



DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM IN VIETNAM: SITUATION AND SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The development of the social security system is to show the progress of each country, each state, and on a worldwide scale. Therefore, at present, every government in the world is trying to build and implement a basic human social security system through its specific policy system, contributing to building a progressive society, towards the values of truth, goodness, beauty, and sustainable development. In the process of international integration, Vietnam has built a synchronous social security system, especially policies on job creation, minimum income guarantee for people; social insurance to compensate for the reduced income in case of illness, labor accident, old age; irregular and regular social assistance; providing basic social services in terms of health, education, preferential policies for people with meritorious services, etc. These are pioneering achievements in the implementation of Vietnam's millennium development goals. United Nations recognized and praised. However, the current social security system in Vietnam has not yet met the needs of society as policies have been promulgated a lot, but are not synchronized, and have not reached the hands of those who need support when implementing them declared in fact. The quality of public services is still low, and security measures to overcome difficulties in unusual conditions, such as the Covid-19 pandemic, are still delayed and have not yet ensured fairness, inclusiveness, and sustainability. The social security system in the new situation needs to clearly define development goals for the people, attach importance to social inclusion, and fundamentally change the perception of the position and role of communities, businesses, and regions' private sector in the pillars of well-being, reducing the burden of state subsidies and deepening international integration.

Keywords: Social security, motivation, sustainable development, Vietnam

1 INTRODUCTION

In the history of human development, man is both the goal, the center, and the dynamic of development. In which, the right to have a job, income, housing, education, health care, clean water, live in a safe environment, create all conditions for the pursuit of happiness, etc. have become basic and practical rights for society. Since its inception in 1945, the United Nations has adopted many international instruments on human rights, in which the right to social security is stipulated in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Article 9, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;





Article 26, Convention on the Rights of the Child; Article 11, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and many other international treaties... That is also the reason for social security to become one of the State's responsibilities, a measure of the level of socio-economic development of each country.

In assessing the role of social security, the World Bank has recognized that a well-designed social security system makes an important contribution to the development of a country (World Bank, 2008). Through the social security system, the state redistributes income and services to the poor and vulnerable social groups, contributing to sustainable poverty reduction, and combating the risk of falling back into poverty towards narrowing social inequalities. Social security is one of the important components of development programs and strategies aimed at stabilizing society, narrowing inequality, and creating social consensus in the development process. Therefore, social security is both economic and deeply human and social (Tri, 2019).

In Vietnam, the basic pillars of the social security system including job creation, social insurance, social assistance, and poverty reduction are state-led, creating a multi-layered safety net for all. All members and social groups, especially the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups when their incomes are reduced or lost when faced with risks, tribulations, illnesses, diseases, etc. Social security also aims to improve the ability to cope with job loss and ensure a stable life for people, and therefore, social security makes an important contribution to sustainable social development (Cuong, 2012; Dam, 2012). In the context that the Covid-19 pandemic is wreaking havoc on a global scale, the economy is in recession and the international security situation is unpredictable, social security has become an important pillar, contributing to stabilizing the economy and socio-political decisions in many countries and regions around the world.

The social security system in Vietnam is recognized in the first Constitution of 1946. The Constitution recognizes the right to social insurance for state employees, taking care of the elderly, the disabled, and orphans. The tradition of kindness, sharing, and "good leaves protect torn leaves" are emphasized in collective activities and community activities. Right from the period of centrally planned economy, social security has been paid attention to. Medical examination and treatment, education, and job assignment are guaranteed by the state and are based on subsidized resources. Although social





protection in this period was minimal, it contributed to realizing the goals of national independence and socialism. However, entering the stage of market economic development, social security under the subsidized model is no longer suitable, requiring the mobilization of resources in society, with the participation of non-state actors, as well as non-state actors more fully aware of the sustainable operation of the welfare system in the long term.

Today, social security has become a constitutional right in Article 34 of the 2013 Constitution: "Citizens have the right to social security". The Social Security Strategy for the period 2011-2020 defines: "Social security is the guarantee that society provides to all members of society through the systematic implementation of mechanisms, policies, and measures interventions against risks and risks that may lead to a decrease or loss of livelihoods" (Government Party Committee, 2010). The Resolution of the 13th National Party Congress of the Party clearly states one of the country's development orientations for the 2021-2030 period, which is "Effective, strict management of social development and assurance of security. social security, human security; make progress and social justice; pay attention to all people, ensure policies on labor, employment, and income, and well implement social welfare and social security. To constantly improve comprehensively the material and spiritual life of the people" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021). The document of the 13th Party Congress also mentioned quite specifically issues that need to be renewed such as unemployment insurance policy, job creation for informal sector workers; implementation of policy measures on nutrition, food safety... Thereby, determining the correct position and role of social security in the development of the country, suitable to the new situation, is the basis and conditions for people to enjoy more of the fruits of economic growth in Vietnam.

It can be said that the Party and the State of Vietnam have promptly issued appropriate guidelines and strategies, step by step to meet the welfare needs such as job support, social insurance, health insurance, and insurance unemployment insurance, social assistance, and basic social services (health, education, housing, clean water, information, etc.). As society develops, people's lives become richer, and the unmet social security needs of the population become diverse. As a result, the beneficiaries are expanded together with the improvement of the quality of public services, towards the goal





of fairness for all. Social justice is both the goal and the most concentrated expression of the purpose of social security, which is to better satisfy people's needs and help disadvantaged and vulnerable groups to create social inclusion.

To have a sustainable social security system in Vietnam, it is necessary to clearly define the position of social security in the development strategy, and strengthen the sharing of responsibilities among the state, businesses, people, communities, and communities social organizations, in which the state is the main actor with the leading role. On that basis, expand coverage, and ensure that all people have the right and responsibility to participate, enjoy and share the benefits of social security. Priority should be given to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, without excluding or omitting anyone, based on a synchronous combination of the three functions of risk prevention, risk reduction, and overcoming the risks of social security; create conditions for people to improve their ability to ensure their security.

Research Questions

The article focuses on clarifying the research questions, which is also the orientation in which the report conducts research:

- What are the results of the current development of the social security system in Vietnam?
- What are the limitations and challenges facing the current development of the social security system in Vietnam?
- What are the solutions to develop the social security system in Vietnam today?

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The development of the social security system is one of the important issues of harmonious and sustainable development and at the same time an urgent issue for the political stability of each country and region. Research on the social security system of social security therefore also attracts a large number of scholars and scientists interested in studying for a long time. However, in the development of the market economy, the process of world economic integration and the socio-political changes in the regions, the





study of the social security system in new conditions, specifically Recently, scientists around the world have mentioned and interested in research.

Authors Peter A.Diamond, and Peter R.Orszag "Saving Social Security: A Balanced Approach", argue that: While everyone agrees that social security is an important and necessary government program had very different plans for the process of reform and improvement of social security. Peter A. Diamond and Peter R. Orszag, two of America's top economists, propose a reform plan that would rescue the programs both from financial problems and from those who would destroy the programs to ensure social security. Since the publication of the first edition of this book in 2004, the social security debate has moved to the heart of the domestic policy agenda. In an updated version of Social Security savings, the authors analyze the Bush administration's proposal for individual accounts and discuss the so-called "index price" proposed to restore liquidity in long-term calculation by changing the way the initial benefit will be calculated. Social Security savings are read for reform-related policymakers, analysts, and all those concerned about the fate of this protection of Americans (Diamond & Orszag, 2005).

The book: "Social Security, the Economy, and development", argues that: Currently, many governments are privatizing social security programs, mainly programs that are expensive and harmful to economic development economic. This book provides the first systematic analysis of the relationship between social security and economic development, resolving the contradictions that social security can harm in both directions of development. . Using a variety of international studies, the book sheds light on the debate, with each country study focusing on a specific aspect of the issue and demonstrating the positive, social security contribution to development economic (Midgley, 2008).

The work "Social Security Strategies: How to Optimize Retirement Benefits" has pointed out several factors affecting the social security and retirement of Americans; proposes expert measures to help people build smart social security strategies to increase income and reduce the risk of running out of retirement savings. At the same time, this book equips you with information and automated technology to make the most of social security benefits (Reichenstein & Meyer, 2011); at the same time, discusses in depth the benefits and health care system, social housing, pensions, policies for people with





meritorious services to the country and how to ensure the best health insurance (Attorney, 2012).

The work "Social Security For Dummies", has addressed the problems of US social security with several contents: explaining the history, regulation, and significant changes to US social security, as well as considerations about the program's future; a comprehensive analysis of programs sponsored by the Social Security Administration; challenges and considerations for people with special needs.... (Peterson, 2012).

In Vietnam, related to this topic, in the work "Policies and measures to solve social welfare in Japan", the author has summarized: the history of the formation and development of the social welfare system in Japan. Copy; State forms and measures to ensure social benefits in Japan (Health care regime; welfare for mothers and children; welfare for the elderly; social welfare for the disabled disability; social welfare for low-income people); financial and managerial organization for the implementation of Japan's welfare policy. (Dung, 1998).

The authors of the book "EU social security system and lessons learned for Vietnam", have analyzed an overview of the European social security system in general and some typical countries in improving how the social security system works: The German "social market" model; Britain's "free market" model; Sweden's model of "social democracy". The book also points out the successes, limitations, and reform trends of the social security systems of some European countries and provides lessons for Vietnam today (Tuan, 2008).

The book "Social security legislation: Experiences of some countries towards Vietnam", has researched and analyzed the legal system of social security in several typical countries such as Germany, the USA, and Russia; at the same time, the basic contents of Vietnamese law are presented. Based on user research and comparative law methods, the author makes a general assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of the current law, and at the same time proposes several recommendations to improve the legal system in this field. (Hai & Huong, 2011); "Some basic issues of social policy in Vietnam today" the authors briefly introduce the characteristics, objectives, principles, and processes of social policy, as well as the system of social policies. Social policies are popular in other countries and the contents can be applied in Vietnam, thereby updating





the status quo with achievements as well as limitations and problems of social policy from the perspective of various fields. such as policies on income, poverty reduction, and social security; employment policy; the policy of providing basic social services; provision of individual social services; policies towards people with meritorious services; gender equality policy. On that basis, the authors have proposed solutions and some recommendations for building a social policy system in Vietnam in the coming years (Cuong, 2013).

In the work, "Economic growth with social security policy in Ho Chi Minh City today", the author has focused on presenting and explaining general theoretical issues about economic growth and security policy social security and the relationship between economic growth and social security policy in Vietnam today; explain the influencing factors and the current state of economic growth with the implementation of social security policies in Ho Chi Minh City today, thereby explaining some main directions and solutions to realize good growth economy with social security policy in Ho Chi Minh City today (Tri, 2019);

In the article "The role of social security in social progress in Vietnam", the author considers that: over the years, Vietnam's social security has contributed to building a people-centered economy in Vietnam. Although the implementation of social security in Vietnam has achieved certain results with the progress of society, there are still some limitations that need to be overcome in the coming time to continue to improve social security, towards a society fair and progressive (Tri, Hau & Duyen, 2021)

Through the study of research works on the social security system at various levels both at home and abroad, from the central to local levels, from scientific research works to published articles. in academic journals. Most of the research works have mentioned and analyzed the theoretical basis of the concept and role of social security, and most of the authors agree on the common point of social security to ensure the development of social security. sustainability for society; socio-political stability; contribute to the building of human resources; shows great humanity... The works have given the author a comprehensive view of the structure and model of the social security system, and the direction of social security research from many angles and aspects. different aspects, depending on the purpose, task, and expertise, of the field of study. In essence, the social





security system is a panorama, with many different colors, an important part of social policy creating stability and equity in the country. Each author has different interpretations and arguments, suitable to the subjects and research tasks that create a complete picture of social security and social security policies to meet the requirements of economic development. - a society in the process of globalization and proactive international integration.

However, the above works mainly only deal with each aspect of the social security system from the perspective of sociology, economics, jurisprudence, social management, etc. In a systematic and generalized manner from a philosophical perspective on the development of the social security system, the points of view and solutions raised still have certain limitations and have not fundamentally changed the overall perception, of how to build a social security system in line with the requirements of the current Vietnamese social development.

3 MATERIAL AND METHOD

The article is made based on the worldview and methodology of Marxism, the views of scientists and organizations in the world, and Vietnam on the development of the social security system. Historical and logical methods summarize the fundamental problems, movement trends of the development of the social security systems of countries in the world and Vietnam, and issues to be solved throughout.

A systematic approach analyzes the overall social security system; undertakings and policies develop in all fields to propose systematic and inclusive solutions. At the same time, the article also uses a synthesis of specific research methods such as comparison, analysis, synthesis, induction and inference, data synthesis, etc. to serve the research and presentation article presentation.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS





4.1 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE CURRENT SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM IN VIETNAM

In the process of international integration, our Party and State have always paid attention to building and well organizing the implementation of policies on the development of the social security system, considering this as both a goal and a driving force for development sustainable, maintaining political - social stability. Our Party affirms that the social security system must be diverse, comprehensive, and shareable among the State, society, and people, between population groups within a generation and between generations, etc. based on determining the implementation of social progress and justice right in each step and each policy of development and well settlement of labor, employment, income for employees, ensuring social security, etc. so that all people have opportunities and conditions for comprehensive development..., the contents of social security in the 2013 Constitution, the legal system and social security policies were quickly revised, supplement, organize implementation, and achieve many outstanding results.

Firstly, creating jobs, increasing incomes, and reducing poverty has achieved many positive results. Over the past time, Vietnam has created jobs for about 7.8 million people (in the period 2010 -2015), of which about 469 thousand people are overseas workers. Trained workers reached 51.6% (in 2015), contributing to reducing the unemployment rate to 2.3% (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, p.238). The National Fund for Job Creation, from the central to local levels, lends an average of about VND 2,000 - 2,500 billion/year. This Fund, in the period 2012 - 2015 has supported job creation for about 400 thousand employees, contributed to the restoration of traditional industries and occupations, and supported the expansion of production and business establishments and household production, attracting and creating jobs for many workers. Over the past 10 years, our country has always maintained a low unemployment rate (from 2% to 3%) and is among the countries with the lowest unemployment rates in the world. The average income of employees has improved, increasing by an average of 8.7% per year in the period 2013 - 2018 (Dung, 2021). In addition, the activity of sending laborers to work abroad for a limited time has also obtained many results, including employment sessions, and a labor market information system step by step connecting workers and users' labor.





The National Target Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction has been effectively implemented, focusing on the poorest districts and extremely difficult communes. The emulation movement "The whole country joins hands for the poor - leaving no one behind" has achieved many positive results. The rate of poor households according to the multidimensional poverty line is estimated to decrease to about 2.75%, down 1% compared to the end of 2019. The rapid multidimensional poverty reduction rate has helped Vietnam reach the finish line 10 years ahead of the development target. Millennium Development is one of 30 countries applying a multidimensional poverty line, recognized by the international community. At the same time, Vietnam has also stepped up the implementation of policies to support residential land, production land, and domestic water for ethnic minorities, and implemented preferential credits for hundreds of thousands of poor households to borrow loans from businesses of nearly 10 trillion VND. The effect is that the poverty rate of the whole country and poor districts and communes decreases rapidly. Vietnam's poverty reduction achievements are highly appreciated by the international community.

Second, the legal system for social insurance is increasingly being perfected, creating a legal basis for regulating social relations. The social insurance system is perfected with increasingly rich content and forms, to share and provide practical assistance to social insurance participants. In 2010, the whole country had 7.8 million people enjoying social insurance, by September 2020, this number had increased to more than 15.5 million people, equivalent to 31.5% of the labor force in the year old; nearly 13 million people are participating in unemployment insurance (reaching 26.2% of the labor force in the working age) and more than 86.7 million people participating in health insurance (reaching the coverage rate of 89.6% of the population) (Huong, 2021).

Social insurance and health insurance become an important social safety net, supporting people to overcome the risks of illness, occupational accident - occupational disease, maternity, unemployment, and end of working age. ... Currently, the whole country has over 3.1 million people enjoying the monthly pension and social insurance allowance; each year the Social Insurance Fund pays benefits for sickness, maternity, occupational accidents and occupational diseases for 6-10 million turns of people; Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, only in the first 6 months of 2020, unemployment





insurance paid unemployment benefits for over 500,000 people. Health insurance helps to reduce direct out-of-pocket expenditures of households on health services, contributing to equity in health care, especially for disadvantaged groups in society. In 2019, the Health Insurance Fund paid for 186 million turns of medical examination and treatment with health insurance (in 2009 it was 92.1 million). In many cases, the Health Insurance Fund pays for medical examination and treatment expenses in the year up to billions of dong.

Third, preferential policies for people with meritorious services are constantly guaranteed with 98.5% of households with a standard of living equal to or higher than the average living standard of the population in the same area (Dam, 2018). The "Gratitude return" movement has been actively responded to by the Vietnam Fatherland Front, ministries, branches, mass organizations from central to local, organizations, and social communities, becoming a traditional beauty of the nation with activities, such as giving gratitude savings books; building and repairing houses of gratitude; building a "Gratitude Return" Fund; donating a garden of gratitude, warm clothes for their mother, silk shirt for her; taking care of Vietnamese Heroic Mothers, take care of martyrs' relatives, sponsor children of wounded soldiers and martyrs' children.

Along with that, social assistance work for people with extremely difficult circumstances has gradually shifted to a human rights-based, human-centered approach. expanded and the standard of social allowance was adjusted to increase, contributing to stabilizing the life of disadvantaged people. The number of people receiving monthly social benefits in cash, increased from nearly 1.7 million people in 2011 (accounting for 1.9% of the population) to more than 2.9 million people in 2019 (accounting for 3% of the population). . Unscheduled social assistance policies provide timely support to people at risk due to natural disasters such as storms, floods, droughts, extreme cold, harmful cold,... and other objective causes. From 2012 to 2019, the Government has supported more than 343 thousand tons of rice (to relieve hunger and prevent hunger and on the occasion of the Lunar New Year every year) to about 18.4 million people who lacked food; supporting more than 3,700 billion VND for localities to assist in overcoming the consequences of natural disasters. In particular, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic negatively affecting our country's socio-economic life, the Government issued Resolution No. 42/NQ-CP, dated April 9, 2020, of the Government. "On measures to support people





facing difficulties due to the COVID-19 pandemic" and the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 15/2020/QD-TTG, dated April 24, 2020, "Regulations on implement policies to support people facing difficulties due to the COVID-19 pandemic" with a support package of VND 62 trillion for people facing difficulties due to the pandemic. Quick response solutions to the COVID-19 pandemic are highly appreciated by the international community and unanimously supported by the people.

On the other hand, public and non-public social support establishments have met the needs of nurturing and taking care of social protection beneficiaries. The country currently has 425 social support establishments (191 public facilities and 234 non-public establishments) nurturing and taking care of more than 41,000 people.

In addition, the movements "Mutual support, mutual love", "Fund for the poor", "Grateful return", and "Drink water, remember the source" are organized regularly and attract the response of many social forces, making a significant contribution to improving social security for everyone, especially the poor and poor areas. Specifically: Subjects participating in social insurance increased steadily every year, by the end of 2016 the number of people participating in compulsory social insurance accounted for 23.63% of the labor force, and the number of people participating in voluntary social insurance accounted for 0.37% and unemployment insurance participants accounted for 20.5%. The number of people receiving monthly social insurance benefits from the Social Insurance Fund increased to 2,521.1 thousand people in 2016 (accounting for 26.8% of the number of people aged 55 and older for women, 60 years and older for men). The number of subjects receiving unemployment benefits, vocational training support, and being introduced to jobs increased sharply.

Currently, all 63 provinces and cities pay monthly pensions and social insurance benefits through the postal system. Vietnam Social Security is urgently reviewing and simplifying administrative procedures, reducing the number of procedures and manipulation processes and the number of documents and criteria on the dossier to create favorable conditions for people's participation.

Fourth, resources for social security achieve a high degree of socialization in terms of finance and implementation organization. The state plays a leading role in the implementation of social security policies through national target programs and other





programs. In the period 2012 - 2019, the total expenditure from the state budget to implement preferential policies for people with meritorious services to the revolution is 256 trillion VND; expenditure on social security is 1,100 trillion VND. The Bank for Social Policies implemented 20 preferential credit programs with a total loan turnover of about 104,836 billion VND. From 2012 to 2018, the Vietnam Fatherland Front at all levels and its member organizations have received support from businesses, agencies, units, domestic and international organizations, Vietnamese in Foreigners, and individuals received more than 32,980 billion VND. If including spending on social security and incentives for people with meritorious services to the revolution, the proportion of expenditure from the state budget is about 3% of GDP.

The achievements of social security have contributed to the realization of the human-centered concept and that no one is left behind in the development process. Our country is recognized by the United Nations as one of the leading countries in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. The results of the implementation of the social security policy have made an important contribution to the efforts to develop Vietnamese people in terms of economy, education, and health, for the happiness of the people. The Human Development Index (HDI) has increased over the years: from 0.683 (in 2000) to 0.728 (in 2011), belonging to the upper average group of the world. In 2011, our country completed 6/8 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the United Nations for developing countries by 2015. In terms of ranking, from 128/187 countries and territories in 2010, has risen to 118th out of 189 countries and territories in 2019.

The above achievements are achieved because the legal documents and strategies on social security have been appropriately revised and supplemented promptly, creating a legal corridor for social security activities in line with the country's reality and integration. international; The policy of socializing social security activities of the Party and State is an important driving force for the implementation of social security policies, which have obtained many practical results, initially mobilizing resources in the society; Digital technology enhances the government's capacity to deliver social services and empowers citizens to receive services. Thereby, state management agencies can check, monitor, and help people give regular feedback on service quality and support people in registration, completing dossiers to resolve policies and regimes. Social Security is





accurate and timely. Digital technology helps engage citizens as well as improve the quality of social service delivery, making social support programs more effective, such as registration, authentication, and payments. Beneficiaries; assist people with disabilities in communicating, interacting, accessing information, and participating in community and social activities.

5 SOME LIMITATIONS AND CHALLENGES FOR THE CURRENT SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM IN VIETNAM

It can be seen that the achievements in the development of the social security system in Vietnam in recent years are very proud. However, besides the achieved achievements, there are also some limitations:

- Management thinking on social security has not kept pace with the process of national renewal, international integration, and digital economy. The imprint of the subsidy period with the "beg - give" mechanism, the administrative - command, and the authority are still heavy. The guidelines, guidelines, policies, and plans for social security development are largely determined and built from the macro level to the micro level, not closely following the grassroots reality; the initiative, adaptability, sensitivity, and creativity in management and administration have not been improved. Social security institutions are still slow to innovate and lack synchronization; legislation on security is not effective. Some newly issued management documents have shortcomings, requiring adjustment and supplementation. The organization and implementation of legal documents on social security are still weak, so many legal regulations have not come to life. Awareness of social security in the digital era of all levels and sectors is still formal and rigid. The role and position of social security have not been put on a par with the tasks of economic, cultural, social development, security, and defense...

The coverage of the social security system is not high and the target audience is still narrow. The proportion of the labor force participating in social insurance is still low because the solutions to expand the subjects are not effective. The Social Insurance Fund is not sustainable. The scale and quality of basic social service providers are not high,





especially in rural, mountainous, and ethnic minority areas. Resources to implement social security policies are limited; the level of support is still low, not meeting the minimum living needs while some beneficiaries still depend on the policies of the State. The participation potential of people and businesses has not been brought into full play. The results of poverty reduction are not sustainable, absolute inequality between the rich and the poor tends to increase; the development gap between regions and population groups has not been narrowed. The poverty rate is highly concentrated among ethnic minorities.

- Although the social security system has gradually expanded in scope and subjects, the quality of services is generally still limited. The forms of insurance have not met the diverse needs of the people, and the increase in the number of employees withdrawing their one-time insurance books shows that society's trust in this system is still limited. Support policies are issued, but in practice, the sustainability of social security has not been ensured, reflected in the low proportion of the workforce participating in social insurance due to the expansion of solutions for social insurance is not effective. The Social Insurance Fund is not sustainable. The scale and quality of basic social service providers are not high, especially in rural, mountainous, and ethnic minority areas. The rate of falling back into poverty is high, and the gap between the rich and the poor is widening among social groups and between regions. Underemployment in rural areas, and unemployment in urban areas, especially among young people, remain high. Restructuring the economy, and stabilizing the macro-economy requires determination to sacrifice local interests, and carrying out a restructuring of the social security system to balance economic development with social development and increase health to withstand the negative impacts of natural disasters and epidemics.

- The country's scientific-technical and technological levels as well as other resources are still limited. Economic development is not at par with its advantages, potential, and culture - society is being affected by the negative side of the market economy, globalization, and international integration, thereby affecting the sustainable development of the country, including social security.

- The human resource team working in the field of social security is still weak, lacks professional and management skills, and professionalism is not high, especially the ability to innovate and apply digital technology to management and administration. Social





Security is still limited. The quality of social security management staff at all levels has not kept up with the development of social life, there are still manifestations of bureaucracy, far from the people; formulating policies, guiding the implementation and handling of embarrassing cases and violations of the law. In addition to the limited financial resources for social security, the level of support is still low, a part of the beneficiaries still relies on and relies on the State's policies and support; The promotion of the potential and social responsibility of people and businesses in the field of social security has not been extensive and self-conscious.

-The application of technological advances from the Fourth Industrial Revolution has had great impacts and changes on many aspects of socio-economic life; people are liberated from jobs that require physical labor, heavy work, simple repetitive jobs, as well as housework, opening up many development opportunities for a knowledge economy, high-level forms of management and technology management, great efficiency... However, in our country today, in the context of simple labor making up the majority, technical skills are not high. It is also one of the reasons for the increase in the unemployment rate, especially for workers in rural, remote, and isolated areas; increasing the gap between enjoying the achievements of the digital era among regions, regions, and regions; between classes of people. Besides, poverty reduction results are not sustainable, absolute inequality between the rich and the poor tends to increase; the development gap between regions and population groups has not been narrowed. The poverty rate is highly concentrated among ethnic minorities. Behavioral culture in management, spirit, attitude and responsibility to the community and beneficiaries of social security still has many shortcomings. The gap in social security benefits between mountainous, remote, and urban areas and among people of all strata has been slowly shortened.

6 SOLUTIONS TO DETECT THE CURRENT SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM IN VIETNAM





To solve the limitations and move toward a sustainable social security system and realize the aspiration to build a prosperous and happy country in Vietnam, it is necessary to focus on implementing the following solutions:

First of all, maintaining a stable macroeconomic environment, on that basis, promotes economic restructuring in association with economic growth model innovation, improving productivity, quality, and operational efficiency of enterprises economy. To promote rapid and sustainable economic growth for the sake of social security and social welfare, and create important conditions for social progress, Viet Nam needs to promote economic restructuring in the direction of social distancing services - industry - agriculture, focusing on developing value-added industries and modern scientific content, creating resources for implementing social security for all people.

Second, regulate to increase income for the poor and disadvantaged classes. The State uses the budget to support the poor and disadvantaged people... through socio-economic programs, subsidy funds, price subsidies, preferential credits... Besides, it also mobilizes people to contribute funds for hunger eradication and poverty alleviation and help in disaster-hit areas.

Third, expand and diversify the insurance system. The market economy has many risks, plus natural disasters and epidemics affecting production and people's lives. Therefore, the state should encourage the expansion and diversification of both public and private insurance types, to stabilize the socio-economic situation. This service in our country is still very underdeveloped. So far, the agricultural insurance pilot has been too slow.

Fourth, strengthen state management of the implementation of social security policies, and comprehensively review and evaluate current social security systems. Continue to implement effective policies, adjust policies that are still inadequate and add several new policies; increase the quantity and quality of professional, professional, and social workers; develop policies to encourage the non-state sector to participate in providing basic social services; modernize the management of social security objects. Promote international cooperation in the field of social security, take advantage of international resources, cooperate with experts, develop technical projects to pilot new policies and programs and improve research capacity, organize the implementation,





monitor and evaluate the implementation of the project; develop a national report on social security.

Fifth, promote the socialization of health, pilot the formation of medical examination and treatment establishments in the form of public-private cooperation and the hospital management model as a public utility enterprise; accelerate the implementation of universal health insurance. Encourage and support creative ideas, and promote innovation and development, especially in the fields of economy, society, science - technology, culture, art... Social development management must focus on building a rational social development model, focusing on the low-income social class based on constantly improving people's living standards.

Sixth, applying new technologies in social monitoring, biometrics, digital citizen identification; Pay, pay, and benefit with the support of information technology, audiovisual and internet tools in data management and data sharing software, towards building a unique social security identification number in the implementation of social security policies, creating consistency and convenience in management, development access, as well as support for beneficiaries. Increase financial resources for investment in service of the digital transformation of social security from the central to local levels, especially at district and commune levels when the necessary technical and material foundations are not yet available to serve the digitization of the social security system

7 CONCLUSION

Developing the social security system and ensuring social welfare for the entire people is a correct and transparent policy of the Party in leading the country. The basic purpose of the social security policy is to ensure people's lives and socio-political stability. Implementing social security is the responsibility of the entire political system and the responsibility of the whole society. Social security is an important goal and measure in realizing the country's sustainable development goals. It can be said that social security is a basic human right, an important criterion reflecting the development level of a country. Therefore, investment in social security is also an investment in development, for people.





Although many remarkable achievements have been achieved, Vietnam's social security system still has many shortcomings, and limitations, and has not yet ensured social inclusion high, and has not yet mobilized the participation of non-state actors. Although many security policies have been promulgated, there are shortcomings, many clues, lack of synchronization, and when implemented, they are not consistent with reality. Shocks in prices, markets, epidemics, and natural disasters always negatively affect people, requiring prompt and drastic direction. Meanwhile, propaganda activities to raise awareness about social security have not been paid attention to at all levels. Therefore, it is necessary to implement synchronous solutions to maintain a normal life, which is the right of all people to ensure development with the meaning of being a human being in society.

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