N. V. Thanh, T. V. Dien

Education as one of the fundamental factors of poverty reduction according to multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam

Introduction. In the task of sustainable poverty reduction in Vietnam in particular and in the world in general, making an important contribution to the successful implementation of the Resolution of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, not only for a rich people, strong, democratic, just and civilized country Vietnam will not only end persistent poverty but also solve the millennium goal of eradicating illiteracy and improving the educational level of poor households and near poverty.

Research methodology. This article takes the method of dialectical materialism and historical materialism of Marxism-Leninism as the theoretical basis. On that basis, we went on to look for some of resources of Marx, Engels and Ho Chi Minh, Documents of the Party Congress, Resolutions and Directives of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Government Vietnam.

Results. Firstly, promoting the tasks of propaganda, education, raising awareness and responsibility for poverty reduction according to multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam. Secondly, promoting the tasks of propaganda, education, raising awareness and responsibility for poverty reduction according to multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam. Thirdly, the decisive factor for the success of poverty reduction according to the poverty line is a multidimensional approach in Vietnam the will to be self-reliant and self-reliant to get out of poverty of poor and near-poor households. Fourthly, effectively mobilizing and using investment resources for poverty reduction under multi-dimensional povety line in Vietnam. Fifthly, continuing to improve and promote the implementation of policies and law on poverty reduction, multi-dimensional poverty line. Sixthly, strengthening legal aid for the poor in the remote, border and island areas so that they can raise awareness, knowledge of laws to avoid falling into the disadvantaged groups in society. Seventhly, promoting propaganda, advocacy to raise awareness for the poor so they understand the value of vocational training, why should they participate in vocational training classes what they get after that. Eighthly, strengthen the leadership, direction, inspection and supervision in the management, administration and implementation of poverty reduction policies according to the multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam.

Practical significance. Poverty reduction according to poverty standards is a multi-dimensional approach that is popular with the people, so it soon comes to life and is supported by the people and has been integrated to life which make the appearance of districts, communes and poor households change remarkably, narrowing the gap of living standards between urban and rural areas, between areas and group of residents, make an important contribution to the successful implementation of the Resolution of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam for a prosperous and happy.

Keywords: Vietnam, sustainable poverty reduction, multi-dimensional approach poverty line

For Reference:
Introduction

Poverty is a global problem. For Vietnam, poverty has a huge impact on sustainable development. Therefore, eradicating hunger, reducing poverty and encouraging legitimate enrichment is a major policy of our Party and Government. From 2016-2020, Vietnam started moving to a new phase toward sustainable poverty reduction, taking a multi-dimensional approach to the general trend of countries in the world. Whether this is a new, more advanced, humane approach that has a more comprehensive impact on the poor, but also a challenge which Vietnam has to face with.

Studies on the implementation of poverty reduction policies according to standards multidimensional approach poverty: World Bank, A New Step in Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity in Vietnam, 2018 update report [1]. Nguyen Viet Thanh, Nguyen Thanh Tuan, Le Minh Son, The Role of Implementing Poverty Reduction Policies According to the Multidimensional Approach to Poverty Standards in Dong Thap Province, Vietnam today. The article analyzes the importance and necessity of the role of implementing poverty reduction policies according to multi-dimensional poverty standards in Dong Thap province in the period 2016 - 2020 and 2021 to contribute to finding effective solutions. To promote the achievements, overcome and minimize the limitations and shortcomings of the poverty reduction work in Dong Thap province, it will achieve great results, making an important contribution to the successful implementation of the project. Resolution of the 13th Party Congress to strive for a Vietnam with rich people, a strong country with a democratic, fair, and civilized society, firmly on the path of industrialization and modernization [2].

Vo Thi Thu Nguyet (2019), Poverty alleviation in Malaysia and Thailand, Lessons learned for Vietnam [3], the content of the book clarifies the strategy Poverty alleviation of Malaysia and Thailand is a valuable lesson for those who countries are aiming for high growth coupled with social justice, especially countries in the same region that develop later and have geographical conditions and ethnic groups are relatively close.

Pham Tat Thang with the article "Sustainable multi-dimensional poverty reduction for the provinces Northwest” published in the Electronic Communist Journal on September 14, 2016 [4] emphasizing In addition to the goal of sustainable poverty reduction, reduction of poverty reduction, implementation of economic growth, ensuring social security, and improving people's lives, the National Target Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction in the 2016-2020 period also emphasizes focus on creating conditions for the poor to best access basic social services (health, education, housing, water and sanitation, access to information) in the Northwest.

Lu Quang Ngoi's PhD thesis "Implementation of poverty reduction policy according to multi-dimensional approach poverty line in Vinh Long province", 2019 [5]. The study clarifies the theoretical and practical issues of the reduction policy. Poverty according to the poverty line with a multidimensional approach, proposing solutions to improve real efficiency implementing poverty reduction policies according to the multi-dimensional approach poverty line in Vinh Long province.

Article by Nguyen Viet Thanh, Nguyen Giac Tri, "Effectiveness in implementing poverty reduction policies according to Multidimensional approach poverty standards in Dong Thap province" in Vietnamese social science journal (2023) [6]. The article analyses the importance, necessity and effectiveness of the implementation of the poverty reduction
policy according to multidimensional poverty standards in Đồng Tháp province in the period 2016-2020, in order to contribute to finding positive solutions to bring into play the achievements, and overcome and minimise limitations and shortcomings of sustainable poverty reduction in the province in particular and the entire country in general, making an important contribution to the successful implementation of the Resolution of the Party’s 13th Congress, and striving for a Vietnam with rich people, strong country and a democratic, fair and civilised society.

Dang Kim Son (2018), Poverty alleviation by promoting internal resources of community organizations, National Program Publishing House, Hanoi [7]. The book gave an overview of community organization, on the development of community organizations in Vietnam today; about the role and a form of community organization in order to contribute to gathering people in the community to promote internal resources to promote economic development to eliminate hunger and reduce poverty, especially people in ethnic minority areas and border areas, remote areas.

Vu Thi Vinh, Economic growth with poverty reduction in Vietnam today [8]. The author mentioned that over the years, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the State of Vietnam has not stopped paying attention to socio-economic development, at the same time implementing hunger eradication and poverty alleviation. Le Van Hoa (2016), Public Policy Monitoring and Evaluation, Main Publishing House Government, Hanoi. The book has presented the basics of surveillance and evaluation of public policy implementation; Out of 8 chapters, there are 7 authors discuss in depth the contents of evaluating the implementation of public policy – concepts, action, measurement, methods and organization of evaluation [9; 10]. Nguyen Ngoc Son et al. conducted poverty reduction policy in our country today: Status and orientation for improvement [11]. A third Round Summary Report was about Monitoring Urban Poverty by Participatory Method [12]. National Center for Socio-Economic Information and Forecasting. New approaches to poverty assessment in Vietnam. Documents of Vietnam Institute of Economics [13]. Nguyen Thi Thuy Cuong studied about factors affecting the role of poverty reduction policies in our country in the current period [14]. Vu, T. V researched about economic growth with poverty reduction in Vietnam today [15]. The survey results show that the number of poor households lacks access to clean water services in daily life (including: tap water, drilled wells, protected dug wells, protected crevices/holes, and rain and water. bottled water) and do not use hygienic latrines/latrines (including: septic/semi-septic, flushing (Suilabh), improved vented (VIP), dug latrines with seats, two compartments) has been drastically reduced after 4 years of publishing measurement indicators, hygienic latrine is 20.1%, hygienic water index is reduced from 40-50%.

The significant proportion of poor and near-poor households in Vietnam has been raised many questions: Whether poverty reduction policies according to the multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam are still restricted; Regarding the access to basic social services such as employment, medical care, education, information, housing, clean water and hygiene? Dealing with hunger eradication and poverty reduction has not yet targeted the poor? The implementation method to promote the role of poverty reduction policy according to multidimensional poverty line in Vietnam has not been good, mainly in traditional thinking, only addressing the issues such as eating, dressing, in order to settle temporarily, separating economic growth with poverty reduction is no longer appropriate, so its role in hunger eradication and poverty reduction is not promoted in especially difficult areas.
This study learns the effect of implementation of poverty reduction according to multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam in the period of industrialization, modernization and international integration to find effective solutions to promote achievements, minimize limitations, shortcomings of poverty reduction task according to multidimensional poverty line in Vietnam, not only contributing to successful implementation of goals of prosperous people and a strong, democratic, equitable and civilized country, but also toward the target to end persistent poverty worldwide.

Research methodology

This article takes the method of dialectical materialism and historical materialism of Marxism–Leninism as the theoretical basis. On that basis, we went on to look for some of resources of Marx, Engels and Ho Chi Minh, Documents of the Party Congress, Resolutions and Directives of the Party and Government; dissertations, scientific projects, books, articles published in national and international journals related to poverty reduction according to multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam to analyze and draw necessary secondary information and data for the topic.

In addition, the article uses the Alkire-Foster method to review and classify poor households based on the group of causes of poverty, analyze their deprivation level of basic social services, poor households according to group of calculated subjects using population living standard survey data on the basis of international multi-dimensional poverty calculation method. Multi-dimensional poverty in Vietnam in the period of 2016-2020 calculated by Alkire-Foster method consists of 5 dimensions (education, health, housing, living conditions, access to information) and 10 indexes (adult education level, child school condition, access to medical services, health insurance, quality of housing, average residential area, sanitary water source, sanitary facilities, use of telecommunication services, information access assets).

Literature review

Overview of multi-dimensional poverty, criteria and roles of multi-dimensional poverty reduction

Poverty line is a measurement (or criteria) to determine who is poor (or not poor) to implement government’s poverty reduction support policies to ensure fairness in implementation of poverty reduction policies. Poverty is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, a lack of ability to obtain minimum level of human welfare. Poverty is the deprivation of valuable assets and opportunities for which each person has the right to be entitled such as human rights and right to live, right to be secured on social security and right to be protected. That's why people can define poverty based on other deprivation.

According to the United Nations Organization: Poverty is the deprivation of minimum capacity to effectively take part in social activities. Poverty means there is not enough food to eat, enough clothes to wear, not go to school, not to be treated well, no soil to grow or no occupation to feed themselves, no credit access. Poverty also means being unsafe, having no right and easy to be eliminated, vulnerable to violence, to live in risky conditions, no access to clean water and sanitation.

The poverty standard is internationally defined as income guaranteed minimum living needs, only take into account the deprivation of basic social services and that is the deprivation...
of 1/3 basic social needs, Vietnam cannot remove poverty line of income because minimum standard of living has not ensured yet. In terms of basic social needs, poverty reduction by 2015 in Vietnam had a support policy to help the poor access basic social services but not yet entering the structure in a multi-dimensional poverty line.

However, Vietnam’s poverty line is considered low compared to the world. Practice shows that it is not enough to use income criteria to measure poverty. Many cases are not poor in terms of income but have difficulty in accessing basic social services such as health, education and information. Therefore, using just a single measure basing on income or expenditure will lead to the omission of the poor, leading to inequitable, ineffective and unsustainable implementation of poverty reduction policies.

There are different definitions of multi-dimensional, however, it can be understood that multi-dimensional poverty is the deprivation of basic social services. Income level is within the income limit of the poor and near-poor households as prescribed, but there is a deprivation of 3 or more dimensions of access to basic social services.

**Multidimensional poverty reduction criteria in Vietnam**

According to Article 3, Clause 1 of Decree No. 07/2021/ND-CP on multidimensional poverty line for the 2021-2025 period: Criteria for measuring multidimensional poverty from 2022 to 2025:

*Firstly*, income criteria: Rural area: 1,500,000 dong/person/month. Urban area: 2,000,000 dong/person/month; *Secondly*, criteria on the deprivation level of basic social services: Basic social services (06 services), including: employment; health; education; housing; domestic and cleaning water; information. Measurement indexes on the deprivation level of basic social services (12 indicators), including: dependents in the household; nutrition; health insurance; adult education; child school status; quality of home; housing area per capita; source of domestic water; hygienic toilet; the use of telecommunications services; means to access to information [16]. Basic social services, measurement indexes on the deprivation level of basic social services and deprivation threshold are regulated in the Appendix issued along with this Decree.

In Article 3, Clause 2: poor, near-poor, average living standards for the period of 2022 - 2025, is determined:

*Firstly*, poor household standard: Rural area: A household with per capita income/month of VND 1,500,000 or less and deprivation from 03 measurement indexes on the deprivation level of basic social services. Urban area: A household with per capita income/month of VND 2,000,000 or less and deprivation from 03 measurement indexes on the deprivation level of basic social services.

*Secondly*, near-poor household standard: Rural area: A household with per capita income/month over VND 1,500,000 to VND 2,250,000. Urban areas: A household with per capita income/month over VND 2,000,000 to VND 3,300,000.

*Fourthly*, poor, near-poor, average living household standard set out in Clause 2 of this Article is the basis for measuring and monitoring the deprivation of income and basic social services; also the basis to determine the subjects to implement policies for poverty reduction, social security and planning economic-social policies for the periods of 2022 - 2025 [15]. These measurement indexes are presented in the table below:
### Table 1

**Determination of multidimensional poverty in Vietnam 2022-2025**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic social services (The dimension of lacking)</th>
<th>Measurement indexes on the deprivation of basic social services</th>
<th>The deprivation threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Jobs</td>
<td>Job</td>
<td>A household has at least one person who does not have a job (a person at working age who have the ability to work, are willing/wishing to work but cannot find a job); or is employed without labor contract* (*) Consideration for frequent, regular, steady, or relatively stable work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Health</td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Households with at least one child under 16 years old with weight-for-age malnutrition or height-for-age malnutrition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health insurance</td>
<td>Households with at least one person at the age of 6 or older who currently do not have health insurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Education</td>
<td>Adult education level</td>
<td>A household has at least one person between the ages of 16 and 30 who does not take training courses or has no degree, education certification (The person at the age of 16 and under the age of 18 years in school or graduated from junior high school; from 18 and 30 years in school or graduated from high school or primary/intermediate/college of vocational training; or, between the ages of 16 and 30 years old, employed by the enterprise and certified on-site vocational training (form of studying and working).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child education</td>
<td>Households with at least 1 child aged 3 to under 16 are not educated at their appropriate age and grade (children aged 3 to under 6 years are accessed preschool education, children aged 6 to under 12 years are given access to primary education and children aged 12 to under 16 years are given access to junior high school education.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. House</td>
<td>Housing quality</td>
<td>Household members stays in the less permanent or simple house (of the three main structures, walls, columns, and roof, at least two are made of unstable materials).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per capital housing area</td>
<td>Household with per capital housing area is less than 8 m².</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sanitary and hygienic water</td>
<td>Source of domestic water</td>
<td>Household cannot access source of clean domestic water (including: tap water, secured drilled wells, protected ravine and raining water, bottled water).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hygienic latrine/toilet</td>
<td>Household does not use hygienic manholes/toilets (including: septic/semi-septic, permeable flushing (Suilabh), ventilated improved pit (VIP), the twin-pit ventilated latrine).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Information</td>
<td>Use of telecommunications services</td>
<td>Household without member uses internet services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Means for information access</td>
<td>Households does not have any among the means used to access information. - Shared means: Television, radio, desktop, telephone; - Personal means: Laptop, tablet, smartphone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The role of poverty reduction according to multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam**

Effective implementation of multi-dimensional poverty reduction in Vietnam plays a key role toward the human goal, comprehensive human development, improving the material and spiritual life for all people, limiting recurrent poverty generation so that the poor households can access basic social services. This is also a humane policy of Party and Government. Firstly, help to drive the development of production force. Secondly,
poverty reduction under multi-dimensional poverty line promotes the development of infrastructure for poor household, commune, district and area. Thirdly, poverty reduction by multi-dimensional poverty line has the role in maintaining the stability of political, cultural, educational, health, social, information, domestic and hygienic water aspects; improving living standards, narrowing the rich and poor gap in our country. Fourthly, poverty reduction by multi-dimensional poverty line drives the education development to improve the intellectual level of people to meet the cause of rural modernization, industrialization and international integration.

The direction and management perspective of Vietnam on poverty reduction according to the multi-dimensional poverty line

From 1993 until now, Vietnam has made 8 changes of poverty line, specifically the following:

Poverty line 1993-1995: Hungry household: Rice-based per capita income /month is less than 13kg for urban areas, less than 8kg for rural areas. Poor household: rice-based per capita income/month is less than 20 kg for urban areas, less than 15kg for rural areas.

Poverty line 1996-1997: Hungry household: Rice-based per capita income /month is less than 13kg for all areas. Poor household: Rice-based per capita income /month: Rural mountainous, island area: less than 15kg/person/month; rural, plains, midland area: Less than 20kg/person/month; urban area: less than 25kg/person/month.

Poverty line 1998-2000 (official dispatch No. 1751/STD): Hungry household: Rice-based per capita income /month is less than 13kg, equivalent to 45 thousand dong (price in 1997, for all areas). Poor household: Rice-based per capita income /month, depending on each area is as follows: Rural mountainous, island area: less than 15kg/person/month (equivalent to 55 thousand dong); Rural, plains, midland area: less than 20kg/person/month (equal to VND 70 thousand dong); Urban area: less than 25kg/person/month (equivalent to 90 thousand dong).

Stage of 2001-2005 (according to Decision No 1143/2000/QD-LDTBXH) specifies the persons with the following income level to be classified as poor households: Rural mountainous, island area: 80,000 dong/person/month. Rural and delta area: 100,000 dong/person/month. Urban area: 150,000 dong/person/month.

Stage of 2006-2010 (according to Decision No 170/2005/QD - Prime Minister on December 31, 2018) specifies the persons with the following income level to be classified as poor households: Per capita income for rural areas is less than VND 200,000 per person/month. Per capita income for urban areas is less than 260,000VND/person/month.

Stage 2011-2015: (Decision No. 09/2011/QD-TTG dated January 30, 2011) stipulated that: Poor household: Rural area: Income from VND 400.000/person/month or less; Urban area: Income from VND 500,000/person/month or less. Near-poor household: Rural area: income from VND 401,000- 520,000/person/month or less; Urban area: income from VND 501,000- 650,000/person/month or less.

Stage 2016-2020: Decision No. 59/2015/QD-TTG of 19/11/2015 of the Prime Minister issuing multi-dimensional poverty line for the period of 2016-2020. Poor household: Rural area: Per capita income/month from VND 700.000 or less; per capita income from VND 700,000 to VND 1,000,000 and deprivation from 03 measurement indexes on the deprivation level accessing to basic social services. Urban area: Per capita income/month from VND 900.000 or less; per capital income/month more than VND 900,000 to VND 1,300,000 and deprivation from 03 measurement indexes and more on the deprivation
level accessing to basic social services. **Near-poor household**: Rural area: Household with per capita income/month more than VND 700,000 to VND 1,000,000 and deprivation less than 03 measurement indexes on the deprivation level of accessing to basic social services. Urban area: Household with per capita income/month more than VND 900,000 or VND 1,300,000 and deprivation less than 03 measurement indexes on the deprivation level of basic social accessing to basic social services. **Near-poor household**: Rural area: Household with per capita income/month of VND 1,500,000 or less, deprivation from 03 measurement indexes on the deprivation level of basic social services. Urban area: household with per capita income/month of VND 2,000,000 or less, deprivation less than 03 measurement indexes on the deprivation level of basic social services.

**Stage 2021-2025**: Decree No. 07/2021/ND-CP dated January 27, 2021 of Government on multidimensional poverty line for the period of 2022-2025. Poor household: Rural area: Household with per capita income/month of VND 1,500,000 or less, deprivation from 03 measurement indexes on the deprivation level of basic social services. Urban area: Household with per capita income/month of VND 2,000,000 or less, deprivation from 03 measurement indexes on the deprivation level of basic social services. Near-poor household: Rural area: Household with per capita income/month of VND 1,500,000 or less, deprivation from 03 measurement indexes on the deprivation level of basic social services. Urban area: household with per capita income/month of VND 2,000,000 or less, deprivation less than 03 measurement indexes on the deprivation level of basic social services.

Being aware of that responsibility, the Party and the Government have taken the policy to eradicate hunger and reduce poverty to mobilize the strength of the whole Party and people, creating conditions to help the poor households overcome difficulties and try to escape from poverty. After the successful August Revolution (1945), our country became an independent country. Our young revolution government was born in the context of “hang by a single hair” both “domestic enemies, foreign invaders”, and famine were raged everywhere, budget was nearly empty. With the position as the head of interim revolutionary government, President Ho Chi Minh said poverty is also the enemy just like the enemy of ignorance and forgin invaders. He said that: "the nation has gained independence and people are still extremely poor, then independence has not benefit". President Ho Chi Minh initiated, proposed the movement to wipe out the enemy of ignorance and famine. He was an example to perform the movement of hunger saving rice jar with good deep of fasting once a week, along with movement “‘Golden Week’. In response to the call by the President, across all local countries, Vietnam Front and national salvation organizations mobilized the people to respond to the call. A donation movement, a "day of force combination", “a jar to save hunger"...were strongly launched. In the spirit of "the neighborhood love", mutual misfortune, only after a short time, the quantity of hunger relief is remarkable, timely solving the urgent needs of the people’s life. Resolution V of the Party Central Committee (Term VII) emphasized that "*Together with the process of innovation, economic growth must implement poverty reduction, perform social justice, avoid rich-poor gap beyond allowable limits*. The 7th National Congress determined that “*Poverty reduction and hunger eradication is one of the most urgent, fundamental, long-term economic and social development programs*". Government (2011), Resolution No. 80/NQ-CP dated May 19, 2011 of Government on orientation of sustainable poverty reduction for the period of 2011 - 2020. Government (2018), Resolution 71/NQ-CP dated May 31, 2018, on some policies for multi-dimensional poor households. Government (2021), Decree No. 07/2021/ND-CP on multidimensional poverty line for the 2021-2025 period Congress, Resolution No. 76/2014/QH13 dated June 24, 2020 on the achievement of the sustainable poverty reduction goal 2020 Prime Minister (2015), Decides No: 59/QD-TTG, 19/11/2015, on promulgating multidimensional poverty line applicable to the period of 2016-2020, Hanoi. Continuing the spirit of the early assembly, Resolution of the 13th National Party Congress continued to confirm
"Promoting propaganda on the goal of poverty reduction widely, arouse the will of the poor to take initiative to rise up, receive and effectively use policies and support resources of the State and the community to escape poverty. Continue to implement the Country Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction. Develops and extends housing types; promotes the development of social housing, housing for rent, low-cost housing, housing for workers in industrial zones" [17].

The review results of poor, near-poor households according to multi-dimensional poverty line for the stage of 2016-2020 in Vietnam

The average population of Vietnam in 2021 was 98.5 million [18]. Vietnam's achievements in poverty reduction are one of the most successful stories in social economic development. Even though Vietnam is usually one step slower than other countries (about more than 5 years), but has proved to be more successful in poverty reduction, which has been recognized internationally and highly appreciated. Indeed, multi-dimensional poverty reduction in Vietnam's concept is more differentiated than international, which is shown through some of the following outcomes:

UNDP Viet Nam, Vietnam Multidimensional Poverty Report: Poverty Reduction at All dimensions to ensure a quality life for everyone [19]. Report affirming that poverty reduction in Vietnam has achieved remarkable achievements and is recognized internationally noted: the poverty rate per capita (in monetary terms) has fallen sharply from 57% in 1990 to 13.5% in 2014.

According to calculation results on multi-dimensional poverty in Vietnam for the period of 2016-2020 performed by General Statistics Office within cooperation framework with UNPD in 2020, the rate of multi-dimension households in Vietnam was reduced a half compared to year 2016, the poor households under multi-dimensional poverty line accounted for 9.9 % in 2016 and reduced to 4.8% of the poor households in 2020. The percentages of poor households in rural areas in 2016 according to multidimensional poverty line was 12.7%, which was decreased 5.6% to year 2020. Poor households in urban areas according to multidimensional poverty line was 3.9% in 2016, then dropped to 3.2% in 2020. In general, the rate of multi-dimensional households in rural area was higher than urban area, but this gap has been gradually reduced [20].

![Figure 1 The rate of multi-dimensional poor households in Vietnam for the period of 2016-2020](source: The calculation result of multi-dimensional poverty in Vietnam for the period of 2016-2020 performed by General Statistics Office within cooperation framework with UNDP in 2020)
General multi-dimensional poverty index in Vietnam was reduced from 0.035 in 2016 to 0.016 in 2020 which showed that the status of multi-dimensional poverty in Vietnam has been improved remarkably. This trend happened both in rural and urban area and 6 economic zones. The situation of multi-dimensional poverty in the period of 2016-2020 was improved because the rate of poor households (the width of poverty) was quickly reduced, the deprivation (the depth of poverty) had no remarkable change. Multi-dimensional poverty still has a relatively large gap between urban and rural areas. In 2020, multi-dimensional poverty index in rural area was 0.019, almost twice as high as urban areas of 0.010. Areas with multi-dimensional poverty are Western Highland, Northern Midlands and Mountains and Mekong River Delta. The Red River Delta is the region with the lowest multi-dimensional poverty.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The whole country</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>0.016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Urban</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>0.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>0.045</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>0.019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Red River Delta</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central and Northern mountains</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>0.065</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>0.040</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>0.027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central and Central Coastal</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>0.011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Highlands</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>0.031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>0.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mekong River Delta</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>0.027</td>
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Source: Calculation result of multi-dimensional poverty in Vietnam for the period of 2016-2020 performed by General Statistics Office within cooperation framework with UNDP in 2020

Period 2016-2020, the deprivation rate of basic social services tends to fall over the years in most of indexes. This indicates that Vietnamese households have access better to basic social services. Separately in 2019 and 2020, due to the impact of pandemic Covid-19, this reduction trend no longer occurs at some indexes:

**Health:** in 2016, the most deprivation index was health insurance, which accounted for 40.6% by 2020, and health insurance was also the fastest reduction to 19.5% in 2020.

Child health examination and education is the index with low deprivation level.

**Education:** Children’s education is the index with very low deprivation level, if 2016 accounted for 4%, by 2020, the child education index will decrease to 32,170 people, accounting for 2.3% (down 3.7% compared to 2019). Adult education is the index with very low deprivation level, if 2016 accounted for 15%, by 2020 the index of adult education deficiency will be 116,920 people, accounting for 11.7% (7 down 7.3% compared to 2019), so in the stage of 2016-2020, the education deprivation index (child education and adult education) has not changed significantly.
Housing: in 2016, the area of poor households with insufficient area accounted for 6.5% and until 2020, the number of poor households with sufficient area was increased, poor households with insufficient area only 5.4%. The disqualified housing quality of the poor in 2016 accounted for 7.9%, to 2020, the qualified housing quality was raised to 3.3%, the number of disqualified housings according to multi-dimensional poverty line was 4.6%.

Hygiene: in 2016, the number of poor households without hygienic latrines is 16.2%, by 2020, the number of poor households with hygienic latrines is increased, without hygienic latrines decrease to 6.4%. As for clean water sources, in 2016, 6.6% of poor households does not access to clean water sources, but by 2020, this figure is decreased to 2.7%, 3.9% of the number of poor households can access clean water sources.

Information: In 2016, 6.2% of poor households did not access to information services, but by 2020, only 3.0% of poor households had not yet accessed to information services, poor household accessing information services increased significantly by 3.2%.

Overall assessment shows that multi-dimensional poverty in Vietnam for the period of 2016-2020 has improved significantly, ensuring basically social security, improving social welfare for people; better implement policies for people with meritorious services to revolution; continue to improve payroll policy; expand social insurance; health insurance rates to over 90%. The medical organization system continues to be strengthened. The scale, capacity and quality of preventive medicine, medical examination and treatment, epidemic prevention and control, and people's health care have made progress, accessing many advanced technologies in the world, achieving many results, especially in prevention and control of Covid-19 pandemic People's lives have improved markedly; the poverty rate according to multi-dimensional poverty line has fallen below 3%; social housing was interested; millennium development goals were completed, among which goals for poverty reduction, health, education were completed by the deadline, assessed as highlights" [21].

The above results were achieved due to the following reasons:

Firstly, the localities closely follow the direction of National Assembly, Government, Ministry of Labor, Congress, Ministry of Labour – Invalids and social affairs. Provincial Party
Committees and People's Committees of the provinces in Vietnam focused on drastically direct the implementation of the National Target Program on Poverty Reduction, Decision No. 59/QĐ-TTg, dated November 19, 2015, on the promulgation of a multi-dimensional poverty line for the 2016-2020 period, the determined participation of the whole political system, especially the cooperation of people for a poverty-free Vietnam.

Secondly, tasks of survey and update of changes in the increase and decrease of poor households on a quarterly and annual basis according to the new standards and the management of poor and near-poor households have been well implemented in each area, specifically, check each group of subjects in each specific area to be the basis for setting up the goal, criteria for reduction and giving out the synchronous, suitable solutions to perform effective and sustainable poverty reduction policies.

Thirdly, the task of propaganda must be diversified in terms of contents, forms and way to use mass media through radio and television stations; newspaper; newsletters on the website; training; propagating and campaigning extensively to the people, therefore, it quickly accessed to the life with far-reaching effect.

Fourthly, the border and island area has been in progress, which has promoted the advantages of land border. The goals of national target program, border development mechanisms, policies of the Central Government and local authority have initially attracted economic sectors to participate in activities of production, business at the area or border, island. Infrastructure system of traffic, irrigation and electricity basically meets the requirements and tasks of socio-economic development and ensuring national defense and security. Supervision and checking to speed up the implementation of poverty reduction policies under multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam are well implemented.

In addition to the achieved results, it needs to acknowledge straightforward that the effect of implementation of poverty reduction under multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam for period of 2016-2020 still have some shortcomings and limitations: Firstly, the index of social insurance deprivation is up to 19.5%. Secondly, households with at least 1 child from 3 years old to under 16 years old who are not enrolled in the correct grade or grade appropriate to their age (children from 3 years old to under 6 years old can access preschool education, children from 6 years old have access to preschool education) children under 12 years old can access primary education and children from 12 years old to under 16 years old have access to lower secondary education), child education index dropped to 2.3% (In 2019 it is 6%). The household has at least one person between the ages of 16 and 30 who does not attend training courses or does not have a degree or certificate of education and training compared to the corresponding age group. Persons aged between 16 and under 18 years old who are studying or have graduated from lower secondary school; from 18 to 30 years old studying or graduating from high school or elementary/intermediate/vocational college; or people from 16 to 30 years old who are recruited by the enterprise and certified for on-the-job training (the form of learning by doing), the adult education index was 11.7% (In 2019 it is 19%). Thirdly, the number of poor households with insufficient area only makes up 5.4%, the housing quality of poor households which were not disqualified according to multi-dimensional poverty line accounts for 4.6%. Fourthly, the number of poor households without hygiene latrine makes up 6.4%, the number of poor households not accessing clean water source is 2.7%. Fifthly, poor households which have not yet accessed information services of 3.0% [20].
Figure 3 Contribution level of indicators and the situation of multi-dimensional poverty in Vietnam for the period of 2016-2020.

Source: Calculation result of multi-dimensional poverty in Vietnam for the period of 2016-2020 performed by General Statistics Office within cooperation framework with UNDP in 2020

This shows that health insurance, adult education and housing area are 3 indexes which contribute the most to the level of multi-dimensional poverty in urban area. The index contributing remarkably to the level of multi-dimensional poverty in rural area is hygienic latrines, adult education and housing quality, especially households with area per capita of less than 6m2. Health insurance, housing area and adult education are indexes contributing the most to the level of multi-dimensional poverty in the Red River Delta and the Southeast region. Meanwhile, hygienic latrines and adult education are indexes contributing the most to the level of multi-dimensional poverty of the remaining areas such as Mekong River Delta, Northern Midlands and Mountains, Central Highlands, Northwest, and Central Coastal Poverty reduction in Vietnam is not sustainable, there is no solution to effectively address rich-poor gap, rising inequality in income, control and resolution of conflicts, social conflicts. Medical service quality, especially in remote areas, minority ethnic areas, is difficult, still has much inadequacy. Salary, income, social insurance, health insurance, social welfare policies still have restrictions; the enjoyment of people from the country's achievements is not harmonious" [21]. "Many restrictions and weakness in leadership, management of the Party committees, authorities and team of officials and party members are slow to be overcome; responsibility of the head is not really appreciated. Mindset of expectation, passiveness and relying on the superior, the state of talking but not doing, talking a lot and doing little". "The state of deterioration in political thoughts, morality, lifestyle, individualism, "group interests", wasting disease, apathy, achievement disease in a part of cadres and party members has not been driven back" [21].

The above shortcomings and limitations are mainly due to some following main reasons: Firstly, poor households do not have land, capital for production, business and also labor; no tools or means of production; no knowledge of production, no labor, production skills;
in the household, there are people who are sick, seriously ill, suffer accident, main laborer in the household is died or loses his/her ability to work. Secondly, because of the effect of natural disaster, severe COVID-19 pandemic which has comprehensive impact on the economy, with 3 major impacts on growth, investment, and trade; disruption of critical production value chains; the lives of the people, which can be extended. Thirdly, due to Covid-19, investigator did not go directly to the household to record votes. Fourthly, Decree No. 07/2021/ND-CP dated January 27, 2021 of Government on on multidimensional poverty line for the period of 2021-2025. It shows that the new poverty line for the period of 2021-2025 has significantly changed comparing to that of 2016-2020, making it difficult to collect information, especially the index for assessing households with children under 16 years old with weight-for-age malnutrition or height-for-age malnutrition, investigator do not have tools to measure (weight, height measurement).

To ensure social security and welfare, human security, create a strong shift in social management, make progress and achieve social justice, "the whole hand country for the poor – not for anyone to be left behind", "For a Vietnam without hunger and poverty," we need to focus on some of the following solutions:

Firstly, reviewing and classifying the poor households based on the group of causes of poverty, analyze their deprivation level of basic social service, poor households according to group of calculated subjects using using population living standard survey data according to international multidimensional poverty calculation method. Multi-dimensional poverty in Vietnam in the stage 2022-2025 calculated by the Alkire-Foster method consists of 6 dimensions (education, health, housing, living conditions, access to information) and 12 indexes (job, dependents in the family, nutrition, health insurance, adult education, children condition, housing quality, per capital housing area, source of domestic water, type of hygienic toilet/latrine, use of telecommunication services, means for accessing information). Each dimension has equal weight, the index in each dimension is equal. Therefore, each index has weight of 1/12. Each index has its deprivation cutoff. Determining the deprivation level of each family is based on actual situation of the households and its members. The household which is above any deprivation cutoff of any index will consider as being deprived and receive the point of deprivation equivalent to that indicator. Each index has its own deprivation cutoff. Determination of deprivation level of each family will base on the actual situation of poor households and members in that household. Household above the deprivation cutoff of any index will consider as being deprived and received point of deprivation equivalent to weight of that indicator. Household is considered to be multi-dimensional household if total deprivation points of that household is from 3/12 or more or deprived at least 3 among 12 indexes. Multi-dimensional index (MPI) is calculated by the width (W) and the depth (D) of poverty. In which, W is the rate of multi-dimensional household and D is the average deprivation point of the poor households. MPI both reflects the rate of multi-dimensional household and shows their level of deprivation (Source: Alkire S & S Jahan. 2018. The New Global MPI 2018: Signing with the Sustainable Development Goals, HDRO Occasional Paper, UNDP). The figures of multi-dimensional household in 3 periods of survey on people's living standards in 2025. To apply and implement this method, it is necessary to be deployed in accordance with Decree No. 07/2021/ND-CP on multi-dimensional poverty line for the period of 2021-2025. These are very important legal bases for approaching the method of poverty measurement from uni-dimensional to multi-dimensional approach in the period of 2022-2025.
Secondly, promoting the tasks of propaganda, education, raising awareness and responsibility for poverty reduction according to multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam. Children should be placed as a top priority in Vietnam's fight against poverty, if a child is born, the chances of growing up in extreme poverty are very little. Thus, the prosperity of the next generation will depend largely on the success of Vietnam. It needs to diverse in both the form and content of propaganda on mass media, e-newsletters to enhance social awareness as well as profoundly mastering and understanding of government levels and people of each content of poverty reduction policy under multi-dimensional poverty line is the responsibility of the whole political system, as well as of society and all people, so that this policy really comes into life. “Strengthen legal aid for the poor in remote areas, border areas and islands, to help people improve their awareness and knowledge of the law, raise their sense of self-reliance, self-reliance, and take the initiative to get out of poverty do not expect or rely on the help of the State and society. At the same time, create all conditions for the poor to access and effectively use support resources from preferential credit lending policies for household economic development” [26].

Thirdly, the decisive factor for the success of poverty reduction according to multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam not only is the States supportive polices, but most importantly, that is the will of self-reliance, self-strengthening to strive for escaping from poverty of the poor and near-poor households. Encouraging the employees to work under definite term contract overseas, guiding the poor to improve their knowledge, experience in employment and production to proactively reach out to poverty, not waiting for and relying on the support of the State and society. At the same time, replicating good models and effective ways in sustainable poverty reduction in the locality.

Fourthly, effectively mobilizing and using investment resources for poverty reduction under multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam. Performing socialization and stipulating community responsibility regarding the implementation of poverty reduction policies in accordance with multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam. In order for individual organizations, businesses to together assume the responsibility to the State Budget, it should promote socialization the implementation of poverty reduction policies under multi-dimensional poverty line. This is a shared responsibility of both society and the community for Vietnam's economic and social development. In addition to mobilizing voluntarily contribution funds from individuals, organizations, domestic and overseas enterprises, localities sign investment commitments and establish a "Poverty Reduction and Hunger Eradication Fund" to create funds, to help the poor, the near-poor best access to basic social services regarding employment, education, health, housing, domestic and cleaning water, information.

Fifthly, continuing to improve and promote the implementation of policies and law on poverty reduction, multi-dimensional poverty line; continuing to innovate, to improve the validity and the effectiveness of State management of poverty reduction to multidimensional standards. Government levels will focus on leading, directing investigations, reviewing to classify the poor households according to the group of causes of poverty, analyze the poor household according to deprivation level of basic social services, poor household according to group of subjects. Each year, organizing conference for the poor, the poor household’s registration for escaping from poverty on which determines specific solutions for each household so that they obtain the conditions to escape from sustainable poverty. Investing in medical equipment, improving quality of disease examination and treatment, assuring sufficient medicine both of good quality, reasonable price, meeting demand, “over 90% of
population is managed, monitored, cared and protected health, the people's satisfaction with health services was over 80% [17]. Promoting the propaganda of poverty reduction goals widely, arousing the will of the poor to take initiative to rise up, receive and effectively use policies and support resources of the State and the community to escape from poverty. Continue to implement the national target program for sustainable poverty reduction. Developing and extending kinds of housings; promoting the development of social housings, rental housing, low-cost housings, housing for workers in industrial areas; enable to encourage economic components to participate in housing development according to market mechanism for social policy subjects. Striving until 2025, the national average housing area is about 27-27.5 m2 floor/person [17].

Sixthly, strengthening legal aid for the poor in the remote, border and island areas so that they can raise awareness, knowledge of laws to avoid falling into the disadvantaged groups in society. Legal aid for the poor is also to help the poor in the remote, border and island area to understand Vietnam law as well as foreign law, actively engages in social relationships in accordance with the legal stipulations, heighten the spirit of mutual affection and that the intact leaves protect tattered ones, each other with the light off the light together, help each other, quickly reaching out to poverty contributing to local economic and social development, "effectively preventing degradation of morality, lifestyles, push back social negativity and evils. Protecting and promoting good, sustainable values in Vietnam's cultural tradition. Promoting education to heighten law awareness, respect and compliance, protecting the environment, preserving Vietnamese cultural identity, especially the young generation" [21].

Seventhly, promoting propaganda, advocacy to raise awareness for the poor so they understand the value of vocational training, why should they participate in vocational training classes what they get after that. To eradicate hunger and reduce poverty and rise to reach out the poverty, there is no other better way than studying, "creating the premise and ensuring favorable conditions for each person to be received fairly the achievements of education". "Promoting the development of high-quality vocational education facilities. Building mechanisms, policies and solutions to re-train the workforce who must transform the profession as a result of the shift in economic structure, technological innovation and the impact of the fourth industrial revolution" [21]. Vocational training for the employees from the poor, near-poor, newly poverty-escaped households in accordance with market demand so that they have opportunities to seek jobs, contribute to increase labor productivity, create jobs in connection with the increase of income, improve livelihood and life quality of the poor, prevent the risk to become a poor household, the risk to become a poor or near-poor household again, improve the lives to be eaten fully, dressed beautifully and sustainable hunger eradication and poverty reduction. Increasing career direction and vocational training for students. Linking vocational education establishments with enterprises, diversifying types of training to suit the needs of the companies, enterprises and society toward the direction that training must be associated with job creation, replicating and developing models of agricultural, non-agricultural, and poverty reduction, business for the poor households, the near-poor households, and the newly poverty-escaped households in connection with local production planning, helping the households to stabilize production and increase income, and also to escape from sustainable poverty.

Also, integrating the performance of poverty reduction support policies under the national target program for sustainable poverty reduction with projects under the the national target program for construction of new rural area, enable the poor households
to access government capital. Good implementation of credit policies to loan the poor households, near-poor households, newly poverty-escaped household from entrusted capital through Vietnam Bank for Social Policies.

_Eighthly_, the whole political system must be proactive, positive in any situation, especially, propaganda task to heighten awareness for the people and the enterprises should be calm, not bewildered, panic, continue the activities of production, business, requiring higher determination, solidarity, responsibility of the whole political system with more stronger, decisive solutions, be proactive and prepare readily even in the worst situation to find the best plan for socio-economic development, national defense and security and stabilizing people’s lives. Also calling for investment, supporting the enterprises to create the job for the employees who were affected by COVID-19 pandemic. People must be calm and ready for this war, each of citizen is a soldier on the front of disease prevention.

_Finally_, increasing leadership, direction, checking, supervision of the competent authorities to heighten the role, responsibilities of the sectors, levels and localities in management, administration and organization for implementation of poverty reduction policy according to multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam. At the same time, there must have preliminary and final summary for timely correction or suggesting the correction of inappropriateness in the policy. Performing timely rewards to agencies, organizations and individuals with an outstanding achievement in implementing poverty reduction according to multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam.

Lu Quang Ngoi’s PhD thesis "Implementation of poverty reduction policy according to multi-dimensional approach poverty line in Vinh Long province", 2019. Analyze and evaluate the steps in the main implementation process The poverty reduction policy according to the poverty line has a multidimensional approach and points out the problems in policy implementation as well as the causes of poverty causes of the inadequacies in the implementation of poverty reduction policies according to Multidimensional approach poverty line in Vinh Long province. On that basis, the thesis proposes solutions to reduce policy implementation Poverty according to the multidimensional approach poverty line is suitable to the characteristics of Vinh Long. The article "Effective implementation of poverty reduction policies according to Multidimensional approach poverty standards in Dong Thap province" analyze the importance, necessity and effectiveness of standard poverty reduction policy implementation Poverty has a multidimensional approach in Dong Thap province in the period 2016-2020, finding solutions actively to promote achievements, overcome and minimize the limitations and shortcomings of poverty reduction sustainability in Dong Thap province.

In general, the authors only analyze and evaluate the implementation of poverty reduction policies according to multi-dimensional criteria in Vinh Long province or Dong Thap province. Therefore, there has not been a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of the multi-dimensional poverty reduction policy nationwide. The authors have not used the Alkire-Foster method to review the classification of poor households according to group of causes of poverty, analyzing poor households according to the degree of lack of basic social services, households Poverty by target groups is calculated using survey data on population living standards by method international multidimensional poverty measure.

Posts, the effect of implementation of poverty reduction according to multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam The article uses the Alkire-Foster method to review and classify poor households based on the group of causes of poverty, analyze their deprivation level of basic social services, poor households according to group of calculated subjects using population
living standard survey data on the basis of international multi-dimensional poverty calculation method. Multi-dimensional poverty in Vietnam in the period of 022 - 2025 is calculated by Alkire-Foster method including 6 dimensions (employment, education, health, housing, water and sanitation, information) and 12 indicators (employment, dependents) in households, nutrition, health insurance, education level of adults, school attendance of children, housing quality, housing area per capita, source of domestic water, latrines hygiene, using telecommunications services and means of accessing information). Analyze the effectiveness of poverty reduction policy implementation according to multi-dimensional poverty standards in Vietnam comprehensively, propose effective solutions to promote achievements, overcome limitations and shortcomings of hunger eradication. Poverty reduction nationwide makes an important contribution to the successful implementation of the Resolution of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam for a prosperous and happy Vietnam, for the common progress of mankind.

**Conclusion**

The poverty reduction policy according to multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam has obtained the consent in the whole society and has been integrated to life which make the appearance of districts, communes and poor households change remarkably, narrowing the gap of living standards between urban and rural areas, between areas and group of residents. To reduce poverty sustainably according to multi-dimensional poverty line in Vietnam, it requires the cooperation of the whole community and efforts of the poor themselves. Only when the poor themselves are aware that the must make efforts to reach out of the poverty, then local, provincial, central support policies are really effective and sustainable, but also for a world without poverty. Not only for a rich people, strong, democratic, fair and civilized Vietnam, but also contribute to solutions to realize the millennium goal of ending persistent poverty around the world.

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