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NGUYEN NGAN HA

THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN IMPLEMENTING SOCIAL SECURITY POLICIES IN CONTEMPORARY VIETNAM

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SUMMARY OF THE DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

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Scientific Supervisors: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Le Thi Thanh Ha**
Dr. Pham Le Da Huong

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INTRODUCTION

1. Reasons for choosing the Topic

According to Marxist-Leninist philosophy, the state is not only a political power institution but also performs social functions, including ensuring the living conditions and interests of the people. Social security is an important component of the social function of the state, contributing to the protection of basic living conditions, supporting people in coping with risks, reducing inequality, and maintaining social stability.

In the context of globalization, international integration, digital transformation, the Fourth Industrial Revolution, population aging, climate change, and changes in the labor market, social security issues and needs are becoming increasingly diverse. This situation requires the development of a social security system that is adaptive, inclusive, and people-centered, while also requiring the state to enhance its capacity to formulate and implement policies, mobilize and allocate resources, and conduct policy monitoring, supervision, and evaluation.

In Vietnam, after more than 40 years of renovation, the social security system has achieved significant results, as reflected in the expansion of social insurance and health insurance coverage, poverty reduction, support for vulnerable groups, and increased investment in basic social services. However, limitations remain in terms of coverage, resources, levels of support, service quality, and the effectiveness of policy implementation. Access to social security also remains uneven among different population groups and across regions.

These realities highlight the need to clarify the role of the state in implementing social security policies. From the perspective of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, studying this issue contributes to clarifying the social function of the state, as well as the relationship among the state, the market, and society under current conditions in Vietnam. On this basis, the doctoral researcher has selected the topic "The Role of the State in Implementing Social Security Policies in Contemporary Vietnam" as the subject of this doctoral dissertation in Philosophy.

2. Research Objectives and Tasks

2.1. Research Objective

The dissertation aims to establish a theoretical foundation for the role of the state in implementing social security policies; analyze the current situation and identify issues arising from the role of the state in implementing social security policies in contemporary Vietnam; and, on that basis, propose key solutions to further promote the role of the state in implementing social security policies in the coming period.

2.2. Research Tasks

First, to review existing research related to the dissertation, identify the contributions of relevant studies, and clarify the issues that the dissertation needs to further address.

Second, to establish a theoretical foundation for the role of the state in implementing social security policies in Vietnam.

Third, to assess the current situation and identify issues arising from the role of the state in implementing social security policies in contemporary Vietnam.

Fourth, to propose key solutions to further promote the role of the state in implementing social security policies in Vietnam in the coming period.

3. Research Subject and Scope

3.1. Research Subject

The dissertation examines the role of the Vietnamese State in implementing social security policies in contemporary Vietnam.

3.2. Research Scope

- *Scope of content:* The dissertation examines the role of the State in implementing social security policies, with a focus on clarifying the theoretical foundation, nature, content, modes of manifestation, and factors affecting the role of the State in implementing social security policies in Vietnam; analyzing the current situation; and proposing several solutions to further enhance the role of the State in implementing social security policies in Vietnam in the coming period.

- *Geographical scope:* The dissertation examines the role of the State in implementing social security policies in Vietnam.

- *Time scope:* The dissertation examines the role of the State in implementing social security policies from Resolution No. 15-NQ/TW, dated June 10, 2012, adopted at the Fifth Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, entitled On Several Issues Concerning Social Policies for the 2012-2020 Period, to the present. The proposed solutions are oriented toward the coming period in accordance with Resolution No. 42-NQ/TW, dated November 24, 2023, adopted at the Eighth Plenum of the 13th Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, entitled On Continuing to Reform and Improve the Quality of Social Policies to Meet the Requirements of the Cause of National Construction and Defense in the New Period.

4. Theoretical Foundation and Research Methodology

4.1. Theoretical Foundation

The dissertation is grounded in Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, and the views of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the state, the socialist rule-of-law state in Vietnam, the role of the state in public management, national governance and social development, and the implementation of social security policies. The dissertation also selectively builds upon findings from published domestic and international studies related to the state, social security policies, and the role of the state in implementing social security policies.

4.2. Research Methodology

The dissertation approaches the research problem primarily from a philosophical perspective, based on the methodology of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Methods of analysis and synthesis, historical and logical analysis, comparison, and generalization are employed as appropriate to different aspects of the research. The dissertation also draws on secondary data from Party documents, the legal system, reports by state agencies, statistical data, and published scientific studies, while combining a systems approach and an interdisciplinary approach to complement the philosophical perspective.

5. New Contributions of the Dissertation

The dissertation contributes to supplementing and developing the theoretical foundation concerning the role of the state in implementing social security policies from the perspective of Marxist-Leninist philosophy. In particular, it examines the dialectical relationship between the

class function and the social function of the state, while clarifying the nature, content, modes of manifestation, and factors affecting the role of the state in implementing social security policies in the current context.

The dissertation clarifies the current state of the role of the state in implementing social security policies in Vietnam from 2012 to the present; identifies the achievements, limitations, and causes of these limitations, thereby contributing to an explanation of the issues arising from the current role of the state in implementing social security policies in Vietnam.

The dissertation proposes a system of theoretically and practically grounded solutions to further promote the role of the state in implementing social security policies in Vietnam in the coming period.

6. Theoretical and Practical Significance of the Dissertation

6.1. Theoretical Significance

The dissertation contributes to systematizing and clarifying the theoretical foundation concerning the role of the state in implementing social security policies from the perspective of Marxist-Leninist philosophy. It clarifies the role of the state in policy formulation, implementation, inspection, supervision, and evaluation, while identifying the key factors affecting the role of the state in implementing social security policies in contemporary Vietnam.

6.2. Practical Significance

The findings of the dissertation provide a reference basis for the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of social security policies in Vietnam. The analysis of the role of the state helps clarify its responsibilities in defining policy objectives, designing policies, mobilizing and allocating resources, organizing implementation, and conducting policy inspection and supervision. The findings concerning achievements, limitations, and issues arising from the implementation process can support the assessment and adjustment of policies in accordance with socio-economic conditions. From the perspective of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, the dissertation conceptualizes the role of the state in implementing social security policies in terms of providing direction, coordinating, ensuring, and regulating, with the aim of safeguarding social security for the people and promoting social progress and justice.

7. Structure of the Dissertation

In addition to the Introduction, Conclusion, and References, the dissertation consists of four chapters and eleven sections.

Chapter 1
REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH LANDSCAPE

1.1. Review of scientific works related to the dissertation topic

1.1.1. Research Works Related to the Theoretical Foundation of the Role of the State in Implementing Social Security Policies

The reviewed research works have provided a rich theoretical foundation concerning the State, the role of the State, the rule-of-law State, the developmental State, and the social function of the State, while also clarifying the concepts, structure, objectives, and pillars of social security. Some studies have directly addressed the role of the State in promoting social equity, ensuring social security rights, and organizing the implementation of social security policies. These works have also provided various approaches to governance, resource allocation, the protection of human rights, and the development of social security systems.

1.1.2. Research Works Related to the Current Situation of the Role of the State in Implementing Social Security Policies

The reviewed works have provided a relatively comprehensive account of the current situation of the role of the State in implementing social security policies in Vietnam, focusing on institutional development, implementation, resource mobilization and allocation, inspection and supervision, and the protection of social security rights. These studies have documented notable achievements in expanding coverage, poverty reduction, insurance, social assistance, and the promotion of social equity and social progress, while also identifying limitations in coverage, resources, implementation effectiveness, and the coherence of the system. In addition, the studies have identified emerging challenges arising from digital transformation, climate change, population ageing, informal employment, labor market fluctuations, and the need to ensure human security.

1.1.3. Research Works Related to Solutions for Enhancing the Role of the State in Implementing Social Security Policies

Research works addressing solutions for enhancing the role of the State in implementing social security policies have focused on three main directions: (1) improving institutions, legislation, and policies, while strengthening the State's role in development facilitation, policy orientation, and coordination; (2) enhancing the effectiveness of implementation through management reform, strengthened supervision, resource mobilization, the application of technology, and expanded coverage; and (3) developing a social security system in a multi-tiered, inclusive, sustainable, and shock-responsive direction, while ensuring social security throughout the life course. The studies also emphasize coordination among the State, the market, and society in the provision of social security.

1.2. Contributions of the reviewed works relevant to the dissertation and issues requiring further research

1.2.1. Contributions of the Reviewed Works Relevant to the Dissertation

The review of domestic and international research works shows that the issue of the role of the State in implementing social security policies has been approached relatively comprehensively from various theoretical, empirical, and solution-oriented perspectives, thereby providing an important scientific foundation for the research undertaken in this dissertation.

From a theoretical perspective: The reviewed works have provided a rich theoretical foundation concerning the State, social security, and the role of the State, ranging from Marxism-

Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought to contemporary approaches such as the rule-of-law State, the developmental State, and national governance. At the same time, these studies have clarified the concepts, structures, and pillars of social security, as well as the role of the State in institutional development, policy formulation, resource allocation, implementation, and supervision.

From the perspective of the current situation: The reviewed works have provided a relatively comprehensive account of the implementation of social security policies in Vietnam, clarifying the achievements of the State in expanding insurance coverage, poverty reduction, social assistance, and the provision of basic social services. At the same time, these studies have identified limitations and challenges concerning coverage, resources, service quality, and the capacity to adapt to population ageing, climate change, digital transformation, and socio-economic shocks.

From the perspective of solutions: The reviewed works have proposed various solutions to enhance the role of the State through the improvement of institutions, policies, and legislation; governance reform; and the enhancement of the effectiveness of implementation, inspection, and supervision. At the same time, these studies have oriented the development of the social security system toward a multi-tiered, modern, inclusive, sustainable, and adaptive system, providing an important basis for the dissertation to formulate its perspectives and solutions for the new period.

1.2.2. Issues Requiring Further Research in the Dissertation

Alongside the achievements of existing research, the review of the relevant literature also indicates that several theoretical and practical issues have not yet been adequately examined and therefore require further clarification.

First, the dissertation develops a unified theoretical framework for the role of the State in implementing social security policies, clarifying the substantive dimensions of this role and the factors affecting it, on the basis of harmonizing the economic and social functions of the State and placing people at the center.

Second, the dissertation analyzes the current situation of the role of the State throughout the entire process of implementing social security policies from a philosophical perspective, focusing on institutional development; organization of implementation; resource mobilization and allocation; and inspection, supervision, and evaluation.

Third, based on the theoretical foundation and analysis of the current situation, the dissertation proposes a system of solutions to enhance the role of the State through institutional improvement, strengthened resources, enhanced management and supervisory capacity, expanded coverage, and greater social participation, toward a multi-tiered, modern, inclusive, and sustainable social security system.

Chapter 1 Summary

Domestic and international studies have provided an important foundation for understanding the state, social security, and the role of the state in implementing social security policies. However, these issues have not yet been approached in a fully unified manner, particularly regarding the relationship between the role of the state, socio-economic conditions, policy implementation, and the requirements of social progress and justice. This research gap calls for further study from the perspective of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, linking theoretical considerations with the practical context of Vietnam. This provides the basis for establishing an appropriate approach and theoretical framework for the subsequent analysis.

Chapter 2
THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN IMPLEMENTING SOCIAL SECURITY POLICIES IN VIETNAM: SOME THEORETICAL ISSUES

2.1. Some basic concepts

2.1.1. The State and the Socialist Rule-of-Law State in Vietnam

2.1.1.1. General Overview of the State

First, regarding the origin and nature of the State: According to the Marxist-Leninist perspective, the State is a historical product of class society and irreconcilable class contradictions; it is also a special institution of political power that embodies a class nature and exercises power through law and the state apparatus.

Second, regarding the State in Ho Chi Minh Thought and modern theories: Ho Chi Minh Thought emphasizes the State "of the people, by the people, and for the people," with serving the people as its primary objective. Weber approaches the State as an institution of legitimate authority that possesses a legitimate monopoly on the use of force within a defined territory.

Third, regarding the role of the State: The State is both an institution of power that protects the economic and political system and an actor that governs and organizes social life, provides public services, and implements social policies. In Vietnam, the State plays a central role in orienting, regulating, and promoting social development.

Fourth, regarding the basic functions of the State: The State performs two basic functions: the class (political) function and the social function. The class function manifests political power and protects the political and social order; the social function is directed toward meeting common needs, ensuring the rights and interests of the people, and promoting social equity.

Fifth, regarding the relationship between the two functions: The class function and the social function exist in a dialectical relationship characterized by unity and complementarity. Effective performance of the social function contributes to maintaining stability, fostering social consensus, and strengthening the social foundation for the exercise of state power.

2.1.1.2. The Socialist Rule-of-Law State of Vietnam

First, regarding its nature: The socialist rule-of-law State of Vietnam is a State of the People, by the People, and for the People, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and is organized and operates on the basis of the Constitution and the law.

Second, regarding the organization of state power: State power belongs to the People and is organized according to the principle of unity, with the assignment, coordination, and control of powers among legislative, executive, and judicial bodies, ensuring the supremacy of the Constitution and the law.

Third, regarding its relationship with the People: The State must ensure the People's right to mastery, human rights, citizens' rights, and the lawful and legitimate rights and interests of the People, with the happiness and satisfaction of the People as its objective.

Fourth, regarding its social objectives: The activities of the State are directed toward human development, improving living standards, and promoting social progress and social equity, with social policy and social security constituting important components thereof.

Fifth, regarding social security policies: The State plays a pivotal role in developing legislation, formulating policies, organizing implementation, coordinating resources, and

ensuring people's access to social security. This provides a theoretical basis for the dissertation's analysis of the role of the State in implementing social security policies.

2.1.2. Social Security and the Implementation of Social Security Policies

2.1.2.1. The Concept of Social Security

Within the analytical framework of this dissertation, the concept of social security is proposed as follows: in its broadest sense, social security is a system of policies, programs, and measures organized by the State and society to ensure basic living conditions and prevent and address risks faced by people in circumstances of difficulty, such as illness, unemployment, old age, or natural disasters.

2.1.2.2. The Pillars of the Social Security System

The social security system in contemporary Vietnam comprises four basic pillars:

First, labor and employment: ensuring the creation of sustainable employment, improving the quality of the labor force, and expanding employment opportunities for people. This constitutes the most fundamental foundation of social security.

Second, social insurance and health insurance: these constitute effective mechanisms for risk prevention. Social insurance protects workers against contingencies such as illness, maternity, unemployment, occupational accidents, and retirement. Health insurance ensures that people can access healthcare services when they become ill without falling into poverty due to high medical costs.

Third, social assistance and social protection: these policies aim to support vulnerable population groups, including people living in poverty, persons with disabilities, older persons, orphaned children, and victims of natural disasters and epidemics. This constitutes a component that reflects humanitarian values and social equity and seeks to ensure that no one is left behind.

Fourth, ensuring access to basic social services: this includes healthcare, education, housing, clean water, information, and other essential services, with the aim of ensuring access to essential services, improving people's quality of life, and enhancing their capacity for development.

2.1.2.3. Social Security Policies

Within the scope of this dissertation, social security policies may be understood as follows: social security policies are a system of viewpoints, objectives, legal provisions, and measures adopted by the State to prevent, mitigate, and address social risks; ensure people's social security rights; promote social equity; and create conditions for sustainable human development.

Characteristics of Social Security Policies in Vietnam

Humanistic and class-oriented nature: Social security policies place people at the center, protect the interests of the working class and working people, and reflect the nature of the socialist rule-of-law State.

The State's leading role: The State formulates policies, organizes their implementation, and conducts inspection and supervision, while also mobilizing the participation of enterprises, communities, and social organizations.

Orientation toward social equity: Social security policies seek to reduce inequality, narrow the gap between the rich and the poor, and ensure rights and opportunities for access to social security for vulnerable groups.

Comprehensive and multi-tiered nature: Social security policies cover multiple areas, including insurance, social assistance, and basic social services, thereby establishing multiple layers of protection ranging from risk prevention to support in times of hardship.

Linkage with sustainable development: Social security policies combine the assurance of social security, the promotion of economic growth, and the pursuit of social equity, thereby creating opportunities for people to participate in development and improve their quality of life.

2.1.2.4. Implementation of Social Security Policies

The implementation of social security policies is understood as a process in which the State plays a leading role in organizing and implementing social security policies through activities including the development and improvement of institutions, organizational arrangements, resource mobilization and allocation, coordination among participating actors, inspection, supervision, and evaluation of implementation, with the aim of ensuring people's social security rights and contributing to the realization of social equity and sustainable development

2.1.3. Basis for Establishing the Role of the Vietnamese State in Implementing Social Security Policies

2.1.3.1. Characteristics of the Role of the Vietnamese State in Implementing Social Security Policies

The role of the State in implementing social security policies in contemporary Vietnam is the process through which the State directs and coordinates the formulation, adoption, and implementation of the social security policy system, with the aim of ensuring basic living conditions and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of the people, particularly vulnerable groups. At the same time, the State organizes management, allocates resources, supervises, and adjusts policies in order to address immediate needs while linking them with the objectives of sustainable development.

This concept emphasizes three basic aspects:

First, the role of the State derives from the nature and functions of the Vietnamese State;

*Second, t*he State is the principal actor and plays a leading role throughout the entire process of implementing social security policies;

Third, the ultimate objective of exercising this role is to ensure social security rights, promote social equity, and advance human development and sustainable development.

2.1.3.2. The Objective Necessity of the State's Role in Implementing Social Security Policies in Vietnam

First, arising from the nature and functions of the socialist rule-of-law State: The State has a responsibility to ensure social security, protect the interests of the people, regulate society, and promote stability and sustainable development.

Second, arising from the requirement to ensure human rights and citizens' rights: Social security is a fundamental right recognized by the Constitution; therefore, the State has a constitutional responsibility to ensure and realize people's social security rights.

Third, arising from the need to address the limitations of the market economy: The State needs to regulate, allocate, and redistribute resources, address inequality, support vulnerable groups, and reconcile economic growth with social equity.

Fourth, arising from the requirements of sustainable development and international integration: Population ageing, climate change, digital transformation, and emerging risks require the State to proactively improve and enhance the effectiveness of social security policies in accordance with international commitments and standards.

The role of the State in implementing social security policies is objective and necessary, arising from the nature and functions of the State and the requirements of ensuring human rights, social equity, and sustainable development.

2.2. Contents of the role of the vietnamese state in implementing social security policies

2.2.1. The State Institutionalizes the Party's Viewpoints into Laws, Strategies, and Implementation Plans for Social Security Policies

First, the State translates the Party's guidelines and orientations into laws, strategies, programs, and plans, thereby ensuring consistency between political orientations and state governance.

Second, the State develops and improves the legal framework for social security, defining the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of relevant actors and ensuring citizens' social security rights.

Third, the State specifies policies through strategies, targeted programs, and plans, defining objectives, roadmaps, targets, resources, and mechanisms for implementation.

Fourth, the legal and policy framework for social security has been progressively improved in accordance with the Party's orientations, with a view to expanding coverage, ensuring sustainability and comprehensiveness, and ultimately achieving universal coverage.

The institutionalization of the Party's viewpoints into laws, strategies, and implementation plans constitutes a foundational and prerequisite component enabling the State to organize implementation, mobilize resources, conduct inspection and supervision, and ensure social security.

2.2.2. The State Organizes the Implementation of Social Security Policies

First, the State establishes and operates an organizational apparatus for implementing social security policies in a unified manner from the central to the local level.

Second, the State assigns responsibilities and coordinates activities among sectors and administrative levels in the process of implementing social security policies.

Third, the State promulgates implementing guidelines and organizes the consistent implementation of social security policies.

Fourth, the State organizes the dissemination and communication of policies and builds social consensus in the implementation of social security policies.

2.2.3. The State Mobilizes, Allocates, and Utilizes Resources for Implementing Social Security Policies

First, the State mobilizes resources for implementing social security policies.

Second, the State allocates resources to ensure social equity and inclusive development.

Third, the State organizes the utilization of resources to realize the objectives of social security policies.

Fourth, the State ensures that public resources are utilized openly, transparently, and

effectively.

2.2.4. The State Inspects, Supervises, and Evaluates the Implementation of Social Security Policies

First, the State organizes inspection, examination, and supervision of the implementation of social security policies to ensure the strict enforcement of the law and protect people's rights and interests.

Second, the State evaluates the outcomes and impacts of social security policy implementation as a basis for improving state governance.

Third, the State adjusts and improves social security policies on the basis of the results of inspection, supervision, and evaluation.

Fourth, the State reviews implementation practices and innovates approaches to implementing social security policies.

2.3. Some factors affecting the role of the state in implementing social security policies in Vietnam

2.3.1. Objective Factors Affecting the Role of the State in Implementing Social Security Policies in Vietnam

First, international integration and international social security standards: Deepening international integration requires the State to improve legislation and social security policies in accordance with international commitments and standards, while expanding protection to new groups of workers and beneficiaries.

Second, global economic fluctuations and non-traditional security risks: Economic crises, epidemics, climate change, natural disasters, conflicts, and energy and food security concerns increase social risks, requiring the State to strengthen its capacity for forecasting, resource mobilization, and flexible response.

Third, digital transformation, AI, and the digital economy: The emergence of platform workers, flexible forms of employment, and the impacts of AI create new social security gaps, while also opening up opportunities for the digitalization of social security management, data systems, and service delivery.

Fourth, changes in labor markets and demographic trends: Population ageing, declining fertility rates, labor migration, and the increasing prevalence of informal employment are changing social security needs, requiring the State to expand coverage, develop long-term care, and strengthen the multi-tiered social security system.

Fifth, global trends in social security development: Social security is shifting from relief toward risk prevention, from ensuring minimum living standards toward human development, from passive response toward strengthening adaptive capacity, and from traditional management toward digital social security.

Sixth, socio-economic conditions and the development of the socialist rule-of-law State: The level of economic development, national resources, the socialist-oriented market economy, and processes of institutional reform, administrative reform, and digital transformation determine the scope, modalities, and effectiveness of the State's role in social security.

2.3.2. Subjective Factors Affecting the Role of the State in Implementing Social Security Policies in Vietnam

In addition to objective factors arising from the development context, the role of the State in implementing social security policies is also directly influenced by a number of subjective factors.

First, the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam: The Party provides orientations regarding perspectives and objectives for social security, while the State institutionalizes these orientations into laws, strategies, and policies. The quality of leadership determines the consistency, stability, and development orientation of the social security system.

Second, the State's capacity for institutionalization and implementation: The capacity to develop a coherent, transparent, and feasible legal framework and to organize effective implementation directly determines the effectiveness of policies. At the same time, this requires strengthening coordination capacity, administrative reform, and the application of digital technologies.

Third, the quality of the contingent of cadres and civil servants and the implementation apparatus: A contingent of cadres with professional competence, public-service ethics, and governance capacity constitutes an important condition for translating policies into practice. A streamlined apparatus, clear assignment of responsibilities, and effective coordination contribute to improving implementation quality.

Fourth, the participation, coordination, and consensus of social actors: The Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, enterprises, and citizens participate in policy communication, supervision, implementation, and the enjoyment of policy benefits. Coordination and social consensus create a combined strength that contributes to improving the effectiveness of social security implementation.

Chapter 2 Summary

The theoretical foundation of the dissertation establishes that the state plays a central role in implementing social security policies, in connection with socio-economic conditions and the requirements of social progress and justice. This role is reflected in four main dimensions: institutionalizing policies; organizing policy implementation; mobilizing, allocating, and utilizing resources; and inspecting, supervising, evaluating, and improving policies. The exercise of the state's role is influenced by various factors, including socio-economic conditions, institutional arrangements, resources, organizational capacity, and the participation of social actors. This provides the basis for the dissertation to assess the current situation, achievements, limitations, and issues arising from the role of the state in implementing social security policies in contemporary Vietnam.

Chapter 3
THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN IMPLEMENTING SOCIAL SECURITY POLICIES IN CONTEMPORARY VIETNAM: CURRENT SITUATION AND SOME ISSUES ARISING

3.1. Current situation of the role of the State in implementing social security policies in contemporary Vietnam

3.1.1. The State Institutionalizes the Party's Viewpoints into Laws, Strategies, and Implementation Plans for Social Security Policies in Contemporary Vietnam

3.1.1.1. Achievements

First, the State has improved the legal framework for social security. The Party's viewpoints have been systematically institutionalized through resolutions and directives, as well as laws, ordinances, and implementing regulations, thereby establishing a unified legal foundation for ensuring social security rights. The legal framework has increasingly covered areas including labor, employment, insurance, poverty reduction, social assistance, education, healthcare, housing, and basic social services.

Second, the State has promulgated a system of strategies, programs, and plans for implementing social security policies. Policies have been implemented with a long-term orientation, linking sustainable poverty reduction, employment creation, human resource development, social insurance and health insurance, social assistance, and the development of public services with the objectives of human development and adaptation to population ageing, digital transformation, climate change, and international integration.

*Third, t*he State has developed a relatively coherent institutional framework for the pillars of social security. Institutions governing labor and employment, social insurance and health insurance, social assistance and social protection, as well as basic social services, have been progressively improved. These efforts have contributed to expanding coverage, protecting vulnerable groups, ensuring equitable access to essential services, and advancing the goal of "leaving no one behind." Accordingly, the State has increasingly demonstrated its role in providing orientations, regulating, and ensuring social security rights in association with social progress, social equity, and sustainable development.

3.1.1.2. Limitations

First, the legal framework for social security is not yet fully coherent or sufficiently responsive to development requirements. Some of the Party's guidelines and orientations experience delays in the process of institutionalization; the system of legal documents remains fragmented, overlapping, and insufficiently consistent, and requires frequent amendments, creating difficulties in application and reducing the stability of the legal framework.

Second, strategies, programs, and plans for implementing social security policies remain insufficiently integrated and predictive. Coordination among sectors and administrative levels is not yet fully synchronized; some programs overlap in terms of objectives, target groups, and resources. Forecasting capacity has not kept pace with emerging changes such as population ageing, digital transformation, AI, platform work, climate change, and new risks.

Third, institutions governing the pillars of social security remain insufficiently coherent and comprehensive. The levels of development among health insurance, social insurance, social

assistance, and basic social services remain uneven; participation in social insurance among workers in the informal sector remains low, while preventive and human-development-oriented social assistance services remain limited. Access to social security policies is also uneven across localities, particularly in remote and isolated areas and ethnic minority areas.

3.1.2. The State Organizes the Implementation of Social Security Policies in Contemporary Vietnam

3.1.2.1. Achievements

First, the State has gradually strengthened the organizational apparatus and mechanisms for implementing social security policies. The functions and responsibilities of relevant agencies have been more clearly defined; coordination mechanisms between the central and local levels and among ministries and sectors have been progressively improved. At the same time, decentralization and delegation of authority have been strengthened, contributing to greater consistency and connectivity in policy implementation.

Second, the State has gradually organized the coordinated implementation of social security policies. Policies concerning employment, social insurance and health insurance, poverty reduction and social assistance, and basic social services have been implemented extensively, contributing to expanded coverage, poverty reduction, employment security, and improved access to education, healthcare, housing, and clean water. Accordingly, the social security system has progressively moved toward broader coverage, inclusive development, and the principle of "leaving no one behind."

Third, the State has innovated approaches to implementing social security policies. The integration of population, insurance, labor, employment, and social assistance databases, together with the use of electronic identification, VNeID, VssID, and online public services, has helped reduce administrative procedures, enhance transparency, minimize the risk of eligible beneficiaries being overlooked, and improve access to policies. Accordingly, the exercise of the State's role has gradually shifted from traditional administrative management toward data-driven governance with a people-centered approach.

3.1.2.2. Limitations

First, the organizational apparatus and implementation mechanisms are not yet fully coherent. Coordination among ministries, sectors, and local authorities remains limited, with continuing instances of overlapping responsibilities and insufficient information connectivity. Implementation capacity is also uneven, particularly in remote and isolated areas and areas inhabited by ethnic minority communities.

Second, policy implementation across sectors and localities remains uneven and does not yet fully meet practical requirements. Labor supply and demand matching remains limited; poverty reduction is not yet fully sustainable, and regional disparities remain substantial; social insurance coverage and its attractiveness remain limited; social assistance levels remain low; and disparities in the quality of education, healthcare, housing, and access to clean water persist across regions.

Third, approaches to organizing implementation remain slow to change. Data connectivity and sharing among agencies remain incomplete; the application of VNeID, VssID, online public services, and cashless payments remains uneven, particularly in disadvantaged areas.

Administrative procedures, disbursement, and the identification of eligible beneficiaries in some programs remain problematic, indicating that digital governance in the field of social security has not yet fully met the requirements of modernization.

3.1.3. The State Mobilizes, Allocates, and Utilizes Resources for Implementing Social Security Policies in Contemporary Vietnam

3.1.3.1. Achievements

First, the State has mobilized increasing resources for social security, with the state budget playing a leading role. Resources allocated to social security have been maintained at a relatively high level, while insurance funds and resources for social assistance have continued to be strengthened, providing a financial foundation for expanding policy coverage.

Second, the State has gradually reformed resource allocation toward greater equity, prioritizing vulnerable groups and disadvantaged areas. Resources have been focused on poverty reduction, development in areas inhabited by ethnic minority communities, basic social services, and policy-based credit, thereby contributing to narrowing development gaps and improving people's access to social security.

Third, the State has gradually improved the efficiency of resource utilization through investment in education, healthcare, housing, clean water, and social assistance, while accelerating digital transformation in management, benefit payments, and beneficiary identification. These efforts have contributed to reducing administrative costs, enhancing transparency, and improving the effectiveness of social security policy implementation.

3.1.3.2. Limitations

First, the capacity to mobilize resources for social security does not yet fully meet development requirements. Resource needs are increasing due to population ageing, climate change, natural disasters, epidemics, and fluctuations in the labor market, while the social insurance participation rate remains low and socially mobilized resources for social security services remain disproportionate to their potential.

Second, resource allocation remains insufficiently rational, with instances of fragmented and overlapping allocation in some areas. Although disadvantaged areas and vulnerable groups have been prioritized, development gaps between regions remain substantial. Some programs continue to overlap in terms of target beneficiaries and content, while emerging needs such as elderly care, social security for informal workers, and responses to climate change have not received commensurate investment.

Third, the efficiency of resource utilization remains disproportionate to the resources mobilized. Slow disbursement, fragmented investment, inadequate data connectivity, and inaccurate identification of eligible beneficiaries continue to occur in some localities. The adoption of cashless payments and digital transformation also remains uneven, particularly in remote and isolated areas.

3.1.4. The State Inspects, Supervises, Evaluates, and Improves the Implementation of Social Security Policies in Contemporary Vietnam

3.1.4.1. Achievements

First, the State has strengthened inspection, examination, and supervision of the implementation of social security policies in areas including labor, employment, poverty

reduction, social insurance, and social assistance. These efforts have enabled the timely detection and handling of violations, accurate identification of eligible beneficiaries, and greater openness and transparency in policy implementation.

Second, greater attention has been paid to evaluating the outcomes of policy implementation, based on systems of indicators and data concerning poverty reduction, education, healthcare, insurance, and social assistance. The results of inspection and evaluation have increasingly served as a basis for the State to adjust and supplement policies in accordance with changes in socio-economic conditions and people's social security needs.

Third, the State has gradually innovated inspection, supervision, and evaluation activities on the basis of digital transformation. The integration of population, insurance, healthcare, labor, and social security databases, together with the application of VNeID, VssID, and personal identification numbers, has contributed to improving accuracy, reducing duplication and fraudulent claims, and moving toward data-driven management and risk warning.

3.1.4.2. Limitations

These limitations are concentrated in the following areas:

First, inspection, examination, and supervision of the implementation of social security policies are not yet fully coordinated and consistent.

Second, the quality of evaluation of social security policy implementation does not yet fully meet development requirements.

Third, the adjustment and improvement of policies on the basis of inspection, supervision, and evaluation results remain slower than required by practical circumstances.

Fourth, the innovation of inspection, supervision, and evaluation methods through the application of science and technology remains slow and insufficiently coordinated.

3.1.5. Causes of the Achievements and Limitations in Exercising the State's Role in Social Security Policies in Contemporary Vietnam

3.1.5.1. Causes of the Achievements

The achievements in exercising the State's role in social security policies in Vietnam in recent years are the combined result of various political, economic, legal, and implementation-related factors.

First and foremost, the sound and consistent leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam has been a decisive factor.

Second, the process of building and improving the socialist rule-of-law State and the legal framework for social security has provided an institutional foundation for exercising the State's role.

Third, economic development and the capacity to mobilize national resources have constituted important material conditions for ensuring the implementation of social security policies.

Fourth, the implementation capacity of the state apparatus has gradually improved.

Fifth, the increasingly active participation of social actors has also been an important factor contributing to the outcomes of policy implementation.

3.1.5.2. Causes of the Limitations

Despite the achievements, the exercise of the State's role in implementing social security policies remains subject to certain limitations. These limitations arise from both objective and subjective causes.

First and foremost, Vietnam's economic development process has not yet generated sufficient resources to meet the requirements of expanding the social security system in a comprehensive and sustainable manner.

Second, the institutional framework and coordination mechanisms for implementing social security policies remain subject to certain shortcomings.

Third, the implementation capacity of the state apparatus and the quality of the contingent of cadres in some localities do not yet fully meet the requirements of the new stage of development.

Fourth, the process of digital transformation in the field of social security is not yet fully coordinated.

Fifth, the participation of social actors in implementing social security policies remains disproportionate to development requirements.

3.2. Some issues arising from the current situation of the State's role in implementing social security policies in contemporary Vietnam

3.2.1. The Requirement to Further Improve the Institutional Framework and Enhance the State's Capacity for Development-Oriented Governance and Regulation

It is necessary to further improve the legal system, strategies, and social security policies in a comprehensive, consistent, forward-looking, and adaptive manner in response to emerging changes. At the same time, the State's capacity for development-oriented governance, regulation, and coordination should be enhanced to ensure a harmonious balance among economic growth, social progress, social justice, and the people's right to social security.

3.2.2. The Requirement to Enhance the Capacity to Organize and Implement Social Security Policies in a Synchronized, Effective, and Modern Manner

It is necessary to further consolidate the organizational apparatus, improve the quality of the contingent of officials, strengthen intersectoral coordination, and promote decentralization and delegation of authority in association with inspection and supervision. At the same time, the methods of policy implementation should be renewed on the basis of data and digital technologies, with a people-centered approach, to ensure that social security policies are implemented consistently, promptly, and effectively.

3.2.3. The Requirement to Ensure Resources for the Implementation of Social Security Policies in a Sustainable, Equitable, and Effective Manner

Resources for social security should be diversified by combining state resources with social resources, while resource allocation should be reformed on the basis of actual needs, with priority given to vulnerable groups and disadvantaged areas. The efficiency of resource management and utilization should be enhanced, together with greater application of digital technologies, to ensure the financial sustainability and effectiveness of the social security system.

3.2.4. The Requirement to Innovate Inspection, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Policy Improvement on the Basis of Modern Governance

There is a need to shift from inspection and monitoring primarily based on compliance toward data- and evidence-based governance and policy impact assessment. Data connectivity and the application of digital technologies and artificial intelligence (AI) should be strengthened, together with the establishment of regular policy feedback mechanisms, in order to promptly adjust and improve social security policies.

Chapter 3 Summary

The implementation of social security policies in Vietnam since 2012 demonstrates the increasingly important role of the state through policy improvement, expanded coverage, resource mobilization, and innovation in implementation mechanisms, thereby contributing to safeguarding people's rights and promoting social progress and justice. However, a gap remains between policy objectives and actual outcomes due to limitations in institutions, resources, implementation capacity, coordination, inspection, and supervision, as well as the impact of socio-economic changes and emerging risks. This situation requires the state not only to continue improving policies but also to strengthen its capacity to translate social security objectives into practical outcomes, ensure equitable access to opportunities and social services, and enhance coordination with the market, families, communities, and other social actors. These findings provide an important practical basis for proposing perspectives and solutions to further promote the role of the state in implementing social security policies in Vietnam toward 2030 and the vision to 2045.

Chapter 4
SOLUTIONS TO FURTHER PROMOTE THE STATE'S ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING SOCIAL SECURITY POLICIES IN VIETNAM IN THE COMING PERIOD

4.1. Group of solutions to further promote the state's role in improving institutions for implementing social security policies

4.1.1. Enhancing the Capacity to Institutionalize the Party's Guidelines on Social Security

Improve institutions and legislation on social security toward greater coherence, consistency, transparency, and feasibility; ensure the comprehensive institutionalization of the Party's guidelines and alignment with development realities.

Renew institutional thinking toward a proactive, forward-looking, and developmental approach, enabling timely adaptation to population ageing, informal employment, the platform economy, AI, climate change, and emerging social security groups.

Enhance the capacity of state actors in legislation, policy development, policy advice, coordination, and implementation; strengthen inter-agency coordination, staff training, and the application of digital transformation in social security management.

Develop a multi-tiered, comprehensive, inclusive, and sustainable social security system centered on people's social security rights; expand coverage, prioritize vulnerable groups, diversify resources, and strengthen inspection, supervision, and social oversight.

4.1.2. Improving the Legal Framework for Social Security Policies toward Greater Coherence, Consistency, and Adaptability

Improve legislation toward greater coherence and consistency: Review and amend regulations on labor, employment, poverty reduction, insurance, and social assistance; address overlaps and legal gaps and ensure consistency across policy areas.

Strengthen linkages among the pillars and basic social services: Integrate employment policies with unemployment insurance and link poverty reduction with vocational training and job creation; at the same time, strengthen linkages among policies on education, healthcare, housing, clean water, information, and social assistance.

Enhance the adaptability and forecasting capacity of the legal framework: Proactively improve legislation in response to changes such as population ageing, digital transformation, the platform economy, AI, climate change, epidemics, and non-traditional forms of employment; promote the application of technology and data connectivity.

Place people at the center, ensuring social security rights and inclusiveness: Ensure equal access to policies for all citizens while prioritizing vulnerable groups and disadvantaged areas; strengthen the responsibilities of the State, society, and enterprises, as well as implementation oversight, in order to develop a modern, inclusive, and sustainable social security system.

4.1.3. Reforming the Social Security Policy-Making Process on the Basis of Scientific Evidence and Forecasting

Adopt evidence- and forecast-based policy-making: Reform the policy development process from a reactive approach toward a proactive approach based on empirical data, scientific research, impact assessment, and forecasts of social needs and risks.

Develop and integrate data systems for policy-making: Improve interconnected national databases on population, labor, healthcare, education, insurance, and social security; strengthen big data analytics and forecasting models to improve the quality of policy advice and decision-making.

Expand participation and social oversight: Strengthen consultation with experts, scholars, enterprises, social organizations, and citizens, particularly groups directly affected by policies; ensure that the public policy-making process is open and transparent and establish mechanisms for assessment both before and after policies are adopted.

Link social security policy-making with development governance and adaptive capacity: Situate social security policies within their relationship with economic growth, labor markets, population dynamics, and human resource development; proactively forecast risks, adjust assistance standards, and allocate resources in a timely manner, thereby strengthening the State's developmental role.

4.1.4. Enhancing Strategic Forecasting Capacity and the Adaptability of Social Security Policies to Socio-Economic Changes

Develop a strategic social security forecasting system: Establish interconnected national databases and a set of early-warning indicators concerning population, employment, income, poverty, and social security coverage.

Apply science and technology to forecasting: Promote scientific research, big data analytics, artificial intelligence, and forecasting models to identify emerging changes at an early stage, such as population ageing, climate change, epidemics, and changes in labor markets.

Shift from reaction to proactive adaptation: Use forecasting results as a basis for formulating and adjusting policies and allocating resources; regularly update scenarios, establish early-warning mechanisms, and develop flexible response measures to address risks.

Strengthen coordination and forecasting capacity: Promote coordination among state agencies, research institutes, universities, international organizations, and technology enterprises, thereby enhancing development governance capacity and the adaptive capacity of the social security system.

4.2. Group of solutions to further promote the state's role in organizing the implementation of social security policies

4.2.1. Strengthening the Organizational Apparatus and Enhancing the Capacity of Personnel Implementing Social Security Policies

Strengthen the state management apparatus for social security toward greater streamlining, consistency, and professionalism, with clear delineation of functions, tasks, and responsibilities among administrative levels and sectors; strengthen intersectoral coordination and decentralization in conjunction with inspection, supervision, and accountability.

Accelerate the modernization of policy management and implementation, particularly through digital transformation, the development and integration of social security databases, the digitalization of management processes, and the application of technology to enhance openness, transparency, accuracy, and convenience in policy delivery.

Improve the quality of personnel implementing social security policies through training and professional development in social security, governance capacity, policy analysis and forecasting, intersectoral coordination, and digital skills; at the same time, establish mechanisms for continuous learning and regular knowledge updating.

Develop a contingent of personnel with public-service ethics and a strong commitment to serving the people, ensuring that policies are implemented for the appropriate beneficiaries in an open, transparent, and effective manner. This will strengthen the State's implementation capacity, ensure that social security resources are used for their intended purposes, and meet the requirements of sustainable development.

4.2.2. Reforming Approaches to Implementing Social Security Policies toward Digitalization, Interoperability, and a People-Centered Approach

Develop a digital social security governance model, focusing on improving shared data infrastructure and integrating databases on population, insurance, employment, social assistance, education, healthcare, and taxation. This will enable more accurate identification of beneficiaries, reduce duplication, and improve management effectiveness.

Simplify and integrate administrative procedures and processes, expand online public services and cashless payments, and reduce the requirement for documents for which state agencies already possess the relevant data. At the same time, maintain direct support for groups with limited access to technology to ensure that no one is left behind.

Shift from case-file-based management toward a life-course approach to citizen management, proactively utilizing and updating data on employment, income, health, and family circumstances to identify, adjust, and deliver policies in a timely manner. This approach helps reduce administrative burdens and minimize the risk of eligible beneficiaries being overlooked, duplicated, or receiving incorrect payments.

Ensure data security, accountability, and a people-centered approach by developing technical standards, protecting personal information, and strengthening oversight of data use. Accordingly, digital transformation not only improves management effectiveness but also strengthens the State's role in serving the people, regulating social relations, and ensuring social security rights.

4.2.3. Promoting the Roles of Local Authorities, Enterprises, Social Organizations, and Citizens in Implementing Social Security Policies

Strengthen the role of local authorities in organizing the implementation of social security policies in accordance with the characteristics and needs of each locality; at the same time, enhance intersectoral coordination and dialogue with citizens, enterprises, and social organizations to address difficulties in a timely manner.

Promote the role of enterprises by ensuring full compliance with obligations concerning insurance and workers' rights, while encouraging enterprises to participate in the provision of social services, job creation, and the training and retraining of workers. This will mobilize additional social resources and enhance the adaptive capacity of the labor market.

Create conditions for social organizations and communities to participate in supervision, social oversight, policy communication, and support for policy implementation, particularly for

vulnerable groups. Such participation provides additional practical information, enabling the State to identify shortcomings and adjust policies appropriately.

Promote the agency of citizens and shift toward participatory governance by expanding channels for feedback, recommendations, and satisfaction assessment, while raising awareness of citizens' rights and responsibilities in policy implementation. Accordingly, the State should shift from direct implementation toward a developmental, coordinating, and resource-mobilizing role, thereby enhancing the sustainability of the social security system.

4.3. Solutions to promote the role of the state in ensuring the conditions for implementing social security policies

4.3.1. Improving mechanisms for mobilizing and allocating resources for social security

Improve mechanisms for mobilizing and allocating resources in a diversified, efficient, equitable, and sustainable manner by combining state resources with social resources, public–private partnerships, aid, donations, and other lawful sources of funding; link economic development objectives with social security.

Reform budget allocation mechanisms based on needs and policy implementation outcomes, giving priority to poor areas, ethnic minority areas, disadvantaged localities, areas frequently affected by natural disasters, and vulnerable groups. Resource allocation should be based on data on living standards, income, levels of deprivation in access to social services, and output outcomes, thereby avoiding fragmented and equalized allocation.

Improve the effectiveness of managing and using social security resources and funds, ensuring transparency, accountability, and security; strengthen long-term forecasting of the revenue–expenditure balance of insurance funds, while controlling overlapping investments and improving the efficiency of budget utilization.

Promote the State's regulatory and redistributive role, particularly by prioritizing resources for sustainable poverty reduction, livelihood development, vocational training, credit, and essential infrastructure. This will enhance the effectiveness of social investment, strengthen people's capacity to secure their own livelihoods and social security, and promote social progress and equity.

4.3.2. Diversifying resources and promoting public–private partnerships in the provision of social security services

Diversify resources for social security and reduce dependence on the state budget by mobilizing resources from enterprises, the private sector, social organizations, communities, and international partners. The State should play the role of institutional builder, policy orienter, and coordinator of resources.

Promote public–private partnerships (PPPs) in the provision of social security services, particularly in areas requiring substantial investment, such as healthcare, education, social housing, and social assistance facilities. The State should provide the legal framework, support, and supervision, while enterprises contribute financial resources, technology, and management capacity.

Improve mechanisms for socialization and service quality control by establishing standards, technical regulations, and accreditation mechanisms, as well as tax, credit, and land incentives linked to service quality and accessibility for low-income groups. This is intended to ensure that socialization does not increase inequality or become excessively profit-oriented.

Strengthen coordination among and mobilization of social and international actors, creating favorable conditions for socio-political organizations, charitable organizations, communities, and international partners to participate in service provision, monitoring, and support for vulnerable groups. This will expand service coverage, reduce pressure on the state

budget, and enhance the sustainability of the social security system, while maintaining the State's responsibility to regulate the system and protect people's social security rights.

4.3.3. Developing digital infrastructure, databases, and human resources for implementing social security policies

Develop digital infrastructure and a social security data system: The State should establish a unified digital infrastructure connecting the National Population Database with data on labor, employment, insurance, healthcare, education, and social assistance, while ensuring data sharing, updating, confidentiality, and security.

Apply advanced technologies in management and policy formulation: Promote the use of artificial intelligence, big data, and cloud computing to analyze trends, forecast needs, identify groups at risk of social security deprivation, and support policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring. Digital transformation should aim to improve governance quality rather than merely automate administrative procedures.

Develop human resources and digital capacity: Reform the training of officials toward strengthening digital governance, data analysis, policy evaluation, and intersectoral coordination capacities; at the same time, improve digital literacy among citizens, particularly those in remote areas and groups with limited access to technology.

4.3.4. Ensuring the financial sustainability of the social security system in the context of population aging and non-traditional risks

Develop a long-term social security financing strategy: The State should improve legislation on public finance, the state budget, and social security funds; develop a financial strategy through 2045 and forecast expenditure needs and resource-balancing capacity in line with population aging, labor market developments, and economic growth.

Shift toward long-term financial risk management: Establish mechanisms for forecasting and early warning of potential imbalances in social security funds; use population, employment, income, and beneficiary-demand projections to proactively adjust policies rather than responding only after risks materialize.

Improve the efficiency and ensure the security of social security funds: Particularly in health insurance, it is necessary to control costs, strengthen electronic claims assessment, integrate and connect databases, prevent abuse and misuse, and adjust contribution levels, subsidies, and benefit packages in accordance with people's capacity and the conditions of the economy.

Diversify financial resources: In addition to the state budget, mobilize social resources through social bonds, microinsurance, social investment funds, public–private partnerships, and the participation of enterprises, financial institutions, and social funds.

Modernize financial governance through data and technology: Develop an integrated data system on the revenues and expenditures of social security funds, and apply big data and artificial intelligence to forecast cash flows and detect risks of financial imbalances, fraud, and abuse of social security policies.

4.4. Solutions to promote the role of the state in monitoring, supervising, and improving social security policies

4.4.1. Improving mechanisms for monitoring and supervising the implementation of social security policies

Improve monitoring and supervision mechanisms: Establish a unified and continuous monitoring and supervision mechanism covering the entire policy implementation process; clearly define responsibilities and strengthen accountability.

Innovate inspection and supervision methods: Shift toward risk-based governance by combining regular, thematic, and ad hoc inspections; apply digital data and online monitoring to detect violations and abuse of social security policies at an early stage.

Strengthen supervision at the local level: Improve the capacity for internal monitoring and accountability, focusing not only on compliance with procedures but also on the extent to which policy objectives are achieved and citizens are able to access policies.

Shift from input-based inspection to outcome-based evaluation: Assess policy effectiveness based on actual outcomes and impacts, such as the extent of sustainable poverty reduction, access to social services, and the risk of falling back into poverty.

Establish mechanisms for policy feedback and adjustment: Findings from monitoring and supervision should serve as practical evidence for identifying shortcomings, adjusting policies, and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of state management of social security.

4.4.2. Innovating policy evaluation based on outcomes and social impacts

Innovate policy evaluation methods: Shift from evaluating the completion of administrative tasks to assessing the actual outcomes and impacts of policies on people's lives.

Develop a unified evaluation framework: Assess policies based on criteria such as coverage, accessibility, resource-use efficiency, improvements in quality of life, and contributions to social progress and equity.

Conduct evidence-based evaluation: Combine state administrative data with sociological surveys, satisfaction surveys, and quantitative analysis to comprehensively assess the socio-economic effectiveness and inclusiveness of policies.

Evaluate substantive impacts: Assessment should not be limited to the number of beneficiaries or the amount of expenditure, but should examine actual changes generated by policies, such as the ability to remain in education, reductions in school dropout rates, and increased opportunities for access to education.

Expand independent evaluation and public disclosure of results: Mobilize research institutes, universities, professional organizations, and social organizations to participate in policy evaluation; simultaneously, publicly disclose evaluation results so that citizens and social actors can provide feedback and exercise oversight.

Use evaluation results to adjust policies: Evaluation findings should serve as a basis for policy revision, resource allocation, and strengthening accountability, enabling the State to respond promptly and improve the effectiveness of the social security system.

4.4.3. Strengthening accountability and social participation in monitoring

- Strengthen accountability and transparency: Improve mechanisms for publicly disclosing the entire policy cycle, from policy formulation and resource allocation to implementation and outcome evaluation; ensure that citizens can easily access and verify relevant information.

- Promote social monitoring and social criticism: Strengthen the role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, social organizations, enterprises, and citizens in monitoring, providing social criticism, and giving feedback on policies.

- Establish feedback and dialogue mechanisms: Local authorities should organize periodic dialogues, expand online channels for receiving feedback and complaints, clearly define responsibilities and processing deadlines, and publicly disclose the results of responses to petitions and recommendations.

- Strengthen data-based monitoring: Develop shared and open social security databases and periodically disclose indicators concerning coverage, resource-use efficiency, service quality, and citizens' satisfaction.

- Link monitoring with policy improvement: Results from social monitoring, criticism, and feedback must be reviewed, explained, and used as a basis for adjusting and improving policies, thereby limiting policy abuse, exclusion of eligible beneficiaries, and inappropriate provision of support.

4.4.4. Establishing flexible policy adjustment mechanisms based on practical reviews and forecasting

- Proactively review and evaluate policies: Establish regular procedures for reviewing practical implementation, evaluating outcomes, and promptly proposing amendments and supplements to social security policies.

- Strengthen forecasting capacity: Monitor and analyze changes in population, employment, income, social needs, and emerging risks in order to proactively adjust policies before problems become widespread.

- Improve the legal framework in a coordinated manner: Review and amend legal regulations across the different pillars of social security, limiting fragmented and overlapping adjustments; in particular, expand policy coverage for informal workers and workers in the digital platform economy.

- Promote the role of local authorities: Local governments should consolidate difficulties and obstacles, communicate the actual needs of citizens, and provide data to central authorities to support policy adjustment.

- Adjust the pillars in a coordinated manner: Regularly review social insurance, social assistance, employment, and basic social services to ensure their relevance to population aging, natural disasters, epidemics, and emerging risks.

- Base policy adjustment on science and data: Mobilize research institutes and universities; develop integrated databases and apply big data and artificial intelligence (AI) to improve the quality of forecasting and impact assessment.

Chapter 4 Summary

Promoting the role of the state in implementing social security policies is an objective requirement for harmonizing economic development with social progress and justice, while responding to changing social conditions toward 2030 and the vision to 2045. The proposed solutions should focus on strengthening the capacity to translate policies into practical outcomes, with the state playing a central role in institutional development, policy implementation, resource assurance, inspection, supervision, and policy adjustment, while promoting the participation of various social actors. These efforts aim to build a modern, inclusive, sustainable, and adaptive social security system that better safeguards the rights and interests of the people.

CONCLUSION

Social security is an important dimension reflecting the social nature of the state and the level of social development. The state plays a central role in formulating, implementing, and improving social security policies, based on the application of Marxist-Leninist perspectives in accordance with Vietnam's specific conditions. In practice, the social security system has achieved significant results, but limitations remain in terms of institutions, resources, implementation capacity, and adaptability to emerging changes, requiring the state to further strengthen its capacity to translate policy objectives into practical outcomes. The central role of the state should be exercised through institutional development, resource coordination, safeguarding rights and interests, inspection, supervision, and policy adjustment, while also promoting the participation of the market and other social actors. This approach contributes to building a modern, inclusive, sustainable social security system, promoting social progress and justice, and supporting Vietnam's development goals toward 2030 and the vision to 2045.

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION

1. Nguyen, N. H. (2025). The role of the State in implementing social security policies to ensure human security in Vietnam today. Journal of Social Sciences Information, No. 4, pp. 19-26.

2. Nguyen, N. H. (2025). The role of the State in social security across different socio-economic formations. Journal of State Management, August 2025 issue. ISSNe 2815-5831.

3. Nguyen, N. H. (2025). The role of the State in building and improving the social security system in Vietnam. Journal of Political Theory and Communication, Special Issue No. 3/2025, pp. 43-46.

4. Nguyen, N. H. (2026). Ho Chi Minh's thought on the role of the State in ensuring the right to education for all social classes. Journal of Social Sciences Information, No. 5, pp. 3-10.