

Human development of Vietnam – Guarding viewpoints and progressions in the HDI

Trinh Thi Nghia¹

¹(Thai Nguyen University of Sciences, Vietnam)

Corresponding author: Trinh Thi Nghia

ABSTRACT : The author summarizes the views of the Vietnamese Party and State on human development and positive changes in Vietnam's HDI. From there, the author gives a few exchange ideas that contribute to orienting the development of Vietnamese people in the current period on both theoretical and practical aspects.

Keywords -People, human development, the views of the Vietnamese Party and State on human development; human development index (HDI).

I. Human development has been a central content of the Party and State of Vietnam since doi moi until now.

Until the 80s of the twentieth century in Vietnam, the concept of human was still limited to the community person, the social person - ie in relation to the collective, class, nation, etc. have not been properly recognized. Along with the change of the Party's thinking about socialism, the way to build socialism in Vietnam, economic model and social development, the human factor and the role of Human resources are also re-reviewed by our Party in a more fundamental and practical way. The document of the 6th National Congress of Delegates affirmed: "Caring for people and mutual respect must become an ethical standard in all economic, cultural, social activities, especially in services serving the people", p.89]. Although there is a theoretical shift, in fact, human is still not considered the center of socio-economic development. It was not until the early 90s that Vietnam really responded to UNESCO's campaign "International Decade for Culture in Development" (1986 - 1997) and only joined the Human Development Report in 1994. (Human development report - HDR) of the United Nations Development Program (United Nations Development Program - UNDP). Previously, the socio-economic data of Vietnam due to the weak statistical work, so a lot of basic data on socio-economic life was lacking, not updated or not synchronized enough with national economic participation in the Human Development Report is an advancement of Vietnam on the path of international integration.

In Vietnam, marking the first change in the Strategy for Socio-Economic Development and Stability and Stability 1991-2000, our Party affirmed: "The main goal and driving force of development is for the people. People"; "the interests of each person, of each collective and of the whole society are organically linked together, in which individual interests are the direct driving force"; "putting people at the center of socio-economic strategy" [2, p.8]. The Party's view of putting people at the center of development is both consistent with the general trend of the times, without absolutizing economic growth, science, technology or any other factor, but rather people themselves. Industrial development is considered as the goal of development. In the Platform for national construction in the transitional period to socialism, our Party has determined that the socialist society we are building is a society in which "Rich people, strong country, democracy, and justice, equality, civilization ... people have a prosperous, free, happy life, and have conditions for comprehensive development." [3, p.70]. At the 5th Plenum of the 8th Central Committee, our Party pointed out that the task of the Vietnamese revolution is "all for the people, for happiness and for the rich, free, and comprehensive development of the person".4, p.56]. In 2001, with the support of experts from UNDP, Vietnam published the National Report on Industrial Development. In the 10-year socio-economic development strategy for 2011-2020, approved at the XI Party Congress (January 1, 2011), our Party emphasized: "People are the center of the development strategy, and at the same time the main can develop. Respect and protect human rights, associate human rights with the rights and interests of the nation, the country and the people's right to mastery"[5, pp.76-77]. Considering people as the goal of development, our Party has placed on a large scale associated with the

responsibility of each different field of social life; From economy, politics to education, health care, culture, information, etc. Politics is most evident in the political system that we build, which is to build a state of the people, by the people, because people. With the socialist-oriented market economy, it has created a dynamic development of the economy, production and business entities. Per capita income has continuously increased over the years, material life has been improved, creating practical conditions for people to access other social services, especially health care and education, enjoy cultural and spiritual values. Over the past decade or so, cultural issues have been particularly emphasized. Cultural development is placed in relation to human development. The 9th Resolution of the Party Central Committee Term XI (May 2014) on culture and people confirmed this: "Caring for the comprehensive development of Vietnamese people, focusing on fostering spirituality patriotism, national pride, morality, lifestyle and personality" [6].

In 2016, at the 12th Congress of the Party, the ideology on human development was clearly stated: "Building Vietnamese people for comprehensive development should become an objective of the development strategy. Summarizing and building a cultural value system and a standard value system of Vietnamese people in the period of industrialization, modernization and international integration; create an environment and conditions for the development of personality, morality, intelligence, creative capacity, physical body, soul, social responsibility, civic duty, sense of law observance. Creating a strong change in awareness and sense of respect for the law, every Vietnamese has a deep understanding, pride, and honors the nation's history and culture. Affirm and honor the right, the good, the positive, the noble; multiplying noble and humane values. Criticism fight, repel evil, evil, lowly, backward; against wrong and negative views and behaviors that adversely affect the construction of culture and alienate people. There are solutions to prevent and reverse the degradation of social morality, overcome the limitations of the Vietnamese people" [7, p. 126-127].

Thus, through the congresses of the Party, there is a profound change in the perception of people and the role and position of the human subject in development. With a process of more than 30 years of innovation, from focusing on development but unintentionally "forgetting people", especially individual and individual people; consider economic growth as synonymous with development; or see people only as a tool of development... Vietnam has endorsed and accepted the view of UNDP that "Humans hold a central position in socio-economic development"; "The true wealth of a country is its people" [8, p.9, p.13]... When recorded in the 1991 Platform, this shows that Vietnam has caught up with the most advanced conceptions of the era on human problem systems, human resources and human factors. The somewhat rigid and childish ways of treating people are basically gone. The meaning of development is focused and emphasized on the ability to serve people, for human happiness. "The main driving force of development is for people, by people" [9, p.8]. "Because people's happiness is a great motivation to bring into play all creative potentials of the people." [10, p.321].

Thus, the theory of building Vietnamese people in the new revolutionary period, although there is no human strategy, and the national value system for human formation and development has not been identified, the point about culture and people in the spirit of Doi Moi has pushed society to form a new orientation on human construction, which after decades of renovation, the Resolution of the XI, XII Congress and the 2011 Platform has confirmed. . In the end, it is the orientation that identifies people as the central position of socio-economic development, the goal and the driving force of development; building Vietnamese people to develop comprehensively.

II. Advances in the Human Development Index (HDI) of Vietnam

2.1 HDI- a quantitative study of human development

Since 1990, when publishing the Industrial Development Report, UNDP has released the Human Development Index (Human Development Index - HDI) "to measure fundamental aspects of human capacity" [11, p.260]. Accordingly, the HDI includes three indicators: economic index expressed through per capita national income, this index represents the quality of life; life expectancy index reflects the capacity of the organism - a long and healthy life; the education index - adult literacy rate and annual enrollment rate - reflects the mental capacity (knowledge, qualifications) of the people. It is not coincidental that UNDP chose 3 criteria of income, life expectancy and education as a measure of professional development, but a long, healthy, "decent" life and knowledge are the foundational factors to open up opportunities and empower people.

The HDI has a value from 0 (lowest) to 1 (highest). The economic index is equal to 1 when GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita reaches 40000 USD - measured by purchasing power parity (PPP), is 0 when GDP per capita is only 100 USD. The education index is equal to 1 when 100% of adults (over 15 years old) can read and write, and 0 when 0% of adults (over 15 years old) can read and write. The life expectancy index is equal to 1 when the average life expectancy is 85 years, and 0 when the average life expectancy is only 25 years. Based on the annual movement of the HDI, countries can assess their country's achievement, visualize their distance from other countries in the rankings and the distance from the ideal benchmark 1. Since 2010, HDI is calculated according to the new method. The actual value of each measured component index is not considered an absolute value, it must also be set in the development process of each country so that the sudden

development of a year does not affect the whole process too much. This calculation allows absolute values to be closer to reality. In terms of education, the Average Years of Schooling and Years of Expected Schooling indexes substitute for adult literacy and overall enrollment. Life expectancy index is 1 when the average life expectancy is 85 years; life expectancy is zero when the average life expectancy is only 20 years. The Average Years of Schooling and Expected Years of Schooling indexes substitute for adult literacy rates and overall enrollment rates. Life expectancy index is 1 when the average life expectancy is 85 years; life expectancy is zero when the average life expectancy is only 20 years. Index The Average Years of Schooling and Expected Years of Schooling indexes substitute for adult literacy rates and overall enrollment rates. Life expectancy index is 1 when the average life expectancy is 85 years; life expectancy is zero when the average life expectancy is only 20 years. Index Gross national income (GNI) instead of GDP/person. The economic index is zero when GNI per capita is only \$163 (in PPP terms). “The HDI enables innovative thinking about progress by embodying a simple but powerful idea, that development encompasses more than just income.”¹², p.10]. Technically, the HDI is just three indicators, but they are three basic indicators that reflect the three basic qualities of human existence - health, economy and intelligence. Moreover, although they are three basic indicators, UNDP experts have designed them so that the absolute value of these three indicators depends on all of them, including hundreds of other component indicators such as clean water, active participation in water and sanitation. Social activities, gender equality, multidimensional poverty rate, etc. Up to now, the number of indicators has been added annually by UNDP through its Human Development Reports, such as: Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Gender Development Index (GDI), Gender Empowerment Measurement Index (GEM), Gender Inequality Index (GII), etc. to clarify the social aspects of human development more clearly. It should be noted that, when calculating, people still reduce hundreds of indicators to three basic indicators which are economic indicators, income index and life expectancy index - reflect the three basic qualities of human existence, the three basic aspects of human development. But in fact the other indicators are important and meaningful additions to clarify the different aspects and nuances of those three indicators. In 2000, UNDP released the Millennium Development Goals - MDGs), these goals aim towards sustainable human development. It can be said that the human development indicators mentioned by UNDP are relatively basic. Human development does not stop at wealth, high income, not only concerned with living standards, but also concerned with the physical and spiritual development of people. Those indicators are quantitative studies on human development, through which it is possible to assess the level of implementation of the human development strategy of countries over the years or through a certain historical period.

2.2 Vietnam's Human Development Index (HDI) – positive changes

Vietnam is one of more than 40 developing countries that have made "beyond-expected" progress in human development in recent decades (UNDP expert assessment). Vietnam's human development index (HDI) has gradually improved, having increased by more than 20% over the past two decades. In 2009, Vietnam ranked 116th out of 182 countries; 2010, Vietnam ranked 113th out of 193 countries globally on the HDI index. In 2011, Vietnam ranked 128th out of 183 countries. In 2013, Vietnam ranked 127th out of 186 countries – in the “medium” group of human development. The general living standard of the people has been gradually raised. Social security is better guaranteed, even in times of crisis and economic downturn.

That progress of Vietnam is reflected in a series of basic indicators of HDI, from 1995 to present, as follows:

HDI and Vietnam component indexes 1995-2019

HDI and Vietnam component indexes 1995-2009 [13]

Year	Average life expectancy (years)	Percentage of adults (over 15 years old) who can read and write (%)	Enrollment rate at all levels (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Lifespan index	Education Index	GDP Index	HDI Value	HDIRating
1995	65.2	91.9	49	1010	0.67	0.78	0.17	0.539	120/174

1996	65.5	92.5	51	1040	0.68	0.79	0.11	0.523	121/174
1997	66.0	93	55	1208	0.68	0.80	0.18	0.557	121/175
1998	66	93.7	55	1236	0.69	0.81	0.18	0.560	122/174
1999	67.4	91.9	62	1630	0.71	0.82	0.47	0.664	110/174
2000	67.8	92.9	63	1689	0.71	0.83	0.47	0.671	108/174
2001	67.8	93.1	sixty seven	1860	0.71	0.84	0.49	0.682	101/162
2002	68.2	93.4	sixty seven	1996	0.72	0.84	0.50	0.688	109/173
2003	68.6	92.7	sixty four	2070	0.73	0.83	0.51	0.688	109/175
2004	69.0	90.3	sixty four	2300	0.73	0.82	0.52	0.691	112/177
2005	70.5	90.3	sixty four	2490	0.76	0.82	0.54	0.704	108/177
2006	70.8	90.3	63	2745	0.76	0.81	0.55	0.709	109/177
2007 & 2008	73.7	90.3	63.9	3071	0.812	0.815	0.572	0.733	105/177
2009	74.3	90.3	62.3	2600	0.821	0.810	0.544	0.725	116/182

HDI and Vietnam component indexes 2010-2019 [14]

Year	Average life expectancy	Average years of schooling	Expected years of schooling (Expected years of Schooling)	GNP per capita	GNI difference with HDI	HDI Increase due to difference with GNP (Nonincome HDI) _(a,b,c)	Value HDI	Ranking out of total countries for which HDI can be calculated
2010	74.9	5.5	10.4	2975	//	0.646/ 0.572	0.572	113/178
2011	75.2	5.5	10.4	2,805	8	0.662	0.593	128/187
2013	75.4	5.5	11.9	2,970	9	0.686	0.617	127/188
2014	75.9805 71.3 Women and men	5.5 5.2/5.7 Female/Male	11.9	4,892 4,174/5,655 Women and men	0	0.653	0.638	121/187
2015	75.8	7.5	11.9	5,092	15	.....	0.666	116/188
2016	75.9	8.0	12.6	5,335	18	.....	0.683	115/188
2018	76.5	8.2	12.7	5,895	14	.....	0.694	116/189
2019	75.4	8.3	12.7	7,433		.....	0.704	117/189

In nearly 25 years participating in the Human Development Report and nearly 10 years since the 2011 Platform was approved and published, the average life expectancy in Vietnam has increased even though it was

74.9 years old in 2010, ie 74.9 years old. quite high, higher than many countries with better economic indicators. By 2019, the average life expectancy of Vietnamese people was 75.4. Countries with very high life expectancies such as Norway, Germany, and Australia... are only about 80 years old. The average number of years of schooling increased from 5.5 years in 2011 to 8.3 in 2019. The actual expectation of people to go to school is 12.7 years, which is similar to that of countries with the index. highest human development. With economic indicators, GNP per capita, Vietnam's progress is not high, in 2019 GNP calculated at purchasing power parity in 2011 was only \$7,433 per capita per year. However, The unique feature of Vietnam's human development is the disparity between the HDI and the GNP. Except for 2014, Vietnam has a GNP index comparable to the HDI index (calculated according to rankings over 184 countries in the world, in other years, Vietnam's HDI ranking is higher than the GNP index. If in 2011, Vietnam's HDI index was 0.593, ranking 128 out of 187 countries in the world, in 2019, Vietnam's HDI is 0.704 and ranked second. 117 out of 189 countries in the world, up 1 place compared to 2018, belong to the group of countries with high HDI. Notably, income inequality (19.1%) and Gini coefficient (35.7) of Vietnam is among the lowest among the countries compared in 2019. This is an achievement not all low-middle-income countries can achieve. The year with the highest difference is 2017 with a difference of 18 steps. If in 2011, Vietnam's HDI was 0.593, ranking 128 out of 187 countries in the world, in 2019, Vietnam's HDI was 0.704 and ranked 117 out of 189 countries in the world, up 1 place compared to last year. 2018, belongs to the group of countries with high HDI. Notably, income inequality (19.1%) and Gini coefficient (35.7) of Vietnam are among the lowest among the countries compared in 2019. This is a non-national achievement. Any low-middle income family can achieve it. The year with the highest difference is 2017 with a difference of 18 steps. If in 2011, Vietnam's HDI was 0.593, ranking 128 out of 187 countries in the world, in 2019, Vietnam's HDI was 0.704 and ranked 117 out of 189 countries in the world, up 1 place compared to last year. 2018, belongs to the group of countries with high HDI. Notably, income inequality (19.1%) and Gini coefficient (35.7) of Vietnam are among the lowest among the countries compared in 2019. This is a non-national achievement. Any low-middle income family can achieve it. From 1990 - 2019, Vietnam's HDI value increased by 45.8%, among the countries with the highest HDI growth rates in the world. This number represents a progressive trend that leaves no doubt about Vietnam's human development. Accompanying these quantitative indicators is an increase in the general living standard of the people, better social security, even in a state of crisis and economic recession.

Due to the improvement of the measure before and after 2010, UNDP experts assessed this trend by calculating the conversion. The conclusion of the UNDP experts on the progressive trend of Vietnam is very positive. The following is a table describing that trend as assessed by UNDP experts in the years 1990 – 2019:

Progressive trends in human development (HDI) of Vietnam 1990–2019 as assessed by UNDP [15]			
1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2019	1990-2019
1.95	1.21	0.70	1.31

According to this assessment, along with economic growth, Vietnam's human development index has continuously increased in a positive direction since the past few decades. Especially since the promulgation of the 2011 Platform, this index has achieved a higher growth rate than previous years. This is a great encouragement, because Vietnam is one of the 40 countries that have achieved this achievement, while the indicators of life expectancy and education are difficult to further increase because Vietnam has also had good achievements before.

From the late 1990s until 2000, Vietnam's HDI index had a better increase. This result is achieved thanks to the great achievements of the policies of economic growth and poverty reduction. In 1993, the poverty rate in Vietnam accounted for 58.1%, of which, the urban poverty rate was 25.1%; the poverty rate in rural areas is 66.4% (According to the results of the population living standard survey in 1992 - 1993). By 1998, the poverty rate of Vietnam accounted for 37.4% (According to the results of the 1997-1998 population living standard survey). Thus, if in 1993 Vietnam had more than half of the population in poverty (accounting for 58.1%), by 1998, this proportion decreased to 37% and by 2004 it decreased to 24.1%. Vietnam has exceeded the Millennium Development Goals 10 years ago in terms of poverty reduction.

It is the results achieved in poverty reduction that have promoted a significant increase in Vietnam's GDP index, thereby contributing to the growth of Vietnam's HDI during this period.

According to data from the National Office for Poverty Reduction (Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs), by the end of 2020, the national average poverty rate is only about 2.75%. Accordingly, the average poverty rate in poor districts decreased to 23.42%. [16].

Vietnam is one of the few countries that has made clear and continuous progress on the human development index since the UNDP published the HDI in 1990. The trend of the human development index being higher than the economic index has been sustained over the past 20 years and is continuing, although the economic index is still improving. Life expectancy at birth is quite high, not inferior to countries with high HDI index and continues to increase. The relatively high education index is still maintained and there is still progress, although the education has many limitations. Social Security has many good points and is trending positively.

According to the World Bank, 70% of Vietnam's population is currently classified as economically secure, including 13% who are now economically educated in the global middle class. Since 2014, an average of 1.5 million Vietnamese people have joined the global middle class each year. The trend toward increasing prosperity in Vietnam, to the world, is particularly evident [17]

Moreover, Vietnam currently has more than 60% Internet users with 60 million Facebook users, 45 million Youtube users, 40 million Zalo users; Google accounts for 95.27% of the search market share. Vietnam ranks 16th in the world in terms of online community - a metric that is considered "expected and enviable" by many countries in the world, including some rich and developed countries [18].

Currently, Vietnam's socio-political life is stable and has many progressive aspects that are hard to deny. Cultural life is in fact far different from before and has many bright spots, which are praised by the world. The personal life of the majority of residents has also improved relatively quickly. The fight against corruption and cleaning up society in the last three years has had impressive results, regaining the people's trust. Vietnam's position in the international arena is becoming more and more important.

III. Some problems in human development in Vietnam today

Faced with the dynamic and relatively rapid development of socio-economic life, compared with the very high expectations of the people for the development of the country, the human sector and human development are also More and more limitations, shortcomings and inadequacies are revealed, especially since our Party has stepped up anti-corruption activities, public opinion and prosecution of major cases related to cadre ethics. , party members. Some of the main limitations and shortcomings can be pointed out as follows:

- Increased income and general living standards of people in recent years have also improved a lot, but income and living standard of laborers who live by income from work are still low compared to potential and compared with actual labor; income inequality gap widens; The gap between rich and poor is widening. The life of a part of the people who live by working, still lacks the guarantee of safety and sustainability of livelihood.

- The economy has grown but has not really encouraged job opportunities and increased income for people. The labor force in Vietnam is low-skilled leading to low labor productivity and low income. Unstable and unsustainable employment; changes in the employment structure do not keep up with the changes in the economic structure; Low labor productivity seriously affects workers' lives. There are gender differences in labor force participation rates and in employment and income ratios.

- Along with growth are Vietnam's achievements in poverty reduction in recent years. The ratio of poor households and the poor has decreased to a encouraging level. But there is still a long gap in poverty reduction among ethnic groups and between regions. Poverty rates are still quite high in mountainous provinces and in ethnic minority communities. Many poor localities have not yet benefited from the national poverty reduction policy.

Living standards have increased, but the quality of life of the majority of Vietnamese people is still low and social inequality tends to increase, especially regional differences are preventing Vietnam from achieving higher achievements in human development.

- Education index is high, but the quality of education is still poor, still backward compared to the region and the world. Increased public spending on education and the Government's commitment to education for all have contributed to progress in education, but spending on education is still not proportional to the quality of education and gender.

Education - training is still degraded and shows no sign of getting out of the crisis. Many negative manifestations in education - training seem to be more and more serious (bad "buy by selling points", "scholar by real"; school violence; status of corrupt teachers. ...) shows the moral degradation in the teacher-student relationship, the absence of ideals and ambitions in a significant part of students. Education and training have not yet fulfilled the basic and comprehensive renovation requirements to make a breakthrough in the quality of human resources - one of the bottlenecks of the country's sustainable development in the next period.

The serious shortage of high-quality human resources, first of all in planning and management, and in scientific and technological activities, is causing a great waste of other resources for development, hindering and reducing the quality of human resources. reduce the quality of growth, inhibit the development of the country.

Education - training, despite the achievement of having a large number of people being educated - trained, but the quality has long been and is still degraded. Lots of training, but little use. Education and training of the 50s and 60s of the last century is compared to be more effective than today because of its lower cost,

focus and selectivity, and better quality of learners. In fact, there are not only students sitting in the wrong classroom, but also teachers teaching in the wrong places, entering the school not to actually learn but just to rationalize their qualifications. The trend of education commercialization, poor quality training and degree acquisition are continuing to degrade the quality of education and training.

Inequality in access to education leads to inequalities in human development opportunities in Vietnam, even if it is reduced as a result of increased budget spending on primary education. study, exempting and reducing tuition fees for many subjects, including poor households.

- The average life expectancy is high, the health index is high, and in fact, the level of health care is also highly appreciated by the world, however, in reality, health care activities are very poor, the public health care mechanism there are still many shortcomings.

Although the field of health and public health care is considered to have made a lot of progress in the past 2 years, although Vietnam's health index is better than many countries at the same level of development due to spending on health Health insurance has increased significantly, especially the share of health insurance in public spending on health in recent years, and although health insurance is playing an active role in increasing people's access to health care. health services reduce the health gap between regions, between socio-economic groups, but to a significant extent, inequality in access to health services is still very large and That still leads to inequalities in health outcomes, as well as many other limitations in health performance. Human-to-human relations in medical activities still have many unhealthy manifestations.

- The extent and effectiveness of linking cultural development with economic growth, progress, social justice and Party building and rectification is still limited. In fact, it is difficult to realize the synchronous management and coordination between economic growth and cultural development, and with progressive and equitable implementation. This inevitably limits the outcome of the implementation of policies on people.

IV. CONCLUSION

The issue of human and human development in Vietnam has been recognized and resolved by the Vietnamese Party and State in a more fundamental and practical way since the late 80s until now. People are placed at the center of development and are considered as the driving force for socio-economic processes. All micro and macro policy making is based on human development and people's quality of life. The comprehensive development of Vietnamese people is thoroughly understood in the Documents and Resolutions of the Party and realized by specific policies of the State. Human development is both a goal and a continuous process, Vietnamese people are advocated to be people with comprehensive development of body, mind, high intelligence, live culturally and ethically. Implementing the above strategic views, UNDP's quantitative criteria for measuring human development have also been given due attention in Party documents. Vietnam's achievements as well as limitations in industrial development and the results of Vietnam's implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have been clearly reflected in the National Industrial Development Reports and in the Global Industrial Development Reports of the UNDP. United Nations experts have recognized Vietnam as one of 40 that has exceeded expectations in human development.

* The article is the product of a scientific research project, code ĐH2021-TN06-03

REFERENCES

- [1]. Communist Party of Vietnam (1987), Document of the 6th National Congress of Deputies, Truth Publishing House, Hanoi.
- [2]. Communist Party of Vietnam (1991), Strategy for socio-economic stability and development 1991 – 2000, Truth Publishing House, Hanoi.
- [3]. Communist Party of Vietnam (2011), Document of the 11th National Congress of Deputies, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi.
- [4]. Communist Party of Vietnam (1998), Document of the Fifth Conference of the Central Committee, term VIII, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi.
- [5]. Communist Party of Vietnam (2011), Document of the 11th National Congress of Deputies, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi.
- [6]. Communist Party of Vietnam (2014), 9th Resolution of the Central Committee of the Party, term XI, on building and developing Vietnamese culture and people to meet the requirements of sustainable development of the country (May 2014). , <http://huc.edu.vn/chi-tiet/3057/Nghi-quyet-trung-uong-9-khoa-XI.html>
- [7]. Communist Party of Vietnam (2016), Document of the 12th National Congress of Deputies (Political Report of the 11th Party Central Committee at the 12th National Party Congress).
- [8]. UNDP, Human Development Report 1990.

- [9]. Communist Party of Vietnam (1991), Strategies for socio-economic stability and development 1991-2000, Publishing House. Truth.
- [10]. Communist Party of Vietnam (2005), Documents of the Party Congress in the Doi Moi period, Publishing House. CTQG.
- [11]. Ho Si Quy (2007), People and human development, Education Publishing House.
- [12]. UNDP (2010), Summary of the 2010 Human Development Report, Real National Wealth: The Road to Human Development, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/>.
- [13]. UNDP, Human Development Report. Table 1 HDR 1995-2009.
- [14]. UNDP, Human Development Report. Table 1 HDR 2010-2020.
- [15]. UNDP, Human Development Report 2020.
- [16]. *Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, Decision No. 576 dated May 18, 2021 Announcement of the results of the review of poor households and near-poor households in 2020 according to the multi-dimensional poverty line applied for the period 2026 -2020.*
- [17]. WB (2018), Climbing the ladder Vietnam Poverty and Shared Prosperity: update report poverty reduction and shared prosperity in vietnam. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/206981522843253122/pdf/124916-WP-PULIC-P161323-VietnamPovertyUpdateReportENG.pdf>
- [18]. *See: Number of internet users in Vietnam from 2017 to 2023 (2019).* <https://www.statista.com/statistics/369732/internet-users-vietnam/>

***Corresponding author: Trinh Thi Nghia**

¹(Faculty of Basic Sciences, Thai Nguyen University of Sciences, Vietnam)