

THE STRATEGY FOR SCIENCE- TECHNOLOGY AND THE POLICY FOR DEVELOPING MAN- POWER RESOURCE IN VIETNAM *

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I. During the process of economic and social development at the present time in Vietnam, the strategy for science-technology plays a decisive role in the growing pace, in socio-economic qualities and effects.

To be prompted by analyzing the international and national conditions, the strategy for science-technology of Vietnam has the following main lines:

1. Implementing the technology structure which is a combination of many levels in the process of economic moving. In order to renew soon the national technology, not only modern and advanced technology is imported but also improving and creating the domestic technology is encouraged.

In order to realize this requirement, we lay down as a policy a mechanism in which there is the close connection between the science-technology and production and service, between researching subjects and social development, through a regulated and directed market.

2. Renewing the system of technology in some main-pointed branches so as to create the big leap in productivity, effect and quality in those branches so that the managerial experiences can be drawn out and the environment for training cadres from the real conditions can be created.

3. Modernizing step by step the branches which use the traditional technology, in which we highly appreciate the branches of small handicraft industry of which products can be exported. Accelerating the process of technology transferring in the process of rural economic development in order to create more jobs, to improve the working people's income, and to increase the domestic market's purchase.

4. In the process of economic structure moving, the system of industry and service must develop

synchronously and rationally in order to create environment for developing the science-technology and put it effectively into practice of the economic and social targets.

5. The key chain in our strategy for science-technology is improving the quality of education and training for engineers, experts and skilled workers.

At present, the leading scientific cadres, the general chief engineers for the key technology branches are urgently being trained; experts are also being trained so that they can be qualified enough to work at the international offices and organizations or to cooperate on researching in other countries. The Vietnamese resident experts are encouraged to transfer knowledge and technology to their home country. At the same time, the size of training is enlarged so that many experts can have opportunities to go abroad for researching, investigating and exchanging sciences. At the present time, the network of universities, colleges and researching institutes are examined for rearranging in order to improve the quality of education and training in the period that the most important point of the economy is industrialization and modernization.

6. Extending the strategy for science-technology, we are now faced by some urgent works as follows:

a. Making the law for science-technology, the law for exploiting and protecting natural resources, environment, and organizing a system for controlling environment.

b. Making a policy that encourages to apply new technology in Vietnam.

c. The extending programmes for realizing the strategy science-technology are as follows;

- The programme for renewing and developing technology to serve agriculture and rural economy.

- The programme for renewing technology to develop technology and service such as the technologies of preservation, processing, wrapping production, measuring instrument manufacturing, communication...

- The programme for modernizing the traditional technology such as pumice lacquer, baked clay, pottery, inlaid articles, embroidery, lace, bronze castings...

- The programme for developing high technology in the coming years.

- The programme for developing the infrastructure for science-technology activities, establishing the infrastructure for science-technology, improving the possibility of managing the process of science-technology, building the system for es-

timating and valuing the technology.

II. The policy for labour force planning

Developing the resource of manpower is one of the leading factors for developing Vietnam economy. The Vietnam labour force at present is 33 million in which the majority is the young with the main knowledge of finishing secondary school; the amount of middle vocational pupils, college students and university students is 276.000.

In order to develop that resource of manpower, Vietnam Government has directed the policy towards carrying out the followings:

1. Making up a project for estimating the current resource of manpower.

2. Making a plan for arranging laying and utilizing the labour force in economic development.

3. Making a plan for training and improving the knowledge and vocational standards for workers and youths, assuring that by the year 2000, the workers will have the knowledge standard of at least primary school and they should possess the necessary skills for their own work.

In this plan, there is also a requirement for perfecting the system of education and training in which there is a plan for training scientists in foreign countries.

4. Expanding the project and the plan for training and retraining the managerial cadres in economic, technical and administrative fields. The effects of the project and the plan will practically decide the effects of utilizing the resource of manpower.

5. Having a concrete policy for encouraging the persons who work well. Especially having a good-treatment policy towards the talents, encouraging skilled workers, especially encouraging the persons who volunteer to work in the mountainous and remote areas.

6. Continuing to perfect the policy of unemployment subsidy, supplementing the policy of social subsidy to the persons who lack of work or are unemployed; improving the minimum living conditions for workers in enterprises. Expanding to carry out the policy of social security.

This labour force planning policy is being combined by such organizations as the State Planning Committee, the Government Organization Bureau, The Ministry of Education and Training, the Ministry of Labour-Invalids and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Finance... along with many other social organizations.

The time limit for the preparation of this policy is until the end of 1994 ♣