

FAITH IN THE ECONOMIC SECTOR IN CENTRAL VIETNAM - SITUATION AND SOME SOLUTIONS FOR MANAGERS

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Abstract

Human history in the development of nations has shown that, when the ruler understands the people's hearts and is trusted by the people, that country will mobilize the people's strength and all resources in the society. On the other hand, when people do not have faith in the government, in the law enforcement apparatus, then the society is always at risk of instability and conflict. Thus, trust plays a very important role, not only in politics but also in the economic field. The article focuses on analyzing and clarifying the current state of trust in the economic field in the Central region. From there, point out the opportunities and challenges for management as well as propose some solutions to strengthen and increase the trust of the people in this area.

Keywords: *Central, Economy, Management, Trust.*

1. Introduction

In recent years, research on beliefs in general and research on beliefs in the fields of social life in particular has been receiving research attention from domestic and foreign scholars with different aspects of approach. The results from the research process of scientists have shown the urgency of clarifying the role, position and impact of beliefs on people's lives. Therefore, the article will focus on analyzing and evaluating the reality of trust in the economic field in the Central region; points out opportunities and challenges as well as proposes some solutions to help managers consolidate and increase confidence in this field.

2. Method

The two main methods used in this study are qualitative (focus group, interview, observation...) and quantitative (investigation, processing of collected data). Besides, the article also uses other complementary research methods such as analysis, comparison, contrast..., in order to properly assess the current state of trust in the economic field in the Central region, as well as Identify opportunities and challenges for management.

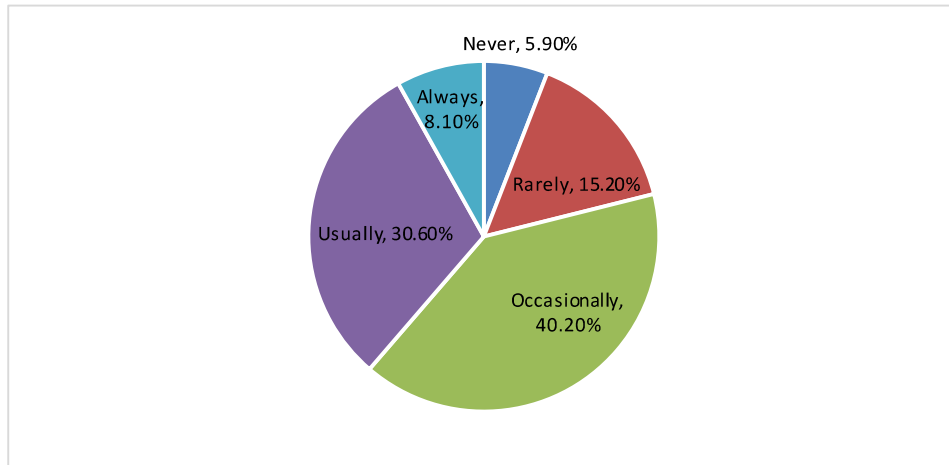
3. Results

3.1. The current state of confidence in the economic field in the Central region

Researching the level of impact of the "economic" factor on social trust according to the rural/urban slice in the Central region shows that, between the city group and the rural group, there is a difference in mean scores. each other is 0.113 ($3.981 - 3.868 = 0.113$). Visually, this difference is not large. However, through the T-Test correlation between this mean score, it shows that there is a correlation ($F = 3.412$, $Sig = 0.015$) [5, p.181-182]. Thus, the "economic" factor has a fairly large impact on the social beliefs of people in the Central region ($M = 3.91$), and this factor's impact in urban areas is more pronounced [5, dependent Appendix 13]. The survey results show that the majority of respondents at the level of "yes" are interested in the economic field, specifically economic activities in their locality at different levels (*alway, usually, occasionally, rarely*). Only 5.9% of respondents answered "never" interested in the economic field.

Chart 1: Interest in the economic sector

Unit: %



Source: Processing from the results of the sample survey of the topic "Social trust in the face of challenges of development and integration in the Central region"; Code: KX.01.42/16-20

By gender, at each level, there was not much difference in the rate of recognition between the male and female groups (31.1% and 30.0%, 5.8% and 6.0%), respectively. By occupation (occupational group) also gave similar results: the difference was not large enough to conclude the correlation between occupation variable and the level of economic interest ($p=0.155$) [5, p.183].

The current biggest pressures and worries for people in the region are issues related to income, spending, their children's future and rising prices. Quang Ngai is a locality with up to 78.3% of people sharing their pressure, their biggest worry now is the future of their

children, followed by Thanh Hoa (77.6%), the third is Thua Thien Hue province (76.3%). The second worry is related to income and expenditure: Up to 78.0% of respondents in Binh Thuan expressed this concern, followed by Khanh Hoa with 71.7%, Thanh Hoa with 71.6%. Khanh Hoa is the place with the highest rate of people's anxiety about rising prices up to 61.7% [5, p.184]. Regarding the factors and issues that people think can hinder the development of the country today, the survey results show that the highest problem is corruption (72.2%), social evils (39.8%), unsatisfactory staff qualifications (37.4%), degraded social morality (25%), unstable world and regional situation (20.6%) , ... (these are the 5 problems with the highest selection rate). Those are also the main reasons for the decline in social trust [5, p.184].

In the limited scope of research, we only choose to analyze some social beliefs before the challenge of developing marine economy in the Central region. That is the people's trust in the Party and State's leadership on the marine economy and maritime sovereignty. Regarding the belief of people in the Central region in the ability to solve the limitations that the country is facing: 18.1% of the respondents said that they strongly believe, 59.2% believe, 19.8% feel trust at a normal level, the rate of distrust and very distrust is only 2.8% [5, p.186]. It can be seen that, although the majority of people have confidence in solving the problems that the country in general and the Central region in particular are facing, there is still a part of people whose faith has decreased. Some phenomena of confidence decline in the process of implementing development and integration policies related to sea and islands, through marine economic sectors, such as fishing industry, aquaculture industry, seafood processing industry, sea tourism, coastal economic zones.

In the fishing industry

Determining marine economic development as a priority area, over the past time, the Government has issued many Decrees and Decisions to greatly support fishermen in sticking to the sea [7]. These policies and decrees have created a great motivation for fishermen to feel secure and continue to stick to the sea in Vietnam's fishing grounds. According to the results of the group discussion and in-depth interviews, many fishermen affirmed: “We are really happy and grateful for the policy of the Party and the State in the face of the current difficult fishing situation. With this support, we have an additional cost to go to sea to offset the current decreasing reserves” [5, p.185].

The investment in equipment such as communication equipment, marine safety equipment, and fishing support techniques has not been paid attention by fishermen, so the fishing efficiency is not high. Therefore, the state also issued Decree 26/ND-CP on regulations on the installation of cruise monitoring equipment for fishing vessels. Accordingly, some localities have installed GPS-enabled devices for free for all fishermen in the area (such as Da Nang city), thereby helping fishermen to sail safely and more

efficiently. Obviously, the Government has issued policies and decrees that are very practical to the lives of fishermen, completely satisfying the people. However, according to the results of in-depth interviews at some research sites, fishermen have reflected that policies and guidelines are good, but the implementation process is sometimes negative and limited: “We do So we know that, there are people who come back, don't know the sea profession, but still receive funding to build ships according to the policy of the State. And they can add up the cost of building the ship, but in reality, that money is enough to build more nest houses. Boats sometimes don't go for a few years, sometimes they leave” [5, p.185]. Thus, in addition to the confidence and enthusiasm in implementing the State's development policy in fisheries, there is still a phenomenon of decreased confidence, when people see that in the implementation of the development policy, there is a Wrong person, wrong job.

Currently, in some sea areas, there is still a situation of using explosives, sweeping nets, flying rake nets, which have seriously destroyed the ecological environment of coastal areas. In addition to the fishermen who catch fish according to the requirements of sustainable development, there are still fishermen and workers in the fishing industry who have not been trained but mainly catch traditional fish. Many captains and chief engineers only receive accelerated training to obtain a practicing certificate. If fishermen continue to fish in this way, one day not far away, there will be no more seafood sources to exploit. This situation requires the state to quickly come up with solutions to protect aquatic resources at sea and strengthen people's confidence. According to the survey results, the belief of some fishermen in the implementation of the State's current policies to protect the environment and the ecosystem is not good. Since then, the implementation of coordination between fishermen and the State in ecological protection of the marine environment has not been effective. “*The state calls for fishing far from the shore to protect fish resources, but in fact, the big fish, the mother fish is often far away. After catching the mother, how can the fry come closer to the shore? Ninh Thuan waters are often the place where fish come to spawn, but there are shallow water, many reefs, ships cannot enter, and on the other hand, they use mines to catch fish, which is the reason why seafood is increasingly rare. The State needs to have appropriate sanctions*” [5, p.185].

The process of economic development in general and the development of the fishing industry in particular create many opportunities and challenges for the fishing community and businesses in the Central region. There are some fishermen who seize the opportunity to build new ships with large capacity, they have the conditions to reach out to sea and get rich from the sea; But besides that, there are also many fishermen who abandon ships, abandon the sea, and do not want themselves or their children to follow this profession anymore. These changes are due to social beliefs that have adapted to the new context in the process of development and integration. There can be a number of reasons that cause fishermen to

lose confidence in the fishing industry and not continue to stick with the profession, including:

First, production costs increase, profits decrease. Fishery resources are increasingly depleted, so fishermen have to regularly go out to catch long-term fishing at sea, increasing the cost of each time they go out to sea to exploit. Fuel prices are high while seafood prices are unstable, affecting the income and life of fishermen. Most of the seafood caught after each fishing trip must be brought to the mainland for sale, so there is an additional cost of each time going to the mainland, an additional cost of about 10-15 million VND.

Second, the consequences of climate change increase storms and tropical depressions, increasing the risk of accidents at sea, causing loss of life and property of fishermen.

Third, the security situation and sovereignty over the sea and islands. In recent years, in the East Sea area, especially in the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes, the political situation has always been very complicated. Sovereignty disputes between countries are the risk of conflicts, especially China's groundless claim of sovereignty over the Paracel Islands, and increased military activities to tense situation in this area. In fact, there have been some cases of fishermen operating normally in Vietnamese waters but being chased away by boats of other countries, even Vietnamese fishermen were arrested and confiscated property, boats and fined and imprisoned fishermen. Besides, the strict implementation of regulations on the extent of territorial waters, so the fishing ground of fishermen going far away also decreased.

Fourthly, due to the policy of developing other marine economic sectors such as marine tourism, coastal economic zones have changed, the range of coastal fishing of fishermen has been narrowed, and at the same time, the policy of relocating some communities has changed. The fishing community is far from the water, so it is difficult for them to follow the sea profession.

Fifth, the change of a part of fishermen due to subjective reasons of individuals, such as health situation, job opportunities, do not want to live away from their wives and children for a long time, so they changed jobs.

These reasons have partly affected the decline in confidence of some fishermen today, so it is necessary to have solutions and policies to further strengthen the social trust of the fishing community.

Aquaculture industry

Over the years, the aquaculture industry has made great strides. In the three provinces of Binh Dinh, Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa alone, the aquaculture area has reached more than 9,500 hectares...; Quang Nam has 7000 hectares of water surface area for aquaculture, the largest in the South Central Coast region; Thanh Hoa is 19,500 hectares... Song Cau is known

as the "lobster metropolis" of the country. After more than 10 years of implementing the aquaculture planning, the whole town now has about 600 hectares of ponds and lagoons; aquaculture production reaches more than 2,300 tons, and lobster is still one of the main livestock, with an output of 1,200 tons/year. Khanh Hoa province is the place to produce many types of aquatic products such as tiger shrimp, white leg shrimp, sea fish; molluscs, sea crabs... so the ability to supply aquatic breeds is very good. The development of mariculture on seas and islands helps organizations and people have the opportunity to invest in development, contribute to adjusting coastal fishing by manual means to marine aquaculture, protect and develop aquatic resources. Marine aquaculture also helps people to increase their income, eliminate hunger and reduce poverty, and change the economic structure; contribute to the protection of security of seas and islands. According to the results of group discussions and in-depth interviews, many fishermen confirmed: *"Thanks to the supportive policies of the local government and dedicated technical guidance in aquaculture, the fishermen believe that their lives will be better in the future, their children will have more opportunities to learn than themselves"* [5, p.185]. Besides, a large part of fishermen still complain, they really want the government to control the price and quality of food, because the price is too high now. In addition, the water environment is seriously polluted, plus the seed has too weak resistance and many diseases cannot be cured, such as white spot syndrome in black tiger shrimp (WSSV) yellow head syndrome or Taura syndrome in white leg shrimp, neurovirus... and even the consumer market is facing great difficulties. This causes the income of fishermen to decrease, even losing all their properties if the disease occurs in about 2 cases. *"We really hope the government has a solution to solve the difficulties for our fishermen, so that we can continue farming. If we lose a few more crops, our family will have to sell our house to pay the debt"* [5, p.187]. This is also a difficulty that many shrimp farming households face and earnestly wishes to have the State's support and assistance to solve it.

Seafood processing industry

Export processing is a fast-growing sector and can be considered as a driving force for growth and structural transformation in fishing and aquaculture. The quality and competitiveness of seafood products in Vietnam in general and the Central Coast in particular have been continuously improved, creating a great reputation in the world market. It can be said that seafood processing enterprises and establishments are mainly concentrated in the Central region, a few in the Southeast and the Mekong River Delta. Up to now, out of a total of more than 570 seafood processing enterprises, 248 enterprises (accounting for nearly 53%) have been recognized by the European Union to be eligible to ensure food safety and hygiene. exported to the EU market - the most demanding market today. In addition, there are more than 300 business establishments that have been recognized by Korea for quality standards... This shows that our seafood products have been raised to the level and

have the ability to compete in the international market. Since then, people's confidence in the "Vietnam" brand is present all over the world and competitiveness in the international market has increased. The results of in-depth interviews with seafood processing enterprises and people said, "Vietnamese seafood products are competitive in the world and Vietnam's seafood products will grow strongly in the coming time. , on all continents" [5, p.187]. This has proved the people's great belief in Vietnamese products, as well as Vietnam's mechanisms and policies in cooperation to bring Vietnamese products to the international market. That belief gradually turned into actions for the seafood processing industry to develop more and more.

Sea tourism industry

Central region is the region with the largest potential for sea tourism in Vietnam. The provinces and cities in the region are bordered by the sea and have many cultural heritages and famous scenic spots. A number of heritages are recognized by the United Nations Educational for Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO) in the Central region, such as: Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park - a world natural heritage (Quang Binh); Hue Royal Court Music - Intangible Cultural Heritage (Thua Thien Hue); Hoi An Ancient Town - World Cultural Heritage, My Son Sanctuary - World Cultural Heritage, World Biosphere Reserve Cu Lao Cham (Quang Nam)... Besides, Thua Thien Hue has Bay Lang Co is the "*world's most beautiful bay*" voted by the World's Most Beautiful Bays Club (Worldbays). Da Nang has My Khe Beach which is one of the 7 most beautiful beaches in the world voted by Forbes... In front of the rich, diverse and attractive tourism and beach tourism potential, many localities in the region are typical such as: Khanh Hoa, Da Nang have chosen tourism as a key economic sector, in order to increase income sources and create jobs. This is also the driving force promoting the development of economic, investment, trade, cultural and social sectors. The development orientation of the marine tourism industry has contributed to strengthening confidence in economic development, improving people's living standards, and also creating new challenges for social trust in the Central region.

Developing marine tourism increases cultural exchanges and acculturation, strongly influencing the social beliefs of local residents in the Central region. The marine tourism industry is increasingly diversified, not only limited to the type of resort, but also expanding to tourism combining traditional historical culture, sports, conferences, seminars, and events. more tissue. The source of international arrivals by sea is increasing. In the near future, there will be more international cruise lines coming to our country, of which Saigontourist has signed an agreement with a large cruise line in the United States to open sea tours following the North - South route. This is the success of expanding international cooperation in many aspects, in addition to domestic tourists, the number of international visitors to the Central region is increasing, helping the tourism industry to grow strongly, affecting confidence in international integration and cooperation. The development of tourism has created

conditions and opportunities to develop the urban economy, improve living standards and have a great impact on the way people think and act. A part of urban residents who previously only worked in agriculture or fishing, now boldly invests in business services to serve the tourism industry, tourists such as: Hotel business, restaurant, food service; products and services for tourism, entertainment and recreational activities. In addition, with the development of tourism, the ongoing integration, and the strong impact on industries, people also have to adapt to that demand and have grown taller and more professional, such as developing Homestay tourism model. They know how to combine tourism through tourism to restore and develop traditional occupations that were almost lost in the past, such as Tra Que vegetable village tourism - Hoi An city, pottery village... Small business activities have gradually been replaced by larger and more professional services to better meet the needs of tourists, such as the formation of restaurant chains, hotel chains, and restaurant chains. coffee, beverage, transport enterprises. Therefore, it can be said that tourism development has made people bolder, more confident and brave, more dynamic and creative. Lifestyle, communication, and daily behavior have changed a lot. People are more polite and civilized in communication and behavior, thinking more quickly, with a more attentive and professional service attitude.

Besides the positive impacts, tourism also has some negative impacts on the local urban culture. Through tourism activities, tourists, cultural flows, dress styles, behaviors, and lifestyles that are not suitable from the outside have the opportunity to enter, partly affecting the lifestyle of residents. people, changing the traditional cultural identity, customs and habits of the city. Some evils also arise from tourism activities, such as begging, stalking tourists, street vendors, drugs, prostitution, etc., which affect people's perception. Since then, a small part of the population said, "*Due to the development of tourism, it has a negative impact on their lives, they even think that their children are demanding and damaged because tourism develops, due to the influence of Western culture, due to integration*" [5, p.188]. The negative side of tourism development also has a negative impact on the lives of local residents, negatively impacting and reducing trust. Stemming from the above fact, we need to take note in the implementation and implementation of policies so that people's confidence does not decline in a negative direction, but on the contrary, trust must be increasingly strengthened.

Coastal Economic Zone Development

In order to strengthen the potential for marine economic development, the State has invested in developing industrial parks and coastal economic zones in recent years. Chu Lai economic and commercial zone was first established in 2003, so far the Central region has had many more coastal economic zones: Nghi Son (Thanh Hoa), Southeast Nghe An (Nghe An), Vung Ang (Thanh Hoa). Ha Tinh), Hon La (Quang Binh), Southeast (Quang Tri), Chan May - Lang Co (Thua Thien Hue), Chu Lai (Quang Nam), Dung Quat (Quang Ngai), Nhon

Hoi (Binh Dinh), Van Phong (Khanh Hoa) and Nam Phu Yen (Phu Yen). The total area of the economic zone in the whole region is 317,761 ha, of which, Van Phong economic zone is the largest, with a total area of 150,000 ha. Regarding projects, economic zones in the region attract about 743 domestic and foreign investment projects with a total registered capital of more than 70 billion USD, production and business projects in the economic zone have filled 40%. total land area for agricultural production, industry, tourism and services in the coastal economic zone [2]. In which, there are a number of large and important projects in economic zones such as: Oil refineries in Nghi Son and Dung Quat economic zones; shipyards in Nghi Son and Dung Quat economic zones; Quang Lien steel factory, Son Duong iron and steel complex and deep-water port, Doosan heavy mechanical factory, thermal power plants in Nghi Son, Vung Ang, Dung Quat and Dinh An economic zones. These projects contribute to local economic growth in the region, create jobs for people, improve people's living standards, thereby increasing people's confidence and peace of mind in the economic development policies and guidelines of each locality, each region and the State..

However, there are also some problems that cause people's loss of confidence. The implementation of resettlement migration to build economic zones has caused some communities to change their livelihoods, change culture, disturb traditional space... That challenge increases the distance gap between the rich and the poor, reducing the relative stability of coastal village communities. The environmental problem is being seriously polluted from economic zones, making many people unhappy with this place and ready to go to another place if the working environment is better and less polluted. In fact, there has been a serious environmental pollution incident. Notably, the discharge of waste by Formosa company caused mass fish deaths in 4 provinces from Ha Tinh to Thua Thien Hue in 2016. The above environmental incident has greatly affected the social trust of the community and the regional ecosystem sea of 4 provinces in particular, of the Central region and Vietnam in general. After the above event, the State quickly made adjustments to the problem of environmental pollution in the operation of economic zone projects more efficiently and safely. Because if this problem is not solved thoroughly, at some point people's confidence in the policy will be reduced.

3.2. Some solutions to strengthen and increase confidence in the economic field for managers

Firstly, it is necessary to take care of the economic life of the residents in the Central region in a timely manner. This is shown first in the role of the Party, State and authorities at all levels. That is the construction and completion of mechanisms and policies to promote comprehensive economic development in the Central region. This is the key to building and developing economic confidence today. In recent years, the Central region's economy has had remarkable growth, but the growth rate is still not high and not really stable. Therefore, in order to promote the Central region's economy in the coming periods, it is necessary to

maintain the stability of the macro-economy, renew the growth model, and restructure economic sectors. Improve the efficiency and management capacity of the State and authorities at all levels. This is the most important and basic measure and requires the Party, State as well as authorities at all levels to always implement it continuously and effectively. Stable and sustainable economic development is the basis for enhancing the potential of the region, thereby building a cultural life, developing trust for people, and effectively protecting territorial integrity. . In addition, the development and completion of mechanisms and policies to improve the economic life of the people is also the best solution to affirm the capacity and effectiveness of managers. This will strengthen the public's confidence in the Party and State as well as in the renovation and development of the country in the coming periods.

Along with the general development strategies, the Party and State also need to have specific strategies for the Central region such as: continue to research and perfect policies and laws on investment, to serve as a basis for accelerating the progress of projects and encouraging the mobilization of capital for socialization in investment in transport infrastructure; propose a plan to improve the coordination mechanism for key economic regions to promote the initiative and creativity of localities in the region, in which clearly defines responsibilities and strengthens coordination among ministries, branches and localities in the region. Completing regulations on methods of exploiting infrastructure assets; lease the right to exploit the property, transfer for a definite time the right to exploit the property; Fees for using infrastructure, post-investment fees, are regulated by the State in compliance with market principles, ensuring publicity and transparency. At the same time, research and develop policies for mountainous people, especially ethnic minorities in extremely difficult areas in order to gradually stabilize production and people's lives. Implement synchronously, comprehensively and effectively programs and projects on hunger eradication and poverty reduction; creating opportunities for poor households to access support policies on land, credit and vocational training; support and create conditions for poor households to develop production, increase income to escape poverty sustainably; effectively implement policies to attract enterprises to invest in agriculture and rural areas, agricultural insurance policies, agricultural extension policies.

Attention should be paid to speeding up the formulation of national and regional plans, taking the sea and coastal areas as the center for development; To build modern coastal urban areas, construction planning must go first, identifying the sea as the center to calculate the coastal urban construction planning. Continue to improve the investment environment, creating conditions to attract more domestic and foreign resources. Diversify investment types, promote investment in the form of public-private partnership (PPP) to focus on developing the socio-economic infrastructure system. There are policies to support capital for the key development of economic zones. Make the most of ODA and FDI capital and effectively use ODA capital to invest in the development of key large-scale technical

infrastructure projects. It is necessary to pay attention to policies for the development of works for prevention, control and mitigation of harms of natural disasters. Complete the North-South transport system and the East-West cross-road system connecting seaports and coastal provinces with the Central Highlands. Strengthen linkages between regions and central provinces with the Central Highlands, cooperate for mutual development.

Second, promote the economic strengths of the region, and at the same time, maintain a stable level of traditional occupations of the Central Coast resident community. The strength of the Central region is in the marine economy and tourism. Therefore, promoting the strengths of these fields will help people be more confident in local economic sectors. Since then, people quickly stabilized their lives and limited migration to big cities. In order to promote the advantages of the marine economy in the Central region in the coming years, the Party and State as well as the Party committees and authorities of the provinces and cities need to perfect the system of policies and laws on the sea towards sustainable development, ensuring feasibility, synchronism, uniformity and conformity with legal standards and international treaties to which Vietnam is a signatory. Create a favorable legal corridor to mobilize domestic and foreign resources for investment in infrastructure construction, development of science, technology, human resources and transfer of marine knowledge. Actively participate in and actively promote the formation of global and regional mechanisms related to seas and oceans. Consolidate the system of state management agencies in charge of the sea from the central to local levels, ensuring it is modern and synchronous; build a contingent of highly qualified and professional staff. Improve the efficiency of coordination between agencies and between the central and local authorities on sea and island affairs. Strengthen the inter-sectoral coordinating agency to direct and unify the implementation of the strategy for sustainable development of the marine economy. Consolidate the organizational model, improve the management capacity of islands, archipelagoes and coastal areas. Implement the population arrangement on the islands in association with transforming the production organization model towards being friendly with the sea and marine environment. Reviewing, supplementing and developing synchronously new strategies, master plans and plans related to sea and islands in the direction of integrated management, suitable to the marine ecosystem, ensuring the harmonious coherence and harmony between the conservation and development of land areas, coastal zones, exclusive economic zones and continental shelves. Expeditiously develop marine spatial planning, master plan on exploitation and sustainable use of coastal resources. To step up the attraction of resources from all economic sectors, especially the private sector and foreign-invested economy. Actively attract large investors with source technology and advanced management level from developed countries. Prioritize state budget investment for the development of island districts and communes of Tien Tien and offshore islands; to socialize investment in marine and island infrastructure, economic zones

and coastal industrial zones. To encourage the development of enterprises of all economic sectors, marine economic groups boldly engage in production and business activities at sea, especially in offshore waters. Continue to restructure state-owned enterprises in marine economic sectors, ensuring to improve governance capacity, production and business efficiency and competitiveness.

The marine economic development in the Central region must focus on 5 pillars: Fisheries must focus on farming, catching and processing seafood, this is a strength not all regions have; Tourism should focus on developing sea and island tourism and exploiting the strengths of tourism in the central provinces; developing seaports associated with logistics services; develop manufacturing and processing industries associated with seaport advantages; develop renewable energy such as wind power, solar power and research other forms of energy.

In addition to promoting the advantages, ensuring a stable economic environment is also necessary to maintain the stability of people's lives. For the Central region, the main economic sector is still agriculture. However, the weather conditions of the region are very harsh. In addition to drought, this area also suffers from many different storms every year, not to mention salinization, water pollution is taking place very seriously in many localities. Therefore, one of the positive directions in building people's confidence to live by agriculture is the problem of overcoming the consequences of natural disasters and ensuring the infrastructure, especially irrigation. Governments of provinces and cities need to pay attention to building development visions and scenarios on the basis of considering impacts from climate change, impacts from development activities, and dealing with extreme impacts such as drought and drought. drought, water shortage, saltwater intrusion, pollution, water degradation. Agricultural planning closely follows the transformation requirements of economic restructuring; solutions for planning irrigation associated with irrigation, saving water, reusing water, creating water sources, storing, regulating, transferring and connecting water sources by pipes, bringing water to coastal areas; research on irrigation solutions to supply water to areas where droughts, water shortages and saltwater intrusion are frequent. Develop investment plans to develop agricultural infrastructure with focus and focus in the direction of synchronization, modernity, application of new technologies. In which, continuing to invest in the new rural program, ensuring to meet the needs of socio-economic development, combating natural disasters and stabilizing people's lives. Investing in construction of irrigation works to supply water for irrigation and daily life in ethnic minority areas, mountainous areas, areas with extremely difficult socio-economic conditions, areas affected by climate change climate, drought, saltwater intrusion...

Third, strengthen linkages between the Central region and other regions in the country and expand international cooperation. To promote the ability to integrate into the market economy of the Central region, thereby mobilizing capital as well as the investment

process of domestic and foreign companies and enterprises. Governments of the central provinces need to promote economic restructuring according to regional advantages, in association with the implementation of the *Strategy for sustainable development of Vietnam's marine economy to 2030, with a vision to 2045*. Brand building and national products by industry and region's advantages, new products, high added value. To soon build, complete and share a common database system on localities in the Central region, economic sectors, social fields, progress of key projects deployed in the area, serving construction develop and coordinate regional linkage activities. Accordingly, prioritizing the State's resources for investment and development of inter-regional transport infrastructure. Along with that, the provinces and cities in the region need to actively mobilize a variety of resources, combine capital sources between the central and local governments, and take advantage of ODA, private capital and other lawful capital sources to develop the project. implementing key projects, of a breakthrough nature, creating regional linkages. Consider mobilizing the business community, entrepreneurs and all economic sectors to participate in activities to carry out the task of coordinating socio-economic development of the region. The Ministry of Planning and Investment also proposed to assign the Ministry of Finance to develop mechanisms and policies to create a source of income for a number of large provinces and cities, playing the role of a locomotive of economic growth of the country. Focus on building a complete infrastructure system in the region, with a focus on the Central Key Economic Zone. Speeding up the completion of projects, especially the system of connecting framework infrastructure connecting the Central provinces with the Central Highlands provinces, with Laos, Cambodia and Northeast Thailand; system of coastal roads, highways, airports; renovate and upgrade existing railway lines to ensure normal traffic during the rainy season, etc. to connect with neighboring areas.

4. Conclusion

It can be seen that confidence in the economic field in the Central region is going along two main trends: development and decline. The positive development trend of trust comes from the effectiveness of economic-related mechanisms and policies issued by managers as well as the growth of economic sectors in the region during the period. past time. The trend of declining confidence stems from the negative effects of the market mechanism, the instability of weather conditions, climate and even unhealthy business psychology of some businesses and individuals.. Trust in the economic field plays a very important role, not only regulating the development ability of the country's economy or the region, but it also affects many different areas of social life. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the issue of consolidating and increasing confidence in the economic field in order to create for the region and the country a stable development.

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