

## The Existence of the State in the Process of Globalization

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**ABSTRACT:** The article aims to systematically present the transformation from the management function to the service function, from the social production function to the function of maintaining the value of the domestic currency. To achieve this purpose, the article's content approaches the methodology of human philosophy and social philosophy while using qualitative, analytical, synthetic, comparative, and reverse methodologies to clarify the transformation process of the state in different functions of a specific historical nature. The result achieved from the content is to clarify the nature of the state in the means of survival becoming the purpose, making the master become the product of the state; human life is a slave to survival instincts, that is, depending on the state for survival. The conclusion of the article affirms: first, the existence of the state in all different forms, such as domination by force, management, and service; Second, the existence of the state becomes social production, which is the implementation of the state's public policy; third, the existence of the state in the context of globalization is not only domestic policy but also reflected in foreign policy.

**KEYWORDS:** state, law, money, globalization, people

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Globalization has profoundly changed the role of the state in today's era. If, in the past, the state held absolute power in planning and implementing policies, now, under the impact of globalization, this power has been dispersed and shared with international organizations and multilateral forums. The emergence of organizations such as the WTO, IMF, WB, EU, G7, BRICS, and free trade agreements have limited the state's operating space, forcing countries to comply with standard regulations. In addition, globalization also places new requirements on the state's management capacity. The state needs to adapt quickly to changes in the global economic environment, build appropriate policies to attract investment, develop the economy, and enhance national competitiveness. At the same time, the state also faces transnational challenges such as climate change, epidemics, and crime, which require close international cooperation. The relationship between the state and citizens has also changed significantly. The development of information technology has created conditions for citizens to participate more deeply in the policy-making process and monitor state activities. In the current context of openness and international integration, publicity, transparency, and accountability not only help improve state management capacity and ensure democracy and accountability to citizens but also protect and monitor state power, helping to avoid the degeneration of political power. Globalization and industrial development have been reducing the absolute power of the state. However, at the same time, they have opened up many new opportunities for the state to develop and better serve the people's interests. In the context of globalization, the state needs to reform, innovate, and improve its organizational and management capacity while strengthening international cooperation.

### 2. RESEARCH STATUS OF THE TOPIC

Globalization has posed new challenges to the role of the state. Researchers have presented different views on this issue. Some argue that globalization weakens the power of the national state due to the rise of international organizations and multinational corporations. Other views affirm that the state still plays an important role but must adapt to the new context, shifting from the role of state management to the provision of public services. Studies focus on many issues, such as the impact of globalization on state power in the economic, political, cultural, and social fields; the role of the state in managing the market economy; the relationship between the state and international organizations such as the WTO, IMF, WB; and the role of the state in the information society. Research on the relationship between the state and international organizations has shown the increasing influence of international regulations on countries' economic policies. However, research on the state's role in globalization still needs to improve. Globalization is a complex and multidimensional process, with uneven developments in different countries. In addition, concepts such as "globalization" or "state power" are still controversial, leading to diversity in research results. To have a more comprehensive view of this issue, researchers need to continue to conduct further research, especially on the impact of globalization on developing countries and social issues related to non-traditional security, such as inequality and climate change. In addition, comparing and

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contrasting different studies is also a way to synthesize and draw general conclusions. The research direction of the impact of globalization on state power focuses on analyzing the change in state power in the economic, political, and socio-cultural fields. In addition, the study of the state's role in economic management, from a centrally planned economy to a market economy, is also an important research direction. The relationship between the state and international organizations such as the WTO, IMF, WB, EU, G7, and BRICS is also a new point in this research, especially the influence of these organizations on countries' policies. In addition, the state's role in the information society, including information management, network security protection, and coping with challenges posed by information technology, is also an issue of concern. Finally, the study of strategies and policies that countries have been implementing to adapt to the globalization process is also a research direction that meets the practical needs of today. However, research on this issue still faces many challenges. The diversity and complexity of globalization, along with the rapid changes in the international context, make research more difficult. In addition, the lack of consensus on the definition and scope of concepts such as "globalization" and "state power" has also caused many controversies. However, further research on this issue is necessary to have a comprehensive and objective view of the state's role in globalization.

### **3. RESEARCH METHOD**

To further clarify the state's existence in the globalization process, the author uses the methodology of human philosophy and social philosophy, combining qualitative methods, analysis, synthesis, and comparison, especially the inversion method. With the inversion method, the author clarifies the role of the state in promoting the human factor in the globalization process.

## **4. DISCUSSION AND RESEARCH RESULTS**

### **4.1. The existence of the state**

The state is a product of human beings, not an object that exists for humans to depend on. The notion that the state is a living object and that humans become slaves to the state is a misconception. If humans do not experience suffering, their helplessness and unhappiness will not be taken seriously. As the population increases and resources become scarce, helplessness and unhappiness become common, requiring each person to find a solution. The cause of helplessness and suffering lies in the lack of resources to meet the diverse needs of each individual. Each person has different needs, skills, and preferences, which leads to differences in access to and use of resources. This difference is natural, but it easily leads to a sense of injustice when not fully recognized. Without injustice, the demand for justice becomes meaningless. Injustice creates the need for justice, turning it into a universal aspiration. Justice becomes a common ideal, while injustice is an everyday reality. The state is expected to ensure social justice, but it often only provides promises and hopes for justice instead of solving specific problems. The state's existence makes the concept of justice abstract, while justice between individuals is practical. The state regards justice as a common goal. However, it cannot completely prevent injustice, discrimination, and corruption, showing that justice is not only a matter of the state but also the responsibility of each individual. The existence of the state and justice are essential spiritual needs of human beings. Everyone's legitimate wishes are the right to life, freedom, and happiness. "Life is a journey of continuous discovery. Each person has his or her own goals and values in life. Pursuing happiness is a personal process that requires effort and a constant balance between the natural and social environments" (Duong et al., 2024, p.4664). If the state does not guarantee these basic rights, its existence becomes meaningless. The right to life, liberty, and happiness are inalienable human rights. When the state becomes an instrument to implement these rights, it becomes significant. However, when the state becomes too large and powerful an entity, it can turn people into dependent and passive individuals. For those who can be independent and do not need the protection of the state, the existence of the state can be. On the contrary, for those who are weak and need support, the state plays a vital role because of its ability to organize and regulate all resources through political power and economic holdings. The state is not an entity separate from people but a product of society and exists to serve people's interests. However, the relationship between the state and people is often more complicated. Corruption, bureaucracy, and injustice can distort the original purpose of the state and turn it into a tool to serve the interests of certain groups of people. The mutual exploitation between the state and some individuals can lead to social division, creating a gap between the rulers and the people. The state is a social organization formed to manage and coordinate human activities. However, the ideal of a fair and effective state is often contrary to reality. Many people believe that the state exists only to serve the interests of certain groups of people, while the majority of the population suffers from injustice and inequality. One of the reasons for this situation is the difference in power and wealth. Those who hold power and wealth often take advantage of their position to exploit and exploit the weak, creating deep injustices in society and increasing the need for justice. However, establishing a fair and effective legal system is complex and challenging. Many factors, such as corruption, bureaucracy, and ignorance on the part of the people, can hinder the implementation of justice. In the context of globalization, everyone needs a transparent, effective state that puts the people's interests first. Individuals must have a sense of responsibility and actively participate in social activities. "Sustainable development is the responsibility of the whole society. Only when everyone works together can each person build a better future for future generations" (Duong et al., 2024, p.4668). The relationship between the state and citizens is a complex issue, always of interest to thinkers and scholars. The question "Does the state exist for the citizens, or do citizens exist for the state?" has been raised, but there is still no unified answer. The state, as the supreme authority, is formed to serve the community's common interests,

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including citizens. Although issued by the state, money is the common means of exchange in society. The assertion that "Money is a universal symbol of justice" is overly simplistic. Money can buy many things, but it cannot buy everything, especially social justice. As a system of general rules, the law is the basis for ensuring fairness and social order. However, applying the law in each case requires fairness and transparency. "Money is a monopoly product of the state. Citizens need the state, that is, a need for fairness. Money is a universal symbol of justice, while law is a symbol of justice in individual cases" (Quoc et al., 2021 p.623). From one perspective, the state is seen as a tool to manage society, serving everyone's common interests. I agree, but so far, there has not been an optimal organizational model that concentrates state power on the vast majority of people because, on the one hand, it is a social-historical phenomenon; on the other hand, the attribute of state power is expressed in concentration, makes many people question the legitimacy and necessity of the state. Another issue is related to ownership. Does a country's assets belong to all the people or only to a certain group of people? The concept of public ownership and private ownership has become the center of many debates. Throughout history, there have been many struggles to redefine the relationship between the state and citizens, between power and the people. The ultimate goal is to build a fair and civilized society where everyone can develop and exercise their freedoms. The relationship between the state and civil servants has always been controversial. Many people believe that civil servants work for the state, serving the common interests of society. However, there are also opinions that civil servants can take advantage of their positions to serve personal or group interests. One question that arises is: Who controls the state? Are they civil servants who carry out daily tasks, or are they the heads of state agencies? The answer is not simple because power is often dispersed and shared among interest groups. The fact that civil servants have become a profession also raises many issues. "The state is the political and economic organization, the profession of officials. Officials use property and people in a country to do what the state wants by law and money" (Quoc et al., 2021, p.624). The positive side is that it creates a class of professionals to manage society. However, the negative side is that it can lead to bureaucracy, corruption, and inefficiency. In globalization, everyone needs a system of professional civil servants who are ethical and accountable to the law and society. At the same time, there needs to be control mechanisms to prevent the negative behavior of civil servants.

The state is often considered to own a country's resources and assets. However, the use and management of these assets are often not transparent and effective, causing injustice in society. Another problematic issue is the relationship between the state and citizens. Are citizens the owners of the country or just the ones being managed? The answer depends on how the state is run and the level of citizen participation in the decision-making process. Throughout history, there have been many different models of state, each with its advantages and limitations. However, what most of these models have in common is the existence of power and inequality. Money and law are essential tools that the state uses to maintain power. "The state's role in monetary management is vital. Unreasonable issuance of currency can cause inflation, destabilize the economy, and negatively affect people's lives" (Quoc et al., 2024, p.1070). Money is used to exchange goods and services, while law is used to maintain social order. However, both money and law can be exploited to serve the interests of a particular group of people. In the context of globalization, everyone needs a transparent and effective state that puts the people's interests first and requires a profound change in how the state is organized and operated.

### **4.2. Social production of the state**

A country's production activities mainly rely on the labor of its citizens. The state plays a vital role in organizing and managing this production process. Citizens create products and services that meet the needs of society and, at the same time, contribute to the state budget through taxes. The state uses tax revenue to provide public services such as education, health care, and infrastructure. In addition, the state also creates jobs for civil servants and stimulates the creation of jobs for citizens through the operation of social institutions and organizations. However, the relationship between the state and citizens is not simply an exchange relationship. There are also many complex issues related to power, the distribution of assets, and social justice.

An important issue is the power division between the state and citizens. Should the state hold too much power? How do we ensure that citizens' rights are protected? These are questions that thinkers and politicians have long debated. In the context of globalization, there needs to be a balance and transparency between the state's power and citizens' freedom. The state needs to ensure the provision of necessary public services. However, at the same time, it must also create conditions for citizens to develop their capacities and contribute to the country's overall development. Tax policy is essential for the state to collect budget revenue, thereby investing in public services and economic development. Every citizen with income must pay taxes. In the context of globalization, the state needs to create a favorable business environment, protect property rights, and encourage investment. At the same time, the state also needs to provide quality public services, especially education and health care, to improve the quality of people's lives. One of the people's basic needs is a job to stabilize their lives. The state can support people in finding jobs through vocational training policies, creating conditions for businesses to develop and create more jobs. Besides employment, people also need other services such as health care, education, and entertainment. The development of service industries not only meets the needs of people but also creates many new job opportunities and values. In globalization, the state needs to have appropriate policies to balance different interests between the state's and citizens' interests.

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Many people feel that work is a burden, a compulsion rather than a choice. They think that work only benefits others, while they have to endure injustice and exploitation. Justice is a concept that everyone desires. However, in reality, justice is often misunderstood and exploited. As an authority, the state is responsible for ensuring justice for all citizens. However, many times, the state itself is the cause of injustice. Differences between individuals are inevitable. However, these differences should not lead to injustice. The state is responsible for building and protecting a fair legal system, ensuring the rights of all citizens. As a medium of exchange and a measure of value, money plays an important role in economic and social life. However, if not managed effectively, money can become a tool to create inequality and imbalance the market. The amount of money supplied to the market directly affects the prices of goods, services, and people's purchasing power. The exchange rate reflects the competitiveness of the economy, not a direct measure of population quality and growth rate. Measuring values such as dedication, crime, compensation, reputation, honor, and dignity in money is a simplified and incomplete concept. These values have profound social significance and cannot be completely converted into money. "The amount of money available measures the value and enjoyment of individuals and nations. The exchange rate of speculative money measures the quality of the population and the pace of economic and political development. The amount of money paid measures dedication, delinquency, compensation, prestige, honor, and dignity" (Quoc et al., 2024, p.4982). The state is responsible for ensuring that money is used fairly and transparently. Money plays an important role in modern life. People work to earn money and use money to buy goods and services. Money is a means of exchange and a measure of value and power. However, an obsession with money can lead to many negative consequences. Money cannot buy happiness, health, and true spiritual values. However, many people still consider money to be the ultimate goal of life. History has proven that money is just a tool; it has no real value. Paper money and metal money are just items created by humans and given value. The value of money lies in the consensus of society. Excessive obsession with money can lead to many social problems, such as inequality, corruption, and crime. In globalization, each person needs to balance earning money and other values such as family, friends, community, and personal development. Money plays an important role in modern life. It is a medium of exchange, a measure of value, and a source of motivation for people to work. However, the obsession with money can lead to many negative consequences. Money can buy many things, but it cannot buy everything. Money cannot buy happiness, health, love, or respect. Excessive focus on earning money can make people lose important spiritual values. In modern society, money is sometimes considered a measure of success, leading many people to chase after material things, regardless of moral values. Money can also create inequality and erode social relationships. In globalization, each person must balance material and spiritual things. Money is just a part of life, not everything. Everyone should use money reasonably and aim for higher goals. Laws are built to protect the rights of citizens and ensure social order. As a means of exchange, money also needs to be protected by law to ensure stable value. A society governed by law requires all citizens to comply with the law. However, law enforcement is not only the responsibility of citizens but also the responsibility of the state. The state is responsible for building and perfecting the legal system while ensuring strict law enforcement. Civil servants are the representatives of the state in law enforcement. They are responsible for protecting citizens' rights, preventing law violations, and handling cases according to regulations. However, the process of law enforcement still has many shortcomings. Applying the law is sometimes formalistic, causing many injustices to the people, and requires reforming the legal system, improving the capacity of civil servants, and strengthening social supervision. In globalization, democracy, and civilization, there needs to be close coordination between the state, citizens, and social organizations. Every citizen needs to be aware of obeying the law and participating in social activities to contribute to building a better society. "The relationship between the state, law, currency, and citizens is a complex system, always moving and changing. As the supreme authority, the state plays a central role in this system. The state builds and protects the law and is also the subject of currency issuance. The amount of money supplied to the market is directly affected by the state's monetary policies, affecting the prices of goods, services, and property values. Social demand, government policies, and other macro factors such as interest and exchange rates affect and influence genuine estate prices. However, the assertion that "Social demand, state policies, and real estate prices are unified" is too broad a concept and needs to be clarified. Each of the above factors has a mutual relationship, affects each other, and creates a complex socio-economic system. "The amount of money changes in the market depends on the money issuance policy of the state. Social demand and government policy are variables that cause asset prices to change" (Quoc et al., 2021, p.624). Money acts as a medium of exchange, a measure of value, and a basis for the state to manage the economy. However, abusing state power to issue money and enact laws can have many social consequences. Laws are established to ensure fairness and social order. However, in reality, applying laws is sometimes formalistic, causing many injustices to the people, requires reforming the legal system, improving the capacity of cadres and civil servants, and strengthening people's supervision. Citizens have rights and obligations towards the state. Every citizen can enjoy democratic freedoms and equality before the law. At the same time, citizens are also obligated to comply with the law and contribute to the country's development. However, in many cases, citizens' rights are violated, leading to social discontent, which requires constructing a rule-of-law state in which state power is strictly controlled and monitored.

### **4.3. The existence of the state in social life**

The relationship between the state, law, money, and citizens is a complex system that thinkers and scholars have continuously researched and debated. As the supreme authority, the state plays a central role in this system. Laws promulgated by the state are



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tools to regulate social relationships, including the relationship between the state, citizens, and other social activities. Money, a product of the state, is a means to conduct economic transactions, measure value, and accumulate assets. When the state sets the goal of socio-economic development, law and money become practical tools to achieve that goal. Respect for the law is not only the responsibility of citizens but also a prerequisite for ensuring social stability, creating conditions for economic development, and improving people's lives. In a society governed by the rule of law, the unity of the state, law, and money is a core factor to ensure sustainable development. "Money and law are products of the state, so money, law, and the state have unity, so when the state is the goal, Money, and law means. When respecting the law makes the state and money have unity" (Quoc et al., 2021, p.625). Many people believe that the state is inherently monopolistic and often causes injustice to the majority. Some opinions say that the law and the state are created to serve the interests of particular groups of people, leading to inequality in society. As a medium of exchange, money is also criticized as a tool to consolidate the power of those who hold it. However, there are also opinions that the state and the law are necessary to maintain social order, protect the rights of citizens, and resolve conflicts. Laws are built to ensure fairness and justice, but in reality, applying the law is sometimes formalistic, causing many injustices to the people. In the context of globalization, implementing democracy and civilization is necessary to reform the legal system, improve the capacity of civil servants, and strengthen social supervision. At the same time, every citizen must be aware of obeying the law and participating in social activities to contribute to a better society.

Human history has witnessed many wars to compete for territory, resources, and power. However, in modern times, the form of war has changed. Many believe today's war is not simply an armed conflict but an economic competition, especially the battle for currency control. Some opinions say that the state's power is mainly based on the ability to issue currency and use force. When a country can control currency, it can strongly influence the economy and politics of other countries. However, there are also opinions that too much concentration on economic power can lead to social instability and weaken the state's role. In the context of globalization, the role of the state is changing. Many traditional state functions are being privatized. Civil servants, who are considered servants, now also face competition from the private sector, raising questions about the need for a cumbersome and expensive state apparatus. In the context of globalization, there needs to be a balance between the state's power and citizens' rights. Reform of the political and economic system is necessary to ensure power is reasonably divided and used effectively.

Money plays a vital role in economic and social life as a medium of exchange, a measure of value, and a basis for wealth accumulation. The relationship between money, the state, and citizens is a complex issue of interest and debate. The state often has the exclusive right to issue currency (legal money) and adjust the money supply to ensure economic stability. However, the state's direct management and regulation of business activities and currency speculation is inappropriate and can have many consequences. Instead, the state should build a clear legal framework, create conditions for the market to operate healthily and competitively, and closely monitor currency-related activities to prevent law violations. "The state exists in all forms, one of which is the monopoly of issuing money, so the state manages and regulates currency business and speculation activities" (Nguyen Van Y, Nguyen Anh Quoc, Huynh Van Giau, 2024, p.5122). The government's decisions on monetary policy significantly impact the economy and people's lives. Increasing the issuance of money to society can cause inflation, reduce the value of money, and negatively affect people with fixed incomes.

On the contrary, limiting the issuance of money can reduce consumer demand and stimulate investment, causing economic recession. People earn money through labor, business, or investment. People and workers earn money to buy goods, participate in services, and meet other needs in life. Unequal income distribution leads to the difference between rich and poor in society. People with more money often have more power and opportunities. In globalization, the government needs to have appropriate fiscal and monetary policies. Tax and government spending policies directly affect income distribution and the development of economic sectors. The abuse of power in issuing money and adjusting economic policies can cause many serious consequences, negatively affecting people's lives and the economy's stability. Therefore, there needs to be a strict monitoring mechanism for state activities, ensuring that policies are implemented transparently, publicly, and for the common benefit of the whole society.

Currency is an essential economic tool intermediary in exchanging goods and services. However, the assertion that "Money is a tangible product exclusively issued by the state" is inaccurate. Currency is created and managed by the central banking system under the supervision of the state. The difference in socio-economic development between countries is reflected in exchange rates and depends on many other factors such as competitiveness, quality of human resources, development policies, etc. "Everyone needs money to survive. Money is a tangible product issued exclusively by the state. Differences between countries in social growth are translated into exchange rates" (Quoc et al., 2024, p.4982). Currency plays a vital role in economic and social life. The State has the exclusive right to issue and regulate currency. The State's decisions on monetary policy have a significant impact on the economy and people's lives. Therefore, balancing the money supply is a big challenge for policymakers.

Bank deposits are a popular form of savings, playing an essential role in the financial system. However, the assertion that "The close combination between the State and the bank has become the profession of issuing and trading currency" is inaccurate. The state and the central bank are leading in issuing currency and operating monetary policy to ensure economic stability and promote growth. Foreign currency trading is an activity of commercial banks and other financial institutions, not a primary function of the State. "The close combination between the state and banks has become the profession of issuing and trading currency" (Y., 2024, p.5122).

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However, bank interest rates are often lower than inflation, causing the actual value of deposits to decrease over time, reducing people's motivation to save. In globalization, the state needs to have appropriate fiscal and monetary policies. State tax and spending policies directly affect income distribution and the development of economic sectors. However, abusing state power to issue money and adjust economic policies can lead to many social consequences. Therefore, there needs to be close and effective supervision of state activities to ensure that policies are implemented for the sustainable benefit of the whole society.

Currency plays an important role in economic and social life. The state issues legal money and ensures it is supplied to the market. The state's decisions on monetary policy greatly impact the economy and people's lives. Inflation is a serious economic problem when the prices of goods and services increase rapidly. Inflation can cause many negative consequences, such as a decrease in the value of money, a decrease in people's purchasing power, and social unrest. In the context of globalization, the state can apply measures such as increasing interest rates, reducing public spending, and increasing taxes. However, applying these measures needs to be carefully considered to avoid causing negative impacts on the economy. In addition, income distribution is also an important issue. Inequality in income distribution can lead to many social problems, such as poverty, crime, and the risk of political instability. In the context of globalization, there needs to be a balance between the state's power and citizens' rights. Reforming the political and economic systems is necessary to ensure that power is divided reasonably and used effectively. In globalization, the role of currency, especially the US dollar (USD), in international transactions is becoming increasingly important and influential. "In the current context of globalization, all economic activities are closely linked. Currencies, especially the US dollar, play a central role in international trade transactions" (Quoc et al., 2024, p.1070). The purchase, circulation, and use of foreign currency are not only international economic activities but also profoundly impact countries' foreign policies. However, viewing the state as a business entity speculating in foreign currency is incorrect. The state has the role of regulating and managing the foreign exchange market in order to ensure economic stability and serve national interests. Foreign currency is mainly used to exchange goods, services, investments, and pay international debts. "Buying, selling, circulating, and using foreign currency becomes the foreign affairs function of the state, the state becomes a business function, foreign currency speculation and foreign currency use become the exchange of labor, resources, and goods" (Nguyen Van Y, Nguyen Anh Quoc, Huynh Van Giau, 2024, p.5122). Many countries accept the USD as a reserve currency, making it a special commodity. Countries hoard USD to ensure the safety of assets and facilitate trade activities. However, over-reliance on USD also has many potential risks. If the US implements inappropriate monetary policies, the value of the USD may be affected, causing serious consequences for other countries. The America First policy becomes less effective when the USD weakens in the face of competition from emerging international alliances such as BRICS. Inflation has become a global problem. When inflation increases, the prices of goods and services increase, reducing people's purchasing power. In the context of globalization, countries need to coordinate closely with each other and implement appropriate monetary and fiscal policies. The dominance of the USD in the foreign exchange market poses many challenges to the current international monetary system. Countries must diversify economic risks and reduce dependence on a single currency to ensure economic stability. In the era of globalization, science and technology play an increasingly important role, becoming a driving force for developing countries. However, linking money's power with science's development is not entirely correct. Science is a common asset of humanity, serving the interests of the whole society, not just limited to a single group of people or a single country. "The power of money becomes the power of science. Science is the life of people with money" (Quoc et al., 2024, p.15). Therefore, promoting the human factor plays an important role in the goal of sustainable development. The human factor is always considered the most valuable asset of every country. In the context of globalization, the role of the state is indispensable. The state acts as a general engineer, creating an environment for living, working, and comprehensive human development. Specifically, the state needs to build and perfect the legal system, protect all rights and legitimate interests of citizens, and create a fair, democratic, and civilized society. "When civil servants enforce the law, the state is honored as the source of life" (Quoc et al., 2024, p.14). A stable, transparent, and predictable legal system will be a solid foundation to promote socio-economic activities, encouraging people to develop their capacity and creativity. In addition, building a clean and healthy working environment through measures to prevent corruption and negativity will motivate people to participate actively in social activities. The state invests heavily in education and training, from preschool to university, to improve human resources' quality, meeting the country's industrialization and modernization requirements. The State promotes the development of vocational education, training practical skills to meet the needs of the labor market, and creating conditions for workers to have stable jobs. The State encourages lifelong learning, creating conditions for everyone to access knowledge, improve qualifications, and adapt to the constant changes of society. The State invests in the health system, ensuring all people have access to high-quality health services and improving public health. The State builds a comprehensive social insurance system, protecting people from risks in life, such as illness, accidents, unemployment, and old age. The State has policies to support people with low incomes and in difficult circumstances, creating conditions for them to integrate into the community and develop. In addition to encouraging lifelong learning and creating conditions for people to improve their qualifications, the State also pays special attention to developing culture and art. Creating healthy cultural products meets people's spiritual needs and contributes to building a civilized society. However, in the process of international integration, everyone also needs to pay attention to the negative impacts of consumerism. When products become a measure of human value, social relationships are gradually commercialized, which can lead to people being dominated by material needs, thereby losing cultural

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identity and traditional values. "Products on the inside correspond to standards, and products on the outside correspond to money. Human communication using products as brokers is social. People are no longer a product of people but a product of society. Society is the subject; people have social instincts and are slaves to products" (Quoc et al., 2024, p.873). The state also constantly strengthens propaganda and education, combating social evils and protecting the younger generation from negative influences. In the context of globalization, the State creates favorable conditions for start-up businesses, providing support services regarding capital, technology, and market information. At the same time, improving the business environment and minimizing administrative procedures are essential solutions to encourage business activities. In addition, protecting intellectual property rights will promote creativity and innovation. The state invests in building a modern transportation system, connecting regions, and creating favorable exchange and socio-economic development conditions. At the same time, ensuring the supply of electricity and clean water and planning the development of modern, green, clean, and beautiful urban areas are also top priorities to improve the quality of life of the people. In addition, the State actively strengthens international cooperation and learns from the experiences of developed countries to improve the effectiveness of human resource development. Creating an attractive investment environment and attracting foreign investment contributes to job creation and promotes technology transfer and economic modernization. However, to maximize the effectiveness of this process, the role of the State in gathering and developing human resources is vital. The State needs appropriate policies and measures to create the best living, working, and development environment for all citizens. A sustainable society considers people to be the center. Such a society meets material needs and creates conditions for each individual to maximize his or her potential. When people are respected and equal, society can develop comprehensively and sustainably. However, when standards and money become the sole measure of human value, society will easily divide between rich and poor and social injustice, especially in globalization. "People satisfy society to survive and become a society that promotes people. It is a society that maximizes the use of different potentials and resources for development. People are the measure; everyone is equal. When standards and money are used to measure people, society discriminates between noble and lowly, rich and poor" (Quoc et al., Y, N. V. ., & Giau, H. V. ., 2024, p.874). Only when people are fully developed can the country develop sustainably.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Through the analysis of the above content, I draw the following conclusions:

First, the state is a product of history. It exists in various forms, such as domination by force, management, and services. The products produced are the army, police, civil servants, monopoly on law enforcement, and money issuance.

Second, the state's existence becomes social production, which implements the state's public policy. The state's existence by possessing people becomes a tool to maximize the potential and different resources for the development of the country, which protects the state's existence in a sovereign country.

Third, the state's existence in the context of globalization is not only a domestic policy but also reflected in foreign policy. The state's domestic policy is to participate in social production, while foreign policy becomes a policy to maintain the value of the domestic currency against the invasion of foreign currencies.

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