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Digital Transformation Meets National Development Requirements

Nguyen Trung Dung

Faculty of Political Theory, Industrial University of Ho Chi Minh City (IUH), Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Nguyen Minh Tri

Politics and National Defense Education Center, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology (HUTECH), Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Le Nho Minh

People's Security University, Vietnam

Abstract--The three industrial revolutions: mechanization, electrification and automation are important milestones marking great socio-economic development steps of mankind. Currently, along with the industrial revolution 4.0, "digital transformation" is the most mentioned keyword in the world of policy makers, the community of scientists and businesses, because it has been changing the socio-economic basis. In the process of digital transformation, many new problems have arisen in Vietnam, requiring research and answers, many challenges and challenges to socio-economic development in Vietnam. Implementing digital transformation in the fields of economy, health, education, contributes to improving the quality of life, however, digital transformation has not yet met the requirements of socio-economic development in Vietnam today, thereby building solutions to promote the digital transformation process in Vietnam in order to develop breakthroughs and quickly catch up with the development of the modern production force. The article analyzes and clarifies the current situation of digital transformation in Vietnam, thereby contributing to providing more scientific bases for the Vietnamese government's decisions to perfect the digital transformation policy to meet the requirements of development of the country in the new era.

Keywords--digital transformation, socio-economic, sustainable development, Vietnam.

Introduction

With the expectation that the digital revolution will create a breakthrough for our country in the coming decades, Vietnam has determined to develop the digital economy and digital society to create a breakthrough in productivity improvement, efficiency and competitiveness of the economy; At the same time, it has been specified that by 2030, to complete the construction of a digital government, the digital economy will reach about 30% of gross domestic product (GDP) and rank among the top 50 countries in the world and rank 3rd in the ASEAN region in terms of electricity government and the digital economy (Bertens, 2003; Giang & Tri, 2021).

To adapt to the new situation, the Politburo of Vietnam issued Resolution No. 52-NQ/TW dated September 27, 2019 on a number of guidelines and policies to actively participate in the fourth industrial revolution, which emphasizes the urgent need to accelerate the digital transformation process. On that basis, the Government issued the Action Program to implement Resolution No. 52-NQ/TW, and at the same time, the Prime Minister issued Directive 01/CT-TTg dated January 14, 2020 on "Advancing promoting the development of Vietnam's digital technology", Decision No. 749/QD-TTg dated June 3, 2020 approving the "National digital transformation program to 2025 with orientation to 2030" (Tsindeliani et al., 2019; Lost, 2017).

With Vietnam's guidelines and policies on digital transformation, Vietnam is one of the countries that soon has a national digital transformation program and strategy in the world, making Vietnam a country that recognizes digital transformation that goes hand in hand with advanced countries in the world. This is a favorable condition for Vietnam to actively exploit the opportunities brought by the technological revolution and break through and change rankings. The article focuses on analyzing the current situation of digital transformation in Vietnam, thereby proposing key solutions to accelerate digital transformation for socio-economic development in the coming time (Pham et al., 2019; Tamm & Burke, 2018).

Research questions

- What is the current situation of digital transformation in Vietnam?
- What are the solutions to accelerate digital transformation for socio-economic development in the coming time?

Materials and Method

View points on digital conversion

Currently, there are many definitions of digital transformation, such as: the application of technology to change business models, create more opportunities and new values, help businesses achieve better sales and speed up growth rate (Nguyen (2020)), or according to Microsoft, digital transformation is the restructuring of thinking about the coordination between data, processes and people to create new values. Although not standardized, many organizations and

businesses have different definitions. It has its own meaning, but from a general perspective, it can be understood that digital transformation is the use of data and digital technology to comprehensively and comprehensively change all aspects of socio-economic life society, reshaping the way we live, work and relate to each other. Digital transformation does not mean digitization. "Digitalization" is the transformation of real values into digital form, while digital transformation is when we have digitized data, we use technologies such as AI, Big Data to analyze the data, transform it and produce another value (Tri & Hau, 2020; Tri & Nhe, 2020).

On the opening day of the World Economic Forum in Davos in 2015, John Chambers, President of Cisco Systems, said at the Conference titled "The New Digital Context" that: "Today, we are in the It's a critical moment. Look at what happened to the internet in the 1990s, have to multiply that by 5 to 10 times, that's what you're going to see in the future, and the benefits are what that's going to happen. In short, you will see every country, every business, every citizen, every family, and every vehicle, everything that can be worn. This message will allow you to change things". Up to now, after only 5 years, John Chambers' forecast and message are becoming reality. What he called "soon to see in the future", so far, we have been and are seeing. And what can "connect" all, thereby "changing everything" as the message of John Chambers, that is the technology of the internet of things that will connect everyone and everything into the same network continuity. The Internet of Things will usher in a new order in human relationships, from vertical to horizontal, and this will affect the way we run our businesses, manage society, educate our children and participate in people's lives (Boddu, 2021). Someone emphasized the powerful, comprehensive, and fundamentally transformative impact of the internet of things on the economy, markets and businesses. In addition, it is forecasted that digital transformation also opens a new order in human relationships, affecting social management, children's education and participation in people's lives (Tri et al., 2020; Tri et al., 2021).

Since then, the author believes: Digital technology is a development step at a higher level of information technology, with the development of artificial intelligence, Internet of things, cloud computing, big data, blockchain; All information and data are transformed into electronic information and data, digitized, stored and transmitted with a larger capacity, processed more, and faster (Rinartha et al., 2018). Because of the importance of digital transformation, many countries have developed and implemented national strategies/programs on digital transformation, such as the UK, Australia, Denmark, Estonia, Israel, Mexico, Singapore, Thailand, Uruguay. Although the content of digital transformation varies from country to country (because it depends on each country's socio-economic development strategy), in general, the main contents are oriented towards:

- Transformation digital economy (development of digital businesses, digital transformation for traditional businesses, development of digital finance, development of e-commerce).

- Digital transformation of society/digital society (application of digital technology to improve service quality, reduce social distances such as education, health care, culture, social safety and security).
- Digital transformation in a number of key industries for socio-economic development (such as agriculture, tourism, electricity, transportation).
- Digital transformation in government agency/digital government (towards providing convenient public services to the people, enhancing people's participation in government agency activities, developing open data) of state agencies to facilitate socio-economic development.

The role of digital transformation in socio-economic development

Digital transformation is a trend and inevitable in today's era, it is an opportunity for countries and businesses to get ahead in Industrial Revolution 4.0, but it is also the risk of falling behind and being left behind more and more far from the country, business is not interested in it. Digital transformation is not simply a higher level of application and development of information and communication technology (ICT), but it must be understood as a breakthrough node in socio-economic development. At that time, data and digital technology completely transform and transform models, processes, products/outputs of business and production processes in society (state agencies are also considered as organizations) providing public products and services ([Husaini et al., 2021](#); [Kryvylova et al., 2021](#)).

On a national scale, digital transformation is increasingly affecting GDP growth, labor productivity and employment structure. According to research by Microsoft and International Data Group (IDG) in the Asia-Pacific region, in 2017, digital products and services contributed 6% of GDP, it is predicted that this proportion will increase to 60% by 2021; digital transformation increases labor productivity by 15% in 2017, is expected to be 21% in 2020; 85% of jobs in the region will be transformed from 2021 onwards (Microsoft Vietnam Communication Team, 2019). From a business perspective, without digital transformation, businesses will be lagged behind other businesses in the same industry, reducing their competitiveness and not being able to catch up with their competitors. No matter how big or small, businesses cannot say "no" to digital transformation. In the process of digital transformation, data will become the biggest asset of the business, because data is the premise of the data analysis process. To effectively implement digital transformation, businesses need to have a good understanding of digital transformation and set goals ([von Leipzig et al., 2017](#); [Mergel et al., 2019](#)).

Thus, digital transformation has a great impact and influence on almost all industries and fields at the same time: connecting, transmitting information, storing, managing and processing information, creating the organization and operation of the whole system, creating the foundation for other technologies to be implemented. Digital technology with artificial intelligence, Internet of things, cloud computing, big database acts as the human brain and nervous system for the whole system. This is a characteristic element of digital technology in the technologies of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 ([Sierzchula et al., 2014](#); [Bowen & Riley, 2003](#)).

Recognizing that digital transformation is an inevitable trend of the world today, on June 3, 2020, the Government issued Decision No. 749/QĐ-TTg approving the "National Digital Transformation Program to 2025, orientations by 2030", it is clear that digital transformation is an inevitable process of Vietnam in order to accelerate the modernization of the distribution system, improve the competitiveness of enterprises, and promote the development of the domestic and export markets. Decision defining a vision to 2030 Vietnam becomes a digital, stable and prosperous country, pioneering in testing new technologies and models; fundamentally and comprehensively renovate the management and administration activities of the Government, production and business activities of enterprises, people's ways of living and working, developing a safe and humane digital environment, widespread. The National Digital Transformation Program has the dual goal of developing a digital government, a digital economy and a digital society, as well as forming Vietnamese digital technology enterprises with global competitiveness specific base number. It can be seen that this is a goal containing great aspirations and ideas, requiring great effort and striving to be realized in the next 10 years (Mebratu, 1998; Hall et al., 2010). On that basis, the Decision also identifies 6 viewpoints, 6 tasks and fundamental solutions for digital transformation, 9 tasks of digital government development, 5 tasks and solutions for digital economic development, 7 tasks develop digital society and point out eight priority areas for digital transformation, such as healthcare, education, finance-banking, agriculture, transportation and logistics, energy, natural resources and environment, and manufacturing industrial output. Outline the picture above to see that, if the above goals, indicators and tasks are implemented, it will contribute to creating a new modern, fundamentally and comprehensively renewed Vietnam in almost all areas of the country life according to the effectiveness of the digital transformation process (Lehtonen, 2004; Moran et al., 2008).

Vietnam is considered one of the 20 countries with the highest Internet usage rate in the world with 68.17 million users (accounting for 70% of the population). About 94% of Vietnamese users use the Internet regularly with an average usage time of up to 6 hours per day. Specifically, the United Nations' EGDI report shows that, on the e-government development index, Vietnam is currently ranked 86th, up 2 places and has a higher score than the average of Asia and the world. In Southeast Asia, Vietnam is currently ranked 6th in the e-government development index, after the Philippines, Brunei, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. In terms of telecommunications infrastructure index, in the past year, Vietnam has increased 31 places, ranked 69th in the world. With the human resource ranking index, Vietnam rose 3 places and ranked 117. In the online services index, Vietnam dropped 22 places on the rankings (Johansson et al., 1996; Nguyen et al., 2002).

Literature Review

Research on industrial revolution 4.0 and digital transformation

The next wave of digital technologies - artificial intelligence, blockchain, the Internet of Things, and platforms and cloud-based services - has the potential to transform Vietnam into Asia's next high-performing economy, and to bring up the

living standards of all of Vietnam's citizens over the coming decades. CSIRO's Data 61, the data and digital specialist arm of Australia's national science agency, and Vietnam's Ministry of Science and Technology have developed *Vietnam's Future Digital Economy: Towards 2045*, a report that examines the trends affecting the development of Vietnam's digital economy until 2045 and identifies four possible future scenarios for the country; at the same time, the authors have pointed out trends affecting the development of the digital economy in Vietnam until 2045. New wave of digital technologies - artificial intelligence, blockchain, Internet of things and services cloud-based services - has the potential to transform Vietnam into Asia's high-growth economy and improve the quality of life of Vietnamese people in the coming decades (Cameron et al., 2019).

The book *"Internet of Things (IOT) digital transformation or death"* mentioned two factors that play a decisive role in digital transformation. First, "the biggest challenge for the digital transformation to IOT lies in the human factor. In fact, the most valuable asset of a business is the people it uses". Second, "leaders create the associated vision and strategy. They have the ability to energize their employees to stimulate innovation" (Boddu, 2021). Therefore, for socio-economic development in the context of digital transformation, first of all, the team of leaders and managers of the press needs to be agile, capable and qualified, knowledgeable in technology to build formulate, direct and solve problems in a timely, scientific and effective manner. At the same time, successful digital transformation requires brave, brave and alert managers (Mishra, 2016; Eddy, 2017).

Klaus Schwab, *"The Fourth Industrial Revolution"*, the author presents contents such as: revolution the fourth industrial network, its emergence and its profound changes; and the impacts of Industrial Revolution 4.0 on all areas of social life; at the same time, the author emphasizes, previous industrial revolutions liberated humans from the power of animals, created mass production, and brought digital power to billions of people. However, the Industrial Revolution 4.0 is different in nature. This revolution is shaped by a series of new technologies that connect the physical, digital, and biological worlds, impacting all disciplines, economies, industries, and even challenging the world. definition of humanity; Klaus Schwab also raised notable concerns such as: organizations may not be able to adapt; governments are unlikely to promptly take advantage of and manage new technologies to reap benefits from them; power shifts will create new concerns about security; increasing inequality and dividing society (Schwab, 2018).

"Career in the 4.0 era", Randall Stross provides readers with a new way of thinking in choosing learning and development styles. Up to now, liberal arts majors have often been assessed as "unrealistic", "lack of skills", not providing enough knowledge for students to pursue a particular career. But this assumption is not correct. Unlike specific career-oriented education, liberal arts education aims to equip students with knowledge and skills to satisfy all professions. Reality has shown that a liberal arts education benefits students pursuing non-tech majors, anxious parents, and even top employers (Stross, 2020).

In *"The Inevitable: Mastering Technology, Owning the Future"*, Kevin Kelly offers a bright road map to the future, showing transformations in life - from virtual

reality in the home to an economy based on consumer demand and artificial intelligence applied to production. They will all become long-lasting resources and revolutionize the way we shop, work, learn, and communicate. With an analysis of 12 trends changing the technology world, author provides readers with a fresh perspective on a potential future world, and gives readers a new perspective on the future, allows those with early vision to orient their own path, stay ahead, take firm steps on the journey of career development as well as personal life (Kelly, 2020). Article "Impact of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 on Higher Education in Vietnam: Challenges and Opportunities" analysed the industrial revolution 4.0 with its rapid development speed and profound impacts on all areas of the social life of each country, if left behind of this revolution, the backward development is also inevitable (Tri, 2020).

Research on the role of digital transformation for economy and society

The report of the International Labor Organization - ILO has mentioned the developments of technology that are changing jobs and businesses. The report highlights the challenge facing policymakers, businesses, workers and their representatives in navigating the technological changes taking place in Asia's labour markets in a sustainable economically and socially sustainable. In particular, the challenging issues of digital human resources and human resource management approach in the context of digital transformation in Asia were mentioned (Chang et al., 2016).

"Industrial Revolution 4.0 - Problems posed for socio-economic development and international integration of Vietnam", presented the most fundamental issues about the birth history of the industrial revolutions; industrial trends of the Industrial Revolution 4.0; opportunities, challenges and requirements of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 for socio-economic development in general as well as for the labor market in Vietnam. From the analysis of the impact of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, the author has given directions and solutions to build and develop the capacity to innovate and think creatively to take advantage of opportunities and overcome the challenges of Industrial Revolution 4.0 in Vietnam in the coming time (Van Hoa, 2017).

"The Fourth Industrial Revolution - The Revolution of Convergence and Savings" by Phan Xuan Dung. The work has summarized the most basic features of the fourth wave of industrial revolution taking place and attracted the special attention of the masses; the nature and impact of the fourth industrial revolution on the world labour market, security and defence. In anticipation of some of the effects of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, countries around the world have come up with breakthrough policies to take advantage of the opportunities and overcome the challenges brought by it (Dung, 2018).

In the article *"Developing digital human resources to meet the requirements of the digital economy"*, the author mentioned in detail the issues of digital human resources to meet the requirements of the digital economy in Vietnam. The digital economy was born to replace the traditional economy. Therefore, there needs to be a change in the labour structure in which digital human resources must be focused on development. The article clarifies the concept, content and

characteristics of digital human resources; propose some solutions to develop digital human resources in Vietnam (Hoang, 2020). The above works are valuable resources for the author to focus on analysing and clarifying the current situation of digital transformation in Vietnam, thereby proposing some solutions to accelerate the speed of argument transformation to serve the economy - society in Vietnam in the process of international integration.

Research Results

Achievement of Digital transformation meets national development requirements in Vietnam

Over 50% of ministries, branches and localities have developed and started implementing programs, projects and plans on digital transformation. Many Vietnamese technology enterprises have mastered core technologies, developed technology platforms for digital transformation, and about 40 "Make in Vietnam" platforms have been launched. The application of digital technology and digital transformation for businesses is also promoted. The Ministry of Information and Communications has launched the Small and Medium Enterprises Support Portal for digital transformation, which has so far supported hundreds of businesses using digital platforms for digital transformation. In addition, activities to promote the application of information technology, the application of digital platforms in trade promotion and brand promotion in the direction of direct and online combination, help businesses approach partners, market efficient export market. Specifically, in 2020, the Ministry of Industry and Trade and other ministries, sectors, localities and business associations have organized more than 500 international trade promotion conferences in the online form. As a result, over 1 million online trading sessions have been conducted, hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese businesses have been supported to promote online trade with foreign partners on all continents.

In the field of administrative reform, after the national document linkage axis and the national public service portal came into operation over the past year, it has contributed to saving trillions of dong and tens of millions of labor hours. Nearly 3,000 public services are integrated on this system, creating an unprecedented change compared to having to go to administrative agencies as before.

- In the medical field, the telehealth network with 1,000 newly connected telehealth medical facilities has erased the medical gap between regions, between the central and local levels. As a result, the referral rate dropped to less than 10% compared to the previous rate of 30%, saving trillions of dong per year and reducing the burden on the health system.
- The education sector in recent years has also promoted the application of information technology in teaching, learning and management, achieving many important results.

In the past year 2020, in the face of the complicated situation of the COVID-19 epidemic, along with the whole country, the whole education sector has actively participated in the prevention and control of the COVID-19 epidemic. The education sector has drastically, strongly and effectively implemented solutions to

prevent and control the epidemic with the goal of "ensuring the health and safety of students, students and teachers first"; at the same time implement the motto "pause going to school, don't stop studying". The Ministry of Education and Training has directed schools to teach via the internet, on television; increase security and safety for students and teachers in the process of teaching via the internet; promptly issue guidelines for streamlining general education programs for localities to promptly implement. Schools have proactively and quickly adapted to developments and epidemics, vividly and effectively applying information technology and digital technology to teaching. Through online teaching, it shows that teachers' ability to use information technology has been significantly improved. Up to now, online teaching has become an essential activity, maintaining the interaction between teachers and students.

Limitations in digital transformation meets national development requirements in Vietnam

In recent years, ICT enterprises have developed strongly. Vietnam's ICT industry continues to achieve growth with high turnover, great export value, and an average annual growth rate of about 20-30%. In 2018, the total revenue of the ICT industry is estimated at 98.9 billion USD, export is estimated at 94 billion USD. In the past 10 years, the size of the ICT industry has increased 16 times, making it one of the fastest growing economic sectors in the country. Large domestic enterprises have been shifting towards autonomous research, manufacturing and production. At the forefront are Viettel Group, Vietnam Posts and Telecommunications Group, Financing Promoting Technology, Commercial Metals Company. Many startups are digital businesses, some of which are successful. Specifically, Topical Founder Institute has created more than 60 startups, raised more than 20 million USD from funds and has a total valuation of more than 100 million USD (Vietnamese Enterprise, 2018); Truck-calling startup Logivan has succeeded in calling for additional investment capital of 5.5 million USD in 2019. However, in the current ICT industry revenue structure, it is mainly due to FDI enterprises (contributing to 98% of total export revenue), while the rate of value added is not high (Strategy report on development of information and communication industry 10 years 2021-2030 and orientation to 2045). The environment for digital startups is still not attractive, currently the trend of young people starting up in other countries such as Singapore to register to establish a company is increasing (Vietnamese enterprises, 2018).

Most of Vietnam's businesses, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, are not properly aware of the role of collaborators in the Fourth Industrial Revolution, have not actively approached technology and infrastructure systems, and have not been able to change the organizational model business responds to technology trends. In social development, ICT has been widely applied, contributing to improving people's quality of life, reducing social distance, especially in the fields of education and health. However, there are also some shortcomings such as: inequality in educational opportunities as well as access to health services tends to increase; service quality is not uniform and synchronous; it is still difficult for people to access financial services. For the operation of state management, ICT has been applied in state management to develop e-government, contributing to administrative reform. However, the number of applications processed online

(level 3, 4) is still low; handling and operating over the network is still limited; slow implementation of national databases; the connection and sharing of data between state agencies is still limited; the application of advanced digital technologies in state agencies to change working models and ways has not been much.

In summary, in Vietnam, the application and development of ICT has been paid attention and spread across the fields that need to be transformed. However, most of the ICT applications and development here have not really been digital transformation, that is, have not yet created a breakthrough transformation in models, production processes, data-based products and digital technology. The cause may come from within the unit itself: firstly, the digitization can cause a great change in personnel in the unit, especially in senior or key positions; second, whether the investment in data digitization is more or less depends on each stage of development, available technology level as well as actual demand, it is still a burden, especially if the investment is immediate a complete and modern system can make the team cost quite high.

Solutions to promote digital transformation in the coming time

Firstly, transform and raise awareness about digital transformation and digital economy development in the whole society. To step up the promotion, propaganda and mobilization in the whole society, on the mass media, at all levels, branches, agencies and units about the meaning, importance, and content. Digital transformation to create a powerful transformation in awareness, raising awareness and understanding about digital transformation in all members of society. Digital transformation is related to, affects and affects all members of society in many aspects, from employment, work organization to working way, way of life, protection of interests, security, safety, etc. each person's personal secret. Ignorance, lack of preparation, lack of readiness of members and social organizations will be obstacles for digital transformation and development of digital economy.

Secondly, to build and perfect the institution to create the legal framework, create favorable conditions, create a driving force to promote digital transformation and develop the digital economy. Review, research, amend and supplement the system of legal documents on information technology and communication, enterprises, investment and business in the direction of encouraging and promoting innovation and development new products, solutions, services, business models based on digital technology, Internet and cyberspace. Develop a management mechanism suitable to the digital business environment, meet management requirements, and adjust new relationships arising in the process of digital transformation and development of the digital economy.

Building a legal corridor for national digital identity and electronic authentication; establish a national digital identity framework. Completing laws and policies on building, managing and connecting and exploiting databases; laws and policies on protection of intellectual property rights for new technologies and new products; laws, financial and monetary policies in order to encourage and mobilize social resources for research and development activities, application of digital

technology to production and business, production and business management, in development e-commerce development, e-payment, tax administration and cross-border services.

Thirdly, build and develop digital infrastructure.

To develop a synchronous and widespread national digital infrastructure system to all regions, regions, localities, all businesses, agencies, organizations, and every household; ensure to meet the requirements of connection, storage and processing of data and information, and functions of monitoring, ensuring network security and safety. Building and developing high-quality broadband infrastructure nationwide, especially in big cities, centers of industry, service, culture, science and technology, education and training. Upgrade 4G mobile network, develop 5G mobile network. Expanding domestic Internet connection, regional and international Internet connection; converting the entire Vietnamese Internet network to the application of new generation Internet protocols.

Fourthly, promote digital transformation in businesses, develop digital platforms in economic sectors and fields. Developing and promoting the role of information technology enterprises that have affirmed the leading brand in research, development, mastering digital technology and coordinating and supporting businesses in different industries and fields traditional economy, especially small and medium enterprises, digital transformation, digital economy development. Create a favorable environment, encourage and support start-ups to innovate and create digital technology and apply digital technology to create new products and services in economic sectors and fields society. Encourage and support enterprises to switch from outsourcing and assembly to designing and manufacturing products on the basis of research and development, mastering technology, especially digital technology in production and production management, intelligent production, providing products and services on the basis of digital technology. Interested in research and development, mastering the production technology of digital machines and equipment for production and social consumption.

Fifthly, develop and improve the scientific and technological potential, the quality of human resources, and the national innovation capacity. Renovate mechanisms and policies for management of science and technology, strongly encourage and mobilize investment resources for research, development and application of scientific and technological advances. Increase the level of state investment and improve the efficiency of investment in scientific and technological research activities on the basis of applying a new governance model according to the world's best practices. Comprehensive restructuring of the system of public scientific and technological research institutions. To build national innovation centers, focusing on core technologies of the Second Technological Revolution, especially digital technology in the direction of business-centricity, universities and research institutes are strong research and technology transfer subjects. Encourage universities, domestic and foreign enterprises to establish innovation centers in Vietnam. Perfecting models, mechanisms and policies to create breakthrough development of hi-tech parks. Apply special and breakthrough mechanisms and policies to innovation centers. To synchronously and promptly create laws and policies to encourage the development of new technologies and

new high-tech products. To promulgate a system of national standards and regulations as a foundation for the application and development of new technologies. Develop and implement programs to support businesses in researching and applying technology, implementing digital transformation, developing digital economy.

Conclusion

Digital transformation is an opportunity and also a challenge for Vietnamese businesses in the current context. Therefore, managers and businesses need to be prepared for this constant and difficult change. In the past time, the Government of Vietnam has always encouraged, promoted and supported socio-political organizations and businesses to meet the needs of digital transformation in Vietnam. This is not only a unique trend in Vietnam but also a general trend of the whole world if a country does not want to be left behind. However, compared to the region and the world, the digital transformation process is still limited in both quantity and quality. Therefore, solutions and strategies in the coming time including short, medium and long term are urgent requirements for Vietnam to accelerate the speed of digital transformation for economic development - society of the country.

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