

Factors Affecting Political Culture: A Case Study in Vietnam

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Abstract: - Political culture is becoming a topical research topic. There have been many domestic and foreign studies directly or indirectly related to this topic because politicians and researchers at different levels have recognized the importance of political culture for national governance. The country's prosperity, the happy life of the people, and the regime's stability will undoubtedly be realized if the country builds a progressive political culture based on the national culture. In renovation and cultural integration, Vietnam's political culture is being affected by objective and subjective factors. Scientific identification is the basis for Vietnam to build and develop a political culture to serve the nation's development goals.

Keywords: *political culture, international integration, a market economy, knowledge economy*

I. INTRODUCTION

Building and promoting political culture is a strategic goal, reflecting the human nature and values of our nation's people's political system. The results achieved in 35 years of building and promoting political culture are the initial achievements. Compared with the rich history of our country's monarchical political culture, those achievements are a great revolution with great values created from the long and arduous struggle of the people. However, this is not all that we expect and can do. A truly democratic political culture is still a persistent goal and a guiding value for the development of the nation, promising to become a reality shortly. To continue building and promoting the People's Democratic Political Culture in the current context, it is necessary to fully and scientifically understand the difficulties and challenges that are affecting political culture in Vietnam to have appropriate and timely responses to take advantage of opportunities and limit risks in the journey of building and promoting the nation's political culture. This is also the content of the article.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

There have been many domestic and foreign studies directly or indirectly related to this topic such as The Civic Culture by Almond and Verba (1963), Political Culture and Political Development by Pye and Verba (1965), Comparative Politics - a Developmental Approach by Almond and Powell (1966). The authors have built a theoretical system of political culture to serve as the basis to identify the political culture of the country and explore the political culture of other countries. In the thoughts of these two authors, political culture is understood as the beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors of the people in their relationship with the authorities, from which they share their perceptions, values, and feelings towards each other government as well as government activities. The process of sharing between them, those who live at the same time and between generations in the long term will form a habit and become a political culture of a country.

Phuong Dong Publishing House published the work *The collective personality of the peoples* by Philippe Claret translated by Le Dien. In this work, Claret systematically presents the Anglo-Saxon theories and French conceptions about the collective personality of the peoples, from the perspective popular in Vietnamese studies, that is national identity. The author explains more clearly the collective personality of the nation which is understood as the collective habit of the community or the behavior of the community, which manifests in behavioral trends in all fields, including the political field. This research is carried out based on cultural anthropology and psychology.

There are studies on a political culture that specifically measure the collective characteristics of ethnic groups in different countries. For example, the research of two professors of Politics in the US in 2000, that is Brian D. Silver at the University of Michigan and Kathleen M. Dowley at the University of New York with his work on political culture measuring in a multiracial society: *Measuring Political Culture in Multi-Ethnic Societies: Reaggregating the World Values Survey*; or Stephen Welch's *The Theory of Political Culture*, published in 2013 by Oxford University UK Press.

The Knowledge Publishing House published the work of *Political Anthropology* by Georges Baladier translated by Vu Thang. This work proposes a new way of thinking about non-Western political societies. The focus of the book is on the relationship between power and the underlying structures that give power the reason to form and exist. Along with the basic social structural system for the formation and existence of power is the social stratification that makes power necessary for an order. And the system of sacred rituals in establishing, reinforcing, and programming the community's thought is one of the basic and common practical activities.

The application of Marxism-Leninism has brought about great achievements in the cause of national liberation and the construction and development of the country of Vietnam. Therefore, Marxism - Leninism has become the background theory, a theory in the process of building our country today. Research to clarify the cultural culture - culture in political activities to have a kind of cultural politics - culture to light the way for the nation is an urgent issue. Meeting that requirement of reality, there have been many studies, researching and shaping the model of Vietnamese traditional culture such as Vietnamese political culture, traditional and modern which was compiled by Nguyen Hong Phong and published by the Culture and Information Publishing House, Hanoi in 1998; Vietnamese culture - traditional and modern compiled by Le Huy Hoa - Hoang Duc Nhuan, 2000; In 2009, Nguyen Van Huyen, Assoc. Nguyen Van Vinh and Nguyen Hoai Van compiled the work *Initially learning about the traditional cultural and political values of Vietnam* published by the National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, *Modern State management models of David Held* by Pham Nguyen Translation School, 2013,...

III. MATERIAL AND METHOD

Theoretical basis: The article is made based on the worldview and methodology of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, Vietnam's point of view promoting political culture to the development of the country socio-economic development.

Research methods: The article uses a combination of research methods, such as historical and logical methods, comparison and comparison, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, and statistical methods from sources. Reference materials to serve in the research and presentation of the article.

Research results: from analyzing the factors affecting political culture in Vietnam, the article proposes some solutions to promote political culture in Vietnam.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Currently, there are many different views on political culture, but it can be understood: Political culture is the aggregate quality of knowledge and experience of political activities, feelings, and beliefs of each form of citizens' political consciousness, motivating them to take active political actions by the political ideals of the society. Political culture is also the need for the habit of participating voluntarily and actively in socio-political activities, becoming a social value of citizens, contributing to guiding them in the struggle for their interests and common interests of society, progress, and development (Bao, 1992, p.115-116).

The content of political culture is expressed: Political culture is expressed by a system of values created in the actual political activities of people, that value system exists in the form of knowledge, in thought. and expressed through the feelings, attitudes, and behavior of the people towards the political system and political events; political culture, including the system of organizations and institutions created and used by people in the process of political activities; Political culture performs the function of regulating the behavior of citizens in a certain way.

The process of building and developing a political culture in Vietnam is influenced by the following basic factors.

International integration

International integration is the process by which countries conduct activities to enhance cooperation and cohesion with each other based on sharing benefits, goals, resources, power, and values. In that process, countries comply with the common rules within the framework of international institutions. Therefore, international integration requires sharing and high discipline of the participants. Subjects of international integration are first of all nations, which have sufficient competence and capacity to negotiate, sign and implement international commitments. Besides this main subject, other actors together form an integrated force to participate in the international integration process.

International integration is a process that can take place step by step in each area of social life, but it can also take place simultaneously in many fields with a degree of cohesion, scope, and form (bilateral, multilateral, etc.) regional, regional, inter-regional, global) are very different.

In the economic field, countries have increased the opening of their economies to different degrees and scales to create conditions for linking the national economy to the regional, inter-regional and global economies. Currently, the process of economic integration can be divided into five basic types from low to high such as Preferential Trade Agreement, Free Trade Area, Customs Union, and Common Market (or single market), Economic-Monetary Union. A country can simultaneously participate in many integration processes of different nature, scope, and forms. However, having to go through the integration steps from low to high, stage combustion can only take place under certain specific conditions. Economic integration is a very important foundation for the sustainable existence of integration in other fields, especially political integration, and is generally promoted as a lever by countries for cooperation and development in the context of globalization.

In the political field, it is the process by which countries participate in collective power mechanisms between two or more countries to share basic values (political ideology, ideology), goals and objectives goals, interests, resources, and especially power. A country may enter into international politics by entering into a treaty with one or more other states based on establishing power links between them (agreement or alliance) or participating in participate in regional political organizations (such as ASEAN, EU) or a global organization (such as the United Nations).

In the field of security - defense, countries participate in the process of joining together for the goal of maintaining peace and security of the country, region, and the world. The integration process requires countries to accept and implement bilateral and multilateral agreements on security and defense based on principles of sharing and linking common goals and conducting common activities on ensuring security - defense...

In the socio-cultural field, integration is the process of cultural exchange, exchange, and acculturation between countries. In the process of integration, countries share cultural and spiritual values, and festivals, and at the same time absorb the world's progressive cultural values to supplement and enrich their national culture. Along with that process, is the signing and implementation of bilateral and multilateral agreements on cooperation, cultural, educational, and social development with other countries, and at the same time participation in cooperation and development organizations regional and international cultural, educational, and social development (such as ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community, UNESCO...) to share and seek opportunities for learning, research, and development in many fields, especially in the fields of engineering and information technology.

International integration is very important in linking countries together. This process helps peoples in different countries come closer together and share more resources and values, including ways of thinking and acting; at the same time, it also creates conditions for people of each country to better enjoy scientific and technical achievements and cultural values of humanity, and diverse social benefits. International integration forms and strengthens the cohesion of individual countries into a broader community than the nation. Therefore, it is also required that citizens of different ethnic groups practice and display a spirit of openness, and willingness to accept and actively cooperate with differences, creating conditions for education and self-education of those who are different integration skills and common competencies to meet human resource requirements according to regional and international standards.

Market economy

The market economy has become an inevitable type of economic organization, an indispensable development form in the history of human economic activity, this is an economic model in which the mobilization and allocation of resources and the force of development are through the market. The market economy makes the use of development resources more efficient and is a lever to strongly promote production and consumption activities, increase labor productivity, and improve the material and spiritual life god of the people. The market economy creates conditions to satisfy more human needs. The achievements brought by the market economy to life are undeniable. However, the downsides of the market economy are also huge resistances that any country must face.

Vietnam's economy develops according to the socialist-oriented market economy model, which is an economy operating according to the market mechanism, with the leadership of the Party and the management of the State, the economic model. This economy operates in a way that fully respects the laws of the market and is also governed by a socialist orientation. The market economy not only creates a multi-sector economic structure but also entails a great and profound change in the social structure and socio-economic status of each segment of the population, in each period stratification, diversity in the structure of social benefits, complexity in value orientation, ethics, and lifestyle... However, the negative side of the market economy also creates very complicated problems, which are not easy to overcome for nations and the cultural and political orientation in the development of people.

Building a socialist rule of law state in Vietnam

Building and using the rule of law in national government has been widely recognized and is a trend in the modern world. Historically, all forms of state have built legal instruments to serve the governance, so the rule of law of the state has also been formed and enforced to a certain extent. The term rule of law is used in the current period to emphasize the universality and comprehensiveness of the rule of law. The law is recognized, respected, and practiced openly and transparently; as a principle in operating the state apparatus, all activities of the public sector must comply with the law. Legislation is a tool to control power in the public sector. Citizenship and the freedom and equality of citizens are protected by law. All citizens are equal before the law and subject to the law. The judicial system must be completely independent.

The rule of law in Vietnam is built in the direction of socialism with the core value of people's democratic politics, all power belongs to the people. Therefore, it is required that the political system not only perform the role of guiding economic development but also build a legal system to ensure the implementation of the socialist-oriented principle, which is social justice. First of all, fairness and equality in income distribution ensure the people's human rights and democratic rights are implemented in the best and most reasonable way.

Democratization becomes a universal value in the world

At present, political democratization is a strong trend in the world. Most countries, peoples, and territories use universal suffrage to choose rulers. Many countries in Asia, Europe, and Latin America have peacefully transitioned from undemocratic to democratic (Tuan, 2018, p.58). In addition, many countries have implemented the policy of "openness" and publicization, starting the reform process towards democratization, and promoting the construction of a rule of law state to strengthen democracy in a real way. The construction and operation of the rule of law state is a basic form of democratic practice and is central to accelerating the democratization process in society. In addition, economic development inevitably forms and operates the market economy mechanism and the process of globalization, making it transparent and creating opportunities to access information flows on a global scale. That process creates a strong impetus for governments to strengthen programs and measures to practice democracy in the state apparatus and society as a whole. Democracy can be viewed as an important and universally recognized value, democracy has become a key issue for the stability and progress of each country. Currently, democracy in politics and democracy in society continue to develop with notable features that the press plays an increasingly important role in political life, in the practice and promotion of democracy; the role of social organizations in implementing national policies and in implementing democracy is increasing; direct democracy is increasingly expanding; "e-democracy", "remote democracy" is gradually being applied in many places.

Industrial Revolution 4.0

The development of the market economy and globalization, which is economic globalization, promotes global competition, becoming the driving force for the formation and development of the knowledge economy. The concept of knowledge economy was officially used by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in its economic report in 1996 with the meaning of "knowledge-based economy", based on knowledge for implementation currently engaged in production and distribution. In the work "Post-capitalist society", Peter F. Drucker said: We are entering a knowledge society, with knowledge as the core, intellectual resources have become the most important resource organization. According to the World Bank definition, a knowledge economy is an economy based on knowledge as the main engine of

economic growth. Commonly understood, a knowledge economy is an economy in which "the production, dissemination, and use of knowledge" have become widespread and is the basic principle of commodity production in the current period now. It can be said that the knowledge economy is the trend of the modern economy, in which brain workers can promote their profitability and bring about great economic efficiency in all fields. The knowledge economy reflects the development of the productive forces at a high level. Specifically, a knowledge economy will have more than 70% of GDP from high-tech manufacturing and service industries, accounting for more than 70% of the value-added structure, more than 70% of the knowledge workforce and More than 70% of production capital is human. The knowledge economy is the most developed form of the commodity economy today, in which the basic formula Money - Goods - Money is replaced by Money - Knowledge - Money and the decisive role of knowledge. Knowledge becomes a fundamental factor that creates the strength and competitiveness of an organization, and at the same time has a profound influence on the operating environment of the organization, especially the change in industry structure and class structure. The social stratum toward knowledge workers is increasing.

The knowledge economy is also the fundamental cause leading to the formation of the "big data" system and creating a new era known as the "information society" era. Today, under the direct impact of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, information technology has developed strongly, pushing human society to enter the era of "information society".

The industrial revolution 4.0 has probably taken place since the 2000s with the development of technologies such as Internet - connection of things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), virtual reality (VR), interactive virtual reality (AR), social networking, cloud computing, mobile, big data analysis (SMAC)... to transform the entire real world into the digital world (virtual world). The Industrial Revolution 4.0 (or Fourth Industrial Revolution) comes from the concept of "Industrie 4.0" in a German government report in 2013. This report deals with the concepts of high-tech strategic linkage, computing the manufacturing industry without human involvement. This phrase was repeatedly mentioned by German Chancellor - Angela Merkel at the World Economic Forum in Davos in 2015. In the view of Klaus Schwab - founder and executive chairman of the World Economic Forum, it is possible to Understand, that the Fourth Industrial Revolution is bringing together technologies, blurring the lines between physical, digital, and biological. Mr. Klaus Schwab said that the breakthrough speed of Industry 4.0 now "has no historical precedent". It is disrupting almost every industry in every country. These changes herald the transformation of the entire system of production, management, and administration in both breadth and depth.

According to online knowledge, Industry 4.0 takes place in 3 main areas including Biotechnology, Digital, and Physics. In the field of biotechnology, Industry 4.0 focuses on research to create leaps in Agriculture, Fisheries, Medicine, food processing, environmental protection, renewable energy, chemistry, and materials. The core elements of Digital in Industry 4.0 will be Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), and big data (Big Data). In the field of Physics, there are new generation robots, 3D printers, self-driving cars, new materials (graphene, skyrmions ...), and nanotechnology.

Currently, in developed countries such as the US, Europe, and part of Asia, the Industrial Revolution 4.0 has taken place, creating many opportunities as well as challenges. Challenges have arisen as the advent of robots gradually replaces unskilled workers performing repetitive tasks. However, the demand for highly skilled labor resources, creative thinking, performing complex jobs, and mastering machines has increased. Currently, many factories have begun to use robots to optimize production because they are no longer under pressure to increase wages, pensions, or employee benefits. In the future, machines and robots can

completely replace manual labor. The labor market can completely be disrupted if there is no preparation from this moment.

The knowledge economy, information society, and the fourth industrial revolution have profoundly influenced and impacted all areas of life from politics, economy, culture, and society, bridging the gap between space, and time, and expanding the scope of human exchange and interaction. Economic activity is becoming more and more dynamic; political activities also have many chances to be flexible in the changing context; cultural and social activities become more vibrant, diverse, and rich, exchanges, cultural integration, and cultural acculturation take place regularly, continuously making the common picture of humanity more and more colorful.

Solutions to take advantage of opportunities and overcome challenges to build and develop a political culture in Vietnam

From the above context, together with the practice of building and promoting the cultural emblem of Vietnam's political culture and the issues raised, it is necessary to continue researching and implementing to continue building Vietnamese political culture in the new era. Currently, to realize that goal, it is necessary to define and build a system of specific solutions to continue building, perfecting, and promoting the current political culture of Vien Nam.

In terms of ideology, it is necessary to educate and propagate Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh thought in all subjects and classes in various forms, especially content education about people's democracy and democratic practices. At the same time, summarize the practice to develop the theory of people's democracy in the new era. Going hand in hand with that process is the fight against ideas that are hostile, cross, and take advantage of democracy to cause disunity and social disorder, and go against the legitimate aspirations and interests of our people.

In terms of building, perfecting, and supplementing the institutional system, regulations, and policies, it is necessary to continue to perfect and supplement the institutional system, mechanisms, and policies to implement democracy in all aspects of social life; formulating and perfecting policies in theoretical research, especially theory on democracy and socialist democracy, and policies on developing a team of knowledge and theory researchers.

In terms of implementation, it is necessary to step up the practice of democracy in society, develop grassroots democracy and expand forms of direct democracy, and improve the effectiveness of democratic practice as one of the leadership activities of the Party. Party, management activities of the rule of law state and supervision and criticism activities of the Fatherland Front together with socio-political organizations.

V. CONCLUSION

The development of political culture in Vietnam is currently under the influence of many positive and negative factors, both opportunities and challenges such as market economy, globalization, international integration, etc. development of the knowledge economy,... The synchronous implementation of the above solutions will contribute to challenges and take advantage of opportunities to build and promote Vietnam's political culture in the current period, which is a current process realize the people's democratic political culture. The efforts of the entire people under the leadership of the Party and the organization and management of the Socialist rule of law State of Vietnam will soon transform the goal into reality to bring about a prosperous and peaceful life, do, happiness for the whole people.

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