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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ON VIETNAM

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ABSTRACT

After nearly 35 years of renovation (from 1986 to present), the growth rate Vietnam's economy has constantly improved over the years, creating favorable conditions to improve the quality of material life and spiritual life for all people, motivation for sustainable socio-economic development. However, the implementation of linking economic development with cultural development in Vietnam today still exist some restrictions such as: Economic development is not commensurate with the inherent potential of Vietnam, the organization of deployment implements the connection between economic development and asynchronous cultural development negatively impacted the life of the people. Given that situation, the study of relationships between economic development and cultural development has both theoretical significance and see-off force real. The paper focuses on analyzing the theoretical basis and the status of development economic and cultural development in Vietnam today, thereby offering solutions oriented to further promote the implementation of cohesion between Economic and cultural development in Vietnam in the coming time.

INTRODUCTION

We live in a world full of great turmoil, happening incredibly quickly and full of surprises in both positive and negative directions. Beside the broad consensus of the international community on many issues is contradictions and conflicts are unpredictable in many ways from economics to the culture as well as the relationship among big countries, between big countries and small

countries; even there are conflicts among ethnic groups, among religions in the same ethnic community. Global fluctuations and those big and small conflicts, require all nations to be involved their vortex, especially in developing countries like Vietnam, must behave very flexibly to adapt and integrate, behave very bravely and have the principle in order not to lose oneself in all aspects, and at the same time not to be lost, not to be out of tune, and especially not to be backward, not to be behind the times further than other countries in the world community.

Any country that achieves all these goals means that it will have faster, stronger and more sustainable development. In this development, the harmonization of economic development with cultural development plays a very important role, because both economy and culture are the pillars of sustainable development. In other words, in current world conditions and in the period of international integration in Vietnam, culture must be deeply embedded in the economy. It must be closely associated with economy and culture in order to achieve the goal of the rich, strong, democratic, equitable and civilized people. More than ever, today it is impossible to smartly culture to hope for efficiency and success, and to not be able to develop the country's economy quickly and truly without the culture of enlightenment and guidance road, meaning "culture cannot stand out, but must be in economics" (Ho Chi Minh, 2000a, p.368).

Over the past time, Vietnam has achieved practical achievements in implementing economic and cultural development, but certain limitations remain. The content of the article, the author assesses the real situation of implementation of economic development and cultural development in Vietnam, thereby proposing some basic solutions to further promote the implementation of coherence between economic development and cultural development in Vietnam in the coming time.

The relationship between economic development and cultural development

In this day and age, after all, every nation, big or small, to avoid lagging behind, to go far and to develop sustainably, apart from having a scientific and technological background, to develop at a modern level, a stable socio-political background must also harmonize economic development with the development of human culture in the orbit of society.

Economic development is the ability to maintain the scale and speed of productivity, quality and efficiency associated with the implementation of social progress right in every step and throughout the development process to ensure quality of life of the people. The connotation of economic development is reflected in the scale and economic growth rate in a certain period; process of rational economic restructuring in the direction of modernization - industrialization and modernization; and associated with equitable implementation and social progress in each step of development. To assess the economic development of each country, we rely on basic criteria groups such as: indicators reflecting economic growth (Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Product (GNP)...); group of indicators reflecting changes in

economic structure (reflected by the proportion of three key economic sectors, namely industry, services and agriculture in the gross domestic product; the group of indicators reflecting commune progress human development index (HDI), human poverty index (HPI), inequality index, level of satisfaction of basic human needs...). Although there are many different understandings about culture, it can be seen that culture is the material values and spiritual values created by people, accumulated and transmitted by people through so many ways system to create the unique identity of a community of people and of the entire nation. Therefore, culture plays a role as a strong impetus for each person and society in all fields of activities for development goals. "Cultural development is a concept that refers to a change in cultural life, including the material culture and the spiritual culture of society, especially the ideology, morality, lifestyle, culture, art, information to educate people, education and training, science and technology ... in the direction of progress and humanity, in order to meet the increasing demands of society" (Ngo Thang Loi & Vu Thanh Huong, 2019). From this perspective, cultural development is understood in a very broad sense. Based on the above system and limitation of cultural research, we limit the connotations of cultural development, including: Development of cultural activities, from building people, focusing on building build ideology, lifestyle ethics to build a healthy cultural and spiritual environment; preserve and promote the cultural values of the nation combined with acquiring the quintessence of human culture; develop the cause of education, training and health care for the people.

Implementing the relationship between economic development and cultural development in Marxist viewpoints in order to improve the quality of life, bring real happiness to people and subjects of the development process, in which, development economics is the physical foundation for cultural and human development, creating conditions for people to participate in the process of creation, production, dissemination and enjoyment of increasingly increasing cultural values; culture development is also the spiritual foundation of society, contributing to building and improving the quality of labor resources, creating a healthy cultural and spiritual environment, raising the intellectual and scientific levels. study technology, raise discipline, discipline and professional ethics, contribute to the motivation of socio-economic development.

In fact, mankind has been paying the price for rapid, superficial economic growth and growth not associated with sustainable development. In the meaning of development, Dudley Seers asked: What is happening to poverty, unemployment and inequality? If all three become less serious, the economy is experiencing a period of development. If one or two of these central issues get worse, especially, if all three get worse and consider the result to be "developing", then it's strange, even if the per capita income increased (Do The Tung, 2011). In 1996 UNDP listed five types of bad economic growth to avoid, namely: (i) Unconscionary growth, which is primarily for the benefit of the rich and the poor enjoy. few, even in places where the number of poor people increases, the gap; (ii) Unemployment growth, economic growth but not creating more job opportunities, or having to work long hours at low wages with low productivity jobs in agriculture and non-productive areas

official; (ii) Voiceless economic growth, economic growth is not accompanied by the expansion of democracy or the empowerment of the people, suppressing the demands of more community participation. into decisions related to social life; (iv) Growth takes root, is growth that makes human culture wither; (v) Future growth, growth that the current generation wastes resources that future generations will pay.... (Dinh Van an, 2005, p.34-35). The nature of the above economic models is counter-developed and responsible. It is the duty of states to choose development models that ensure the harmonious development between economy and culture not only in the present but also in the future.

Recognizing that problem, the document of the Party Congress VI affirmed: "Economic development level is a material condition for implementing social policies, social goals are the purpose of activities. On the basis of production development, increasing national income, gradually expanding social consumption fund, making it an increasingly large position in the development of education and health care, culture and social welfare careers" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 1987, p.86). After the congress, the renovation process became more and more in depth. In the face of vivid changes arising from life, our Party often attaches great importance to summarizing domestic practices, referring to the world's experience and adhering to the human-centric view of development strategies. The Resolution of the 5th Plenum of the 8th Plenum stated that: "Economic construction and development must be aimed at culture, for a fair, civilized society and a comprehensive human development. Culture is the result of economy and the driving force of economic development. Cultural factors must be closely linked to life and social activities in all aspects of politics, economy, society, law, discipline ..." (Communist Party of Vietnam, 1998, p.55). In the spirit of renewing the theoretical thinking, the 12th National Party Congress of the Party (2016) identified the objectives: "By 2020, strive to complete the system of market-oriented economic institutions consistently. socialist orientation following the common standards of modern market economy and international integration; ensure uniformity between economic and political institutions, between the State and the market; ensure the harmony between economic growth with cultural development, human development, implementation of social progress and justice, social security, environmental protection and sustainable social development" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, p. 104)

From the above approach, it can be asserted:

Firstly, economic development is the material foundation, cultural development is the spiritual foundation of society. The relationship between economic development and cultural development is an internal relationship that is intrinsic and must be properly and harmoniously resolved so that economic development is really a premise and condition. For cultural development, cultural development is the goal and motivation for economic growth.

Secondly, resolving the relationship between economic development and cultural development must be put in the overall relationship between economy, politics, culture and society; must ensure the cohesion between the

task of economic development as the center, building the Party as a key and constantly improving the culture - the spiritual foundation of society, considering the synchronous development between these three areas is a decisive condition to ensure the comprehensive and sustainable development of the country.

Thirdly, ensure a harmonious combination between economic development and cultural development through a comprehensive policy system, including the unity between economic policies in culture and culture in business. International. The requirements of cultural development, progress and social justice are not waiting until a highly developed economy meets them but must be implemented right in every step and every development policy of the country.

Actual situation of implementing economic and cultural development in Vietnam

ACHIEVEMENT

Regarding economic development. Before innovation, due to the lack of recognition of commodity production, market mechanisms, Vietnam considered the plan to be the most important feature of the socialist economy, allocating resources as planned mainly; consider market as a secondary tool to supplement the plan. Without realizing the fact that many commodity economies in the transition period, mainly taking the state and collective economy, want to quickly eliminate private ownership and individual economy, private; building a closed economy. Facing the limitations of the central planning management mechanism, it "constrains production, reduces productivity, quality, socio-economic efficiency, causes disturbances in circulation distribution and spawns a lot of negative phenomena in society " (Communist Party of Vietnam, 1987, p.61) and before the demands of reality, the Communist Party of Vietnam has made decisions to change the situation and promote the increase economic growth and development, improving people's lives, first of all to renew economic thinking, eliminate old obsolete thinking, remove barriers and constraints to free up social productive force. To that end, our Party has "acknowledged the existence of the small commodity manufacturing economy and the private capitalist economy" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 1987, p.62).

In order to ensure the serious implementation of the above viewpoint, the 6th National Party Congress emphasized: "It is necessary to amend, supplement and publicly announce a consistent policy for all economic sectors. Regulations must be law to make people feel secure, boldly do business... But, the law must implement the principle of equality. People who make wealth and do things useful to society, fully fulfill their obligations, strictly abide by laws and policies are respected, receive income commensurate with their lawful labor and business results" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 1987, p.61). Up to now, the Communist Party of Vietnam has determined the overall objective of socio-economic development: "Promote comprehensively and synchronously the renovation, rapid and sustainable economic development, strive to soon turn our country into an industrialized country towards

modernization, improving the material and spiritual life of the people. Resolutely and persistently fight to firmly defend the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Fatherland "(Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, p.251).

From there, it shows us that, nearly 35 years of innovation from the Sixth National Congress of Representatives in 1986 to date, Vietnam has affirmed to build a socialist-oriented market economy, and consider this a general economic model of the transition to socialism in Vietnam. The socialist-oriented market economy in the opinion of the Communist Party of Vietnam is "to be an economy that operates fully and synchronously in accordance with the laws of the market economy, while ensuring social orientation suitable for each stage of the country's development. It is a modern market economy and international integration; under the control of the socialist rule of law state, led by the Communist Party of Vietnam, aiming to "wealthy people, strong country, justice and civilized society" (Vietnamese Communist Party, 2016, p. 25).

With the efforts of the entire Party and people, the change in Vietnam has made spectacular development steps, achieved many significant historical achievements. Gross domestic product (GDP) grew at an annual average rate of 6.6% for the period 1986-2017 and in 2019 it is estimated to reach over 6.8%, among the top high-growth countries in the region and in the world (Nguyen Xuan Phuc, 2020). Compared to some countries with the fastest economic growth in the world for nearly 35 years, the average GDP growth of Vietnam is only behind China is 9.4%, on South Korea and Malaysia is 5,9%, in Thailand it was 5.2%, in America it was 2.6%, Japan was 1.7% and Germany was 1.8% (Lan Anh, 2019). The scale of Vietnam's economy from 90th place in the world in 1990 has increased to 171.2 billion USD, ranked 57th in the world in 2013. Vietnam has become a nation of the poorest countries in the world. with low average income in 2008. In 2018, the size of the economy reached 240.5 billion USD, 34 times higher than in 1986, bringing Vietnam into the top 50 in the ranking of the world's strongest economies (Lan Anh, 2019). Thanks to the high economic growth rate over the years, GDP per capita has increased continuously over the years. If from 2007 and earlier, Vietnam was a low-income country with an average per capita income of less than USD 1,000/person/year, from 2008, Vietnam would become a low-middle-income country, with The average income per capita is 1,154 USD/person/year and increases to 2,540 USD/person/year in 2011 and in 2019 about 3,000 USD / year (General Statistics Office, 2020, p.819).

The economic structure has changed positively, modernly and in accordance with the general trend. According to the General Statistics Office, in 1986, agriculture accounted for the highest proportion of 38.1%; service 33%, industry accounted for the lowest proportion of 28.9%. By 2019, the economic structure has undergone significant changes: service has risen to become the highest contributor in GDP with a proportion of 41.64%, followed by industry accounting for 34.49%, industry agriculture reduced to only 13.96%, product tax minus product subsidy accounted for 9.91% (The corresponding structure of 2018 was: 14.68%; 34.23%; 41.12%; 9, 97%) (General Statistics Office,

2020). The proportion of employees working in industry and services will increase from 11.2% and 16.3% (in 1989) to 26.6% and 35.2% in 2019; in agriculture decreased from 71.5% to 38.2%; The percentage of employees with technical expertise (especially the proportion of employees with college and university degrees or higher) increased rapidly from 1.9% to 12.5% at the same time (General Statistics Office, 2020). GDP per capita is about 3,000 USD, Vietnam now becomes a middle income country.

This shows that the Vietnamese economy has made great progress, with openness and integration. That result has an important contribution to Vietnam's open and deep international economic integration. International integration is an important factor promoting Vietnam's economy. Therefore, prestigious international organizations and many countries and partners highly appreciate and affirm that Vietnam continues to be a bright spot in the region and globally. Our country is ranked 8th among the best economies in the world to invest in 2019, an increase of 15 places compared to 2018. The World Economic Forum assessed Vietnam's competitiveness as having a remarkable improvement. All 3 pillars of institutions, infrastructure and skills, ranked 67/141 countries and territories, up 10 places compared to 2018 (Nguyen Xuan Phuc, 2020).

Rrgarding cultural development: High and stable economic development results in recent years have created abundant material conditions and financial resources for Vietnam to implement policies to develop cultural forms and improve the quality of literary creation. Chemistry and demand for cultural enjoyment are also increasing, such as:

The Party and the State have always paid attention to directing the construction and development of the grassroots cultural institution system. With the efforts and efforts of localities, up to now, the grassroots cultural institution system has achieved great results: 100% of the provinces have cultural centers; about 91% of districts have cultural centers - sports or cultural houses; 73.2% of communes have culture-sports centers; 74.7% of the villages have sports culture houses (Bui Hoai Son, 2019). In fact, there have been many typical examples and lessons learned about organizing the establishment of the grassroots cultural institution system through mobilizing capital from socialization, mobilizing efforts and intellect of the people in invest in building grassroots cultural institutions. To well implement the establishment and development of the grassroots cultural institution system requires the great attention of the leaders of the local levels. This can be considered as a deciding factor. Such attention must be expressed by specific action plans, such as land planning, funding investment to build cultural institutions.

Cultural, artistic, physical training and sports activities have been increasingly expanded, gradually meeting the increasing demand for cultural enjoyment. The unique cultural values of 54 Vietnamese ethnic groups are inherited and developed, contributing to enriching the unified Vietnamese culture in diversity. Many tangible and intangible cultural heritages are recognized by UNESCO as a world cultural heritage or ranked as a national cultural heritage. Up to now, the whole country has more than 40,000 ranked cultural relics,

including 3,491 national monuments, 105 special national monuments, 8 world natural and cultural heritages and 12 cultural heritages intangible, 7 documentary heritage recognized by UNESCO. Notably, there are 145/288 intangible cultural heritage of ethnic minorities, included in the list of national intangible cultural heritage; many festivals and cultural events at home and abroad are held, including festivals and traditional arts festivals of ethnic minorities; The museum system continues to be expanded and increasingly renovated in terms of content and form of presentation, well performing traditional education, raising cultural and scientific values for people, especially generations. young; cultural institutions are interested in building and step by step modernizing and expanding widely from the central to commune levels, including 21,084 libraries, reading rooms and more than 26,000 libraries of state agencies and armed forces, national education system, specialized library (Pham Van Linh, 2019). Cultural centers and cultural houses have not only been expanded in some countries, but also have been developed in the country; The role of family, school and society in building new people, happy families, healthy cultural environment has always been paid attention.

Education and training development not only plays a role in promoting economic development, but also impacts on cultural development, ensuring equity and sustainable social progress. In order to create opportunities and conditions for children in poor households, children of ethnic minorities in disadvantaged areas, children without support... to access basic education, the Government has issued many books of tuition exemption, reduction and other preferential policies. In recent years, education and training have developed a new scale, diversifying types of classes from preschool, elementary school to college and university. In 2000, the whole country met the national standards on illiteracy eradication and primary education universalization; By the end of 2010, most of the provinces and cities will reach lower secondary education standards. The proportion of high school graduates from 2016-2017 accounted for 97.94%; 95.1% of the population aged 15 years and older nationwide will be literate; 100% of provinces and cities reach the standard of universal preschool education (General Statistics Office, 2020, p.120). The education system has initially been diversified in terms of types, modes and resources, gradually integrating with the general trend of world education. From an education system with only public schools and mostly formal education, there are now non-public schools, many non-formal schools, open schools, and far, method of joint training with foreign countries. Thus, cultural development has contributed to improving the intellectual level of the people, improving the people's culture, contributing to creating an open atmosphere and high social consensus.

The contingent of officials engaged in cultural work keeps growing, including popular culture, artisans and top culture; the movement of the entire people to unite to build a cultural life is expanded and step by step deepened, creating a positive change in ideology, morality and lifestyle for people of all strata; The information, press and publishing system has been widely developed from the central to local levels with all types of newspapers, meeting the domestic and international information needs of people, along with various fields. Other

cultures, contributing to narrowing the gap in cultural enjoyment among regions. In the context of strong development of information technology, internet and social networks, Vietnam attaches great importance to protecting and preserving traditional culture, combating non-cultural products and false information, hostile. In addition, the fields of copyright, related rights, cultural industry are identified early, with a vision to 2030, with 12 main industries; International integration of culture, implementation of bilateral and multilateral international treaties, foreign information and international cooperation on culture continue to expand in depth.

Policies for people with meritorious services, ensuring social security and sustainable poverty reduction have been focused on implementing and achieving results by all levels and branches. Labor structure continues to shift positively; create 1.62 million more jobs; expand social insurance coverage. The rate of poor households according to multidimensional standards decreased by 1.0 - 1.5% (to about 3.73 - 4.23%); in which the poor districts decreased by over 4%. Vietnam's poverty reduction record continues to be a bright spot, highly appreciated by the international community. Quality of medical services continues to be raised; reaching 8.6 doctors, 27.5 beds per ten thousand people and the rate of participation in health insurance reaches 89.3% (Nguyen Xuan Phuc, 2020), contributing to improving the human development index (HDI). According to the United Nations report: Vietnam's HDI index has improved over the years, from 0.683 in 2000 to 0.695 in 2016 and 0.700 in 2018 (General Statistics Office. 2020, p.776). Vietnam's HDI is currently in the high average group. This has proved that the socio-economic development in our country tends to increase, people's lives continue to improve and gradually ensure social progress. At the same time, as of December 2018, the whole country had 49,984 medical examination and treatment facilities and medical apparatus organization completed from grassroots to provinces and cities in the direction of universal, intensive and modern, quality. The medical staff has been raised. Public health indicators have been raised, such as the mortality rate of children under 5 has decreased by 81‰ (in 1990) to about 21.5 ‰ (in 2018); The percentage of malnourished children has decreased from 50% to about 13.4%, respectively; the percentage of children under one year old fully vaccinated accounted for 96.4%; The average life expectancy is 73.5 years old, compared to the healthcare work in the region, it is clear that this is a great achievement of health policy (Thailand life expectancy is 72 years; Malaysia has an average life expectancy of 73.3 years). Currently, the rate of participation in health insurance covers 83% of the population (equivalent to 75915.2 thousand people). This has facilitated better health care for all strata of society, promoting social progress.

Thus, economic development in Vietnam has contributed to a variety of cultures, making people's lives increase, improving the quality of human resources, ensuring harmony between economic development and development. cultural development, ensuring equality and social progress contribute to the goal of "rich people, strong country, democracy, fairness and civilization", for national independence, freedom and happiness of people.

LIMIT

Besides the achievements, the implementation of economic and social development in Vietnam still has limitations that need to be overcome:

Firstly, about economic development. In fact, the economy in Vietnam is not sustainable and is facing many challenges and challenges, because the economic development is high, an average of 6.3% per year, but still lower than the set target of the 10 years' socio-economic development strategy for 2011-2020, at 7 - 8%. The proportion of labor and capital contributing to economic growth is still high (8.4% and 53.3% in 2018). In particular, institutional factors have not been improved, many old habits and ways of management are still present in legal documents, mechanisms, policies ... According to Economic Forum In the world in 2018, Vietnam's institutional quality ranked 94/140 countries in the world (Le Quoc Ly, 2020). Economic restructuring towards industrialization and modernization is still slow; The internal structure of the industry is not reasonable. Growth is based on broad-based factors, slowly shifting to in-depth development. The quality of human resources and infrastructure are still the "bottlenecks" that hinder development. The foundation for Vietnam to become an industrialized country in the direction of modernity has not been fully formed, with many potential factors causing instability, and the great risks pointed out by the Party to development remain affecting, to the development of all aspects of social life, including the field of culture.

More importantly, Vietnam has not yet fully utilized its full potential of the private sector. The theory of Marxism-Leninism has affirmed that the existence of the private economy is an objective indispensable during the transition to socialism, and the renovation of this economic component is one of the basic and long-term economic tasks of the whole transitional period. The reality shows that developing the private economy in a socialist-oriented market economy is a sound and consistent policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam based on scientific basis and in accordance with objective economic law; is the creative application of Marxism - Leninism and Ho Chi Minh thought to the specific historical conditions of the country. The policy of the Party and the State of Vietnam was unanimously supported by the majority of people. However, the private sector in Vietnam has not yet developed commensurate with the potential and its inherent role due to the limitation of a series of subjective and objective barriers, first of all the barrier of thinking, on the development management perspective, on the relevant legal framework, mechanisms and policies, and on resources for this particularly important economic sector. Therefore, the key issue is to continue renewing the thinking, development management viewpoints and reforming laws, mechanisms, policies and allocating the use of social resources to ensure the economic sector. The private sector is operated in an equal environment, bringing into play the best of the dynamism, creativity and advocacy in accordance with the rules of the market.

Secondly, the organization of implementation of the coherent viewpoint between economic development and cultural development is not synchronized, thorough, not commensurate with economic development, not enough to have effective impacts on Other aspects of social life, such as:

- Awareness of leaders and managers in some branches and localities is inconsistent; The role of culture has not been clearly recognized as a goal and driving force of socio-economic development. Due to the pressure of economic development, many industries and localities pay little attention to cultural development. In the process of planning and developing socio-economic development programs and projects, many places have only focused on economic benefits, not paying proper attention to cultural development, education and health and environment for workers.

- The cultural environment has been violated, hybridized, unhealthy, contrary to the good values in national traditions and ethics. Social evils, superstitions, crimes, and the invasion of harmful products that degrade morality among adolescents are very worrying. Ethics and lifestyle of a large number of cadres and party members, causing annoyance in society, affecting people's confidence in the Party, the State and the regime. Corruption, bribery, illegal business, indiscriminate lifestyle, urgent living, political opportunities, education fraud, degrees, etc. are becoming more and more common.

- Economic development is also strongly affecting culture in the negative aspect, in which deviation in the value system is the most worrying issue. The current value system is being mislabeled in some positions as puppet values. Profits and pragmatic practices, through the exaggeration of the downside of a market economy, have made many people consider money and status to be the pinnacle of life, and thus have not been tricky to achieve those stray goals. The appearance of the distorted value system is the phenomenon of moral degradation, human alienation, inadequacies of the education - training and health sector with the habit of chasing degrees, achievements and markets chemistry of teacher - student relations, physicians - patients, childishness, backwardness in cultural policies, disparities in cultural life and distorting traditional values. It is also the division of opportunities and conditions for creation, production and dissemination of cultural values through its means of transmission. The emergence of increasingly low-quality cultural products and services negatively affects the spiritual life of society, adversely affects the aesthetic tastes of a part of the population, threatens to keep preserve and promote the national cultural identity, the traditional ethical values, the aesthetics and the nation's art.

- The task of building Vietnamese people in the period of industrialization and modernization has not made a clear change. Although the physical strength and intelligence of Vietnamese people has made significant progress, in general, the quality of our human resources is still low. Progress in health, education, income, and employment has been slow, and inequality in the growing sectors is limiting the potential for human development in Vietnam.

- The construction and improvement of cultural institutions, the system of legal documents and policies in the field of culture, especially the relationship between economy and culture, between culture and construction work. Party building, strengthening the political system are still slow and inconsistent, limiting the impact of culture on the country's development, as well as

organizing the implementation of legal documents on culture. Weak so many legal provisions have not really come to life. The implementation of many laws related to culture is still confusing.

- Investment in culture is not commensurate with the role and position of culture in development. In general, the level of investment in culture in total budget expenditure is relatively low compared to other fields, not commensurate with reality and uneven. The system of institutions and facilities for cultural activities is generally underdeveloped and in a state of degradation, patchwork, lack of uniformity, and low efficiency of use. The planning and investment in developing key cultural institutions is still slow. The system of cultural institutions in rural areas, especially in deep-lying and remote areas, is lacking and incomplete, not really compatible with the characteristics of regions and areas, with the needs and aspirations of the people; The content of activities is still poor and not practical.

A number of orienting solutions to better implement the relationship between economic development and cultural development in Vietnam

From the above situation, in order to contribute to more effectively solving the relationship between economic development and cultural development in the coming time, the following solutions must be implemented:

Firstly, to comprehend and fully and deeply understand the harmonious combination of economic development and cultural development, constantly improving the lives of all aspects, both physically and mentally for the people in step by step, each strategy, each policy for socio-economic development in general in the entire political system of Vietnam. Thereby creating a unity of awareness and action in the political system towards the goal of human development. Because, according to the principles of Marxist philosophy, in the dialectical relationship between cognition, reasoning and practice, perception and reasoning have the role of guiding and guiding all human activities, " Practicing without guiding theory becomes a blind practice" (Ho Chi Minh. 2000b, p.468). That means, without proper awareness there will be no right action. Therefore, the first solution to the implementation of economic growth and social progress in Vietnam today is the cognitive solution. From there, creating a unity of awareness and action in the political system of Vietnam, aiming at the goal of human development, and at the same time resolutely fighting the trend of making profits at all costs, separately economic development goals with cultural development goals.

Secondly, maintaining a stable macroeconomic environment, on the basis of which promote restructuring the economy associated with renewing the economic growth model, improving productivity, quality and operational efficiency of economy. In order to promote rapid and sustainable economic development for the purposes of social security and welfare, creating important conditions for cultural development, Viet Nam needs to pay attention to four economic factors that need Strong "stimulus" is: having a positive policy towards promoting private economy to become the No.1 economic driving force of economic growth. In order to continue maintaining and

promoting the role of the private economy in our country, there must be strong changes in all aspects, from the perspective of policy, economy - finance, labor - society to psychology - propaganda... In which, we need to pay attention to the following basic points: (i) Continue to consistently implement the viewpoint of advocating to promote the high role of the economic sector private economy in a socialist-oriented market economy in our country, turning those guidelines into specific and consistent specific mechanisms and policies. The private economy and the state economy are not two opposites, not make-or-break competitors, but complementary and mutually reinforcing parts. A growing private economy also means that Vietnam's economy is developing. (ii) The prerequisite is that the State creates an equal business environment without discrimination between the state economy and the private economy. The private economy operates in the spirit of the Enterprise Law. Constraints to the private economy must be removed. (iii) The Enterprise Law has created a relatively favorable legal framework for people to enter the market, but there is a lack of synchronous legal basis to regulate activities in the market. It is necessary to build a legal basis for the formation, implementation, monitoring, liquidation, settlement of disputes over economic contracts and handling of economic and financial issues when enterprises go bankrupt or dissolve according to market rules. (iv) Diversification of resources is playing an increasingly important role in private sector development. The resources are so diverse and plentiful, so one of the secrets of survival and development of private sector enterprises is to select and implement specific strategies and measures to exploit specific reasonable resources, suitable to the characteristics of the business. At the same time, perfecting the market economy mechanism operating in a transparent public administration, aiming at the State to fulfill the role of tectonic development; domestic and international factors must be seen as the driving force for economic development; and adopt policies to mobilize sufficient human resources for economic development in the direction of equality of opportunity for all capable and demanded workers to get a job. On that basis, Vietnam promotes economic restructuring towards service-industry-agriculture, focusing on developing value-added industries and modern scientific content, creating resources, implementing social security for all people.

Implementation of harmonious growth policies. Harmonized growth is the development of human existence (nation - people - humanity) and continuous, long-term and sustainable development, the relative stability of both present and future generations is targeted. The content of harmonized growth includes economic growth, modernization or social development associated with preserving, protecting and improving the environment.

At the request of a harmonious growth model, policies need to be improved in two directions: (i) Make all social strata of society participate in economic growth to benefit directly from the fruits of growth; (ii) Completing the distribution policy. The policy of redistribution and redistribution must ensure the interests of the State, workers and businesses. Pay attention to redistribution through social welfare, especially in health, education and culture. Implementing the distribution system mainly based on labor results, economic efficiency, at the same time as the contribution of capital to other

resources and through social welfare. The State uses institutions, resources, regulating tools and distribution policies to develop culture, implement democracy, advance and social justice to improve the material and spiritual life of people. Develop and perfect salary and wage policies according to market principles, in accordance with increasing labor productivity. Adjust the base salary according to the appropriate roadmap to ensure the minimum living standard of the working employees, as well as the retired people according to the regime.

Thirdly, continue to renovate and improve the effectiveness of state management of culture, attach importance to law building, perfect the institution of cultural development in line with the socialist-oriented market economy and international integration. Development of cultural institutions, ensuring the effectiveness in use, consistent with the regions and ethnic customs. Strengthen the struggle against and preventing the decline of political and ethical ideology, "self-evolution" and "self-transformation" in the field of culture. Do not leave cadres without expertise, or low reputation in the committee level, to switch to cultural charge. This is one of the reasons why culture is not respected.

Fourthly, promoting the role of culture, education, science and technology for economic development and national development in general, focusing on building an advanced and imbued Vietnamese culture national identity, both inheriting and promoting the fine cultural tradition of the Vietnamese ethnic community, and absorbing the cultural quintessence of mankind so that culture truly becomes the spiritual foundation of society. Developing and improving human resources, especially high-quality human resources. Strongly develop science and technology to motivate productivity, quality, efficiency, rapid and sustainable development of the economy.

Fifthly, promoting ethical education, family lifestyle and building office culture. Organize effective implementation of family work and ethical education, family lifestyle, towards building a culture of conduct and civilized communication in each family and clan, so that the good is protected, multiply, evil and ugliness will be eliminated, condemned. Reform education at all levels, with an emphasis on ethical, artistic and creative subjects. From the knowledge and skills learned in the school, the cultural values will spread throughout the society, creating positive changes in culture, making an important contribution to the development of society.

Sixthly, strengthening international integration, including international economic and cultural integration; At the same time, promoting cultural messages, bringing images of the country and people of Vietnam to the world, and at the same time selectively absorbing the world's cultural elite to enrich Vietnam culture. This is an inevitable trend in the context of globalization today.

CONCLUSION

Last time, Vietnam has escaped from the group of poor countries, the material and cultural life has been constantly improved, and the status of our country

has been constantly improved in the international arena. However, resolving the relationship between economic development and cultural development in the context of current international integration still has many limitations. Therefore, ensuring the harmonious implementation between economic development and cultural development in Vietnam in the right way, effectively implemented, in order to realize the goal of wealthy people, strong country, justice and civilized society.

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