

Industrialization is a step indispensable to countries who want to change from small- to large-scale production. In different periods, the connotation and extension of "industrialization" concept have different meanings. Therefore, each country has its own choice of the pattern of industrialization and modernization.

At present, many countries are carrying out the industrialization and modernization in a background of the scientific and technological revolution, of the growing trend of regionalization and globalization, of pollution of the environment, of new global economic order, global security, population boom, poverty and AIDS, etc. Therefore, every nation, for its own survival and development, should cooperate with the others, regardless of

relates to strategies for industrializing the economy. Until now, there are four strategies. Vietnam is carrying out strategies of import substitution and export orientation basing on comparative advantages and socio-economic efficiency.

The fourth one emphasizes on the socio-economic efficiency and considers it as a main standard of the industrialization.

The fifth one is related to the pattern and step one should take to realize the industrialization and modernization. Vietnam wants to take a "cut-across way", maybe it is the modern "shortened" industrialization pattern.

Basing on the above opinions, we can define the industrialization as a process of changing basically and totally all economic activities from us-

be accomplished when the main task is basically done. It's the time when the period of transition ended.

Reviewing the history of world's industrialization, we can see that there are two patterns:

- Classical industrialization pattern in England, France, the US, etc. Its characteristics are: step by step development; no great jump forward; no important role for the government. The main trend at the time was exportation of goods and there was no exportation of capital and technology. This pattern requires a long time to be carried out (over 100 years in England and France, around 100 years in the US) and many peoples had to suffer from colonialism, original accumulation, national servitude, unfair distribution of wealth, etc.

- "Shortened" industrialization

ON THE PATTERN OF INDUSTRIALIZATION AND MODERNIZATION IN VIETNAM TODAY

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political viewpoint, in solving these problems. Our country is also following the trend in order to develop the economy but we should be on full alert and should not be indifferent to the class struggle in order to keep to our selected orientation.

Such a situation forces us to take a right viewpoint on the industrialization. There are many viewpoints on this issue:

The first viewpoint says that in our age, the industrialization is attached to the modernization, thus the contents of "industrialization" concept becomes broader.

The second one argues that the industrialization is attached to the modern market economy, or in other words, the industrialization and modernization should be carried out basing on market researches, and thus, the government will play an important role.

The third one suggests that a country can't carry out a closed industrialization but it must depend on an open economic structure. This opinion

ing manual labor to employing modern technology, machinery and method resulting from achievements of the techno-scientific revolution in order to raise labor efficiency.

Comparing with old definition, this new one has broader connotation and extension, reflects new contents of the techno-scientific revolution and the global trend changing from industrial towards post-industrial civilization.

A mass production requires corresponding techno-material base. Vietnam wants to develop a mass socialist production so it should build the techno-material basis for socialism by realizing the industrialization. It's a reasonable way, because the industrialization and modernization has an important meaning to, and great effects on, all fields of activities.

In the period of transition to socialism, there are many tasks for us to realize. The industrialization and modernization becomes the main task on which all other tasks are centered. All other tasks could only

pattern: this pattern has two forms:

- + Classical shortened industrialization form in Japan: This nation has carried out the industrialization for 60 years from the Meiji dynasty (1868) to 1939. In this process, the Japanese government played an important role not only in putting an end to the aristocracy and caste system but also in reforming the socio-economic structure and encouraging the industrialization (developing infrastructure, agriculture, market economy, etc.)

- + Modern shortened industrialization form in NICs: in this form, the government played a much more important role. South Korean, Taiwanese or Singaporean governments have taken advantage of three new opportunities at the time: regionalization and globalization trend, exportation of capital through ODA and FDI programs and formation of the new market economy in a background of the techno-scientific revolution. These countries have made the best use of the opportunities and reduced

the industrialization process to around 30 years. Apart from certain differences, all NICs concentrated their efforts on raising the growth rate, changing the economic structure and changing all factors relating to the economic structure.

Industrialization and modernization pattern as a structural pattern has within itself the following contents:

1. The infrastructure is developed by carrying out the techno-scientific revolution and importing new technologies. At the same time, re-engineering all economic sectors and introducing new technologies and methods to all industries are based on modern infrastructure.

2. The economic structure is changed in the direction of the industrialization and modernization.

lot of socio-economic problems of the rural society could only be solved by the industrialization. The matter facing us here is to choose the appropriate pattern of industrialization.

If we choose the classical pattern, our current problems will not be solved, but contrarily, they will become more serious. Because when we carry out the industrialization step by step, other developing countries could take faster steps and we will fall farther behind them. That is why the classical pattern isn't appropriate both theoretically and practically to Vietnam's transition to socialism. Thus, the modern shortened industrialization pattern is the best thing for us to choose. This choice is based on Kark Marx's opinion about process for shortening phases of evolution of a society.

- Basic researches and master plans should be carried out properly.

- An effectual government: in the industrialization process, the government not only builds a pattern of industrialization, but also creates conditions favorable for realizing the pattern by manipulating laws of the market economy and fulfilling various functions of the government. The Vietnam government has an important role in shortening the industrialization process. In order to play this role well, first of all, Vietnam political system should be made appropriate to the development, the socialist government should be strengthened, the leading role of the VCP should be consolidated because it is a political precondition for maintaining the socialist orientation.

b. Main measures:



From these analyses, we see that to choose a pattern of industrialization appropriate to the world trend and Vietnam's socialist orientation is a matter of great importance. We are in the transition to socialism with a low level of development (underdeveloped productive forces, obsolete technology, low labor efficiency, etc) which could only be solved by the industrialization. Basing on obsolete technologies and techniques, Vietnam's products can't find a foothold in the world markets and can't integrate into regional and international markets. Poor technological infrastructure can't help us raise the labor efficiency, which is the factor deciding victory of one society over the others as Lenine put it. This situation will lead to the peaceful evolution and we could lose our socialist orientation.

Vietnam is a backward agricultural country. Low-income farmers occupied over 80% of its population. A

In order to realize this pattern, we need the following conditions and measures:

a. Main conditions:

- Sources of capital for industrialization: at the first stage of industrialization, the foreign sources have important meaning, so we have to make effective foreign policy and find ways to make the best use of foreign loans in order to repay both principal and interest after a short period. But taking the long view, domestic sources are of decisive meaning. The government should take necessary measures to attract capital from all economic sectors.

- Armies of scientists, experts and skilled laborers: Human resources are always of great importance to all economies, especially in the industrialization and modernization process. The productive forces should be developed uniformly and steadily.

- The government should find ways to attract domestic investment of all economic sectors and foreign capital through ODA and FDI sources or from Vietnam expatriates, NGOs, etc. Accounting and auditing system should be improved with a view to helping with securing capital necessary for development.

- The structure of investment should be made appropriate to the alteration of the economic structure in the industrialization process.

- The economic structure should be connected with formation and change of labor structure. Labor forces should be re-divided and population resettled according to the planned economic structure.

- The mechanism for techno-scientific control should be modernized.

- A new army of scientists, experts and skilled laborers should be trained ■