

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM

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Abstract

Socio-economic development is the process of improving people's material and spiritual living conditions through the production of material wealth, improving social relations, and improving the quality of culture. However, the recent changes in the bad direction of the environment have posed the problem of needing timely solutions to move towards a sustainable development economy.

Keywords: Environment, pollution, economic development, industry, climate change.

INTRODUCTION

I. The relationship between environment and economic development

Development is the general trend of each individual and the whole human race in the process of life. There is a very close relationship between environment and development: environment is the site and object of development, and development is the cause of environmental changes.

Over the past time, environmental protection has been directed by our Party and State, is one of the three pillars of sustainable development, has made changes and achieved some important initial results. . However, environmental pollution continued to increase, many incidents caused serious environmental pollution, affecting people's life and production. At the same time, it also causes the phenomenon of climate change to become more and more complicated. This is shown through unusual natural disasters, extreme weather, extreme drought and has had a heavy impact on Vietnam. In the future, climate change will also make environmental pollution more complicated, in many areas, such as river basin pollution, sea pollution, air pollution, etc.

Environmental pollution, environmental incidents, and climate change occur in Vietnam mainly because the country's socio-economic development activities have been promoted with a high rate of economic growth. To some extent, it can be said that in many places, at times the protection of the environment has been overlooked, the principles to ensure sustainable development have not been strictly followed.

This situation has had a very negative and dangerous impact on all aspects of social life. Therefore, economic development with rational exploitation and use of natural resources and environmental protection has become a deep concern of the international community. The exploitation and use of natural resources and the environment in Vietnam is not outside the general situation of the world, maybe it is just extremely complicated, diverse and difficult.

II. Consequences of economic development on the environment

1. Population growth and urbanization

According to the General Statistics Office, now our country's population has surpassed the 90 million mark, making Vietnam the country with the 13th largest population in the world, and the 3rd in Southeast Asia. In the past 5 years, Vietnam's population has increased by more than 4.5 million people, an average increase of about 1 million people per year. The process of rapid population growth entails increasing demands for living, education, training, medical care, transportation, housing, employment, etc., increasing pressures. to the natural and social environment. Only talking about the treatment of domestic wastewater is a huge problem. It is estimated that on average, about 80% of the water supplied for domestic use becomes domestic wastewater. The main pollutants in domestic wastewater are TSS, BOD5, COD, Nitrogen and Phosphorus. There are also inorganic components, microorganisms and pathogens that cause disease. Meanwhile, the proportion of treated domestic wastewater has only reached 10% - 11% of the total amount of urban wastewater, an increase of about 4% - 5% compared to 2010. Typically some water treatment plants Domestic wastewater with large capacity has been put into operation such as Binh Hung wastewater treatment plant (Ho Chi Minh City) with a capacity of 141,000 m³/day and night, wastewater treatment plant in Yen So (Ha Noi city) Noi) with a capacity of 200,000m³/day. At the same time, the successful economic model transformation in recent times has brought our country from an underdeveloped economy to a middle-income country. This occurs simultaneously with the process of urbanization and the expansion of urban administrative boundaries, leading to an increase in urban population. As of December 2016, the whole country has 787 urban centers, of which there are 02 special cities, 15 grade I cities, 25 grade II cities, 42 grade III cities, 75 grade IV cities and 628 cities type V2. Urban population (including areas: inner city, inner city and town) is about 31 million people with the rate of urbanized population reaching about 35.7%, up 1.2% compared to 2015. Speed urbanization has increased rapidly, in recent years an average increase of 1% - 1.02%/year, corresponding to 1-1.2 million urban population per year. In the process of urban expansion in our country, the urbanization speed increased rapidly in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Ho Chi Minh City (3.8% and 4% annually respectively), these two cities practically dominate the urban landscape of the whole country. Many studies show that cities account for two-thirds of total energy demand and carbon emissions (derived from transport, industry, construction and building activities). Rapid urbanization has caused significant impacts on the environment and natural resources, causing ecological imbalance. In many rapidly urbanizing areas, environmental protection green belts are not planned and protected. The norm of land for planting trees in urban areas is too low, only about 2m²/person. In general, the green tree system has only been formed and concentrated in large and medium cities. In two big cities, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. In Ho Chi Minh City, this figure is only about 2m²/person, not meeting the standards and only 1/10 of the green tree norm of advanced cities in the world. In addition, some urban areas, especially coastal urban areas, have been flooded during the rainy and high tide season. Outside of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Ho Chi Minh City, City. Hue is also regularly flooded in the rainy season, while some other urban areas are flooded due to high tides, heavy rains and flash floods, such as Can Tho, Tuyen Quang, Ha Giang, Lang Son, Ca Mau, Ha Tinh...

2. Industrial development

After a quiet period due to the economic crisis, by 2016, the proportion of industry and construction sector accounted for 33.9% of GDP, ranking second in the current economic structure. In which, the processing industry plays an important role. Currently, the rate of application of modern technology in the fields of production and business is still far from that of other countries in the region. materials and energy, generating more than waste, are not treated or treated improperly, causing environmental pollution. The chart below shows that the share of Industry using clean energy is expected to change over the next several years especially in the Industry sector.

A typical example is the cement manufacturing industry, which plays an important role in the process of industrialization and modernization of the country. However, this is considered to be the industry with the largest and most characteristic impact on air quality. Cement factories are mainly distributed in the Red River Delta and North Central Coast, accounting for 39% of total cement production nationwide. Currently, our country's cement production technology is mainly by dry method, rotary kiln. According to experts, cement production using rotary kiln technology has less impact on the environment than vertical kilns. Although there has been a policy to eliminate vertical kiln cement, in fact there are still some vertical kiln cement factories and independent grinding stations, with small capacity, old and outdated equipment. Exhaust gas from cement kilns has a very high content of dust, NO₂, CO₂, and F and is likely to cause pollution if not well controlled, in which dust pollution is prominent. Cement dust is generated at almost every stage in the production process such as crushing, crushing, sieving, separating, drying, heating, cooling, bagging and transportation. Other construction materials manufacturing industries in the process of operation also affect the air quality in the surrounding areas.

3. Consequences of environmental pollution brought about by economic development

Economic development is always accompanied by environmental pollution, whether more or less. When the economy develops, factories will grow like mushrooms, along with emissions, dust will also be produced. With the current state of environmental

pollution, if necessary measures are not taken to limit and prevent environmental pollution, it will seriously affect the economic development and people's health in the future. long time later.

According to the 2016 report of the World Bank, Vietnam with 59 points in the ranking of environmental performance index, ranked 85/163 ranked countries. Vietnam is lower than regional countries such as the Philippines with 66 points, Thailand 62 points, and Laos 60 points. According to the assessment of the World Economic Forum Davos, Vietnam is among the 10 countries with low air quality and the most impact on health. Some environmental pollution situations include:

- River pollution: Rivers not only in cities but also in rural areas are also facing heavy pollution due to domestic waste, craft village waste, agricultural waste and waste from rivers. Industrial parks are still pouring down day by day, hour by hour, directly affecting the living environment and the health of the community.

Waste technology and waste landfill: Many large steel, titanium, and aluminum bauxite smelting projects in the Central Highlands and nearly 5,500 containers and 1,323 packages containing mainly scrap are located at seaports... are at risk of disappearing. Vietnam has become a gathering place for technological "garbage" and waste.

- Pollution from agricultural production: The source of waste into the environment from cultivation and animal husbandry tends to increase, while the control has not been highly effective, the total volume of waste in livestock in our country is increasing. is about 73 million tons/year. The widespread and uncontrolled use of fertilizers and pesticides in cultivation has caused soil and water pollution.

- Pollution from mining: According to the statistics of the General Department of Customs, from 2009 to 2011, Vietnam exported 2.1 to 2.6 million tons of minerals of all kinds each year (excluding coal and crude oil) with the main destination is China, but only brought in value of 130 - 230 million USD. Particularly in 2012, the amount of exported minerals was still nearly 800,000 tons through official roads.

Along with that, according to the World Bank's assessment, air pollution in Vietnam has caused losses of up to 5% of GDP annually. According to the predicted results of the National Center for Socio-Economic Information and Forecasting, in the period 2016-2020, the growth of total social investment and employment will decrease on average each year respectively. around 1.2 and 0.08%, at the same time the average annual consumption growth will also decrease by 0.1% as expected.

III. Solutions to overcome environmental pollution

- Strengthening state management, perfecting the legal system, mechanisms and policies and synchronously implementing solutions to proactively respond to climate change, natural disaster prevention and control, resource management and environmental protection school. Focus on inspection, examination and strict handling of violations; at the same time, strengthen communication information to raise awareness, awareness and responsibility of the people.

- Socialize the work of environmental protection and treatment; Strictly control pollution sources. Effectively overcome the environmental pollution left by the war. To plan and build concentrated waste treatment works by regions and commune clusters. Limit, proceed to basically prevent environmental pollution in craft villages, river basins, industrial zones and clusters, urban areas and concentrated residential areas in rural areas.

- Concentrate on thoroughly dealing with establishments causing serious pollution. Air quality control in densely populated urban areas. Implement regulations, emission standards and technologies according to the appropriate roadmap. Strengthen the protection and sustainable development of forests, especially coastal protection forests, watershed forests, and special-use forests; conservation of nature, biodiversity, protection and regeneration of aquatic resources. Encourage the use of renewable energy and new and environmentally friendly raw materials and materials.

- Party committees at all levels need to thoroughly grasp the contents of the Resolution into practice so that the Resolution can really come to life; need to pay close attention and promulgate the right guidelines and policies to promptly solve the weak and inadequate issues in the field of environment; continue to supplement and perfect guidelines and policies on environmental protection.

- State agencies should quickly apply guidelines and policies on environmental protection to specific socio-economic goals; Integrate environmental protection objectives into socio-economic development programs. The National Assembly needs to focus on perfecting the legal system on the environment, setting strict sanctions. The Government needs to have a policy on rational exploitation and use of natural resources, avoiding losses, waste, and environmental pollution. Administrative agencies at all levels need to closely monitor and manage environmental protection activities; resolutely and promptly penalize acts that cause environmental pollution to deter and prevent recurrences.

- Each citizen needs to raise awareness and awareness in environmental protection, especially in the observance of the Party's guidelines and policies and the State's laws. Each organization, individual and business needs to promote a spirit of self-discipline and high awareness in environmental protection, not for immediate benefits but to affect the environment. Cadres and party members need to be exemplary in observing and performing well in environmental protection for the masses to follow. The Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations need to further promote propaganda and mobilization so that the masses understand and strictly abide by the Party's guidelines and the State's laws on environmental protection. school.

- Strengthening the work of understanding the situation, inspecting, examining and monitoring the environment (regularly, periodically, irregularly); Close coordination between specialized agencies, especially between the environmental inspection force and the environmental police force at all levels, in order to detect, prevent and promptly and thoroughly handle polluting acts. environment of organizations and individuals. At the same time, improve the professional and professional capacity for staff in charge of environmental work; equipped with modern technical means to effectively serve the operation of these forces.

- Organize seriously the appraisal and assessment of environmental impacts of investment projects, on that basis, the specialized agencies will accurately advise the competent authorities to consider and decide the grant or investment license is not granted. The decision of investment projects should be carefully weighed between the immediate benefits and its long-term environmental impacts. Publicly and transparently implement plannings and investment projects and create conditions for all organizations and citizens to participate in social criticism about the environmental impacts of those plans and projects.

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