

The role of education and training in the social economic development of the Southeast region

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Abstract

Humans are both the goal and the driving force for social development. In order to develop society, we must take care of the human factor physically and mentally, especially in terms of education and awareness of the world around us. So that they can contribute to the construction and improvement of society. Uncle Ho once said: "An ignorant nation is a weak nation" because without knowledge and understanding of society, nature and themselves, people will always be dependent and helpless in the face of forces. And the power to hinder the development of their nation and country. Education contributes to raising people's intellectual level in all countries and ethnic groups. Today, education and training also contribute to the creation of a new social value system. In the current knowledge economy, knowledge is the product of education and training, and the most valuable asset of people and society. Ownership of knowledge becomes the most important property recognized and protected by countries. The resources for socio-economic development in each country and ethnic group from natural resources and muscular labor are the main sources of human resources, whose knowledge is the most basic. Education and training contribute to the protection of the political regime of each country and ethnic group because education and training contribute to building a highly qualified workforce that enriches material resources for the society and at the same time has a strong political courage, enough resistance against "cultural invasion" in the process of international and global integration.

Key Words: Education, development, society, Southeast region.

I. Introduction

Education - training provides qualified human resources that contribute to the economic development of each country. Vietnam is conducting universalization of lower secondary education, the level of unskilled labor is still low, there is little vocational training, there are still about 60% of agricultural workers, so it is just the beginning of building a knowledge economy. Awake. Education - training aims to promote the endogenous capacity of "taking a shortcut, taking the lead" to shorten the time of industrialization and modernization of the country. Vietnam affirms that education - training together with science - technology is the top national policy and a condition for striving for Vietnam to basically become an industrial country by 2020. Education - training and fostering talents, building a team of highly qualified and skilled workers. Training highly qualified human resources makes an important contribution to the development of science and technology, which is a decisive factor of the knowledge economy. Knowledge economy is understood as an economy in which the production, dissemination and use of knowledge is a decisive factor for economic growth, enrichment of material wealth, and improvement of the quality of life.

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All developed countries have education development strategies. In the "Global Monitoring Report on Education for All", UNESCO has also encouraged countries to spend at least 6% of GDP on education. Being well aware of the role of education and training in development, our Party and State affirm: "Education is the first national policy". The educational innovation in the current period is the concern of all levels, branches, scientists and the whole society. Choose science and education as breakthroughs for development. Choosing education as a premise and backbone of sustainable development is a correct and scientific determination (Vu Nguyen, 2017).

II. Research Methods and Research results

Overview of the economy - society in the Southeast region

The Southeast region includes Ho Chi Minh City and 5 provinces directly under the Central Government: Tay Ninh, Binh Phuoc, Binh Duong, Dong Nai, and Ba Ria-Vung Tau. This is an area with wide and open topography; most of the area is plain, half plain, very convenient for agricultural, industrial and urban development, construction of transportation system...; The North is adjacent to the South Central and South Central Highlands provinces, which are rich in natural resources and minerals; The West and Southwest borders the Mekong River Delta, which has the greatest potential for agriculture in the country; The East and Southeast borders the East Sea, rich in potential for marine economic development, especially seafood, oil and gas resources, as well as convenient connection to the most important and bustling international sea route. the world, connecting the Pacific Ocean with the Indian Ocean; The Northwest borders with Cambodia, has Moc Bai and Xa Mat border gates (Tay Ninh), facilitating exchanges and cooperation with Cambodia, Thailand, Laos and Myanmar along the trans-Asian road route (Phung Ngoc Bao, 2020).

The Southeast region is a region with a particularly important position and role in socio-economic development, ensuring national defense, security and foreign affairs. With outstanding potentialities and advantages, the region is always the leading innovation, dynamic and creative center of the country; is the economic locomotive and the largest center of industrial, tourism and service development in the country with the core being a special urban area, Ho Chi Minh City "brilliant with the name of Gold" - the largest economic center, culture, education-training, science-technology; focal point for international exchange and integration; the region's driving force, attraction and pervasive power.

To promote the region's particularly important position and role, on August 29, 2005, the IX Politburo issued Resolution No. 53-NQ/TW; and on August 2, 2012, the 11th Politburo issued Conclusion No. 27-KL/TW on the direction of socio-economic development and ensuring national defense and security in the Southeast region and the economic region. Southern key areas until 2010 and 2011-2020 period with the goal: "Mobilize the highest resources, effectively exploit the potential and advantages of the region for rapid, stable and sustainable development; leading in the cause of industrialization and modernization with high economic growth rate; education-training, culture, society, health care among the top in the country; ensuring political stability and strong national defense and security; actively contributing to the common development of the southern region and the whole country; being a bridge area for effective economic integration and cooperation with countries in the region (Hoang Ngoc Phong, 2010).

After 17 years of implementing the Resolutions and Conclusions of the IX and XI Politburo, all levels of Party committees, authorities and people in the region have promoted

the tradition of solidarity, revolution and the spirit of innovation and creativity. , overcome many difficulties and challenges, continuously strive to achieve many important achievements.

Highlights are: In 2020, the gross regional product (GRDP) of the Southeast region will increase by 4.9 times compared to 2005 and 2.6 times compared to 2010, exceeding the set target. The Southeast region has contributed 32% of the country's GDP, 44.7% of the total state budget revenue. Per capita income in 2020 is the highest in the country. The economic structure of the region is transformed towards modernity, the proportion of processing and manufacturing industries increases rapidly; the proportion of service sector exceeded the set target; the highest growth rate of service sector in the country. A leading industrial center has been formed with many of the largest industrial parks and export processing zones in the country.

The private economy is developing dynamically, with the largest number of enterprises in the country; is the area attracting the largest foreign direct investment (FDI), accounting for 41.1% of total FDI. Has developed a number of high-tech industries, such as: Information technology, precision mechanics, automation, new materials. Ho Chi Minh City has gradually become the center of science-technology, innovation and information technology of the region and the whole country. The urbanization rate of the Southeast region reaches 67%; urban appearance is increasingly innovative and modern; the percentage of communes meeting the new rural standards is 79.5%, ranking second in the regions of the country.

The cultural and social fields achieved some important results. The work of hunger eradication, poverty reduction, settlement of social policies, education and training reform has achieved many positive results; the lowest poverty rate in the country. The percentage of trained workers with degrees and certificates is leading in the country. The specialized medical field has achieved regional and world-class achievements. Environmental protection and response to climate change are concerned. Administrative reform is promoted; business investment environment is improved. Defense and security are strengthened; political security and social order and safety are ensured; foreign relations and international integration are promoted. The construction and rectification of the Party and the political system has been focused and made progress.

However, the region's socio-economic conditions still have many shortcomings, limitations, and great difficulties and challenges: Development has not been commensurate with potentials and advantages. Some important targets set out have not been achieved. The region's economic growth tends to slow down and is lower than the whole country; contributed to the decrease in total state budget revenue; low labor productivity growth rate; The implementation of the plans is still slow, the regional and inter-regional infrastructure network, especially the transport infrastructure connecting within the region and inter-region, is still lacking and weak, not synchronous, which is a bottleneck. Become development. Some key construction projects are still behind schedule compared to the set targets. Traffic congestion and serious flooding in Ho Chi Minh City have not been overcome. Science-technology and innovation have not contributed much to the promotion of growth model innovation; have not yet mastered high, core and source technologies in key industries (Nguyen Van Trinh, 2008).

Industry develops rapidly but is unsustainable; mainly still processing, assembling, low added value; supporting industries develop slowly; distribution of export processing zones and industrial parks is not reasonable. The quality of human resources has not yet met development requirements. Overcrowding in schools, vocational training and education institutions, and public medical examination and treatment establishments has been slowly overcome; the capacity of preventive medicine and grassroots health care is still weak, unable to meet the needs of people for medical examination and treatment, especially when unusual epidemics occur. Development of social housing has not met the requirements, especially housing for workers working in industrial parks and export processing zones. Pollution of water, air, plastic waste, medical waste and solid waste is still a pressing problem in society but has not been improved. The gap in development level between localities in the Slow Zone is narrowed. Intra-regional and inter-regional linkages are present in form, lack of rigor, and low efficiency. Political security and social order and safety have many potential complications, even the risk of destabilization. The capacity of officials at all levels, especially at the grassroots level, in social administration and handling unusual situations is still limited (Tran Duy, 2015).

Meanwhile, the 13th National Congress of the Party has set out a strategy for socio-economic development to 2030, with a vision to 2045, striving to become a developing country by 2030. modern industry, high average income; by 2045 our country will become a developed, high-income country; at the same time, orienting the region's development towards: "better exploiting and bringing into play the best advantages of each region in terms of infrastructure, natural conditions, geo-political-economic position, human resources and strengthen intra-regional and inter-regional linkages to participate in global value chains, creating new development space...". The situation in the world, in the region and in the country, as well as in the Southeast region, has many opportunities, advantages and difficulties, and new challenges are intertwined.

The above actual situation has posed a requirement to urgently and seriously review the implementation of Resolution No. 53-NQ/TW of the IX Politburo; Conclusion No. 27-KL/TW of the 11th Politburo and research to develop and issue a new Resolution on this particularly important issue, contributing to a breakthrough change in the doi moi process. Development, socio-economic development, national defense and security assurance in the Southeast region in the new development period. This is also a very meaningful job for "the hard-working but heroic East", which has always been the locomotive and driving force for the development of the whole country over the past 35 years of renovation; as well as for the southern citadel of the Fatherland, the beloved, revolutionary and heroic South (Quang Loc, 2022).

The role of education and training in socio-economic development

Education and training is a social phenomenon, an organized activity aimed at promoting, fostering and developing knowledge, awareness, skills and perfecting the personality of each individual. Along with the development of society, the role of education becomes especially valued and a top priority of all countries. The role of education in society is reflected in four main aspects, including: Raising people's knowledge in all countries and ethnic groups, providing qualified human resources, and protecting the political institutions of the land. Water, fostering talents, building a workforce.

Firstly, raising people's knowledge in all countries and ethnic groups:

Human knowledge is a measure of the success and sustainable development of society. The position of a country is reflected in the intellectual strength of the entire people. Therefore, the role of education for society is first shown in the training of knowledge and raising the people's knowledge of all ethnicities and nations.

Education and training contribute to the improvement of the people's intellectual level in all countries, that is, to the general level of understanding of the people in all fields. Specifically:

Elevate your level of education. Countries carry out universalization of education at all levels, eradicating illiteracy, and providing basic knowledge and skills to the entire population. Education ensures the common ground that all people have access to knowledge, thereby improving the educational level of each individual.

Raise awareness. Education and training activities ensure that people of all walks of life have a correct awareness of moral values, culture, political institutions, constitutions and laws. Thereby each individual has a standard attitude and behavior.

Raise the level of science – technology. In the new era, education helps people absorb and apply scientific and technical achievements. People have the opportunity to access the internet, mass media, know how to use equipment and technology.

Through education and training activities, people's intellectual level is improved, which is the basis for affirming the strength of the nation. A country possessing high intellectuals has great potential for development and affirms its position in the international arena. On the contrary, a country that does not value education, that country will surely perish. In the context of globalization and international integration today, the social function of education is more clearly shown in the role of raising people's intellectual level. Therefore, each country needs to focus on promoting universalization of education for the whole population, comprehensively developing the human factor to quickly adapt to the knowledge economy.

Second, Education and training provide qualified human resources

Along with the explosion of science and technology, human resources have become the most decisive factor for the sustainable development of the knowledge economy. Every country that wants to develop quickly and strongly needs to rely on abundant and highly trained human resources. To create high-quality human resources, the role of education is irreplaceable. Education and training contribute to the supply of qualified human resources, meeting the quantity and quality for the socio-economic development of the country. Typical:

Training highly qualified human resources. Education aims to train and develop human resources with professional and technical qualifications, high skills, practical ability, initiative, creativity and responsibility at work. Thereby increasing labor productivity.

Increase the number of qualified human resources. Education not only improves quality, but also provides highly qualified human resources in large numbers, building human resources that are lacking to meet actual needs.

Ensure a diversified human resource structure. Educational activities develop highly qualified human resources in a comprehensive way, with a diverse human resource structure. At the same time, education helps to rotate the human resource structure according to each field in a reasonable way, prioritizing occupations that bring high knowledge value.

Initially building a knowledge economy, Vietnam has universalized lower secondary education, but the level of unskilled labor is still low, and skilled workers are still limited. Therefore, it is necessary to prioritize the development of education and training, comprehensive renovation towards industrialization and modernization of the country.

Third, Education - training to protect the political regime of each country

Education - training not only contributes to raising people's intellectual level, providing qualified human resources, but above all, the role of education is to protect the political regime of each country. The role is expressed through 2 main internal affairs, including:

Education is a tool to protect political institutions. Education is a means of propagating a country's laws and policies. Through educational activities, citizens have enough knowledge, patriotism, and strong political stance to face challenges in the process of international integration.

Education contributes to strengthening national defense and security. Education carries the mission of protecting independence, territorial sovereignty and preserving national cultural identity. Education is the most sustainable way to stabilize socio-political and create a revolution in ideas against cultural conflicts in the new era.

Our Party and State always consider education and training the top national policy, the highest priority in socio-economic development programs and plans. Investment in education is a prerequisite for Vietnam to develop a knowledge-based economy, strengthen national defense and security, and integrate deeply in the spirit of integration but not dissolution.

Fourth, Nurturing talents, building a workforce

The role of education and training for society is also reflected in the process of building a workforce and fostering talents for the country. Training highly qualified human resources determines the success of the knowledge economy.

Build a workforce. Education and training contribute to the creation of a large labor force for the country. The workers are highly skilled, fully equipped with knowledge and skills to meet the increasingly strict requirements of the manufacturing industry.

Fostering talents. Educational activities help to discover, foster and respect talented people in all fields. Create favorable conditions for talents to develop their capacity to serve the cause of national construction and development.

Understanding the importance of education in fostering talents, the Party and State have always focused on investing in comprehensive education development. In the new era,

Vietnam conducts international cooperation in the field of education, promotes the internal resources of Vietnamese people, has many policies to attract talents, and avoids brain drain.

Solutions for linking education and training with socio-economic development in the Southeast region

The Southeast region is a dynamic and creative economic region, leading in innovation and development; plays the role of an economic "engineering engine" and a driving force for the development of the whole country in general and the industry in particular. Over the years, industrial production in the region has achieved important achievements; continuously growing higher than the national average; The structure of the industry shifted in a positive direction, in which the processing and manufacturing industry increased rapidly and accounted for an increasing proportion, contributing to making Vietnam step by step become one of the world's "factories" with many large-scale projects, high technology, branded products, ability to participate in global production and supply chains

Firstly, speeding up the formulation and completion of the master plan of provinces and cities and the master plan of the Southeast region in the 2021-2030 period, ensuring regional and regional balance and being consistent with the orientation of the national master plan and other regional plans. Sector planning of the whole country; In which it is necessary to prioritize the development of in-depth, large-scale, high-tech industries that are able to participate more deeply in the global production and supply chain as an important condition and trend. Necessary to ensure rapid and sustainable development. Therefore, it is necessary to promote regional development thinking, to set development planning and strategies for each province in the region's development thinking in association with Ho Chi Minh City's role as the locomotive and nucleus of regional development; thereby building appropriate development orientations and reasonable spatial arrangement in order to clear infrastructure bottlenecks, overcome limitations on regional linkages and exploit, maximize the potential and advantages of the region. the whole region, as well as of each locality.

Second, continue to promote effective implementation of guidelines and policies of the Party and State on socialization of resources and diversification of investment forms; maximize internal resources, combine harmoniously with external ones to invest in the development of socio-economic infrastructure, especially important and large-scale connecting infrastructure projects in order to strengthen linkages between the two countries. Localities in the region and between the Southeast region and other economic regions. Actively create a clean land fund and effectively mobilize resources for investment in synchronous construction of infrastructure of industrial parks and export processing zones according to planning. Promote the formation and substantive development of industrial urban areas and high-tech industrial parks, especially in Ho Chi Minh City, Binh Duong, Dong Nai, Ba Ria - Vung Tau; At the same time, focus on building and developing clusters, forming an industrial ecosystem to focus on attracting large-scale, high-tech industrial projects capable of deeply participating in the production chain. and global supply, contributing to making the Southeast region truly become the center of high-tech industrial development of the whole country, the region and the world.

Third, research, propose and promulgate synchronous, strong enough and feasible mechanisms and policies to encourage the strong development of key industries, the foundation on which the region has competitive advantages, such as: Exploiting and

processing oil and gas; mechanical engineering, manufacturing and processing; Electronics and Telecommunication; chemicals and energy to enhance the initiative in production and national value in products. Prioritize attracting investment in spearhead industries, new and high technologies; developing faster than a number of industries and products with "guided" properties such as: semiconductors, robot manufacturing industry, integrated equipment for automatic operation, remote control, software production, digital products, new materials and supporting industries, gradually building up a satellite network to supply components to serve corporations and large enterprises in Vietnam and the region.

Fourth, focus on planning and training to develop human resources, especially high-quality human resources. Actively build and perfect social infrastructure, best meet the needs in life and activities for employees. To adopt policies to support and invest in a number of key universities and vocational colleges in the region to improve their capacity in training, research and development of science and technology (especially basic technologies) and building advanced training programs on high-tech industry; focus on modular training, linking training with practice to form a team of employees who are proficient in knowledge, skills, skills and have high professionalism, meeting development requirements in the new era.

Fifth, continue to promote, take the lead in administrative reform, develop e-government, towards building digital government. Focus on reviewing and drastically cutting down on inappropriate investment and business procedures and conditions. Strengthening decentralization and decentralization associated with checking, monitoring and controlling power. Focusing on improving the efficiency of providing and using level 3 and level 4 online public services in most procedures in order to shorten time and substantially reduce costs for businesses, contributing to improving productivity. Competitiveness and investment attraction advantages of localities in the region.

III. Conclusion

Thus, education is the factor to increase the knowledge content in the economic field in particular and all areas of social life in general. Therefore, education and training has a particularly important position and role for socio-economic development, especially higher education - the field that is responsible for training a highly qualified workforce. Understanding the importance as well as the responsibility to undertake, since its establishment, it has always set a clear goal: to train a team of human resources who are both pink and specialized to build and develop the Southeast region in particular, both water in general.

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