

HO CHI MINH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLITICS

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**THE PARTY COMMITTEE OF HANOI CITY'S
LEADERSHIP OF FATHERLAND FRONT AFFAIRS
AT THE SAME LEVEL IN THE CURRENT PERIOD**

SUMMARY OF THE DOCTORAL THESIS
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INTRODUCTION

1. The urgency of the theme

The Vietnam Fatherland Front is a broad political alliance and a voluntary association of political organizations, socio-political organizations, social organizations, socio-professional organizations, and prominent individuals representing different social strata, ethnic groups, religions, and overseas Vietnamese communities. It serves as the political foundation of the people's government and represents and protects the lawful and legitimate rights and interests of the People, while playing a core role in consolidating and promoting the strength of the great national unity bloc. Given this special position and role, the work of the Fatherland Front has always held strategic importance in the revolutionary cause of the Party and the nation. It serves as a bridge between the Party, the State, and the People, contributing to the promotion of the People's right to mastery, the creation of social consensus, the consolidation of the great national unity bloc, and the building and defense of the Fatherland.

Fully aware of the role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Communist Party of Vietnam has consistently identified strengthening the Party's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front as a requirement of strategic significance. The Documents of the 14th National Party Congress continued to emphasize the need to strongly renew the contents and modes of operation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations; promote their core political role in gathering and mobilizing the People, promoting the People's right to mastery, strengthening social consensus, and mobilizing all resources for national development and defense. At the same time, the Documents call for "...comprehensively improving mechanisms for operation so that the Vietnam Fatherland Front and organizations and mass organizations can participate extensively in supervision, social criticism, Party building, and State building." This requirement necessitates continued theoretical and practical research into, and further refinement of, the leadership exercised by Party committees at all levels over the work of the Fatherland Front.

As the capital city of the country and the national political-administrative center, as well as a major center of the economy, culture, education, science and technology, and international integration, Hanoi occupies a particularly important position in the cause of national construction and defense. With its large population, rapid urbanization, diverse social structure, and increasingly demanding requirements for the development of a knowledge-based economy, digital transformation, smart urban development, and deeper international integration, the work of the Fatherland Front in the capital is facing new

requirements. These circumstances require continuous renewal of its contents and modes of operation and improvements in the quality of the leadership provided by the Hanoi Party Committee.

In particular, the emerging context is having a profound impact on the work of the Fatherland Front and the leadership of the Hanoi Party Committee. The implementation of the Capital Law, the introduction of the two-tier local government model, the continued restructuring and streamlining of the organizational apparatus of the political system, the development of digital government, the digital economy and digital society, improvements in the quality of urban governance, and the requirement to build Hanoi as a “Cultured - Civilized - Modern” capital have raised a range of new issues concerning the promotion of the strength of the great national unity bloc, the strengthening of social consensus, the assurance of the People’s right to mastery, and the enhancement of coordination between Party committees, authorities, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front. Under these conditions, the mode of leadership exercised by the Hanoi Party Committee over the work of the Fatherland Front needs to be further renewed in accordance with the development requirements of Hanoi and the country.

Over the past years, the Hanoi Party Committee has consistently paid close attention to leading the Fatherland Front and has achieved significant results. Due attention has been paid to disseminating and implementing the Party’s guidelines and resolutions on the work of the Fatherland Front; the activities of the Vietnam Fatherland Front at all levels have gradually been renewed; the great national unity bloc has continued to be consolidated; and the role of the Fatherland Front in disseminating information to and mobilizing the People, participating in Party building and State building, conducting supervision and social criticism, and implementing patriotic emulation movements and campaigns has increasingly been promoted. These efforts have made important contributions to socio-economic development, the maintenance of national defense and security, and political stability in the capital.

However, in response to the new requirements of the construction and development of the capital, the Hanoi Party Committee’s leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front still reveals certain limitations and shortcomings. The concretization of some central-level guidelines on the work of the Fatherland Front has been slow in certain areas; the renewal of leadership methods at some levels has not kept pace with practical requirements; coordination between Party committees, authorities, and the Fatherland Front in some localities has not been sufficiently synchronized; the effectiveness of identifying, reflecting, and

promptly addressing the thoughts, aspirations, and legitimate concerns of the People remains limited in some respects; supervision and social criticism have not been carried out uniformly; the application of digital transformation in the work of the Fatherland Front and in the leadership activities of Party committees has not yet met requirements; and the capacity of a section of Fatherland Front officials has not kept pace with the demands of the new context. These limitations directly affect the quality of promoting the strength of the great national unity bloc and the effectiveness of implementing the capital's political tasks.

Meanwhile, the requirements for successfully implementing the Resolution of the 14th National Party Congress, the Resolution of the 18th Hanoi Municipal Party Congress, and major guidelines for the construction and development of the capital in the new period are placing increasingly higher demands on the work of the Fatherland Front and the leadership of the Hanoi Party Committee. Continued systematic and comprehensive research, both theoretically and practically, into the leadership of the Hanoi Party Committee over the work of the Fatherland Front is therefore necessary. Such research not only contributes to clarifying theoretical issues concerning leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front under new conditions, but also proposes feasible solutions to enhance the leadership capacity and combativeness of the Hanoi Party Committee, promote the effectiveness of the Vietnam Fatherland Front at all levels, and meet the requirements of building Hanoi into a rapidly and sustainably developing, cultured, civilized, and modern capital.

Based on the aforementioned theoretical and practical grounds, the study entitled "*The Party Committee of Hanoi City's Leadership of Fatherland Front Affairs at the Same Level in the Current Period*" is of urgent theoretical and practical significance. It contributes to supplementing the scientific basis for renewing the Party's leadership methods over the work of the Fatherland Front under new conditions, while meeting the requirements for the construction and development of Hanoi capital in the current period.

2. Research Objectives and Tasks

2.1. Research Objectives

The study aims to examine and clarify theoretical and practical issues; assess the current situation; and propose orientations and solutions to strengthen the leadership of the Hanoi Party Committee over the work of the Fatherland Front at the same level in the coming period.

2.2. Research Tasks

To achieve the research objectives, the dissertation focuses on addressing the following principal tasks:

(1) To review and analyze existing studies related to the Party's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front; on that basis, to identify the research findings that have been achieved, issues that remain insufficiently clarified, and matters requiring further theoretical and practical research in the dissertation.

(2) To examine and clarify theoretical and practical issues concerning the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front; to develop and define the key concepts, while clarifying the contents and modes of the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front.

(3) To conduct a survey, analyze, and assess the current situation of the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front from 2015 to the present; to clarify the achievements, limitations, and their causes, and on that basis draw practical lessons from the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front.

(4) Based on the theoretical and practical issues examined, to determine orientations and propose a system of solutions to strengthen the leadership of the Hanoi Party Committee over the work of the Fatherland Front through 2035.

3. Research Subjects and Scope

3.1. Research Subject

The research subject is the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front.

3.2. Research Scope

- *Spatial scope*: The dissertation conducts its survey and research in Hanoi.

- *Temporal scope*:

+ The current situation of the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front is examined for the period from 2015 to 2025, corresponding to the terms of the 17th and 18th Hanoi Municipal Party Congresses.

+ The orientations and solutions for strengthening the leadership of the Hanoi Party Committee over the work of the Fatherland Front are proposed with a vision through 2035.

4. Theoretical Foundations and Research Methods

4.1. Theoretical Foundations

The research is grounded in Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, and the viewpoints of the Communist Party of Vietnam concerning the leadership role of the Party and the State, the role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and the great national unity bloc. It also draws upon the Party's viewpoints, guidelines, and policies, as well as the State's policies and laws concerning the work of the Fatherland Front, Party building, and the Party's leadership over the Vietnam Fatherland Front.

4.2. Research Methods

Based on the methodological foundations of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, the dissertation employs a combination of research methods, including systematization and documentary analysis; logical analysis combined with the historical method; analysis and synthesis; deduction and induction; practical review; statistical analysis; comparison; sociological investigation; and forecasting.

5. New Scientific Contributions of the Dissertation

- The dissertation contributes to supplementing and clarifying theoretical issues concerning the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front, focusing on establishing the theoretical framework and clarifying its contents.

- It systematizes and draws practical lessons from the leadership of the work of the Fatherland Front under the specific conditions of the capital city.

- It proposes a breakthrough solution for renewing the Hanoi Party Committee's mode of leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front in accordance with the new organizational model of the Fatherland Front, the two-tier local government model, the requirements of digital transformation, and the streamlining of the organizational apparatus.

6. Theoretical and Practical Significance of the Dissertation

6.1. Theoretical Significance

The dissertation contributes to developing the theoretical framework concerning the Party's leadership, particularly the leadership of local Party committees, over the work of the Fatherland Front.

6.2. Practical Significance

- The dissertation serves as a reference for research and teaching in Party Building within the system of schools and training institutions under the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics.

- It can serve as a reference for Party committees at all levels, Party organizations, advisory and assisting agencies, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front at all levels in leading, directing, and organizing the implementation of the work of the Fatherland Front.

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 9 sections.

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH RELATED TO THE THESIS TOPIC

1.1. RESEARCH WORKS CONDUCTED ABROAD

1.1.1. Studies on the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Comparable Organizations, and the Work of the Fatherland Front

Notable studies include: Thomas Heberer (2013), *Reflections on the Role of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) in Political Consultation*; Thomas Jandl (2013), *Vietnam's Fatherland Front and Its Role in Governance, published in the Asian Journal of Political Science*; Bilal Tunç (2016), *The Fatherland Front in Bursa*; Bilal Tunç (2015), *The Fatherland Front in Kocaeli*; Bruce Dickson (2016), *The Persistence of the United Front in Chinese Politics*; Bilal Tunç (2017), *In the Political History of Turkey, "The Democratic Party's Practices toward the Fatherland Front: Reflections from the City of Sakarya"*; James Leibold (2018), *The Specter of Insecurity: The Chinese Communist Party's United Front Work and the Co-optation of Ethnic Elites into Politics*; Nikolay Atanasov (2019), *The Fatherland Front and the Economic Development of the Diocese of Stara Zagora, 1944 - 1956*; SCF Hung và JHC Loo SSH Lo (2019), *China's New United Front Work in Hong Kong: Penetrative Politics and Its Implications*; Edmund W. Cheng (2020), *United Front Work and Counter-Mobilization in Hong Kong*; United Front Work Department of CPC (2021), *United Front Work in the New Era*; Martin Purbrick (2023), *United Front Work and Beyond: How the Chinese Communist Party Penetrates the United States and Western Societies*; C Alden K Chan (2023), *Overseas Chinese Communities: China's United Front Work and the Networked Connections of Overseas Chinese Websites in Cyberspace*; Alex Gordon (2024), *On the United Front*; Xiaohan Zhang (2024), *A Study of the United Front's Cooperative Education Strategy for "Four Histories" Education and Culture*; Britta McEwen (2025), *The Paper Party: Propaganda Records from the Austrian Fatherland Front*.

1.1.2. Studies on Party Committee Leadership over the Fatherland Front and the Work of the Fatherland Front

Jean - Marc Coicaud (2002), *Political Legitimacy: A Contribution to the Study of Political Rightfulness and Political Responsibility*; Liu Zunhong (2004), *A Study of the Governance Laws of the Communist Party of China*; Bary Z. Posner James M. Kouzes (2005), *The Leadership Challenge*; Pippa Norris (2005),

Building Political Parties: Reforming Legal Regulations and Internal Party Rules; Richard L. Hughes Gina Hernandez Broomer (2013), *Leadership Development: Past, Present, and Future.*

1.2. RESEARCH WORKS CONDUCTED IN VIETNAM

1.2.1. Studies on the Party's Leadership over the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Work of the Fatherland Front

- Tran Khac Viet, Nguyen Van Giang và Pham Tat Thang (2015), *Continuing to Renew the Party's Mode of Leadership over the State, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and Socio-Political Organizations under New Conditions: Theory and Practice;* Tran Khac Viet (2015), *Renewing the Party's Mode of Leadership over the State, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and Socio-Political Organizations under New Conditions;* Ha Thi Khiet (2019), *Continuing to Renew the Contents and Modes of Operation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front to Meet the Requirements of the Current Period;* Tran Thanh Man (2019), *Enhancing the Effectiveness of Supervision and Social Criticism by the Vietnam Fatherland Front and Socio-Political Organizations: An Approach from the Requirements of Renewing the Party's Mode of Leadership;* Nguyen Van Quang (2022), *Renewing the Mode of Leadership of Party Committees over the Activities of the Political System: Practical Experience from Da Nang City;* Tran Hau (2022), *Renewing the Party's Mode of Leadership over the Vietnam Fatherland Front;* Tran Viet Hung (2023), *Promoting the Role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front in Participating in Party Building and Rectification and Building a Clean and Strong Political System.*

1.2.2. Studies on the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Work of the Fatherland Front

- Thang Van Phuc and Nguyen Minh Phuong (2007), *Renewing the Organization and Activities of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and Socio-Political Organizations in Our Country Today;* Nguyen Van Thang (2015), *Research on the Theoretical and Practical Foundations for Developing Training Programs for Leadership and Management Positions in Party Organizations, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and Mass Organizations at the Grassroots Level;* Trinh Thanh Tam (2015), *The Vietnam Fatherland Front's Supervision and Social Criticism of the Activities of Authorities at the Same Level in Soc Son District, Hanoi, in the Current Period;* Hoang Minh Hoi (2020), *The Legal Mechanism for People's Supervision through the Vietnam Fatherland Front and Socio-Political Organizations over State Administrative Agencies in Vietnam Today;* Do Van

Thang (2021), *Promoting the Role of Supervision and Social Criticism of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and Socio-Political Organizations in the Spirit of the 13th National Party Congress*; Nguyen Lan Huong (2021), *The Hanoi Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front: Proactive and Responsible in the Election of Deputies to the 15th National Assembly and People's Councils at All Levels*; Bui Xuan Duc (2022), *The Organizational Model of the Vietnam Fatherland Front: Issues Arising and Orientations for Renewal and Improvement*; Tran Duc Tuan (2022), *Renewing the Organization and Activities of Provincial-Level Committees of the Vietnam Fatherland Front in the Current Period*; Doi Van Tang (2023), *The Relationship between the Vietnam Fatherland Front and Socio-Political Organizations in Conducting Supervision and Social Criticism: Current Situation and Solutions*; Tran Viet Hung (2023), *Renewing the Contents and Modes of Operation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and Socio-Political Organizations in the Spirit of the Resolution of the 13th National Party Congress*; Bui Tuan Quang (2023), *Promoting the Role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and Socio-Political Organizations in Participating in the Building and Improvement of the Socialist Rule-of-Law State*; Le Tien Chau (2023), *Promoting the Role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front in Participating in the Control of Political Power in the Socialist Rule-of-Law State of Vietnam*; Nguyen Thi Phuong (2023), *Continuing to Improve the Mechanism for Supervision and Social Criticism by the Vietnam Fatherland Front to Meet the Requirements for Power Control in Cadre Work*; Bui Van Huan and Do Van Lanh (2023), *Bac Giang: Promoting the Role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front in the Struggle to Protect the Party's Ideological Foundation*; Nguyen Phuong Thao Ly (2023), *Renewing the People-to-People External Relations Work of the Vietnam Fatherland Front under New Conditions*; Le Tieu Vy (2023), *The Role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front in Grassroots Democracy*; Nguyen Huu Dung and Le Mau Nhiem (2024), *Promoting the Role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front in Building the Great National Unity Bloc under New Conditions*.

1.3. OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH FINDINGS OF RELEVANT SCIENTIFIC WORKS AND ISSUES FOCUSED ON BY THE DISSERTATION

1.3.1. Overview of Research Findings of Relevant Scientific Works

First, from a theoretical perspective, existing studies have clarified the position, role, functions, and tasks of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; the relationship among the Party, the State, the Fatherland Front, and the People; and

the foundations for renewing the organization, contents, and modes of operation of the Fatherland Front. International studies on the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and the United Front provide additional comparative perspectives on political consultation, the mobilization and representation of social groups, and the adaptation of United Front work. Studies on leadership have also contributed additional arguments concerning leadership responsibility and capacity, legitimacy, and the renewal of leadership modes.

Second, from a practical and solutions-oriented perspective, domestic studies have focused on major activities of the Fatherland Front, including promoting the strength of the great national unity bloc; participating in Party building and State building; conducting supervision and social criticism; implementing grassroots democracy; developing the organizational apparatus; and building the contingent of cadres and officials. At the same time, these studies have proposed major orientations, including renewing the contents and modes of operation; directing activities toward the grassroots level; improving coordination mechanisms; enhancing the quality of supervision and social criticism; strengthening the leadership of Party committees; and promoting the application of technology and digital transformation.

Third, regarding the Party's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front, studies have affirmed the role of Party committees in providing political orientation, concretizing the Party's guidelines, leading organizational and personnel work, conducting inspection and supervision, coordinating with authorities, and ensuring conditions for the operation of the Fatherland Front. Some studies have emphasized the need to renew leadership modes, limit bureaucratic and administrative practices, enhance the responsibility of heads of agencies and organizations, and promote the proactiveness and creativity of the Fatherland Front. These findings provide a basis for the dissertation to examine the contents and modes of the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front.

However, existing studies still reveal several research gaps. First, there remains a limited number of studies that approach the leadership of local Party committees over the work of the Fatherland Front in a comprehensive manner, encompassing guidelines, organization and implementation, personnel, inspection and supervision, coordination, and necessary conditions. Second, the relationship

between the contents and modes of Party committee leadership and the outcomes of the Fatherland Front's performance of its functions, as well as a system of criteria for assessing leadership effectiveness, has not been sufficiently analyzed. Third, the integration of the work of the Fatherland Front with new requirements, such as streamlining the organizational apparatus, digital transformation, building a socialist rule-of-law State, and promoting grassroots democracy, remains limited. Fourth, there has been no comprehensive, systematic, and in-depth study, from the perspective of Party Building and State Governance, of the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front in the current period in association with orientations and solutions through 2035.

On this basis, the dissertation selectively inherits existing research findings on the Fatherland Front and the Party's modes of leadership, while focusing on clarifying the theoretical foundations, current situation, practical lessons, and solutions concerning the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front in the current period. This provides the basis for determining the research contents of the subsequent chapters.

1.3.2. Issues Addressed by the thesis

First, the thesis examines the theoretical foundations of the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front.

Second, the thesis clarifies the characteristics of the work of the Fatherland Front in Hanoi as a major urban area and the capital city, thereby identifying the requirements posed to the leadership of the Hanoi Party Committee.

Third, the thesis focuses on comprehensively identifying and analyzing the contents of the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front at the same level.

Fourth, the thesis examines the modes of the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front at the same level.

Fifth, the thesis assesses the current situation of the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership over the work of the Fatherland Front, clarifying the achievements, limitations, underlying causes, and practical lessons.

Sixth, on the basis of theoretical and practical considerations and lessons drawn from practice, the dissertation proposes orientations and solutions to strengthen the leadership of the Hanoi Party Committee over the work of the Fatherland Front at the same level through 2035.

Chapter 2

THE HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE’S LEADERSHIP OVER THE WORK OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES

2.1. OVERVIEW OF HANOI CITY, THE HANOI MUNICIPAL PARTY ORGANIZATION, THE HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE, AND THE WORK OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT IN HANOI

2.1.1. Overview of Hanoi City and the Hanoi Municipal Party Organization

Hanoi is the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, serving as the national political and administrative center and exerting extensive influence across various areas of social life. Resolution No. 02-NQ/TW dated March 17, 2026, of the Politburo defines Hanoi as the national political and administrative nerve center; a place where the cultural heritage, intellectual resources, and national resources converge and radiate; a center for shaping and leading new development models and approaches; the nucleus, center of regional spillover, and development driver of the region and a growth pole of the country; and a leading city nationwide and an emerging regional center in several fields, including education and training, healthcare, science, technology, and innovation, to become a globally connected city.

The Hanoi Municipal Party Organization is one of the largest Party organizations in the country, serving as the political nucleus in leading and directing all aspects of political, economic, cultural, social, national defense, and security affairs in the capital. At present, the Hanoi Municipal Party Organization comprises 137 affiliated Party organizations, with nearly 500,000 Party members.

2.1.2. Overview of the Hanoi Party Committee

The Hanoi Party Committee is the collective leadership body of the Hanoi Municipal Party Organization between two Party Congresses. The Hanoi Party Committee occupies a central position in orienting and leading the development of the city, while also exerting significant influence on the overall development of the country and the Red River Delta region.

Functions:

Pursuant to Article 1 of Regulation No. 305-QD/TW dated June 13, 2025, the Hanoi Party Committee is responsible for directly and comprehensively leading and directing all aspects of political, economic, cultural, social, national defense, and security affairs in the capital.

Tasks:

Regulation No. 01-QC/TU dated November 15, 2025, of the Hanoi Party Committee on the working regulations of the Executive Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Party Organization, the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Party Committee, and the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Party Committee for the 18th tenure, 2025-2030, specifies 15 tasks and powers of the Executive Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Party Organization (hereinafter referred to as the Hanoi Party Committee).

Organizational Structure:

The Standing Committee of the Hanoi Party Committee is the standing leadership body of the Hanoi Party Committee, responsible for directly directing and administering major activities of the Hanoi Municipal Party Organization.

Advisory and Supporting Bodies of the Hanoi Party Committee

As a provincial-level Party committee, the Hanoi Party Committee has established specialized advisory and supporting bodies and public service units, including the Office; the Organization Commission; the Inspection Commission; the Propaganda and Mass Mobilization Commission; the Internal Affairs Commission; the Political School; and the Party organization's press, radio, and television agencies.

Characteristics

First, it serves as the political leadership nucleus at the national political and administrative center and a major multi-sectoral center.

Second, its leadership is characterized by extensive decentralization and delegation of authority, together with special pilot mechanisms providing greater institutional flexibility.

Third, its leadership involves addressing the complex challenges of a megacity and a regional connectivity hub.

2.1.3. The Vietnam Fatherland Front of Hanoi and Fatherland Front Work in Hanoi

2.1.3.1. The Vietnam Fatherland Front of Hanoi: Position, Role, Functions, Tasks, and Organizational Structure

** Position and Role*

The Vietnam Fatherland Front is a political alliance and a voluntary union of political organizations, socio-political organizations, social organizations, and representative individuals from different classes and social strata, ethnic groups, religions, and overseas Vietnamese communities. The Vietnam Fatherland Front

constitutes an integral part of the political system of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and serves as the political foundation of the people's government.

The Vietnam Fatherland Front of Hanoi plays the role of the political foundation of the people's government of the Capital; a central institution for consultation, coordination, and unified action; and an important socio-political institution for promoting socialist democracy and ensuring the people's right to mastery. It undertakes social supervision and social criticism and participates in building a clean and strong Party and government, thereby contributing to strengthening social consensus and enhancing the image and standing of the Capital in the process of integration and development.

The Fatherland Front of the Capital is also an important actor in building a broad-based great national unity bloc and promoting the cultural, spiritual, and traditional values of Thang Long-Hanoi.

** The functions and tasks of the Vietnam Fatherland Front of Hanoi can be summarized in the following principal areas:*

First, to disseminate and mobilize people from all social strata to implement the Party's guidelines and lines and the State's policies and laws; to gather and reflect the opinions, aspirations, and recommendations of the people.

Second, to organize and coordinate the implementation of campaigns and patriotic emulation movements, thereby promoting the strength of great national unity in the performance of the Capital's political, economic, cultural, social, national defense, and security tasks.

Third, to conduct social supervision and social criticism; and to participate in building the Party, government, and political system cleanly and strongly.

Fourth, to participate in providing comments and making proposals on the formulation of guidelines and policies for the development of the Capital in accordance with practical conditions and the legitimate aspirations of the people.

Fifth, to coordinate and unify action among member organizations, broaden the great national unity bloc, and strengthen social consensus.

** Organizational Structure of the Vietnam Fatherland Front of Hanoi*

At the local level, there is the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee of Hanoi and 126 Vietnam Fatherland Front Committees at the commune level, including wards and communes (hereinafter collectively referred to as the commune level). At each level, there is a Standing Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee. At the commune level and below, there are Fatherland Front Working Boards in villages and residential groups.

The Vietnam Fatherland Front of Hanoi comprises 50 member organizations.

The Standing Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee of Hanoi consists of 07 to 09 members.

The Office of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee of Hanoi comprises 10 specialized divisions responsible for professional and advisory functions.

The Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee Office at the Commune Level

The Standing Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee at the commune level consists of a Chairperson, a Standing Vice Chairperson, and Vice Chairpersons who concurrently serve as heads of the socio-political organizations at the commune level.

The staffing establishment of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee Office at the commune level comprises approximately 8-10 staff positions.

2.1.3.2. Fatherland Front Work in Hanoi - Concept, Contents, Role, Characteristics, and Influencing Factors

Fatherland Front work in Hanoi is a system of organized and oriented socio-political activities aimed at bringing together, consolidating, and promoting the combined strength of the Capital's various social strata. It encompasses the dissemination and mobilization of the people to participate in patriotic emulation movements; the exercise of democracy; the representation and protection of the legitimate rights and interests of the people; social supervision and social criticism; and participation in Party and government building. Through these activities, Fatherland Front work contributes to the successful implementation of the Capital's political tasks and to building Hanoi as a cultured, civilized, and modern Capital.

Contents of Fatherland Front Work in Hanoi in the Current Period

First, to disseminate, mobilize, and bring together people from all social strata; consolidate and promote the strength of the great national unity bloc in the new development conditions of the Capital and the country.

Second, to closely monitor the situation of the people and public opinion, and reflect their opinions, aspirations, and recommendations to the Party, the State, and authorities at all levels.

Third, to effectively organize campaigns and patriotic emulation movements, thereby fostering the spirit of creativity, social responsibility, and the aspiration for the development of the Capital.

Fourth, to promote democracy; represent and protect the lawful and legitimate rights and interests of the people; improve the quality of social

supervision and social criticism; and participate in building the Party, the State, and a clean and strong political system.

Fifth, to expand and improve the effectiveness of people-to-people diplomacy, thereby contributing to enhancing the position of the Capital and the country in the period of deep international integration.

Sixth, to renew the organizational structure and modes of operation and enhance the capacity of the Fatherland Front system to meet task requirements in the new era of development.

Role

First, Fatherland Front work constitutes a key modality for consolidating and promoting the strength of the great national unity bloc, thereby creating a solid social foundation for the development of the Capital.

Second, Fatherland Front work serves as an important mechanism for strengthening the relationship between the Party, the government, and the people, thereby contributing to the promotion of socialist democracy and the consolidation of social trust.

Third, Fatherland Front work plays an important role in mobilizing and effectively utilizing social resources for socio-economic development, ensuring social welfare, and improving the people's living standards.

Fourth, Fatherland Front work makes an important contribution to social regulation, conflict prevention, and the maintenance of political and social stability in the Capital.

Fifth, Fatherland Front work serves as a driving force for renewing methods of mass mobilization and improving the effectiveness of the political system in the new period.

Characteristics

First, Fatherland Front work in Hanoi takes place within a distinctive political and social environment, characterized by a population with a relatively high level of educational attainment, strong interest in political affairs, and increasingly demanding expectations regarding democracy and transparency.

Second, Fatherland Front work in Hanoi is conducted in the national capital, where the social structure is highly diverse, interests are interwoven, and social conditions undergo rapid changes.

Third, Fatherland Front work in Hanoi is increasingly closely associated with the requirements of promoting socialist democracy, modernizing urban governance, and comprehensively adapting to the context of political system reform in the new era of development.

New Contextual Factors Affecting Fatherland Front Work and the Leadership of the Hanoi Party Committee

First, the process of digital transformation and the development of a digital society under the orientation of the 2026 Capital Law.

Second, the operation of the two-tier local government model, with the district level abolished, from July 2025 pursuant to Resolution No. 1656/NQ-UBTVQH15. The resolution provides for the establishment of 126 commune-level administrative units in Hanoi, comprising 51 wards and 75 communes, with the newly established commune-level administrations officially commencing operation on July 1, 2025.

Third, the requirements of modern urban governance and the special mechanisms provided for under the 2026 Capital Law to develop Hanoi as a megacity, including transit-oriented development (TOD), the exploitation and utilization of underground and elevated urban space, low-emission zones, and administrative enforcement measures.

2.2. THE HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE'S LEADERSHIP OF FATHERLAND FRONT WORK - CONCEPT, CONTENTS, MODES, AND ROLE

2.2.1. Concept

The Hanoi Party Committee's leadership of Fatherland Front work refers to the entire range of leadership activities undertaken by the Hanoi Party Committee regarding the Fatherland Front work of the Vietnam Fatherland Front of Hanoi, from disseminating, thoroughly grasping, and concretizing the Party's guidelines and lines and the State's policies and laws on great national unity, to determining and effectively implementing orientations, tasks, and measures for Fatherland Front work in accordance with the specific characteristics of the Capital. It also encompasses leading, directing, inspecting, and supervising the implementation throughout the Party organization of Hanoi, with a view to successfully fulfilling the contents of Fatherland Front work and meeting the requirements of the Capital in the new era of development.

2.2.2. Contents of Leadership

- Leading the determination of objectives, orientations, and tasks for Fatherland Front work
- Leading the building of the organizational structure and the contingent of cadres engaged in Fatherland Front work
- Leading the organization and implementation of the contents of Fatherland Front work
- Leading the coordination of organizations and forces in implementing the contents of Fatherland Front work

- Leading the preliminary review and comprehensive review of Fatherland Front work

2.2.3. Modes of Leadership

- Providing leadership through resolutions, orientations, and major policies
- Providing leadership through dissemination, persuasion, and mobilization
- Providing leadership through organizational and cadre work
- Providing leadership through Party organizations, Party members, and the exemplary role of Party members
- Leading Fatherland Front work through the organizational system of the Vietnam Fatherland Front at the municipal and commune levels
- Providing leadership through inspection and supervision

2.2.4. Role

The Hanoi Party Committee's leadership of Fatherland Front work plays a number of important roles. First, it ensures the proper political orientation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front in the performance of its functions and tasks. Second, it fully promotes the position and functions of the Fatherland Front within the political system, thereby contributing to improving the quality of the relationship among the Party, the State, and the people. Third, it helps build and consolidate social consensus and effectively mobilize the combined strength of people from all social strata in performing the political tasks of the Capital. Fourth, it enhances the effectiveness of social supervision and social criticism and participation in Party and government building. Fifth, it ensures consistency between leadership orientations and practical implementation, thereby providing a basis for continuously renewing the contents and modes of operation of the Fatherland Front.

Chapter 3

THE HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE'S LEADERSHIP OF FATHERLAND FRONT WORK IN THE CURRENT PERIOD - CURRENT SITUATION, CAUSES, AND LESSONS LEARNED

3.1. CURRENT SITUATION OF THE HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE'S LEADERSHIP OF FATHERLAND FRONT WORK IN THE CURRENT PERIOD

3.1.1. Achievements

3.1.1.1. In Terms of the Contents of Leadership

First, the Hanoi Party Committee has demonstrated strategic vision and a high degree of proactiveness in accurately determining the objectives and

orientations of Fatherland Front work, closely aligning them with the key political tasks of the Capital.

Second, the Hanoi Party Committee has provided strong leadership in restructuring the organizational apparatus and allocating resources, thereby establishing a solid organizational foundation for the Fatherland Front system to operate smoothly in the context of streamlining the political system.

Third, the leadership in organizing and implementing the contents of Fatherland Front work has been carried out in a coordinated manner, generating broad-based impacts and translating the Party's guidelines into practical revolutionary action movements among the people.

Fourth, the Hanoi Party Committee has established and effectively operated substantive coordination mechanisms between the Fatherland Front, the government, and its member organizations, thereby bringing into full play the combined strength of the Capital's entire political system.

Fifth, the Hanoi Party Committee has attached importance to and systematically conducted preliminary reviews and comprehensive reviews of Fatherland Front work in order to assess practical experience and continuously improve its leadership thinking regarding Fatherland Front work.

3.1.1.2. In Terms of the Modes of Leadership

First, the mode of leadership through resolutions and guidelines has been renewed toward greater conciseness and feasibility, thereby creating a broad political framework within which the Fatherland Front can proactively formulate action plans.

Second, leadership through dissemination, persuasion, and mobilization has been given due importance, contributing to raising the awareness of cadres, Party members, and the people regarding the role of the Fatherland Front.

Third, the mode of leadership through organizational and cadre work has been implemented in a rigorous manner, gradually consolidating the contingent of Fatherland Front cadres to meet task requirements.

Fourth, the role of Party organizations and the exemplary conduct of Party members within the Fatherland Front system have been promoted, thereby contributing to strengthening the people's trust.

Fifth, the Hanoi Party Committee has exercised leadership over Fatherland Front work through Fatherland Front organizations at all levels, ensuring the principle that the Party provides leadership while the Fatherland Front proactively organizes implementation.

Sixth, the mode of leadership through inspection and supervision has been progressively strengthened, contributing to enhancing discipline and the effectiveness of leadership.

3.1.2. Limitations and Weaknesses

3.1.2.1. In Terms of the Contents of Leadership

First, the concretization of objectives and orientations for Fatherland Front work at the grassroots level has experienced a certain degree of delay and has not kept pace with the increasing diversity and complexity of social strata in the special urban context.

Second, the consolidation of the organizational apparatus at the commune level has not been fully synchronized with the pressures arising from new tasks, thereby affecting, to a certain extent, the assurance of effective operations at the grassroots level.

Third, the leadership in organizing and implementing certain contents of Fatherland Front work has lacked sufficient depth, with effectiveness not commensurate with the potential and position of the Capital.

Fourth, the leadership in coordinating activities between the Fatherland Front and certain agencies and organizations has at times not been sufficiently close, with manifestations of administrative formalism or superficial implementation.

Fifth, preliminary and comprehensive reviews of certain aspects of Fatherland Front work have not been sufficiently closely linked to substantive assessments of operational effectiveness or to the formulation of proposals for innovation.

3.1.2.2. In Terms of the Modes of Leadership

First, with regard to leadership through resolutions and guidelines, some content has been slow to be concretized into mechanisms and implementation measures appropriate to practical conditions.

Second, dissemination, persuasion, and mobilization have at times failed to fully meet requirements in the new context, particularly in addressing complex and sensitive social issues.

Third, the mode of leadership through organizational and cadre work has revealed limitations in identifying, training, and utilizing capable and reputable Fatherland Front cadres.

Fourth, the exemplary role of some Party members working within the Fatherland Front has not been sufficiently evident, thereby affecting the effectiveness of mobilizing the people.

Fifth, leadership through Fatherland Front organizations in some localities has tended to rely excessively on administrative direction and has not fully promoted the proactive and creative role of the Fatherland Front.

Sixth, inspection and supervision have in some respects remained formalistic and have not promptly identified and rectified shortcomings in the organization and implementation of Fatherland Front work.

3.2. CAUSES AND LESSONS LEARNED

3.2.1. Causes

3.2.1.1. Causes of the Achievements

* Objective causes:

First, the strategic and consistent leadership and direction of the Party Central Committee, together with the close coordination of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front.

Second, a favorable legal framework established by superior institutional mechanisms and policies specifically designed for the Capital.

* Subjective causes:

First, the strategic vision and leadership capacity of the Hanoi Party Committee and the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Party Committee.

Second, the efforts and spirit of innovation and creativity demonstrated by the Fatherland Front system at all levels of the Capital.

3.2.1.2. Causes of the Limitations and Weaknesses

* Objective causes:

First, the distinctive and complex characteristics of the Capital have placed substantial pressures on leadership activities.

Second, sophisticated acts of opposition by hostile forces targeting the great national unity bloc.

Third, negative impacts arising from the adverse aspects of the Internet and social media.

* Subjective causes:

First, the capacity of some grassroots-level Party committees to concretize and implement resolutions remains limited.

Second, coordination mechanisms within the political system have not yet been sufficiently synchronized and resolute.

Third, the capacity and professional skills of a section of Fatherland Front cadres have not kept pace with practical requirements.

3.2.2. Lessons Learned

- Linking the leadership of Fatherland Front work with the leadership of the Capital's socio-economic development tasks
- Renewing the contents and modes of leadership in accordance with the specific characteristics of the Capital and practical requirements
- Renewing the contents and modes of leadership in accordance with the specific characteristics of the Capital and practical requirements
- Strengthening coordination between the Fatherland Front and organizations within the political system
- Attaching importance to inspection, preliminary reviews, and comprehensive reviews to draw timely lessons from practice

Chapter 4

ORIENTATIONS AND SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE'S LEADERSHIP OF FATHERLAND FRONT WORK AT THE SAME LEVEL THROUGH 2035

4.1. FORECAST OF FAVORABLE CONDITIONS AND CHALLENGES AND ORIENTATIONS FOR STRENGTHENING THE HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE'S LEADERSHIP OF FATHERLAND FRONT WORK AT THE SAME LEVEL THROUGH 2035

4.1.1. Forecast of Favorable Conditions and Challenges Affecting the Hanoi Party Committee's Leadership of Fatherland Front Work at the Same Level

4.1.1.1. Favorable Conditions

First and foremost, the Party will continue to affirm and strengthen its leadership role over the Vietnam Fatherland Front throughout the process of national construction and development.

Second, the institutional and policy framework governing the organization and operation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front will continue to be improved, thereby creating a favorable legal framework for the leadership of Party committees.

Third, favorable conditions arise from the context of accelerating digital transformation and the development of digital government and a digital society.

Fourth, favorable conditions arising from the official operation of the two-tier local government model, with the district level abolished from July 1, 2025, pursuant to Resolution No. 1656/NQ-UBTVQH15.

Fifth, favorable conditions arising from the requirements of modern urban governance and the special mechanisms provided for under the 2026 Capital Law and Politburo Resolution No. 02-NQ/TW.

Sixth, the tradition of solidarity, patriotism, and social consensus among the people of the Capital will continue to constitute a solid political and social foundation.

Finally, increasingly deep international integration and the requirement to build a modern national governance system will continue to enhance the position and role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front.

4.1.1.2. Challenges

First and foremost, the global and regional situation will continue to evolve rapidly, become increasingly complex, and remain difficult to predict.

Second, challenges arise from the context of digital transformation and the rapid expansion of the Internet and social media.

Third, challenges arising from the official operation of the two-tier local government model.

Fourth, challenges arising from the requirements of modern urban governance and the implementation of special mechanisms provided for under the 2026 Capital Law and Politburo Resolution No. 02-NQ/TW.

Fifth, rapid changes in the urban social structure and increasingly high demands for democracy.

Sixth, sophisticated acts of opposition by hostile forces.

Seventh, challenges concerning the quality of the contingent of Fatherland Front cadres in response to the requirements of modern governance.

Finally, pressures arising from the need to further improve leadership mechanisms and ensure adequate conditions for the operation of the Fatherland Front system.

4.1.2. Orientations for Strengthening the Hanoi Party Committee's Leadership of Fatherland Front Work

First, to maintain and strengthen the comprehensive and direct leadership of the Hanoi Party Committee over Fatherland Front work, ensuring consistency with the political tasks and development requirements of the Capital.

Second, to continue renewing the contents and modes of the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership of Fatherland Front work toward greater scientific rigor, democracy, substantive effectiveness, and adaptability to the new context.

Third, to fully promote the role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front in building the great national unity bloc and participating in building the Party, government, and political system of the Capital.

Fourth, to build and consolidate the organizational structure and contingent of Fatherland Front cadres to meet the requirements of organizational restructuring within the political system and the development of the Capital in the new period.

Fifth, to strengthen coordinated and unified action among the Hanoi Party Committee, government, Vietnam Fatherland Front, and organizations within the political system, thereby promoting their combined strength in implementing Fatherland Front work.

4.2. SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE'S LEADERSHIP OF FATHERLAND FRONT WORK THROUGH 2035

4.2.1. Enhancing the Awareness and Responsibility of the Hanoi Party Committee and Party Committees at All Levels for Leading Fatherland Front Work at the Respective Level

4.2.2. Renewing the Formulation and Organization of the Implementation of Resolutions, Directives, Programs, and Plans of the Hanoi Party Committee on Fatherland Front Work toward Greater Substantive Effectiveness and Scientific Rigor, in Accordance with the Two-Tier Local Government Model and the Development Requirements of the Capital in the Digital Era

4.2.3. Promoting the Role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front in Participating in Party Building and Government Building, Conducting Social Supervision and Social Criticism, and Building Social Consensus to Meet the Development Requirements of the Capital in the New Period

4.2.4. Building and Consolidating the Organizational Structure and Contingent of Cadres and Ensuring Resources for Fatherland Front Work to Meet the Development Requirements of the Capital in the New Period

4.2.5. Promoting the Role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Its Member Organizations, and Social Forces in Implementing the Hanoi Party Committee's Leadership of Fatherland Front Work

4.2.6. Strengthening Inspection, Supervision, Preliminary and Comprehensive Reviews, and the Application of Science and Technology to Improve the Effectiveness of the Hanoi Party Committee's Leadership of Fatherland Front Work

CONCLUSION

Fatherland Front Work plays an important role in consolidating the great national unity bloc, promoting the People's right to mastery, contributing to Party building, building the State and the political system, and thereby creating a firm political and social foundation for the development of the capital city of Hanoi. This dissertation has clarified the content of Mass Front work, the contents and modes of leadership exercised by the Hanoi Party Committee over Fatherland Front Work, and identified the factors affecting such leadership in the current period. Through theoretical research, a review of relevant literature, and empirical investigation, the dissertation has provided an objective and comprehensive assessment of the current state of the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership over Fatherland Front Work, identified the achievements and limitations, analyzed their causes, and drawn valuable practical lessons. Based on promoting achievements, addressing limitations, and responding to new requirements, particularly in the context of building a two-tier local government system, advancing digital transformation, and implementing the 2024 Capital Law, the dissertation proposes a system of solutions to strengthen the Hanoi Party Committee's leadership over Fatherland Front Work through 2035. The proposed solutions focus on renewing awareness, leadership contents and modes; consolidating organizational structures and improving the quality of the contingent of cadres; improving coordination mechanisms; strengthening inspection and supervision; ensuring adequate resources; and promoting the application of science and technology and digital transformation in Fatherland Front Work. These solutions are intended to enhance the proactive and creative role, as well as the relative autonomy, of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, thereby improving the effectiveness of Fatherland Front Work and contributing to the rapid and sustainable development of Hanoi in the new period.

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