

HO CHI MINH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLITICS

DUONG QUOC THANH

**POLITICAL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES OF PROVINCIAL -
LEVEL PUBLIC SECURITY PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE
NORTHERN MIDLAND AND MUONTAINOUS REGIOON
IN THE CURRENT PERIOD**

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Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lam Quoc Tuan

Scientific instructor



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Van Giang

Reviewer 1: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Luu Van Quang

Academy of Journalism & Communication

Reviewer 2: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Tat Thang

Viet Nam Academy of social sciences

Reviewer 3: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dinh Ngoc Giang

Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics

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INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale for the research topic

In the process of Party building, the construction of a socialist rule-of-law state, and the firm safeguarding of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, political education has consistently been affirmed as the ideological pillar of the Party and the guiding thread running through all aspects of Party building and the development of cadres and Party members. For the People's Public Security Force, a key and reliable armed force of the Party, the State, and the People, political education is not only an important task but also a prerequisite for ensuring political steadfastness, ideological firmness, absolute loyalty to the Party, the Fatherland, and the People, and resolute struggle against all manifestations of degradation as well as "self-evolution" and "self-transformation" from within.

The Resolution of the 7th Congress of the Central Public Security Party Committee (2020-2025 term) clearly stated: "Strengthen ideological work and political education, considering it the foremost and central task in building the People's Public Security Force". This assertion not only underscores the central position and role of political education in force building, but also serves as a call for the entire force to firmly uphold the ideological front, consolidate political courage, and preserve the fundamental ideological foundation as a basis for improving the overall quality of all areas of work. In a historical context marked by rapid and complex global and regional changes, alongside intensified ideological and cultural sabotage by hostile and reactionary forces at home and abroad, the task of fostering firm political resolve among officers and soldiers of the People's Public Security Force has become increasingly urgent.

The Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region occupies a particularly strategic position in terms of national defense, security, foreign affairs, and sustainable national development. This region is characterized by complex terrain, persistent socio-economic difficulties, and significant ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity. At the same time, it contains numerous latent risks to political security and social order, including hostile subversive activities, ethnic and religious issues, spontaneous migration, transnational crime, human trafficking, and the exploitation of cyberspace to disseminate erroneous and hostile viewpoints. In this context, provincial-level public security Party committees in the region shoulder especially heavy political responsibilities, requiring their officers and personnel not only to

possess professional competence, but above all to demonstrate firm political resolve, ideological consistency, a high sense of responsibility, and deep commitment to serving the People.

In recent years, the rapidly evolving, complex, and unpredictable developments in the world, the region, and the country, together with international integration, digital transformation, the impacts of the market economy, and the negative effects of social media, have posed new demands on political education within the People's Public Security Force. Practice shows that in some provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region, political education continues to face significant challenges, including the need for substantial renewal in content, forms, and methods; enhancement of practical relevance and persuasiveness; overcoming formality and administrative approaches; improving the effectiveness of preliminary reviews, summaries, and experience sharing; and adapting to the specific conditions of remote, mountainous, and border areas. These influencing factors necessitate systematic, scientific, and comprehensive research to enhance the quality and effectiveness of political education in the coming period.

Stemming from practical requirements and the task of building the People's Public Security Force under new conditions, research on political education within provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region in the current period holds profound theoretical and practical significance. From a theoretical perspective, such research contributes to further clarifying the position, role, characteristics, content, and ensuring conditions for improving the quality of political education in the People's Public Security Force, particularly in strategic and special localities. From a practical perspective, the research findings provide scientific grounds for proposing feasible solutions tailored to the region's specific characteristics, thereby contributing to enhancing the leadership capacity and combat strength of provincial public security Party committees and building a truly clean, strong, regular, elite, and modern People's Public Security Force.

From the foregoing analysis, it can be affirmed that in-depth and comprehensive research on political education within provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region is not only a scientific requirement but also an urgent political-ideological imperative in the current period. Accordingly, the doctoral candidate has chosen the topic:

“*Political Education of Provincial Public Security Party Committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region in the Current Period*” as the subject of the doctoral dissertation in Party Building and State Governance.

2. Research Objectives and Tasks

*** *Research Objectives***

To clarify the theoretical and practical issues related to political education within provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region, thereby proposing solutions to further strengthen political education in these Party committees in the coming period.

*** *Research tasks***

- To conduct a comprehensive review of domestic and international studies related to the dissertation topic.

- To elucidate the theoretical foundations of political education within provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region.

- To accurately assess the current situation, identify causes, and draw lessons learned from the practice of political education within provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region in recent years.

- To forecast influencing factors and propose orientations and solutions for strengthening political education within provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region in the time ahead.

3. Research Object and Scope

*** *Research Object***

Political education within provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region in the current period.

*** *Research scope***

- *Content scope*: The study focuses on the theoretical and practical issues of political education within provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region in the current period.

- *Spatial scope*: The dissertation conducts an empirical investigation of political education within provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region. From 1 July 2025 onward, following the administrative reorganization that merged 14 provinces and centrally governed cities into 9 provinces-without centrally governed cities-and the reorganization of Party organizations within the People’s Public Security

Force, in accordance with Politburo Regulation No. 343-QĐ/TW dated 23 July 2025 (13th term).

- *Temporal scope*: Empirical information, documents, and data are primarily limited to the period from 2015 to June 2025. The proposed orientations and solutions are intended to remain valid through 2035.

4. Theoretical and Practical Foundations and Research Methods

*** *Theoretical foundations***

The dissertation is conducted on the theoretical foundations of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, and the Party's lines and viewpoints; the resolutions and directives of the Central Party Committee of the Public Security (CATW) and the Ministry of Public Security on Party building and rectification and the political system; on the Party's ideological work; and on political education (PE) within the People's Public Security forces.

*** *Practical foundations***

These are derived from the current practice of political education carried out by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region. The dissertation selectively uses documents and data from preliminary and final reports of Party committees, Party organizations, and competent agencies at all levels on political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region, together with the doctoral candidate's field survey results.

*** *Research methods***

Based on the scientific methodology of Marxism-Leninism, the dissertation employs a combination of disciplinary and interdisciplinary research methods, with particular emphasis on: practical review; document analysis; the integration of logical and historical methods; analysis and synthesis; statistical and comparative methods; and sociological surveys. Specifically, the methods used are as follows:

Chapter 1: The dissertation applies document analysis, synthesis, and analytical methods to review the findings of domestic and international studies related to the research topic. On that basis, it generalizes and synthesizes key research issues, forming the foundation for identifying the content to be inherited and developed, thereby progressively refining the dissertation's

research objectives and tasks and clarifying issues requiring in-depth investigation.

Chapter 2: The dissertation employs a combination of analytical and synthetic methods, together with historical and logical approaches, statistics, and document research, to clarify fundamental theoretical issues of the research topic and knowledge units directly related to building the dissertation's theoretical framework.

Chapter 3: The dissertation emphasizes the use of diverse methods, including synthesis, analysis, historical-logical approaches, practical review, sociological surveys, document research, statistics, comparison, and field surveys, to assess the current state of political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region from 2015 to June 2025. From this assessment, it draws findings and conclusions regarding strengths, weaknesses, limitations, and lessons learned for political education in the current period.

Chapter 4: The dissertation applies a synthesis of Marxist-Leninist methodology and the methods of synthesis, analysis, comparison, statistics, surveys, and historical and logical analysis to highlight favorable conditions and difficulties, thereby identifying orientations and key solutions to strengthen political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region in the coming years.

5. New Contributions of the Thesis

- The dissertation clarifies the concept and content of political education (PE) conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region. This includes: thoroughly grasping the Party's viewpoints and those of the Central Party Committee of the Public Security (CATW) on political education, and flexibly, coherently, and creatively applying them to determine orientations and tasks and to formulate plans for political education; organizing the implementation of the contents, forms, and methods of political education in accordance with established plans; developing institutional arrangements and mobilizing resources for specialized personnel, as well as coordinating forces in carrying out political education; building material foundations, conditions, mechanisms, and policies to support political education; and conducting inspection, supervision, preliminary review, final review, and lessons-learned assessments of political education activities.

- The dissertation proposes a comprehensive system of solutions, including two distinctive and breakthrough solutions, to strengthen political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region in the current period. These include: innovating the contents, forms, and methods of political education in line with the specific characteristics of Party members and officers and soldiers of provincial public security forces in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region; and placing emphasis on building a cultural environment and discipline of the People's Public Security forces, while increasing investment in infrastructure, funding, equipment, and other necessary conditions to ensure the effectiveness of political education.

6. Theoretical and Practical Significance of the Thesis

* *Theoretical significance of the Thesis:* The Thesis contributes to further clarifying theoretical issues related to political education (PE) conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region.

* *Practical significance of the Thesis:* The research findings of the Thesis provide additional scientific grounds for the Ministry of Public Security and public security forces at provincial and local levels to guide and enhance the effectiveness of political education for public security Party committees in provinces and centrally governed cities nationwide. The Thesis may also serve as a reference material for research and teaching on Party building at academies, universities, and political schools both within and outside the public security forces.

7. Structure of the Thesis

In addition to the Introduction, Conclusion, the list of the author's published works related to the thesis topic, the references, and the appendices, the Thesis consists of four chapters (nine sections).

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW REVIEW OF STUDIES RELATED TO THE THESIS TOPIC

1.1. Overseas studies

1.1.1. Studies Related to Political Education and Political Education Work

Olga V. Popova (2015), *The Development of Political Science in Modern Russia*, Jagiellonian University Press, Krakow, Poland; Ben Noble and Ekaterina Schulmann (2018), *The New Autocracy: Information, Politics, and Policy in Putin's Russia*, Brookings Institution Press, Washington, D.C., USA; Chanthanome Bandavong (2019), *Advanced Training in Political Theory for Ministerial Cadres in the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the Current Period*, PhD dissertation in Party Building, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics; Tien Tranh (2020), *The History of Thought of the Communist Party of China*, Royal Collins Publishers, United Kingdom; Central Party School of the Communist Party of China (2020), *Basic Issues of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era*, People's Publishing House, China; Stephen J. Ball (2021), *Education and Politics: A Practical Perspective*, Routledge, United Kingdom; David D. Lewis (2021), *New Authoritarianism in Russia - Putin and Ordered Politics*, Edinburgh University Press, United Kingdom; Souvanxay DengdouAnghong (2022), *Political and Ideological Education for Youth in the Lao People's Democratic Republic at Present*; Jason C. Bivins (2022), *Political Education: An Education about the Nature of Politics*, Oxford University Press, USA; Steve Tsang and Olivia Cheung (2024), *Xi Jinping Thought*, Oxford University Press, USA.

1.1.2. Studies Related to Political Education and Political Education Work in the Armed Forces

Roger Cliff (2015), *China's Military Power: Assessing Current and Future Capabilities*, Cambridge University Press, United Kingdom; Seng Thoong Unnang (2016), *Political Fortitude of Battalion-Level Cadres of the Lao People's Army in the Current Period*, PhD dissertation in Party Building, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics; Sonthavixay Her (2019), *Effectiveness of Political-Ideological Education for Cadres and Soldiers in the Lao People's Security Ministry*, PhD dissertation in Party Building, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics; Ray C. Finch (2020), *Factors Ensuring Political Loyalty of Russian Soldiers*, *Military Review*; Frank A. Stengel (2020), *The Politics of Military Force*, University of Michigan Press, USA; Eliot A. Cohen (2021), *The Military and Democracy*, Harvard University Press, USA;

Richard D. Fisher Jr. (2021), *China's Military Modernization: Building for Regional and Global Reach*, Praeger Security International, USA.

1.2. Domestic Studies

1.2.1. Studies Related to Political Education and Political Education Work

Nguyen Chi My (2018), "Identifying Moral Degradation among Cadres and Party Members - Influencing Factors and Preventive Solutions," *Communist Review*, No. 906, April 2018; Vu Thien Binh (2018), *Building Cadres at All Levels in Accordance with the Resolution of the 7th Plenum of the 12th Central Committee*, National Political Publishing House - Truth, Hanoi; Nguyen Ba Duong (2020), *Preventing and Combating 'Peaceful Evolution' in Vietnam in the New Situation*, People's Army Publishing House, Hanoi; Dao Duy Quat (2023), *Ideological Work and Issues Posed to Ideological Work in the New Development Period of the Country*, National Political Publishing House - Truth, Hanoi; Le Khanh Ly (2023), *Ensuring and Promoting Integrity among Leadership and Management Cadres in Vietnam Today*, National Political Publishing House - Truth, Hanoi; Vu Trong Lam (2024), *Revolutionary Moral Standards of Cadres and Party Members in the New Period*, National Political Publishing House - Truth, Hanoi; Pham Thi Lan (2024), "Fostering Qualities and Capacities in Accordance with Regulation No. 144-QD/TW on Revolutionary Moral Standards of Cadres and Party Members in the New Period," *Journal of Theoretical Education*, No. 380, pp. 54-60.

1.2.2. Studies on Political Education and Political Education Work in the Armed Forces

Le Van Hanh (2017), *Building Full-Time Party Affairs Cadres in Provincial and Centrally Governed City Public Security Forces in the Current Period*, PhD dissertation in Party Building, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi; Do Anh Vinh (2018), *Education and Training in Revolutionary Morality for Logistics Cadres of the Vietnam People's Army in the Current Period*, PhD dissertation in Party Building, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi; Bui Anh Tuan (2018), *Mass Mobilization for Security and Order Protection by the People's Public Security Forces during the Renovation Period in Light of Ho Chi Minh Thought*, PhD dissertation in Ho Chi Minh Studies, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi; Nguyen Dang Nguyen and Nguyen Ba Ha (2021), "Fostering Mass Mobilization Capacity for Cadets at Military Officer Training Schools Today," *Journal of Theoretical Education*, No. 322, pp. 53-58; Vu Van Tam (2022), *Improving the Level of Political Theory of Political Commissars of District-Level Military Commands in Military Region 2 at Present*, PhD dissertation in Party Building, Ho Chi

Minh National Academy of Politics; Nguyen Duc Luong (2022), *Political Education in the Vietnam People's Army - Theory and Practice*, People's Army Publishing House, Hanoi; To Lam (2023), *Building a Culture of Conduct for Officers and Soldiers of the People's Public Security Forces in Light of Ho Chi Minh Thought*, National Political Publishing House - Truth, Hanoi; Tran Vi Dan and Mai Van Duc (2024), *Building the "People's Hearts and Minds Posture" in the Cause of Defending the Socialist Vietnamese Fatherland*, National Political Publishing House - Truth, Hanoi.

1.3. Overview of Research Findings Related to the Thesis Topic and Issues Addressed by the Thesis

1.3.1. Overview of Research Findings of Related Studies

First, at the theoretical level, both domestic and international studies have clarified fundamental issues of political education, as reflected in the diversity of concepts, positions, roles, forms, and methods of implementation. Political education is regarded as a key instrument exerting profound influence on the ideology and awareness of target groups in order to achieve the highest effectiveness in realizing set objectives. Many studies have comprehensively analyzed the content, forms, and goals of political education, while clarifying its long-term and directional impact within ruling parties and its influence on organizations and individuals.

Second, at the practical level, domestic and international studies have provided in-depth analyses of the current state of political education, clearly identifying both strengths and limitations. These studies offer abundant data and evidence reflecting diverse forms and methods of political education implementation for different target groups and contexts. A notable point is that political education has had a clear impact on awareness and actions of subjects, while contributing to improved effectiveness in other areas of work. However, many studies also point out significant shortcomings, particularly insufficient attention to planning and the arrangement of specialized personnel; implementation is often slow, fragmented, and of limited effectiveness.

Third, many studies and research projects have clarified and systematized major orientations for political education, especially within the armed forces, thereby providing consistent guidance for implementation suited to practical conditions at different stages. At the same time, some studies propose specific and feasible solutions based on in-depth analysis of strengths and limitations in practice. These solutions are not only clearly grounded in scientific reasoning but are also closely aligned with practical realities, creating a solid foundation for improving the effectiveness of political education and contributing to

comprehensive renewal and development of provincial public security forces in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region at present.

1.3.2. Issues Addressed by the Thesis

Based on a review of related scientific studies, the Thesis focuses on the following main issues:

First, clarifying theoretical and practical issues of political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region in the current period. In particular, the Thesis elucidates the concepts, organizational structures and staffing, functions, tasks, and characteristics of these Party committees; the concepts, contents, and methods of political education; and the concepts, contents, roles, and characteristics of political education work carried out by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region.

Second, surveying and assessing the current state of political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region from 2015 to the present; identifying strengths, limitations, causes of strengths, and causes of limitations; and drawing lessons learned from the implementation of political education during this period.

Third, proposing orientations and feasible solutions-from awareness to implementation processes-for political education and for strengthening political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region through 2035.

Conclusion of chapter 1

In this chapter, the Thesis has systematized domestic and international studies related to political education (PE) in general and political education within the armed forces in particular. Through this review, the Thesis identifies issues that can be inherited and further developed, while also determining key focal points requiring continued research. Previous studies have elucidated various theoretical and practical aspects and proposed comprehensive and feasible solutions, thereby contributing to improving the effectiveness of political education. However, to date, no study has directly examined political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region. Therefore, the topic is novel and possesses both theoretical and practical significance, making an important contribution to Party building and to enhancing the quality of political education within the People's Public Security forces.

Chapter 2
**POLITICAL EDUCATION CONDUCTED BY PROVINCIAL
PUBLIC SECURITY PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE NORTHERN
MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINOUS REGION - THEORETICAL
AND PRACTICAL ISSUES**

2.1. Fundamental Issues of Political Education Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region

2.1.1. Overview of the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region

Pursuant to Resolution No. 202/2025/QH15 dated June 12, 2025, on the reorganization of provincial-level administrative units, which officially took effect on July 1, 2025, the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region currently comprises nine provinces: Tuyen Quang, Cao Bang, Lai Chau, Dien Bien, Lang Son, Son La, Lao Cai, Thai Nguyen, and Phu Tho.

2.1.2. Overview of Provincial Public Security Forces and Provincial Public Security Party Committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region

2.1.2.1. Overview of Provincial Public Security Forces in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region

**** Organizational structure***

Provincial public security forces in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region are public security agencies established at the provincial level within the organizational system of the People's Public Security (PPS) forces. They are responsible for advising the Ministry of Public Security, provincial Party committees, and provincial People's Committees on protecting national security and ensuring social order and safety; leading and uniformly implementing state management of national security protection and the maintenance of social order and safety within the province; directly combating schemes and activities of hostile and reactionary forces, all types of crimes, and violations of law related to national security and social order and safety; and organizing the development of provincial public security forces that are regular, elite, and modern.

**** Functions and tasks***

Pursuant to Articles 16 and 17 of the amended Law on the People's Public Security (2018) and Decree No. 02/2025/ND-CP dated February 18, 2025, of the Government stipulating the functions, tasks, powers, and new organizational structure of the Ministry of Public Security; and based on regulations of the Minister of Public Security regarding the organizational

apparatus, functions, tasks, and powers of local public security forces in the provinces of the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region, provincial public security forces in this region perform three functions and twelve tasks.

2.1.2.2. Provincial Public Security Party Committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region

** Organizational structure and working relationships*

Organizational structure

Pursuant to Regulation No. 343-QD/TW dated July 23, 2025, of the Politburo on Party organization within the People's Public Security of Vietnam, provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region comprise Party organizations in units subordinate to provincial public security forces (excluding commune-, ward-, and special-zone-level public security units). Provincial public security Party committees are directly superior Party committees of grassroots Party organizations. Where there are 30 or more subordinate Party organizations, the Party committee has no more than 27 members; where there are fewer than 30 subordinate Party organizations, the Party committee has between 19 and 23 members.

Working relationships

Also pursuant to Regulation No. 343-QD/TW dated July 23, 2025, Party organizations within provincial public security forces in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region are established according to the model of a directly superior Party committee of grassroots Party organizations. Accordingly, provincial public security Party committees are subject both to the comprehensive leadership of provincial Party committees (directly and regularly by the Standing Committees of provincial Party committees) and to the direct professional guidance and direction on Party building and force building from the Central Party Committee of the Public Security. As a result, the working relationships of provincial public security Party committees are distinctive in nature-dual, multi-layered, and requiring effective, clear, and flexible coordination mechanisms.

** Functions and tasks*

Functions: Provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region have the function of leading all aspects of public security work at the local level and advising provincial Party committees on deciding orientations, plans, and measures for organizing the implementation of resolutions and directives of the Central Committee and the Central Party

Committee of the Public Security in the fields of political security, social order and safety, and building the People's Public Security forces.

Tasks: These include nine tasks, with a focus on researching and proposing to provincial Party committees leadership measures to implement resolutions and directives of the Central Committee and the Central Party Committee of the Public Security on ensuring political security, maintaining social order and safety, and building the People's Public Security forces within the province; and coordinating with and guiding Party committees, Party organizations, departments, sectors, and mass organizations in the province in implementing such resolutions and directives.

2.2. Political Education Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region

2.2.1. Political Education Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region - Concept, Content, Forms, and Methods

2.2.1.1. Concept

** Political education*

Political education is the process of purposefully influencing the awareness of cadres, Party members, and the masses in order to equip them with a system of knowledge on Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, the Party's Platform and lines, the State's laws, and the revolutionary traditions and culture of the nation. Through this process, a scientific worldview and methodology, political fortitude, faith, socialist ideals, and practical capacity are formed, contributing to unity in thought, will, and action, and meeting the requirements of national construction and development.

** Political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees*

Political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region is a purposeful and organized activity aimed at equipping and training Party members, cadres, and officers and soldiers of provincial public security forces with political-theoretical knowledge in order to enhance their awareness, competence, political fortitude, revolutionary morality, and fighting spirit, ensuring readiness to accept and fulfill all assigned tasks, and forming and consolidating a scientific worldview and firm belief in the Party's leadership, thereby contributing to building a truly clean, strong, and modern public security force.

2.2.1.2. Content of Political Education Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees

First, education in Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, the Party's lines and guidelines, the State's policies and laws, orientations and tasks of the People's Public Security forces, and knowledge related to Party building.

Second, education in moral qualities and lifestyles, prevention and combat of internal degradation, and the sense of responsibility of officers and soldiers in protecting the Party, the State, and the People.

Third, education in patriotism, national pride and dignity; fine cultural traditions and identity of the nation; traditions of the Party, the locality, the People's Public Security forces, and agencies and units.

Fourth, education in humanistic values in accordance with the thought, morality, and style of President Ho Chi Minh.

Fifth, education on partners and adversaries; the nature, schemes, and tactics of hostile forces seeking to undermine the Vietnamese revolution in all fields; and education in the revolutionary spirit of wholehearted dedication to mission performance within the People's Public Security forces.

2.2.1.3. Forms of Political Education Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees

First, political-theoretical study.

Second, Party cell and Party committee activities.

Third, study and thorough grasp of Party resolutions and resolutions of the Central Party Committee of the Public Security, and research on political themes.

Fourth, political and current-affairs briefings; reading newspapers, listening to radio, watching television; competitions on history, Ho Chi Minh Thought, morality, and style; and theoretical writing contests on protecting the Party's ideological foundation.

Fifth, education through social activities, emulation movements, campaigns, and commemorations of major national, Party, State, and sectoral anniversaries.

Sixth, political education through task performance activities.

Seventh, political education through emulation and commendation work, and through preliminary and final reviews and lessons-learned activities.

2.2.1.4. Methods of Political Education Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees

First, groups of traditional methods.

Second, groups of practical methods.

Third, groups of modern and innovative methods.

2.2.2. Political Education Work Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region - Concept, Content, Characteristics, and Role

2.2.2.1. Concept

** Political education work*

Political education work comprises all purposeful and organized activities carried out according to plans to equip, train, and enhance political-theoretical awareness, political fortitude, revolutionary morality, organizational discipline consciousness, and work style for cadres and Party members, ensuring their steadfast adherence to the Party's objectives and ideals and their successful fulfillment of assigned tasks.

** Political education work conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region*

Political education work conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region is the totality of activities by Party committees and Party organizations, from formulating orientations and plans to organizing the implementation of political education contents, forms, and methods, aimed at equipping and training cadres, Party members, and officers and soldiers of provincial public security forces with political-theoretical knowledge to enhance their awareness, competence, political fortitude, revolutionary morality, and fighting will.

2.2.2.2. Content of Political Education Work Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees

First, thoroughly grasping the viewpoints of the Party, the Central Party Committee of the Public Security, and provincial Party committees on political education, and flexibly, comprehensively, and creatively applying them to determine orientations and tasks and to formulate plans for political education work.

Second, organizing the implementation of political education contents, forms, and methods in accordance with plans.

Third, building institutions and resources for specialized political education work and coordinating forces in carrying out political education.

Fourth, developing material foundations, conditions, mechanisms, and policies to support political education work.

Fifth, conducting inspection, supervision, preliminary review, final review, and lessons-learned assessments of political education work.

2.2.2.3. Characteristics of Political Education Work Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees

First, the leadership and implementing subjects of political education work are not separated between Party organizations and administrative authorities but are unified within the organizational structure of the public security forces.

Second, the subjects of political education work are officers and soldiers of the public security forces who are systematically trained and possess relatively comprehensive political knowledge and understanding of hostile forces.

Third, political education work is conducted across a vast area with numerous difficulties and complexities.

Fourth, political education work is carried out in a context of frequent confrontation with schemes and tactics of hostile and reactionary forces.

Fifth, political education work is implemented amid many changes and fluctuations in mechanisms, as well as shortages of funding.

2.2.2.4. Role of Political Education Work Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees

First, political education work conducted by provincial public security Party committees makes an important contribution to realizing the Party's lines and guidelines and the State's policies and laws.

Second, political education work directly contributes to improving the political quality of officers and soldiers.

Third, political education work directly contributes to enhancing the combat strength of the People's Public Security forces.

Fourth, political education work conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region directly contributes to raising awareness and responsibility among officers and soldiers.

Conclusion of chapter 2

The Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region holds a particularly important strategic position but continues to face numerous socio-economic difficulties and challenging natural conditions, posing high requirements for political and ideological work within the public security forces. Provincial public security Party committees in this region play a core role in leading, directing, and organizing political education for cadres, Party members, and officers and soldiers. Political education work is implemented comprehensively, from thoroughly grasping viewpoints and determining orientations to formulating plans and organizing implementation, ensuring unity between theory and practice. The central focus is on consolidating political fortitude,

revolutionary morality, and fighting will of the public security forces in the new situation. With five fundamental content areas, political education work has contributed to enhancing the leadership capacity and combat strength of Party organizations, while building provincial public security forces that are politically, ideologically, and organizationally strong.

Chapter 3

POLITICAL EDUCATION CONDUCTED BY PROVINCIAL PUBLIC SECURITY PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINOUS REGION - CURRENT SITUATION, CAUSES, AND EXPERIENCE

3.1. Current Situation of Political Education Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region

3.1.1. Strengths

First, the thorough grasp of the Party's viewpoints and those of the Central Party Committee of the Public Security on political education, together with their coherent, flexible, and creative application in determining orientations and tasks and formulating political education plans by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region, has seen many innovations.

Second, the organization and implementation of the contents, forms, and methods of political education have undergone many positive changes and have basically met the increasingly high demands of practice.

Third, the establishment of institutions and the mobilization of resources for specialized political education work, as well as coordination with relevant forces in carrying out political education activities, have been gradually improved and have shown many positive developments.

Fourth, the development of material foundations, conditions, mechanisms, and policies to support political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region has made many important advances.

Fifth, inspection, supervision, preliminary review, final review, and lessons-learned activities related to political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region have been carried out regularly, seriously, rigorously, and in accordance with regulations.

3.1.2. Limitations and Shortcomings

First, in some provincial public security Party committees, the grasp of the Party's viewpoints and those of the Central Party Committee of the Public Security on political education, as well as their coherent, flexible, and creative application in determining orientations and tasks and formulating political education plans, remains general and insufficiently tailored to specific target groups and localities.

Second, the implementation of political education contents, forms, and methods in accordance with approved plans in some provincial public security Party committees has been slow to innovate.

Third, the establishment of institutions and resources for specialized political education work and coordination with other forces in carrying out political education activities has not been regular or close.

Fourth, the development of material foundations, conditions, mechanisms, and policies to support political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region has been uneven and remains inadequate.

Fifth, inspection, supervision, preliminary review, final review, and lessons-learned activities related to political education in some provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region have been superficial and not conducted on a regular basis.

3.2. Causes and Experience in Political Education Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region

3.2.1. Causes of the current situation

** Causes of strengths*

First, the attention and leadership of the Party, the State, the Central Party Committee of the Public Security, and provincial Party committees, together with the coordinated participation of Party bodies and agencies within the political system.

Second, the awareness and sense of responsibility of provincial public security Party committees and provincial public security leadership.

Third, the building of a strong, regular, elite, and modern People's Public Security force, together with the implementation of political objectives and tasks closely linked to the specific characteristics of public security work.

Fourth, the self-discipline and active participation of officers and soldiers in political education.

Fifth, the achievements of national construction and renovation, along with the participation of the entire political system and society as a whole.

** Causes of limitations and shortcomings*

First, the awareness and sense of responsibility of a segment of Party committee members, provincial public security leaders, and Party members regarding political education remain passive, with insufficient attention paid to this work.

Second, the specific characteristics of local public security work, particularly in the provinces of the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region.

Third, inadequacies in the allocation and investment of resources for political education.

Fourth, manifestations of degradation in political ideology, morality, and lifestyle among a segment of cadres, officers, and Party members in public security forces in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region.

Fifth, the negative impacts of the market economy and the sabotage of hostile forces at home and abroad.

3.2.2. Experience

First, bringing into full play the leadership and direction of Party committees and commanders at all levels and mobilizing the combined strength of the political system in political education.

Second, focusing on renewing content, correctly identifying target groups, and diversifying methods of political education in line with the characteristics of the force and the operational area.

Third, building core forces and strengthening inspection and supervision in association with preliminary reviews, final reviews, and commendation in political education.

Fourth, intensifying the application of information technology and digital transformation in political education.

Fifth, strengthening the monitoring, forecasting, and orientation of ideological developments among officers and soldiers as a basis for political education.

Conclusion of chapter 3

In recent years, political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region has achieved many important results. Under the leadership of the Central Party Committee of the Public Security, the Ministry of Public Security, and local Party committees and authorities, the contents, forms, and methods of political education have been gradually renewed; the contingent of political cadres has been consolidated; and programs for studying and thoroughly grasping Party

resolutions closely linked to practical work and combat tasks have been implemented seriously. As a result, the political fortitude, morality, lifestyle, and sense of responsibility of officers and soldiers have been enhanced, contributing to strengthening internal unity and the combat strength of Party organizations.

However, political education still faces limitations, such as formalism; content that is overly theoretical and insufficiently updated; a lack of initiative in learning among a segment of officers and soldiers; irregular inspection, supervision, preliminary review, and final review; and shortages in material facilities and technological infrastructure in many localities. These limitations stem from geographical and socio-economic characteristics as well as subjective factors related to organizational and instructional capacity. From this practice, lessons must be drawn: strengthening leadership, renewing content and methods, building core forces, promoting the application of technology, and replicating exemplary models, thereby laying a foundation for improving the quality of political education in the coming period.

Chapter 4

FORECASTING IMPACTING FACTORS, ORIENTATIONS, AND KEY SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN POLITICAL EDUCATION CONDUCTED BY PROVINCIAL PUBLIC SECURITY PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUNTAINOUS REGION THROUGH 2035

4.1. Forecast of Impacting Factors and Orientations for Strengthening Political Education Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region

4.1.1. Forecast of Factors Impacting Political Education Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region

4.1.1.1. Favorable Factors

First, the world situation will undergo rapid changes, with continuing trends of globalization and international integration.

Second, the country will continue to develop, with the renewal process being further promoted and achieving significant successes.

Third, entering a new era, the Party will continue to intensify Party building and rectification.

Fourth, the strong socio-economic development of provinces in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region.

Fifth, through multiple terms of leadership and the conduct of political education, provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region have accumulated considerable experience.

4.1.1.2. Challenging Factors

First, the international environment is rapidly changing, unpredictable, and complex.

Second, the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Third, the negative impacts of the market economy.

Fourth, changes in organizational structures.

Fifth, sabotage by hostile forces.

4.1.2. Orientations for Strengthening Political Education Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region

First, updating and supplementing the content of political education in a scientific and systematic manner, closely linking theory with practice.

Second, renewing educational forms in a flexible and creative direction.

Third, closely linking political education with practical work and combat tasks.

Fourth, strengthening coordination with organizations within the political system, ensuring close leadership and direction by local Party committees and authorities.

Fifth, political education must be closely associated with the task of building clean and strong provincial public security Party committees.

4.2. Key Solutions to Strengthen Political Education Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region Through 2035

4.2.1. Creating Strong Transformations in Awareness and Responsibility among Subjects and Forces Involved in Political Education Conducted by Provincial Public Security Party Committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region

4.2.2. Continuing to Renew the Content, Forms, and Methods of Political Education in Line with the Specific Characteristics of Party members, cadres, and officers and soldiers of provincial public security forces in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region

4.2.3. Strengthening Education and Improving the Level of Political-Theoretical Knowledge of Party committee members and Party secretaries at all levels within provincial public security Party committees

4.2.4. Promoting Proactiveness and Self-discipline in Learning and Enhancing Political Awareness and Political-Theoretical Competence among Officers and Soldiers

4.2.5. Promoting the Combined Strength of Organizations and Forces Participating in Political Education

4.2.6. Focusing on Building a Cultural Environment and the regulations of the People's Public Security forces; increasing investment in material facilities, funding, equipment, and other conditions to ensure political education

4.2.7. Strengthening Inspection, Supervision, Preliminary Review, Final Review, Commendation, and Discipline in Political Education

Conclusion of chapter 4

Based on forecasts of impacting factors, Chapter 4 identifies orientations for strengthening political education that adhere closely to the Party's lines and guidelines; link theory with practical work and combat tasks; promote the exemplary role of Party committees, leaders, and commanders; and accelerate the application of science and technology. The system of solutions is constructed in a comprehensive manner, ranging from raising awareness and renewing the content, forms, and methods of political education to strengthening supporting conditions and inspection and supervision. Accordingly, Chapter 4 helps establish an important foundation for enhancing political fortitude, moral qualities, and task performance capacity of the public security forces, meeting the requirements of safeguarding security and order in the new situation.

CONCLUSION

1. Political education (PE) for cadres and Party members plays a crucial role in building a politically strong People's Public Security (PPS) force. PE directly enhances the political competence of officers and soldiers, exerts a direct influence on their sentiments, attitudes, and political ideology, and therefore has decisive significance for the quality and effectiveness of building a clean, strong, and modern PPS force. In particular, well-implemented political education makes an important contribution to preventing and repelling manifestations of degradation in political ideology, morality, and lifestyle, as well as "self-evolution" and "self-transformation" within the ranks, thereby contributing to building provincial public security Party organizations in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region that are comprehensively clean and strong in politics, ideology, morality, organization, and personnel.

2. Political education work conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region constitutes the totality of activities ranging from formulating orientations and plans to organizing the implementation of political education contents, forms, and methods, aimed at equipping and training provincial public security cadres, Party members, and officers and soldiers with political-theoretical knowledge in order to enhance their political competence, political fortitude, revolutionary morality, and fighting will.

3. In recent years, political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region has demonstrated many strengths, from innovations in content to flexible and creative application of forms and methods of political education, exerting positive impacts on the awareness and political competence of officers and soldiers. However, political education work in this region still reveals limitations and shortcomings, such as shortages of full-time political education personnel; insufficient flexibility in organizing forms and methods of political education; and irregular coordination among forces in implementing political education. These shortcomings have resulted in political education quality that has not fully met the set objectives and requirements.

4. To strengthen political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region

in response to new situations and tasks, it is necessary to synchronously implement the following key solutions: creating strong transformations in awareness and responsibility among subjects and target groups regarding the importance of political education; renewing the content, forms, and methods of political education in line with the specific characteristics of Party members, cadres, and officers and soldiers of provincial public security forces in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region; strengthening education and improving the level of political-theoretical knowledge among Party committee members and Party secretaries at all levels within provincial public security Party committees; promoting proactiveness and self-discipline in learning to enhance political awareness and political-theoretical competence among officers and soldiers; promoting the combined strength of organizations and forces participating in political education; focusing on building a cultural environment and discipline of the People's Public Security forces, while increasing investment in material facilities, funding, equipment, and other conditions to ensure political education; and strengthening inspection, supervision, preliminary review, final review, commendation, and discipline in political education.

5. Strengthening political education conducted by provincial public security Party committees in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region to meet the requirements of new situations and tasks requires strong and sustained efforts by Party committees and responsible Party organizations at all levels. The key and decisive factor for the success of political education in this region lies in resolute and vigorous leadership and direction, creating breakthroughs and innovative renewal in the content, forms, and methods of political education in line with the specific characteristics of Party members and officers and soldiers of provincial public security forces in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Region, while simultaneously emphasizing the building of a cultural environment and discipline of the People's Public Security forces and increasing investment in material facilities, funding, equipment, and other conditions to ensure effective political education.

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