

The Quality of Communal Party Committees in Some Provinces in Northern Vietnam – Valuable Results and Experience

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ABSTRACT

The matter of building, consolidating, and improving the quality of party organizations is the top concern of many countries around the world. The quality of the party organization has important implications for socio-economic development and is determined by many factors; moreover, there are different decisive roles. The article aims to clarify the results and experiences in party organization building in the northern border provinces of Vietnam including Lao Cai, Ha Giang, Cao Bang, Lang Son, and Quang Ninh. Based on the historical, logical, analytical, comparison and synthesis methods, the author assessed the quality of the communal party committee, from which we can draw general judgments with specific factors in border areas, remote areas where many ethnic minorities live in difficult socio-economic conditions. In addition, the article also mentions the number and quality of party members in communal party committees. This is the most important and decisive factor for the quality of communal party committees because high-quality party members build strong party cells and strong party cells build a strong party. Through the study, the author also pointed out the disparity in the quality of party members among regions and areas, so the quality of communal party committees also has similar changes. In fact, the study also shows the experiences in improving the quality of party members and communal party committees in 5 northern border provinces of Vietnam.

KEYWORDS: Party organization; Commune Party Committee; quality of party members; quality of communal party committee; Party; Party Cells.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The northern border provinces are an important territorial part of the Vietnamese Fatherland, a geographic project and a gateway for economic, political, cultural, and social exchanges with Yunnan and Guangxi provinces of China. The Vietnam-China borderline, also known as the northern border of Vietnam, is 1,449,566 kilometres long, calculated from Sin Thau commune, Muong Nhe district, Dien Bien province. This is considered the intersection of the border between Vietnam, Laos, and China. The Vietnam-China border area has a total natural land area of 5,126,329 hectares (Ninh, 2010) at an altitude of 500 meters or more above sea level. The topography of the Vietnam-China border area is very dangerous, strongly divided by high mountains, rivers, and streams. As a result, transportation is difficult and the land is fragmented. The terrain is steep; specifically, about more than 50% of the area has a slope above 20 degrees (S.Pandey). However, the northern border provinces have an extremely important geopolitical position throughout the history of the nation, which is an important strategic area in terms of national defence, security, economy, and foreign affairs. With its geopolitical and geoeconomic position in the communal party committees in the northern border provinces, it plays an important role in building a strong political system. In particular, building a strong political, ideological, organizational, and ethical party foundation is considered as the four most important aspects, which are the most decisive to other factors. The article aims to assess the current situation of the quality of communal party members and party committees, to summarize lessons learned in order to contribute to improving the quality of communal party members and party members; thereby contributing to improving leadership capacity and fighting strength of the communal party committee in the northern border provinces in leading the implementation of socio-economic development tasks, ensuring the national border security situation. family and social order and safety.

Overview of the Research

Communal Party Committees are grassroots party organizations (GPOs), which have a very important position and role in world politics in general and in the organizational system of the Communist Party of Vietnam in particular. Therefore, the quality of party organizations is always the top concern among countries, as well as scientists. It is therefore not surprising that there are many streams of research papers followed by different views on

the factors that influence the quality of party organization. In one study, it is affirmed that "The Chinese Communist Party always attaches great importance to the role of learning and creative application of Marxist perspectives into real life, especially focusing on education and training for cadres Party members on the successes of the socialist construction line with Chinese characteristics. In the work of Party building, it is necessary to promote the study, research of Deng Xiaoping Theory, the thought of "Three Representatives" and the scientific development point of view (Binh, 2008)". Some scholars said that "during the reform process, the Chinese Communist Party focused on Party building in the countryside to create political stability, social order and safety to promote the reform. The book affirms that in order to renew the work of Party building, "the first thing is to renew thinking ... followed by a new form of propaganda (Hoa, 2010)". Another viewpoint is that in order to build the party organization, it is necessary to have an open mind, followed by the right actions. The author affirms that promoting the building of a culture of integrity is an important measure for the Chinese Communist Party to strengthen Party building, fight corruption, maintain the Party's advance and purity in the new era. The article highlights experiences in Party building, which is "attention should be paid to combining ideological education with action examples. The building of a culture of integrity needs to promote its role in building anti-corruption, promoting integrity, and promoting an active role of political-ideological education (Uong, 2013)". Another study shows the important role of GPOs "The Chinese Communist Party always attaches great importance to building GPOs, constantly improving the system of regulations and regulations on functions and duties, and the working regime of the GPOs associated with improving the quality of party members. The 6th Central Conference (Session XVIII) of the Communist Party of China determined that the entire Party must stick closely to the basis, creating a good transition in each party cell to achieve clear results. This is a new perception, marking an important step for the Communist Party of China in building GPOs. In addition, the study also highlights some experiences of the Communist Party of China in building GPOs with a reference value to Vietnam, such as "Regularly supplementing and adjusting the functions and tasks of the GPOs. with the requirements of the new situation; concretize the responsibility to direct the construction of the cell; to take care of building and training party secretaries; clearly defining the responsibility of serving the people of the party organization and party members (Quyen, 2020)".

There is also a research showing that "British party members quit the party mainly due to political and ideological reasons, and because of disappointment or disagreement with their leaders. In turn, this disillusionment is often based on ideological differences (Bale, 2020)". In the UK has "broadly explained the departure of Labor members. The influence of socio-economic factors is minimal, while disappointment about the party's performance and the level of participation in party activities also emerged as important predictors of quitting the party (Whiteley, 2006)". In parallel with studies regarding the relationship between party organization and the public, there is extensive literature examining the role of political parties in public representation. "Through elections, political parties are debated to have the mandate to represent their voters, which should ensure a link between public opinion and policy (Mair, 2008)".

Research on building party organizations in Vietnam has many works evaluated at different levels. There are works that "contributed to codify the views of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's thought and the party's views on the position and role of the GPOS; the basic contents of agricultural and rural industrialization and modernization; characteristics and role of the GPOS in the northern highlands of the three provinces Cao Bang, Son La, and Lai Chau. The dissertation also points out relatively comprehensive and feasible solutions to improve leadership capacity and fighting power of the rural highlands in the north during the period of accelerating national industrialization and modernization (Ai, 2001)". Nguyen Ngoc Thinh in a study affirmed "the advantages and limitations related to GPOS, party members, the cause of the situation, in which mainly due to the perception of leadership capacity, fighting power of GPOS and the quality of party members is not high (Thinh, 2007)". The author Hong Van affirmed "Leadership and fighting power of GPOS play an important role in the successful implementation of the political tasks of the locality and the unit. Therefore, our party is always interested in directing improving the combat leadership capacity of GPOS, which is one of the important contents discussed by congress (Van, 2019)". Another study by Duong Trung Y pointed out that "the communal party committee plays a very important role in the party's organizational system, the commune level is the place to directly implement and properly apply all the party's guidelines to practical life (Y, 2013)". The book by author Vo Van Duc and Dinh Ngoc Giang affirms: *Firstly*, the theoretical and practical basis for improving the leadership capacity, fighting strength of GPOS, and the quality of cadres and party members. *Secondly*, improving the leadership capacity, fighting power of GPOS, the quality of the cadres, party members, experience (through surveys in the provinces of Bac Giang, Cao Bang, Ha Giang, Hoa Binh, and Lang Son). *Thirdly*, the book suggests solutions to further improve the leadership capacity of GPOS, the quality of cadres and party members to meet the requirements and tasks of the revolution in the new era (Vo Van Duc, 2014). In improving the quality of party activities according to the Politburo's Conclusion No. 38-KL/TW dated November 13, 2018, on leadership capacity building, GPOS's fighting power and the quality of the cadres, Party members, several provinces in the Northern region have issued a regulation on the responsibilities of the party members at the provincial and district levels to periodically participate in activities with the village, and

residential groups. “Lang Son Provincial Party Committee promulgates instructions on assigning party members to border posts to participate in activities at village cells in border areas in the province, stipulating that the Provincial Standing Party Committee attend meetings with party cells at least once a quarter. Quang Ninh Provincial Party Committee organized a contest of skills and professions for the party secretary and village head ... (Phuong, 2020) ”, thereby contributing to improving the quality of the party's meeting and improving the meeting, and the quality of party members in performing the "dual" task of being secretary and village head ...

Based on the above research results, the article raises new issues in improving the quality of party members and communal party committees in the northern border provinces to clarify the quality of communal party committee and the contingent of cadres and party members, thereby assessing the factors affecting the quality and quantity of the above-mentioned issues. In addition, the author points out specific characteristics that are only found in communal party committees in the northern border provinces, which are both their characteristics and factors that affect the quality of communal and communal party committees. cadres and party members. On the other hand, the article highlights outstanding experiences in building communal party committees, cadres, and party members.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The subjects of the article are party members and communal party committees in the northern border provinces of Vietnam. However, they mainly focus on assessing the quantity and quality of the communal party committee as well as the characteristics of the party members there. At first, in the northern border provinces, the communal party committees have outstanding features such as: *Firstly*, the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary struggle; *Secondly*, the characteristics of the party organization; *Thirdly*, the personalities of the party members; *Fourthly*, communal party committees in the northern border provinces operate in large areas, hold key positions in politics, economy - society, security - defence; *Fifthly*, many communal party committees in border provinces arrange a deputy secretary of the Party Committee who is a border guard within the party committee; at the same time, many communal party committees set up military branches directly under the communal party committee. The above characteristics have an important influence on the leadership content and method of the communal party committee.

The study uses methods such as data collection, analysis, and processing: These are secondary data collected from the Provincial Party Committee of the provinces in terms of quantity, quality of party members, and GPOS. ... data collected from the provincial People's Committee on natural, socio-economic conditions, national defence, and security characteristics ... The above data were analyzed and processed for use in the study. Besides, the article uses the comparison method to see the change in quality and quantity of party members and party organizations over the years in communes in the northern border provinces.

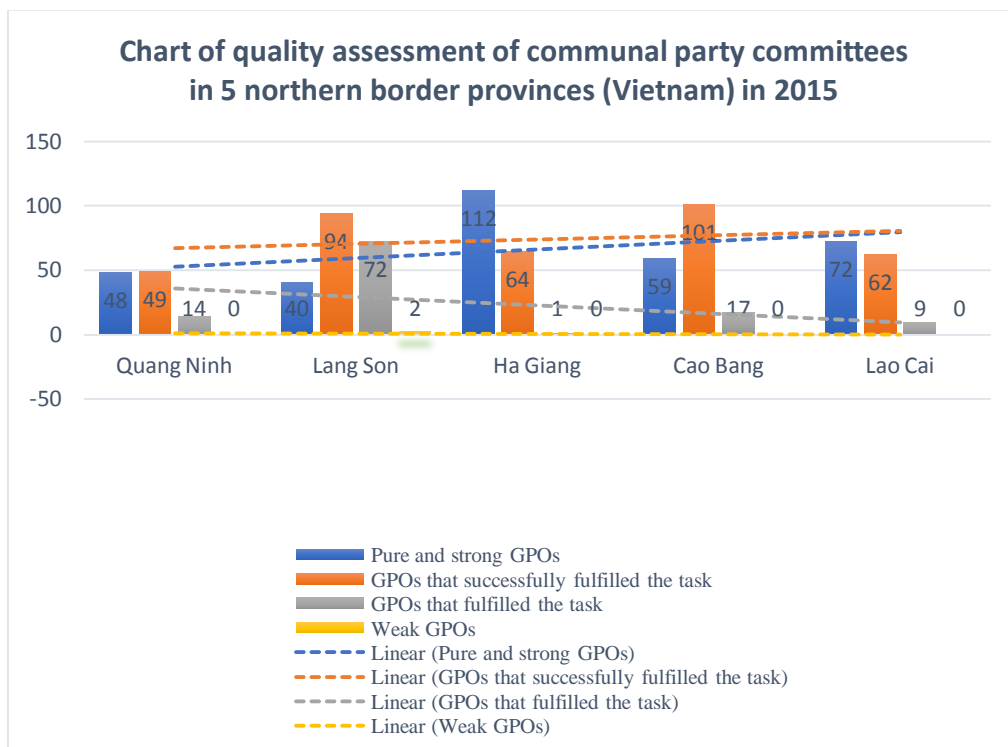
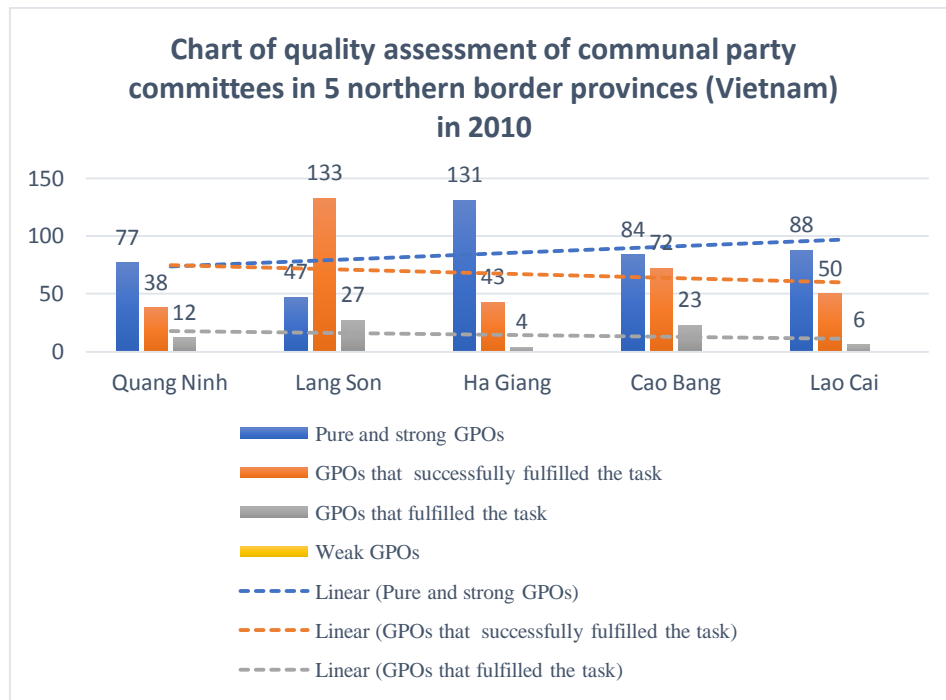
III. RESEARCH FINDINGS

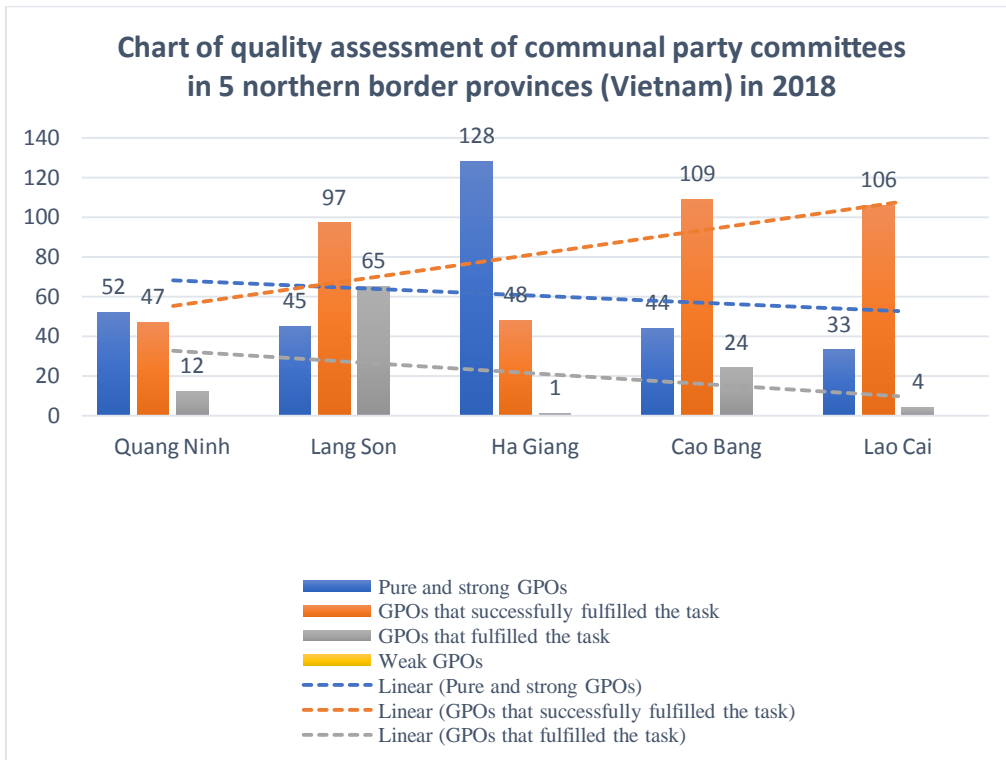
Results in the work of building communal party committees

Currently, there are many different notions about "quality", which come from different approaches and subjects. In the Vietnamese encyclopedia, "Quality is a philosophical category that denotes the intrinsic properties of things, specifies what it is, the relative stability of things, distinguishes it from other things." (Nam, 1995) ". According to the above concept, two factors determine the quality, which are the intrinsic properties of things and the relative stability of things. According to the Dictionary of Philosophy, there is a definition that is pretty similar to the one in the Vietnamese Encyclopedia: "Quality is the defining nature of things, the defining properties and characteristics inherent. of things; because of that regulation, the thing is the thing as it is, not another thing; that regulation distinguishes it from others (Hoc, 1976) ". The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in DIS (Draft International Organization for Standardization 9000: 2000) defines: Quality is the ability to collect the characteristics of a product. system or process to respond to customer and stakeholder requirements. The above definition is in favour of business factors and markets, but it all affirms the quality factor of the product. These are some of the views on the quality of things in general, giving us the best overview of quality, to better understand the quality of the communal party, the first thing we must have a certain understanding of the communal party.

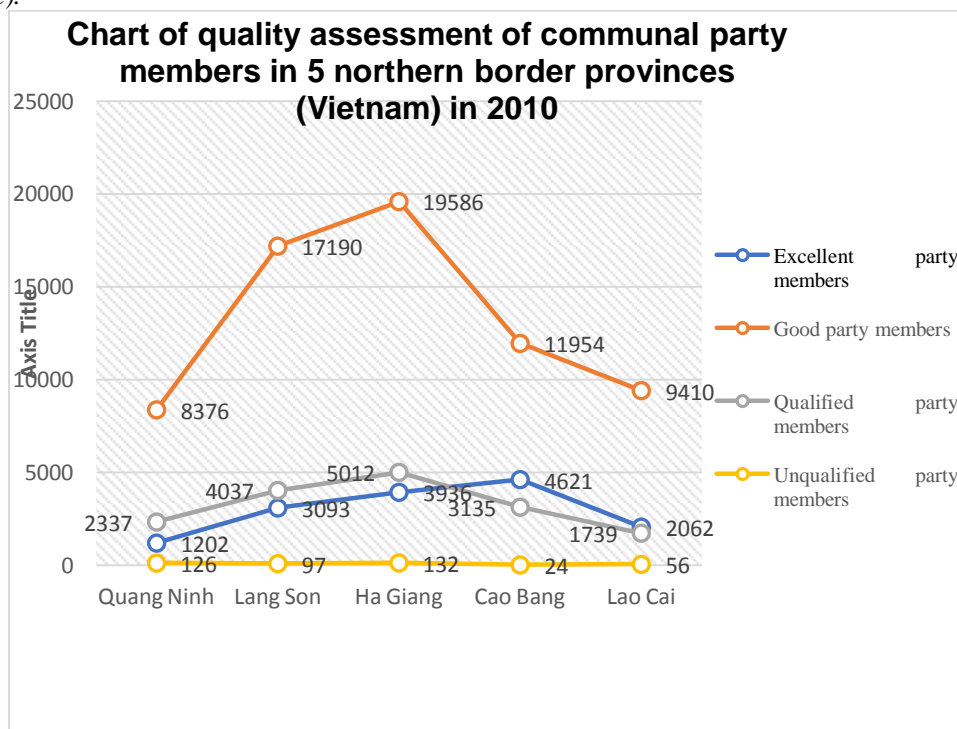
In Vietnam, the party organization system is divided into four levels corresponding to the government system: Central; Province; District; Commune. In particular, the commune level is the lowest level, closest to the people, and is the level that directly introduces the party's guidelines and regulation, the State's policies, and laws into reality and is tested in practice, thereby contributing to supplement, complete guidelines and policies. The communal Party Committee is the foundation of the party is the political nucleus at the grassroots level, the communal party is a grassroots party organization. Many party cells form a party committee. Each cell has at least 3 official members. The party cell with 30 or more official party members can have a party committee. Thereby, we can affirm that the communal party committee is made up of many party members and many cells, and the quality of the communal party committee is influenced by the quality of each party member and cell of the communal party committee. Through the above-mentioned issues, it can be affirmed that “The quality of the communal party committee is the synthesis of the values, characteristic attributes, and the nature of the elements which make up the communal party

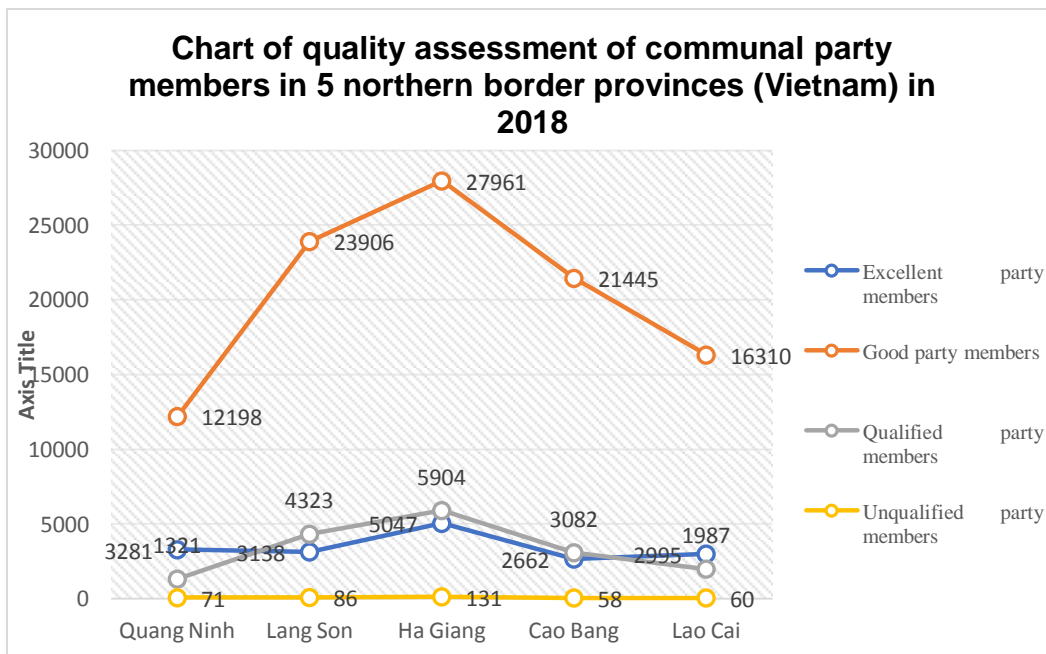
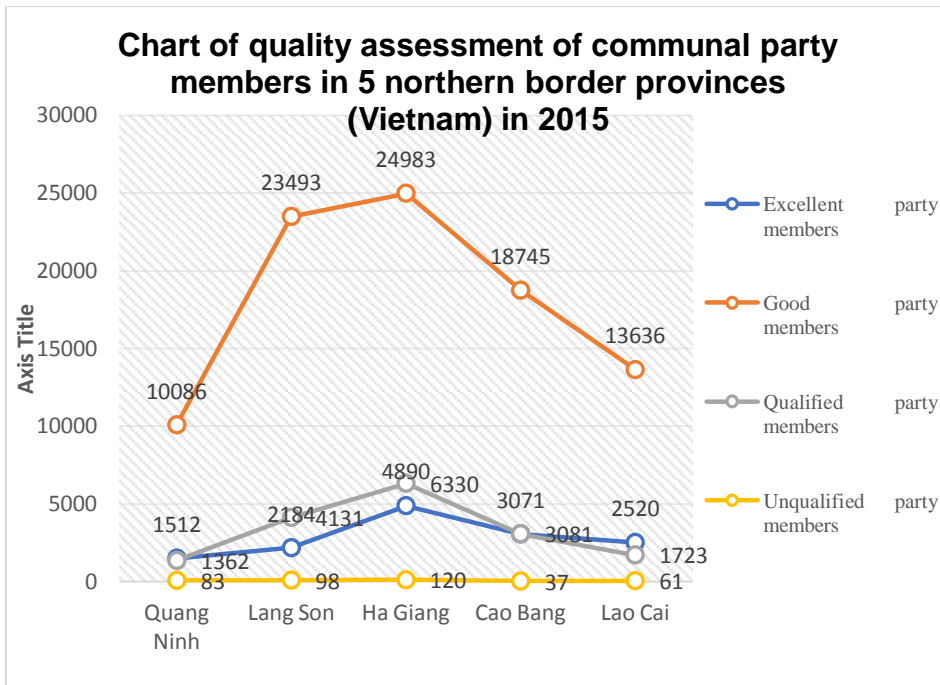
committee in terms of organization, activities, and regulations. They reflect the level of meeting the political requirements and tasks of the communal party committee in each period”. Accordingly, the constituent factors of the communal party committee include the quality of the contingent of party members, the quality of the communal party committee, the quality of the party cells, and the quality of the activities of the party committee, including the quality of internal activities and the leadership of the communal party committee. The article focuses on evaluating the two most important factors: the quality of the party members and the communal party committee from 2010 to 2018.





Through surveys at communal parties from 2010 to 2018, we can see the increasing and the decreasing trends each year (shown by the increase or decrease in each rating level). The chart shows that pure and strong GPOs in 5 provinces tended to increase in 2010 and 2015 but decrease in 2018; the number of pure and strong communal parties decreased due to the serious evaluation. Besides, the requirements and the mission of the revolution were also stricter and stricter. GPOs that successfully fulfilled the task decreased in 2010, increased in 2015 and 2018. GPOs that fulfilled tasks at the communal party committee over the years tended to decrease. Overall, the commune party committees just have a few weak GPOS, mainly concentrated in 2015. The GPOs which successfully fulfilled the task accounted for a high proportion over the years. If comparing every province, we see that the highest number of pure and strong GPOS is Ha Giang province; the highest number of GPOS which fulfilled the task is Lang Son and Cao Bang (clearly shown with the increasing trend of the blue dashed line).





It can be seen in the chart that the numbers of good party members who completed their tasks were generally high in the provinces, but tended to decrease gradually. It was found that Ha Giang province had many communal party committees that successfully fulfilled the tasks, followed by Lang Son province. On the other hand, the number of excellent and qualified party members among provinces and the development trend were not much different year to year. It is noticeable that the unqualified party members accounted for a very small number of the total number of party members, but there was also an uneven increase or decrease over the years. For example, Quang Ninh province decreased from 126 party members (2010), to 83 members (2015), and 71 members (in 2018). But for Cao Bang province, there was an increasing trend from 24 party members (2010) to 37 party members (2015) and 58 party members (2018). The uneven increase and decrease can be explained through several reasons: the high revolutionary requirements and tasks placed on the communal party parties, especially in the context of complicated and unpredictable developments; the requirement of the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas; the requirement of improving the countryside in communes. However, the most influential factor was that the natural and socio-economic development was

poor in the communes, which has a great impact on the quality of party members, thereby having a great impact on the quality of communal party committees.

Through the survey, the author supposed that the trend of campaigning on the quality of the communal party members, in general, has not changed much. The author found that the quality of good and qualified party members tended to be higher than the others, but there was an uneven increase or decrease among provinces and within each one. In the following years, the trend shown by the lines did not change much. This could be explained by some matters such as the stable number of parties and the unchanged evaluation criteria. Through the results, the author could assess the close relationship between the quality of the communal party committees and the party members. Accordingly, the quality of party members has a great influence on the quality of each cell and, more broadly, the communal party committee. It shows that party members play an important role in all the work and quality of party committees, whereby the communal party committees should lead their members to develop the local socio-economy, in combination with find and train the contingent of cadres and party members because the strong party is built based on every strong party member.

Valuable experiences in building communal party committees and quality of cadres and party members in northern border provinces:

Firstly, to strengthen the building of communal party committees and standing commune committees.

The quality of leadership of the party committee depends on the intellect, capacity, and quality of each member of a party committee, in which the party secretary and deputy secretary of the party committee cum the chairman of the communal People's Committee are two key titles, representing the will and aspirations of the masses, who have ethical qualities, intellectual capacity, expertise, and practical operational capacity. In order to improve the quality of the party committee and the ability to fight against "self-development" and "self-transformation" within the party, it is necessary to continue implementing the Resolution No. 22-NQ / TW dated February 2, 2008 of the Central Committee of the Party (Course X) "In terms of improving leadership capacity, fighting power of grassroots party organizations and quality of party members"; Directive No. 05-CT / TW dated 15/5/2016 of the Politburo "On promoting learning and following Ho Chi Minh's ideology, morality and style" associated with the implementation of the Resolution of the Central Conference 4th (Course XII) "On strengthening the Party building and reorganizing; prevent and reverse the deterioration of political ideology, morality, lifestyle, internal "self-development" and "self-transformation" expressions ... in order to promote the role and responsibility of Party Committee, member of a party executive committee, cell secretary in building a clean and strong party organization; improve the quality of branch acts, implement the principles of self-criticism and criticism ...

Secondly, to build party committees and party cells and improve the quality of operations in the cell under the communal party committee

In order to have a clean and strong Communal Party, first of all, it is necessary to build a contingent of cadres, party members, especially in villages, because the strong party is due to the cadres, members and each strong cell party. In building party committees, the subordinate cells need to effectively implement Directive No.10-CT/TW dated March 30th, 2007 of the Secretariat on "Improving the quality of Party acts" and Guideline No.12- HD/BTCTW, July 6th, 2018 of the Central Organizing Committee on "Some issues about improving the quality of Party acts" and resolutions on Party building.

Through surveys at Communal Party Committees, the quality of Communal Cells has tended to increase and decrease unevenly over the years: The Communal Party of Cao Bang province had 1336 pure and strong cells (year 2010); by 2018 it reduced to 1077 pure and strong cells. In Lao Cai province, the number of pure and strong Communal Cells in 2010 was 1057, and by 2018 it decreased to 371. In the Commune Party Committees of Quang Ninh province, there are fewer affiliated cells than other provinces and there is no weak cell; the number of weak cells of Communal Party Committees in the remaining provinces is not many, only from 1 to 3 cells ... It can be seen that the quality of the pure and strong cells of the Communal Party Committees in the Northern border provinces are decreasing and are uneven among provinces. Therefore, in the next coming years, Communal Party Committee needs to further raise their cells to be pure and strong and to successfully fulfil their tasks; limit the number of cells that only fulfil their tasks and didn't fulfil their tasks. Most of the communes have difficulties in transportation, the propaganda of guidelines and policies to the people is limited, the Party's acts of many cells are still limited, many communes have no conditions to operate the meeting monthly, thus, the leading and directing the implementation of socio-economic development tasks, especially the task of ensuring political security, social order and safety are still facing many difficulties.

In order to improve the quality of the affiliated cells, first of all, it is necessary to improve the quality of acts of the cells, especially in rural areas; innovating contents, methods and ways of operation. Specifically: Before the meeting, the Cells parties need to conduct a preparatory meeting to prepare the contents of the acts; practically innovate the content acts towards associating with practices of local (land consolidation to start building new rural areas, restructuring of plants, animals and develop careers, reduce poverty, protect and ensure the security and order; protect the ecological environment; site clearance; improve the quality of operations of mass organizations; maintain

security and order during holidays and Tet; prevent and fight evils to build clean and strong branches, implement directives and resolutions of superiors), based on sticking to the monthly documents of the Provincial Party Committee's acts to communicate information about the paths, policies and guidelines of the Party as well as the situation in the commune.

Thirdly, paying attention to the development of party members, attaching importance to admit more members from the local (especially members of ethnic minorities, the members who have a religion ...), establishing a set of independent and sustainable party.

To raise the political awareness, responsibility and courage for cadres and party members, it is necessary to improve the quality and effectiveness of the education and creative learning of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's thought; to thoroughly grasp and direct the good implementation of resolutions and directives of the Central and Localities. The Party Committee should promote the propaganda of examples of good people and good deeds; promptly commend and multiply typical collectives and individuals in order to create an exciting emulation atmosphere in studying and follow the example of Ho Chi Minh's ethical and style.

Party Committees and commune authorities need to prevent and repel the impact of reactionary forces with various forms of struggle: seminars, talk shows, and fight against wrong views in different directions. media, internet ... Attaching importance to the close coordination between the government, with socio-political organizations to form a solid struggle in society. Besides, the Party Committee must always focus on the planning, training and retraining of communal cadres according to professional title standards, in which the fostering process needs to study in-depth skills in solving situations, overcoming the deterioration in political quality, ethics and lifestyle of some cadres and party members. Improve the quality of CPOs' activities in combination with expanding democracy and strengthen discipline. Strictly comply with the regime of periodical activities according to Guideline No.09-HD/BTCTW, dated March 2nd, 2012 "Regarding the content of cells' activities", the cells' activities must be specific, associated with performing tasks of agencies and units, local economic development. Strengthen thematic activities to promote learning and following Ho Chi Minh's ideology, morality, and style into Party activities; proactively solve pressing issues at the grassroots level; take care of building strong authorities and unions; resolutely fight against corruption, bureaucracy, and separation from the people.

The Communal Party Committees need to raise the criteria for evaluating the quality of CPOs and party members, overcome the achievement obsession, strictly implement the principle of democratic concentration, self-criticism and criticism. In activities of self-criticism and criticism, Communal Parties need to perform well the work of praising and rewarding cadres and party members in studying and following Ho Chi Minh's ideology, morality, and style. At the same time, it is necessary to actively review cadres and party members who have not completed their tasks. Commune parties need to strengthen inspection and supervision in order to build a clean and strong grassroots political system to meet the requirements of the new situation.

Practically, in recent years, the quality of cadres and party members in Communal Party Committees is not equal among regions, especially in remote areas with difficult socio-economic conditions. The number and quality of party members is not high compared to party members in the communal plain areas; there are even many people with outdated ideas and those who do not want to join the Party. In Communal Party Committees, party members violated their status, failed to fulfil their duties (violated disciplinary measures during the year; failed to comply with the assignment, caused disunity; failed to complete duties during the year; violations are detected through revision and assessment) still in a large number and there are uneven changes from years to years.

Fourthly, rely on reputable people in the residential community

Reputable people in the residential community in the Communal Party in the northern border area include (cadres of the revolutionary elders; village elders, mountainous village heads, family heads, the elderly; religious dignitaries; armed forces, especially the border army force strengthened border communes and communes with difficult socio-economic conditions; experts in professional fields living in residential areas ...) to gather and unite people to participate in building and consolidating political security, social order, safety and participating in building the grassroots political system.

For ethnic minorities, reputable people always play an important role not only for families, lineages, populous lineages but also have a strong influence, impact and spread to the life of ethnic minorities in the awareness and approach to the Party's undertakings and guidelines, the State's policies and laws and the community's participation in many fields of social life. Implementing the motto "Every citizen is a living milestone" in the border area, the armed forces are the core, the border guards are specialized. Well implementing the motto "The will of the Party - the heart of the people". Attaching importance to the role of reputable people in building party organizations in places where there are no branches and where there are few party members, especially in remote and difficult communes with socio-economic conditions. In fact, reputable people in the ethnic minority community play an important role in matters of religion and belief as well as related to the propaganda of the Party's policies and laws of the State, and prestigious people are a living example to lead villagers and villages in mountainous areas and ethnic groups to develop socio-economic

development, ensure security, defence, build new countryside. For example, for the Mong people, the "heads of the family" and "spinsters" play an important role in the spiritual life. Or for the ethnic Dao, Muong, Thai and some other ethnic minorities who perform religious rituals, pray to their families, lineages or villages, villages (priests) people attach importance to and play a very important role in the spiritual life. Promoting the role of reputable people not only contributes to building the organization of the party and party members but also contributes greatly to maintaining and stabilizing the political, economic, social security, national defence and security situation in the remote border areas of the Socialist Vietnam Fatherland.

IV. DISCUSSION

In general, the article clarifies many of the biggest results in assessing the quality of the Communal Party and its members. The quality of party members has a prerequisite influence on the quality of the Communal Party Committee and thereby has great importance in socio-economic development; associated with the tasks of the Communal Party Committee, especially the Communal Party Committee in the northern border provinces. The assessment of the quality of party members and Communal Party Committees shows many issues related to the Party's policies and guidelines, the policies and laws of the State at the grassroots level; people's confidence in the Party. GPOs in the Northern border provinces have well-implemented Resolution No. 22-NQ/TW dated 30th January 2002 "On improving the leadership capacity, the fighting power of the GPOs and the quality of the cadres and party members". Most of the Communal Party Committees have performed well the assessment process, the evaluation criteria framework for cadres and party members who are the leaders; specifying the competence and responsibility of the party committees and individuals and taking measures to handle violating collectives and individuals, including those which implements the model of party secretary is concurrently the President of the Commune People's Council; Party Secretary is concurrently the Head of the agency or unit.

V. CONCLUSION

The study shows that the quality and the factors that affect the quality of the Communal Party Committee or rather, the quality of the Communal Party Committee include what factors? Through the assessment of the quality of party members, Commune Party Committees in the provinces shows that there is a heterogeneous change between provinces and even within a province, there are uneven changes through the years. The quality assessment has drawn valuable experiences in building Communal Party Committees, building a contingent of cadres and party members in areas with difficult socio-economic conditions, in remote areas in the North of Vietnam.

The article assesses the quality of Communal Party Members over a number of years, through which there is an assessment and comparison among Communal Party Committees in the northern border provinces, but the quality of the Communal Party Committee as well as the quality of members changes years by years and for the following years, because that quality depends on specific conditions, specific tasks in each stage that the party committee performs. The research points out the problems related to the later studies, that is: The results of the research can be continued in comparison with the later stages, and research can be done for the standardization of the contingent of cadres and members. The commune is the lowest political-administrative unit, which is the place to form and develop the residential community, has long-standing cohesion and close relationships and is the residence of many ethnic groups and religions. Therefore, fluctuations in the quality of party members and Communal Party Committees have either positive or negative impact on the population, democracy and ethnic policy and religion in communes in the northern border province. Through researching and doing surveys in communes in the northern border provinces, we can see that the majority of party members, grassroots party organizations operate in large areas, the population is dispersed, traffic is difficult, the staff, members are mainly ethnic minorities with limited capacity and qualifications.

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