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HANOI LAW UNIVERSITY**

PHAM CONG TUNG

**PREVENTION ON PUBLIC DISORDER
IN VIETNAM**

***Major* : Criminology and criminal prevention**

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SUMMARY OF JURIST DOCTORAL THESIS

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The Thesis has been completed at Ha Noi Law University

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INTRODUCTION

1. Reasons for choosing the topic

From a political and legal standpoint: Crime prevention and control in general, and public disorder crimes (PDC) in particular, is an important, strategic, regular, and long-term task that the Party and State have prioritized throughout all periods of the revolution. This aims to maintain security, political stability, and social order, contributing to the protection of justice, human rights, and the rights and interests of the State, organizations, and individuals, under the direct and comprehensive leadership of the Party and the unified management, direction, and operation of the State. While the legal system regulating security and order has been improved, it still has limitations and inadequacies that hinder the prevention of PDC.

In practical terms: In recent times, the number of PDC in Vietnam has increased rapidly, becoming more complex in nature and scale. These crimes have had negative impacts on many aspects of social life. Criminal behavior is evolving rapidly, spreading rapidly, and capable of attracting large crowds. Many organized disturbances have emerged, characterized by aggressive, thuggish, and violent acts... while many negative factors contributing to PDC remain.

In reality, while efforts to prevent PDC in Vietnam have yielded positive results, the effectiveness of social prevention measures remains low and has not kept pace with reality; the implementation of policies and laws by competent authorities still faces many limitations.

From a theoretical perspective: Currently, there are several studies on PDC, but many of them lack a comprehensive and holistic approach, with a narrow scope and primarily focusing on criminal law. Therefore, it is necessary to study this issue from the perspective of criminology and crime prevention.

Based on the reasons above, choosing the topic “**Prevention of Public Disorder in Vietnam**” as the subject of a specialized dissertation in Criminology and Crime Prevention major has significant scientific and practical implications.

2. Research Objectives and Tasks

2.1. Research Objective

Based on the results of theoretical research and analysis and evaluation of the practical aspects of preventing PDC in Vietnam over the past period,

this dissertation contributes to supplementing and perfecting the theory and proposing measures to strengthen the prevention of PDC in Vietnam in the future.

2.2. Research tasks

In order to achieve the above-mentioned research objectives, the dissertation needs to resolve the following tasks:

First, examining and evaluating the current state of research, both domestically and internationally, related to the prevention of PDC in Vietnam; thereby identifying issues that require further research and development in the dissertation.

Secondly, analysing and explaining the theoretical basis for preventing PDC including: the concept, characteristics, role, basis of prevention, principles of prevention, subjects of prevention, content of prevention, factors affecting prevention activities, and measures to prevent PDC, thereby unifying and perfecting the theory in preventing PDC.

Thirdly, surveying, analysing and evaluating the practice of preventing PDC in Vietnam during the period from 2018 to 2025, specifically: the current state of organizational structure and coordination; the current state of application of measures to prevent PDC in Vietnam; clarifying the situation of PDC in Vietnam, and from there analyzing and identifying the causes of PDC in Vietnam, the limitations and shortcomings in the implementation of preventive measures, and the reasons for these limitations and shortcomings.

Fourthly, forecasting the crime situation and prevention of PDC in Vietnam, and propose measures to strengthen the prevention of PDC in Vietnam in the future.

3. Research Subjects and Scope

3.1. Research subjects

The research subject of this thesis is the theoretical issues concerning the prevention of PDC.

Researching the system of views, policies, and legal regulations of the state on preventing PDC.

Researching the practice of preventing PDC, measures to strengthen the prevention of PDC in Vietnam.

3.2. Scope of research

The dissertation topic is researched from the perspective of the specialized fields of Criminology and Crime Prevention.

Regarding content: The dissertation provides a comprehensive study of the theory of preventing PDC; the practice of preventing PDC; and forecasts and measures to enhance the prevention of PDC in Vietnam.

Regarding the research area: The study covers the entire country, but focuses primarily on transportation routes, key areas, urban areas with high populations, and border areas with complex security and order issues, where this type of crime frequently occurs.

Regarding the research period: From 2018 to 2025.

4. Research methodology and methods

4.1. Methodology

This dissertation is researched on the basis of the dialectical methodology of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, the viewpoints and policies of the Vietnamese Party and State on crime prevention and control in general and crime prevention and control in particular; theories and theories of criminology and crime prevention; and theories of other scientific disciplines such as sociology, psychology, and ethics.

4.2. Research Methodology

The dissertation employs research methods such as systems research, literature review, analysis, scientific observation, statistical methods, comparison, case study, expert method, and scientific forecasting.

5. Novel aspects of the dissertation

Firstly, the dissertation scientifically and systematically researches and analyzes issues related to the prevention of public-private crimes, contributing to the supplementation and improvement of the theory, mechanisms, policies, and laws in preventing PDC in Vietnam.

Secondly, the dissertation adopts a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approach to the research problem by applying theories from criminal law, criminology, psychology, sociology, and economics to build and refine a system of theories for preventing PDC that are characteristic and typical; concepts and terminology are standardized; the characteristics of preventing PDC are thoroughly analyzed; in particular, the theory of crime prevention effectiveness and the theory of crime control in crime prevention are analyzed and clarified.

Thirdly, the dissertation conducts a comprehensive research, survey, and assessment of the situation of PDC in Vietnam from 2018 to 2025; The thesis

provides a deeper analysis of the main causes of PDC, paying particular attention to social mechanisms, group mechanisms, personal factors of the offender, and the interaction between environmental factors and negative psychological and physiological factors of the individual offender in specific situations and circumstances leading to the commission of PDC; it clarifies the “geographical nature of crime” of PDC in relation to communities and areas with complex security and order issues.

Fourth, the thesis conducts a more comprehensive study and assessment of the practical organization of forces, the coordination of forces; the effectiveness of applying a comprehensive approach to social and professional crime prevention; it surveys and specifically evaluates the system of measures to prevent PDC in Vietnam from the perspective of crime elimination measures and crime prevention measures; it fully analyzes and evaluates and proposes criteria for assessing the effectiveness of PDC prevention in Vietnam.

Fifth, the dissertation provides scientific predictions on the crime situation and prevention of PDC in the future, proposing a system of more comprehensive and synchronized solutions that are highly implementable and harmonize the relationship between personal security, human security, and social security in preventing public disorder in Vietnam.

6. Scientific and practical significance of the dissertation

This dissertation contributes to supplementing and refining the theory of crime prevention in general, and the prevention of PDC in particular. The research findings of this thesis enrich the body of knowledge regarding criminology and crime prevention.

Based on a summary of practical experience in preventing PDC crimes. this dissertation has provided scientific arguments and evidence to help improve the effectiveness of state management, policy planning, and legislation in thereby ensuring consistency, uniformity, and feasibility in the organization and implementation of measures to prevent PDC, meeting the requirements of ensuring security and order in the new situation.

This dissertation is valuable reference materials that directly support research and teaching criminology and crime prevention modules at educational and training institutions or scientific research facilities.

7. The structure of the dissertation

Other than the introduction, an overview of the research problem, conclusion, a bibliography, and an appendix. The research results of the dissertation is structured into three chapters:

Chapter 1: Theories on Preventing Public Disorder Crimes.

Chapter 2: Practices in Preventing Public Disorder Crimes in Vietnam.

Chapter 3: Forecasts and Measures to Enhance Prevention of Public Disorder Crimes in Vietnam.

OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

1. The state of research in the country

- A group of research projects on the theoretical aspects of PDC from a criminal legal perspective.

A synthesis of research shows that most authors focus on clarifying the constituent elements of a crime, analyzing the legal characteristics of criminal offenses, and the practical application of law in the trial of PDC. Some studies have initially approached the issue from the perspective of defining the crime and distinguishing it from other crimes with similar legal characteristics. However, in-depth research from a criminological perspective, especially linking the theoretical basis of crime prevention with the improvement and application of criminal law measures, still has certain gaps.

Building upon a selective inheritance of methodology, research approaches, and published scientific results, the doctoral candidate further develops the theoretical framework for preventing PDC, focusing on a close integration of social and professional prevention measures with criminal law instruments.

- The group of theoretical research works on crime prevention provides the theoretical basis for the dissertation topic.

The authors all agree on some key aspects of criminology and crime prevention, while also offering new approaches that demonstrate an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach to prevention mechanisms; Specific crime prevention measures; issues of crime control and social control over crime.

These analyses contribute to forming a comprehensive approach for graduate students in carrying out their research problem, placing crime

control as both a content and an important method for preventing PDC, identifying the relationship and interaction between social factors and the prevention of PDC, and providing direction for building criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of crime control according to the research orientation.

- A group of research studies on the current situation and solutions for preventing PDC.

Currently, research on the current state and solutions for preventing PDC is approached from both social and professional prevention perspectives. Studies have clarified the current state of organization, coordination, and the application of preventive measures in specific areas, linked to the prevention activities of specialized, analyzed and clarified the effectiveness of preventive measures, their limitations, difficulties, and causes.

Building upon these research findings, the doctoral candidate has the opportunity to supplement and develop the theory, evaluate the effectiveness of prevention, and propose appropriate and feasible measures to prevent PDC in Vietnam.

2. Research situation abroad

- The group of theoretical research works on crime prevention forms the foundation for the dissertation topic.

These studies have provided scientific arguments regarding the importance of crime prevention, the effectiveness of preventive measures, models of social control, individual control, and self-control; they also identify and explain the causes of crime. This approach examines the mechanisms of criminal behavior, the causes, and the consequences of those causes, thereby proposing measures to enhance the prevention of PDC in Vietnam in the new context.

- The group of research projects relates to the current situation and solutions for strengthening the prevention of PDC.

An overview of foreign research on this issue focuses on crime prevention policies related to social order and public order control. The results from these studies have significant scientific value, which researchers can build upon, develop, and apply to proposing solutions for preventing PDC in Vietnam today.

3. Assessment of the research situation and issues for further research in the dissertation

3.1. Assessment of the research situation

- *The issues have been researched, agreed upon, and will be built upon in this dissertation.*

Research studies, both domestic and international, are highly relevant, comprehensive, and multi-faceted. Their content encompasses both theoretical and practical value, contributing to the protection of justice, human rights, and civil rights, and maintaining national security and social order.

- *Limitations, differences, and inconsistencies:*

Some domestic studies have only gone as far as generalizing the main causes, without delving into the mechanisms of formation, specific acts and the effectiveness of preventing PDC.

The legal and theoretical foundations, as well as research theories, have not been widely applied and there has been no thorough survey or assessment of the mechanisms, policies, human resources, means, and technology for controlling PDC in Vietnam.

3.2. Issues the dissertation continues to research

Firstly, the dissertation analyzes and clarifies the system of policies and laws, the relationship and interaction of factors affecting crime trends; it also analyzes the current state of organization of forces, coordination relationships, and the effectiveness of applying measures to prevent PDC.

Secondly, the dissertation researches and clarifies the “criminal geography” of PDC; it analyzes and clarifies the levels of prevention associated with the criminal geography.

Thirdly, applying social organization theory, social stratification theory, and sociological studies on politics, religion, and social institutions to explain the causes of PDC; and from there, proposing measures to prevent PDC in the future.

4. Theoretical basis, research questions, research hypotheses, and research problem approach.

4.1. Theoretical basis

The theoretical framework includes theories of crime patterns; theories of the causes of crime; theories of prediction; theories of crime prevention;

theories of crime and criminal responsibility; and theories of the functions of the state and society in crime prevention.

4.2. Research Questions

General research question: How is the prevention of PDC currently perceived and implemented in Vietnam; what are the achievements and limitations/inadequacies in prevention; and what measures need to be strengthened to improve the effectiveness of preventing this type of crime in the future?

Specific research question:

(1) How is the theory of preventing PDC understood, and what are its specific characteristics compared to the theory of preventing other types of crimes, especially crimes against public safety and public order?

(2) What are the political and legal bases for preventing PDC in Vietnam?

(3) What is the significance of the situation and causes of PDC crimes in Vietnam for determining the content and measures of prevention?

(4) What is the current practice of the subjects and the cooperative relationship in preventing PDC in Vietnam?

(5) What are the practical measures for preventing PDC in Vietnam?

(6) How will the crime situation and prevention of PDC in Vietnam evolve in the future? What measures will be used to strengthen the prevention of PDC in Vietnam in the future?

4.3. Research Hypothesis

General research hypothesis: Crime prevention activities against PDC in Vietnam over the past years have been limited and inadequate; a comprehensive and effective application of both social and professional prevention measures is needed.

Detailed research hypothesis:

Firstly, research on the theory of preventing PDC in recent years has not been systematic or comprehensive.

Secondly, the political and legal basis for preventing PDC is relatively complete and specific, creating favorable conditions for subjects to implement preventive measures; however, there are still limitations.

Thirdly, in recent years, efforts to prevent PDC have yielded positive results, but some limitations remain.

Fourthly, the situation regarding PDC will remain complex in the coming period, requiring the strengthening of measures to prevent such crimes.

4.4. Research Problem Approach

The dissertation adopts an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach to the research problem. Furthermore, it applies a human rights protection approach in the prevention of PDC.

Chapter 1

THEORY OF PREVENTING CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

1.1. Concept, characteristics, and role of preventing crimes against public order

1.1.1. The concept of preventing crimes against public order

The prevention of public disorder offences constitutes a comprehensive, systematic undertaking executed by state authorities, organizations, and citizens alike. This activity leverages a synthesis of institutional and societal mechanisms designed to address the root causes of public disorder, neutralize criminogenic factors influencing the formation of deviant personal traits, and progressively mitigate, deter, and ultimately eradicate such offences from society, thereby safeguarding national security, public order, and social safety.

1.1.2. Characteristics of preventing crimes against public order

The dissertation identifies several distinctive features of preventing GRTTCC crimes, such as:

- Preventing PDC is closely linked to the characteristics of the location, nature, and activities in public places.
- There is diversity in the entities carrying out prevention and the preventive measures being implemented.
- Preventing PDC involves harmonizing interests within the community, promptly detecting and resolving conflicts and disputes that could lead to acts of PDC.
- Preventing PDC focuses on establishing rules and regulations for civilized and healthy social conduct, eliminating violence, and raising people's awareness of law compliance in social relationships.

1.1.3. The role of preventing public disorder

Firstly, preventing PDC is an important part of the strategy to ensure security, order, and social safety, directly contributing to the effective implementation of the Party and State's policies and laws.

Secondly, preventing PDC contributes to improving the effectiveness of crime prevention in general, preventing violations of the law, and ensuring security, order, and social safety in key areas of national security, areas with complex security and order issues, border areas between provinces and cities, and at the commune and ward levels.

Thirdly, preventing PDC is both a goal and a means of state management of security and order. The state performs this function through legal mechanisms, organizational structures, and administrative and operational measures.

Fourth, preventing PDC is strategically important in building a progressive culture, developing sustainable education, and saving economic costs and resources.

Fifth, preventing PDC is not only an urgent practical requirement but also a scientific task of criminology and crime prevention.

1.2. Basis for preventing and principles of preventing crimes against public order

1.2.1. Basis for preventing crimes against public order

1.2.1.1. Political and legal basis

- *Political basis*: Preventing PDC has always been part of the Party's overall viewpoint, guidelines, and policies on crime prevention and control throughout various periods, linked to specific conditions and circumstances. The Party identifies this as a central, ongoing, and long-term task, closely linked to the requirement of ensuring security and order to serve socio-economic development, and respecting democratic rights and the legitimate rights and interests of organizations and citizens.

- *Legal basis*: Generally speaking, the legal basis for preventing PDC is a complex structure, manifested in many different legal sources and forms such as: The 2013 Constitution; the Criminal Code; the Criminal Procedure Code; the Law on the Organization of Criminal Investigation Agencies; the Law on Handling Administrative Violations and other related administrative sanctions; the Law on the Organization of Local Government; Juvenile Justice Law; Law on Forces Participating in Protecting Security and Order at the Local Level; 2024 Capital City Law; national programs on crime prevention and control...

1.2.1.2. Practical basis

Firstly, the situation of PDC can be studied at different levels according to the level and scope of the subjects, space, and time, and possesses the attributes and characteristics of a social phenomenon, with legal-criminal, class-based, and historical aspects.

Secondly, the current state of PDC reflects the total number of crimes and offenders within a given space and time, considering their severity and nature.

Thirdly, the criteria for clarifying the situation of PDC include the current state and development of PDC.

Fourth, studying and understanding the situation of PDC will help prevention agencies accurately identify and assess the actual state of PDC, determining the effect of PDC prevention.

Fifth, based on practical experience and specific prevention goals, the dissertation identifies and classifies these causes into specific groups such as: economic and social causes; cultural and educational causes; causes related to the family and social living environment; causes related to the individual offender; and causes related to state management activities and the entities implementing state management, placed within the overall context of causes stemming from the mechanism of criminal behavior formation.

Research into the causes of PDC is the research of underlying factors-social situations that create favorable conditions and promote the emergence and existence of PDC—also involves factors such as geographical and natural conditions, infrastructure, tools and means, migration trends, and trends in social values and norms.

1.2.2. Principles of preventing crimes against public order

The dissertation identifies the following fundamental principles and characteristics:

- The principle of Party leadership, state management, and people's ownership.
- The principle of socialist legality.
- Combine proactive prevention with proactive attack, with proactive prevention being the primary focus.
- The principle of preventing PDC depends on the specific situation, location, and perpetrator.

- The main principle is propaganda and education, with deterrence when necessary.

- The principle of ensuring harmony between individual interests, state interests, and community interests.

- The principle of prevention is linked to social control over PDC.

1.3. Content, subjects, measures, and coordination relationships between subjects in preventing crimes against public order

1.3.1. Content of preventing crimes against public order

By clarifying specific preventive measures such as analyzing the situation of PDC nationwide; the main causes of public disorder crimes; and the practical aspects of preventing PDC, the aim is to implement a larger goal: to overcome, limit, and gradually eliminate the causes of crime; to quickly detect, investigate, prosecute, try, and execute sentences against offenders; and to rehabilitate, deter, and educate offenders and other individuals in society.

1.3.2. Subjects of preventing crimes against public order

The subjects of crime prevention in general, and PDC prevention in particular, are organizations within the political system, including the Party, the State, socio-political organizations, social organizations, other organizations, and citizens, with the specialized subject being law enforcement agencies.

1.3.3. Measures to prevent crimes against public order

The dissertation approaches the issue by clarifying preventive measures such as: socio-economic measures; cultural and educational measures; Legal measures; Measures for state administrative management of security and order; Measures for mobilizing the masses; Measures for professional prevention.

1.3.4. The collaborative relationship between entities in preventing crimes against public order.

The coordination among stakeholders in preventing PDC is carried out on the basis of organizing forces, deploying preventive measures, developing and promulgating regulations and mechanisms for prevention, and advising on the implementation of specific preventive measures...

The coordination method is implemented depending on the scope, nature, and content of the measures to prevent PDC.

Chapter 2

PRACTICES OF PREVENTING PUBLIC ORDER DISTURBANCES IN VIETNAM

2.1. The situation of crimes against public order in Vietnam

2.1.1. The current situation of crimes against public order In Vietnam

2.1.1.1. The current situation regarding the severity of public disorder crimes in Vietnam

The reality regarding the extent of PDC is clarified based on parameters of both explicit crimes (crimes that have been investigated, prosecuted, and tried criminally and are included in official statistics) and implicit crimes (crimes that have actually occurred but have not been detected, processed, or included in official statistics).

The author of this dissertation studied official statistics from the Supreme People's Court and conducted a case study of 300 criminal judgments (randomly selected by the author, focusing on areas with high case rates, distributed across different regions such as Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Phong, Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, Dak Lak, Quang Tri, Khanh Hoa, Bac Ninh, An Giang, Ninh Binh, Da Nang, Gia Lai, Dong Nai, etc.) from 2018 to 2025, obtaining specific results such as a steady increase in overall crime rates over the years, high crime and offender indices; and a high rate of hidden crimes.

2.1.1.2. The current situation regarding the nature of public disorder crimes in Vietnam

This characteristic was studied based on clarifying the structure of PDC according to certain criteria. The specific results obtained are:

Firstly, the predominant type of crime is minor offenses.

Secondly, the main criminal sanctions applied are imprisonment for a term of less than 3 years; suspended sentences, non-custodial rehabilitation; and education at a reformatory school.

Thirdly, the primary form of crime is complicity.

Fourth, the offenses of PDC occur at different times, concentrating on periods when many public activities take place, and when many relationships related to work, recreation, and entertainment arise.

Fifth, these incidents often occur in public places with many events and activities that attract large crowds, such as squares, transportation routes, restaurants, karaoke bars, entertainment venues, sports facilities, etc.

Sixth, the consequences of PDC can directly harm the honor, health, life, property, and legitimate interests of individuals, and also affect the normal functioning of agencies, organizations, and the state, disrupting public order, creating negative public opinion, and impacting the security and order of society.

Seventh, the main motives for committing crimes are resolving personal conflicts, reclaiming rights, or showing off; the age range and occupation of offenders is very diverse.

The personal factors of the offender mentioned above, when considered in conjunction with external factors related to their living environment, have created favorable conditions for individuals to commit crimes. This is considered one of the aspects contributing to the causes of PDC.

2.1.2. The evolution of public disorder crimes in Vietnam

Statistical data from the Supreme People's Court on PDC from 2018 to 2025 shows that the situation of PDC in Vietnam has shown a sharp increase over the years, especially in 2023 and 2024.

The evolution of the nature of PDC during the period 2018-2025, in terms of consequences, methods of committing the crime, and applied penalties, all show an upward trend due to the high rate of cases and defendants. This indicates that the nature of PDC is becoming more complex.

2.2. The practical application of subjects and coordination mechanisms in preventing public disorder crimes in Vietnam

2.2.1. Organization of forces in preventing crimes against public order in Vietnam

This dissertation focuses on clarifying the organizational structure of the forces in leading at all levels of the Party Committees; People's Committees at all levels; Steering Committees for Crime Prevention and Control; organising specialised enforcement forces such as the Police, Procuratorate, and Courts; and relevant organizations and individuals involved in preventing PDC in Vietnam, based on their functions, tasks, structure, organization, and staffing before and after July 1, 2025.

2.2.2. Coordination Mechanism in Preventing crimes against public order in Vietnam

This dissertation highlighted the achievements in coordinating efforts among law enforcement agencies in preventing PDC; and the coordination between law enforcement agencies and other specialized agencies and individuals in preventing PDC.

Furthermore, the dissertation pointed out the limitations and causes of these limitations and shortcomings in the coordination of preventing PDC, such as: The coordination of forces still lacks focus and timeliness in some areas; the assignment and delegation of forces are unclear, and specific responsibilities and coordination content have not been defined; advisory and forecasting work in implementing the coordination relationship is still limited.

2.3. Practical application of measures to prevent public disorder crimes in Vietnam

2.3.1. Application of socio- economic measures

Besides the achievements in creating incentives for crime prevention and control in general, and the prevention of public disorder in particular, shortcomings in each region, along with potential risks and threats to security and order such as unemployment and underemployment, remain unresolved; disparities in living standards between regions, wealth inequality, and social polarization continue to occur, creating social inequalities and fostering negative attitudes and dissatisfaction in some communities. These negative factors contribute to the emergence of criminal acts and PDC.

2.3.2. Applying cultural and educational measures

Besides the positive results, the dissertation also pointed out several limitations, such as the fact that cultural development and the implementation of social progress and equity have not kept pace with economic development, and have not effectively impacted the creation of new individuals and a healthy cultural environment. The disparity in population distribution between localities creates differences in culture, educational levels, and diverse cultural environments, but these are accompanied by negative aspects, conflicts, and negative influences from anti-cultural elements. These limitations, along with negative social impacts, reduce legal awareness and consciousness, fostering a disregard for the law

and law enforcement, leading to criminal acts, public disorder, and resistance against those protecting public order.

2.3.3. Applying mass mobilization measures

Besides the positive results achieved, the application of this measure in the past has had some limitations and shortcomings affecting the prevention of PDC, such as: disparities in the number of participants, the models and effectiveness of models of public participation in protecting security and order at the grassroots level; limited awareness among the people, agencies, organizations, and businesses about implementing public mobilization measures in preventing PDC; insufficient mechanisms and resources for implementing public mobilization measures that do not meet reality; lack of specific and practical incentive policies linked to the rights and responsibilities of the people, making the movement in many places still superficial and unsustainable. The capacity and skills of the core force in organizing, mobilizing, and leading the masses to participate in protecting security and order in some areas are still limited and do not meet the requirements in the context of a society with many complex changes; the methods of propaganda and mobilization are not truly flexible and not suitable; the skills in understanding social psychology, detecting and handling emerging situations in the community lack proactiveness and depth...

2.3.4. Implementing legal measures

Besides the positive results achieved, practice shows that there are still some limitations that affect the effectiveness and efficiency of legal regulation, creating certain gaps in social management, thereby increasing the risk of PDC occurring.

Firstly, limitations exist in the dissemination and education of laws on security and order, as the content and methods of communication lack flexibility, are not suitable for the target audience, and do not encompass high-risk subjects.

Secondly, there are limitations in the quality and consistency of the legal system regulating security and order.

Thirdly, the current decentralization and delegation of power in the organization and implementation of laws are still inconsistent, heavily administrative, lacking mechanisms for timely policy responses, slow in enacting laws to regulate new issues, and limited in the quality of

lawmaking, which reduces the proactiveness and effectiveness of handling security and order issues at the grassroots level.

Fourth, limitations in institutional reform and ensuring resources for law enforcement regarding security and order lead to low effectiveness and efficiency in law enforcement.

Fifth, limitations in the inspection, supervision, and interpretation of laws related to security and public order.

2.3.5. Implementing state management measures regarding security and order

The state management measures regarding security and order that were surveyed and evaluated in practice include:

- *Managing population, household registration, temporary residence, and temporary absence.*
- *Management of business sectors and professions subject to security and order conditions.*
- *Management of weapons, explosives, and supporting tools.*

The dissertation clearly indicated the achievements and some limitations in the implementation of state management measures on security and order, such as: The exploitation and use of information from residence management activities are not truly effective; the monitoring of high-risk individuals who may violate the law or commit PDC remains passive; state management of weapons and supporting tools is still limited; the management of conditional business sectors is still largely superficial, with simple management records and a lack of regular document updates; inspection and enforcement are not strict or thorough; the database system for managing security and order permits and recording the history of handling violations is not synchronized, lacks interconnectivity, and has not yet developed early warning applications or software; the legal framework still has many loopholes.

2.3.6. Professional prevention measures

The dissertation focuses on clarifying the following aspects of professional prevention work:

- *Basic investigation and situation gathering.*
- *Patrolling, inspecting, controlling, and handling administrative violations.*
- *Scientific and technical measures.*
- *Measures for investigation, prosecution, and trial.*

The dissertation has pointed out the achievements and shortcomings in application of professional preventive measures, such as:

The analysis and assessment of information regarding individuals, locations, and businesses operating under specific conditions are limited, failing to quickly and effectively predict trends among groups and individuals at high risk of committing PDC, thus hindering preventative measures.

Patrol and control activities are still sporadic; the handling of administrative violations by individuals is sometimes slow, inflexible, and fails to promptly prevent PDC. It only focuses on addressing the “symptoms” and is not closely linked to early preventive measures, social prevention, and addressing the root causes of PDC.

The practical application of scientific and technical measures still reveals many limitations due to the large investment required for data infrastructure; limited connectivity, disrupting the process of collecting, sharing, and processing information; and difficulties in identifying high-risk groups.

The shortage of highly qualified IT personnel capable of data analysis and strategic forecasting remains reactive, primarily focusing on responding.

The capacity of some officials in law enforcement agencies is still inadequate.

Assessing the current state of prevention of crimes against public disorder in Vietnam:

Advantages

Firstly, the awareness of Party committees and local authorities, specialized forces, law enforcement agencies, and the public regarding the prevention of PDC has been increasingly enhanced.

Secondly, the measures to prevent PDC that have been implemented recently are quite comprehensive, synchronized, and have initially yielded many positive results.

Thirdly, the organization of the crime prevention force mobilizes the combined strength and effectiveness of all aspects of crime detection, prevention, investigation, and handling, which is quite evident.

Fourth, the coordination of forces between law enforcement agencies and other specialized agencies and individuals in preventing PDC is carried out on the basis of compliance with the law, focusing on unity; with clear objectives, mobilizing the combined strength of all forces, with a leading force and coordinating forces, leading to high prevention effectiveness,

maintaining public order, preventing conflicts and large gatherings that destabilize political security, and affecting the investment environment and socio-economic development.

Limitations and their causes

- *Limit*

Firstly, the current situation regarding the subjects of prevention and the organization and assignment of prevention forces still has many shortcomings and does not truly meet practical requirements.

Secondly, the coordinated efforts of the entities involved in preventing PDC still reveal shortcomings and limitations.

Thirdly, the implementation of general and professional preventive measures by entities involved in preventing PDC has not been fully effective, and its impact remains low.

- *Causes of limitations and shortcomings*

Due to limited awareness among some stakeholders involved in crime prevention, and a lack of proactiveness, lax in management and lacked effort.

The system of policies and laws on state management of security and order, as well as legal documents serving the work of crime prevention and control in general, and PDC in particular, are still incomplete and lack uniformity...

The organization of forces, coordination among forces, and implementation of measures to prevent community-based crime are limited, coupled with the influence and impact of geographical and natural conditions, methods, tactics, and the evolution of crime.

The quality of some staff in state management agencies and political and social organizations remains limited; the staffing of personnel directly involved in crime prevention, is still insufficient and not allocated rationally.

Chapter 3

FORECASTS AND SOLUTIONS TO ENHANCE THE PREVENTION OF PUBLIC DISTURBANCES IN VIETNAM

3.1. Forecast

3.1.1. Basis for predicting public disorder crimes in Vietnam

Predictions regarding PDC are based on factors such as political, legal, socio-economic, and practical foundations. To be the situation of PDC in Vietnam and the causes of PDC in Vietnam.

3.1.2. Content of the forecast on crimes of disturbing public order in Vietnam

- Forecast on the situation of PDC in Vietnam

Firstly, The situation regarding public disorder crimes in Vietnam is expected to remain complex in the coming period. While individual public disorder crimes have decreased, many large-scale incidents involving large numbers of participants and organized criminal gangs are still occurring.

Secondly, new methods and tactics for committing PDC have emerged; the perpetrators of these crimes are diverse in terms of age, background, and living conditions; the areas where these crimes occur; the time, the methods of committing these crimes.

Thirdly, the main causes of committing PDC are primarily personal conflicts, social conflicts, conflicts of interest, showing off achievements, seeking attention, and wanting to assert oneself.

Fourth, PDC are tending to involve younger people, with many incidents involving violence and the use of weapons to resolve conflicts. The nature of these acts is becoming increasingly reckless and thuggish, not only causing disorder but also directly threatening the lives and health of citizens.

- Forecast of PDC preventive activities in Vietnam

Firstly, the mechanism for preventing PDC continues to be improved, closely aligned with reality, and possessing a long-term, sustainable strategic character.

Secondly, social prevention measures remain a fundamental and enduring foundation, providing sustainable and long-term prevention; they mobilize many forces and stakeholders to participate in preventing PDC.

Thirdly, the professional preventive activities of law enforcement agencies will be increasingly strengthened and improved to ensure deterrence, enforcement, control, and containment of PDC.

Fourth, specialized entities and other stakeholders in society continue to play their roles in the prevention and control of PDC. Their organizational structure and mechanisms are improved.

Fifth, the application of science and technology in preventing PDC in the future is an inevitable trend. This forms the basis for modern prevention, control, and social management.

3.2. Solutions to strengthen the prevention of public disorder crimes in Vietnam

3.2.1. Strengthening the political and legal basis of activities to prevent crimes against public order

- Political basis

- Legal basis

- + Improve a number of regulations on prevention and administrative handling.

- + Improve criminal law in the prevention and handling of PDC.

- + Improve legal regulations on legal aid and other related areas of law.

3.2.2. Applying a comprehensive and synchronized approach to general preventive measures in preventing public disorder crimes in Vietnam

3.2.2.1. Economic and social measures

In the thesis, the author presents several points aimed at strengthening economic and social measures, such as:

- Effectively implement policies on labor and employment.

- Mitigating the negative aspects of industrialization and urbanization.

- Reduce the widening gap between rich and poor.

3.2.2.2. Cultural and educational measures

The main focus is on overcoming limitations in family-based education; thoroughly implementing fundamental and comprehensive reforms in education and training in a synchronized manner; promoting information dissemination, propaganda, and education on laws, policies, and guidelines of the Party and State regarding security and order; raising legal awareness in the prevention and control of PDC; and strictly controlling harmful cultural products and information that incite unrest.

3.2.2.3. Mass mobilization measures

The main content focuses on effectively organizing and implementing national development space, urban and rural space, and security and order space; consolidating and standardizing the operation of self-governing and self-defense institutions in protecting security and order.

3.2.2.4. Measures for state administrative management of security and order

In the thesis, the author presents several measures of state administrative management regarding security and order:

Strengthen the management of residence and temporary residence, and monitor residential areas and locations with complex security and order issues.

Strengthen inspection, supervision, and guidance of business operations of establishments operating under conditions related to security and order.

Strengthen the management of public internet cafes and online video games.

Strengthening the management of weapons, explosives, and supporting tools.

3.2.3. Enhancing the effectiveness of implementing professional preventive measures in preventing crimes against public order

The thesis author presents several points to enhance the effectiveness of implementing professional preventive measures in preventing PDC, such as:

- Improve the quality and effectiveness of crime suppression, investigation, and prosecution by law enforcement agencies.

- Research, develop, and effectively implement tools for assessing and providing early warnings of groups, individuals, areas, and localities at high risk of forming hotspots and complex security and order issues.

- Strengthen inter-agency training and drills simulating large-scale PDC and security breaches to enhance rapid and coordinated response capabilities.

3.2.4. Improving organizational structure, developing human resources, and strengthening coordination in preventing crimes against public order

Regarding organizational restructuring and human resource development: this will be achieved through strengthening propaganda activities, raising awareness and responsibility among leaders, officials, and Party members; maintaining a system of inspection, evaluation, and summary; effectively carrying out recruitment, planning, appointment, dismissal, and strengthening of the team of specialized officials in preventing PDC; and focusing on training specialized officials, grassroots security forces, volunteers, and collaborators.

Regarding collaborative relationships: Strengthening coordinated relationships between specialized agencies for crime prevention and control, prosecuting agencies, and state management agencies, social organizations, associations, families, and schools in preventing PDC, especially at the unit level.

3.2.5. Breakthroughs in the application of science and technology in preventing crimes against public order

The thesis author presents several points for creating breakthroughs in the application of science and technology in preventing GRTTCC crimes, such as:

Organising connection and utilize the national population data system with other data systems related to the development and planning of socio-economic development policies and programs.

Promoting the installation and utilization of security camera systems and AI in preventing PDC, serving the work of detecting and monitoring.

Strengthening the development of digital platforms for security and order.

CONCLUSION

After researching and evaluating all the issues raised in the thesis, the author draws the following conclusions:

1. Through the study of relevant Vietnamese and foreign documents on preventing PDC, the thesis has systematically analyzed and clarified the viewpoints on preventing PDC by referencing regulations and research results in the development and application of laws, and the implementation of measures to prevent crimes against public order, public safety, social conflict, and security and order disturbances.

The thesis has analyzed and clarified theoretical issues on preventing PDC, including the inheritance, development, and perspective of the doctoral candidate on the concept, characteristics, and purpose of preventing PDC; the basic principles in preventing PDC; the content of prevention and measures to prevent PDC; and the political, legal, and practical basis as a guide and foundation for the process of organizing implementation and evaluating the effectiveness of prevention in practice. It can be affirmed that the thesis has contributed to supplementing and perfecting the theory of crime prevention, serving teaching, learning, and scientific research in law schools.

2. The thesis analyzed the current situation of crime prevention, the current state of organization of forces and coordination relationships in crime prevention; and the current state of implementation of crime prevention measures in Vietnam from 2018 to 2025. The author of the thesis assessed the crime prevention situation as a result of prevention activities, reflecting the causes, conditions, existing shortcomings and deficiencies of the subjects in implementing specific prevention measures. Although the practical application of preventive measures has yielded

many outstanding results, several limitations and inadequacies still exist regarding coordination mechanisms, legal basis, organizational capacity, implementation of cultural and educational measures, mass mobilization measures, state administrative management measures on security and order, specialized preventive measures, and negative psychological qualities formed during the lives of offenders. All these factors arise and develop in social processes, interacting with each other to form the causes of crime prevention and control in Vietnam.

3. The aforementioned factors forming the causes of crime prevention and control are not easy to change or overcome in the short term; therefore, in the next 10 years, crime prevention and control will continue to be complex, with many new methods of committing crimes emerging. Therefore, to achieve the goal of fundamentally reducing and ultimately eliminating PDCs in the future, we need to actively limit and eventually eliminate the causes of PDCs by strengthening solutions such as: perfecting the political and legal basis of prevention activities; effectively implementing groups of preventive solutions such as socio-economic development, strengthening cultural and educational measures; enhancing the effectiveness of mass mobilization measures; and strengthening professional and specialized preventive measures of law enforcement agencies.

4. Among the above preventive measures, political and legal measures are the guiding basis; Economic, social, cultural, and educational development measures are fundamental; mass mobilization measures, state administrative management measures regarding security and order, and professional preventive measures such as patrolling, control, investigation, prosecution, trial, and organizing drills for situation prevention plans are specific measures with unique characteristics. In particular, measures related to science and technology in preventing drug abuse are identified as breakthroughs.

Each measure has an effect in preventing drug abuse, and they are closely related and support each other. It can be affirmed that the effective implementation of all preventive measures will enhance the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention in Vietnam.

LIST OF RESEARCH WORKS RELATED TO THE TOPIC THAT HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED

1. Pham Cong Tung (2024), “Propaganda and legal education in preventing crimes of disturbing public order”, *Journal of Human Resources of Social Sciences*, 07(134), tr. 66-74.
2. Pham Cong Tung (2025), “Difficulties and obstacles from the practical application of Vietnamese legal regulations in preventing crimes of disturbing public order”, *Journal of Law & Development*, (01), tr. 88-97.
3. Pham Cong Tung (2025), “Assessing the effectiveness of preventing crimes of disturbing public order - Some theoretical issues”, *Journal of Human Resources of Social Sciences*, 08(147), tr. 88-96.
4. Pham Cong Tung (2026), “State management of the prevention and control of the crime of disturbing public order in Vietnam, *Journal of procuratorate studies*, 1(102), tr. 182-186.