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International integration and its impact on the Vietnamese human value system today

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Abstract

International integration is a term initially used mainly in the fields of international politics and economics, originating around the mid-20th century in Europe. However, it is now being widely used in many areas, with various subjects and objects. Economic integration has been and continues to be an objective trend in the contemporary world, impacting all countries involved in the process. On one hand, this trend creates opportunities for countries to expand markets, access capital, modern techniques and technologies, as well as advanced management knowledge, thereby promoting economic growth and social development. On the other hand, this trend also has significant impacts on the cultural and spiritual life of the participating societies, affecting individuals and communities involved in the process. This article focuses on studying international integration and its impact on the value system of Vietnamese people today.

Keywords: Integration; value system; the human value system

1. Introduction

Integration is the "participation in a community to operate and develop together with that community (often referring to the relationship between nations and countries)." It can be seen that in academic research as well as in the current economic and social life, the term integration is used quite commonly and has many different interpretations. Basically, integration can be understood as a concept referring to the participation in various groups and communities during the process of existence and coexistence. This is a process in which a country, whether it wants to or not, must participate in the global order of the world's economic and social life. In this process, many countries actively or passively integrate into international institutions.

When participating in deep and wide integration in various fields in recent years, the value system of the Vietnamese people has been strongly influenced by cultural flows with new values of the human value system. During this process, the value system of the Vietnamese people has absorbed and transformed progressive values to fit the "Vietnamese color" In practice in Vietnam, it can be clearly seen that certain values such as: equality, democracy, human rights, freedom, creativity... have entered Vietnam through many different paths throughout history. However, up to now, these values are becoming more prominent in many aspects of Vietnamese social life through Vietnam's proactive contact, exchange, and cooperation in the process of international integration. In the process of international integration, the progressive values of the human value system, when integrated into Vietnam, also follow the rules of cultural elements in development, meaning that they are always adjusted to suit the Vietnamese people and the practical development of Vietnam in the current context of international integration.

2. International Integration

The content of "International Integration" was initially used with broader implications in terms like "International Economic Integration" "International Economic Linkage," and "International Economic Unification". All three terms actually derive from "International Economic Integration" After a short period, the economic content of integration became closely linked with political, social, and other types of linkage content. Consequently, "International Integration" began to be used more commonly. Sometimes, in forums, it is simply referred to as "integration"

Today, the rapid development of the scientific and technical revolution is strongly promoting the process of specialization and cooperation among nations. With the growing internationalization of production forces, the connection between peoples around the world is increasingly expanding. The integration process is becoming more dynamic and vigorous in various fields of the social life of nations, making integration an inevitable and common trend of the modern world.

In Vietnam, both in academic research and practical social life, there are various understandings and approaches to international integration. Currently, three primary approaches to the concept of "international integration" can be summarized as follows:

First Approach: This approach considers international integration as a final product rather than a process. This product is the formation of a federal state similar to the United States or Switzerland, aimed at assessing the degree of linkage. Proponents of this approach mainly focus on legal and institutional aspects.

Second Approach: This perspective views international integration primarily as the linkage of nations through the development of exchange flows such as trade, investment, communication, information, tourism, migration, culture, etc. Gradually, this leads to the formation of security communities. This approach sees integration as both a process and a final product.

Third Approach: This approach examines international integration from the perspective of the phenomenon/behavior of countries expanding and deepening cooperative relationships with each other based on intentional international division of labor, leveraging each nation's advantages and pursued objectives.

Each approach has its own advantages and limitations. However, the second approach, which considers international integration as both a product and a process, is currently more widely accepted by researchers.

Based on the inherited concepts from previous scholars, international integration can be summarized as the process through which nations and ethnic groups, either actively or passively, participate in international life during globalization. The essence of this process is that nations and ethnic groups accept international standards and institutions, primarily economic institutions, international relations, and other related fields, including politics. By accepting international integration, participating nations and ethnic groups also have some degree of authority to establish common norms within the framework of international institutions to effectively leverage national and international advantages for their development. Fundamentally, international integration has the following characteristics:

First, international integration is a continuous process that is bound by transnational cooperation between countries. This is a highly complex process that can occur in individual areas of social life (economy, politics, security-defense, culture, education, health, etc.), but can also simultaneously occur across multiple fields with varying characteristics (the degree of connectivity), scope (including geography, fields/industries), and forms (bilateral, multilateral, regional, inter-regional, global). Due to the increasingly complex nature and scope of this process, no country has yet declared that it has completed the process of international integration. Second, international integration is the process by which

countries engage in international life by adopting international standards and institutions. In reality, various international cooperation activities such as exchanges, consultations, coordination, and investments also involve interactions between countries, but the essence of international integration is different from these activities. This is because, by accepting international standards and institutions, countries participating in international integration demonstrate a higher level of integration. This process is distinct from previous international trends, as participation in international institutions requires countries to engage more actively and responsibly in the international community.

Third, international integration is an objective trend, but the decision of countries to participate in integration is subjective. In this process, some countries actively and proactively engage in international life, while others participate passively. However, whether participating actively or passively in international integration, the primary aim of countries in this process is to serve their national interests. Alongside globalization, international integration is becoming an objective trend for all countries in the world today. However, the extent to which countries can leverage the advantages of this trend or their degree of participation in international life depends on each country's policies at any given time.

Fourth, international integration always presents a mix of opportunities and challenges for most countries participating in this process. In reality, as countries and nations engage in this process, they gain numerous opportunities to learn from other countries, such as management experience, scientific and technological expertise, and human resource development. Some developing countries, if they integrate effectively, have a good chance to efficiently manage capital and technology, thus improving immediate difficulties and creating momentum for higher development. Developed countries also have many opportunities to promote their products and brands globally, expand markets, and attract high-quality human resources from other countries. However, when participating in international integration, both developed and developing countries face many challenges, including national sovereignty, cultural identity, national interests, and national security. The opportunities and challenges of international integration for countries and nations are always interwoven. In some cases, these opportunities and challenges can transform into one another due to the influence of various objective and subjective factors.

Vietnam is entering a deeper and more comprehensive phase of international integration than ever before. To date, we have diplomatic relations with over 200 countries, economic, trade, and investment relations with most countries and territories. Vietnam's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2007 has elevated the country's integration process from regional (ASEAN in 1995) and inter-regional (ASEM in 1996, APEC in 1998) levels to global levels. Vietnam successfully held the non-permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council for the 2008-2009 term. Vietnam also successfully chaired ASEAN in 2010. The more than 30 years of renovation and international integration have been a persistent effort of the country. From the country's development achievements in recent years, it can be seen that the Party, State, and people's

perception and approach to international integration have undergone significant development. International integration is seen as a long process, implemented carefully and fundamentally, evolving from the spirit of "actively integrating" to "proactively integrating." Until now, our Party and State have consistently affirmed the fundamental orientation towards international integration: Implementing the foreign policy of independence, self-reliance, peace, cooperation, and development; pursuing an open, multilateral, and diversified foreign policy; proactively and actively integrating into the international economy; and expanding international cooperation in various fields. Our Party and State have consistently maintained the viewpoint that Vietnam is a friend, a reliable partner of countries in the international community, actively participating in international and regional cooperation processes.

The international integration process, characterized by a significant transition in all aspects of Vietnam's social life, truly began in the mid-1990s to the present day. Over the past three decades, Vietnam's international integration in specific fields has had some distinctive features as follows: International integration in the economic field: Vietnam began to engage in international economic integration under unfavorable circumstances. Firstly, the country's starting point was an agrarian economy, with fundamentally low levels of production. After a prolonged struggle to safeguard national independence, the economy was severely devastated after the war. Secondly, before the renovation period, despite efforts in policies to revive the economy, there was a somewhat hasty and subjective mindset, and wilful determination led to a comprehensive economic crisis. Since the VI Congress (December 1986), the Party and the State have implemented the country's renovation, initiating the first steps of integration. After nearly 40 years of renovation, until now, the country's economy has undergone positive transformations. Currently, Vietnam is still in the process of transitioning from a centrally planned economy to a market-oriented socialist-oriented economy. We are facing many new opportunities of international integration but also numerous challenges and difficulties. In recent times, in our country, international economic integration has seen significant strides in both breadth and depth. In terms of breadth, international economic integration has demonstrated that we have established many bilateral and multilateral relationships in trade, investment, and international finance. Vietnam has broadened its economic and trade relations with many countries in the region and the world. In terms of depth, Vietnam's international economic integration is manifested through various levels of linkage such as participating in FTAs, preferential trade agreements, customs unions, economic and monetary unions, etc. The international economic integration process of Vietnam in recent years has also created many new opportunities for our country's economy:

Firstly, international economic creates opportunities for Vietnam to attract resources from abroad, which in turn addresses internal resource constraints, especially in terms of capital, thereby promoting economic growth. Entering international economic integration from a country with relatively low levels of production capacity and labor productivity. To date, international economic integration in recent years has helped Vietnam effectively attract three major sources of international resources: Official

Development Assistance (ODA), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and remittances. In recent years, FDI into Vietnam has been continuously increasing. It's noteworthy that FDI capital during the 1991-2000 period reached \$19.462 billion, continuously increasing to \$58.497 billion during the 2001-2010 period, three times higher than the previous decade. And by the 2011-2016 period, it reached \$84 billion, equivalent to 4.55 times the 1991-2000 period and 1.43 times the previous 10 years. Thanks to the attraction of these capital sources, Vietnam has expanded its market, enhanced competitiveness with countries in the region and the world. We have not only solved the significant issue of employment but also improved the considerable quality of Vietnam's labor force in recent years.

Secondly, international integration has opened up a new development space for Vietnam's economy. Over the past three decades, thanks to participation in international integration, Vietnam's economy has had many opportunities to open up, connect the domestic economy and market with the global economy and market, establish bilateral relations in trade, investment, finance, and participate in international economic multilateral mechanisms. Currently, Vietnam actively participates in various economic linkages at different levels in the region and globally, such as joining Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), participating in preferential trade agreements, joining customs unions, and joining economic and monetary unions. Active participation in these economic linkages has created significant opportunities for foreign investors to support Vietnam in the process of building the country's economy. At present, Vietnam has 28 bilateral donors and 23 multilateral donors. In addition, Vietnam also receives ODA capital from 600 international non-governmental organizations. The process of international economic integration has opened up the possibility for Vietnam to quickly participate in the international labor division system, thereby forming a rational and effective economic structure. The labor force in Vietnam's production sectors, through exposure and collaboration with the modern production processes of advanced countries, has great opportunities to improve and affirm their professional skills as well as economic management capabilities. Currently, Vietnam has economic relations with over 230 foreign markets, which is an initial but remarkable result in the process of international integration, transforming Vietnam from a poor, backward country in economic-social crisis to a country with low average income; from a primarily aid recipient to a cooperative development partner.

Thirdly, international economic integration opens up opportunities for Vietnam to learn from the experiences of major economies in the world in utilizing the laws and trends of the market economy as an internal factor of the country's socialist-oriented development process. To date, 64 countries in the world have recognized Vietnam's market economy. With the above-mentioned results, it is clear that international economic integration has brought many new opportunities for Vietnam in the current period. The remarkable results of this economic integration are a very important prerequisite for unleashing the potential of all economic components in the country, diversifying economic components and ownership forms, while contributing to ensuring sustainable economic growth and narrowing the gap with countries around the world. The progress on this path of economic integration has had a significant impact on political, cultural, and social

fields, creating positive changes in Vietnam's social life in recent years.

In addition to the aforementioned advantages, Vietnam's process of international economic integration in recent years has also faced some challenges and difficulties. Firstly, when participating in international economic integration, Vietnam's economy has to deal with challenges of intense competition of an international nature. Competition in international integration is inevitable for all countries involved in this process. However, for developing countries like Vietnam, the biggest and most noticeable challenge stems from the fact that it is a developing country with low economic development, still with many deficiencies and inefficiencies in state management, and with small-scale enterprises and entrepreneur teams. The competitiveness of goods and services, and of the overall economy, still faces many limitations, and the economic and trade policy system is not yet complete. Therefore, in the context of global economic competition, for developing countries starting from an agricultural base like Vietnam, this is an extremely uneven competition. Even within the domestic market, some of our goods face fierce competition, and some enterprises struggle right on their "home turf," such as certain agricultural products. Competition is inevitable in the process of integration. On one hand, it stimulates economic development, but on the other hand, increasing intense competition in economic integration poses difficulties for many enterprises and sectors, even leading to bankruptcies, thereby causing many economic and social consequences. Furthermore, participating in international economic integration, Vietnam's economy cannot avoid being heavily impacted by the economic shocks of the region and the world in the trend of globalization and international integration. For developing countries like Vietnam, this impact can cause significant "damage." This may lead to the contraction of Vietnam's commodity market, for example, some key export items of Vietnam have seen a sharp decline in export turnover, such as crude oil, seafood, rice, coal, rubber, coffee, pepper, etc., due to changes in the major import markets of Vietnam, such as the United States. Each small shift in the regional and global economy has an impact on Vietnam's economy, a reality that cannot be overlooked. Increased macroeconomic risks and economic disruptions, poor-quality foreign investment projects that are not compatible with the advantages and interests of the economy. Although the state has made many efforts to actively change policies, administrative procedures, and legal systems to create favorable conditions for the process of international economic integration, in practice, we still face many difficulties in coping with challenges, especially sudden price shocks and capital inflows from abroad. The consequences of these factors have caused some negative impacts on social life, most notably the increasing risk of the wealth gap. Some economic experts believe that if Vietnam's institutional integration progresses quickly and actively, the infrastructure serving integration is still limited, especially in rural and mountainous areas. The information and transportation systems in general are still deficient. Meanwhile, the quality of human resources is relatively low, not meeting the requirements of integration. The challenges in the economic field mentioned above also bring many difficulties for Vietnam on the path of integration.

International integration in the political field: Vietnam has

taken relatively rapid and extensive steps in political integration, both bilaterally and multilaterally, recognized by the international community. At the bilateral level, Vietnam's political integration has undergone a fundamental shift from emphasizing broadening relations with other countries to deeper and increasingly stable relations. In strategic partnerships, Vietnam promotes comprehensive cooperation, prioritizing collaboration in areas that leverage the strengths of its partners based on Vietnam's requirements. Additionally, Vietnam categorizes partners into two main groups: strategic partners like Russia, India, China, South Korea, etc., and lower-level strategic partners like Spain, the Netherlands, Australia, etc. At the multilateral level, Vietnam's political integration is evident both vertically and horizontally, at both regional and global levels. In the regional context, as an official member of ASEAN, Vietnam has participated in many mechanisms led by ASEAN. At the global level, Vietnam has joined the United Nations Security Council as a non-permanent member and was elected to the United Nations Human Rights Council (2014-2016). Currently, Vietnam has participated in more than 70 international organizations. Vietnam is a member of 63 international organizations and has relations with over 500 non-governmental organizations worldwide. Vietnam has been actively involved with increasing roles in the United Nations (ECOSOC member, Executive Board member of UNDP, UNFPA, and UPU...), leveraging its active member role in the Francophonie, ASEAN, etc.

Therefore, political integration has contributed to enhancing Vietnam's position in the international arena, and Vietnam's voice in various international organizations has become more influential. Political integration has laid the foundation for stable frameworks and platforms for integrating into other sectors, especially economic integration. Moreover, through political integration, principles of operation, programs, and state institutions have become closer to international standards. Bilateral diplomatic activities have paved the way for Vietnam to play a more active role in international forums, thereby promoting deeper international integration. The international community increasingly values Vietnam's position on global platforms.

Since establishing diplomatic relations with 11 countries in 1954, Vietnam has established diplomatic relations with 185 countries by 2015, promoting economic relations, trade, and investment with 224 markets worldwide. Vietnam has also established strategic and comprehensive partnerships with many key countries worldwide. Looking at the initial results, it's evident that multilateral diplomacy is a bright spot in Vietnam's diplomatic activities during the renewal period. These initial successes in political integration have strengthened and enhanced the country's international position, creating a dynamic posture in international relations that benefits Vietnam's efforts to safeguard independence, autonomy, security, and nation-building. Furthermore, through political integration, Vietnam expresses its commitment to transparent and accountable governance, paving the way for building a more democratic society.

Given the current regional and international developments, it's objectively undeniable that deeper integration into international life brings both opportunities and challenges, constantly intertwining and transforming each other. In the realm of security and defense, international integration brings not only new opportunities but also increasingly complex

risks. Today, in addition to traditional security threats, non-traditional security threats such as environmental issues, pandemics, and terrorism are on the rise. These threats directly or indirectly threaten the country's development. Moreover, the process of international integration has also given rise to new and more complex issues such as international crime, terrorism, social security, and human security, which are becoming increasingly prominent.

Among these challenges, political issues such as sovereignty disputes, national sovereignty concerning developing countries like Vietnam, are considered significant challenges in the field of security and defense. Additionally, other issues such as differing views on democracy, human rights, etc., remain points of contention with Western countries, posing significant obstacles to our integration process. The hostile forces' schemes to realize peaceful evolution against Vietnam's socialist state are always classified as major risks by the Party. In the current context, we also have to face increasingly sophisticated forms of subversion with more complex developments.

Integration in Cultural and Social Aspects: Vietnam is a country with the characteristic of an Eastern culture. Over the past three decades of development, the opening of the country and international integration have widened Vietnam's ability to access various cultures worldwide, embracing the progressive cultural values of humanity. The process of cultural exchange and sharing with other countries during the integration process is an excellent opportunity for Vietnam to introduce more of its national cultural values to the world. At the regional level, Vietnam is recognized for actively contributing to the construction of the ASEAN cultural and social community. In recent years, Vietnam has continuously participated in and hosted numerous cultural events in the region such as the Southeast Asian Games (SEA Games), ASEAN Para Games, and various art exchange programs.

Especially in the cultural sector, Vietnam has developed national cultural target programs for the periods 2012-2013 and 2012-2015, followed by projects for the development of the cultural industry until 2020 with a vision to 2030. The central task is to build a progressive Vietnamese culture with a rich national identity. These activities have significantly contributed to linking Vietnamese culture with the regional culture, thereby helping Vietnam build a sustainable ASEAN solidarity bloc and providing a great opportunity for the Vietnamese people to embrace the advanced values of countries in the region.

On a global scale, Vietnam is increasingly participating deeply in international organizations and forums on culture such as UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Heritage Committee. Furthermore, as a member of UNESCO, Vietnam also participates in and implements many international conventions on culture. This not only reflects the efforts of our country in cultural integration but also, through our participation in these forums and international conventions, provides us with the conditions to improve cultural institutions and share common cultural values with countries in the region and around the world. Moreover, this process of cultural cooperation and exchange contributes to strengthening Vietnam's awareness of responsibility in preserving cultural works and values as common assets of humanity. In reality, Vietnam's efforts in cultural integration in recent years have significantly contributed to bringing

Vietnamese culture closer to cultures in the region and the world, thereby enhancing the demand for enjoying the cultural values of humanity for every citizen.

International integration has indeed been a great opportunity for Vietnam to enhance its sense of responsibility in preserving the traditional cultural values of its people while also sharing common cultural values with countries around the world. Currently, in our country, due to the strong and profound impact of the international integration process, many cultural values have been discovered, nurtured, and provided opportunities for development. In reality, many traditional values such as festivals, customs, traditional crafts, and other artistic activities have been "awakened" during the integration process. Nowadays, Vietnam is recognized as a country with a rich cultural heritage, attracting much attention and sharing from international experts and reputable cultural organizations. This is a very favorable opportunity for us to gain valuable experience in preserving and promoting the traditional cultural values of our nation in the modern context. Thanks to the positive factors from integration, cultural activities in our country are evaluated to have changed and progressed more effectively. These changes have contributed to providing our people with more opportunities to enjoy and share cultural values with countries around the world.

However, in recent years, in the field of cultural and social integration, alongside the achievements, we also have some limitations as follows: International cooperation activities in culture are evaluated to have made positive progress in terms of quantity and participation level, but the overall quality is still not high. Currently, reputable cultural and artistic programs in our country still occupy a low proportion. This limitation is due to many reasons, including the current difficulties in human and material resources investment in this field in our country, resulting in many cultural activities being relatively small in scale and quality. In recent years, along with the strengthening of cultural exchange and cooperation, there has also been an increasing negative influence from abroad into Vietnam. This includes the inappropriate increase in commercialization in line with Vietnam's traditional customs in some cultural and artistic activities. Some negative influences from materialism from the West have begun to infiltrate the younger generation, and some reality TV programs in the style of foreign countries with low artistic value, as well as many online cultural and artistic newspapers, mainly serving entertainment purposes. These negative aspects have a significant impact on the improvement of spiritual life for our people, causing disruptions in social value systems if not controlled in a timely manner in the future. There are many reasons leading to these limitations, including those originating from the ineffective cultural management in our country, especially in terms of processing and timely controlling information, leading to many inaccuracies and lack of consistency. This is also a factor leading to the fact that many traditional art forms and national heritage not only do not develop but are also at risk of disappearing during the integration process. In the current context of integration, generally, the issue of preserving and promoting the national cultural identity is a challenging task for all countries during the integration process, and for developing countries like Vietnam, these challenges are immense, requiring us to have a clear direction and comprehensive plans to overcome the existing limitations

in order to promote the values of our national identity and avoid the risk of cultural erosion.

In the education sector, since the beginning of the integration process, the Party and the State have paid attention to and emphasized international integration in education and training because the products of education during the integration period are high-quality resources and the key factor in the context of integration. On November 4, 2013, General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong signed Resolution No. 29-NQ/TW on fundamental and comprehensive renovation of education and training, meeting the needs of industrialization, modernization in the direction of socialist-oriented market economy, and international integration. The central task of actively integrating and enhancing the effectiveness of international cooperation in education and training includes the following issues:

Firstly, actively integrating internationally in education and training on the basis of maintaining independence, self-reliance, ensuring the socialist orientation, preserving and promoting the beautiful cultural values of the nation, absorbing and selecting the quintessence of human culture and scientific achievements. Improve bilateral and multilateral cooperation mechanisms, implement international commitments on education and training.

Secondly, expanding the scale of training abroad with state budget support for lecturers in basic sciences and leading-edge sciences, specialties. Encourage studying and researching abroad with sources of funding outside the state budget. Expand training links with reputable foreign training institutions, mainly in university and vocational education, while strictly managing the quality of training.

Thirdly, having policies to encourage international organizations, foreign individuals, and overseas Vietnamese to participate in training, research, application, and technology transfer in Vietnam. Strengthening international cultural and academic exchanges.

Fourthly, having policies to support and manage the learning and training of Vietnamese students studying abroad and at foreign-invested educational institutions in Vietnam.

The important task of education and training in Vietnam today, in the context of integration, is to actively contribute to building Vietnamese individuals who are suitable for the requirements of industrialization, modernization, and international integration. Absorbing the cultural values of humanity; preserving, promoting, and disseminating the cultural values of Vietnam; enhancing the image of the country and the Vietnamese people, by 2030, the national image of Vietnam will be widely introduced worldwide, and Vietnamese culture will make new contributions recognized in international cultural life; maximizing international resources to successfully implement strategic goals in labor, social security, education, training, healthcare, science, and technology; focusing on enhancing human resources and scientific-technological capabilities; creating employment opportunities, ensuring the rights of workers and vulnerable groups; promoting social justice, ensuring social security and improving the material and spiritual life of the people.

In addition to the typical areas mentioned above, fields such as science and technology, healthcare, etc., also undergo certain changes and influences during our participation in international integration. Among these, advantages and challenges, opportunities and challenges always coexist and transform each other under certain conditions.

3. The impact of international integration on the system of Vietnamese values

From the perspective of researching Vietnamese values, we believe that the impact of international integration on the system of Vietnamese values been evident in several aspects: Firstly, under the influence of the conditions of international integration, traditional Vietnamese values had to face certain changes. Currently, fundamentally, core values of Vietnamese people derived from tradition such as patriotism, filial piety, compassion, etc., still maintain their position as fundamental values in the documents, resolutions, and policies of the Party and the state as well as in scientific studies. However, the position of these values in the hierarchy of Vietnamese values in undergone certain changes due to new conditions. This is clearly demonstrated in the documents of the 12th Party Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam with basic directions in building the system of Vietnamese values - that is, people who are "beautiful in personality, morality, and soul; enhance intelligence, creativity, physical health; raise social responsibility, citizenship, respect for and compliance with the law; fully develop the role of creative subject in the cause of building and defending the Fatherland." Compared to the Party's orientations and policies regarding human beings, the value system of Vietnamese people, the guidelines from the documents of the 12th Congress have undergone certain changes in the position and hierarchy of values the current Vietnamese value system compared to tradition to meet the requirements of the contemporary era, including the demands of international integration.

Secondly, the system of Vietnamese values today, under the influence of international integration, is undergoing the process of receiving and adapting progressive values that are compatible with the universal values. Essentially, international integration is a proactive participation of nations in the international community to exploit effectively both national advantages and international advantages for the development of the nation and its people. In this shared arena, there are always opportunities and periods where, if seized in time, significant breakthroughs can be made. In reality, with deep and extensive integration across various sectors in recent years, the system of Vietnamese values has experienced strong influences from various cultural currents bearing new values of human values.

During this process, the system of Vietnamese values has absorbed and adapted progressive values to suit the "Vietnamese color" In Vietnam, we can clearly see that values such as equality, democracy, human rights, freedom, creativity, etc., have been introduced through various channels throughout history. However, to this day, these values have become increasingly prominent in many aspects of Vietnamese social life through Vietnam's active engagement, interaction, and cooperation in the process of international integration.

During the process of international integration, the progressive values of the human values system, when introduced into Vietnam, also adhere to the cultural norms in the development, meaning there is always adjustment to suit the Vietnamese people, the practical development of Vietnam under current conditions of international integration.

Thirdly, under the influence of international integration, the system of Vietnamese values today is witnessing some conflicts between new and old values, between the collective

and the individual, between indigenous and imported values. These conflicts can be more clearly observed in the gradual disappearance of certain traditional Vietnamese values due to changes in new conditions and some unresolved debates surrounding the current values of the Vietnamese people.

In reality, some traditional Vietnamese values have been lost, such as the values of patriotism, internationalism, etc. This loss, in the current context, can be considered an objective necessity in the relationship between the elements of social consciousness and the existence of society. This means that in today's society, with the intertwining of various global influences and the practical development demands of the nation, some traditional values if outdated or irrelevant will not be suitable and may be discarded.

Furthermore, some values of the system of traditional Vietnamese values, such as diligence, unity, intelligence, are undergoing various debates in scientific research as well as in daily life. Specifically, the value of diligence, which is considered a fundamental value of traditional Vietnamese people, is being questioned by some scholars who do not include it in the system of Vietnamese human values, in the current period. Researcher Tran Ngoc, in the work "The Value System of Vietnam from Traditional to Modern and the Path to the Future" considers diligence to be a "myth". He also firmly states that there is no absolute answer to the question of diligence or laziness; therefore, according to him, this value is not classified in the system of Vietnamese human values in the current period.

The transformations, intersections between the system of Vietnamese human values in the universal values in the context of integration bring about certain conflicts, which are essential in the relationship between the collective and the individual, the relationship between the nation and humanity, the relationship between old and new values... in order to select appropriate values in the table of Vietnamese human values in the new era, the era of international integration. Moreover, this is also a process of "struggle" not only with external factors but also an extremely intense "struggle" among internal factors in the country's development process.

4. Conclusion

Integration has been widely utilized in Vietnam since the mid-1990s in the context of the country vigorously promoting open-door foreign policies, multilateralization, and diversification of international relations, beginning with joining ASEAN, participating in the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), and other international economic frameworks. It cannot be denied that economic integration is currently a global trend, impacting all countries participating in this process. On one hand, this trend creates opportunities for countries to expand their markets, access capital, technology, modern management knowledge, thereby promoting economic growth and social development. On the other hand, this trend also has significant impacts on cultural and spiritual life, affecting social entities, individuals, and communities participating in the process.

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