

ROLE OF INTELLECTUAL AND BUSINESS WORKFORCE IN BUILDING A KNOWLEDGE-BASED AND INNOVATIVE SOCIETY

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Summary:

The world is trending towards building a knowledge-based and innovative society in the context of the profound impact of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Vietnam is actively participating in the Fourth Industrial Revolution, transforming the economic growth model from breadth to depth, and actively fulfilling international commitments to sustainable development. Therefore, intellectual and business workforces play a particularly important role in the cause of building and steadfastly protecting the socialist Fatherland of Vietnam as outlined by the Party in all Party Congresses until the 13th Congress. The theme “The role of intellectual and business workforces in a knowledge-based and innovative society,” approaching social theory, Social Identity Theory (SIT) contribute to supplementing the theory of knowledge-based and innovative society, about intellectual and business workforces. Until now, there have not been many scientific works to approach the theoretical and practical system. The article focuses on two main issues: (1) The theory of intellectual and business workforces, knowledge-based society, and innovation; (2) The role of intellectual and business workforces in a knowledge-based and innovative society.

Keywords: Intellectual workforce; Enterprise; Knowledge society.

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1. Background of intellectuals and businesses workforce, knowledge-based society, and innovation

The term “intellectual” has various meanings, and its translation can vary in different countries. In general, “intellectual” refers to a specific entity in society, to those who engage in intellectual labor to create valuable products for society, leading to social change and transformation. The following content provides specific reflections on intellect and intellectual workforces, businesses, knowledge-based and innovation society:

1.1. Intellect and intellectual workforces

The concept of intellect and the intellectual workforce is defined within various scopes and approaches. President Ho Chi Minh presented the

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viewpoint that the criteria for training intellectuals in the new regime must encompass comprehensive education in both morality and knowledge. He stated, “A person who has completed university education can be called knowledgeable. However, if he does not know how to plow, does not know how to work, does not know how to fight enemies, and does not know how to do many other things, then, in short, they know nothing about practical work. Thus, they only possess half of the intellect. Their intellect is bookish knowledge, not complete intellect. If they want to be a fully knowledgeable person, they must apply that knowledge to practice” (*Ho Chi Minh: Complete Works, Vol. 5, p. 275*). For the new intellectual, talent must go hand in hand with morality, where morality is the foundation, as stated: “Morality is revolutionary ethics. It is the root, very important. If there is no revolutionary ethics, then talent is useless” (*Ho Chi Minh: Complete Works, Vol. 14, p. 400*). These viewpoint and criteria serve as a guiding principle for the construction and development of the intellectual workforce in Vietnam, emphasizing proficiency, specialization, and revolutionary ethical qualities.

The intellectual workforce or workforce is understood as a “social group consisting of individuals engaged in mental labor. The intellectual class includes engineers, technicians, doctors, lawyers, artists, educators, and those involved in scientific work, a significant portion of whom are civil servants” (*Philosophical Dictionary, 1986, p. 598*). This definition indicates that intellectuals operate in various fields, with a high level of organization and community involvement. The concept of the intellectual workforce aligns closely with the notion of the scientific community (SC); the scientific community is a distinctive social group comprising intellectuals in general and, more specifically, scientific schools, scientific disciplines, or scientific organizations (*Allan, Kenneth, 2005*).

Providing a comprehensive definition, the relatively complete concept of intellectuals and the intellectual workforce in Vietnam up to the present is outlined in Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW dated August 6th, 2008, of the Central Party Committee of the 10th term on building the intellectual workforce during the period of promoting industrialization and modernization in the country (referred to as Resolution No. 27). This resolution introduces the concept that “intellectuals are individuals engaged in mental labor, possessing high educational qualifications in specific professional fields, having the capacity for independent, creative thinking, disseminating and enriching knowledge, and generating valuable intellectual and material products for society”. Vietnamese intellectuals originate from various social classes, strata, and are predominantly shaped in the new society. They are educated from various sources, both

domestically and internationally, spanning multiple generations, including Vietnamese intellectuals residing abroad. Resolution No. 27 emphasizes that: “the Vietnamese intellectual workforce embodies a profound love for the country, a strong sense of national pride, and a deep connection to the revolutionary cause led by the Party, aiming for a prosperous people, a strong nation, a just and a democratic and civilization society”.

From the above concepts, the author identifies intellect as a crucial factor in building and developing an intellectual workforce. The intellectual workforce is a distinctive social group, gathering highly specialized intellectuals with a unique social structure, competence, credibility, contributing to the development and progress of society, and recognized by society.

1.2. Concept of business

In 2019, the OECD provided the definition: “A business is defined as a legal entity that owns the right to conduct its own business, such as signing contracts, owning assets, having debts to pay, and establishing bank accounts. A business can be a corporation, a retail company, a non-profit organization, or an unincorporated enterprise”. According to Gordon Marshall (1998), “a business is an innovative and creative institution in the business sector, distinct from business owners, capitalists, or professional managers. They are subject to follow many legal procedures in entrepreneurship and pursue established goals”. These concepts and definitions highlight the distinctive feature of businesses as innovative and creative entities in the economic sector, recognized by the law and operating according to legal regulations.

According to the OECD classification in 2019, businesses can be categorized differently based on their scale. OECD countries encourage the development of social enterprise models because “social enterprises are long-term actors of the inclusive growth and democratization of economic and social fields. They demonstrate resilience when facing with economic adversities while innovatively addressing economic and social challenges, and reintegrating people into the labor market, and contributing to the overall social cohesion” (OECD, 2017).

1.3. Concept of knowledge-based society and innovation

Throughout all the stages of societal development, knowledge plays a crucial role in social progress, contributing by inheriting the intrinsic intellectual values of nations worldwide. Due to that, intellectual contributions positively influence societal movements, transformations, and

the creation of a new society based on recognized principles and conditions. In the first part of the Declaration of Independence on September 2nd, 1945, President Ho Chi Minh referred to the philosophical and legal foundations of human rights and national rights, as outlined in the Declarations of Independence of 1776 (United States) and 1791 (France). He stated that these declarations made significant contributions to the global human rights and national rights ideological development.

President Ho Chi Minh quoted, “All people are born equal. The Creator endows them those unalienable rights that no one can violate, among which are the right to life, the right to freedom, and the right to pursue happiness” and “Men are born free and equal in rights and must always remain being free and equal in rights”. From these quotes, he affirmed, “By extension, the meaning is that all nations in the world are born equal; every nation has the right to live, the right to happiness, and the right to freedom”.

A knowledge-based society is built within a special institutional environment, as emphasized in Resolution No. 27-NQ/TW dated August 6th, 2008. The resolution states the viewpoint of practicing democracy and respecting and promoting freedom of thought in the research and innovation activities of intellectuals for the goals of a prosperous people, a strong nation, for a just, and democracy, and civilization society. It aims to create a favorable environment and conditions for the professional activities of intellectuals.

According to Naim Hamdija and Maria G. Carvalho (2010), a knowledge-based society is a structured organization, based on the development of contemporary human knowledge and represents a new quality of life-supporting systems. The knowledge-based society represents a new development model in the future and is closely related to sustainable development. The sustainable model of a knowledge-based society is a potential framework for the social development of humanity, leading to social cohesion, economic competitiveness, and stability, resource utilization and economic development, biodiversity protection, and ecosystem development (*Naim Hamdija Afgan, Maria G. Carvalho, 2010*).

The UNESCO World Report of 2012 outlined essential principles for the development of a just knowledge society², including:

- Freedom of speech (applicable to traditional, contemporary, and media forms, including the Internet);
- Access to quality education for all;

²Jump up to:^{a b c d e f} United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (2005). *Toward knowledge societies. UNESCO World Report*. Conde-sur-Noireau, France: Imprimerie Corlet.

- Respect for cultural and linguistic diversity;
- Universal dissemination and access to information and knowledge, especially within the public domain.

In 2013, the Constitution of Vietnam (amended) in Article 25 stated: Citizens have the right to freedom of speech, freedom of the press, access to information, to meetings, associations, and demonstrations. The exercise of these rights is regulated by law.

Nguyen Van Dan (2015) stated: A knowledge-based society is a type of society that relies on the continuous production and use of various knowledge in all fields, with the assistance of modern information technology and communications, to develop humanity globally in a just, prosperous, and sustainable manner.

According to Van Bezouw, MJ et al. (2021), social creativity introduces a Social Identity Theory (SIT) approach, commonly used to explain social change. The concept of social creativity aims to provide a social identity perspective on reinforcing and challenging social stability. Social creativity allows individuals to maintain or achieve positive social identity by reinterpreting relationships between groups. Social creativity can play a role in coping with, promoting, and stabilizing society based on the principles of inheriting existing intrinsic intellectual values, maintaining, and developing them, selectively incorporating new factors of the era to construct a new society.

1.4. Concept of Social Change

Social change refers to the laws of movement and development within society, which can occur naturally or purposely through the ideologies and policies of a nation's leadership with the aim of altering existing models and structures, leading to the creation of a new social development. Social development refers to how individuals develop social skills and emotions throughout their lives. Healthy social development allows us to form positive relationships with family, friends, teachers, and others in our lives (*Stine-Morrow et al., 2010*).

Social change is the alteration of a society's social order, encompassing changes in social structures, social behaviors, or social relationships. Maintained on a larger scale, it can lead to social transformation (*Kavanagh et al., 2021*). This concept encompasses changes that are pattern-oriented, such as the transition from a comprehensively subsidized economic-social model to a self-sufficient, autonomous economic-social model.

At the macro level, social change can lead to social revolutions, such as the Socialist Revolution presented in Marxist ideology. Social change can be propelled by cultural, economic, environmental, scientific, technological, and innovative forces.

Perspectives on knowledge society indicate that societal movement and development are based on knowledge, with the purpose of utilizing knowledge to bring about social change and transformation. In this process, societal organizational structures may undergo changes, and in specific cases, revolutions may occur, altering societal models and structures. Understanding knowledge as a significant input in shaping a knowledge society, the process of constructing a knowledge society requires innovation to design a new society, construct new societal models, establish new social structures, and enhance a new social system. Innovation is thus essential in the process of shaping a new society.

2. Conditions for building a knowledge society and innovation

2.1. Justice and non-discrimination

According to Naim Hamdija et.al (2010), economic development fundamentally depends on the availability of knowledge. New scientific breakthroughs and innovative models based on technology form the fundamental foundation for economic development. It is essential to note that achievements in scientific and technological innovation alone will not automatically bring about improvements in society, the environment, and the economy. Alongside these crucial factors for economic development, new models such as justice and non-discrimination are necessary. The development of a knowledge society focuses on the following goals:

- Inspiring and creating conditions for individuals to develop maximally their potential throughout their lives, enabling them to enhance their intelligence, being well-equipped for work, contribute effectively to society, and enjoy positively personal satisfaction;
- Enhancing knowledge and understanding for its application at the local, regional, and national levels;
- Playing a significant role in shaping a democratic, civilized, and knowledgeable society;
- Promoting the exchange of opinions for the development of the knowledge society and unifying collective efforts for the future development of life-support systems;

- Understanding, evaluating, and acknowledging progress in the economic, environmental, social, and technological realms to generate benefits based on the knowledge society.

2.2. Broad access to modern knowledge bases

A crucial aspect for the global, regional, and national economic development is a broad access to modern knowledge bases. In this regard, using knowledge bases is inherent to having appropriate knowledge distribution systems. The education system is a fundamental means of disseminating knowledge. A close connection between knowledge bases and the education system promotes the knowledge transfer to all organizational levels of humanity.

An essential component of invention and innovation is knowledge. The transfer and dissemination of knowledge enhance the capacity for invention and innovation, meaning the creation of new knowledge and new ideas that are then put into production, processes, and organization. Organizations and institutions capable of creating and disseminating knowledge are always an integral part of the education system.

The economic and social knowledge society originates from the interdependence of four mutually dependent factors: (1) Knowledge production, primarily through scientific research; (2) Transmission through education and training; (3) Dissemination through information technology and communication; (4) Application in technological innovation. Simultaneously, new configurations of knowledge production, transmission, and application are emerging, and their impact is attracting more participants, especially in the context of increasing globalization relying on cyberspace.

The above conditions demonstrate the specific role of knowledge in the economic-social development, based on the principles of justice and non-discrimination between organizations and countries. However, in the current context, there is still polarization between developed, developing, and undeveloped countries, lacking a common principle on the international stage. Therefore, newly developed, developing, and underdeveloped countries still face limitations in accessing and applying new knowledge to their lives.

2.3. Building the pillars of a knowledge society

According to Nguyen Van Dan (2015), a knowledge society holds significance in terms of human rights and, therefore, carries a profound sense of humanistic ethics. This is the reason for the existence of a

sustainable knowledge society that we need to make it in reality as soon as possible, and it should be constructed on the following pillars:

- Political pillar;
- Knowledge-based economic pillar;
- Science and technology pillar;
- Education and training pillar;
- Awareness of sustainable development pillar.

2.4. Foundation of an innovative society

According to the OECD (2000), an innovative society stems from the widespread use of information technology and the development of the knowledge economy and market globalization, coupled with the thorough management innovation. Factors that drive and are driven by societal changes have broad and deep implications. It is a wave of transformation that simultaneously sweeps away and reshapes the societal foundations provided by cultural traditions, social symbols, and power and security institutions. The 21st century may witness a dual transformation towards globally integrated markets and new socio-economic systems. In this process, some regions in the world may usher industrial capitalism, while others transition to knowledge-based economies and societies. In general, there is a consensus that the prospects for prosperity and happiness in the 21st century may depend on leveraging social diversity to encourage the dynamism in technology, economy, and society. The next twenty years may promote a dual convergence: *firstly*, towards more complex and highly diverse societies, and *secondly*, towards the application of a range of common policy goals beneficial for both diversity and sustainable societies.

According to Alfonso Montuori (2020), innovative society lies within individuals, their relationships with society, and cultural values. Innovative society has begun exploring how creative research itself is constructed, through how it is expressed *in public popular culture*, with *underlying latent folk beliefs about creativity*, and *by the creative people themselves*. Innovative society demands a rich diversity of perspectives, posing new requirements for researchers to broaden their scope and become interdisciplinary or even transdisciplinary. An innovative society can succeed in emphasizing the centrality of creativity in society and changing society by elevating the importance of creativity in social research.

2.5. The relationship between knowledge and innovation

According to Marianna Sigala and Kalotina Chalkiti (2015), identifying and managing creative individuals (micro-level) and/or organizational contexts (macro-level), fostering innovative social networks (intermediate level), are crucial. Nowadays, knowledge, innovation, and creativity are widely recognized as the most crucial competitive factors that can significantly support and enhance the adaptability, survival, and outstanding performance of businesses. In fact, there is a reciprocal relationship between these three concepts, as an organization's ability to sustain idea generation and innovation is determined by its capacity for continuous learning, expanding its knowledge base, and people's knowledge sharing ability.

In dynamic markets where competition and risks are increasingly fierce, and the product/service life cycle is getting shorter, the roots of sustainable competitive advantage can only be found in the continuous learning process of organizations, knowledge management (KM), and innovation (*Nonaka and Takeuchi, 1995; Gottfridsson, 2012; Sundbo, 2012*). Specifically, in the rapidly evolving and highly competitive service sector, where service innovation can be easily copied, the knowledge management ability for sustainable performance is important. Because knowledge is primarily tacit (implicit) and integrated into organizational structures and culture, it cannot be easily copied or replaced. Thus, knowledge enables companies to create business value in a unique, non-imitable, and non-transferable way.

Creativity plays a guiding role in directing innovation, which often defined as the successful implementation of ideas, while creativity relates to generating ideas (*Amabile et al., 1996; Shalley et al., 2004*). Creativity is a necessary factor that allows for innovation to take place (*Carayannis and Gonzalez, 2003, p. 587; Amabile, 2000*). Innovation has become a priority for companies to enhance, as it helps them respond to rapidly changing environments and provides them with the motivation to be flexible and internally resilient (*Marianna Sigala, Kalotina Chalkiti, 2015*).

The conditions for building a knowledge society and fostering innovation demonstrate that, firstly, it is necessary to construct pillars, to build a foundation based on public popular culture, and for scientists to contribute their creative and innovative labor to contribute to insurance of a just, and sustainable society. These conditions highlight the roles of the knowledge workforce and businesses both in laying the foundation for sustainable social development and in contributing to the creation of a knowledge society and innovation.

3. Role of the intellectual workforce and businesses in the knowledge society and innovation

3.1. International context

In 2023, the OECD identified global trends in government innovation: Facing a long-standing “permanent crisis,” governments must deal with and respond to emerging threats while still grappling with long-term issues such as climate change, digital disruption, and low trust. In this context, understanding new approaches and disseminating successful ideas has never been more critical. To promote this, the OECD's Observatory of Public Sector Innovation analyzed 1,084 innovation initiatives from 94 countries to deduce and understand the new patterns of government. There are four main trends: (1) new forms of accountability for a new era of government; (2) new care methods; (3) new approaches to preserving identity and strengthening justice; and (4) new ways to attract people and citizens.

The OECD's observations indicate that the current global trend is to maintain, preserve identity, and strengthen justice with new forms of accountability and new methods for a new era.

Our Party has recognized the international context in the 10-year Economic and Social Development Strategy 2021-2030: Globalization and international integration continue to progress but face many obstacles and challenges; populism and protectionism are on the rise; policy adjustments and foreign relations of large countries of the region and worldwide are unpredictable. Sustainable development becomes a prevailing trend worldwide; digital economy, circular economy, and green growth are the chosen development models for many countries. The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has a significant impact on global growth methods, economic cooperation, trade, and investment. The shift to renewable energy, green energy will be more evident in the coming period. Science, technology, innovation, and the Fourth Industrial Revolution are evolving rapidly, with breakthroughs that have profound and multidimensional impacts globally. Science, technology and innovation increasingly become decisive factors for the competitive competence of each country. Digital technology will drive the development of the digital economy, digital society, change the state management methods, business production and consumption models, and cultural and social life.

3.2. Domestic situation

The goal of transforming our country fundamentally into a modern industrialized nation by 2020 has not been met, as the country has not narrowed the development gap and caught up with regional counterparts. The productivity, quality, and competitiveness of the economy are not yet high. The business environment in some sectors and provinces remains restricted, lacking true openness. Strategic breakthroughs have not seen significant progress. The quality of the labor workforce, especially high-quality labor, has not met the requirements; science, technology, and innovation have not truly become driving forces for development. The infrastructure system is not ensuring coherence and efficiency; urban development management is still lacking. The economic restructuring tied to economic growth model reform is progressing slowly. The growth model is not based on the foundation of science, technology, and innovation; the economic self-reliance is still low, with significant dependence on external factors; there is insufficient attention to the value chain and domestic supply, aimed at enhancing labor productivity and economic competitiveness.

From both the international and domestic perspectives, there are favorable factors; external knowledge will supplement domestic knowledge, enhancing new foundational knowledge. However, challenges and difficulties arise due to the better and higher intellectual workforce, expertise level, and infrastructure of developed countries compared to ones of the developing and less developed nations.

Continuing industrialization and modernization are the consistent strategies of the Party, and these major directions lay the foundation for building a knowledge and innovation-based society (a society developing based on knowledge and innovation). The State has issued specific policies to concretize the Party's directions in recent times. Specifically, the Politburo issued Resolution No. 52-NQ/TW on September 7th, 2019, *on some strategic orientations and proactive policies for participating in the Fourth Industrial Revolution*. The Central Executive Committee of the Party in the XIII term issued Resolution No. 29-NQ/TW on November 17th, 2022, at the Sixth Session of the Central Executive Committee of the XIII term, regarding *the continued promotion of industrialization and modernization of the country by 2030, with a vision to 2045*. The Government issued Resolution No. 50/NQ-CP on April 17th, 2020, promulgating the Action Program of the Government to implement Resolution No. 52-NQ/TW on September 27th, 2019, of the Politburo, regarding *some strategic orientations and proactive policies for participating in the Fourth*

Industrial Revolution. The Prime Minister issued Decision No. 127/QĐ-TTg on January 26th, 2021, on the *National Strategy for Research, Development, and Application of Artificial Intelligence until 2030*. Decision No. 127/QĐ-TTg has set the goal for 2025: “Contributing to building an innovative society, an efficient government, protecting national security, maintaining social order and safety, and promoting sustainable economic growth”.

The country's development goals are as follows: Striving for becoming a developed country with modern industry and high average income by 2030, capable of modern, competitive, efficient governance; having a dynamic, fast, and sustainable economy, independent and autonomous on the basis of science, technology, innovation tied to improving efficiency in international activities and global integration; arousing the national development aspirations, promoting the creativity, willpower, and strength of the entire nation, building a prosperous, democratic, just, civilized, disciplined, safe, and secure society, ensuring the peaceful and happy life of the people; continually improving the quality of life in all aspects for the people; firmly protecting the Fatherland, ensuring a peaceful and stable environment for national development; enhancing Vietnam's position and reputation on the international stage. Striving to become a developed, high-income country by 2045.

3.3. Position and role of the intellectual workforce and businesses

3.3.1. Contributions of the intellectual workforce and businesses in the past period

With a patriotic spirit and a high sense of responsibility for the nation-building and defense cause, Vietnam's intellectual workforce and businesses have continuously engaged in creative work. Through activities in science, technology, and innovation, they have produced numerous knowledgeable and innovative products that directly contribute to the socio-economic development and to the continuously elevating Vietnam's position and role in the region and the world is evident, as follows:

Economic and social development in early 2023: (1) The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the second quarter of 2023 is estimated to increase by 4.14% compared to the same period the previous year. This growth rate is higher than the 0.34% growth rate in the second quarter of 2020 during the period from 2011 to 2023. In the first six months of the year, the GDP increased by 3.72%, exceeding the 1.74% growth rate in the first six months of 2020 within the same period from 2011 to 2023; (2) Living conditions for households have significantly improved in the first six

months of 2023 compared to the same period in 2022, with a reported satisfaction rate of 94%, a 15-percentage-point increase over the reporting period in 2022. Social welfare continues to be a focal point for attention from central to local levels³.

Enhancing Vietnam's position and role regionally and internationally: According to the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO)'s report on Global Innovation Index (GII) in 2022, Vietnam ranks 48th out of 132 economies, placing it in the top 50 and second in the group of 36 lower-middle-income economies. In the ASEAN region, Vietnam ranks fourth, following Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand. Among the ASEAN-ranked countries, Singapore, Indonesia, and Cambodia have improved their positions. Thailand and Malaysia have maintained their rankings. In 2022, Vietnam ranks 59th in terms of input to innovation, surpassing the rankings in both 2021 and 2020. The effectiveness of innovation, according to the GII 2022, indicates a positive relationship between income level (average GDP per capita) and innovation performance. Vietnam's innovation performance exceeds expectations concerning its level of development. The anticipated innovation performance relative to Vietnam's income level is also above expectations. Vietnam excels in several indices, including but not limited to: High-tech imports (1st out of 132), diversification of domestic industry (9th), domestic credit to private sector (11th), R&D expenditure covered by business (10th), labor productivity growth rate (3rd), high-tech exports (3rd), export of innovative goods (8th), and mobile application innovation (8th).

3.3.2. Contributions of the intellectual workforce and businesses in the coming period

To ensure the ongoing contribution of the intellectual workforce and businesses to the country's industrialization and modernization cause, the Party has explicitly outlined the need to continue building and nurturing these entities to undertake crucial national tasks. Specifically:

The 13th National Party Congress set forth: “Build a stronger, high-quality intellectual workforce that meets the requirements for the country's development in the new context. Establish mechanisms to promote democracy, freedom of creativity, and emphasize ethics and responsibility in scientific research. Prioritize investment in developing infrastructure, working environments, research, and innovation for intellectuals. Recognize and appropriately reward talents, scientists, and technology

³General Statistics Office, Ministry of Planning and Investment: Report on the socio-economic situation in the second quarter and the first 6 months of 2023.

experts from Vietnam and abroad, especially leading, and pivotal *scientists involved in particularly important scientific and technological tasks*. Show genuine respect and create conditions to enhance the effectiveness of *advisory and critical activities by experts and the intellectual workforce*”.

The 10-year socio-economic development strategy for 2021-2030 identified the important role of businesses in the task of “Concentrating on perfecting and improving the quality of the socialist-oriented market economy institutional system, better managing the relationship between the state, the market, and society.” Specifically: “*Leverage the roles of citizens, businesses, political and social organizations, professions, and communities in participating in the construction, criticism, and supervision of the implementation of laws, mechanisms, and policies of the state*. Implement comprehensive national digital transformation for digital economic development and build a digital society. Strive to complete the establishment of an e-government by 2030, placing Vietnam among the world's top 50 and third in the ASEAN region for e-government and the digital economy”.

The Party's directives indicate the future development orientation towards a knowledge-based and innovative society, and the roles of the intellectual workforce and businesses have been affirmed in the Party and State's documents. To fully realize their roles, the intellectual workforce and businesses need to strengthen collaboration and close ties to promote the robust development of a knowledge-based and innovative society. The Party and the State continue to prioritize and invest in creating a sustainable development ecosystem for the intellectual workforce and businesses, ensuring their direct and effective contributions to the nation's development and homeland protection./.

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