

BUILDING AND DEVELOPING VIETNAMESE CULTURE: FROM POLICY TO PRACTICE

CONSTRUINDO E DESENVOLVENDO A CULTURA VIETNAMITA: DA POLÍTICA À PRÁTICA

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Abstract: Culture plays an important role in the spiritual life of Vietnamese people. In the process of national construction and development, as a ruling party, the Communist Party of Vietnam has been aware of the position, role, and importance of culture. In many of its policies, the Communist Party of Vietnam has issued many guidelines and guidelines for building and developing Vietnam's culture. In particular, in recent years, many policies on culture have been promulgated and gradually entered into practice, bringing many practical results to the construction of people's lives and participation in building and developing the country. This study clearly shows the cultural policy of Vietnam in history, the process of penetrating into real life and proposes solutions to continue building and developing an advanced Vietnamese culture imbued with identity nation.

Keywords: Building and developing. Vietnamese culture. Policy. Practice. Communist Party of Vietnam

Resumo: A cultura desempenha um papel importante na vida espiritual do povo vietnamita. No processo de construção e desenvolvimento nacional, como partido governante, o Partido Comunista do Vietnã teve consciência da posição, do papel e da importância da cultura. Em muitas de suas políticas, o Partido Comunista do Vietnã emitiu muitas diretrizes e diretrizes para construir e desenvolver a cultura do Vietnã. Em particular, nos últimos anos, muitas políticas de cultura foram promulgadas e gradativamente colocadas em prática, trazendo muitos resultados práticos para a construção da vida das pessoas e a participação na construção e no desenvolvimento do país. Este estudo mostra claramente a política cultural do Vietnã na história, o processo de penetração na vida real e propõe soluções para continuar construindo e desenvolvendo uma cultura vietnamita avançada imbuída de identidade nacional.

Palavras-chave: Construção e desenvolvimento. Cultura vietnamita. Política. Prática. Partido Comunista do Vietnã

1. Introduction

In Vietnam, since 1943, when talking about culture, President Ho Chi Minh has raised the point of view that “for the sake of survival as well as the purpose of life, humans have created and invented languages”. , writing, ethics, law, science, religion, literature, art, tools of daily living in terms of clothing, food, accommodation, and methods of use. All those creations and inventions are culture. Culture is the synthesis of all modes of living together with its expression that mankind has produced in order to adapt to the needs of life and the requirements of survival” (Minh, 2011, p. 312). This can be considered a fairly complete and realistic definition, and also covers later modern views on culture.

From theory to practical experience, it can be seen that sustainable development can only be achieved when standing firmly on the cultural foundation, in other words, it is necessary to know yourself, know people and make the most of what you have to apply. make the most of what they learn and rise up, standing shoulder to shoulder with the world (Trung & Van, 2020).

Outstanding achievements in cultural construction and development after 35 years of renovation were reviewed by General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong in his guiding speech at the National Cultural Conference on implementing the Resolution of the XIII Congress. (2021) of the Party. That is, cultural awareness is increasingly comprehensive and profound across fields and types. Cultural products are increasingly diverse and rich, meeting new and multifaceted requirements of society. Many traditional cultural values and cultural heritage of the nation are inherited, preserved, and developed. Culture in politics and economy was initially valued and promoted effectively and positively. Cultural industry and cultural market have prospered. Activities of international exchange, cooperation, and integration have developed a new step. Building Vietnamese people is gradually becoming the center of the socio-economic development strategy. The struggle, criticism, and pushback against the bad, the evil, the backward, against the wrong views and behaviors that harm the culture and way of life are focused.

Throughout the nation's history, culture has always had an extremely important position and role. In the process of comprehensive renewal of the country, along with the innovation in economic and political thinking, our Party has made important changes in thinking about culture when it continues to affirm the important role of culture in the country. for socio-economic development. According to the Communist Party of Vietnam, culture is the spiritual

foundation of society, both a goal and an endogenous strength, an important driving force for national development and defense. Therefore, the Party is always interested in cultural construction and development; cultural development is associated with, in harmony with economic growth, and social progress. Many resolutions and policies of the Party and State have created favorable conditions for each type of culture and art to develop in accordance with the specific conditions of the country.

Thus, culture is all that is created by a community (ethnicity) in the historical process but is not identical with history. Culture is the sum total of values that have been crystallized, become the identity, the spiritual foundation of a community, distinguishing one nation from another. Those are enduring values.

2. Research results and discussion

2.1. Cultural policy of Vietnam

From the birth of our Party to the August Revolution in 1945, our country had to focus on the top task of fighting for national independence. In the field of culture, the Party issued the Vietnamese Cultural Outline (1943) with the policy of building a new culture. Accordingly, the culture of this period is “national in form and neo-democratic in content”. The “anti” elements of the culture in this period were against the policy of cultural enslavement of France and Japan, against Westernization and Japaneseization, against backward thinking, and fighting with philosophies and sects. cultural materialism contrary to the dialectical materialism and historical materialism of Marxism-Leninism. The “building” elements of the culture of this period followed three principles: “1- Nationalization (against all enslavement and colonial influences, making Vietnamese culture develop independently); 2- Massification (against all undertakings and actions that make culture oppose the masses or away from the masses; 3-Scientificization (against everything that makes culture unscientific, counter-progressive)).

As soon as the August Revolution was successful, President Ho Chi Minh advocated: “Culture lights the way for the nation to go” and he launched the movement “New life”. According to him, “practicing a new life is a necessity for national salvation and national construction”(Minh, 2011). In the years from 1946 to 1954, although we had to focus on the “resistance war and national construction”, our Party and State still focused on building a culture with “new democratic content and democratic form”. ethnicity”. The “construction” elements

of this period were still in their infancy, but they laid an important foundation for building a new culture in later stages (Giau, 1983).

In the period 1954 - 1975, under the conditions of the resistance war against the US, for national salvation, our Party and State advocated to promote three revolutions: 1- Revolution of production relations; 2- Scientific - technical revolution; 3- Ideological - cultural revolution, aiming to turn our country into a modern industrialized country, modern agriculture, advanced culture, and science - technology. In the field of culture, the Party advocates building a new socialist culture, in which the “national character” of culture is valued, and at the same time, selectively absorbing the quintessence of human culture to do the job. rich in national culture. The ideas of nihilism, individualism, narrow-minded nationalism or chauvinism, xenophobia, hybridism, or extreme xenophobia are condemned, alien to the cultural views that our Party advocates to build. build.

After the great victory in the spring of 1975, the South was completely liberated, the country was unified, and the whole country moved to socialism. In the field of culture, along with the policy of building a new socialist culture, in the South, our Party and State advocate quickly removing the influence of capitalist culture and lifestyle, especially in the South in urban areas; educate and rehabilitate those who have gone astray and lost their way in the spirit of tolerance; unify cultural organizations and institutions; synchronously and balanced implementation of cultural cause nationwide.

From the early 80s of the twentieth century, culture continued to develop in the new conditions of the country, but the socio-economic situation of our country fell into a state of crisis. Centralized planning, bureaucracy, subsidies, and mistakes in economic policy implementation, combined with the siege and embargo of hostile forces, have affected the cultural and social spheres. country association. The imbalance in the economy is serious, people's lives are difficult, and negative phenomena in society arise. Unhealthy cultural phenomena, deviant tendencies appear, most evident in the appearance of tapes, movies, books with depraved and reactionary content that are smuggled into our country to do so influence the cultural life of the people (Huyen, 1995).

Implementing the reform policy, including in the field of culture, in 1998, our Party issued the Resolution of the 5th Plenum of the 8th Central Committee “On building and developing an advanced Vietnamese culture imbued with identity”. Then, in 2014, the Party

continued to issue the Resolution of the 9th Plenum of the 11th Central Committee “On building and developing Vietnamese culture and people to meet the requirements of sustainable development of the country”. Implementing the above resolutions, the cause of building and developing the culture and people of Vietnam has had many positive changes. That is: The awareness of culture, society, and people is becoming more and more comprehensive and profound. The fields, types, and products of culture have developed more and more diversely, meeting the multifaceted needs of social life. Many traditional cultural values and cultural heritages are inherited, preserved, and promoted. Culture in politics and culture in the economy was initially valued and promoted effectively and practically. Cultural exchanges, cooperation, and international integration have flourished (Trung & Van, 2020). The comprehensive development of Vietnamese people step by step becomes the center of the socio-economic development strategy. Criticism, struggle, repelling evil, evil, backwardness, opposing views, and wrong acts harmful to culture and people's way of life are focused.

The XIII Congress (2021) of the Party defines a roadmap with specific goals: By 2025, to be a developing country with modern industry, surpassing the low middle-income level. By 2030, the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Party, to be a developing country with modern industry, high middle income; to 2045, the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the country (the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam), to become a developed, high-income, socialist-oriented country. This is the aspiration and vision of the Vietnamese Party and people in the new era.

In order to realize that aspiration and vision, the XIII Congress (2021) determined: “The driving force and important development resource of the country are to strongly arouse patriotism, the will to national self-reliance, the strength of national unity and aspiration to develop a prosperous and happy country”. Therefore, it is necessary to arouse the great and unparalleled spiritual motivation of the Vietnamese nation and people; arouse the aspiration to develop the country, to build a prosperous and happy country; arousing and promote the cultural values, talents, intelligence, moral qualities, and strength of the Vietnamese people are the center, the goal, the endogenous resource, and the most important motivation to achieve the goal. to the goals of the country's development until the middle of the twenty-first century.

2.2. From policy to practice of building and developing Vietnamese culture today

Compared with economic, political, social, and cultural fields, culture is a specific, sensitive and delicate field, directly related to the creative process of individuals and communities. Along with the process of renewing thinking, cultural awareness, especially awareness of the role of culture in socio-economic development and the building and formation of human personality, system Legal mechanisms, policies, and laws on culture in general and specific fields of culture, in particular, have been gradually improved, meeting the practical requirements and needs and demands of the people (Trung & Van, 2020; Van & Long, 2021). Some typical laws in the field of culture such as:

Policies and laws on cultural heritage: Cultural heritage is an invaluable asset created by the Vietnamese ethnic community in the process of nation-building and defense; is the thread linking the ethnic community, the basis for creating new values and cultural exchange; is the foundation to forge the cultural identity and value system of the national culture, is a resource for development. Well aware of the importance of cultural heritage, in order to preserve and promote the value of heritage against the impacts of subjective and objective factors, the first legal document on conservation, development Cultural heritage emblem is the Decree No. 65 of November 23, 1945, of the President of the Provisional Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on the preservation of fairy tales in the national construction. In which, in the fourth article, the Decree stipulates: "It is forbidden to destroy pagodas, temples, shrines or other places of worship, palaces, citadel, sarcophagus and tombs that have not been preserved. It is forbidden to destroy inscriptions, objects, documents, diplomas, papers, books that have religious or not, but are useful for history, but have not been preserved".

In order to protect and promote the value of cultural heritage, meet the increasing cultural needs of the people, contribute to the construction and development of an advanced Vietnamese culture imbued with national identity and contribute to the development of Vietnamese culture. contribute to the world cultural heritage treasure; In order to strengthen the effectiveness of state management and enhance the responsibility of the people in participating in the protection and promotion of cultural heritage values, in 2001, the National Assembly promulgated the Law on Cultural Heritage. The Law consists of 04 chapters and 74 articles that prescribe the rights and obligations of organizations and individuals towards cultural heritage.

Next, in order to adapt to the context of the times and new perceptions about cultural heritage, especially intangible cultural heritage, in 2009, the 12th National Assembly promulgated the Law amending and supplementing a number of documents. Articles of the Law on Cultural Heritage, in which, 20 articles are amended (05 new clauses are added in Articles 4, 33, and 36). Along with the legal system, there are also sub-law documents issued by the Government such as Decree No. 86/2005/ND-CP dated July 8, 2005, on management and protection of underwater cultural heritage, Decree No. 109/2017/ND-CP dated September 21, 2017, regulating the protection and management of world cultural and natural heritage in Vietnam, etc.;

In addition, there is a system of policies on investment, supporting resources in the inventory, collection, preservation, and restoration of the cultural heritage system, especially the cultural heritage of ethnic minorities. The number has also been promulgated by the Government, reflected in specific programs, schemes, strategies, and programs such as Project on cultural preservation and development of ethnic minorities in Vietnam until 2020; Project on inventory, collection, preservation, display, and propagation of typical traditional cultural heritages of Vietnam's ethnic minorities in the period 2017 - 2020; National target program on culture for the period 2012 - 2015; Cultural development target program for the period 2016 - 2020.

Thus, the increasingly complete system of mechanisms, policies, and laws on cultural heritage, has created an important legal basis for identifying and spreading the invaluable value of heritage. According to the statistics of the cultural industry, as of December 2020, the whole country has 180 museums (04 national museums, 07 specialized museums under ministries and branches, 36 specialized museums under units of ministries and sectors). and equivalent, 81 provincial museums, and 52 non-public museums); nearly 4,000,000,000 artifacts are in museums; 3,560 national relics (including 1,758 historical relics, 1,530 architectural and artistic relics, 99 archaeological relics, 73 scenic relics); 119 special national monuments; 215 national treasures; 364 intangible cultural heritages are included in the National Intangible Cultural Heritage List; 28 tangible and intangible cultural heritages are registered by UNESCO (including 08 cultural and natural heritages, 13 representative intangible cultural heritages of humanity and the intangible cultural heritage needed by UNESCO). emergency protection, 07 World Documentary Heritage and the Asia - Pacific Region). The rich reserve of cultural heritage speaks to the long-standing historical-cultural tradition and the enduring creativity of the Vietnamese

nation. This is also an invaluable resource making an important contribution to the socio-economic development in our country today.

Policy and law on the arts: Art is one of the most sensitive and delicate fields of culture, directly related to individual creations. Art products have a great impact on education and human personality formation. Art includes many forms such as literature, architecture, sculpture, painting, music, photography, cinema, theater. In order to create favorable conditions for the development of art forms and ensure intellectual property rights in art creation and performance, Vietnam soon joined international conventions related to artistic creation such as the Berne Convention. on the protection of literary and artistic works, the Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms, Broadcasting Organizations. At the same time, promulgate laws on copyright protection and author-related rights such as the Law on Intellectual Property, the Law on Cinematography. Thus, among the art forms, cinema has its own law because it is a general art form with great ability to interact not only within the country but also at the regional and international scale.

In addition to the legal system, the Government's circulars, decrees, and regulations related to the field of art are also issued to recognize, evaluate and honor the outstanding contributions of individuals and organizations to the field of art. with the development of the country's art scene. Typical documents can be mentioned such as Decree No. 251-CP dated 12/6/1981 of the Government Council on Ho Chi Minh Prize and State award; Ordinance No. 16/LCT/HDNN dated June 4, 1985, of the State Council regulating the Ho Chi Minh Award and the State award; Decree No. 90/2014/ND-CP dated September 29, 2014, of the Government on “Ho Chi Minh Prize”, “State Prize” on literature and art (amended and supplemented in 2018 according to Decree No. No. 133/2018/ND-CP dated October 1, 2018, of the Government); Decree No. 89/2014/ND-CP dated September 29, 2014, of the Government, providing for consideration and award of the title of “People's Artist”, “Excellent Artist”; Decree No. 144/2020/ND-CP dated December 14, 2020, of the Government regulating performing arts activities, etc.

2.3. Problems are raised

Besides the achievements, the work of formulating and promulgating policies and laws on culture also faces many difficulties and challenges. Commenting on this situation, the Party and State frankly pointed out: “The building of cultural institutions is still slow and has many shortcomings. The policy of socializing cultural activities was slowly enacted. The organizational structure of the cultural sector has not been streamlined to promote the effectiveness of leadership and management” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016), “legal documents on culture are still lacking in synchronicity; The institutionalization of resolutions and views of the Party is still slow, the implementation organization is still weak, so many legal regulations on culture have not really come to life. Some cultural and artistic fields do not have laws to manage. Many policies towards artists and writers are outdated but slow to be revised” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021). The reasons for this situation are many, but mainly due to some of the following reasons:

First, culture is a specific, sensitive and delicate field with the creations of individuals and communities, inclined to the spiritual aspect, directly related to the spiritual and cultural life, so when it is difficult to identify and evaluate accurately. Even some creativity in culture tends to go beyond the framework and scope of policies, so the assessment and summarization of practices to promulgate new guidelines and policies on culture encounter difficulties. many difficulties.

Secondly, the construction and improvement of the socialist rule of law state in the transition to socialism in our country today has many favorable conditions with the inheritance of the achievements of the previous countries. . However, besides that, there are also many difficulties from barriers and old habits. The mentality of “the king's magic loses to the village's rule”, “a reasonable lover is not equal to a little love” is still deeply rooted in the perception, thinking, and action of many people. For the development and improvement of cultural policies and laws, the people's access to the existing system of legal documents and policies is not uniform, and people still behave and practice culturally according to their own habits. familiar, strong someone does. Especially for ethnic minorities, outdated customs and practices still weigh heavily on their lives, making propaganda, awareness-raising, and the sense of law observance for the people still difficult. many obstacles.

Third, in culture, there are many sensitive areas related to customs, beliefs, and folk beliefs of the people, the boundary between the beauty of traditional culture and superstition,

taking advantage of culture to destroy the culture. benefits, commercialization is sometimes unclear. The application of policies and laws in handling violations in the field of culture is sometimes not strictly due to the impact of community psychology and regional culture. There is still a state of respect, avoidance, ignoring, if sanctioned, it will be slow and embarrassing due to the manager's fear of collision and conflict before the power of "crowd mentality".

Fourth, culture is a multi-disciplinary, interdisciplinary field that permeates all areas of social life, so the implementation of legal policies on culture requires the coordination of departments and branches. However, in the past time, the coordination has not been really smooth, there is still a state of "beating the drums", pushing the responsibility (Luong & Van, 2021). This is also one of the many reasons why the decline in ideology, morality, and lifestyle has not been corrected and prevented in time.

Fifth, the formulation and promulgation of policies and laws on culture in general and specific areas of culture are still slow and incomplete, and there are no specific laws or decrees in some specific areas (Dao & Van, 2021). Besides, a number of new problems arise from practice such as the issue of electronic publishing; network literature; evaluating and post-checking film genres produced and released on the internet; management issues of thought, morality, and lifestyle; policies towards folk artisans; the issue of equitization of a number of public cultural service units; the issue of socialization of cultural and artistic activities; cultural behavior in cyberspace, cultural security issues, human security in the context of global integration; cultural industry development and the adaptation of traditional culture in the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, etc. these issues are still slow to be incorporated into laws and circulars and decrees, causing difficulties for cultural management in the new conditions in our country today (Van, et al., 2020).

2.4. Proposing solutions to build and develop the culture of Vietnam in the new period

Building the core value system of Vietnamese people:

The objective of Central Resolution 9 is to build a comprehensive development of Vietnamese culture and people, towards truth - goodness - beauty, imbued with the spirit of the nation, humanity, democracy, and science; making culture truly become a solid spiritual foundation of society, an important endogenous force, ensuring sustainable development. In which, building Vietnamese people for comprehensive development is the first task, placed in

an important position among the six tasks of the Resolution. After all, all cultural development activities are also aimed at building people, because people are the subject of creation, the most important resource and resource for national development. Therefore, it is necessary to focus on building the Vietnamese people with the concretization of standards in the period of industrialization, modernization, and international integration.

Those standards are the “human value system”, which are the core values that people need to aim for, as Central Resolution 9 pointed out: having personality, morality, intelligence, and creative ability. creation, body, soul, social responsibility, civic duty, sense of law observance, etc., with basic characteristics: Patriotism, benevolence, affection, honesty, solidarity, Industrious, creativity, etc. To do this, it is necessary to mobilize all resources from the family, school, and community as well as the cooperation of the whole society. From an extended, practical perspective on building people, taking care of and fostering the young generation's personality. The planning and roadmap to build and perfect the new value system of Vietnamese people is a very high and new requirement for the culture in the coming period, because in recent years, the movement to build The new human being, although wide, but not deep, not sustainable, has limited effectiveness, and the image of modern Vietnamese people is still blurred in cultural, literary and artistic creation.

Therefore, it is necessary to focus on concretizing that value system into models and standards suitable for each gender, industry, locality, and unit, with a profound combination between good traditional values and traditional values. new treatment. Resolutely fight against the deterioration of ideology, morality, and lifestyle among a part of cadres, party members, and the people. The professor also suggested that it is necessary to implement a program of cultural education, aesthetic education, improve the quality of education in social sciences and humanities, moral education, lifestyle in schools, from high school to university. learning and fostering cultural values among youth; Emphasizing four great values that culture must take care of and nurture for young people are: life ideals, intellectual capacity, moral beauty, and cultural bravery. To do this, it is necessary to promote the role of the team of artists and cultural activists. Also frankly warned about the status of the policy, the resolution policy is right, but the organization is poorly implemented, done in a superficial way, as a result, the policy cannot come to life, still above the standards. paper. It is from these concerns that it is necessary to institutionalize the Party's viewpoints and guidelines on culture into laws and policies of the

State, ensuring the process of taking care of and fostering the personality of the young generation and building the people's lives comprehensively developed.

Paying attention to training cultural staff:

In order for culture to be closely linked and permeate the entire social life, to become a solid spiritual foundation and an important endogenous force for development, it is necessary to define the role of culture in the organization. organization, political activities as well as socio-economic development. Building culture in politics is an inevitable requirement, making politics for people, for people must be politics with culture, politics becoming a political culture and the growth of each political person, Every political organization, every activity, congressman's behavior as well as political participation is measured and evaluated by a cultural measure (Ngoc, 2002).

In order to build a culture in politics, it is necessary to focus on building people and perfecting personality in political activities, from citizens of the rule of law to leaders and managers who hold positions and are assigned positions. responsibilities at all levels and sectors. Culture in politics, especially in the Party, the State must manifest into the culture in the Party - the culture of leadership and governance and become the culture in the State - the culture of management and governance (Duy, 2002).

The contingent of cadres and party members of the Party, the contingent of civil servants of the State, of governments at all levels in the public system, who are educated and practice cultural culture in politics, must appear to be subjects of political culture. values, dedication, responsibility, exemplary in work, in relations, in dealing with the people according to the requirements of respecting the people and the law. In the current situation, in order to build a culture in the Party, we must focus on individualism. Only by wiping out individualism can we build a contingent of cadres, party members, civil servants, and public employees with moral qualities, dedicated, wholeheartedly serving the Fatherland, serving the people, sticking to the flesh and blood with the people, etc.

Building culture in the Party is also a way to improve the capacity and effectiveness of leadership and direction of Party organizations and committees at all levels in the field of culture. cultural staff from leaders, managers to scientists, intellectuals, and artists, etc. In order to implement this basic and important solution, it is necessary to pay attention to four contents:

First, focus on developing strategies for staff development. culture, which attaches importance to planning, training, and fostering; arrange staff to do scientific work;

Second, pay attention to building art and culture schools, creating fundamental changes in training quality and scale;

Third, renovate training and foster cultural cadres in the direction of modernity and international integration. Continue to send students and staff for specialized training in culture, art, and sports in developed countries. Build a contingent of intellectuals, writers, and artists among ethnic minorities, and adopt policies to encourage them to return to work in the locality. Focus on training and fostering a contingent of teachers teaching cultural specialties;

Fourth, have a policy of discovering, fostering, using, treating, and honoring cadres in the fields of culture and art. Adjustment of salary and allowance regimes for those operating in specific arts disciplines.

2. Conclusion

Deeply grasp the Resolution of the XIII Congress (2021) of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the orientation of cultural development in the new period, which is: “Comprehensive human development and building an advanced and rich Vietnamese culture national identity so that the culture and people of Vietnam really become the endogenous strength, the driving force for national development and national defense. Increase investment in cultural development. To build, develop and create the most favorable environment and social conditions to arouse patriotic tradition, national pride, belief, and aspiration to develop a prosperous and happy country; Talents, intelligence, and qualities of Vietnamese people are the most important center, goal, and driving force for the development of the country”.

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