



LIBERALISM AND CULTURAL TOLERANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

Freedom is a social category, has a long history, is considered from many different angles, associated with human activities, and has profound cultural - humanitarian significance. From the approach to value, when freedom is abolished, human dignity is offended, or the need arises for “more freedom”, the movements for freedom take shape and spread. Today, in the open space of globalization and international integration, many variations of liberalism are born and occupy a certain position in all areas of social life. Therefore, the article does not repeat the different notions of freedom and liberalism, but only draws from that one issue that is of concern - the issue of cultural behavior in the spirit of tolerance. The vivid expression of the sense of freedom and respect for cultural diversity in relations between nations and peoples is often interpreted through the lens of cultural tolerance, as determined by the United Nations such as the human aspiration to “transform the culture of war into a culture of peace” with the recognition of freedom and the possibility of dialogue between cultures.

Keywords: Liberty, liberalism, globalization, cultural tolerance

INTRODUCTION

As a social category, freedom is associated with the history of human development. The realization of freedom in each social community depends on the characteristics of historical standards, culture, customs, habits, and political institutions. This explains why in many European peoples there is a tendency to protect individual rights and freedoms, while in the East community cohesion requires that each individual activity needs to be based on group values, of the collective, ethnicity, nation. Historically, each era has introduced the content of the free category, which prescribes new problems, but all have in common is the expression of the unique human “life is species human”, which is of the historic way of being of man as “the free entity” (Marx & Engels, 2000, p. 134-135).

Up to now in countless conceptions of freedom, we pay attention to two approaches: one that emphasizes the dialectic of freedom and the inevitable or the like, and the approach associated with the feeling of the need to overcome obstacles in the path of perfecting the human I. This second approach is the inspiration for the free movements, the advent of liberalism and its specific forms. However, since liberalism goes through a long process, from classical liberalism to libertarianism, neoliberalism, through its various forms - mod harmony or extremism, different areas of social life, and often associated with the political tendencies of groups, communities, and parties, so the identification and classification of liberalism is a no-brainer stop and relative.

Liberalism has many diverse expressions: Some delegate’s emphasized freedom in the economic realm, while others emphasized freedom in the areas of politics, culture, society, and morality. Their differences are also reflected in the way in which individual freedoms are exercised. The problem that we wish to clarify in this article is the interpretation of the basis of liberalism, the sense of freedom, and cultural behavior in the context of globalization today.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In countless movements, philosophical doctrine, contemporary politics, in our opinion, there are 4 main pillars: socialism, democracy movement, liberalism, and ideology opposing it - Conservatism. If the category of libertarian is the generalization of human activity, the