



Research Article

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Development of the Social Security in Vietnam: Reality 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 guarantees 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, which have been recognized and praised by the United Nations. 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, social justice, Vietnam

1. Introduction

Social security appeared associated with the industrial revolution in the 19th century when wages were brought in by selling labor power, the more serious the risk of loss or reduction of income

affected people's lives their. Facing that fact, some countries have encouraged helping and supporting each other, calling on workers to save money in case of unexpected events, or implementing subsidies for wage earners. From here the term social security was born. Currently, ensuring social security has become one of the State's responsibilities, a measure of the socio-economic development level 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 to stabilize society, narrow inequality, and create 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 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... Therefore, the correct awareness of the role of social security contributes to ensuring social justice and progress in Vietnam today.

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 community of social organizations, in which the state is the subject and plays 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.

1.1 Research Questions

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

- What is the current implementation of social security in Vietnam?
- What does the Vietnamese government need to do to develop social security in Vietnam soon?

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.

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 formation and development of the social welfare system of Japan; 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 clarified views on economic growth and social security in history; This particular project is quite bright when parsing the impact of the chief economic officer on social security in Ho Chi Minh City, thereby giving directions and solutions for economic development and social security, and applying social development requirements (Tri, 2019). In the article "The role of social security in social progress in Vietnam", the author said that: in the process of international integration, with the right policies, the Vietnamese government has implemented a security system synchronized society, contributing to improving the people's material and spiritual life, and ensuring political security - national defense, but the social security system in Vietnam is facing several challenges solutions to build a prosperous and happy Vietnam (Tri et al, 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

On the basis of inheriting the above works, the article analyzes and evaluates the reality of social security, and offers solutions to develop social security to meet the requirements of international integration in Vietnam today.

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 combination of specific research methods such as synthesizing data from reports of the Vietnamese government based on which to analyze and compare to clarify the research object.

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.

First, creating jobs, increasing incomes, and reducing poverty have 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 rate of multidimensional poverty reduction has decreased rapidly, helping Vietnam to reach the finish line 10 years ahead of the Millennium Development Goals. 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. 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).

Health insurance and social insurance become an important social safety net, supporting people to overcome the risks of illness, work accident, occupational disease, maternity, unemployment, and end of working age. ... Health insurance helps to reduce the out-of-pocket direct expenditure 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. Currently, there are more than 3.1 million people enjoying retirement benefits and monthly social insurance benefits. The social insurance fund pays benefits for sickness, maternity, labor accidents, and occupational diseases each year for 6 to 10 million people. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, only in the first 6 months of 2020, did unemployment insurance pay unemployment benefits for over 500,000 people. Social insurance coverage was also expanded, with more than 16.1 million people participating, accounting for 32.6% of the labor force of the age group. As of December 31, 2020, the number of people participating in social insurance is estimated at 16,101 million people, accounting for about 32.6% of the labor force in age, an increase of 327 thousand people compared to 2019. The number of people participating in voluntary social insurance increased by 494 thousand people, reaching 1,068 million people, nearly doubled compared to 2019. This is a figure showing the efforts of all levels and sectors in the context of developing participants faced many difficulties. About 2.2% of the labor force of working age are farmers and informal sector workers participating in voluntary social insurance. This number has exceeded the target of Resolution No. 28-NQ/TW, dated May 23, 2018, of the 7th Plenum of the 12th Central Committee, "On social insurance policy reform", which is to reach 1 by 2021. % for this sector and also increased almost five times compared to 2015; the health insurance participation rate reached 90.7%, exceeding the set target in the period 2016 – 2020 (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021,p.160-161).

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. In addition, the movements "Mutual solidarity, mutual love", "Fund for the poor", "Gratitude return", and "Drink water, remember the source" are organized regularly and attract the response of many social forces in society, contributing significantly to improving social security for everyone, especially the poor and poor areas. 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. 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. 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 (Tri & Hau, 2021). From 128/187 countries and territories in 2010, in terms of ranking 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.

4.2 Some limitations and challenges for 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...

- 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 (Tri, Hau, & Duyen (2021). 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.

4.3 Solutions to develop the social security system in Vietnam

From assessing the reality of social security in Vietnam, in order to develop a synchronous 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, completing the social security institution in the digital era to create a diverse and rich social security network that is compatible with reality and in line with international practices. Completing the digital security law, and legal corridor, promoting all organizations, individuals, and businesses at home and abroad to participate in social security development. Promote the development of the security industry or security technology as a solution to develop an effective social security system. Redesign social security policies in association with human resource training, and increase coverage, especially for workers in the informal economy in the context of flexibly adapting to new situations and the future of the digital era. Create a mechanism to promote a strong social security system in terms of resources, comprehensive coverage, safety, and efficiency with the mechanism of the State - enterprises - people to accompany, innovate, create and develop. Promote creativity and initiative of welfare subjects in contributing and benefiting.

Second, building and perfecting the legal system on social security synchronously, and at the same time drastically bringing legal documents into life. Completing mechanisms, policies, and laws, supplementing, amending, and systematizing existing legal documents based on inheriting and developing current social security assurance policies, considering conditions economy - society and referring to the experience of other countries. It is necessary to ensure the synchronization between social security regimes, avoid overlaps and conflicts, and ensure that all people have the right to enjoy social security. Create a mechanism to strictly and effectively enforce social security regimes and policies in practice.

Third, promote propaganda and raise awareness of the whole society about the position, role, and importance of social security for the country's sustainable development. Here, it is necessary to raise awareness not only of the party committees and authorities at all levels but also of socio-political organizations, employers, and employees themselves, all strata of the population. in society about the role and position of social security. To implement this solution, education, training, and mass media play a particularly important role.

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, strengthen the leadership of the Party, the management of the State, especially of the grassroots political system for the work of ensuring social security. Systematize the views and policies of the Party on social security, and propose new views and guidelines suitable to the current situation. The State codifies the guidelines and viewpoints of the Party by building a legal system, programs, and plans to implement social security. Local government, production, and business entities implement legal documents, social security programs, and plans. Strengthen the inspection and supervision of grassroots party organizations, socio-political organizations, and people's self-governing institutions for the implementation of laws, programs, and social security plans.

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

5. 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 the above solutions synchronously, which will contribute to the development of a sustainable social security system, towards ensuring human rights in the process of international integration in Vietnam.

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