

# Addressing Social Issues and Ensuring Social Security in Vietnam During the Renovation Period

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## Abstract

*Vietnam's national renovation has gone through four decades. Throughout the comprehensive renovation process, the understanding of the fundamental aspects of social life has become increasingly clear, reflecting the essence of the socialist system that Vietnam has chosen. Social issues encompass all aspects of human life. The level of economic development provides the material conditions to implement social policies, but social goals are the ultimate purpose of economic activities. Even within the framework of economic activities, social policies directly impact labor productivity, product quality, etc., hence the need for basic, long-term social policies that align with the requirements and capabilities during the initial phase of the transitional period. This article focuses on clarifying the views and policies of the Party and the Vietnamese government on addressing social issues and ensuring social security; highlighting both the achievements and limitations in the process of addressing social issues and ensuring social security in Vietnam during the renovation period.*

**Keywords:** *Social Issues, Social Security, Renovation, Vietnam.*

## Introduction

The right to social security is one of the fundamental rights and a legitimate demand arising from the need to mitigate human risks. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations on December 10, 1948, recognizes that: All individuals, as members of society, have the right to social security. This right is based on the fulfillment of economic, social, and cultural rights necessary for the free development of the individual. To concretize the right to social security, the International Labour Organization affirmed that "social security is the protection provided by society to its members through a series of public measures, to safeguard against economic and social difficulties caused by the suspension or reduction of income due to illness, maternity, work accidents, unemployment, disability, old age, and death; at the same time, it ensures medical care and support for large families" (United Nations Development Programme, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Swedish Embassy in Vietnam, 2007, p. 9-10).

Studying the process of how Vietnam addresses social issues and ensures social security during the renovation period is therefore of both scientific and practical significance.

## Research Basis and Methodology

Research on addressing social issues and ensuring social security is an area that has been increasingly gaining the attention of many scientists in the current context. Studies on addressing social issues and ensuring social security are conducted from various perspectives, primarily those of economics, philosophy, political science, sociology, and more. This article is based on a direct review of previous works and the current practices of addressing social issues and ensuring social security in Vietnam.

In conducting the study, the author applied the dialectical materialist methodology, with a specific, comprehensive historical viewpoint; a systematic approach, while inheriting the research results of previous works to refine theoretical foundations and assessments. Additionally, the author employed

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interdisciplinary methods in social science research, such as analysis, synthesis, historical and logical methods, statistical, and comparative methods, to achieve the research objectives.

## Results and Discussion

### *Views and Policies of the Party and the State of Vietnam on Addressing Social Issues and Ensuring Social Security*

On the path towards a prosperous, strong, democratic, just, civilized, and happy society, true sustainable development requires a comprehensive social security system that ensures human security and manages society's sustainable growth. The understanding of addressing social issues, ensuring social security, managing social development, and the issue of human security ensuring that everyone in society lives safely, is protected, and is happy has been increasingly elevated to meet the demands of the new era.

At the 6th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Party elevated the issue of addressing social problems to the level of policy, emphasizing the importance of social policy alongside economic policy and policies in other fields. At the 7th National Congress, the Party identified the goal of social policy as aligning with economic development goals, with both aiming to harness the strength of the human factor. Economic development was seen as the foundation and prerequisite for implementing social policies, while effectively carrying out social policies was considered a driving force for economic growth. The 8th National Congress marked a significant advancement in the Party's understanding, as it stipulated that economic growth must be linked to social progress and justice at every step and throughout the entire development process. At the 9th National Congress, the Party affirmed that social policies must focus on developing and improving society, ensuring fairness in distribution, creating a strong incentive for production growth, increasing social labor productivity, promoting equality in social relations, and encouraging people to lawfully become prosperous. Notably, at the 9th National Congress, the term "social security" was officially used for the first time, with the policy direction: "Gradually expanding the social insurance and social security systems in a stable manner. Progressively applying insurance schemes for all workers and all social classes. Combining state assistance with the development of charitable funds, social funds, and gratitude funds to effectively support those entitled to social policies, victims of war and natural disasters, children in especially difficult circumstances, disabled people, and the elderly without family support" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2001, p. 212-213). This policy was a milestone in the Party's thinking on social security. Whereas previously the term "social security" had not appeared in Party documents and its content was often integrated into social policies, by the 9th Congress, the term was explicitly mentioned. This reflects the Party's keen awareness in addressing social issues.

At the 10th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Party advocated for the integration of economic and social goals across the country, in each sector and locality. Social security issues were increasingly emphasized and made clearer, as reflected in the policy: "Building a diverse social security system; strongly developing the social insurance and health insurance systems, moving toward universal health insurance. Diversifying forms of social assistance, creating jobs, promoting labor export, and aiming for the export of highly skilled labor" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2006, p. 102). By the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (2011), the Party introduced several important new points, one of which was the goal of building a comprehensive social security system: "Encouraging lawful wealth creation while ensuring sustainable poverty reduction; gradually reducing the wealth gap between regions and social classes. Perfecting the social security system. Implementing good policies for people and families who have contributed to the country. Focusing on improving living, working, and learning conditions for youth and adolescents, educating and protecting children. Taking care of the lives of the elderly, the lonely, the disabled, those who are unable to work, and orphans" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2011, p. 79-80). Thus, the Party has clearly defined policies to ensure social security, including poverty reduction, job creation, income improvement, and preferential treatment for those who have contributed to the country. These policies are combined to form a comprehensive social security system.

At the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Party identified: "Continuing to improve social security policies in line with the process of socio-economic development. Expanding the

scope and increasing the efficiency of the social security system to reach all citizens; creating conditions for effective assistance to disadvantaged, vulnerable groups, or those facing life risks. Developing and effectively implementing policies on social insurance, unemployment insurance, labor accident insurance, etc. Shifting from unemployment support to ensuring the social security rights of citizens" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, p.137). These are innovative breakthroughs in the Party's leadership thinking on social security, reflecting the Party and State's concern for this important social issue. In 2021, at the 13th Congress, the Party set forth: "Renewing national governance towards modernization, especially in development and social management," which calls for "effectively implementing social policies, ensuring social security and welfare, human security, creating strong transformations in social development management, achieving social progress and justice, and improving the quality of life and happiness of the people" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p.47). This is an important factor contributing to the prosperous and happy development of the country, and the realization of social progress and justice, ensuring the superiority of the socialist regime in our country.

*Vietnam addresses social issues, ensures social security, and aims for sustainable social development management, ensuring social progress, justice, and human security.*

Along with the country's renewal process and deep international integration, Vietnam's socio-economic life has seen fundamental and historically significant changes in recent years. Economic development has created the material foundation to tackle social issues, establish a social security system, and aim for sustainable social development management, ensuring social progress, justice, and human security.

Regarding the implementation of social issue resolution and the establishment of a social security system, the reform period from 1986 to the present has been the most developed era for social security, marked by the introduction of a series of legal documents regulating various areas such as: Decree 12/CP dated January 26, 1995, issued by the Government on the Social Insurance Charter (Government, 1995); Ordinance No. 6/1998/PL - UBTVQH10 on Disabled Persons dated July 30, 1998 (National Assembly Standing Committee, 1998); Decree No. 67/2007/ND - CP dated April 13, 2007, issued by the Government on assistance policies for social protection beneficiaries (Government, 2007), etc. Notably, on June 29, 2006, at its 10th session, the 11th National Assembly passed the Social Insurance Law, and at its 4th session (November 14, 2008), the 12th National Assembly passed the Health Insurance Law. These are the highest legal documents for two crucial policies of the social security system in our country today. Our Party and State have determined the need to "develop diverse social security policies; strengthen the social insurance and health insurance systems, aiming for universal coverage. Diversify social assistance forms and create jobs" (Pham Van Duc et al., 2008, p.102). The social security system in Vietnam has been shaped to include three functions: (i) Risk prevention; (ii) Risk reduction; (iii) Risk mitigation.

#### *Regarding Risk Prevention*

The labor market institutions have been gradually perfected, becoming a fundamental solution for job creation. Employment programs and solutions have been implemented comprehensively and effectively through the National Employment Program; the National Employment Fund, credit incentives combined with training and job placement services to support job creation and job search for workers have contributed to the effective performance of social security functions and the promotion of social progress.

In particular, in recent years, through the social security policies system, job creation support for people with disabilities has been provided based on the Ordinance on Disabled Persons and the establishment of employment funds for disabled individuals. During the period from 1999 to 2004, nearly 19,000 people; from 2005 to 2008, approximately 8,000 disabled individuals were trained each year. In the 5 years from 2010 to 2014, around 120,000 disabled people received vocational training and job creation support nationwide. Of these, 100,000 received vocational training, over 2,500 received loans from the National Employment Fund, and nearly 19,300 received vocational counseling and job placement services. Currently, statistics show that there are 1,130 vocational training institutions across the country that offer training for disabled individuals, including 744 public institutions and 386 private institutions (General Statistics Office,

2005). The national target program for education and training has also allocated hundreds of billions of VND annually for investment in infrastructure and vocational training support for disabled individuals.

Supporting and assisting workers to work abroad for a limited time is one of the solutions for job creation associated with sustainable poverty reduction. In recent years, the State has established a policy system for sending workers to work abroad, developed a fund for overseas employment, and created comprehensive programs that include training, credit loans, and support for workers upon their return (such as the project to support 62 poor districts in boosting labor export, the Prime Minister's decision on establishing, managing, and using the overseas employment support fund, the vocational training project for workers going abroad until 2015, and loans for workers going abroad). As a result, the number of workers going abroad has steadily increased each year. Since 2006, an average of about 83,000 workers have been sent abroad annually, with approximately 80% being young people and rural residents. From 2010 to 2015, 450,000 people were sent to work abroad (General Statistics Office, 2004, 2005). Sending workers abroad not only solves employment issues and increases income but also improves workers' skills, contributing to the enhancement of the production workforce when these workers return to participate in domestic production. With employment policies and job-seeking support, social security has actively contributed to the development of production, boosting the country's economic growth, and thereby promoting social progress. The most evident achievement of the social security system in advancing production is the economic growth rate. During the period from 1986 to 1990, the reform process achieved significant initial results, with GDP growing at 4.4% per year. From 1991 to 1995, the average GDP growth rate was 8.2% per year. Despite facing regional financial crises and severe natural disasters from 1996 to 2000, we still maintained a GDP growth rate of 7%. On average, from 1991 to 2000, GDP grew at 7.6% per year. From 2001 to 2010, GDP grew at an average rate of 7.26%. From 2011 to 2015, it was 5.91%. Overall, the average GDP growth rate was nearly 7%, with 20 consecutive years of average GDP growth at 7.43% (General Statistics Office, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007). Although this performance is lower compared to South Korea and Singapore, it is higher than most other ASEAN countries. The economic growth rate has contributed to improving the material and spiritual life of the people.

Sustainable poverty reduction with a multidimensional approach has been implemented vigorously and comprehensively. The basic social services for the people, especially the poor, vulnerable groups, and ethnic minorities, have improved in both quantity and quality, contributing to enhanced welfare and ensuring a safe and happy life for the people.

The government has issued over 20 preferential credit policies, using credit mechanisms through programs, organizations, and associations to support the poor, ethnic minorities, unemployed workers, workers with land conversion requirements, students facing difficulties, traders in difficult areas, and low-income individuals in production development, student loans, and so on.

In the process of reform and development, the poverty rate in Vietnam has continuously decreased. According to the World Bank's poverty standard for Vietnam, the poverty rate decreased from 14.2% in 2010 to 11.76% at the end of 2011 (a reduction of 2.24%), 9.6% at the end of 2012 (a reduction of 2.16%), 7.8% at the end of 2013 (a reduction of 1.8%), and 5.97% at the end of 2014 (a reduction of 1.83%). In 2015, the national poverty rate was 4.5% according to the poverty standard for the 2011-2015 period. The poverty rate in poor districts decreased from 50.97% at the end of 2011 to 38.2% at the end of 2013, continuing to decrease to 32.59% at the end of 2014, with an average annual reduction of over 5%. The national average poverty rate decreased by 2% per year, while the poverty rate in poor districts decreased by more than 5% per year, meeting the targets set in Resolution No. 80/NQ-CP dated May 19, 2011, on sustainable poverty reduction orientation for the period from 2011 to 2020, and Decision No. 1489/QĐ-TTg dated October 8, 2012, approving the content of the national target program for sustainable poverty reduction for the 2012-2015 period (Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs, 2015, p.5). In just 15 years (2000-2015), 43 million Vietnamese people have escaped poverty. This not only proves that Vietnam is a model in poverty reduction but also has significant importance for Vietnam's sustainable development. It highlights the success story of a developing country in the global context striving to achieve the goal of eliminating hunger, advancing human development, and promoting social progress.

Risk prevention is also clearly demonstrated through social insurance. Social insurance is a component of social security policy and is not a concept that exists outside or has a broader scope than social security policy. Vietnam's current social insurance policy is the largest and most important policy within the social security system, established in two forms: compulsory social insurance and voluntary social insurance.

Regarding the participants in social insurance: Article 2 of the Social Insurance Law specifies in detail the groups covered by compulsory and voluntary social insurance. It can be said that the regulations concerning the participants in compulsory and voluntary social insurance are aligned with the country's socio-economic development level, the management capacity of social insurance agencies, as well as the financial capacity of the current social insurance fund.

Regarding social insurance contributions: These are detailed in Article 90 and Article 91 of the Social Insurance Law. As of January 1, 2012, the contribution rate for social insurance is 24% of the salary, which includes: "3% contributed to the sickness and maternity fund; 1% to the labor accident and occupational disease fund; and 20% to the pension and survivorship fund. Those participating in voluntary social insurance contribute 20% of the income chosen for social insurance contributions" (National Assembly, 2014).

#### *Regarding Risk Reduction*

Unemployment insurance is understood as a measure to address unemployment issues, providing timely assistance to those who are unemployed while they are seeking new employment and offering opportunities for vocational training and job searching. Unemployment insurance plays a role in helping workers stabilize their lives when they lose their jobs by providing unemployment benefits, while also creating opportunities for them to re-enter the labor market. It provides both material and psychological support to workers who are unemployed. Additionally, for employers, the financial burden is alleviated when employees lose their jobs, as they do not have to spend large sums to resolve employee benefits. In times of economic hardship, when production must be reduced and many workers become unemployed, the state's budget will have reduced costs due to increased unemployment during economic crises, allowing for greater financial flexibility for the government. Unemployment insurance combines temporary benefits with job placement services for the unemployed. This demonstrates a deep social relevance, aligning economic development with employment policies for workers. Furthermore, unemployment insurance must both compensate for lost income and provide positive incentives for the unemployed to actively seek new job opportunities. In Vietnam, unemployment insurance began implementation according to the Social Insurance Law starting January 1, 2009. After a period of implementation, the number of people participating in unemployment insurance has steadily increased. In 2009, there were 5.993 million participants; in 2010, the number increased to 7.206 million, a 20.24% increase from 2009; in 2011, there were 7.968 million participants, a 10.06% increase from 2010; in 2012, the number rose to 8.304 million, an increase of 4.22% from 2011; in 2013, there were 8,651,104 participants; and in 2014, 9,213,302 people were participating in unemployment insurance (Vietnam Social Insurance, 2015). Thus, with a suitable policy system in key areas of risk reduction, such as social insurance, health insurance, and unemployment insurance, social security has shown a significant role in promoting social progress. It serves as a foundation for affirming that the stages of social progress are closely linked to the needs and lives of each individual in society, being addressed in a progressive manner.

To reduce risks, an important policy implemented is health insurance. It can be said that the content of the current health insurance policy is most comprehensively reflected in the Health Insurance Law and various implementing documents. The health insurance policy provides for two basic types: compulsory health insurance and voluntary health insurance.

#### *Regarding Risk Mitigation*

To address risks, social assistance policies have been expanded in terms of target groups and increased in benefits, effectively serving their intended purposes.

Firstly, the government provides regular social assistance. Regular assistance is most clearly reflected through social welfare policies. Social welfare is a "special feature" within Vietnam's social security system. The goal of social welfare policies is to ensure a normal life for those who have contributed to the country, reflecting the Vietnamese tradition of "drinking water, remembering its source." The core content of these policies is mainly outlined in the Ordinance on Preferential Treatment for Revolutionaries No. 26/2005/PL-UBTVQH dated June 28, 2005, and the Ordinance Amending and Supplementing Some Articles of the Ordinance on Preferential Treatment for Revolutionaries No. 04/2012/UBTVQH13 dated July 16, 2012, etc.

Beneficiaries include: Those eligible for state social welfare include: war invalids and those receiving similar benefits; disabled veterans; martyrs and their families; People's Armed Forces Heroes, Vietnamese Heroic Mothers, Labor Heroes; those who were involved in revolutionary activities before the August Revolution of 1945; those engaged in resistance or revolutionary activities who were captured and imprisoned by the enemy; those who supported the revolution; individuals involved in the resistance and their children affected by chemical toxins. In addition to the above groups, youth volunteers are also beneficiaries of social welfare.

Social Welfare Benefits: The amount of social welfare benefits is specifically regulated by Decree No. 47/2012/ND-CP dated May 28, 2012, issued by the government, which specifies the levels of allowances and preferential treatment for those who have contributed to the revolution. The forms of assistance are categorized as monthly allowances, one-time payments, and funeral allowances. Depending on the level of contribution, the state provides different types of benefits. In addition to material benefits, Vietnam's social welfare policy also includes other forms of support such as education and training, employment, vocational training, capital, healthcare, building houses of gratitude, financial support for the purchase and repair of state-owned houses, as well as visits, gifts during festivals, anniversaries, and traditional holidays.

Vietnam's social assistance policy stipulates that the following groups are eligible for social assistance: elderly individuals who are alone, orphans, severely disabled individuals, and those affected by natural disasters or other unforeseen circumstances that they and their families cannot overcome. These groups are further categorized into two distinct groups and are specifically defined as follows:

Social Assistance Regime: Individuals receiving regular social assistance who fall into the category of "particularly difficult and unable to sustain themselves" are admitted to social protection facilities for care or support. For those in special circumstances, such as the disabled, orphans, children affected by Agent Orange, etc., in addition to higher cash assistance compared to other beneficiaries, the state also provides additional forms of support such as vocational training, job search assistance, financial support for healthcare, medical treatment, rehabilitation, and necessary conditions to access cultural and educational services.

Emphasizing the importance of GDP per capita in conjunction with human development indicators and social development metrics, social security plays a crucial role in achieving social progress. Social security has made significant contributions to realizing social progress goals, focusing particularly on human development indicators.

Based on the Human Development Index (HDI) a comparative and quantitative measure of income levels, literacy rates, life expectancy, and other factors across countries Vietnam has made remarkable progress in recent years. According to the 2013 Human Development Report (HDR) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Vietnam's HDI has increased by 41% over the past two decades. In 2012, Vietnam ranked 127 out of 187 countries. By 2014, Vietnam had improved to 121 out of 187 countries and territories in terms of HDI. Vietnam is among the 40 developing countries with outstanding achievements in human development in recent years. The report attributes Vietnam's progress to strong government commitments to reform the education and public health systems, groundbreaking poverty reduction programs, and strategic engagement in the global economy. By 2011, Vietnam had achieved 6 out of 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the United Nations for developing countries by 2015.

The integration of economic growth with social progress and equity is particularly evident during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, despite the severe impact of the COVID-19 outbreak, foreign investment in Vietnam still grew rapidly, reaching \$31.15 billion, an increase of 9.2% compared to 2020. In 2022, as pandemic restrictions were eased, the growth rate of foreign investment in Vietnam accelerated further. At the same time, with the increase in foreign direct investment, Vietnam's foreign trade also developed rapidly.

The pandemic negatively affected the economy, but Vietnam implemented decisive measures to mitigate both health and economic consequences. The successful control of the pandemic, along with timely macroeconomic policy support, also helped limit the negative economic impacts and reduce the scale of the support package. In 2020, Vietnam's economy grew by 2.9%, one of the highest growth rates globally, thanks to the early recovery of domestic economic activities and strong export performance, particularly in high-tech items as people worldwide worked from home.

#### *Evaluation of Social Issues Resolution and Social Security in Vietnam During the Reform Period*

In reality, over the past few decades, Vietnam has achieved very significant results, demonstrating the advantages and superiority of the socialist system in addressing several fundamental social issues, ensuring social progress and equity, aiming for sustainable social development management and human security.

Firstly, the continuous and relatively high growth of Vietnam's economy in recent years has built the country's internal strength, gradually pushing back poverty and backwardness, and progressively improving the living standards of the people.

Secondly, the Party and the State have always focused on developing and implementing social security policies, social welfare, ethnic and religious policies to address social issues.

Thirdly, the state budget allocated for national programs aimed at achieving social progress and equity has increased annually. Vietnam has completed almost all of the Millennium Development Goals.

Fourthly, the living standards and income of the people have continuously improved. The social security rights of the people are generally better ensured.

Although many significant achievements have been made, the XII Congress of the Party still believes that social development management and the implementation of social progress and equity have many limitations and shortcomings. In Vietnam, although the State has implemented various solutions to gradually plan and perfect social welfare policies, this process is also showing many limitations such as "insufficient unity, not aligned with real-life conditions, hence low feasibility and slow integration into practice" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2005). Despite nearly 40 years of comprehensive reform, the State as the entity managing society has not yet developed a comprehensive, unified, and long-term social welfare strategy as a basis for implementing social welfare policies at each stage of development. The stability and predictability of social welfare policies in general and in specific areas are not high; "policies recently issued have been changed, development is sometimes imbalanced and lacking in comprehensiveness, strategic forecasting is lacking, and urgent social issues are not prioritized" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2008). Many newly issued policies and regimes have proposals for amendments, cancellations, or suspension pending new guidelines. Addressing some social issues has not been effective; goals for creating harmonious relationships between sectors, regions, and fields have not been met; poverty reduction has not been sustainable, the gap between rich and poor and inequality are increasing, with "unsustainable poverty reduction, lack of effective solutions to address wealth disparities, increasing income inequality, and managing and resolving social conflicts" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021). The State has not yet developed timely and effective policies or solutions regarding structural changes, wealth disparities, social stratification, risk management, resolving social conflicts, ensuring social safety, and human security. Many pressing issues have arisen, especially in social and management aspects, which have not been fully recognized or effectively addressed; there are still factors and risks of social instability. In some areas, some sections of the population have not fully and fairly benefited from the results of the reform process. State

management has not yet met the demands of the new era, has not fully harnessed the positive aspects, and has not limited the spontaneous and negative aspects of the market...

In the face of these social issues, it is required that the Party and State continue to address social issues effectively to reduce risks and ensure social safety and human security. Accordingly, addressing social issues, ensuring social welfare, and managing social development to ensure human security must aim to meet the practical challenges as follows:

Address social issues, ensure social welfare, and manage social development to ensure the orientation and success of the goal of building socialism in Vietnam.

Continue to address social issues effectively to reduce risks and ensure social safety and human security.

Ensure a solid foundation for human survival, livelihood, and dignity; so that individuals have the necessary conditions to fully develop their human potential.

Develop effective management solutions to harmonize social relationships, prevent and effectively address urgent social issues, and resolve conflicts that may lead to social unrest.

## Conclusion

Caring for people, protecting and developing their legitimate rights and interests is the foremost and highest goal of the Party and the State of Vietnam since the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam until now. This is the correct goal on the path to socialism. Achieving this goal is an extremely difficult and complex task that requires a high level of effort from the Party and the State. Vietnam has made many encouraging achievements in addressing social issues, ensuring social welfare, and managing social development to ensure human security over the past 40 years. However, there are still limitations and challenges.

From the practical study of addressing social issues, ensuring social welfare, managing social development, and human security, several conclusions can be drawn: (i) It is essential to adhere to the Party's perspective in addressing social issues, ensuring social welfare, managing social development, and human security, always ensuring a human-centered approach. Human development both individual and collective should be both a goal and the most important driving force for sustainable national development. (ii) Improve the institutional framework for sustainable social welfare management, focusing on promoting the construction of a facilitative government that manages sustainable social welfare in line with the new development stage. The role of the State in ensuring social welfare must be integrated with the process of reform and improving the state apparatus according to the requirements of building the socialist rule-of-law state of Vietnam. (iii) Effectively implement targeted programs to ensure social welfare, and develop and enhance the quality of social service provision. Develop and effectively implement national programs on education, culture, information, sports, population, human resources, family, and children. (iv) Develop and enhance the role of social organizations and social partners in managing sustainable social welfare development; strengthen and improve the effectiveness and quality of international integration and cooperation on sustainable social welfare management. (v) Address social issues and manage social development based on economic development, establishing an organic connection between rights and obligations, and between contributions and benefits.

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