

Growth and Development of Economy Integrated with Guarantee of Social Security in Vietnam during Renewing Course

Ph.D. Nguyen Van Tuan
People's Security Academy
Hanoi, Vietnam

M.A. Mai Anh Thang
Vietnam Investment Construction and Consulting JSC

Abstract

For more than 30 years of country renewing policy (from 1986 until now), Vietnam has gradually applied many decisions, policies and directions on harmonize the relationship between economic growth and development with guarantee of social security for the people. Thus, Vietnam economy has taken some positive changes, people's life has been upgraded significantly. However, due to impacts from various factors, both objective and subjective, such a harmonization caught many difficulties and limits which require a further assessment and research for a reasonable solution. For that reason, on reality assessing, the authors has suggested some essential solutions to boost the economic growth and development in such a way integrating with social security in Vietnam for the coming period.

Keywords: Social security; renewing; economic development, economic growth; Vietnam

1. An Overview

For more than 30 years of country renewing task implementation, despite of many difficulties and challenges for the economy, Vietnam has always placed an emphasis on the integration between growth and development of economy and social security in which social security takes a central role. Vietnam social security system has therefore been improved day by day and developed with various forms which cover a bigger range (occupational training for creating employment; launching and solving effectively social insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance; regular and incident social support for the disadvantage etc.). Results from growth and development of economy integrated with social security have impacted positively on people's life (especially that of the disadvantage), contributed to social-political stableness, millennium targets performance and human development co-sufficient have been focused; mental and material demands of the people have been gradually met; etc. However, besides some achievements during the integration between growth and development of economy and social security remained some limits and defections to improve (growth and development of economic has been still low in comparison with other countries in the area and over the world; financial source for social security has been inflexible; supposed policies have failed to met real demands etc.) On the base of researching and assessing reality, the authors made some solutions and recommendations for improving the relationship between growth and development of economy and social security in Vietnam for the coming time.

2. Content

1. Objective demands from growth and development of economy against guaranteeing social security in Vietnam during the renewing course

In the early steps into a renewing course, due to various reasons, mainly a subjective and voluntaristic implementation of policies in the course of improving socialism and an outdated way of constructing socialism, Vietnam has fell into an extreme socio-economic crisis. In such a situation, the beneficiary of social security is limited strictly (just being among some support schemes for limited object such as the revolutionary contributors, the disable soldiers or family of revolutionary martyrs). By the slogan "Take a direct look on reality", "Take a right evaluation on reality", Vietnam has step by step corrected mistakes, improve defections during implementation of renewing way.

In the complete country renewing way, Vietnam has focused on the importance of increasing growth and development of economy against a stable development of society. In the base of good results from such relationship, Vietnam has improved service quality of main issues in social security policy and extended the range of beneficiary (the disadvantage) in such a way being suitable to particular conditions of the country. Thus, forming a way of treating effectively the relationship between growth and development of economy with guarantee of social security if Vietnam becomes a necessary objective demand:

Firstly, an excessive concern on economic growth and development targets in the early years of renewing made all resources and policies focus on such growth and development without reasonable investments on social security policies. Social security system failed to meet demands of the people, number of beneficiary was limited, a major part of people was not granted deserved benefit from growth and development of economy. Poor condition has been not solved permanently yet, poor-rich dividing has increased, shortage of employment has still been extreme, especially in rural regions, resources for social security implementation has been limited, range of support level have been low, failing to ensure a standard life level... Besides those things, kinds of social insurance have failed to meet demands of the people, quality of social security has in general been low, some of that has even been unreasonable (rate of social insurance insured has been at a small amount, just equal to 20% workforce (2011). Obligatory insurance just covered 70% the obligated attendants, leading a high risk of unbalance for society insurance fund; Health insurance fund has suffered a big deficit equal to billions dong every year [6; p.42]. Rate of social insurance using in medical treatment has not been high due to limitations in service quality. Number of health insurance attendants has been small because of ill quality in medical services for such objects, not meeting their needs: in fact, they must wait and travel for experiment and treatment, and ill quality of insured drugs fails to improve their diseases, and bad medical infrastructure presents many difficulties in disease treatment.

Secondly, to get success in the renewing course, Vietnam has changed the model of economic growth and development by the width into that by the depth, focusing on sufficiency, creativeness and social equality. Implementation of economic growth and development model directed by socialism contains in itself implication of focus on social equality which is guaranteed through social security system. In the development way of Vietnam, the concept of “directed by socialism” just takes a real meaning when accounting for the “inner comprehension” of steady development and for social progress. Growth and development of economy with fast speed is the premise and material condition for solving social issues. In contrast, a performed-well solution for social issues would be a driving force, and a high and firm development and growth guaranteed factor. Growth and development of economy is not in itself a all-in-one way to solve all social issues and not lead to social progress, but it is necessary to have a social accommodation by the government to distribute and re-distribute productivity results by the direction ensuring social equality.

Thirdly, the trend of internationalization of world economy has growing strongly, influencing on every area of activity on global. Therefore, to improve and exercise the inner and outer power of the country, Vietnam needs to expand continuously and integrate into world economy. Vietnam will in the future attract new resources for boosting the work of modernization and industrialization (In the period of modernization, industrialization and internationalization, Vietnam has been in a situation of lacking many factors such as capital, technique, technology and management science etc.) Expanding the relationship with other foreign countries will also make opportunities for Vietnam to exchange and learn effective social security ensuring models over the world (Germany, United State, Canaa, Japan etc.), specially the way of financing for a durable and effective social security system.

Fourthly, integrating growth and development of economy with social security to contribute to the task of social equality and progress. Social progress and social equality are the targets determined in the early step of renewing work in Vietnam. Vietnam always remains a consideration that growth and development of economy must be aligned a guarantee of human rights, meeting living needs of the people and being for human development. The ultimate objective of growth and development is to improve and lift up quality of people’s life. Social policies must ensure an integration between growth and development economy with social equality, a harmoniousness between social entities, and an universal agreement in the society.

Fifthly, Vietnam has become a country with average people income and a deep international integration which make many opportunities for development but present a lot of challenges in forming a depth-focus model and increasing competition, quality and growth effectively. Many practical issues in this area are presented without a reasonable explanation (economy growth model lacks a stability, an effective exploitation of domestic and foreign resources; social evils become more complex and worse; impact of previous economic-financial crisis has been not improved completely yet.) Thus, implementation of social security integrated with growth and development of economy policies has still caught many difficulties.

In general, to stably develop, quickly improve limited left by the previous period, and avoid to fall into the trap of average income like many other countries, it is necessary and an objective demand for all agencies and governmental levels of Vietnam to built a good relationship between growth and development of economy and guarantee of social security in such a renewing period like today.

2. Achievements from the growth and development economy integrated with guarantee of social security in Vietnam during recent years

Vietnam has step by step build a way to integrate growth and development of economy with guarantee of social security: in understanding the importance of social security, Vietnam has always considered social security as an essential task in the work of renewing and internationalization. Together with the way of renewing economy-politics, Vietnam has gradually made the social security system more perfect and effective, suitable to demand of reality.

Vietnam has step by step build and improved particular policies and methods in ensuring a best as possible social security system which are implicated in the basis pillars of social security: *on employment creation for the workers:* in considering employment creation for workers as the target, and driving power also, of development, Vietnam has applied many determinations, policies and programmes to develop a socio-economic ground which make more employments for the workers, such as: Decision No. 176/QĐ-HĐBT of Ministry Council (presently Vietnam Government) on *reorganizing workforce in the state area*; Decision No. 120/QĐ-HĐBT of Ministry Council (presently Vietnam Government) on *Establishing a national fund for employment solving*; Decision No. 327/QĐ-HĐBT of Ministry Council on *Planting trees for bare hills and blank land*; The Programme of solving employment affair by some organisations. Especially, Decree No. 370/HĐBT on *Scheme for exporting Vietnam workers with determined period*; Solving employment affair through humanity support programmes by other countries; *On implementation of poverty reducing policy:* the objective of eliminating hunger and reducing poverty in our country has been a big task and applied for the whole of the country... by 1953, all 53 provinces and cities in the country remained the policy of eliminating hunger and reducing poverty, among them 49 provinces and cities formed a Management Unit under provincial, district and commune levels. The government has focused on growing resources for the work of eliminating hunger and reducing poverty. Taking into the period of modernization and industrialization, the Government has issued the Decision No. 133/1998/QĐ-TTg to pass the *National programme of eliminating hunger and reducing poverty, stage 1998-2000* with various concrete objectives and solutions. Prime minister has issued the Decision No. 135/1998/QĐ-TTg to approve the *Programme of socio-economic development for notable difficult communes in mountain and far regions* (shortly called Programme 35). The movement of eliminating hunger and reducing poverty has been boosted with many models for building family, communes, inhabitant groups, and district and expanded results; *on the task of management and implementation of favourable policies for the revolutionary contributors:* in 1998, the Government presented before the 10th Standing Committee of the National Assembly the Ordinance for adjusting Article 21 in the Ordinance of Favouring the revolutionary contributors. On such background, the Standing Committee of National Assembly issued the Ordinance No. 19/2000/PL-UBTVQH10 (adjusted for the 2nd time), Article 21 of the Ordinance on favouring the revolutionary contributors.

Reality shows that in the course of developing and improving market economy, Vietnam has always place an emphasis on building a harmonious relationship between growth and development of economy with social security to make a good life for the people (especially for the disadvantage). This can be considered as a the foundation for the stable development of Vietnam during the internationalization.

Vietnam has gradually established and improved many particular policies and methods for solving such relationship in terms of following contents: Vietnam has always considered social security inseparable from the total system of pointview and direction of socio-economic development in the course of renewing country; considered a good implementation of integrating growth and development of economy with social equality right at each stage and policy (such as developing a market economy directed by socialism, together with creating employment, eliminating hunger and reducing poverty, rising education and medical affairs etc.) as a way to ensure human and material resources, preventing, reducing and improving possible risks, ensuring social security actively and positively.

Vietnam economy has gradually stepped into a firmness, making necessary conditions to ensure social security for the people: in applying reasonable economy developing strategies, and considering agriculture as the top-of-all battle, Vietnam has made a growth speed much higher than that of the pre-renewing period. During 1986-1990, annual GDP growth rate just get 4,4%, but during recent years, that number has been boosted strongly: the stage 1991-1995, the rate was 8,2%, double that of 5 years before that; the next five year stage, 1996-2000, although suffering impact of the area financial crisis (1997-1999), GDP remained in 7,6% per year. The stage 2001-2005, GDP took an average increase of 7,34%; Stage 2006-2010, despite world economy decline, Vietnam kept GDP growth rate in 6,23%. During the succeeding years, with influences from global financial crisis in 2008 and public debt crisis in 2010, GDP growth rate of Vietnam took a bit decline, but remained in 5,9%/year, the highest number in the area and over the world.



Scale of Vietnam economy has increased after the renewing, especially from 1996 until now. In 2003, after 16 years of renewing, GDP per capita in Vietnam just get 471 USD/year, but in 2015, with a economy scale of 240 billion USD, such number reached to 2.300 USD. Productivity force took many advances in quantity and quality. Growth quality was improved, level of producing technology was lifted up. Contribution proportion of Total Factor Productivity to growth in stage 2001-2005 was just 21,4%, in stage 2006-2010 reached 17,2%, then in stage 2011-2015 reached to 28,94% [24], and until 2016, Vietnam economy growth kept the average speed of 6,21%. Macroscopic economy basically remained stable, inflation is controlled.

In addition of getting a high target of GDP growth, all targets of society an environment related directly to growth and using results from growth are fulfilled with a higher level than requirement. Social targets are clearly improved. HDI factor, which measures the average progress of a country in terms of human development including longevity, people education standard and GDP per capita, of Vietnam in 2014 reached 0,725, higher than that of 2016 (0,709), and HDI rank of Vietnam lifted 12 levels (from 109/187 to 121), increased 41% during the last two decades. Vietnam human developing factor of Vietnam is higher than that of some countries with GDP per capita higher than Vietnam. [23]

Financial resource used in social security for the people has increased continuously: Achievements of economic growth and development is the most important basis to ensure a success policy of social security. Outcomes from economic growth and development helped national budget increased quickly, leading a stable investment in social security. If in 2012, total payment for social security was equal to 5,88% GDP, until 2015 such number increased to 56,6% GDP. Within 10 years (2003-2013), national budget has spent 723.000 billion dong on the policy of improving salary for the subjects receiving salary from national budget [1], thus the income level of such subjects has been improved. Also within the above period, national budget has occupied more than 51% total payment for social security, averagely 6,6% each year. Particularly in 2006-2012, the Government spend more than 700 hundred billion dong of public bond for nearly 3.000 project of traffic, irrigation, health care and education to support the work of eliminating hunger and reducing poverty (in which, especially minor ethnic groups in the mountain regions has received more than 53.770 billion dong from national budget.) Annually, Vietnam spends regular social allowances for about 2% population, incident allowances about 0.5-0.6% GDP in supporting provinces suffering disasters [26]. Although economic conditions present many difficulties, Vietnam has not reduced, but even increased national budget for social security in recent years. In which, besides governmental financial resources, Vietnam has attracted other foreign resources (such as ODA, non-returned support programmes from foreign countries), resources from “socialization” made by businesses and people.

Vietnam got successes in solving social allowance and support policies: Vietnam is one countries who early fulfills millennium objectives of United Nation, and received many positive comments form international community. Until the end of 2014, national poverty rate was under 6%; people’s life, especially the poor, minor ethnic groups and the disadvantage was improved. Almost people had employment, unemployment rate was under 2%; social insurance participating rate of workers was over 20%, number for unemployment insurance was 17%. Major of workers was able to access medical facilities, health insurance participating rate was over 71,6%; about 3% number of special difficult people has received cash support every month and other support methods [7]; basically, popularization of kindergarten education for children under 5 years-old, elementary and intermediate education was completed, housing conditions, fresh water and information facilities was significantly improved.

On the base of applying new policies on social support that contain a larger range of beneficiary, the standard social allowance amount has increase from 180.000 to 270.000 dong; social supporting facility system has been planned with more than 400 facilities [13]. Social supporting budget has been financed from various resources, by the way of socialization with public power utilized to the most. Therefore, beneficiary of social support has been extended day by day. To the end of 2014, just 3% population was granted monthly social allowance, in which the old took the major part, next was the disable and children; about 40% population has been granted or supported to buy social insurance; nearly 30% students and pupils received social support with various forms such as social allowance, scholarship, school fee reducing, food fee support, housing fee support for day-boarder etc. The coverage of such policies has increased from 0,65% in 2000 to 1,5% population in 2009, and about 3% in 2014. Within 5 years (2010-2015), Vietnam has carried out regular support for about 2,643 million people, making an increase of 1,8 times in comparison to that of 2010. Payments from central government budget for monthly allowance for social insurance beneficiary has increased quickly, over 14 thousand dong in 2015, three times in comparison with 2010 (about more than 4,4 thousand dong). In form of incident support, the Government also supported food aid for 2,5 million household with about 2000 billion dong [3] to improve consequences of disasters, flood, and help people restore their life activities.

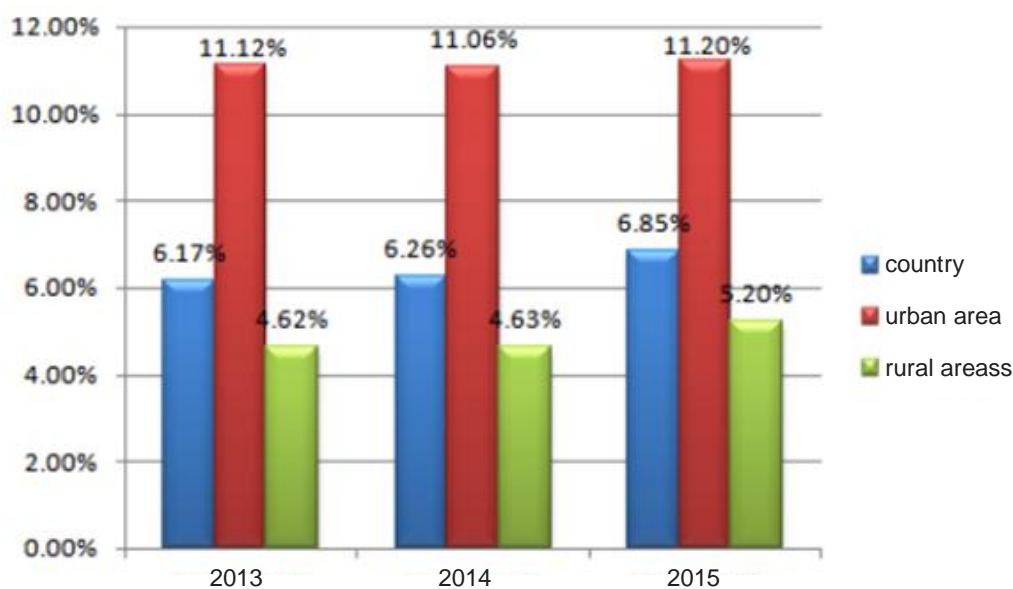
Vietnam has launched policies of eliminating hunger and reducing poverty for the people, especially those in the far and special difficult regions: from 1991 to 2000, annually Vietnam has made employments for more than 1,3 million people; stage 2001-2005, such number was 1,4-1,5 million; and 2006-2010, 1,6 million. Thus, unemployment rate in rural areas has decreased from 6,42% in 2010 down to 3,29% in 2014 [2016]. To the end of 2015, 1,3 million workers engaged in unemployment insurance [1].

The task of eliminating hunger and reducing poverty in the locals has been always focused for investment, so the rate of hunger household from 30% in 1992 has fallen down to 4,5% in 2015. With effectiveness of investment resources from governmental capital, programmes and project of poverty reducing, poverty household rate over the country has decreased 2% every year (from 30% in 1992 to 14,2% in late 2010, and 4,5% in 2015) Particularly, poor districts rate has decreased 6% every year, from 58,3% to 28%, the target has been fulfilled.

In fact, Vietnam has “completed earlier than the date of global plan: reducing a half of poverty rate in 2015”, Millennium target presented by United Nation. Accessiblensness of and engaging basic social service of the people has been improved significantly. National budget for social security has been gradually increased, making people easy to access and engaging basic social services. To the end of 2014, 99,59% number of communes and 98,22% number of rural households over the country could access national power network [5]; more than 85% rural people used fresh water; 100% number of communes remained a local medical center, in which 78% got the national standard of health care; 100% number of communes opened road linking with center of the local; 67,5% of them established small irrigation facilities [20]

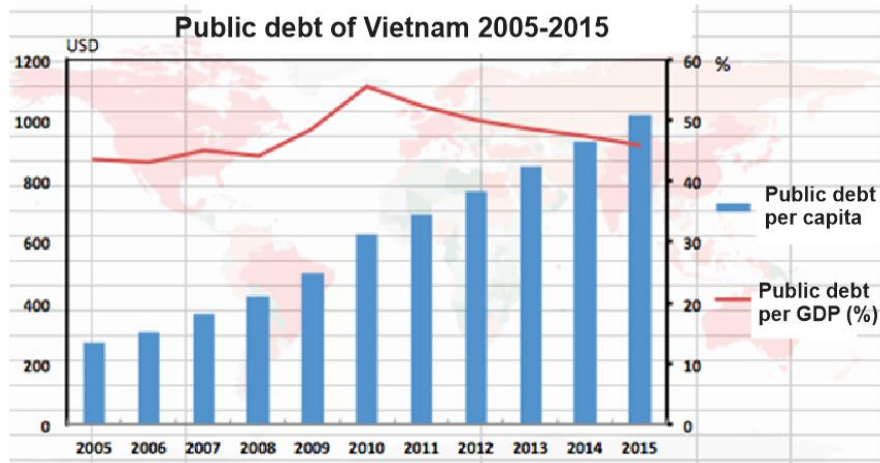
Vietnam has build hundreds of social houses over the country, contributing to meeting demands of million of people under favourable policy. Particularly in 2011-2012, Vietnam has carried out school fee exemption and reduction, scholarship support, food support for 4 million students of poor households, policy households and children under 5 years-old with total amount of 11.844 billion dong [26]. Vietnam also supported 15kg of rice each month (for 9 month of a school year) for each elementary and intermediate students of minor ethnic groups in the region with special socio-economic difficulty.

Activity of people health care took many advances: many previous heavy diseases have been controlled or erased; public health care co-sufficients have been lifted up; under 5 years-old children mortality rate has decreased from 81% in 1990 to 22,4% in 2014 [23]. From 1985 to 2014, under 5 years-old children malnutrition rate has decreased from 51,5% to 14,5%. Similarly, marasmus has also taken a decrease from 59,7% to 24,9% [25]. Average longevity of the people from 63 years-old in 1990 increased to 73,2 in 2015 (rate of over 65 years-old people was almost 7% population), exceeding that of the world (69 years-old) [18]. Health insurance also increased fast, from 13,4% in 2000 to 70% in present [14]. Particularly, free health insurance policy for under 6 years-old children some objects of favourable policy, and medical support for near-poor households has been carried out. Social favourable policy for the revolutionary contributors has been continuously completed. Within 5 years (2011-2015), Vietnam a



(Unemployment rate of Youth in 2015. Source: GSO)

An in secured financial resource, mainly based on support of the government, presents many challenges for popularizing health insurance in the people. Presently, Vietnam has nearly 30% population not engaging in health insurance; rate of malnutrition children decreases slowly; quality of rural health care and far regions is limited. During recent years, public debt of Vietnam has increased fast, putting a burden on national budget and the people (late 2016. 63,7% GDP, in which governmental debt was 52,6%), Vietnam has thus failed to mobilize and use more budget in social security for the people.



(Public Debt of Vietnam during recent 10 years, according to *The Economist*)

We can point out some reason for a limitation in solving such problems: *firstly*, understanding on the relationship between growth and development of economy with social security remains insufficient, or wrong, existing an ill connection between two issues, and considering social security as a task of government alone which makes an expectation toward government in the people, especially in the disadvantage; *secondly*, ability to build a policy of integrating growth and development of economy with social security is still limited. Tasks of popularizing policies, laws, assessing, and checking implementation of such policies is not received a deserve concern. Governmental management of social security is ill because of too many policies issued in various moments which cause overlap and lacking a system, presenting many difficulties in managing such policies and their beneficiaries; *thirdly*, implementation of social security policies for the authority level, specially local level, is still ill. Resources for such implementation is in shortage, support from national budget is low and wrong in subjects; lacking an incorporation between various policies; engagement of the public is not utilized effectively, task of *encouraging the poor self-solving their problem and difficult situation is not good*.

4. Solutions to integrating growth and development of economy with guarantee of social security in Vietnam

Guarantee of social security is the regular and important work of entire Vietnam political system and of the society so that life of the people will be secured, growth and development of economy will be driven, social equality and harmoniousness will be ensured, politics will be stable, society will be safe, national defence will be enhanced, for these reason, all the department, agencies of Vietnam have established a direction to complete social security policy in the coming time. Thus, to boost the relationship between growth and development of economy with social security, Vietnam needs a focus on solving below issues:

Firstly, law of social security must be completed in accordance with socio-economic situation in the country and in the world. Integration between growth and development of economy with social security is suitable to the purpose of rising the country. For each stage, Vietnam needs to utilize the power of entire political system and of the people to make a total power in making a good system of social security for the people, especially the disadvantage. In addition, Vietnam must follow the direction stated in the Decree No. 15-NQ/TW on “some issues on social policy in the stage 2012-2020”. Therefore, in the coming stage, all the governmental departments, ministries must focus on the task of reducing poverty, creating employment, rising income in such way that the unemployment rate in 2020 will be under 3% (in urban area under 4%), ensuring three times average income in comparison with that of 2010 for poor households; rate of poor households over the country must take a decrease of 1,5-2% per year. In 2020, 3,5 million people must be granted social supports, in which 30% is elder people; ensuring a standard education, health care system, housings for the poor. Social security for the people must be fulfilled in general, a standard income must be ensured, education, health care, fresh water, information facility, communication must be delivered to contribute to lifting up the income of the people, rising standard level of life and creating equality, happiness for the nation.

Secondly, working market and employment resource for the workers must be fulfilled through various ways: modernizing the working market, making connection between demand and supply, developing small and medium businesses so that employments will be made and job structure will be changed positively; enhancing conversation with the workers, ensuring working standards; expanding training system and developing skills for the workers; driving establishment and completion of law on social security; studying and issuing law papers on social security to make a sufficient legal background for a comprehensive, serious and effective implementation of regulations, policies on social security; checking, adjusting and making addition for current social policies, including social insurance, health insurance, social supports, social favours, positive support system; encouraging occupational training activities for the workers; incorporating by such a comprehensive way to ensure social security aligned with other social policies, such as employment policies, salary and income policies, carrying out positive support programmes, permanent programmes of eliminating hunger and reducing poverty; enhancing accessible ability for basic social services for special subjects.

Thirdly, Vietnam needs a income accommodating policy to reduce gap between the poor and the rich for all classes of society, at the same time rise the income for the poor and the disadvantage class. The achievements in the work of renewing have contributed to changing life of almost people, in which many previous poor households escaped their difficult situation because of taking investment in business and trading. This part of people is the major one in big cities (Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh and Danang etc.) Their income and life are much higher than that of rural people and those who live in mountain and far regions. Thus, Vietnam needs to build a reasonable policy to accommodate the gap between the rich and the poor: lifting up individual income tax, incorporate tax, assets tax including inherited ones etc.. these taxes needed to be considered as direct collecting taxes. However, the highest tax rate must be kept in a level not eliminating productivity drive, creative spirit of the subjected, businesses and people; encouraging the businesses and enterprises with strong power of economy to supporting social security policies (taken place by the government, or by the businesses themselves as well); making favourable conditions for the companies and businesses locating in the difficult regions, at the same time driving them to open training courses for the local workers.

Besides, Vietnam also needs to rise the budget for the poor and the disadvantage in the society through socio-economic development programmes, allowance funds, favourable credit. As a agriculture-based country, the major population of Vietnam are rural people who live a difficult life. Therefore, Vietnam needs to expanding public services such as health care, free hospitals for the disadvantage, rural fresh water programme, alone elder people and orphans care programmes. In addition, Vietnam also needs to encourage the people forming social funds to help the task of eliminating hunger and reducing poverty, as well as supporting the region suffering disaster every year.

Fourthly, through various channels, mobilizing resources to enhance growth and development of economy and guarantee of social security. In fact, basis pillars of social security policy come from many different sources, mainly under the channel of “socialization”, particularly “socializing” the financial power from the businesses and individuals.

Vietnam should send the expertises abroad to exchange and learn experiences on mobilization power under the form of “socialization” from other countries: method to utilize role of communication; incorporating, sharing and connecting method between the big businesses and corporates with the local authorities; way to use effectively financial power on launching economic development project for the locals in such a way integrating with guarantee of life for the people.

In addition, Vietnam should also nominate the role and responsibility of each individuals in the task of ensuring social security in order to orientate toward a better social security system; nominating sharing spirit of the people and community through social movement such as: “kindness for each other”, “Taking care for the disadvantage”, “Remembering the origin” “making a warm lifestyle for border and island region”, kindness fund, fund for the poor, fund for the women to escape from poverty, permanent poverty reduction etc.

Conclusion

To get success for the target of “A Prosperous people, A Strength nation, and A equal, democratic and civilized society”, Vietnam always places an emphasis on the relationship between growth and development of economy with guarantee of social security for the people. Carrying out the guideline of renewing totally the country on all areas from economy, politics, culture-society to foreign affairs etc.

Vietnam has fulfilled many policies on solving such relationship, and considered it as a big policy in the way of rising the country and internationalizing, because a good treatment of this relationship will be a strong driving power for a permanent economy development, and a foundation to promote social welfare; carrying out seriously favourable policies for the revolutionary contributors, improving quality of public health care system, quality of population, quality of people's life; implementing well labour, employment and income policies. As fact pointed out, during recent years, a connection between such organic relationships has helped Vietnam design a reasonable economic development model which focus on the depth, forming many strong economy corporations, position in the world has been improved, GDP growth has increased quickly, social life has developed, economy structure has changed by the way of modern, material and spirit life of the people has been lifted up. However, some local authorities and people have failed to realize sufficiently the importance of such relationship which led to a limited outcome in reality. Therefore, in the coming time, Vietnam must focus on studying and assessing reality to make reasonable solutions to make this relationship deeper in the course of renewing and internationalization.

Reference

- Minh Anh (2014), “Ưu tiên chi cho an sinh xã hội và con người” (*Priority for social security and human*), Hải quan online newspaper, 19/08/2014.
- Van Anh (2016), “Số người tham gia bảo hiểm thất nghiệp năm 2015 tăng 11,6% so với năm 2014” (*Unemployment insurance people in 2015 increasing 11,6% incomparision with 2014*), Lao Dong newspaper, 01/03/2016.
- Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Welfare (2015), “Những thành tựu nổi bật trong lĩnh vực lao động, người có công và xã hội giai đoạn 2011 – 2015” (*Notable achievements in working, revolutionary contributors and society, stage 2011-2015*), 25/12/2015.
- Nguyen Van Chieu (2011), “Quan điểm của Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam về thực hiện an sinh xã hội trong thời kỳ đổi mới” (*Pointview of Vietnam communism party on society security in the period of renewing*), dangcongsan.vn, 10/11/2011.
- Duc Duy (2015), “98,22% số hộ dân nông thôn Việt Nam sử dụng điện lưới quốc gia” (*92% number of Vietnam rural households uses national power line*), Vietnam agency newspaper, 13/01/2015.
- Nguyen Trong Dam (2012), *An sinh xã hội ở Việt Nam: Những quan điểm và cách tiếp cận cần thống nhất* (*Social security in Vietnam: uniform pointview and approach needed*) Socialist magazine, No.834 (4-2012), p.42.
- Nguyen Trong Dam (2015), “Hoàn thiện chính sách an sinh xã hội phù hợp với quá trình tăng trưởng, phát triển kinh tế - xã hội của đất nước” (*Completing social security policy in accordance with growth and development of economy*) Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Welfare online newspaper, 11/12/2015.
- Vietnam Communism Party (1987), *Văn kiện Đại hội đại biểu toàn quốc lần thứ VI* (*Documents from 6th National Delegate Conference*) Su That press, Hanoi, 9.15.
- Vietnam Communism Party (1996), *Văn kiện Đại hội đại biểu toàn quốc lần thứ VIII* (*Documents from 8th National Delegate Conference*), National Politics press, Hanoi.
- Vietnam Communism Party (2001), *Văn kiện Đại hội đại biểu toàn quốc lần thứ IX*, (*Documents from 8th National Delegate Conference*) National Politics press, Hanoi.
- Vietnam Communism Party (2016), *Văn kiện Đại hội đại biểu toàn quốc lần thứ XII* (*Documents from 12nd National Delegate Conference*, Office of Party Center
- Le Minh Hanh (2015), “Đổi mới hệ thống chính sách trợ giúp xã hội bảo đảm tính hệ thống, toàn diện, đơn giản, hiệu quả và bền vững” (*Renewing social security policy system to make properties of system, comprehension, sufficiency and permanence*), Labour and Society online magazine, 28/9/2015.
- Phuc Hang (2016), “Thành tựu 30 năm đổi mới: Cơ bản bảo đảm an sinh xã hội” (*Achievements after 30 years of renewing: social security ensured in basis*) Vietnam Agency Newspaper, 04/01/2016.
- Khanh Hong (2015), *Trên 70% dân số tham gia bảo hiểm y tế* (*Over 70% population participated health insurance*), Dan Tri online newspaer, 28/1/2015.
- Vuong Dinh Hue (2016), “Thành tựu nổi bật trong tăng trưởng, tăng trưởng, phát triển kinh tế qua 30 năm đổi mới” (*Notable achievements in growth and development of economy after 30 years of renewing*), department of propaganda and training online newspaper, 03/01/2016.

- Van Huy (2015), “Tỷ lệ thất nghiệp của Việt Nam năm 2015 lên mức 2,31%” (*Unemployment rate in Vietnam got 2,31%*), Vietnam business online newspaper, 28/12/2015.
- Kim Ngan – Viet Tuyen (2015), *Tổng kết công tác lao động, người có công và xã hội giai đoạn 2011 - 2015 (Summarization of the tasks on labour, revolutionary contributors and society, stage 2011-2015)*, Quang Nam Television, 25/12/2015.
- Van Son (2016), “Tuổi thọ người Việt tăng liên tục, vượt trung bình thế giới” (*Longevity of Vietnamese took an continuous increase, higher than that of the world*), Dan Tri online newspaper, 23/11/2016.
- Thanh Tam (2016), “Bất ngờ với 78% người lao động Việt Nam chưa qua đào tạo, góc nhìn mới về thách thức và cơ hội cho phát triển” (*Surprised with 78% Vietnam workers untrained, a new view on challenge and opportunities for development*), Dai Ky Nguyen newspaper, 22/7/2016.
- Nguyen Thi Tam (2015), *Đảm bảo an sinh xã hội gắn với tăng trưởng, tăng trưởng, tăng trưởng, phát triển kinh tế của Việt Nam (Ensuring social security integrated with growth and development of economy in Vietnam)*, Thesis for Ph.D in Politics Economy, University of Economics – Hanoi National University, Hanoi
- Hoang Thien (2015), “Đến cuối năm 2015, tỷ lệ hộ nghèo cả nước còn dưới 4,5%” (*late 2015, poor household rate will be under 4,5% for the whole country*), Vietnam Business online newspaper, 16/11/2015.
- Mac Van Tien (2015), *Xu hướng già hóa dân số và ASXH trong thế kỷ XXI, (Trend of population aging and social security in XXI centure)* National Defence Social Insurance online newspaper, 22/11/2015.
- General Directorate of Statistics (2014), *Niên giám Thống kê (Annual publication of statistics)*, Thong Ke press.
- General Directorate of Statistics (2015), (*Annual publication of statistics*),
- Hanh Thuy (2015), “Những cách hiệu quả giúp trẻ tăng chiều cao” (*Effective way to increas height of children*), Bao Moi online newspaper, 02/08/2015.
- Nguyen Tran (2013), “Bảo đảm an sinh xã hội - điểm sáng trong thực hiện nhân quyền ở Việt Nam” (*Ensuring social security – highlight point in human rights practice in Vietnam*), Nhan Dan online newspaper, 04/10/2013.