

## Tectonic Development State in Vietnam

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### **Abstract:**

*The concept of a tectonic development state has now been recognized and popularized in both academic, political and economic forums. Given its characteristics, it is not surprising that this model has received the attention of developing countries around the world. It creates hope for the leaders of developing countries to catch up with "five-continent powers", improve the quality of life of its people and position of the country on the international arena.*

**Keywords:** Tectonic development state

### **1. Introduction**

In the past decades and especially in recent years, it was the collapse of the command and control economies of the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, the financial crisis of the welfare states in the country, all industrialized countries, the "miraculous" development of the economy in East and Southeast Asian countries, the emergence of socio-political conflicts in some countries ... requires us to re-realize the fundamental problems of the state - what role the state plays, what the state should do, what not to do and how it is best to promote development; How to build a rational, efficient state that meets the requirements of both economic, social and environmental sustainable development? This is an issue that governments must consider, choose and decide.

The term "tectonic state for development" in Vietnam was first mentioned by the head of government in 2011, and then in 2016, and reaffirmed by the incumbent Prime Minister. At the first regular meeting of the Government in April 2016, on the basis of the 2013 Constitution (amended) and the Law on Organization of the Government, members of the Government took time to discuss how to direct. Government management in the coming time. Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc summarized 06 major orientations, in which he emphasized: The Government continues to be the central content of the Government term 2016-2021. Then, on November 18, 2017 when paying questioning at the National Assembly, the Prime Minister said that "the constructivist government means proactively designing policies and laws for the development of the country". According to him, this is the fundamental difference from the traditional government model, ie "Government to manage and administer" [79]. Thereby shows that, the term "Tectonic State for development" or "Government for construction of development" does not imply a new overall state model, but also implies the role, as well as the way the initiative to actively promote the development of the state, especially the government in the current period.

Thus, it can be seen that the term "constructivist state" also covers the main content of such terms as "Developmental State", "Capitalist Developmental State", "Coordinated Market Economies" in political studies. study in the world, because these are all concepts that indicate the state's initiative to constructively in the market economy. In that view, the theoretical issues as well as practical issues, conditions and barriers posed for the development construction state in Vietnam will be similar to the problems in other countries. In the world, we have encountered when applying the way of proactively orienting and creating the development without just following the market signals passively.

The term "Developmental state" was introduced and systematically developed by Chalmers Johnson when studying countries that have succeeded in rapid industrialization (especially Japan, Korea. Nationality, etc.) through the active orientation of the state. Although it is also a capitalist state (TBCN), the tectonic state of development will be fundamentally different from the view of the state role of classical liberalism, the

regulatory state ( Regulatory state) - a state model that emphasizes the central role of the market, free competition and the "invisible hand" mechanism in development, and argues that the role of the state is only passive, ie Only when the market fails will the state need to "regulate" those failures.

Unlike the regulating state, the tectonic state will be proactive, not only overcoming market failures, but also focusing on creating the market according to the national vision and taking advantage of the advantages. both in economics and politics of the state. In particular, focus on designing specific guidelines, specific directions, and with that, policies to focus resources, creating a priority mechanism in focus areas, especially in policies. on industry - commerce. For example, Japan focused on the automotive industry in the 1970s, Malaysia focused on the electronics industry later, India focused on the software industry, etc.

Of course, the state of tectonic development is an issue that remains to be debated because there is no clear answer to whether "state-oriented" is better than "market-oriented"? Or when will "the state actively create and orient" it will be better for the "market to select and eliminate"? Or to what extent is state oriented reasonable? Because in socialist (socialist) countries, including Vietnam, there was a period of product orientation with specific plans in a centralized, bureaucratic, and subsidized economy. failing to rely on the signals of the people, of social life, while the market is the best channel to transmit that information.

## **2. Literature review**

### ***2.1. Studies on the state and the role of the state in development***

It can be said that there are many works, many scientific researches related to state institutional models as well as the role of the state in the development in general and the market economy. KTTT) in particular. From the actual operation of state institutions in the world, a lot of problems have arisen that especially interested scholars, scientists, researchers such as which state model is the best, most suitable for countries, especially developing countries in the current conditions? Or what should the state do and how to promote development? In the relationship between the state and the market, should the state actively intervene and influence the market or let the market self-regulate and act on its own according to the market's objective laws? And if there is an intervention, how and the degree of state intervention in the market to achieve greater efficiency in development? Or is the cause leading to the success as well as the failure of some states in the world? etc ... To explain this problem, the authors with scientific works, though have different interpretations, have a unified view that it is necessary to have the role of political factors, but first and foremost is the role of the state in the development of nations. The success or failure of a country is, after all, due to its institutions (both economic and political). A state with a high responsibility with a rational, scientific, and democratic economic - political institution will bring into play all resources and potentials for development. Some of the following works can be mentioned:

World Development Report, 1997: The State in a Changing World (1997: The State in a Changing World) by the World Bank [46] is a report on The annual development of the world image provides readers with a valuable resource. This volume focuses on the state: what the state should do and how it can achieve better results in a rapidly changing world. The book about profound developments and transformations of the world that require states to rethink their roles, come up with the right policies and solutions, operate effectively and ensure stability. sustainable political and socio-economic development. Through scientific analysis and evaluation with rich sources of data, the book has highlighted the characteristics of the world situation, the practical activities of the states in recent decades. Over the years, many countries have learned the lesson that, in the vast majority of developing countries, transitional economies have begun to shift towards a market economy, state-driven development strategies. all leading roles have failed. Many feel that the ultimate logical result of all these reforms is the "state with minimal role", which means that the state will gradually lose its role as the private sector performs well. than government in all ways. Minimum state advocates want to create a society in which state enforcement is no longer needed. This report explains why that extreme stance contradicts evidence of the industrial economies of the nineteenth century or the East Asian growth miracles of the time. period after the

second world war. These views not only do not support the view of a minimum state but also prove that the development of the nation and the nation always requires an effective state, a state acting as a catalyst. encourage and complement the activities of private enterprises and individuals. With good examples of states that operate well as well as some states that are ineffective, the Report emphasizes, highly responsible states often deliver higher efficiency and people will benefit from the activities of that state. The authors also suggest what the state must do and how to do in the world undergoing profound changes. In particular, from the interpretation and analysis of the practice of state institutions, this report shows that, even in a very diverse and rich practical context, states are rational. Efficiency has common characteristics. First, effective governments have laid out specific rules that underpin the functioning of the private sector and, more broadly, civil society. Second, those governments themselves also comply with rules and act reliably, ensure public-private relations are harmonious and have mechanisms to control corruption.

Ha-Joon Chang and Robert Rowthorn's *The Role of the State in Economic Change* [110] argued that the role of the state occupies the center of the economic change. in economic development and is one of the most controversial issues of modern economists and political economists. In the post-war years, there immediately appeared economic theories towards the use of state power to control economic activities. This trend has been made widespread by the urgent need for national reconstruction and development in the developed capitalist countries as well as in Eastern European and Asian socialist countries. The focus of this theory is to highlight the effectiveness of state intervention in promoting economic change. The authors explain the growing disillusionment with neoliberalism. In the end, however, they found that, not everywhere and all the time, in all areas, state intervention was also effective. And likewise, the free market theory also has certain limitations. Therefore, the search for optimal solutions should focus on the reasonable combination of the two above options and depending on each specific conditions and context of the era as well as of each country and ethnic group.

Following this point of view, Ha-Joon Chang, in his work *Globalization, Economic Development and the Role of the State* [108], has made a precise assessment. is worthy of the role of the state in the market economy and development. From analyzing theories and practical interventions of states to the development of more than two centuries of modern capitalism, he developed an institutional approach to the role of modern capitalism. state in economic development through the analysis of strategies, industrial policies, trade policies, intellectual property rights, etc. In particular, he linked the theory of institutional access with Specific historical cases serve as proof of the need for the role of the state in economic development.

*The Origins of Power, Prosperity, and Poverty - Why Nations fail* by Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson [13] on the role the role of the state to the economy. Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson argue that: The reason for having a successful nation, growing prosperity and having a failed nation, not significantly improving poverty, is due to major institutional differences ( both economic institutions and political institutions). The authors say that, basically it is possible to divide economic institutions into two different types: First, Inclusion economic institution: characterized by encouraging all sectors of the economy. Social participation in economic activities gives them opportunities to develop their talents and dedication. Power is widely shared. To do so, society needs to ensure ownership, the law is not biased and provide public services to all classes to ensure fairness in the exchange and transaction process. In addition, society should also encourage the development of new businesses and give people the opportunity to choose their careers. Second, an Extractive economic institution: concentrates power on a small number of people or interest groups. These interest groups hold the majority of the nation's assets and exploit the country's resources. Interest groups in this institutional environment are often opposed to the development of inclusive economic institutions because they threaten their existence and interests. That is also the reason why once the form of appropriation economic institutions have formed, it is very difficult to change, because everyone wants to protect their interests, especially when those benefits are very large. Obviously, a fusion of economic and political institutions, in

which all resources, creative potential, and the participation of social communities in the development process can be promoted. , the foundation for the success and development of nations.

Also emphasizing institutional issues and specific priority economic policies, the work *Start-up Nation: The Story of Israel's Economic Miracle* (Start-up Country: The Story of Israel's Economic Miracle) Senor and Saul Singer [100] is a story about the miraculous development of Israel's economy from the time of its founding to becoming a nation with the leading technology in the world. This book may be the answer to the question of how a small country can survive in the midst of hostilities of its neighbors, having to deal with wars that hold its own. still creating outstanding innovation in the fields of technology, military and civilian. With a sharp, rich pen as well as practical comments from top successful entrepreneurs, the book gives readers new perspectives about the people and the country of Israel. somewhat the seemingly unthinkable successes of this small country. With a fierce personality, daring challenge and relentless creativity, determined not to endure poverty, Jews in exile, fleeing and surviving the massacres in World War I II along with the Jewish Renaissanceists built and defended the country of Israel with their own strength, surprising the whole world. Today, Israel is one of the most developed economies in the world and has a developed technology sector that is not inferior to the Silicon Valley of the United States. To achieve these results in practice is due to the active role of the Israeli government in directing, guiding and intervening actively in the market and society. For example, in addition to its focus on clean agricultural economic development and infrastructure, the Israeli government has accompanied private businesses in prioritizing investment in the technology sector. Through those priority policies, the government has shared the burden and risks with the private sector, thereby stimulating the investment wave, creating a market, a healthy startup. strong and thriving.

*Models of Democracy* by David Held [14] is written by the method of scientific analysis, synthesizing ideas and practices to build the typical democratic models. Figure, consists of three parts: Part 1 presents four classic democratic models as exemplary experiments before the twentieth century for the way in which people should be governed - The Classical Democracy of Athens, Democratic Republican, Liberal Democracy, Direct Democracy; Part 2 introduces 04 variant models in the twentieth century and 01 variant model taking shape today - Competitive Elite, Pluralistic Democracy, Legitimate Democracy, Participation Democracy and Discussion Democracy essay; In particular, part 3 focuses on clarifying the question: How should democracy be understood now? This is considered as a creative and contributing part of the author in the theoretical field of state governance model, according to David Held, it is democratic autonomy. The connotation of this concept both expresses individual freedom and equal rights and obligations of individuals in the organization of the community, is political equality. Therefore, it is necessary to have institutions not only to limit the power of the state but also to ensure equal individuals participate in the process of public debate and discussion on urgent issues. of society. In particular, the idea of democratic autonomy is not only applicable within the country or a state, but also can be extended to the building of democratic institutions for a global scale, especially in the the world is changing, working together to solve today's global problems.

Also on this issue, the work *Democracy, Market Economy and Development: From an Asian Perspective* by Farrukh Iqbal and Jong-Il You [27] discusses the role of a political institution - a democratic state. with the development. The scholars say that democracy, market economy and development are closely related, in which democratic political institutions and market economy are "two wheels of a carriage", must move together and depend on each other to develop. This means that in order to develop, it is necessary to have the role of the state and that it must carry out the democratization process at the same time with the development of the market economy. In other words, political democracy needs to go hand in hand with the democratic process in economics. South Korean President Kim Dae-jung once said that if Korea pursued a policy of development in parallel with both democracy and the market economy, it could control the collusion relationship. between government and large business that flourish within the financial sector under the control of the government. South Korea could even avoid the devastating power of the currency crisis [27, p.24].



Development is the freedom of Amartya Sen [1], Nobel Prize winner in Economics, analyzed the protective role of democratic political institutions in preventing hunger through evidence. a practical comparison between democratic rulerships in Botswana, India, Zimbabwe and authoritarian practices in sub-Saharan Africa such as Su Dang, Somalia, and Ethiopia, at the same time he also pointed out that, The economic, financial and monetary intervals in the Asian countries region recently are the "punishment" for a non-democratic ruling style. In particular, when discussing the role of a democratic political institution in the market economy, he said: Democracy can help the market run better by creating a political incentive for a good right "[27, p.11].

Overview Report, Vietnam 2035, Towards Prosperity, Creativity, Equity and Democracy of the World Bank group and the Ministry of Planning and Investment [48] consists of 7 chapters, of which chapter 7 discusses build a modern institution and an efficient state. This chapter affirms the role of the state in economic development, assesses the quality of institutions and identifies institutional constraints affecting development in Vietnam, thereby proposing policy recommendations. in order to build a rational and efficient administrative apparatus with a contingent of talented civil servants, transforming the role of the state from too deeply interfering in the economy to effectively regulating and supporting, building a modern democratic political institution to promote development.

State work and the responsibility of the state by Nguyen Dang Dung [15]. In this work, the author thinks that every state that wants to exist must be a democratic state, state power belongs to the people, so objectively, the state must be accountable to the people. To have a clearly responsible state, the way of state organization must be very simple. It is this simplicity that is why it is imperative to be organized into simple structures, in which each structure must be held accountable for its actions. However, the author does not focus on answering the question of why the state is responsible to citizens, but mainly focuses on analyzing the organizational structure of the state with the meaning that it must be a house. Water is effectively organized and operated, is socially responsible and ensures the power and interests of the people, in essence it is also the requirement of a tectonic development state.

Report summarizing the results of scientific research projects at the State level in 2010, The role of the State for social development and management of social development in our country in the innovation process by Nguyen Duy Manh [51 ], consisting of 3 parts and 8 chapters, has scientifically discussed the theoretical basis of the State's role in the social development and management of social development in our country in the innovation process. The topic also assesses the assurance conditions, the influencing factors and the real situation of implementing the State's role in all aspects of social life such as human resource development and management, health care, education. , social security, political security, social order and safety, ethnicity, religion, etc...; at the same time predicting fluctuating trends of social problems, thereby identifying views and proposing practical and comprehensive solutions to promote the role of our State in social development and governance. social development in Vietnam in the period of 2011 - 2020. With scientific arguments, the topic is one of the valuable documents on the essential role of the State for the development of our country in the context of the current globalization and international integration scene.

The doctoral thesis The role of the State in the implementation of social justice in the current socialist-oriented market economy conditions of Vo Thi Hoa [30] has analyzed and explained Scientific ways of the state's role in ensuring social justice, assessing the current situation and proposing solutions to enhance the role of the state in implementing social justice in the conditions of economic development. current socialist-oriented market in our country. Under the perspective of the development of the state, social justice and the active and oriented role of the state in the implementation of social justice is one of the requirements and necessary conditions to create success. of a rational and efficient state - a tectonic state that develops in practice.

The doctoral thesis The transformation of the role of the state in the context of globalization by Tran Thi Huyen [40] systematically presented general theoretical issues about the role of the state, as well as the direction of changing the role of the state in the face of globalization. In the context of globalization, although the state in

general and the role of the state in particular have many changes, the state will not lose its role, but on the contrary, the state will adjust its role. so that it continues to exist as an important institution in all nations. From analyzing the changing trends in the role of the state in aspects such as: economy, politics, culture, society, the author has proposed a number of solutions and recommendations to improve effectiveness. the State's results in performing its roles, meeting the requirements and challenges of the globalization context stem from Vietnam's specific conditions.

It can be said that the above studies all affirm the need to have the role of the state for development in general and economic development in particular, at the same time suggesting what the state should do and do. How to promote development. That is also the basic content that the thesis researches, explains.

## ***2.2. The studies of the tectonic state model of development and its role for development***

When studying the case of Japan and East Asian countries during development from the 1950s to the late 1980s, researchers found that, one of the most important factors in development miraculously developed in these countries is the presence of a special kind of state - a "Developmental State", which is essentially a closer symbiosis between the state and the private sector. and is referred to as "managed capitalism" or "regulated markets" [90, pp.223-240]. This state model that first appeared in Japan, which has made practical success in promoting growth, reducing poverty and improving general well-being, was carefully researched by Chalmer Johnson in the my research, first of all to mention the work MITI and the Japanese Miracle - The Growth of Industrial Policy, 1925 - 1975 (1982) with in-depth analysis and comparison of the fundamental differences in methods of intervention. of the Japanese state towards the market. After this work was born, a series of other works by scholars also debated around this issue. In addition to the general issues related to the state's role in the market economy, scholars have focused on explaining, enriching and more fully the content on the development of the tectonic state, from sources. the original, the connotation of the concept, to the basic characteristics as well as the conditions for successful operation in practice. The following works address these issues:

The work MITI and the Japanese Miracle - The Growth of Industrial Policy, 1925 - 1975 (Ministry of Industry - International Trade and the Japanese Miracle - The Development of Industrial Policy, 1925 - 1975) by Chalmer Johnson [ 97] affirmed the huge role of the Japanese Government, especially the Ministry of Industry and International Trade (MITI) in the economy, but first of all, how the state intervenes in the economy to ensuring high economic growth in the last decades of the twentieth century. He said that MITI is not the only important factor affecting the economy, and not always the state dominates, but we will not be able to understand the speed, form and efficiency increase. economic growth of Japan without a contribution from MITI. Cooperation between the state and large enterprises is recognized as a fundamental feature of the Japanese economic system, and the role of the state in this cooperation process as well as the methods and achievements of the apparatus. Japanese economic administration has always been at the center of constant debate between the supporters of the socialist-style command economy and the Western mixed market economy proponents. In writing this work, Johnson intended to include eight chapters: One chapter introducing the constructivist state of Japan, one chapter analyzing the functions of the Japanese bureaucratic state, and six chapters on the history of Japan. Japanese industrial books from 1925 to 1975. After sending the manuscript to the publisher, with the comments of his editor, Johnson added a concluding chapter showing his contributions. Although the Japanese state is a Western bourgeois democratic state, it does not play the passive "regulating" role as in the UK and the US, nor does it play a "marshal" role as in socialist countries, but has a very different role, especially in actively directing and mobilizing resources for key economic sectors consistently. To indicate that difference, Johnson used the concept of "Developmental State". He believes that the "tectonic development state" really exists at the right place, at the right time and very suitable in East Asia, it is both specific and general.

Article "The Developmental State: Odyssey of a Concept" by Chalmer Johnson in Woo-Cumings' The Developmental State, Meredith (Chapter 2) [99], is the synthesis of comments, analysis, and debates around the

perception of a development constructivist state and the achievements from industrial policy that Japan achieved in the years 1925 - 1975. In this article Johnson has compiled a number of studies written by other authors on the role of the state in the market economy after his publication "MITI and the Japanese Miracle" in 1982.

The most important works to mention are "Asia's Next Giant: South Korea and Late Industrialization" by Alice Amsden [93], about The micro-economy of the Korean tectonic development state considers the development of Korea as an example of "late industrialization" in which the country's industries have learned from the the country renewed earlier, instead of renewing itself. One of the reasons for Korea's extraordinary growth is the state's intervention with the principle of privileged privileges, in which the government applies strict performance standards to industries and the public. company supported by the state. That is also the reason that Korea, Japan and Taiwan can grow faster than other emerging countries such as Brazil, Turkey, India and Mexico; Governing the Market: Economic Theory and the Role of Government in East Asian Industrialization by Rober Wade [122], on Taiwan's aspects of economic growth, especially on the political stance of the trade unionists, recognize a development-creating state, while emphasizing the link between corporations and banks. government, international capital markets and the International Monetary Fund. Since then, it continues to evoke a new agenda for national and international development policy; Race to the Swift: State and Finance in Korean Industrialization by Jung-en Woo (Meredith Woo-Cumings) [112], about The most important way in Korea's development is to control inflation; and Comparative Economic Transformations: Mainland China, Hungary, the Soviet Union and Taiwan (Comparative Economic Transition: Mainland China, Hungary, the Soviet Union and Taiwan) by Yu-Shan Wu [130] distinguishes between Theoretical perspective of the state tectonic development of handicraft with Soviet command economy, socialism (socialism) market and non-intervention policy.

In particular, Johnson also explained four essential elements of the constructivist state of development: First, the existence of a small, non-luxury bureaucratic state, comprising of the most quintessential people selected by the appreciation of talents, a system management qualification ... That State is responsible, first of all, to identify and select industries for development (industrial structural policy); second, to build appropriate institutions and mechanisms to promote the selected industries (industrial rationalization policy); third, to guide industries in healthy competition strategies to ensure the efficiency of the economy. In order to fulfill these responsibilities, the state needs to use interventions consistent with market principles; Second, the political system works effectively, in which the branches of legislative and judicial powers must be restricted to function as "safety valves"; Thirdly, the State's market-adaptive intervention methods in the economy must be truly perfect...; Fourth, there is a small-sized national coordinating body like MITI, with the function of orientation and policy advice - "think-tank". A state that tries to achieve the same economic achievements as Japan should follow the same policy priorities as Japan, he wrote. That state must first be a constructivist state for development - and then only a regulatory state, a welfare state, a just state or any other kind of functional state that society desires to follow. chase. Thus, Johnson's aim in this chapter is to clarify three tasks: First, to summarize what "MITI and the Japanese Miracle" actually mentioned; Second, open up the debate - can Japan be the typical case that creates a state model ?; Third, rate the reviews under four major headlines: (a) What's more important, market or industrial policy? (b) Is Japan a democracy and a tectonic state for capital development? Can Japan be compared with a democratic political regime? (c) Did the success of Japan depend on period, period? And (d) what is the nature of the relationship between civil servants - civilians (or between the public and private sectors) in the tectonic state for handicraft development? These four areas cover most of the serious debates of scholars around the world surrounding the work "MITI and the Japanese Miracle".

The Developmental State in Africa - Problems and Prospects (Africa - Problems and Prospects) by Peter Meyns and Charity Musamba [121] systematized the 5 main theoretical points of the studies. fake around the debate about the State of tectonic development: Firstly, the active and appropriate intervention in the market (Chalmers Johnson); Second, autonomous and cohesive independence (Peter Evans); Third, politics is the main factor

(Adrian Leftwich); Fourth, Institutional Political Economy - an alternative to Neoliberal Economics (Ha- Joon Chang); Fifth, the tectonic state develops in the context of globalization (Linda Weiss). On that basis, the authors also identified four basic characteristics of the tectonic state and analyzed it in the context of the Botswana democratic tectonic development state, which are: development; Effective and autonomous administrative apparatus; Production-oriented private sector; and implementation-oriented social governance. From these analyzes, the authors conclude, although Botswana faces challenges and difficulties, with experiences as a constructive state of democratic development, especially in terms of physical characteristics. Institution is evidence of a developmental state in practice in Africa.

#### The Developmental State in History and in the Twentieth Century

(Tectonic state development in history and in the twentieth century) by Aniya Kumar Bagchi [95] mentioned three basic elements of a tectonic development state, which are (1) conflict prevention By maintaining "law and order" in society and building people's living standards such as health and education through intervention policies, in which the essential element of education is "learning how to learn "; (2) a spirit of nationalism based on shared commitment, common insurance and joint action; (3) establish a rational bureaucracy and extend state patronage towards citizens. From these features, Bagchi proves that, in the UK, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands in the past, there existed a model of tectonic state development and even the Soviet Union and China in the period before 1980. are tectonic development states; at the same time, he also suggested the building of a developing tectonic state under the conditions of a developed democracy.

Article "Bringing the State Back In: Lessons from East Asia's Development Experience" by Robert H. Wade [122] in Towards a prosperous wider Europe: Macroeconomic policies for a growing neighborhood, compiled by Michael Dauderstädt, summarized the understanding of the author. simulating the role of the state in economic development in East Asia (Korea, Taiwan, Japan), in the decades after World War II and in the past decade, with concrete evidences. can, be rich. Robert H. Wade argued that (1) there are many moderate industrial policies and programs in East Asia, but overall can be very effective in accelerating the economic transition to activities with higher added value; (2) these countries do not require complex considerations, calculations and a highly skilled bureaucracy; and (3) other developing countries may adopt these same industrial policy standards, even if they still have other development-promoting tools. This is to refute the view of Howard Pack, an economist, who has drawn the conclusion from his work on Korean and Japanese industrial policy in the 1960s that they are benefits for Japan and South Korea were modest, even when their interests reached their peak in the 1960s, and countries that are trying to benefit from industrial policy like Japan and South Korea Once achieved, there should be an administrative apparatus that not only has special abilities but also has the political capacity to recover the benefits from inefficient companies ... so countries Developers need to be particularly cautious before the implementation of these industrial policies.

Two articles making important contributions to the synthesis of different aspects of the tectonic state of development and how to solve the East Asian problem are valuable. The article " The Logic of the Developmental State " by Ziya Onis [131, pp.109-126] with very insightful interpretation of the tectonic state of development and industrial books, on the political and institutional background as well as the history of development and the character of the East Asian developmental state, on the relationship between the developmental state and the trade unionism, or whether the development tectonic state model can be transformed and moved towards a new one. From there, he said, the intervention of the development of the state is shown in three aspects: First, direct ownership and industrial production control is not as important as the process of building infrastructure. Economic strata through education, training and research. Second, the state performs a key role in fostering cooperative relationships between managers and workers. Third, and most importantly, the state plays a leading role in creating comparative advantage. Article `` Four Asian Tigers with a Dragon Head: A Comparative Analysis of the State, Economy, and Society in Asian Pacific Rim " (Four Asian Tigers with a Dragon Head: A Comparative Analysis of the State, Economy and Society in the Asia-Pacific Belt) by Manuel Castells [115, pp.33-70] writes about 4 countries and territories, namely Singapore with



transnational companies, one house nationality and transitional international division of labor; Korea with a monopoly on production or when foreign debt becomes an instrument of growth; Taiwan with the development of flexible capitalism led by a flexible state; and a realistic Hong Kong and Hong Kong model of small businesses in the world economy and the dependent version of the welfare state, while analyzing the similarities and differences in economic development of these new Asian industrial economies - Was it 4 tigers or 1 dragon with 4 tiger tails. In particular, from that analysis, the author also explains about the historical characteristics of the developmental tectonic state in these newly industrialized East Asian countries as well as their successes.

In the article "China as a Developmental State" by Andrzej Bolesta [94], the author generalizes general theoretical issues about the tectonic state of development, at the same time. analyze and evaluate scientifically about the actions of the Chinese state and make a judgment: China can be a tectonic development state. Remarkably, the paper summarizes the characteristics of the tectonic development state that has been agreed upon in international studies: First, the government's goals are to achieve economic development. quick social-economic. Second, these goals are achieved through the process of industrialization. Third, although the strategy and goals can be drafted by the ruling elites, the transformation of the state is created by the authoritative bureaucracy - a structured state bureaucracy. architecture is quite independent of society's democratic options, unlike Mexico and Brazil. These choices may also be unrelated to a political system of a developed constructivist state that is generally an authoritarian regime, or at least protected from the influences of elected politicians. democratic elections. Fourth, this process takes place in an institutional environment, in which the state not only sets out the rules and regulations for existing society, politics and economy, but also provides development directions. . And so that state is an interventionist state. Fifth, although it is indeed an intervention state, the economic environment is capitalist, where the private sector plays an important role in the development of the country. Furthermore, one might emphasize, that the East Asian cases provide a pattern of a development path suitable for the southern countries. The tectonic state is introduced to relatively poor economies that require a better driving force. This dynamic can mainly be sustained through export-driven growth, which would in theory create the means to fight poverty, create new workplaces ... a developed tectonic state becomes an exporter of its own products. Over time, the volume of exports has remained high, its nature has also changed, but development is increasingly driven by domestic consumption. Finally, when the society reaches a certain standard of living, domestic consumption induces economic growth. It is possible that at that stage, a tectonic development state will become a development state. Since then, the author affirms, the theory of a tectonic development state is not a formula to achieve the progress, civilization and success of a country. However, it is a state philosophy that can help nations create a suitable foundation for their development efforts. That philosophy puts development at the forefront of the agendas, but we should not accept this theory as a doctrine, since the inclusion of developmental constructivist theory in the policies of The state and the dominant ideology of the state can lead to some negative effects, which are common in other countries as well. In the process of enriching the country, the state may tend to enrich itself, not the people. The fact that corruption, an inherent disease of state institutions in centrally planned economies and also exists in free economies is a major threat to development. and sustainable development today.

In addition, the book The model of tectonic state developed through research by foreign scholars, selected by the Faculty of Law, National University of Hanoi [42], gathered and translated scientific studies. Typical of the foreign scholars around this issue is the source for further research with different perspectives on the tectonic development state.

In general, through the above typical works, we can observe that: From the ideas and early research of Johnson, as well as the results of subsequent scientific research, the debate about the house. The developed country of scientists around the world has shown values and experiences that we can selectively and creatively research, apply and develop in the construction of Houses. a developed tectonic country in Vietnam today.

The term "tectonic development" is a new term used in Vietnam in recent years. This term was officially introduced by the head of the Government since 2014 [2], after that, the successor Prime Minister continued to

strongly affirm his oath and address to the 2016 National Assembly. - 2021: "endeavor to build a Government to create development, integrity, take decisive action, serve the people" [77] with many practical actions such as improving investment and business environment ; direct dialogue with businesses; promote social housing construction, poverty reduction, etc ... to promote sustainable growth and development.

This means that building a rational, efficient state, a state that performs well the function of building and developing, serving businesses and the people really becomes a strategic direction in construction and development. complete our country's political system. At the first regular meeting after taking office (April 2016), the Prime Minister affirmed: "Institutional reform - the biggest goal of administrative reform, will be carried out in the direction of a sharp shift from the State. operating the economy to the tectonic development State "," The new Government has perfected the mode of directing and operating from administrative orders to the Government to create and serve. state management and market functions, limiting and eventually abolishing the asking for giving mechanism. The Government will focus on building institutions, mechanisms and policies for investment and development "[88].

However, since 2009, there have been articles by the authors Vu Minh Khuong and Pham Hung Hung published on the website of Vietnam Week mentioning the conditions of appearance as well as the basic characteristics of the house. tectonic developed country.

In recent years, there have been symposia, seminars, scientific information and articles by many authors discussing various aspects of the tectonic state of development, especially the transformation of the commanding role through plans, orders and direct participation in the production and business process of our State to the leading role, creating the environment, institutions, and building an create development, accompany businesses and people. These works, articles, scientific studies, seminars, and topical information can be mentioned below:

The article "Vietnam facing the challenge of building a tectonic state for development" by Vu Minh Khuong [44] has analyzed three key and objective factors that determine the choice of national development institutions:

- (1) the needs, demands, and aspirations of the people and the nation - how to grow and develop;
- (2) The threat of national security - the danger of falling into bondage and paying a very high price for its low and weak status if the country does not develop itself;
- (3) Scarcity of natural resources forces these countries to have only one way: to develop human resources for development. From there, the author pointed out that the difference between the tectonic state development model with the "state coping - managing", "ruling - corrupt" model all comes from the way of body building. The development mechanism of that state, according to which, the state constructs and develops when recruiting officials into state agencies, it must be really transparent and competitive; criteria for selecting and promoting cadres based on appreciation of talent; there is a need to establish an agency to plan and coordinate a development strategy with qualified, responsible staff; the cooperation relationship between the State and the private sector is always close and close; and the rules of the market should be clear, equal and strict. In particular, the author also suggested two urgent issues that need to be done for Vietnam in the process of building a tectonic development state, which is the establishment of an agency to plan development strategies and issue policy decisions. High effect and popular with the people. Thus, the article by Vu Minh Khuong considers the development institution one of the decisive factors for the development of a country. Building development institutions must come from reality, from the constraints of life, from the existence and development needs of the nation, not from the subjective will and will of the rulers. The quality of the institution will affect the nature, effectiveness and efficiency of the State.

Two articles "Discussing more about the model of a tectonic development State" and "The state tectonic development must come from strategic determination" by Pham Hung Hung [36; 38]. The author agrees with

Vu Minh Khuong on two important elements of the economy, namely institutional quality and market principles, but a high quality, market-appropriate institutional system is not easy to create. up, it requires a lot of conditions. Since then, the author generalizes the conditions of a development of a tectonic state: (1) patriotic political leaders, capable of strategic planning, determined for development; (2) the state apparatus must have autonomy and strong enough with a contingent of capable cadres and civil servants; (3) a "weaker" civil society; (4) capacity to effectively manage the private sector; (5) priority for development; (6) the legitimacy and efficiency of the state [36]. At the same time, it also pointed out that barriers such as corruption, corruption, lack of transparency, etc. could make the tectonic state develop into a "capitalist" state. Therefore, in order to build a tectonic state for development, it is necessary to promote internal strengths (especially competitive advantages and competitiveness), have strategic determination (demonstrate the state's capacity and power) and implementing the regime of meritocracy (as has been in Japan, Korea and Singapore) [36].

Continuing his opinion, in another article "The incidents of Vinashin and Vinalines - a great lesson in tectonic development" [37], author Pham Hung Hung emphasized, the biggest characteristic of the ant state model Development creation is the role of the state proactively and orientating in economic development. Accordingly, the state needs (1) financial instruments and enterprises, that is, the state must own and dominate the banking system, manage the budget and dominate the operations of large enterprises in the industry. National Economy; and (2) specific development policy - industrial policy gives priority to the development of strategic and key industries. And therefore, there always exists a close relationship between the state and major economic groups. However, success or failure depends on the responsibility binding between the state and the enterprise when enjoying priority mechanisms and policies and fulfilling obligations towards the state and society. Reality has shown that the nature of the relationship between the state and business is the key to the success of Korea and the failure of some late industrialized countries like India.

Author Nguyen Chinh Tam in the article "The message of the Prime Minister and turning point 2014" [66] also clearly stated three pioneering characteristics of the tectonic state development model, including: First, instead of checking The state needs to shift to governance and constructivism functions to focus on areas where markets and society cannot do or do not effectively. Second, the state must be an institution that represents the people, that is to create a legal institution to act through more empowerment, authorization and decentralization so that people and businesses have legal status. engage in economic activities and take responsibility for their actions, "reconcile interests" with sanctions and public scrutiny. Third, risk management means to anticipate and prevent risks instead of resolving unfortunate events.

The article "Reflecting on the messages of the leaders" by Dang Van Huan [35] analyzed the difference between the "tectonic state" and "the exploitative state". Firstly, unlike the exploiting state, power in the tectonic state is not concentrated in a part of the state, but rather fragmented and balanced. Second, individuals and business organizations in the state can create business freedom without being affected by policy and monopoly barriers. Third, the distribution of the achievements of the created state is relatively fair, contributing to minimizing social injustice, encouraging all citizens and businesses to participate in enrichment and development. country. In particular, the author also suggests two groups of principles on politics and economics to build a tectonic state for development in Vietnam today. In which, emphasizing the need to renew thinking about the role of the state, on the relationship between the state and the market - society. Accordingly, the state needs to create a policy framework for the market to operate in a dynamic, healthy and effective manner, and at the same time strengthen openness and transparency for people to supervise the government.

The article "Tectonic State" by Le Minh Quan [61], discusses 5 basic characteristics of a tectonic state, which are: (1) building strategy, creating environment and conditions for social development; (2) forecasting, sharing and guiding in social development; (3) thrift and bring entrepreneurship in social development;

(4) lean, transparent, effective and effective for social development; (5) develop and employ talent. From these characteristics, the author affirms, the constructivist state is the state that brings the highest efficiency to the

development of society, reflected in economic growth and social welfare indicators, so , the evaluation of the tectonic state must be based on specific and practical social development achievements.

In the article "The tectonic state is a non-civilian state" [18], author Nguyen Si Dung said that the tectonic state is a state that must avoid for the people and enterprises the policy risks. There, people can maximize their development capacity without being "acted" by irrational policies. Therefore, the tectonic development state must converge all three basic elements: First, the tectonic development state must plan a development path for the country, especially the path of industrialization, chapter to promote entrepreneurship, poverty reduction, etc., and at the same time promote the realization of that path. In the process, the state does not replace the people and businesses, but creates an incentive system through policies, taxes, credit, commercial power ... to attract concentrated resources. investment for development goals. In addition, the state also needs to promote the advantage of the regulatory state that creates an institutional framework so that each citizen and businesses can easily produce and do business, especially to be guaranteed rights. freedom of business, freedom of property, freedom of convention ...; enhancing openness and transparency; respect and protect commitments of contracts; and resolve disputes quickly and effectively; Second, the state should give priority to investment in education and health. Because these are the most important foundations for development. At the same time, the state also needs to provide quality, low-cost public services to the public. To do so, it is necessary to build a professional and efficient administrative - public service apparatus through serious recruitment and appointment based on professional capacity; Third, the state must create a healthy competition for all subjects in society to have the opportunity to rise and to attract talents to develop the country.

The article "Building a tectonic development state - International experiences and the problems posed in Vietnam" by Trinh Quoc Toan [79] highlights common awareness and characteristics of a tectonic development state. , with an emphasis on building a tectonic development Government and generalizing international experience in building a tectonic development state. At the same time, on the basis of analyzing the objective trends and the requirements posed for the construction of a tectonic state for development in the current period, the author also evaluates the functions, tasks and activities of The current State compares with the requirements of the tectonic development state, from which proposing the direction to build the State of tectonic development in Vietnam in the new period.

Also from the point of view of international experience, in the article "Experience in building a constructivist, integrity government of Singapore and recommendations for Vietnam" [58], authors Nguyen Minh Phuong and Nguyen Thi Ngoc Mai said that Since the 1970s of the twentieth century, a wave of reforms, transition from traditional management government to tectonic government in accordance with the trend of globalization has been initiated and implemented by countries. However, each country has different economic, social, geographical and political conditions, so the model of government-based construction is also used by countries in different ways, creating the main models. Tectonic cover has its own characteristics. On the basis of an overview of outstanding features in the process of building a constructive and integrity government of Singapore, the authors suggest six recommendations for the current construction of a tectonic government in Vietnam, These are: (1) it is necessary to have the participation of the whole political system, in which the Government plays the role of executing the implementation; (2) continuing to reform institutions and policies; (3) need to build a quantitative assessment system for the quality and service capacity, in order to streamline the effectiveness of the contingent of cadres, civil servants and public employees; overcome the situation of emotional assessment, lack of quantitative; (4) speeding up the transformation of the appropriate model and mechanism of operation of public non-business units towards what society can do, the State is determined not to; (5) promoting socialization and privatization of public services in order to encourage the participation and contribution of resources of the private sector, reducing the burden of investment costs for the State; (6) it is necessary to develop an effective and professional critical policy system to attract the participation of people and social organizations.



The article "Building a tectonic government - Opportunities and challenges for Vietnam" by Nguyen Quoc Ly [45], has clearly analyzed the content of the tectonic government. According to the author, a constructivist government, must show up in the performance of that government. That is the government built on the foundation of a democratic political institution with a streamlined, efficient, and clean administrative apparatus operating in the direction of e-government, the government of the 4.0 industrial revolution. includes intellectual, professional, dynamic and creative people; taking the national and national interests as the motto of action, openness, transparency and accountability; is a government that is friendly to the market, society, businesses and people with an innovative, responsive mindset that can create development breakthroughs. In particular, the author has identified opportunities as well as challenges facing Vietnam in the process of building a constructive government and suggesting practical solutions, from renewing the Party's theoretical thinking, Institutional building to strong reform of the administrative apparatus in the direction of streamlining and efficiency, building a power control mechanism, and especially with the initiative, creativity, determination to act of the whole system. politics and consensus, people's support.

Also on this issue, in the article "Tectonic development and unprecedented impressions" by Ha Duy [19], Mr. Vo Tri Thanh, former Deputy Director of the Central Institute for Economic Management said: Constructive Government is the Government that creates the most favorable environment for businesses and people. First of all, the constructivist Government itself must be capable, transparent, and accountable. Second, constructivist government must be able to create good vision and good policy. Third, the constructive government must interact with society, the public, the market, investors and businesses in a friendly manner in the sense of transparency and accountability. Finally, a constructivist government is a government that can create development.

The article "Strongly shifting from the government that runs the economy to the government to create development" by Nguyen Manh Binh [4] said that the development of the state: First, it is necessary to redefine the role of the state shifted to a constructive role to meet the requirements of industrialization and socialist democracy; Second, it is necessary to improve the quality of institutions, considering it as one of the fundamental factors for comprehensive development; Third, it is necessary to have a new mindset on the relationship between the state and the market; Fourth, it is necessary to design a visionary and feasible policy; Fifth, it is necessary to continue restructuring the economy and equitize state-owned enterprises to operate effectively; Sixthly, it is necessary to decentralize to local governments to create the initiative for local authorities in solving socio-economic issues to meet development requirements.

Topical scientific information " Building a tectonic development state: Singapore and international experiences - Recommendations for Vietnam " [33]. The author Vu Minh Khuong thinks that a tectonic development state is a state that puts the country's development goals first, that the state has an organizational system and a contingent of capable and qualified civil servants. ability to mobilize, encourage and resonate the country's capacity to realize that development goal. He also discussed the necessity, principles and roadmap for building a tectonic state as well as practical experiences of Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore, which, according to him, are very close to Vietnam. . In the process of national construction and development, besides the difficulties and challenges, Vietnam also has very basic advantages, that is, we are gradually improving the market economy institution, international integration. deeply, and especially, Vietnamese people always have the determination to rise up and assert themselves. The mission of the tectonic state is to bring into play these potentialities and strengths to turn the country into a developed industrial country in the future. Especially, in the current integration context, in order to be successful, it is necessary to understand people and make them understand them, to build a national image and brand, and at the same time limit and eliminate the policies of doing " market and do not achieve the desired effect, because investors do not come only by sentiment, but they come mainly because of investment efficiency. Since then, he affirmed that building a tectonic state for development in our country is a must, demonstrating acumen in renewing thinking about leadership, management, meeting the requirements and challenges of the times. In the context of the industrial revolution 4.0, information and

communication technology strongly developed as well as the ruling mission of the Party and State towards the country and the nation.

The scientific seminar "Tectonic State development: Theories and practice in the world and in Vietnam" organized by the Faculty of Law, National University of Hanoi [41]. In this seminar, scientists focused on discussing and analyzing the following contents: (1) an overview of the basic theoretical system of the tectonic state, (2) analysis of operational practice. success of the tectonic state model in some countries, (3) discussing, analyzing, and evaluating practical conditions, advantages as well as barriers to the application of the state model. tectonic development in Vietnam, (4) give some recommendations, suggestions, contribute to the appropriate and effective application of the tectonic state model in Vietnam in the new current context.

The scientific seminar at the State Construction Institute for the development in practice of Vietnam was held at the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics [31], including 18 presentations with the participation of scientists. practical, political activists. The objective of the workshop is to exchange and discuss the main demands and challenges from Vietnam's socio-economic practice in building a tectonic development state. Scientists not only discuss theoretical issues related to concepts, characteristics and role of the tectonic development state, but also analyze barriers and challenges; Issues that need to be done such as improving the Party's intelligence and leadership methods, building and perfecting institutions, legal systems, policies, and enhancing the governance role and capacity of the state in economic - cultural - social development, reform of public administration, promoting accountability of state power agencies, etc ...; and the selective application of the practical experiences of other countries as well as suggesting policy recommendations, contributing to step by step building a tectonic state for development in accordance with the specific conditions of Vietnam today.

Workshop to announce the Annual Economic Report 2017 "Accelerate reform for a constructive state" by the Institute of Economic and Policy Research - VEPR, University of Economics, Hanoi National University [89] with the participation of many scientists and experts (senior economist Truong Dinh Tuyen, Nguyen Sy Dung, Le Hong Nhat). The report mentions contents related to the global economy and Vietnam's economy in 2016 in terms of economic growth, national competitiveness, supply-demand issues, inflation, types of markets, macroeconomic stability ..., and especially, the seminar focused on the issue of institutional reform towards a constructivist state with the input of experts. and some policy recommendations have contributed to clarify the content of the constructivist State in Vietnamese practice.

An international seminar on the theme of Building a Government to create and maintain integrity in the process of accelerating national industrialization and modernization and international integration led by the National Academy of Public Administration in collaboration with the Regional Academy of Public Administration Metz, the French Republic and the Vietnam Economic Institute under the Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences [32]. With more than 140 valuable presentations sent to the seminar, delegates heard 10 speeches and 9 comments exchanged directly in the discussion sessions of scientists, domestic and national experts. health. The workshop has received many profound comments with scientific arguments. From there, it helps to better identify the pillars and core values of the tectonic Government: (1) The constructivist government fully demonstrates the responsibility of national governance, taking the rule of law as the foundation, public culture and ethics serve as a measure and national development is a criterion for evaluating operational results. (2) The relationship between the state - society and the market is harmoniously resolved in which the Government has the ability to foresee, to create institutions to stabilize the economy and society, to avoid negative impacts. negative impacts from external shocks, which take place more often in the context of globalization, at the same time create new dynamics, opening up development opportunities. (3) Government tectonic force requires cadres and civil servants to be the real builders, with integrity, quality and future management skills. As the "national bodyguards", the contingent of cadres and civil servants should be trained, developed, and trained in morality and quality. (4) building a tectonic Government should be implemented comprehensively and synchronously at both central and local levels in the promulgation of institutions and implementation arrangements; There is a critical mechanism for reviewing, examining and evaluating institutions and policies, in which special attention

should be paid to the role of enterprises and the people in reflecting the effectiveness of policies, at the same time, there should be regulations on accountability of the Government.

(5) International experience, success and failure lessons of countries in the region and around the world have important reference value but cannot apply machines or stereotypes. This stems from the fact that Vietnam enters the market economy development, international integration, and proceeds to industrialize and modernize the country in a different international environment and conditions from developed countries and countries in East Asia before.

The book "From the executive state to the tectonic development state" by Dinh Tuan Minh, Pham The Anh (co-editor) [52] includes 04 chapters synthesizing reports made by groups of research experts. independent from reputable economic research and consulting agencies: Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM), Vietnam Institute of Economics (VIE), Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI ), Economic and Policy Research Institute (VEPR) under University of Economics - Hanoi National University and a number of other research institutions. The book provides scientific arguments, both theoretical and practical, related to such contents as: Building a single-party government-friendly political system and civil society; reforming and perfecting the institutional system, contributing to macroeconomic stability; creating a fair and healthy competitive environment with a clear, complete and firmly protected property rights system for public assets. Especially, in all four chapters, the authors have proposed policy recommendations to contribute to building formal institutions towards promoting the development of a full market economy for Vietnam. The authors said that these official institutions, once formed, will play a backbone role to create a tectonic state for development, which will change the function of the State in the system, from the position of direct management, by administrative orders of economic activities and economic processes to the position of creating a healthy, fair, appropriate, and nurturing competitive environment. market, bring into play all potentials for development.

Also discussing the difference between the tectonic development state compared with the executive state, Tran Huu Huynh, Chairman of the Vietnam International Arbitration Center, former Head of Legal Department, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Vietnam in an interview with BNEWS / TTXVN program reporter [39] on July 29, 2016 stated: The concept of the Tectonic State should be put in parallel with the concept of the State governed. When the Prime Minister says that the change from the executive state to the constructivist state means that the two concepts must have different points. State administration will mainly focus on the implementation of existing regulations and policies. The tectonic state, in addition to implementing existing regulations and policies, the State must focus on issues such as planning, planning and policy. The State must build a fair, competitive environment in which small and medium-sized enterprises can develop. When necessary, the State will use policy tools to overcome market defects, not use state resources to replace the production and business of the market. Since then, he identified the three biggest challenges facing Vietnam in the construction of a tectonic state today are challenges in terms of thinking, policy implementation and social resonance to criticize contributions. Italy, strengthen supervision of State activities. If we do not overcome these three challenges, building a tectonic State model is just a slogan and a cliché.

The book State tectonic development - Theory and practice in the world and in Vietnam by Trinh Quoc Toan and Vu Cong Giao [78] has gathered 27 articles by scientists. The authors have discussed the basic aspects of the tectonic state of development, its versions associated with some specific models in practice, as well as the challenges of institutions, resources, and conditions, considerations, and suggestions in the construction of a tectonic state for development in Vietnam. It can be said that this is one of the works with many contributions to in-depth studies on the tectonic development state.

In particular, the Report summarizing research results of ministerial-level scientific research in 2018 the State developed through the model of several countries and experiences for Vietnam, chaired by Nguyen Thi Thanh Dung [17]. considered as in-depth research on tectonic development state. The authors have clarified the theoretical basis and practice of the tectonic state through the study of typical East Asian states such as Japan,

Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore. Especially, from that study, the authors have drawn reference values for Vietnam, and at the same time proposed 3 groups of solutions to build a tectonic state for development in our country. These are: (1) Group of solutions for perception and operating the socialist rule of law state; (2) Group of solutions for implementation - Redefining and transforming the role of the state in the socialist-oriented market economy; (3) Group of solutions for renewing the Party's leadership in the condition of building the rule of law, tectonic development.

In addition, there are many articles around this issue such as the article "Development of the State: the formation of a governance model and suggestions for Vietnam" by Tran Thi Quang Hong. [34]; "Tectonic State development from theory to practice" by Le Thi Thu Mai [50]; "State tectonic development: models and prospects" by Vu Cong Giao [29]; "Tectonic State for Development - Institutional Challenges" by Do Minh Khoi [43]; "The State tectonic development in the cultural and political context in Vietnam" by Mai Van Thang [71]; etc ...

In general, with different approaches, researchers and scientists in our country have given the content, comments and analysis around the aspects of a tectonic development state. and building that state in political practice in Vietnam in particular, which suggest policy recommendations as well as references and experiences for Vietnam. That is the basis and foundation for the research of the dissertation as well as in-depth research topics later.

### 3. Conclusion

It can be said that, from the typical researches of domestic and foreign scholars related to the thesis topic, we can say that: It is indisputable that great contributions, both academically and summarizing the practice of scientists, researchers in their works, articles, scientific works as well as in debates, seminars, topical information related to the position and the role of the state in the development in general and the tectonic state for development in particular. The above research works and seminars, although under different approaches and practical research angles, there is also agreement on the following basic contents:

(1) Affirming the need to have the role of the state for the development in general and the development of the market economy in particular. In particular, states that have a rational, professional, capable, and responsible apparatus often bring higher practical effects and the people will benefit from these policies. , activity of that state.

(2) Recognizing the tectonic development state is a state model that has brought success, promoting economic growth in some countries, especially East Asian countries such as Japan and South Korea. , Taiwan ..., is a state model that can help countries escape poverty, relatively equitable distribution of society and improve people's living standards, but it is not a dark state model. Advantages, can be applied to countries, peoples, especially developing countries, because in fact, there are countries that have experienced difficulties, obstacles, even failures. while applying this model as India, Mexico ... due to factors of context, institution, tradition, as well as certain requirements and conditions.

(3) Analyzing, evaluating and interpreting the basic contents of the tectonic development state, from the concept, the origin and development of the concept to the characteristics, conditions and models of reality. In some countries, successes and failures as well as experiences and reference values for practical application in Vietnam.

(4) The research works of domestic and foreign scholars, after all, have inherited, unified and developed the fundamental and core issues of the tectonic development state, but the The development of tectonic countries is still a controversial issue both in terms of theory and practice. Is this a reasonable and effective state model when applied to the practical conditions of countries in the current globalization and international integration context, especially for developing countries? development, including Vietnam? Answers to this question need



scientific arguments from in-depth studies, as well as testing from practice. That is also the goal that the thesis wants to aim at.

It is worth noting that, from the initial research of Johnson and scientists around the world, it can be seen that there are values that we can research, apply selectively and develop creatively. In the construction of the State to create and develop development in Vietnam, such as the active and active intervention of the state in the market through the policy of prioritizing economic development, creating environment, building building development institutions, managing risk in development; together with a professional, effective administrative apparatus with a consistent, uninterrupted vision, and especially, the actual achievements in socio-economic development and the recognition and support of Social forces are a measure of the political legitimacy of the development tectonic state.

However, the authors' studies are placed in a specific historical context, each period, each certain country, so there are characteristics, characteristics or necessary conditions of a state. Development tectonics no longer seem appropriate, if not difficult, to be accepted under current conditions. For example, successful East Asian tectonic states are often authoritarian states, concentrating power on a weak civil society in order to easily mobilize resources for development. This is difficult to adapt to a democratic political institution along with the development of the knowledge economy and a large civic society which is an inevitable political trend in contemporary society. That is not to mention the model of a tectonic state for development in East Asia, which is a state of handicraft, which has brought into play its "tectonic" function, "actively led" the market economy with policy priorities. spearhead industries. And in fact, we also used to implement priorities for state-owned enterprises, but failed as Vinashine, Vinalines ... and the consequences for society are huge. Perhaps it is time to reconsider and eliminate thinking about choosing industries that favor core products, or focusing on building the "steel punches" in economy, because it has very high risks and failures, especially in the current context of democratization and globalization. What are the causes and impediments that lead to this failure? Is it true that we lack a talented, independent, professional professional team, not dominated by group interests, along with an institution and mechanism of power control, effective anti-authoritarianism and abuse of power. . Or, in the new context - the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, knowledge economy, democracy and international integration, is there any change or difference in perception of the tectonic development state. ? And so, "constructivist" is not only about proactively intervening, leading, directing, but also creating an institutional environment for creative actors to rise to develop. That is also what future research would like to be adequately explained.

Currently, it can be said that building a state, a constructive, integrity, service government is a requirement and a strategic direction in building and completing our country's political system. Researchers continue to debate on this topic, they even raise many questions: is this the most reasonable and effective state model? Is it possible to become a reality? And especially in the very specific conditions of our country - a single party is in power, there is no element of power competition among political parties like in Western multi-party countries, plus the previous habits. of a commanding state with the "ask - give" mechanism, fully intervening in the socio-economic life, is still manifested in both the perception and behavior of the ruling subjects? If we do not overcome these barriers, and more importantly, if we do not renew our thinking and perception in the management and management of the State, as well as thinking and acting "serving" enterprises and citizens of state officials, it is difficult to successfully build a tectonic state for development in our country.

***In the future, studies may focus on the following:***

Firstly, the interpretation of the concept of a constructivist state for development and the active role of the state in the development of a market economy through the practice of some East Asian countries as well as the necessary and sufficient to create its success in practice. In other words, the graduate student wishes to build an analytical framework on the development of the tectonic state associated with the conditions for building and completing the socialist democratic political institution in our country (different from the context of the East

Asian countries in the past) on the basis of research, selectively inherit and supplement, develop scientific research results of scientists, policy makers in the country and in the world.

Secondly, from the framework of theoretical analysis, carrying out scientific analysis and evaluation based on the tests from Vietnam's development practice (Through the case study in Da Nang city, there is compare with some other provinces) to explain the possibility of becoming a reality or the practical prospects of a tectonic development state in our country.

Third, from the above theoretical and practical analysis, identify some of the main barriers and give some suggestions and recommendations on policies, institutions and resources in the process of building the state creating development in Vietnam today.

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