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY

2.3.1. The Necessity of Political Theory Education for Grassroots-Level Cadres in Hanoi According to Ho Chi Minh's Ideology

Firstly, it stems from the role of grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi. These cadres are the key force in implementing the Party's guidelines and the State's policies at the local level. They play a pivotal role in building and consolidating the local political system (LPS). Their competence determines the strength of Party committees and local governments, as well as the broad development of mass movements. Grassroots cadres are the main force in leading and promoting revolutionary movements among the people, serving as an essential link between the Party, the State, and the people. They also form a significant source for supplementing the city's cadre pool.

Secondly, it stems from the role of political theory education for grassroots cadres in Hanoi, based on Ho Chi Minh's ideology. Political theory education helps develop a competent, well-rounded cadre force at the grassroots level; it enhances their ability to defend the Party's ideological foundation; and it strengthens the local political system. This, in turn, contributes to reinforcing public trust in the leadership and governance of local Party committees, authorities, and the grassroots political system - truly acting as a "bridge" between the Party, the State, and the people.

2.3.2. Several Issues Regarding Political Theoretical Education for Grassroots-Level Cadres in Ha Noi Based on Ho Chi Minh's Ideology

This section explores key issues concerning the education of political theory for grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology, including:

The objectives of political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres

The entities responsible for delivering political theoretical education

The personnel involved in organizing and conducting this education

The content of the political theoretical curriculum

The guiding principles and methods of education

The organization and management of educational activities

The conditions necessary to ensure the quality of political theoretical education

Chapter 2 summary

Ho Chi Minh's ideology on political theoretical education for cadres constitutes a vital component of his broader educational philosophy. His thoughts form a valuable legacy, contributing to the construction and rectification of a strong Party that meets the requirements and missions of the revolution throughout different historical periods. This ideological foundation continues to guide the Party in setting orientations and policies for political theoretical education, both in the past and in the present context. As such, the thorough understanding, creative application, and further development of Ho Chi Minh's ideology is an essential theoretical premise for enhancing the quality of political theoretical education for the contingent of cadres in general, and for grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi in particular, thereby responding effectively to the demands of the revolutionary cause in the new situation.

Ho Chi Minh's ideology on political theoretical education for cadres encompasses a wide range of issues. Chapter 2 of this dissertation has clarified the following key aspects: the role and objectives of political theoretical education; its contents; its guiding principles and methods; the requirements for both educators and learners; curriculum development and class organization; and the supportive conditions such as environment, facilities, and learning materials. In addition, Chapter 2 has analyzed current perspectives on political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi based on Ho Chi Minh's ideology, as well as the role this education plays in strengthening the contingent of grassroots-level cadres in the city. These theoretical foundations form the basis for Chapter 3, which evaluates the current situation and identifies the challenges to be addressed in the present period.

Chapter 3

POLITICAL THEORETICAL EDUCATION FOR GRASSROOTS-LEVEL CADRES IN HA NOI TODAY ACCORDING TO HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY - CURRENT SITUATION AND EMERGING ISSUES

3.1. OVERVIEW OF HA NOI AND CHARACTERISTICS OF GRASSROOTS - LEVEL CADRES IN THE CITY

3.1.1. General Overview of Ha Noi

This subsection outlines the geographical location, natural conditions, political structure, economic and social development, and cultural traditions of Ha

Noi, the capital city rich in heritage and playing a central role in the nation's socio-political life.

3.1.2. Characteristics of Grassroots-Level Cadres in Ha Noi

Based on field research and practical investigations, the author identifies that in addition to the general attributes commonly observed among grassroots-level cadres nationwide - such as political steadfastness, moral integrity, and the capacity to lead and manage effectively - the contingent of grassroots cadres in Hanoi also exhibits several distinctive features shaped by the city's unique context. These include the largest number of grassroots cadres in the country; an increasingly standardized profile in terms of academic qualifications, professional expertise, and political theoretical knowledge; and a strong reflection of the thousand-year-old cultural traditions of the capital. These specific characteristics significantly influence the implementation of political theoretical education. Therefore, relevant actors and educational institutions must both leverage these strengths and address existing limitations while designing content and methods appropriate to the local cadre context.

3.2. CURRENT SITUATION OF POLITICAL THEORETICAL EDUCATION FOR GRASSROOTS-LEVEL CADRES IN HA NOI ACCORDING TO HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY (2015-2024)

3.2.1. Achievements and Limitations

3.2.1.1. Achievements

Firstly, the awareness and sense of responsibility among educational stakeholders regarding political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres have been fundamentally correct and adequate.

Secondly, the content of political theoretical education has been regularly updated and improved to reflect contemporary realities.

Thirdly, the guiding principles of political theoretical education have adhered closely to Ho Chi Minh's viewpoints, while the teaching methods have seen notable innovation and creativity.

Fourthly, the organization and management of political theoretical education have been flexibly implemented and increasingly aligned with the characteristics of grassroots-level cadres.

Fifthly, facilities, materials, and technical conditions supporting political theoretical education have received increased investment and gradual upgrades.

Sixthly, the outcomes of political theoretical education have improved in both scale and quality, reflected in the growing number of participants and the enhanced effectiveness of educational programs.

3.2.1.2. Reasons for Advantages

Firstly, political theoretical education has consistently received attention and emphasis from the Party and the State. Various directives and resolutions issued by the Party provide important guidance for the Ha Noi Party Committee and municipal authorities in formulating policies and measures to improve education quality, especially at the grassroots level.

Secondly, the leadership and direction from the Hanoi Party Committee, the municipal People's Committee, and local Party committees and governments have played a vital role. Grassroots-level political theoretical education is given special attention as a key task.

Thirdly, institutions such as the Le Hong Phong School and district-level Political Training Centers have actively innovated content and pedagogical approaches to enhance the quality of education.

Fourthly, the majority of grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi demonstrate correct awareness and positive attitudes toward political theoretical learning, with a strong will and determination to overcome difficulties and pursue ideological advancement.

3.2.2. Limitations and Causes of Limitations

3.2.2.1. Limitations

Firstly, the awareness and responsibility of certain stakeholders and forces involved in political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres remain limited.

Secondly, the content of political theoretical education in Hanoi still exhibits certain shortcomings and inconsistencies.

Thirdly, the application of educational principles by some actors lacks flexibility and creativity; teaching methods remain largely lecture-based.

Fourthly, the organization and management of political theoretical education continue to reveal several inadequacies.

Fifthly, the conditions ensuring the effective implementation of political theoretical education are not yet fully aligned with the demands of innovation.

Sixthly, the practical outcomes of political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres still reveal notable limitations.

3.2.2.2. Causes of Limitations

Firstly, the awareness of the importance of political theoretical education among some local Party committees and authorities is not yet sufficiently comprehensive or correct.

Secondly, the quantity and quality of political theory lecturers in Ha Noi still fall short of meeting the actual requirements.

Thirdly, a portion of grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi have not identified appropriate goals or motivations for their engagement in political theoretical studies.

Fourthly, several agencies, units, and localities have not paid adequate attention to the development of educational environments.

3.3. EMERGING ISSUES IN POLITICAL THEORETICAL EDUCATION FOR GRASSROOTS-LEVEL CADRES IN HA NOI IN LIGHT OF HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY

3.3.1. The goals of political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi are increasingly demanding in the new era, while the awareness of certain stakeholders and forces still falls short of meeting these requirements

3.3.2. The comprehensive and fundamental reform of education and training - particularly in political theoretical education - is highly urgent. However, education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi remains limited in both content and methodology

3.3.3. The requirement to improve the quality of political theoretical education is growing, yet the teaching staff in Ha Noi continues to suffer from shortcomings in both quantity and quality

3.3.4. Integrating political theoretical education with digital transformation has become an essential and objective requirement. Nevertheless, the supporting conditions in Hanoi remain inadequate.

3.3.5. Cultural environment and educational infrastructure are key factors in enhancing the quality of political theoretical education. However, in Ha Noi, these aspects still reveal certain limitations.

Chapter 3 summary

In recent years, political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi has achieved several notable accomplishments. The awareness and sense of responsibility among stakeholders and relevant forces have shown positive changes and progress. The content of political theoretical education has been consistently directed and guided by the Ha Noi Party Committee in alignment with Ho Chi Minh's ideology and the Party's perspectives in the current context. The principles of political theoretical education have initially been thoroughly understood and applied relatively appropriately by competent agencies, Party committees at all levels, and the cadre contingent. The forms and methods of

political education have been fundamentally sound, and the overall outcomes of political theoretical education have been gradually improved.

However, alongside these achievements, certain limitations remain. The awareness and responsibility of some stakeholders and forces are still incomplete and superficial. The content remains heavily theoretical and, in some areas, lacks relevance to the target audience. The understanding and application of Ho Chi Minh's principles and methods in education still reveal inadequacies that need to be addressed. Moreover, the goal orientation in political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres is not yet as effective as desired. From these limitations, the dissertation identifies their underlying causes and clearly defines the key issues that need to be addressed in the political theoretical education of grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi in accordance with Ho Chi Minh's ideology in the time ahead.

An accurate assessment of the current situation serves as a foundation for forecasting influential factors, determining appropriate directions, and proposing a system of solutions for enhancing political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi based on Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

Chapter 4

ORIENTATIONS AND SOLUTIONS FOR ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLITICAL THEORETICAL EDUCATION FOR GRASSROOTS-LEVEL CADRES IN HA NOI ACCORDING TO HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY BY 2030, WITH A VISION TO 2045

4.1. FORECASTING FACTORS INFLUENCING POLITICAL THEORETICAL EDUCATION FOR GRASSROOTS-LEVEL CADRES IN HA NOI ACCORDING TO HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY

4.1.1. Impact of Global, Regional, National, and Local Socio-Economic Contexts

The global, regional, national, and local socio-economic conditions pose significant demands on political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres - the frontline force responsible for implementing the Party's guidelines and policies in the daily lives of the people. In the context of increasingly complex, unpredictable developments in global political security, the multidimensional nature of internal and external factors further highlights the critical role of political theoretical education as a "soft defense line" in safeguarding ideological fronts and orienting the actions of grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi.

4.1.2. Impact of the Rapid Development of Digital Technology and Media

The Fourth Industrial Revolution is driving profound and transformative changes in global socio-political life. The world is entering a new era of comprehensive “digitalization”. These technological advances are not only altering production and consumption patterns but are also gradually reshaping modes of thinking, political behavior, and knowledge acquisition among modern individuals, including grassroots-level cadres and Party members.

4.1.3. Impact of the Party and State’s Guidelines on Organizational Streamlining of the Political System

In recent years, the Party and State have actively promoted the streamlining and restructuring of the organizational apparatus of the political system at all levels, aiming to enhance its effectiveness and efficiency in the new development phase. However, this has posed challenges for the management and organization of political theoretical education. The increased number of grassroots-level cadres may lead to overloaded class sizes, shortages in lecturers, and limited teaching resources. Furthermore, changes in organizational structure and personnel may disrupt the planning, training, and continuous political theoretical education for this target group.

4.1.4. Impact of the Demand for Renovating Political Theoretical Education for Cadres in General and Grassroots-Level Cadres in Ha Noi in Particular

The demand for renovating political theoretical education is not only a core aspect of Party building but also an objective requirement stemming from contemporary realities. This demand increasingly affects the cadre force, especially grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi, in terms of scope, intensity, and depth. It necessitates comprehensive changes in mindset, content, methods, and organization of political theoretical education.

4.1.5. Impact of Subjective Factors Among Grassroots-Level Cadres in Ha Noi on Their Political Theoretical Learning

The subjective factors of grassroots-level cadres in Hanoi are not merely a reflection of individual competence but also express their political culture, ideological resilience, and sense of responsibility toward the Party, the State, and the people. In the context of comprehensive reform in political theoretical education, accurately recognizing and promoting the positive aspects of these subjective factors can generate strong momentum to transform political theoretical learning from an administrative task into an internalized need; from formality into

substance; from rigidity into creativity - thereby contributing to the development of a cadre force that is ideologically steadfast, professionally competent, and exemplary in action.

4.2. ORIENTATION IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLITICAL THEORETICAL EDUCATION FOR GRASSROOTS-LEVEL CADRES ACCORDING TO HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY IN HA NOI

Based on the directives and resolutions of the Ha Noi Party Committee, as well as the specific characteristics, context, and tasks of grassroots-level cadres in the city, the dissertation identifies the following orientations for political theoretical education aligned with Ho Chi Minh's ideology in the coming period:

Firstly, Political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi, according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology, must be conducted under the leadership and management of the Party committees and local authorities. Political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi, according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology, must be conducted under the leadership and management of the Party committees and local authorities.

Secondly, such education must be closely linked with the tasks of Party building, rectification, and the construction of a clean and strong political system, while fostering a comprehensive and capable grassroots cadre force.

Thirdly, the implementation of political theoretical education must be carried out in a unified, synchronized, innovative, and creative manner by all involved stakeholders.

4.3. SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLITICAL THEORETICAL EDUCATION FOR GRASSROOTS-LEVEL CADRES IN HA NOI ACCORDING TO HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY TOWARDS 2030 WITH A VISION TO 2045

4.3.1. Enhancing Awareness and Sense of Responsibility of Stakeholders Involved in Political Theoretical Education for Grassroots-Level Cadres

This is a fundamental solution within the system of proposed measures. To implement this solution effectively, it is necessary to focus on raising awareness of several key issues: the position and role of grassroots-level cadres; the content and values of Ho Chi Minh's ideology as well as the Party's policies and perspectives on political theoretical education; the necessity of reforming political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres; and the prevention and rectification of distorted or misguided perceptions regarding political theoretical education.

To realize this solution, several measures should be undertaken, including: promoting awareness through Party committees, Party organizations, local

governments, the Fatherland Front, and socio-political organizations at all levels; integrating political and ideological education; strengthening inspection and supervision of the implementation of political theoretical education tasks; and conducting regular reviews and evaluations to continuously improve the quality of political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

4.3.2. Renovating the Content and Methods of Political Theoretical Education for Grassroots-Level Cadres

This solution plays a central role in the system of measures for political theoretical education according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology. To implement it effectively, several tasks must be carried out: *Firstly*, renovating the content of political theoretical education to ensure relevance, practicality, and responsiveness to current political requirements. *Secondly*, reforming educational methods, including: “linking theory with practice”; “developing learners' capabilities”; “promoting self-study and independent research”; tailoring methods to the learners' specific characteristics; incorporating modern tools and information technology to engage and attract learners; “enhancing the exemplary role of key local leaders and Party committee heads”; and promoting learning from the people.

4.3.3. Improving the Quality of Political Theoretical Teaching Staff in Ha Noi

This is a foundational solution within the overall system. To achieve this, attention must be given to: standardizing the number and structure of lecturers; enhancing their professional capacity; and ensuring high standards of political integrity, ethics, and lifestyle.

Key measures to be taken include: developing and adhering to proper procedures for training, selecting, and planning teaching staff in alignment with the needs of political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres; reforming training, self-training, and professional development programs toward standardization and modernization; and promoting the exemplary role of political theoretical educators.

4.3.4. Promoting Proactive and Self-Directed Learning among Grassroots-Level Cadres to Enhance Political Theoretical Competence

This is a core solution within the system of measures for political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology. To implement this solution effectively, the following key tasks must be prioritized: regularly raising awareness of the importance of self-study and self-improvement

in political theory among grassroots-level cadres; identifying appropriate motivations for engaging in political theoretical self-study; formulating specific, scientific, and feasible self-study plans and committing to their implementation; and strengthening the leadership, supervision, and monitoring roles of Party committees and organizations throughout the self-study process.

4.3.5. Accelerating Digital Transformation in Political Theoretical Education for Grassroots-Level Cadres

This represents a breakthrough solution in political theoretical education aligned with Ho Chi Minh's ideology in Ha Noi. Key implementation measures include: (1) raising the awareness and responsibility of all stakeholders regarding the promotion of digital transformation in this domain; (2) applying digital transformation to educational forms and methods used in political theoretical education; and (3) increasing investment in infrastructure, equipment, and technological tools to support the digitization of political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres.

4.3.6. Building a Cultural Environment, Promoting the Traditional Values of Hanoians, and Improving Policies for Educators and Learners in Political Theoretical Education

This is a context-specific solution within the broader system of measures for political theoretical education according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology in Ha Noi. To effectively implement this solution, several essential actions should be taken: enhancing communication and educational efforts to build a healthy cultural environment; strengthening workplace culture and public service ethics among grassroots-level cadres; improving the pedagogical environment at Le Hong Phong School; intensifying and improving the quality of patriotic emulation movements at the grassroots level; building a model team of grassroots cadres and exemplary political theoretical educators; and improving policies and incentives for both instructors and grassroots-level cadres involved in the political theoretical education process.

Chapter 4 summary

In the coming period, the political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi, guided by Ho Chi Minh's ideology, will continue to be influenced by a combination of objective and subjective factors. These factors do not exist in isolation but are intricately interconnected, requiring relevant actors and implementing forces to firmly grasp and apply a dialectical perspective. This approach facilitates the maximization of favorable conditions while

simultaneously minimizing negative influences and overcoming obstacles and challenges in improving the quality of political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi in accordance with Ho Chi Minh's ideology. At the same time, stakeholders must fully internalize and rigorously implement the viewpoints and guidelines of the Party, the policies and laws of the State, as well as the directions of the Ha Noi Party Committee and the People's Committee in the process of political theoretical education. Furthermore, practical implementation must be rooted in reality and carried out under the leadership, direction, management, and guidance of Party committees, party organizations, key officials, and functional agencies at all levels. Reform efforts must be comprehensive yet focused, integrating both inheritance and development, and must be implemented in a methodical, rigorous, scientific, regular, and continuous manner. It is essential to leverage collective strength in a substantive manner to effectively build a strong contingent of grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi who are capable of fulfilling their assigned responsibilities.

Based on the current situation, identified issues, and defined directions, the dissertation proposes six major solutions for improving the political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi in line with Ho Chi Minh's ideology, namely: (1) Raising awareness and strengthening the sense of responsibility among stakeholders and implementing forces with regard to political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres; (2) Innovating the content and methodology of political theoretical education; (3) Enhancing the quality of the political theory teaching staff in Ha Noi; (4) Promoting the active and self-directed learning spirit among grassroots-level cadres to improve their theoretical competence; (5) Accelerating digital transformation in political theoretical education; and (6) Creating a cultural environment that promotes the fine traditional values of Hanoi's people and improving policies and incentives for both educators and learners involved in political theoretical education. The synchronous and effective implementation of these solutions is expected to make a significant contribution to enhancing the effectiveness of political theoretical education for grassroots-level cadres in Ha Noi in accordance with Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

CONCLUSION

Ho Chi Minh's ideology on political theoretical education for cadres constitutes a profound and comprehensive system of viewpoints concerning the objectives, roles, content, actors, methods, environments, conditions, and material foundations necessary for conducting political theoretical education. His thought has become a set of fundamental principles, orientations, methodologies, and guiding rules for the Communist Party of Vietnam in organizing political theoretical education for cadres and Party members, both in the past and in the present. It has served as a vital foundation for the Party in training and cultivating a contingent of cadres capable of meeting the revolutionary requirements throughout different historical periods. Therefore, the study, internalization, and application of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on political theoretical education hold significant theoretical and practical value for political education work, particularly for the grassroots cadre contingent in Ha Noi.

Based on the thorough understanding and creative application of Ho Chi Minh's ideology, as well as the Party's viewpoints and policies on political education for cadres and Party members, political theoretical education for cadres at all levels - especially at the grassroots level - has in recent years received consistent leadership and direction from the Ha Noi Party Committee and the municipal People's Committee. In practice, this work has achieved certain notable outcomes. The content of training and retraining programs for grassroots cadres has been renewed and updated, with some programs successfully integrating theoretical and practical aspects. Educational methods have been improved in a positive and modern direction, with new technologies increasingly applied in teaching and learning. At the same time, the theoretical qualifications of the teaching staff have been gradually enhanced. As a result, the quality and effectiveness of political theoretical education for grassroots cadres have steadily improved, contributing to the development of a cadre contingent with sufficient political and professional capacity to meet the demands of building and developing the Capital in the new era. However, this work still faces several limitations. Some stakeholders lack a full and in-depth understanding of the position, role, objectives, and tasks of political theoretical education. The educational content and programs remain general, insufficiently tailored to the target audience, and reveal several shortcomings. The leadership and direction of political theoretical education by certain Party committees and local authorities in Ha Noi have at times been insufficiently focused. In addition, the material and technical infrastructure for conducting political education is not yet commensurate

with its demands and tasks. A portion of grassroots cadres also lack the necessary theoretical competence to meet the development requirements of the City. These limitations have significantly affected the effectiveness and outcomes of political theoretical education at the grassroots level.

Over the past four decades of implementing the Doi Moi (Renovation) policy, Vietnam in general, and Hanoi in particular, have achieved remarkable and proud accomplishments. However, alongside these achievements remain certain limitations. The ongoing reform and restructuring of the political system - especially the implementation of policies such as the merger of provincial and communal administrative levels and the removal of the district level - have imposed new and increasingly demanding requirements on the contingent of cadres at all levels, particularly at the grassroots. To meet these requirements, grassroots cadres must continuously strive to improve their overall competencies, including enhancing their level of political theoretical understanding. As a result, it is necessary to continue to thoroughly grasp and creatively apply Ho Chi Minh's ideology on political theoretical education in the training of grassroots cadres in Hanoi. To overcome the existing limitations and contribute to improving the quality and effectiveness of political theoretical education for grassroots cadres in Hanoi according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology, the following solutions should be prioritized in the coming period: Raise awareness and enhance the sense of responsibility among relevant stakeholders and forces involved in political theoretical education for grassroots cadres; Innovate and modernize the content and teaching methods of political theoretical education; Improve the quality of the team of political theory lecturers in Ha Noi; Foster a proactive and self-disciplined spirit in grassroots cadres in their self-study and self-improvement of political theoretical knowledge; Promote digital transformation in political theoretical education; Build a supportive cultural environment and promote the fine traditional values of the people of Ha Noi; Strengthen policies and incentives for both educators and learners involved in political theoretical education. The solutions identified in this dissertation are derived from a comprehensive study of Ho Chi Minh's ideology, the Party's guidelines and viewpoints, as well as from practical experience in organizing political theoretical education for grassroots cadres in Ha Noi in recent years. These solutions are closely interconnected, mutually influential, and supportive of one another; therefore, they must be implemented comprehensively and in a synchronized manner. It is essential to avoid absolutizing or underestimating any single solution in the process.

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