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OBJECTIVE

FACTORS AFFECTING POLITICAL CULTURE

FACTORES OBJETIVOS QUE AFECTAN LA CULTURA POLÍTICA

Ngo Hong Diep ¹

E-mail: diepnh@tdmu.edu.vn

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5324-3952>

¹Thu Dau Mot University, Vietnam.

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ABSTRACT

Political culture is a facet of culture that centers on political ideologies and actions, constituting a distinct realm linked to the interactions between social classes, various social groups, and ethnic communities within nations, as well as the dynamics among states and nations. Concurrently, it encompasses the involvement of socio-political organizations and the populace in the functions of the State. The attainment of a prosperous nation, contented citizenry, and a resilient government is inexorably linked to the cultivation of a progressive political culture deeply rooted in the national ethos. In Vietnam's pursuit of reform and cultural amalgamation, its political culture undergoes influences from both objective and subjective factors. The establishment and evolution of Vietnam's political culture, geared towards fulfilling the nation's development objectives, heavily rely on the scientific elucidation of these factors.

Keywords: Political culture, International integration, Industrial Revolution 4.0.

RESUMEN

La cultura política es una faceta de la cultura que se centra en ideologías y acciones políticas, constituyendo un ámbito distinto vinculado a las interacciones entre clases sociales, diversos grupos sociales y comunidades étnicas dentro de las naciones, así como a la dinámica entre estados y naciones. Al mismo tiempo, abarca la participación de las organizaciones sociopolíticas y de la población en las funciones del Estado. El logro de una nación próspera, una ciudadanía contenta y un gobierno resiliente está inexorablemente vinculado al cultivo de una cultura política progresista profundamente arraigada en el espíritu nacional. En la búsqueda de Vietnam de reformas y fusión cultural, su cultura política sufre influencias de factores tanto objetivos como subjetivos. El establecimiento y la evolución de la cultura política de Vietnam, orientada al cumplimiento de los objetivos de desarrollo de la nación, dependen en gran medida del esclarecimiento científico de estos factores.

Palabras clave: Cultura política, Integración internacional, Revolución Industrial 4.0.

INTRODUCTION

Throughout their national development, all countries have established and advanced their societies based on a particular theoretical framework. This framework comprises a set of principles that guide the values, beliefs, and behaviors of the populace toward specific objectives. These principles are born from the historical context of the nation, amalgamated with the progressive currents of the era, and tailored to address the evolving needs and aspirations of the populace. They form the fundamental components of the nation's political culture (Formisano, 2001; Voinea, 2020; Loxton, 2024).

Political culture is a comprehensive concept that mirrors a collection of perspectives shaping the establishment of a social system grounded in a specific ideology rooted in the nation's culture and broader human civilization. This perspective emphasizes individuals involved in politics and their political activities, constructing a fundamental political value system acknowledged and chosen by the community to serve as a driving force for societal development. To continually foster and propagate a democratic political culture among the people in the current environment, it is imperative to gain a comprehensive and scientific understanding of the challenges and difficulties influencing Vietnam's political culture. This understanding should be employed appropriately and promptly to seize opportunities and mitigate risks as the nation endeavors to advance and enhance its political culture. This forms the core theme of this article.

Research on the objective factors affecting political culture has attracted the attention of both domestic and international scientists. Stephen Chilton published his study on political culture, in which he argued that the definition of political culture remains contentious within the research community. He stated, "Political culture remains a suggestive rather than a scientific concept," making it difficult to establish a broadly persuasive definition.

Therefore, Stephen proposed nine criteria to clarify the concept of political culture. These criteria are Supramembership, Sharedness, Inequality, Behavioral, Post-Behavioral, Unrestricted Applicability, Non-Reductionism, Comparability, and Objective Testability. In 2001, historian Formisano (2001), published an article titled "The Concept of Political Culture," where he discussed political culture and concluded that elements of political culture still rest on the foundations of previous research, namely "attitudes," "orientations," "beliefs," and "values," through which one can assess individual behavioral tendencies in relation to political power. Claret (2006), systematically presented Anglo-Saxon theories and French

views on the collective personality of nations. Here, the author provided a more explicit explanation of collective national personality, understood as the collective habits or behaviors of a community, manifesting as behavioral tendencies in all areas, including politics. This research was conducted on the foundations of cultural anthropology and psychology.

Hofstede (2015), conducted extensive research on hundreds of thousands of employees working at IBM, originating from various countries. By synthesizing the behavior patterns of this diverse sample population from a vast and rich data set, Geert summarized six basic cultural dimensions that allow for comparisons between nations: (1) Power Distance: the degree of inequality in society, (2) Individualism vs. Collectivism: the degree of an individual's dependence on the group, (3) Uncertainty Avoidance: attitudes toward facing the unknown (future risks), (4) Masculinity vs. Femininity: the degree to which masculine or feminine traits are expressed in the community, (5) Long-term vs. Short-term Orientation: the degree of focus on the past versus the future, and (6) Indulgence vs. Restraint: the extent to which individuals pursue self-gratification or restrain themselves (Hofstede, 2015). Hofstede's research has resulted in significant works that have been consistently updated in subsequent editions: the 1980 publication of "Culture's Consequences," supplemented and republished in 2001; the 1991 book "Cultures and Organizations: The Software of the Mind," updated and republished in 2005 and 2010; and the 2002 publication of "Exploring Culture: Exercises, Stories and Synthetic Cultures" by Gert Jan Hofstede, Geert Hofstede's son. The work "Cultures and Organizations: The Software of the Mind" was translated into Vietnamese (translated by Đinh Việt Hòa) and published by the Vietnam National University Press in 2015, receiving the Book of the Year Award. This work laid the foundation for the author's research on Vietnamese political culture in the context of the nation's political system reform.

Western research on political culture primarily focuses on the relationship between individuals and power, which is manifested in the values, ideologies, and behaviors that form the collective personality of communities and nations. This collective personality is observed and identified through the behavior of individual members. Through typical behaviors, one can assess the level of satisfaction, acceptance, and support that the populace has for the power system of which they are an integral part. These studies do not stop at theoretical propositions; they also develop models for measurement and testing. Although there are inherent risks in drawing conclusions, such research, to a certain extent, provides valuable insights.

In Vietnam, discussions include the history of the formation and development of the theory of the rule of law; the perspectives of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh, and the Communist Party of Vietnam on the state and the rule of law; the concept, fundamental characteristics, and functions of the rule of law; and the factors that influence and regulate the process of building a socialist rule of law state in Vietnam; as well as the directions and main solutions for constructing a socialist rule of law state in Vietnam (Quy & Vien, 2008, Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021). Additionally, discussions cover:

the views, policies, and strategies of the Party regarding social development and the management of social development in the process of renovation; understanding the role of the State in social development and the management of social development during the renovation process; experiences in enhancing the role of the State in social development and management in various countries around the world and the lessons learned for application in Vietnam; achievements and limitations in the State's role in social development and management in areas such as human development and human resource development, education, training, healthcare, social security, population and family planning, crime prevention, ensuring political security, social order, safety, and the fight against social evils. (Manh, 2011).

The work "Building and Perfecting the Mechanism for the People to Exercise State Power through Direct Democracy—Theoretical and Practical Foundations" analyzes the theoretical basis for constructing and perfecting the mechanism by which the people exercise state power through direct democracy, examines the current state of this mechanism in Vietnam and the issues it faces, and outlines the requirements, directions, and solutions for improving this mechanism (Ly & Phuong, 2017).

Additionally, it presents:

new content and emerging issues in the understanding of socialist democracy in Vietnam during the Renovation period. Based on this, the author proposes several perspectives and solutions to supplement and develop the understanding of socialist democracy and to build socialist democracy in Vietnam today. (Tuan, 2018).

The work "Building the Political Human in Vietnam during the Renovation Period" addresses theoretical issues regarding political humanism, the factors affecting it, and the current state of political humanism in Vietnam during the Renovation period. It also offers perspectives and solutions for developing the political human in Vietnam in the future (Quang, 2018).

Research on political culture, the factors affecting political culture, and the issue of political culture from a modern approach is still ongoing. However, there has not yet been a comprehensive study that fully addresses all the factors impacting political culture today.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

What are the objective factors affecting (opportunities and challenges) the development of political culture in Vietnam?

What is the solution to take advantage of opportunities and overcome challenges to develop political culture in Vietnam?

The paper adopts a perspective rooted in Marxist philosophy (Marx & Engels, 1995), influencing its approach and methodology. It employs a diverse array of research methods, such as analysis and synthesis, logical reasoning, historical analysis, inductive and interpretive techniques, abstraction, and generalization, as well as comparative and literary methods, to scrutinize and elucidate its findings.

DEVELOPMENT

International integration is a multifaceted process where countries engage in activities aimed at enhancing cooperation and unity based on the shared principles of mutual benefit, common goals, resources, power, and values. This process necessitates compliance with established rules and norms within the framework of international institutions, making it contingent upon the willingness to share and a high level of discipline among participating nations.

The primary actors in international integration are nations, possessing the requisite competence and capacity to negotiate, enter into, and implement international agreements. In addition to these principal actors, various other stakeholders collectively contribute to the integrated force participating in the international integration process.

International integration can occur incrementally within specific domains of social life, but it can also unfold simultaneously across a multitude of sectors with varying levels of cohesion, breadth, and forms (e.g., bilateral, multilateral, regional, inter-regional, and global). In the economic realm, countries have undertaken varying degrees of economic liberalization to facilitate the connection of their national economies with regional, inter-regional, and global economic systems. Presently, the process of economic integration can be categorized into five fundamental types, progressing from lower to higher levels. However, advancing through the stages of integration, from lower to higher, typically requires specific conditions to be met. Economic

integration serves as a crucial foundation for sustainable integration in other areas, particularly political integration, and is generally promoted as a lever by countries to foster cooperation and development in the era of globalization.

In the domain of politics, international politics encompasses the dynamic interactions among nations as they engage in collective power arrangements with two or more countries to converge around shared values, goals, interests, resources, and particularly, power dynamics. Nations partake in international politics through various means, including the formation of treaties with other states, thereby forging power dynamics or by involvement in regional or global political organizations.

In the field of security - defense, countries participate in the process of joining together for the goal of maintaining peace and security in 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 to ensure 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 exchange cultural and spiritual values, as well as celebrate festivals together. Concurrently, they also assimilate progressive cultural values from around the world to enhance 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 to share and seek opportunities for learning, research, and development in many fields, especially in the fields of engineering and information technology.

International integration serves as a crucial mechanism for linking countries on a global scale. This process nurtures stronger bonds among individuals from various nations, enabling the exchange of resources and shared values while embracing a spectrum of diverse perspectives and behaviors. Simultaneously, international integration facilitates the diffusion of scientific and technological progress and cultural norms, elevating the standard of living for people worldwide and fostering a wide array of societal advantages. Ultimately, international integration shapes and reinforces the interdependence of individual nations, forging a more interconnected and cohesive global community.

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 have different integration skills and common competencies to meet human resource requirements according to regional and international standards.

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, and increase labor productivity. 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 resistance that any country must face.

Vietnam's economy developed 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 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 socioeconomic 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.

Throughout history, various forms of governance have developed legal frameworks to facilitate effective administration, leading to the establishment and enforcement of the rule of law within states. In contemporary discourse, the term "rule of law" underscores its universal and comprehensive nature. It embodies the principle that laws are universally recognized, respected, and applied openly and transparently. As a guiding principle in state governance, all activities within the public sector must adhere to legal mandates. Legislation serves as a mechanism for regulating power within the public sector. Laws safeguard citizenship rights, ensuring the freedom and equality of all individuals. Under the rule of law, every citizen is deemed equal before the law and accountable to its provisions. Moreover, a robust judicial system, characterized by

complete independence, is integral to upholding the rule of law.

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 that people's human rights and democratic rights are implemented in the best and most reasonable way.

The rise of the market economy and the phenomenon of globalization, particularly economic globalization, has catalyzed intense global competition, emerging as a catalyst for the establishment and progression of the knowledge economy. Coined by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in its 1996 economic report, the concept of a knowledge economy delineates an economic framework centered around knowledge, where knowledge plays a fundamental role in production and distribution processes. Building on this notion, Peter F. Drucker, in his seminal work "Post-capitalist Society," posits a transition into a knowledge society, where intellectual resources take precedence as the primary organizational asset. According to the World Bank's definition, a knowledge economy is characterized by knowledge serving as the principal driver of economic growth. Fundamentally, in a knowledge economy, the "production, dissemination, and utilization of knowledge" permeates various aspects of society and serves as foundational principles guiding contemporary commodity production.

It can be asserted that the knowledge economy epitomizes a modern economic trend, wherein knowledge workers can leverage their intellectual capacities to enhance profitability and yield significant economic efficiency across all sectors. The knowledge economy reflects the development of the productive forces at a high level. 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 serves as the fundamental catalyst for the emergence of the "big data" system and heralds

the advent of a new era known as the "information society." Presently, propelled by the direct influence of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, information technology has undergone significant advancements, propelling human society into the realm of the "information society". According to online sources, the Fourth Industrial Revolution encompasses three primary domains: Biotechnology, Digital, and Physics. Within the realm of biotechnology, Industry 4.0 prioritizes research aimed at fostering breakthroughs in sectors such as Agriculture, Fisheries, Medicine, food processing, environmental conservation, renewable energy, chemistry, and materials. The core components of the Digital domain in Industry 4.0 include Artificial Intelligence, the Internet of Things, and big data. In the realm of Physics, advancements manifest in next-generation robotics, 3D printing, and nanotechnology (Hines et al., 2023; McGinnis, 2023; Oosthuizen, 2022; Orsolin et al., 2022).

Recently, in developed nations such as the United States, Europe, and certain parts of Asia, the Fourth Industrial Revolution is underway, presenting numerous opportunities alongside formidable 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.

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, summarizes 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 hostile ideas, crossing, and taking 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 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.

CONCLUSIONS

Political culture has emerged as a focal point of research, garnering attention from scholars domestically and internationally. A plethora of studies, directly or indirectly linked to this topic, have flourished as politicians and researchers at various echelons recognize the pivotal role of political culture in national governance. It is widely acknowledged that a nation's prosperity, the welfare of its citizens, and the stability of its government hinge on the cultivation of a progressive political culture ingrained in the national ethos. Amidst ongoing processes of reform and cultural integration, Vietnam's political culture is subject to influences from both objective and subjective factors. Nonetheless, concerted efforts from the entire populace, under the guidance of the Party's leadership and facilitated by the organizational and governance structures of Vietnam's Socialist rule of law State, are anticipated to translate this vision into tangible reality. This collective endeavor holds the promise of ushering in a future marked by prosperity and harmony, ensuring happiness for all citizens.

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