Industrialization – Modernization in the Countries of East Asia – Lessons Learned

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ABSTRACT
Northeast Asia includes China, Japan, South Korea, Korea, and Mongolia. Thanks to the successful implementation of industrialization and modernization in recent decades, the Northeast Asian countries have emerged as an industrial and financial center in the Pacific region. Approaching from a regional and interdisciplinary perspective in the humanities and social sciences, the article uses historical methods combined with logical methods, analytical and synthetic methods, comparative and comparative methods. The projection aims to clarify the experiences of the path of industrialization and modernization in Northeast Asian countries.

Keywords: Industrialization, modernization, East Asia, lessons learned, Vietnam

INTRODUCTION
Northeast Asia is the largest and most populous region in the world, rich in natural resources, with an area of 11,839,074 km², accounting for 25% of Asia's area. Currently, Northeast Asia includes the following countries: China, Japan, South Korea, Korea, and Mongolia. As of the end of 2020, the population of Northeast Asia has 1,679,840,883 people, accounting for 21.46% of the world's population.

Central Northeast Asia, China is the country with the largest territory. Mongolia, Korea, South Korea, and Japan are China's neighbors. The island of Taiwan, off China's east coast, has an independent government that broke away from mainland China shortly after 1945. On China's southern coast is Hong Kong, a former British colony. and is one of the largest ports in Asia.

In recent decades, thanks to the successful implementation of industrialization and modernization, the Northeast Asian countries have emerged as an industrial and financial center in the Pacific region. With an abundant labor base, China's industrialization and modernization process has brought this world's most populous economy to strong development and increasingly occupy an important position in the global economy.
Successful industrialization and modernization tigers such as South Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan also experienced strong economic growth.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Up to now, there have been many research works on the path of industrialization and modernization in Northeast Asian countries. The attraction of the above topic is interested in many domestic and foreign scientific researchers, especially from the perspective of economics, history, etc., clarifying the miraculous development of Northeast Asian countries.

Studying the path of industrialization and modernization in Japan, the author Kenechi Ohno (2007) in Japan's economic development - the way up from a developing country Vietnam Development Forum (Vietnam Development Forum) Forum) indicates that Japan is a latecomer but has succeeded in catching up with the West since the early years of the twentieth century to become one of the world's leading industrial countries. Author Mai Chen (2008) in Should learn from Japan's economic development experience also said that Japan has the largest economy in Asia, but the number of rich people is less than China and India. Japan's economic development line very well handles the relationship between high economic growth and social stability; continuously creating jobs with high income, stable jobs, a small gap between rich and poor, less affected by inflation. Japan relies on the measure of continuously shifting to high-tech economic sectors to create high-income jobs, closely combining in terms of supply between large enterprises with high international competitiveness and large enterprises. small and medium enterprises in the country, thereby maintaining and creating many jobs and high-income jobs.

Referring to the miraculous development of Japan, author Nguyen Van Toan (2020) in The Road to Bringing the Miracle of the Japanese Economy said that under the intermediary role of the US, from the 1950s, Japan began to penetrate the East Asian market through "reparations" aid. These "compensations" began to increase sharply in the 1960s and 1970s. The economies that received Tokyo's investment tried to develop their economies according to the "flying geese" model, with Japan as the "first" country. herd". "Aid" coupled with "investment" in attractive markets made Japan's economy skyrocket. As a result, within only 15 years (1958-1973), Japan, in turn, surpassed France, Great Britain, and Germany to rank second in the capitalist world (after the US) in terms of economic strength. If in 1950, Japan's Gross National Product reached only 24 billion USD, smaller than any other Western country and only a few percent of that of the United States, by 1973, Japan's Gross National Product reached about 360 billion USD, only losing to the US.

The path of Korean industrialization and modernization, the study of the Park Chung Hee Era, and the miraculous development of Korea (2011) by Professor Ezra F. Vogel and
Professor Kim Byung-kook said that when Park Chung Hee came to power, South Korea was poor and exhausted. He led the country's modernization, rising to a strong industrial economy, one of Asia's tigers. To create the foundation for Korea, Park Chung Hee made many reforms. In particular, his program "New Village" is interested in many Vietnamese researchers and scholars. The program consists of three steps for comprehensive rural development. The first step is to guide people to design a new life by themselves (such as building houses, installing electric bulbs...) and building a spirit of solidarity and community cohesion... The second step is to build infrastructure in rural areas such as road construction, schools, hospitals... The process of industrialization and modernization of the Koreans is closely linked with the countryside.

Author Xuan Hoai (translated, 2012) in The Miracle of the Korean Economy deeply analyzes the miracle of Korea due to large corporations such as Samsung, Hyundai... The author thinks that Samsung is an exemplary Chaebol. At the same time, the state also spends a large amount of money on Samsung for research and development as well as building production facilities. The state's strong intervention in the economic field is not only here. Although it has signed a series of free trade agreements, Korea is trying to shield the domestic market through trade barriers. The state pays for overseas market surveys and research for the benefit of Korean corporations and has an organization dedicated to promoting and promoting trade. The rise of Korea began with creative copying - Koreans copied Western products, improving them and making them more sophisticated. According to Professor Frank, "Koreans are very good at continuing to develop, but have long lacked a self-development". This is often referred to as the "technology-first model".

In the work "Korea: The Road to Becoming a Prosperous Country" (2019), author Khanh Chi said that Korea had to go through a difficult period of rising from a poor country to reach such great growth. today. The success of Korea does not only come from the policies of the state, but it needs to come from a great national spirit, from a strong belief in a bright future and determination and consensus. The development of Korea is a lesson not only for Vietnam but for all developing countries around the world.

Research on China, author Le The Cuong (2013) in Agricultural modernization practice with Chinese characteristics and experience for Vietnam said that after 10 years (since the National Congress of the Communist Party of China, The 16th National Party Congress (CPC) in 2002) and recently, China has steadfastly modernized agriculture with Chinese characteristics, maintained a stable and prosperous development of agriculture, increased farmers' incomes, and built agriculture. comprehensively progressive village.

Author Le Tuan Thanh (2019) in 5 years looking back at the Belt and Road Initiative, challenges and prospects show that although there are still emerging challenges and
difficulties in BRI implementation. It can be seen that, in the short term, the world economic situation faces many uncertain and unpredictable risks and challenges. The countries themselves have cooperated and developed together. Meanwhile, China also needs neighboring countries, especially developing countries, to ensure the successful implementation of the BRI, and to promote the role of the BRI into a global strategy. Therefore, BRI is still an important channel for countries to exploit and cooperate with China and vice versa.

The author also stated that China will continue to apply its rule system, implement the Chinese model, seek to reform the Western system of rules of the game, first in the field of science and technology, encourage companies to participate in the international trading market governed by China's rules to increase China's influence in other regions as well as secure economic interests. Currently, China has initially implemented the space silk road system (Beidou system), established a judicial system (two courts in the BRI are located in Shenzhen, Shaanxi China).

In addition, several other valuable research works such as the Study on Comparative Development of Singapore and Korea in the period 1961 - 1979 (Nguyen Thi Thu Huong, 2015), Selection of the Constructive State - Viewed from Northeast Asian countries (Meng Bon, 2019), China's 40 years of reform and opening up – Looking back and prospects (Chinese Studies Institute, 2019), Japan's Miracle Revival (Hiroshi Mikitani, 2017)... The above studies have clarified many issues about the miracle of socio-economic development of Northeast Asian countries such as the model of industrialization - modernization, development policies, and goals. of each period, state model in Northeast Asian countries, causes of success, limitations, and challenges of Northeast Asian countries...

METHODS
Approaching from a regional and interdisciplinary perspective in the humanities and social sciences, this study uses historical methods combined with logical methods, analytical and synthetic methods, comparative and analytical methods. The contrast is to clarify the experiences of the path of industrialization and modernization in Northeast Asian countries.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
1. Some experiences on the path of industrialization and modernization of Northeast Asian countries

*Industrialization - modernization must come from investment and development of science and technology*
The process of industrialization and modernization of Northeast Asian countries has strongly shifted from manual production to mechanization, formed a series of new industries, and witnessed the remarkable development of steel industries, chemicals, electricity, and oil... The process of industrialization is associated with modernization through the combination of smart software (desktop computers, phones), internet, and renewable energy sources, promoting push the digital technology boom… bring about miraculous results, like from manual storage to digital data; introduced automatic teller machines (ATMs), industrial robots; CGI in film and television, electronic music, bulletin board systems, video games... becomes common in developed countries. Cloud computing also became the official storage and sharing technology in the early 2010s in Japan, Korea… allowing millions of people to set up their virtual information.

The process of industrialization and modernization of Northeast Asian countries has shifted the trend of fuel use and enhanced the role of renewable energy such as solar energy, wind, hydroelectricity, heat, waves, and energy. tide...; development of the media and retail industry allows SMEs to thrive, global companies will coordinate and manage trade throughout the value chain. Based on digital technology and integrating all smart technologies, Japan, Korea, and China have optimized processes and production methods, formed and developed 3D printing and biotechnology industries, new material technology, automation technology, and robotics (artificial intelligence)…

*Industiralization - modernization in Northeast Asian countries accelerates the transition from an industrial economy to a knowledge economy*

In the process of industrialization and modernization in Northeast Asian countries, thanks to the emphasis on the role of science and technology in industrial development, production relations are more advanced, technology is a fundamental factor. of development. The governments of the NE countries always attach great importance to the application of scientific-technological advances and technological innovation to create driving forces for socio-economic development. That process inevitably leads to the formation and development of new industries representing scientific and technological progress. At the same time, under the influence of technological innovation, the industry structure will be more diversified and richer, more complex; industries with high science-technology content will develop faster than traditional industries that consume a lot of raw materials and energy... Advances in science and technology and technological innovation will allow improving quality product quality, creating many new products, diversifying products, increasing output, increasing labor productivity, using rationally, saving raw materials...

As a result, the industrial economy will increase competitiveness, expand markets, promote rapid growth and improve production and business efficiency. Scientific and
technological progress and technological innovation will solve the tasks of protecting the environment, improving living and working conditions, reducing heavy and hazardous labor, transforming the labor structure towards increasing the proportion of brain workers, technical workers, to reduce unskilled and unskilled workers. At the same time, scientific and technological progress promotes the development of the social division of labor. Each technological level has appropriate forms and levels of division of labor. Thus, the successful process of industrialization and modernization inevitably leads to the development of several key industries, with the focus being the essential material conditions for the strong and effective implementation of the following contents. of scientific and technological progress, not only creates new production possibilities, accelerates the development pace of some industries, increases their share in the industrial structure, but also creates demand for new. These industries are considered to be representatives of advanced technology, although they are young, but are the beginning of a new technology era (or generation), so they have strong development prospects in the future; and products with high gray matter content. In short, unlike the industrial economy, the knowledge economy in Northeast Asian countries has created products with high gray matter content (over 70%).

The process of industrialization - modernization in Northeast Asian countries along with the transition from an industrial economy to a knowledge economy has created a transformation of the economic structure towards service and induindustrialization of technology. Thus, the process of industrialization - modernization in Northeast Asian countries has accelerated the transition from an industrial economy to a knowledge economy in the early years of the 21st century. In these countries, the step-by-step economic operation is no longer done by mechanical workers manipulating machines, but mainly by intellectual workers in the fields of design, research, and development as well as knowledge dissemination. motivational mode. In Japan and Korea, the importance of knowledge has been enhanced, focusing on promoting the development of education, research... the knowledge content (gray matter) has increased in products and services.

*Industrialization - modernization means investing in developing high-quality human resources*

One of the important lessons learned from the path of industrialization and modernization in Northeast Asian countries is investing in developing high-quality human resources. This experience can be easily found in the process of industrialization and modernization in Japan and Korea. As the laggards in industrialization compared to Western Europe, Japan, and South Korea are well aware that they want to shorten the development gap if they know how to invest in developing high-quality human resources. This means that if
you do not invest in developing high-quality human resources, you will face the risk of falling further behind.
To invest in developing high-quality human resources, the Korean government attaches great importance to education development, promulgating a policy of free and compulsory education until the end of high school (Nguyen Duc Kien, 2014). In the process of industrialization - modernization, the government gives more priority to science - technology, and education. Korea is quite successful in human resource development making investments in human capital. South Korea's social indicators are much better than other developing countries. Korea is the leading country in adjusting the spending structure for general education. The success of Korea is a valuable experience, considered a driving force for development.

For Japan, "Japan's human resource development policy during the Meiji Restoration, its meaning and impact on Japan's development", is to attach great importance to human resource training (Nguyen Quynh, 2018). “During the Meiji Restoration, Japan was the first country in Asia to run the country using the Constitutional system. The Meiji Restoration at that time brought Japan to victory in two wars of "escape from Asia and enter Europe". The five oaths of the Meiji Government in 1868 were: To develop the parliamentary system; All policies are determined by public discussion; Seeking new knowledge of the world to inspire the country as well as the foundation of the imperial regime; "Removing the session to establish a district" - abolishing the ruling martial arts class in the localities and "Phu Quoc stronghold" has created a rich and powerful Japan" (Nguyen Quynh, 2018).

The path of industrialization and modernization in Northeast Asian countries is the success of the innovation ideology (renovation, reform, opening up...)
Although with different names, the process of industrialization and modernization of Northeast Asian countries all started from the ideology of renewal, reform, opening up... and took that as the philosophy and basis. The reasoning for his industrialization-modernization path.

More than anyone else, the Japanese always focus on philosophical thinking for their activities, such as Shinto (Shinto), tea ceremony, flower ceremony... For the Japanese: "Samurai is as cold as his sword, though he has not forgotten the fire that forged that sword" (Rodney Clark, 1989, p.165). That philosophy embodies moderation, self-restraint, and discipline throughout the entire culture and in the everyday life of every Japanese. The idea of Japanese reform, according to Fukuzawa Yukichi, is to put an end to "learning that does not consist mainly of unrealistic pursuits such as learning tangled Chinese characters, reading passages of ancient texts that are difficult to grasp the meaning of, or chanting. bay and write poetry” (Hiroshi Oda, 1999, pp.50-51). With the
concept of "escape from China", the Japanese promote their independent thinking, "Japan from here integrates into international life. The feudal order and tyranny also collapsed and in 1867 the monarchy was completely restored" (Tran Thi Hanh, 2011, p.30). In modern Japanese history, Meiji is considered a contemporary king who facilitated major reforms, preparing the basis for the industrialization of Japan. “When talking about Emperor Meiji, people often refer to the three major reforms proposed by him: land tax reform, education reform, and military service law” (Tran Thi Hanh, 2011, p.31). Japan's reform philosophy upholds the Japanese national spirit with the spirit of Shintoism, "making it a national religion and advocating to eliminate all foreign factors, including Buddhism, out of Shinto" (Minh Vien Huynh Thuc Khang, 1957, p.38).

Compared to Japan, Korea industrialized later, but the growth rate was quite strong, creating the miracle of the Han River. Korea's path of industrialization and modernization is quite close to the Japanese model, which is to promote the national spirit, strive for self-industrial development and focus on large corporations (chaebol). The philosophy of industrialization - modernization of Korea upholds the national spirit, self-reliance is the burning aspiration of the entire people and leaders to reach wealth and prosperity. And to achieve that, the Korean leadership, headed by President Park Chung Hee, implemented strict, draconian, and authoritarian management. In the early stages of industrialization and modernization, Korea focused on developing the light industry, widely using domestic human resources, then gradually switched to developing heavy industries, then quickly developing information and communication technology industries (1980 - 1990). Research by Lee. Keun & Lim C. (2001) summarized the three stages of Korea's industrialization development: introduction, development, maturity. Accordingly, businesses will enter the market when technology has developed, gradually building capacity in the direction of absorption -> improvement -> creativity. In that value chain, the State plays a role in promoting the diffusion of technology, from transferring chaebols to small and medium-sized enterprises, promoting competition in the domestic market, and encouraging exports to build capacity international competition. Korea's path of industrialization and modernization comes from the aspiration for prosperity, upholding the national spirit, through authoritarian methods to achieve the rapid and spectacular development of the Korean economy shortly the years. Of course, that success is also due to the close cooperation between the public and private sectors, the reasonable and resolute policy of the government in developing labor-intensive industries, and prioritizing exports, “very high management flexibility and willingness to respond to signals arising from the economy, the increasing proportion of adult literate and industrious people, the backing of The United States and the advantages it enjoys from international capital flows, the international trade order of the second half of the twentieth
century, and America's priorities during the Cold War... dragon and continue to develop” (Ho Si Quy, 2011).

From the failure of the "Soviet model", the people's commune "first great and second public" and the revolution "Great Cultural Revolution" in the years 1966-1976... at the Third Plenum of the XI Communist Party's Central Conference China (December 1978) implemented reform and opening-up, decided to give up taking class struggle as the key, shifting focus to building socialist modernization with four modernizations as the basis. (modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense, and science and technology). China's reform thought was supplemented and perfected through the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (9-1982), XIII (10-1987), XIV (10-1992), XV (1997), determined to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, realize national unity throughout the country, adhere to the four basic principles (1/persistence in reform and opening up; 2/self-reliance; 3. /striving to establish a career; 4/striving to build a modern, wealthy, democratic, and civilized socialist country).

The philosophy of building socialism with Chinese characteristics - officially introduced from the 12th National Congress (1982) with the name "Socialism with Chinese characteristics", to the 19th National Congress (October 2017), The Communist Party of China has put forward the concept of building "Socialism with Chinese characteristics in a new era". The document of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China affirmed: "The thought of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era is the successor and development of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong's thought, and Deng's theory. Xiaoping, the important ideology of "three representatives" and the view of scientific development, is the latest fruit of the Chineseization of Marxism; is the crystallization of the practical experience and collective wisdom of the Party and the people, an important component of the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and a guideline for action for the entire Party. All people strive to realize the great revival of the Chinese nation" (Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, 2017).

China's path of industrialization and modernization is the realization of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. Since 1980, China has industrialized and modernized in the direction of accelerating the development of advanced manufacturing, promoting the development of the digital economy, artificial intelligence associated with a green, low-carbon environment, sharing economy, modern supply chain...; implement the strategy of agricultural and rural industrialization. Extensively deploying the education of beliefs and ideals of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the Chinese dream, honoring the spirit of the times and the spirit of the nation. As a result, China has achieved amazing achievements: the size of China's gross domestic product from
approximately US$305.4 billion in 1980 increased 44 times to US$13,457.2 billion in 2018; China's GDP was ranked eighth in the world (in 1980) and ranked second in the world (in 2010). China's GDP per capita grows twice every eight years, more than twice every ten years. Currently, China is classified by the World Bank as a middle-income country. As incomes have improved rapidly, the poverty rate in China has also fallen rapidly. The rural poverty rate from about 96% in 1980 has decreased 16 times, to only 6% in 2015 (OECD, 2017).

2. The success of the path of industrialization - modernization in Northeast Asian countries is a skillful combination of Eastern cultural values and Western civilization

The process of contacting and learning Western civilization, industrialization, and modernization of Northeast Asian countries has skillfully combined Eastern cultural values and Western civilization to create miraculous successes.

Japan is a typical example of receiving the achievements of Western civilization, outside. The problem is how to absorb that civilization so that the country and people can keep up with the most advanced countries in the world. Based on socio-economic premise along with international influences, Western civilization quickly penetrated Japan and comprehensively affected the culture and lifestyle of Japanese people, showing through a series of policies of industrialization and modernization in the early period, under the Meiji era. This is the consequence of the long-term movement and transformation in Japanese society, demonstrating the thinking and bravery of the Japanese with a strategic vision suitable to the trend of the times.

As for Korea and China, although the process of industrialization and modernization took place later, both countries industrialized based on a backward agricultural economy. Therefore, it is necessary to absorb the industrial civilization and Western civilization values. The experience of the country in the region has gone ahead, as Japan has shown, learning from Western civilization, industrial civilization, applying scientific and technical achievements, skillfully combining Western cultural values, etc. Eastern and Western civilization... to bring the country to develop to catch up with the trend of the times, is an important channel for Korea and China to refer to. Korea and China have carefully studied Japan's past and contemporary policy experiences and copied many of them (to their detriment at times).

Korea determines that industrialization is not only the goal but also the end to bring this country out of the backward industry, so their solutions are laid out in the oppression and strict control (dictatorship) of the country. The state to inherit the most effective aspects of the West in industrialization and modernization such as running the country's economy, following the model of the "5-year economic plan" of the Soviet Union (old);
infrastructure development; good application of scientific and technical achievements; strong transformation of labor structure; forming large economic groups producing color television sets, luxury products such as cosmetics, high-end cars, fashion and cultural industries that compete with the Western powers. So it is no coincidence that Korea is classified as one of the newly industrialized countries of the world. Although following the model of the "five-year economic plan" of the Soviet Union (former), operating the economy in a dictatorial way, Korea inherited the essence from Western capitalist countries. scientific and technological development in both public and private sectors; to form a series of institutions to promote innovation as well as to coordinate between science and technology organizations to encourage the creation of new technologies according to the orders of corporations; promote private economic development through chaebol corporations. Not only inheriting the achievements of the West, but Korea also advocates a strong orientation to the West with the goal of the export market that they must conquer. Since the 1980s, Korea has implemented a targeted industrialization strategy focusing on low-tech and light industries, while supporting export-oriented heavy industries (Sta. Romana), Leonardo L., 2014). As a result, the process of industrialization and modernization of Korea has made new qualitative changes, bringing industrial production from the starting point of being a poor country to the rank of developed countries in the OECD within a short period of 35 years. Initially, Korea focused on exporting production of simple, labor-intensive technology items, such as clothing, footwear, processed foods, sporting goods, and toys. Later, Korea promoted exports to the United States.

For China, inheriting and borrowing Western civilization values is obvious. China has inherited the achievements of Western civilization, including the line of industrialization and modernization of capitalist countries, demonstrating the spirit of market demand. China has become an economic powerhouse today. From the mindset of "It doesn't matter whether a yellow cat or a black cat, as long as you catch a mouse, you'll be a good cat", China has learned to promote the development of a capitalist economy, under the management of the state, to liberate capitalism. ideas, really market, shift the focus of work from taking class struggle as the platform to taking economic construction as the center to build industrialization and modernization. The process of forming the special economic zone system of China is the process of capitalist economic development, closely associated with the process of industrialization and modernization.

The Beijing government advocates giving local autonomy, allowing special economic zones to be completely financially independent from the central government, and has the right to set their incentives for investors, as long as such incentives are within the legal framework of the state; special economic zones compete with each other in attracting
investors and developing the economy. China's industrial zones are almost copies of Western countries. Suzhou Industrial Park, established in 1994, is one of the fastest-growing and most competitive special economic zones not only in China but also in the world. Many people call Suzhou "one of the 9 new high-tech cities of the world" and "the new Silicon Valley". Suzhou aims to attract high-tech industries, such as software, biotechnology, genetic engineering, and research & development institutes. Many auto parts manufacturing companies were also present here. The investment structure in Suzhou is also from capitalist countries: 42% from the US and Europe, 18% from Singapore, 13% from Japan and Korea, 27% from Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, and other places. is different. For a long time, Beijing's leaders have no longer debated "following the socialist or capitalist path", but advocated to carry out the "Three benefits" (beneficial for development). socialist production power, beneficial to the country, beneficial to people's lives), "encouraging certain regions, some rich people to go first, to follow the path of mutual wealth". In an effort not only to inherit the achievements of Western civilization, but China also pursues the aspiration to conquer the world, breaking all the world's development records. Since 2015, Beijing's leaders have pursued their ambition to turn China into a manufacturing superpower that can compete with the US with the "Made in China 2025" project (Nguyen Hai Hoanh, 2019). developing 10 fields: new generation informatics technology; high-level numerical control machine tools and robots; aerospace equipment; marine engineering equipment and high-tech ships; advanced orbital transport equipment; cars save energy and use new energy sources; electrical equipment; agricultural equipment; new material; biomedical and high-performance medical equipment…

**CONCLUSION**

The industrialization and modernization of Northeast Asian countries have created an economy based on modern industry, advanced science, and technology, promoting production to achieve productivity, efficiency, and quality. economic growth and restructuring in a positive direction. The industrialization and modernization of the world and some countries in Northeast Asia have left many valuable lessons. The experience of the Northeast Asian countries shows that to develop socio-economic, increase labor productivity, improve people's living standards, and stabilize the economic, political, and social situation, it is necessary to carry out public works. industrialization and modernization. Industrialization and modernization create material conditions for consolidating and enhancing the economic role of the State, improving management capacity, ability to accumulate and develop production, creating many jobs, raising incomes, helping the free development of people in all socio-economic activities; creating favorable conditions for science and technology to develop rapidly to the
advanced and modern level. Strengthening material-technical forces for national defense and security; ensures that the economic, political, and social life of the country is increasingly improved. Create material conditions for the building of an independent and self-sufficient economy, capable of implementing international assignment and cooperation. Studying the experience of industrialization and modernization of Northeast Asian countries lays the basis for the reference to how industrialization and modernization are carried out in developing countries like Vietnam today.

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