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## Laws and practices on local governance in Vietnam

Tang Thi Thu Trang<sup>1</sup>, Nguyen Thi Ngoc Linh<sup>2\*</sup>, Nguyen Van Dai<sup>3</sup>, Ha Trong Hoan<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute for State and Law, Ho Chi Minh National Political Academy, Vietnam.*

<sup>2</sup>*Institute for State and Law, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Vietnam.*

<sup>3</sup>*Deputy Dean of Law Faculty, Vinh University, Vietnam.*

<sup>4</sup>*The Central Propaganda and Mass Mobilization Department, Vietnam.*

Corresponding author: Nguyen Thi Ngoc Linh (Email: [nguyenthingoclinh.huha@gmail.com](mailto:nguyenthingoclinh.huha@gmail.com))

### Abstract

Local governance is a form of governance and administration carried out by local government agencies to realize the goal of state management in the territory. However, there are certain differences: Local governance emphasizes the interaction between the government and the people in the management and administration of social activities; local government management emphasizes the legal regulations and administrative measures of government agencies. This study addresses local governance in terms of legal regulations and the practice of people's participation in local governance in the context of Vietnam's political and social characteristics: The government mobilizes people's participation; people participate in local governance both directly and indirectly. Based on the theoretical framework, the author conducted a survey of 250 people and 250 leaders of commune-level government agencies in three localities representing three regions of Vietnam, including Son La province (North), Quang Ngai province (Central), and Tra Vinh province (South). The survey results show that people are mobilized to participate in local governance, but mainly in an indirect form. From the results of this study, the author discusses the issue of research on innovation and improvement of laws so that people can directly participate more in the activities of government agencies, contributing to improving the effectiveness of local governance in Vietnam.

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## **1. Introduction**

Vietnam's development history over the past 50 years has witnessed a large-scale three-level local government system, including 63 provincial governments, 705 district governments, and 10599 commune governments [1]. Currently, Vietnam is promoting the reform of the government apparatus and is expected to be completed in 2025 [2].

According to the law, local government agencies at each level include the People's Council and the People's Committee [3], in which the People's Council is the agency elected by local voters, while the People's Committee is the agency that exercises executive power, established by the People's Council at the same level. Local government agencies perform tasks according to decentralization and delegation of power, mobilizing people's participation in the process of organizing the apparatus and managing local socio-economic development. This is stipulated in the Constitution and law: People participate in democratic elections, discuss, and decide on a number of self-governing tasks of the community [4, 5].

In the trend of modern democracy, in the context of civil society tending to increase its democratic nature, people want to participate more directly and substantially in the management of local economic and social development to both increase supervision of government agencies, exercise their democratic rights, and ensure their interests. This is an issue discussed by many researchers and is also a topic that the author is interested in when conducting this study.

## **2. Research Overview**

In terms of historical development, the term "local governance" appeared in the 1960s worldwide. However, this is a new issue in Vietnam, carrying the connotation of the concept of local state governance that has been officially used by leaders in documents and management papers over the past decade. Many researchers interpret the term "governance" as the management and operation of organizations (including public and private organizations) to achieve set goals. According to Hai [6], this is what the management apparatus of an organization must do to achieve the goals, with measures to attract the participation of related subjects emphasized as an important and key factor. Similarly, Truyen [7] affirms that it is a self-governing activity of local authorities with the participation of many civil entities, including social organizations, businesses, and the public, in managing social and community development.

In state management activities, the term "state governance" is formed and used flexibly together with the term "state management" to achieve both the goal of social management by state power and the management and operation goals of each state agency associated with specific, regular objectives. State governance is divided into national governance and local governance, also known as local governance. Some researchers define state governance, including both national governance and local governance, as a set of values, policies, and institutions through which a society manages its economic, political, and social issues through the relationship between the government, local authorities, social organizations, and the private sector [8]. According to [9], central state governance and local state governance are well assessed and closely related to the political regime; the process of using power to manage resources for development; and the capacity of the government and local authorities in designing, planning, and implementing public policies and their main functions.

It can be seen that the above researchers affirm that local governance is a component of decentralization and the decentralization of state governance, demonstrating the self-governing nature of local governments with the participation of many civil subjects, including social organizations, businesses, and people in the work of social and community development governance. In general, the researchers emphasize three typical characteristics of local governance, which are accountability (civil servants are responsible for reporting to the people about issues within their scope of management and administration); transparency (ensuring that people can access state activities in the easiest and least costly way); and people's participation in government administration (the government mobilizes people's participation, encourages their involvement, and promotes their mastery). Thus, local governance, in addition to the management and operation of the government according to decentralization and delegation of power, is also affirmed in the participation of people to contribute to building and developing the local economy and society. The author agrees with the above research views and builds the "Local Governance" (LG) scale with the main contents, which are: The government administers and operates in a decentralized and accountable manner, attracting people's participation in the process of local socio-economic development governance (LG1); People are allowed to participate and are encouraged by the government to engage in the process of local socio-economic development governance (LG2); People are empowered to exercise their right to ownership; decisions on local socio-economic development governance are democratized through interaction between the government and the people for the common good (LG3).

Local governance is well implemented; therefore, local socio-economic development is carried out by many subjects, many legal barriers are eliminated, and transaction costs for local people, organizations, and businesses are reduced. People who are shown their role as subjects participating in local governance will be interested and voluntarily participate, actively interacting with government agencies to successfully implement local socio-economic development goals. From there, local socio-economic development programs and plans are built and implemented appropriately, feasibly, and effectively. With the nature of self-management and people's participation in local governance, the author emphasizes that people's participation and active interaction with government agencies are important criteria to evaluate the results and effectiveness of local governance. In terms of the theory and practice of state management, people's participation is expressed in direct and indirect forms. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) [10] and Thoi [11], direct participation affirms the right of people to discuss and decide on community self-management tasks; indirect participation affirms the right of people to give opinions, recommendations, and feedback to local authorities through the representative mechanism—elected representatives, usually at voter contact conferences.

State management practices in Vietnam also clearly demonstrate the direct and indirect forms of participation of people in local governance. According to the provisions of Vietnamese law, people practice democracy through the right to directly

participate in discussing and deciding on the self-management tasks of the community: (1) Discussing and directly deciding on policies and levels of contributions to build infrastructure and public welfare works at the commune and village levels with people's contributions; directly discussing and deciding on village conventions and regulations; electing, dismissing, and removing village chiefs; electing and dismissing members of the People's Inspection Board and the Community Investment Supervision Board (direct participation); (2) participating in giving opinions to local authorities through recommendations and reflections to elected representatives (People's Council representatives); Elected representatives listen to people's opinions and feedback, synthesize, research, and report to the local elected body - the People's Council; subsequent implementation is the responsibility of the local government, mainly the executive body - the People's Committee (indirect form of participation) [5].

From the results of theoretical and practical research on state management in Vietnam, it can be seen that people in the role of subjects participating in local governance are factors that have a significant impact on local governance. Whether local economic, cultural, and social development plans are suitable, feasible, and effective depends largely on the interaction of local governance subjects, which include government agencies and the people. In other words, people's participation and active interaction between the people and the government are important criteria for evaluating the results and effectiveness of local governance. The author inherits the viewpoints, research content, and legal regulations of Vietnam mentioned above to build the scale "People Directly Participate in Local Governance" (PDP) and the scale "People Indirectly Participate in Local Governance" (PIP).

With direct participation, people are able to exercise their right to propose opinions, initiatives, and discuss and decide on many local governance tasks within the scope of the law. Some of the contents of direct participation include: People are allowed to directly discuss and decide on policies and general socio-economic tasks of the locality (PDP1); People are allowed to directly discuss and decide on issues at the community level, including policies and levels of contributions to build infrastructure and public welfare works at the commune and village levels funded by the people (PDP2); People are allowed to directly give opinions on strategies, plans, programs, and projects for local socio-economic development developed and implemented by the government (PDP3); People are allowed to proactively research and propose initiatives to the government related to local socio-economic development and issues at the community level (PDP4).

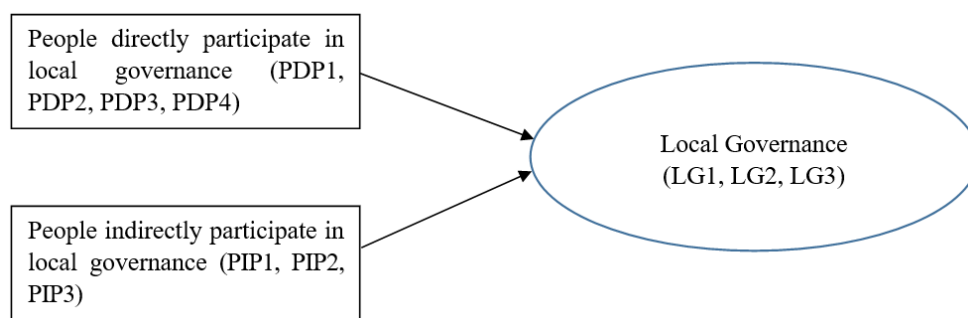
With the indirect form of participation, people are able to exercise their right to reflect and contribute opinions to the government through an intermediary mechanism at the Voter Contact Conference and through elected representatives who report to the government for research and implementation. Some indirect participation contents include: People are allowed to attend public meetings with voters, have their opinions and aspirations explained and satisfied through the intermediary mechanism at the Conference (PIP1); People are proactive and unlimited in reflecting their aspirations and giving opinions to elected representatives on issues related to local socio-economic development; they receive and explain the results and satisfaction of aspirations from the results of the resolutions of local authorities (PIP2); People are proactive and unlimited in reflecting their aspirations and giving opinions to elected representatives on issues related to community development; they receive and explain the results and satisfaction of aspirations from the results of the resolutions of local authorities (PIP3).

Local governance is characterized by the democratic interaction between the people and the government through direct participation and indirect participation of the people. In general, studies emphasize that the form and level of people's participation depend on the characteristics of the political, cultural, and social regimes of each country. However, the participation/interaction of people with government agencies reflects the results and effectiveness of local governance. Therefore, in this study, the author emphasizes the impact/influence of the form of people's participation on local governance; the research hypothesis is: Direct participation (H1) and indirect participation of people (H2) are factors that have an impact/influence on the results and effectiveness of local governance.

From the above overview study, the author has built a theoretical framework with a 3-scale model; the scales include 10 observed variables: Scale "People directly participate in local governance" and "People indirectly participate in local governance" (02 independent variables); scale "Local governance" (01 dependent variable). The research model is built to study and evaluate the impact/influence of direct participation and indirect participation of people on local governance. The observed variables are designed by the author into 10 questions in the survey questionnaire and measured by a 5-level Likert scale: 1 - Strongly Disagree; 2 - Disagree; 3 - No opinion; 4 - Agree; 5 - Strongly Agree (Table 1, Figure 1).

**Table 1.**  
Theoretical framework.

No	Scales	Encode	Rating levels				
			1	2	3	4	5
I	People directly participate in local governance.	PDP					
1	People are allowed to directly discuss and decide on policies and general socio-economic tasks of the locality.	PDP1					
2	People are allowed to directly discuss and decide on issues at the community level, including policies and levels of contributions to build infrastructure and public welfare works at the commune and village levels funded by the people.	PDP2					
3	People are allowed to directly give opinions on strategies, plans, programs and projects for local socio-economic development developed and implemented by the government.	PDP3					
4	People are allowed to proactively research and propose initiatives to the government related to local socio-economic development and issues at the community level.	PDP4					
II	People indirectly participate in local governance.	PIP					
5	People are allowed to attend public meetings with voters, have their opinions and aspirations explained and satisfied through the intermediary mechanism at the Conference.	PIP1					
6	People are proactive and unlimited in reflecting their aspirations and giving opinions to elected representatives on issues related to local socio-economic development; receive and explain the results and satisfaction of aspirations from the results of the resolution of local authorities.	PIP2					
7	People are proactive and unlimited in reflecting their aspirations and giving opinions to elected representatives on issues related to community development; receive and explain the results and satisfaction of aspirations from the results of the resolution of local authorities.	PIP3					
III	Local Governance	LG					
8	The government administers and operates in a decentralized and accountable manner, and attracts people's participation in the process of local socio-economic development governance.	LG1					
9	People are allowed to participate/are encouraged by the government to participate in the process of local socio-economic development governance.	LG2					
10	People are empowered to exercise their right to ownership; decisions on local socio-economic development governance are democratized through interaction between the government and people for the common good.	LG3					



**Figure 1.**  
Research model.

### 3. Research Methods

In this study, qualitative research methods and quantitative research methods are combined. The author uses a combination of these methods to analyze and evaluate local governance practices in Vietnam. Qualitative research is conducted through collecting and analyzing secondary documents to build a theoretical framework and research model. Quantitative research is conducted through practical surveys to verify the theoretical framework and research model. The survey to collect primary data is conducted in two steps: a preliminary survey and an official survey.

- Preliminary survey: In this study, a theoretical model of 03 scales was built, including 10 observed variables. According to Hai [12], the minimum sample size required for regression analysis for this research model is  $N = 10 \times 5 = 50$ . In fact, the author conducted the study with a sample size of  $N = 250$  people ( $N > 50$ ) and  $N = 250$  commune-level government leaders

( $N > 50$ ), showing high reliability when conducting survey research. First, the author conducted a preliminary survey in a selected research area - Son La province, with a sample size of  $N = 100$  people and  $N = 100$  commune-level government leaders. The results of the preliminary survey in Son La province showed that the scales and observed variables were reliable enough to be used in official surveys on a larger scale.

**Official survey:** The author conducted an official survey in three localities representing the three regions of Vietnam, including Son La province (North), Quang Ngai province (Central), and Tra Vinh province (South). The survey subjects were selectively identified, including people who have performed administrative procedures at least three times and interacted with the commune-level government where they reside in the last three years, as well as leaders of the commune-level government who have held leadership positions for at least three years. The author conducted preliminary interviews to capture information about the standards of the surveyed individuals and distributed survey forms based on their consent to answer. The survey results collected 250 out of 250 valid responses from the people and 250 out of 250 valid responses from the leaders of the commune-level government, achieving a response rate of 100% for both groups of survey respondents.

With the collected data, the author conducted scale testing, exploratory factor analysis, and regression analysis to test the relationship between the scales and draw research conclusions on local governance practices in Vietnam.

#### 4. Research Results and Discussion

With the theoretical framework of the research established, the author conducted a survey with a sample size of  $N = 250$  commune-level government leaders and  $N = 250$  people in three localities representing three regions of Vietnam, including Son La province (North), Quang Ngai province (Central), and Tra Vinh province (South). First, the author tested Cronbach's Alpha for data collected from 500 survey forms to identify the reliability of the scales and observed variables in the research model. According to Hai [12], the scales are considered reliable when meeting the standard condition of Cronbach's alpha  $> 0.6$ ; the observed variables are reliable when meeting the standard condition of Corrected Item-Total Correlation  $> 0.3$ . The test results show that all three scales and ten observed variables in the initial research model are reliable enough to conduct further analysis (Table 2).

**Table 2.**  
Statistical results and testing results of the scale

Scales	Observed variables	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Deviation	Cronbach ' Alpha	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
1. People directly participate in local governance (PDP)	PDP1	500	1	5	3.75	.697	.634	PDP1 = .446
	PDP2	500	1	5	3.98	.715		PDP2 = .381
	PDP3	500	1	5	3.86	.696		PDP3 = .375
	PDP4	500	1	5	3.73	.707		PDP4 = .379
2. People indirectly participate in local governance (PIP)	PIP1	500	1	5	4.19	.564	.685	PIP1 = .591
	PIP2	500	1	5	4.11	.597		PIP2 = .577
	PIP3	500	1	5	4.07	.602		PIP3 = .498
3. Local Governance (LG)	LG1	500	1	5	4.01	.633	.657	LG1 = .586
	LG2	500	1	5	3.93	.608		LG2 = .497
	LG3	500	1	5	3.89	.612		LG3 = .512
Valid N (listwise)		500						

Data in Table 2 shows that observations on the scale "People directly participate in local governance" (PDP), the scale "People indirectly participate in local governance" (GT), and the scale "Local governance" (LG) are all rated at an average level of Mean  $> 3.73$ , which is statistically significant according to the determined Likert scale (1-5). However, the observed variables of the scale "People directly participate in local governance" (PDP) are rated at a lower level than the scale "People indirectly participate in local governance" (PIP): Mean (PDP1) = 3.75, Mean (PDP2) = 3.98, Mean (PDP3) = 3.86, Mean (PDP4) = 3.73, showing that people rarely participate directly in local governance activities, but mainly participate indirectly. The lowest ratings are Mean (PDP1) = 3.75 and Mean (PDP4) = 3.73, indicating that there are limitations in people directly discussing and deciding on policies and general socio-economic tasks of the locality, as well as limitations in people proactively researching and proposing initiatives to the government related to local socio-economic development and issues at the community level.

The survey results, with data summarized in Table 2, contribute to reflecting the practice of legal regulations and the practice of people's participation in local governance in Vietnam. Accordingly, people are able to directly discuss and decide on issues at the community level, including policies and levels of contributions to infrastructure construction and public welfare works at the commune and village levels funded by people; people are able to directly contribute opinions on strategies, plans, programs, and projects for local socio-economic development developed and implemented by the government. These are the contents of participation stipulated by law [5] however, in reality, there are many other community development contents that need to be discussed and decided directly by the people, because these are issues directly related to their rights and interests and if implemented well, will benefit both the people and the local government, such as issues related to production and business activities associated with community connection and indigenous culture (community tourism, traditional handicraft products, etc.).

The above survey results are also similar to the research results of Thoi [11] that decentralization and delegation of power in Vietnam are still quite moderate, not creating the necessary initiative for localities to exploit and promote potentials and advantages; the construction of a governance model suitable to the characteristics of each locality has not received attention and attention, and there is still a control mechanism of superiors through forms such as reporting and asking for opinions on decentralized and delegated issues. That has limited the direct participation of people in local governance, as shown in this study, which is the limitation in direct discussion and decision on policies, general socio-economic tasks of the locality; the limitation in proactively researching and proposing initiatives to the government related to local socio-economic development and issues at the community level.

With the standard value confirmed through Cronbach's alpha test, the author conducted exploratory factor analysis to preliminarily assess the unidimensionality, convergent validity, and discriminant validity of the scales to have more basis for drawing research conclusions. The results of the exploratory factor analysis are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

**Table 3.**

Total Variance Explained.

<b>KMO and Bartlett's Test</b>		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.752
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	2181.230
	df	36
	Sig.	.000

**Total Variance Explained**

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.510	38.999	38.999	3.510	38.999	38.999	2.859	31.764	31.764
2	2.973	33.037	72.036	2.973	33.037	72.036	2.718	30.202	61.967
3	1.058	11.753	83.790	1.058	11.753	83.790	1.964	21.823	83.790
4	.506	5.622	89.411						
5	.426	4.728	94.140						
6	.185	2.052	96.192						
7	.169	1.880	98.071						
8	.120	1.335	99.407						
9	.053	.593	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

**Table 4.**

Rotated Component Matrix.

**Rotated Component Matrix<sup>a</sup>**

Scales	Observed variables	Component		
		1	2	3
1. People directly participate in local governance (PDP)	TT1	0.784		
	TT2	0.791		
	TT3	0.775		
2. People indirectly participate in local governance (PIP)	GT1		0.802	
	GT2		0.796	
	GT3		0.771	
3. Local Governance (LG)	QT1			0.801
	QT2			0.756
	QT3			0.787

**Note:** Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 5 iterations.

In quantitative research, according to Hai [6], exploratory factor analysis is performed in accordance with the data set through the values:  $0.5 \leq \text{KMO} \leq 1$ ; Bartlett's test has an observed significance level  $\text{Sig.} < 0.05$ ; Eigenvalue  $\geq 1$ ; Total Variance Explained  $\geq 50\%$ ; Factor Loading  $\geq 0.5$ . Data in Tables 3 and Table 4 show: Exploratory factor analysis confirms the suitability of the data set, shown through the KMO coefficient =  $0.752 > 0.5$ ; observed variables are linearly correlated with the representative factor, shown through Bartlett's Test with an observed significance level  $\text{Sig.} = 0.000 < 0.05$ ; The observed variables explain 83.790% of the variation of the representative factors, shown through Total Variance Explained with Cumulative% =  $83.790\% > 50\%$ ; the observed variables have good statistical significance, have a close relationship with the representative factors, with Factor Loading  $> 0.5$ .

The results of exploratory factor analysis [Tables 3 and Table 4] confirmed that the observed variables were extracted into 03 factors corresponding to 03 initial factors with Eigenvalues  $> 1$ , showing that the research theoretical framework was

appropriately built; the original research model was kept intact, including: 02 independent variables "People directly participate in local governance" (PDP), "People indirectly participate in local governance" (PIP) and 01 dependent variable "Local governance" (LG) with 10 observed variables with good statistical significance, it is possible to perform multivariate linear regression analysis to examine the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables in the research model. On that basis, the author conducted regression analysis to examine the relationship between the independent scales/variables "People directly participate in local governance" (PDP), "People indirectly participate in local governance" (PIP) and the dependent scale/variable "Local governance" (LG). The results of the regression analysis are shown in Table 5, which is the basis for drawing research conclusions.

**Table 5.**  
Multivariate regression results.

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1. Local leaders R <sup>2</sup> = .648 Durbin-Watson = 2.003	(Constant)	.816	.401		12.361	.000		
	PDP	.290	.102	.401	4.813	.000	.522	1.811
	PIP	.436	.179	.475	3.967	.000	.608	1.811
2. People R <sup>2</sup> = .657 Durbin-Watson = 2.017	(Constant)	.854	.362		11.672	.000		
	PDP	.309	.146	.341	4.755	.000	.620	1.784
	PIP	.386	.183	.366	3.839	.000	.665	1.784

Note: a. Dependent Variable: Local Governance (LG)

Data in Table 5 shows that in both the local leadership survey model (model 1) and the people survey (model 2), there is a correlation between the scales "People directly participate in local governance" (PDP) and the scale "People indirectly participate in local governance" (PIP) to the scale "Local governance" (LG), specifically:

- Firstly, R Square > 0 [R<sup>2</sup> = .648 (model 1) and R<sup>2</sup> = .657 (model 2)], confirming that the scale "People directly participate in local governance" (PDP) and the scale "People indirectly participate in local governance" (PIP) explain 64.8% (for model 1) and 65.7% (for model 2) of the variation in the scale "Local governance" (LG).
- Second,  $1 < VIF < 2$  [VIF = 1.811 (model 1) and VIF = 1.784 (model 2)], showing that both regression models do not have multicollinearity; Durbin-Watson = 2.003 (model 1) and Durbin-Watson = 2.017 (model 2) reach the standard level ( $1 < d < 3$ ), confirming that the scale "People directly participate in local governance" (PDP) and the scale "People indirectly participate in local governance" (PIP) are independent and both have an impact on the scale "Local governance" (LG).
- Third, the regression coefficient (B) of the scale "People directly participate in local governance" (PDP) and the scale "People indirectly participate in local governance" (PIP) in both regression models are positive ( $B > 0$ ) [B(PDP) = .290; B(PIP) = .436 (model 1) and B(PDP) = .309; B(PIP) = .386 (model 2)] and statistically significant with Sig. < 0.05, confirming the positive relationship between the scales "People directly participate in local governance" (PDP), "People indirectly participate in local governance" (PIP), and the scale "Local governance" (LG); hypotheses H1 and H2 are accepted.

Based on the generalized regression model  $Y = B_0 + B_1 \cdot X_1 + B_2 \cdot X_2 + \dots + B_i \cdot X_i$  (Hai, D.H., 2019), the multivariate regression model of this study can be determined:

Model 1: Regression results of survey opinions of commune-level government leaders

$$LG = 0.816 + 0.290 \cdot PDP + 0.436 \cdot PIP.$$

Model 2: Results of the regression of the public opinion survey

$$LG = 0.854 + 0.309 \cdot PDP + 0.386 \cdot PIP.$$

The regression coefficients in the two regression models above show the correlation level of the independent scales/variables with the dependent scales/variables in ascending order: "People directly participate in local governance" (PDP), "People indirectly participate in local governance" (PIP). From here, the research conclusion is affirmed that people directly and indirectly participate in local governance activities, but are limited to the level of direct participation. People are free to decide on local development governance tasks within the scope of self-determination on infrastructure construction, public welfare works contributed by themselves, according to the provisions of law [5]. However, with the provisions of current law, people are limited in directly discussing and deciding on policies and general socio-economic tasks of the locality; limitations in proactively researching and proposing initiatives to the government related to local socio-economic development and community-level issues.

From the above research results, the author discusses the content that needs to be researched and innovated, which is the issue of institutional improvement, that the State needs to research and adjust the law to establish a mechanism to encourage and support people to research and propose initiatives related to local socio-economic development for the government to evaluate, approve and implement in order to serve the common interests of the State and the people. Explaining this content, the author emphasizes that people in the role of subjects participating in local governance are encouraged to interact with government agencies, they will be interested and voluntarily participate and together with the government to successfully implement the goals of the local socio-economic development plan; the issue of democracy at the grassroots level is also

promoted and the government has the conditions to mobilize many resources for local development. The author's explanation is also similar to a number of studies and practices of state management in Vietnam. According to Thoi [11] the interaction between the government and the people in local governance activities is a basic condition for building a self-governing government; therefore, expanding the people's right to participate in local governance will be a factor that both promotes the people's mastery and helps government agencies mobilize more resources to serve local development. In state management in Vietnam, the interaction between the government and the people is an issue related to the political institution, the principles of organization and operation of local governments as stipulated in the Constitution [4] that citizens have the right to participate in the management activities of government agencies; government agencies are responsible for ensuring the legitimate rights and interests of citizens. Article 3 of the 2013 Constitution stipulates: "The State ensures and promotes the people's mastery; recognizes, respects, protects and ensures human rights and civil rights; "To realize the goal of a rich people, strong country, democracy, fairness, civilization, where everyone has a prosperous, free, happy life and has conditions for comprehensive development".

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