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Science and Technology for Socioeconomic Development in Vietnam: Reality and Solutions

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Abstract

During the process of international integration, Vietnam has consistently emphasized that science and technology are the most crucial drivers of modernizing production forces, fostering knowledge-based economic development, and ensuring the nation's rapid and sustainable growth. The Industrial Revolution 4.0 continues to advance, bringing breakthroughs in various fields, which offer both opportunities and challenges to all nations, including strategic competition, trade wars, resource acquisition, market dominance, technological advancements, and high-quality labor competition. This intensifies the demands and challenges for Vietnam to achieve rapid and sustainable development based on strong scientific and technological research and application. Therefore, conducting a study on the current role of science and technology in the socioeconomic development of Vietnam is of utmost importance. The research is conducted based on a materialistic dialectical worldview and methodology, Ho Chi Minh's ideas, and the perspective of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the role of science and technology in serving sustainable social development.

Keywords: *Science and technology, socioeconomic, situation, solutions, Vietnam.*

Introduction

Human needs have continuously evolved and improved in each stage, accompanied by innovations and inventions to serve these needs. Human beings tend to globalize and integrate internationally to enhance the well-being of the people, and thus, science and technology play an extremely important role in Vietnam's socioeconomic development, creating new achievements and continuing to research the fundamental factors that make up our world. In general, the world, people, and especially society are always in motion and constantly changing. Society always overcomes the limitations and shortcomings of the previous society and becomes bettand er, more progressive, through the development of science and technology to serve the production process for the primary purpose of satisfying human needs. Therefore, it is undeniable that science and technology play a crucial role in driving the socioeconomic progress of Vietnam, and this issue needs to be clarified.

During the integration process, Vietnam has become increasingly aware of the role and position of science and technology in the socioeconomic development of the country, as affirmed in the Party documents, such as: "Developing science and technology, making science and technology truly the top national policy, the most important driving force for the development of modern production forces" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, p.119-120). This view continues to be affirmed in the XIII Party Congress documents: "Consistently implementing the policy of science and technology as the top national policy, the key driving force for the development of modern production forces, renewing the

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growth model, enhancing productivity, efficiency, and competitiveness of the economy" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p. 140). This is one of the contents of the country's socioeconomic development strategy in general and serves the purpose of sustainable development in particular.

Science and technology in Vietnam have made significant contributions to socio-economic development, but there are still shortcomings. These include science and technology not yet becoming the driving force and foundation for socioeconomic development, restructuring the economy, and increasing social labor productivity; the legal framework, mechanisms, and policies are not yet comprehensive and do not create incentives for science and technology development and the application of scientific and technological results in production, especially in investment policies, taxes, bidding processes, and more. Mechanisms and policies have not created favorable conditions for domestic and international science and technology products to be exchanged and traded on the market. There is a lack of mechanisms and policies that genuinely encourage enterprises to invest in innovation and technology import, especially in key sectors, to quickly apply them in production and business, creating new high-value-added products. Public science and technology service centers have not been highly effective in promoting intermediary, transfer, consultation, assessment, appraisal, and technology management services; the proportion of funding for science and technology has not been commensurate with the country's economic development speed. The science and technology personnel, although increasing in number, have not met the requirements for promoting industrialization and modernization of the country. There is a lack of strong scientific communities and leading experts capable of leading new research directions or directing the implementation of national tasks at the international level. The effectiveness of public science and technology organizations is not high. International cooperation has not gone deep enough and lacks focus on technology transfer, absorption, and mastery of advanced technology, which has been and is affecting Vietnam's sustainable development efforts.

Literature Review

In the series "Capital", Karl Marx's main works show discoveries about the laws of social movement, finding the driving force of that movement. In particular, he devised a genius prediction that science would become a direct productive force. By the 19th century, capitalism, with its rapid pace of development, brought scientific knowledge from the laboratory to the fields of practical activity, and science appeared as a productive force through human labor.

The work "Science and Technology with Cultural Values" analyzed the close dialectical relationship between culture and science and technology; Science and technology impact philosophy, ethics, art, and lifestyle; Culture is directional to the development of science and technology (Phu, 1998). The project "Science and Technology Leading Productive Forces" affirms the fundamental role of science and technology in industrialization and modernization; and the close relationship between science, technology, and commodity production (Cu, 1996).

"The relationship between scientific and technological development and socio-economic development in industrialization and modernization in Vietnam" has played the driving role of science and technology in economic development - society, socio-economic development requirements for science and technology activities and technological structural innovation to suit the requirements of economic transformation in the process of industrialization and modernization (Son, Thu & Huan, 1999).

In addition, the National Department of Science and Technology Information, under the Ministry of Science and Technology, compiled the book "Science and Technology for Industrialization, modernization, and Sustainable Development" which analyzed the roles role of science and technology, the book also provides development information and development goals of science and technology in Vietnam according to each industry and research field (Hung, 2012).

In particular, our Party and State always focus on promoting the role of science and technology as the foundation and driving force for social development and the process of industrialization, modernization, and implementation. in documents, guidelines, and policies of the Party, and laws of the State such as Complete Party Documents and documents of national congresses published by the Publishing House. National Politics, Hanoi, published from 1998 to present; Law on Science and Technology, 2000; Intellectual Property Law, 2005; Law on Technology Transfer, 2007; High Technology Law, 2008 and the Government approved the Vietnam Science and Technology Development Strategy for 2011-2020. To provide data for research on science and technology, as well as the role of science and technology in the process of industrialization and modernization, the General Statistics Office publishes the Vietnam Statistical Yearbook, by Publishing House. Statistics are published annually.

The above works are always a rich source of material, with high theoretical and practical value, for the article to inherit, select, supplement, and develop in the content of its research work.

Research Methods

View on Science. Despite various perspectives, a commonality in understanding science is reflected in fundamental concepts:

Science represents a system of knowledge about the laws, essence of things, and phenomena in nature, society, and rational thinking. Scientific knowledge is creative, objective, grounded in reality, and has a historical-social context.

Science is a distinctive human activity, a process of research to discover new knowledge and theories. Engaging in scientific research requires a solid foundation in the field of study and mastery of research methods.

Science is a form of social consciousness associated with the corresponding social structure. It differs from other social consciousness forms in its nature and functions. Science is influenced by social existence while maintaining relative independence and dialectical relationships with other forms of social consciousness.

Scientific Classification: Based on the field of study, science is categorized into three main areas encompassing the knowledge of the objective world: natural science, social science, and cognitive science. Depending on the research purpose and intrinsic value of research products, science can be classified as basic science and applied science.

View on Technology. Technology is the result of combining science and engineering with human activities reasonably and efficiently to transform resources into products. Technology encompasses both knowledge and equipment, where knowledge involves the application of scientific principles to create solutions, methods, technical processes, and know-how, while equipment includes machinery and tools.

Classification of Technology: Based on environmental pollution levels, technology is categorized into two types - clean technology and polluting technology. According to the level of technological advancement, technology can be classified into traditional technology and modern technology. Furthermore, technology can be categorized into hardware technology and software technology based on its structure.

The Relationship between Science and Technology: Science provides the foundation for technology; in other words, scientific knowledge is a prerequisite for technological development. Conversely, technology serves as a foundation and impetus for science. It is the application of, and engagement with, scientific knowledge to solve practical issues and validate the correctness, role, and effectiveness of scientific knowledge.

The Role of Science and Technology in Socio-Economic Development

First of all, science and technology are the driving forces for economic development. Science and technology penetrate every element of the productive force, promoting the development of material production; conversely, when the level of production develops, it promotes the development of science and technology: science and technology Technology is the driving force and the condition and premise for developing human resources - the most decisive factor in society's productive forces in a period; Promote the development of labor tools towards automation and modernization. Developing science and technology will help people economically use labor, create renewable products from industrial and daily waste, and find new sources of energy. Science and technology are the foundation and driving forces to promote the process of economic restructuring. Science and technology development will go hand in hand with the industry and service sectors making great leaps in the economy, helping the proportion of GDP of industry and services to gradually increase, indirectly pushing the proportion of the agricultural sector to decrease. For the current Vietnamese economy to improve productivity and labor efficiency, and at the same time transform the economic structure in a reasonable and modern direction in the current context, we must rely on science and technology.

Science and technology are the basis and driving forces that contribute to perfecting effective production organization and management to promote production toward sustainable development. Science and technology are the basis for providing scientific management knowledge, providing new technologies to improve the level of organization and production management, thereby improving labor productivity for sustainable economic development. With the impact of science and technology, today there are many new management and organizational methods such as remote management, and online management... contributing to making production organization and management quick and easy, more effective, clearer, and more public. There is a dialectical relationship between science and technology and sustainable economic development. Science and technology contribute to developing modern production forces, shifting economic structure, perfecting production organization and management towards modernity, and promoting sustainable economic development. In turn, high and sustainable economic development will create material strength for the State and businesses to increase investment, application, and transfer of modern scientific and technological achievements into production.

Second, Science and technology contribute to social development, ensuring equality, and social progress. In the relationship between economy and society, they are unified and converge in humans, because what develops for human goals, for human perfection is the goal of sustainable development, which also Demonstrates the role and goals of scientific and technological development in a society; At the same time, when taking science and technology as the driving force for social development, scientific and technological achievements must serve the usefulness of people, be people-oriented, and take people as the center of development.

Science and technology are also the driving force for sustainable social development, first of all creating jobs and increasing income for workers, thereby minimizing the gap between rich and poor in the economy through policies that support people from all walks of life, and at the same time integrate into social activities, linking economic development with social justice and progress, typically: Science and technology have helped improve the quality of life high educational level and labor capacity, thereby creating many jobs. Research and development of teaching methods, educational technology, and online learning platforms help provide a quality and equitable learning environment for everyone. Science and technology create new jobs in many innovative fields such as software development, research and design, technical data management, healthcare, etc. The development of telecommunications networks, the internet, and mobile applications create effective connectivity and information transmission, ensuring that everyone can access and share information equitably.

The mission of science and technology also actively contributes to the protection and health care of the people. This is a priority field, having a direct impact on the human development index and sustainable social development of each country. The Ministry of Health always focuses on developing in-depth specialties, applying new techniques in examination and treatment, and applying high technology in the examination and treatment of diseases. Many large medical facilities across the country have invested in and purchased high-tech equipment such as heart-lung artificial machines, accelerated radiotherapy machines, Maxio robot arms, spinal surgery robots, and modern ventilators. Modern, modern biochemical, hematological, immunological testing systems... A more interesting example of technology application, many years ago, was introduced by Bach Mai Hospital or Children's Hospital 1. Use a compact electronic medical examination and treatment card like an ATM card with many benefits for patients, whereby all information and medical records are stored in the hospital computer system. Thanks to the application of an information technology management model where prescriptions are printed on easy-to-read computer paper, hospital leaders can easily manage prescriptions to reduce the situation of inappropriate prescriptions reaching patients.

The work of protecting and taking care of people's health is a means to ensure that all people have good health and physical strength to participate in production activities, contributing to realizing economic growth goals and ensuring Sustainable social security for the present and future. For that reason, our Party and State always determine that investment in health is an investment in people, economic growth goes hand in hand with the comprehensive improvement of people's lives towards sustainable development. "As of December 2018, the whole country had 49,984 medical examination and treatment facilities, and the organization of the medical apparatus was completed from grassroots to provinces and cities in the direction of universalization, expertise, and modernity, with quality staff. The medical staff has been raised. Public health indicators have been improved, such as the mortality rate for children under 5 years old has decreased from 81%% in 1990 to about 21.5%% in 2017; The rate of malnourished children has decreased from 50% to about 13.4%; The rate of children under one-year-old fully vaccinated is 96.4%; The current average life expectancy is 73.5 years. The health insurance participation rate covers 83% of the population" (Tri, 2019).

Third, science and technology contribute to sustainable development along with environmental protection. Sustainable social development and environmental protection are long-term goals and strategic tasks in the socio-economic development of our country. In recent years, the research and application of science and technology, as well as the reception and transfer of advanced technology in the field of environmental protection have become more and more urgent and important. Science and technology create green and resource-saving technologies that minimize negative impacts on the environment. These technologies include renewable energy, efficient management and use of natural resources, waste and pollution treatment, and encouraging sustainable development in sectors such as agriculture, industry, transportation transportation, and construction. Science and technology activities have made positive contributions to forecasting, preventing, renovating, restoring, treating environmental pollution, and preserving biodiversity. In the field of agriculture, many models of applying scientific and technical advances contribute to significantly improving the rural environment. In recent years, the livestock industry has developed well but farmers often encounter difficulties with livestock waste. Since then, many research topics projects, and applications of waste treatment in livestock production have been conducted. Typical models use manure separator systems to treat pig waste as organic fertilizer; Using biological products, biological bedding, and waste treatment biogas systems... not only contributes to environmental protection but also improves production efficiency, aiming to develop safe and sustainable livestock farming. In the medical field, foreign biotechnology wastewater treatment systems that meet Vietnamese standards are also deeply concerned, with on-site incineration of medical waste using modern technology incinerators. Imported from abroad, waste ash after burning all meet environmental protection standards.

Results and Discussion

The Reality of Science and Technology's Role in the Economic and Social Development of Vietnam

In addition to factors like labor, capital, and natural resources, science, and technology play a crucial role in the development of any nation or society. Therefore, the development of science and technology is a collective effort of the entire Communist Party, the State, and the people, aimed at achieving sustainable development goals that many countries around the world are striving for.

Science and technology contribute to increasing the productivity and efficiency of the economy. They have progressively asserted their role as driving forces in economic and social development. The nation's scientific and technological potential has been strengthened, with the Vietnamese government increasing investment in research and development (R&D) in vital areas such as information technology, biotechnology, renewable energy, and advanced materials. This has resulted in improved effectiveness in scientific and technological activities, leading to positive changes in innovation and entrepreneurial ventures. State management of science and technology has seen innovations in various mechanisms and policies, particularly in the management of investment and finance.

As of the end of 2018, there were over 4,084 organizations registered to engage in scientific and technological activities across the country. These included 1,900 public organizations and 2,184 private organizations, with 1,963 organizations licensed by the Ministry of Science and Technology and 2,211 organizations licensed by provincial Departments of Science and Technology. Over 1,280 research and development organizations concentrate their activities, with 50% of them located in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

Vietnam has established technology clusters to focus on the development of specific industries and areas such as the Hoa Lac High-tech Cluster, the Da Nang High-tech Cluster, and the Ho Chi Minh City Biotechnology Cluster. These clusters have been built and developed to promote digital transformation and Industry 4.0. By 2018, 16 key laboratories had been established in 13 research institutes, with a total investment in science and technology reaching 26.4 trillion Vietnamese dong, a 1.42-fold increase compared to 2015.

Regarding the development of science and technology enterprises, by the end of 2019, Vietnam had 3,000 eligible enterprises certified as science and technology enterprises. Among these, 468 enterprises were certified as technology enterprises, and 36 enterprises were certified as high-tech enterprises.

With the advent of a series of new technologies that are decisive in transforming the economic growth model from breadth to depth, science, and technology make an important contribution to promoting economic restructuring in a positive direction. pole. In 2010, the GDP structure of the agriculture, forestry, and fishery sectors accounted for 18.38% of GDP, the industrial and construction sector accounted for 32.13%, the service sector accounted for 36.94%, and taxes Products from product subsidies accounted for 12.55%. By 2020, the economic structure will have a positive shift with the corresponding structural ratio being 14.85% of GDP; 33.72%; 41.63%; and 9.8% (General Statistics Office, 2020).

Especially in recent years, science and technology have made great and important contributions to the country's economic development. The achievements of science and technology have contributed to enhancing the position of Vietnam in the international arena. "According to the report on the 2019 global innovation index (IIG) ranking of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Vietnam's GII in 2019, ranked the global innovation index of Vietnam continues to improve to 42nd/129 economies, up 3 places compared to 2018, 17 places compared to 2016 and in 2020 continues to maintain at position 42/131 countries/economies economy, ranked third in ASEAN (after Singapore and Malaysia) and leading the group of 29 countries/economies with the same income level" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p. 37).

Science and technology contribute to the development of society, ensuring equity and social progress. Looking back over the years,

efforts to address employment and labor market development have yielded positive results: "During the period 2010 – 2015, employment was created for approximately 7.8 million workers" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, p. 238), and by 2019, the country had provided employment for over 1.2 million workers. Additionally, vocational training has been a focus, helping "increase the percentage of trained labor from under 10% in 1990 to 58.6% in 2018 and nearly 64% in 2020" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p. 42).

Science and technology actively contribute to solving employment issues for workers, increasing income, and improving the quality of people's lives, as reflected in the GDP per capita chart in recent years.

Furthermore, it is essential to acknowledge the role of science and technology in positively impacting state management and administrative reform. As of this year, 17 ministries, central-level agencies, and 49 provinces and centrally-run cities have implemented wide area network (WAN) connections, with over 80% of units under ministries and central-level agencies and more than 75% of departments, districts, and centrally-run provinces and cities connected. The rate of civil servants and public employees equipped with computers for work has reached 90.95% at the central level, 97.14% in provincial-level departments and agencies, and 90.87% in district-level People's Committees (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2017).

As of the current period, specifically the second quarter and first half of 2023, the socio-economic situation in Vietnam has achieved relatively stable results, as summarized in the report by the General Statistics Office, as shown below.

Science and technology contribute to increasing income and the standard of living for workers in the city. Thanks to the application of science and technology in the workplace, measures to ensure working conditions, safety, and occupational health have been improved. Research and development of technologies and social solutions have helped address poverty, resource-sharing, and basic service provision, and created development opportunities for economically disadvantaged regions and social groups 20 Vietnam was considered a low-income country with a per capita income of less than $1,000 per person per year. By 2008, Vietnam moved to a low-middle income country, with an average income per capita of 1,154 USD/person/year, by 2020 it decreased to 2,779 USD/person/year" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p. 42).

The role of science and technology is also deeply reflected in government support policies for implementing poverty reduction and social assistance initiatives that enhance the quality of life and provide education and vocational skills to poor households, resulting in sustainable benefits during the nation's development. The sustainable poverty reduction program for the 2016 – 2020 period was robustly implemented, transitioning from unilateral access to multilateral access, focusing on the poorest groups and households. "The multidimensional poverty rate for the whole country decreased from 9.88% at the end of 2015 to below 3% in 2020, with an average annual reduction of 1.4% in the 2016 – 2020 period" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021b, p. 43). Vietnam's Human Development Index continues to improve, positioning the country in the group of nations with a high average human development worldwide. According to the Global Human Development Report for 2021/2022, Vietnam's HDI is 0.703 in 2021, rising two ranks in the global ranking to 115 out of 191 countries.

In Addition to the Achievements, There Are Still Several Limitations in Harnessing the Role of Science and Technology For the Economic and Social Development of Vietnam, Including

The socialist-oriented market economy still faces numerous obstacles and shortcomings. Breakthroughs in mobilizing, allocating, and efficiently utilizing development resources have not been achieved. The development and coordination of regional economies have not been adequately addressed and remain slow to be specified in legislation, leading to weak regional linkages. The overall technological capacity and level of the economy remain low. The industrial sector primarily focuses on processing and assembly, with low value-added, low levels of localization, and limited effectiveness in participating in global value chains.

Many state-owned enterprises have been slow in implementing restructuring and modernizing management mechanisms, and divesting state capital. Most private enterprises are small in scale with low technological capabilities and weak financial and managerial capacity. Many foreign-invested enterprises possess only average technology, engage in processing and assembly, and lack connectivity, and technology transfer to promote the development of domestic enterprises. A significant proportion of Vietnamese businesses still use outdated technology, with 76% of machinery, equipment, and production lines belonging to the 1970s generation. A large portion of equipment has reached the end of its depreciation period, and 50% of equipment is refurbished. The percentage of enterprises producing low and medium-technology products was high, accounting for 87.8% in 2020, with only 12.2% of businesses producing high-technology products.

Investment in research and development remains limited compared to many other countries, and the effectiveness has not been high. The creative capacity of scientists has not been fully utilized. Budget allocation for research and development is inadequate, and the quality of the research team is still limited. Additionally, the lack of collaboration and cooperation between research institutions, industries, and businesses is a significant constraint. The lack of information, experience sharing, and technology transfer hinders the application and absorption of new technologies. Effective international economic integration remains limited. Foreign loans are disbursed slowly, and their use is inefficient and spread thinly, resulting in waste. Foreign direct investment attraction lacks selectivity, and there are still many constraints in connecting and transferring technology between FDI enterprises and domestic companies.

The organization and implementation of policies for the development and application of science and technology still face limitations. There is a lack of comprehensive solutions and close coordination between ministries, sectors, and localities. The administrative and bureaucratic nature of the personnel system in science and technology has not created a favorable environment for unleashing creativity and attracting talent. There is a lack of proper policies related to financing, taxes, development support, and incentives for businesses to invest in technology innovation.

The development and application of science and technology in environmental protection in Vietnam still face limitations and challenges. There are few scientific projects at the provincial level each year in the field of environmental protection. Moreover, the level of expertise in science and technology in operating waste treatment systems does not meet the increasingly high requirements of environmental management. Many advanced technologies in the field of environmental protection, both domestic and international, have not been applied or implemented at the local level.

An illustrative example of a limitation in science and technology is the Moonka technology application: Moonka (Real Estate encryption platform, helping to make public investment transparent with Blockchain technology) was an application that implemented a collective purchase format for real estate and incorporated Blockchain technology into management. Moonka acted as an intermediary connecting buyers and sellers. Customers could buy one or several shares of multi-million-dollar properties. When collectively purchased, investors could resell "shares" to each other if they wanted to make a profit. Moonka held the property deeds 24/7 at the company's office, and investors could check the property deeds of any piece of land at any time. Upon agreeing to the purchase, customers would be given an account to manage and track their investments. However, this application quickly collapsed and went bankrupt due to the lack of legal support and its failure to be legalized, posing many inherent risks for investors. This example illustrates a technological advancement in addressing the needs of small investors but faces many limitations in its development and application in practice.

Solution to Leverage the Role of Science and Technology in the Economic and Social Development of Vietnam

To overcome these challenges, there needs to be a commitment from the government, businesses, and the

wider community. Additionally, it is necessary to establish supportive policies, create favorable conditions for research and development, enhance collaboration and cooperation among relevant stakeholders, and raise awareness of the importance of science and technology in sustainable development.

Firstly, there is a need to raise awareness, particularly among businesses and national management. For businesses, it's crucial to enhance training and improve the capabilities of management personnel in scientific and technological matters, such as technology utilization, innovation, finance, and risk management. Promoting collaboration between businesses and research and educational organizations to develop new products and services that meet market demands is essential. Encouraging businesses to participate in innovation and creativity programs, creates an environment for individuals within companies to develop new ideas and apply technology and science in their work.

For national management, it is also important to enhance training and improve the capabilities of management personnel in scientific and technological matters, including resource management, such as human resources, finance, and technology. Promoting cooperation between ministries, sectors, and localities to create supportive policies and foster the development of science and technology.

Secondly, increasing investment and financial support is vital. The government should increase investment in research and development while providing financial support policies to encourage businesses, research organizations, and individuals to conduct research and apply new technologies. Investments in research and development funding should be enhanced and allocated efficiently. Furthermore, it's important to create a favorable and attractive environment to attract and retain capable and experienced researchers, engineers, and experts.

Thirdly, innovating education and training by incorporating science and technology into the curriculum. The Ministry of Education should adjust the education program to ensure that it includes scientific and technological fields like information technology, science, engineering, and finance. Promoting and enhancing cooperation between the education sector and businesses to improve the quality of education and enhance the alignment between education and labor market requirements.

Lastly, investing in the construction and quality improvement of science and technology infrastructure, including research centers, laboratories, high-tech zones, and Industry 4.0 industrial parks. Simultaneously, creating favorable conditions for scientific and technological facilities to link and collaborate to maximize the potential and technology transfer.

Conclusion

Through analysis and examination of the current state of the role of science and technology in the economic and social development of Vietnam, it can be affirmed that science and technology have made significant contributions to improving economic growth and efficiency, substantially increasing labor productivity, ensuring social welfare for all citizens, as well as promoting social equity and progress. Additionally, they have played a part in sustainable economic and social development in Vietnam. Furthermore, advanced technologies are being applied to environmental protection in Vietnam. However, the application of science and technology in the process of economic and social development in Vietnam also presents many challenges to social welfare and environmental issues. This necessitates that Vietnam must implement a comprehensive set of solutions to further leverage the role of science and technology in economic and social development, striving for the goal of becoming a socialist-oriented developed country by the middle of the 21st century (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p.112).

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