



# The Role of Law and Money in the Existence of the State in the Process of Globalization

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**Abstract:** The article's content aims to clarify the system of relations between law, currency, and the state. That system not only performs internal functions but also performs foreign affairs tasks in the context of globalization. The content of the article approaches the direction of humanistic and social philosophy. At the same time, qualitative, analytical, synthetic, comparative, and converse methods are used to clarify the above purpose. The research results show that the state is a product of history serving human life, becoming the professional management of civil servants and citizens' labor by law. The richness and diversity of occupations are the richness of ownership and economic sectors, and the state has become an organization that implements the policy of issuing and managing currency. Monetary competition becomes a foreign policy to protect the value of domestic currency from competition from foreign currencies. The article concludes: First, the existence of the state through communication between civil servants and citizens is human communication, therefore, implementing human rights is the primary function of the state; Second, law is one of the exclusive products issued by the state and becomes a product of the democratic state in managing the economy and society by currency; Third, currency is one of the basic policies of the state in the market economy; Fourth, the state's monetary policy is ultimately the wage policy for civil servants and the tax policy for citizens; Fifth, democracy and freedom under the law to maintain the existence of the state in implementing monetary policy.

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## 1. Introduction

In the context of increasingly deep globalization, the state's role is facing many new challenges. One of the most frequently asked questions is: On what basis does the state exist? Is it law or money? For a long time, law has been considered a solid foundation for the state's existence. It is a system of rules and norms recognized by society, aiming to regulate human behavior and social relations. The law ensures stability, order, and fairness, creating conditions for socioeconomic development. Besides law, money also plays a vital role in the state's existence. Money is a tool for allocating resources, measuring value, and promoting production. The state uses money for management, investment, and social welfare functions. The increasingly deep international economic integration has increased the influence of multinational corporations and international financial institutions, posing many challenges to the management role of the state. At the same time, the development of information and communication technology has created new management forms, requiring the state to adapt. Both law and currency play an essential role in the state's existence. However, in the context of globalization, the role of law is increasingly affirmed. The state must build a complete, transparent, and effective legal system to ensure stability and sustainable

development. At the same time, the state also needs to use financial tools to support socioeconomic development effectively.

## 2. Theoretical Overview of the Main Concepts

The research topic "The role of law and money in the existence of the state in the process of globalization" is one of the core issues of modern political science and law, especially in the context of increasingly deep globalization. This topic has attracted the attention of many researchers worldwide, leading to many research works with diverse content and methods. Researchers have focused on two main factors that shape the state's existence: law and money.

Many scholars assert that law is a solid foundation for the state's existence. Law provides a framework for state activities, protects citizens' rights, and ensures social order. In the context of globalization, research focuses on analyzing the adaptability of the national legal system to new challenges, such as the increase of international regulations, e-commerce, and intellectual property issues.

Money is considered an essential tool of state power. Research focuses on the relationship between money, capitalism, and the development of the modern state. Money is used to implement public policies, invest in infrastructure, support disadvantaged groups, and implement social security policies. The interaction between law and money is also a concern. The law regulates money-related activities, such as issuance, bank regulation, and inflation control.

Conversely, money can influence law enforcement through bribery, corruption, and nepotism. Prominent research issues include the balance between state and market power, the state's role in a market economy, the impact of globalization on national sovereignty, and the role of international organizations in shaping the new world order. The rise of multinational corporations has posed severe challenges to the traditional concept of national sovereignty, as they interact and directly confront governments, challenging the existing world order. These corporations' economic power and global influence have blurred the lines between the public and private spheres, raising complex questions about the nature of sovereignty in the new era. "This shift challenges traditional notions of sovereignty, as these corporations influence global politics, culture, and economics, sometimes in ways that bypass or directly confront state authority" (Michael et al., 2024, p.11).

Globalization increases competition between nations and multinational corporations, raising urgent questions about the balance of power between the state and the market. What role should the state play in a market economy to ensure sustainable and equitable development? At the same time, globalization also poses many challenges to national sovereignty. How can states protect their national interests in this context? "As globalization has accelerated, it has begun to challenge the traditional understanding of state sovereignty" (Abdifatah et al., 2024, p.95).

International organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund are increasingly important in shaping the new world order. To further study this issue, researchers have used various methods, including the historical method (studying the formation and development of legal and monetary systems), the comparative method (comparing legal and monetary systems between countries), the policy analysis method (evaluating the effectiveness of policies related to law and currency) and the case study method (clarifying theoretical issues through specific cases).

The study of the state states, "The whole state system here is forced to adapt itself to a fixed point. Democracy is the state system as a concept of species. Monarchy is only one of the varieties of the state system and a bad one at that" (Karl et al., 2002, p.349). This research topic is of great significance in helping people understand the state's role in modern society, thereby providing valuable suggestions for building appropriate policies to respond to the challenges of globalization.

## 3. Methodology

However, the topic of the role of law and money in the existence of the state in the globalization process carried out by the author is different from previous topics in that it uses the methodology of humanistic

philosophy and social philosophy, combining qualitative methods, analysis, synthesis, comparison and reverse transformation. Especially with the reverse transformation method, the author analyzes the topics: cause and effect, capacity and need, means and purpose, subject and product, thereby clarifying the issue of state ownership, civil servants, and citizens through law and money in the globalization process. The state is the purpose of existence, so civil servants and citizens are different means. State-citizen communication becomes the relationship between civil servants and citizens; the exchange of goods is measured in money and regulated by law. Money and law become goods in human communication. When the state is the subject of law and money, the state governs all social activities. When the state is no longer the subject of law, the deformation of the state in the globalization process appears. These contents are the methodological basis for the author to clarify his research topic.

## **4. Discussion**

### **4.1. The actual state**

The state, a product of historical processes, emerged from deep social contradictions. Population growth, resource scarcity, and the gap between rich and poor have aggravated social injustices. To solve these problems, an effective social management system, namely the state, was formed. The state was expected to bring social justice and protect the rights of all citizens. However, the state's existence has brought hope and created new injustices. Competition between countries has led to conflicts over laws and competition over resources, further complicating social problems. In globalization, the concept of justice has become increasingly popular, and the state is expected to ensure the fundamental rights of citizens, which are democracy and freedom. Therefore, "In a democracy, the state regime itself appears as one of the determinants, specifically the self-determination of the people" (Karl et al.. 2002. p.349).

The state's existence also raises many problems; the state can become a tool for one group of people to control and manage other groups of people. Class division, inequality, and even oppression can occur in a state. Whether the state truly serves the interests of the entire people or only serves the interests of a small group is always a question. The relationship between the state and citizens is very complex, both cooperative and antagonistic. Each individual has rights and obligations towards the state, and vice versa; the state's existence is necessary to ensure a peaceful and stable life. However, the state must constantly innovate and improve to meet society's increasingly diverse and complex needs. A good state is a state that serves the people, protects the legitimate rights of citizens, and builds a fair, democratic, and civilized society. Economic power is increasingly concentrated in a few individuals or organizations within and outside the state apparatus, contrary to the principle of power dispersion in a democratic society, which poses significant challenges to the country's sustainable and equitable development. Therefore, "the reins of economic power are being consolidated by the state or state-aligned entities, rather than being dispersed as liberal democratic principles would dictate" (Michael et al., 2024, p.5). The need for effective governance becomes more urgent as societies become more complex. The state was established to meet that need, ensure order, protect citizens' rights, and provide public services. However, if left unchecked, state power can become a tool of oppression and injustice in globalization.

State officials who exercise state power are essential to building a just society. They have clear rights and obligations, must obey the law, and serve the common good. Justice is the goal of every society, and the state plays a vital role in ensuring social justice. However, justice is not only the state's responsibility but also of individuals and communities. Social injustice takes many forms, from discrimination and prejudice to inequality of power and wealth. The state can be a tool to address injustice, but it can also be the cause of injustice. The relationship between the state and citizens is complex and ever-changing, requiring a balance between power and responsibility. Citizens and the state have a reciprocal relationship: citizens have rights and obligations towards the state, and the state has the responsibility to protect the legitimate rights of citizens, which is the issue of the state and citizens owning each other through property and money according to regulations and recognized by law. "Laws dictate that public officials own and use each other for what the state wants" (Y, N. V. & Quoc, N. A., 2024, p.329). The concept of ownership in this relationship has become more complex than ever.

Property can be private, public, or state property. Each type of ownership has its characteristics and regulations. Property disputes often arise when parties have different claims to that property. As a social manager, the state is responsible for resolving these disputes fairly and transparently. The state's role in globalization is becoming increasingly important in managing resources, protecting the environment, and ensuring sustainable development. However, the state faces many challenges, such as corruption, inequality, and fierce competition. In the process of deep international integration, the state needs to build and implement a complete system of legal policies to effectively protect citizens' legitimate ownership rights while maximizing the potential of public property to serve the common interests of society. Vertical international integration involves adjusting the relationship between the socioeconomic components, aiming to balance individual and community interests. Meanwhile, horizontal integration focuses on enhancing exchanges and cooperation and solving problems between different cultures and societies, contributing to building a shared community of humanity. "Vertical integration addresses the relationship between the state and society, while horizontal integration focuses on the interactions and tensions among various cultural groups" (Qurrata et al., 2024, p.245).

In globalization, the role of citizens is not only limited to enjoying rights but also includes the responsibility to contribute to the development of the community and the country. The relationship between the state, citizens, and civil servants is a complex, constantly changing interactive system affected by many factors. As state representatives, civil servants are the bridge between the state and citizens. They provide complete public services, ensure the rights of citizens, and implement state policies. However, in reality, this relationship often faces many challenges. When personal interests, interest groups, and shared interests conflict, civil servants may fall into a difficult situation, leading to corruption, arbitrariness, and loss of public trust. In the process of globalization, to build a fair and democratic society, the state needs transparent and effective mechanisms and policies while strengthening the supervision and accountability of civil servants. Citizens must also actively participate in social activities and monitor the activities of the state to ensure their rights. The relationship between the state and civil servants is a complex issue that depends not only on the historical, cultural, and political context but also on the development of society. The state, citizens, and civil servants must constantly integrate internationally to build a better society. In the process of globalization, the role of civil servants in decision-making and policy implementation is becoming increasingly important. However, the assertion that civil servants "own" the state is simplified, but it is necessary to understand that ownership is also the right to use. Therefore, the question is whether the state or civil servants use the state. The state is a complex system, influenced by many factors such as history, culture, economy, politics, and society. Power in the state does not belong to a specific individual or group of people but is dispersed and balanced among state agencies, social organizations, and citizens. Civil servants performing state functions are the bridge between the state and citizens. Civil servants' quality directly affects state management's effectiveness and the country's cultural exchange and economic integration development. Many countries have recognized this importance and invested heavily in training and capacity-building for civil servants. However, the existence and development of the state depend not only on civil servants but also on many other factors, such as citizen participation, the development of civil society, and international factors. The state is responsible for protecting citizens' legitimate rights, maintaining social order, promoting economic development, and responding to the challenges of globalization. In particular, the state needs to strengthen law enforcement and effective financial management in deep economic integration. However, in many situations, both individuals and the state are responsible for violations of the provisions of the law, especially in matters related to war and peace. Therefore, "there are many situations and events in which the responsibility of the individual emerged, as well as the responsibility of the state for violating the rules of war" (Amer et al. .2024. p.15). The state's existence is the communication between civil servants and citizens, becoming an exchange between people. The exchange between people is the buying and selling goods with money, regulated and recognized by law.

#### **4.2. Law is the exclusive product of the state and becomes the subject of the state**

The state is the product of the people, the existence of the state in all possible forms; that is, the state

produces different products for the state to exist. One of the primary, exclusive products of the state to exchange with citizens is law and currency. The state can issue laws and protect human rights as a social organization. Human rights are citizens' and civil servants' rights in assigning functions, tasks, and job positions to protect and build the state. Citizens are the subjects of the state, have the right to participate in state management, and are responsible before the law. Civil servants are those the state assigns to perform public duties, acting as a bridge between the state and citizens. The relationship between the state, citizens, and civil servants is complex, constantly changing, and affected by many factors. The state serves the common good in an ideal society, protecting fundamental human rights. Citizens have rights and obligations towards the state, while civil servants are responsible for performing their assigned tasks well, serving the people, and complying with the law. The state's role in coordinating and managing socioeconomic activities is becoming increasingly complex in terms of globalization and market economy development. The rise of multinational corporations and blurring the public-private boundary have placed new demands on the state's management and adaptation capacity. "The rise of state-influenced market economies, the regulatory challenges posed by multinational corporations, and the blurring lines between public and private sectors suggest a complex and evolving landscape" (Michael et al., 2024, p.14). Citizens are active in production and consumption, contributing to the country's development through creative and productive labor.

Civil servants, as representatives of the state, are responsible for performing public duties, serving the people, and ensuring the effective operation of the state apparatus. State power originates from the people's authorization, protects citizens' rights, maintains social order, and promotes sustainable development. Fiscal and monetary policies are essential tools that the state uses to regulate the economy, ensure macroeconomic stability, and redistribute income. The state creates conditions for citizens to develop and contribute to joint development; citizens monitor and participate in the policymaking process, and civil servants are responsible for implementing those policies effectively. Close coordination among these subjects is essential to building a sustainable society. In the integration process, tax policy is vital in mobilizing resources for the state budget, supporting investment in socioeconomic development, and providing public services. Production of goods and services is the main driving force of the economy, meeting the diverse needs of the people and creating jobs. Creating a favorable business environment, protecting property rights, and encouraging investment are necessary to promote production and economic growth. Employment is an essential human need. The state is responsible for creating conditions for everyone to have suitable employment opportunities, improving the quality of human resources, and developing service sectors such as education, health, and tourism. In addition, ensuring the diversification of occupations contributes to economic growth and improving the quality of life. However, economic development must go hand in hand with environmental protection and the efficient use of natural resources to ensure sustainable development. A green, clean, and efficient economy is the goal countries aim for.

More and more workers are expressing dissatisfaction with current working conditions, including low wages, poor working environments, and gender inequality. These issues have become significant challenges for modern society. The state is responsible for building a healthy working environment and ensuring workers' rights and welfare, including issuing strict labor laws, strictly enforcing laws, and facilitating workers' access to public services. However, building a fair society is not only the state's responsibility but also requires the cooperation of the whole society. Money plays a vital role in life but is not the only measure of success and happiness. Income inequality is a complex issue affected by many factors. The goal of the law is to create a fair legal framework, protect the rights of all citizens, and ensure social stability in the process of international integration. Compliance with the law is the foundation for building a civilized, fair, and developed society. Laws play an essential role in resolving conflicts, protecting the rights of all citizens, and creating a stable environment for society. However, in reality, law enforcement still has many limitations. Although decentralization of power is necessary, it sometimes leads to overlapping or inconsistent law enforcement. In addition, rapid changes in society require the legal system to be constantly updated, making it difficult to enforce the law synchronously and effectively. Sometimes, laws may need to be improved or adjusted to suit reality, leading to injustice and loss of public trust. It is

necessary to improve the effectiveness of state management and build a team of professional, ethical, and responsible civil servants to overcome these limitations. At the same time, improving the legal system and ensuring transparency and publicity in law-making and law enforcement is urgent. However, in reality, this relationship often faces many challenges. Corruption, injustice, and inequality are pressing social issues that undermine people's trust in the state and hinder the country's development. In international integration, these issues become more complex and require comprehensive solutions. Finding a balance between protecting national interests and deep integration is also a big challenge in international integration.

State power is not in material value but is reinforced by respect for and compliance with the law. The law is a tool for the state to protect its legitimate power while ensuring citizens' rights and interests. All national assets and resources are managed according to the law to ensure effective and fair use for the common good. However, abuse of power can lead to social injustice and human rights violations. Appealing to patriotism is necessary, but citizens' rights to freedom of thought, speech, and social participation cannot be ignored. Everyone has the right to express their views and contribute to the daily work of the country. The power struggle is inevitable, but it is entirely wrong to consider citizens as mere tools serving the state's interests. In fact, in specific circumstances, when the state is the vital purpose of civil servants, citizens are just different means. In a democratic society, the interests of individuals and communities must be balanced. A sustainable society is where state power is controlled, the law is respected, and the rights of citizens are protected. Laws built to protect human rights become the protection of citizens' rights. Therefore, the state must comply with the law. At that time, the law was the product and the subject that governed all state activities. The democratic state is different from other states in history; the democratic state is not above the law but above the state.

In the context of globalization, the role of law remains the same, causing state power and its activities to face many challenges in the face of the rule of law of a sovereign state governed by international law and the United Nations Charter. The concept of a stateless society has emerged, raising questions about the self-regulation of society and the role of law in such a system. The complete abolition of the state is an attractive but also risky idea, so it is not a matter of abolishing the state in all its forms but of abolishing the old state by building a new state, which is a law-abiding state in the service of human rights, that is, the rights of civil servants and the rights of citizens. The state plays a vital role in maintaining order, protecting the rights of citizens, and providing public services. Therefore, "The distinctive feature of democracy is that here the state regime, in general, is only an element of the people's existence; the political regime itself, here, does not constitute the state." (Karl et al., 2002, p.349). The absence of a governing body can lead to chaos and social unrest. Rather than abolishing it, a more sensible solution is to reform the state. A smaller, more efficient, and more democratic state would reduce excessive interference in social life, increase transparency and accountability, and empower citizens to participate in policymaking. Ultimately, the balance between state power and individual freedom is a complex issue that requires thoughtful thinking and comprehensive solutions.

Human history has seen wars fought for various reasons, from territorial expansion to resource competition and ideological differences. However, the underlying motive is often the power struggle. In modern times, power is often exercised through financial control. A monopoly on issuing currency is essential for the state to maintain its power. "Money is a tangible product issued exclusively by the state. The value of life is quantified in money. Power is measured in money" (Y, N. V. & Quoc, N. A., 2024, p.330). However, over-reliance on money can lead to many consequences, such as inequality, corruption, and economic crisis. Abolishing the monopoly on issuing money will profoundly change the state's role. The state will no longer concentrate too much power but will become a public service organization, competing with private organizations. Power will be more dispersed, creating conditions for civil society to develop. "Under democracy, man does not exist for the sake of the law, but the law exists for man; here, man's existence is the law, whereas, under other forms of statehood, man is an existence defined by the law." (Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, 2002, p.350). However, the abolition of the state is a complex issue, so it is not necessary to abolish the entire state in general but only to abolish those states that do not serve human

rights, so there is no need to abolish the state of the people, by the people and for the people. The state still plays a vital role in maintaining order, protecting citizens' rights, and providing public services. The lack of a governing body can lead to chaos. A more feasible solution is to reform the state in a more streamlined, efficient, and democratic model. In the context of globalization, countries need to increase cooperation and adjust their laws to comply with international law towards a fair and sustainable world order.

#### **4.3. The form of the state in money**

In globalization, the need for money is increasing to meet modern life. Money has become indispensable in all transactions, from buying and selling goods to services. Products result from labor and become a means of exchange and accumulation of wealth. However, money is only a part directly related to life, but all economic activities are associated with money. Money is not all happiness, but not all prices in life can be measured in money. Money is the blood of the economy, ensuring the circulation of goods and services and measuring their value. Any currency that becomes the world reserve currency gives the country that issues it a significant influence in the international arena. However, balancing the need to issue money to stimulate the economy and control inflation is always a big challenge. Although money is the driving force for production, business, and improving the quality of life, focusing too much on money can lead to many social consequences. A consumer society is formed, where people chase after material values, sometimes forgetting more critical spiritual values. The growing wealth inequality creates huge social gaps. To build a sustainable society, each person needs to have a comprehensive view of the role of money. Money is a valuable tool, but true happiness comes from relationships, experiences, and contributions to the community. Each person must balance material needs and spiritual development to make life more meaningful. Therefore, it is "not just a state of coexistence but a dynamic process of creating, nurturing, and sustaining relationships that honor the dignity of each individual while celebrating the collective whole" (Michael et al., 2024, p.6).

Demonetization may have many negative consequences, but money can change its form of existence in all its truth. However, everyone can build a more equitable economic system with equal access to resources and services. An individual's worth is not only measured by his or her assets but also by his or her contributions to society. Money is a valuable tool for achieving many goals but is not the only measure of human worth. The real value of money depends on its purchasing power and is affected by factors such as inflation and monetary policy. The state plays a vital role in managing the economy and ensuring the currency's stability. Government tax and public spending policies are essential to distribute income, create economic opportunities, and stabilize the economy. However, abusing the power to print money can cause inflation, currency devaluation, and economic instability. The monopoly on issuing currency gives the state a powerful financial tool to regulate the economy. The state can influence inflation, exchange rates, and income distribution by adjusting the money supply. However, abusing this power can lead to many negative consequences, such as high inflation, increasing inequality, and economic recession. In addition, tax policy is an essential tool to mobilize resources for the state budget and finance public services.

Building a reasonable tax system, ensuring revenue for the budget, encouraging production and business, and reducing inequality is a big challenge for policymakers. Tax rates that are too high can reduce the motivation for labor and investment, while tax rates that are too low can lead to budget deficits, affecting the ability to provide public services. Designing and implementing practical and transparent fiscal policies is essential to building a stable and sustainable economy while also requiring careful consideration of various goals such as economic stability, growth, and social equity. In globalization, the development and implementation of reasonable fiscal and monetary policies are essential. The state must balance collecting enough taxes to ensure revenue for the budget, creating a favorable economic environment for businesses and people. At the same time, it is necessary to establish a mechanism to control the issuance of currency strictly to prevent abuse of power and protect the value of money—the complex relationship between bank deposits, interest rates, inflation, and monetary policy. When interest rates increase, people tend to deposit more savings in banks; reducing the amount of money in circulation in the economy can help curb inflation and reduce economic growth, especially for small and medium enterprises in global competition.

On the contrary, when inflation increases, the prices of goods and services increase, reducing the actual value of money. To deal with this situation, the central bank often uses the tool of increasing interest rates. Increased interest rates will reduce the demand for loans, thereby reducing the amount of money circulating in the economy and helping to control inflation. However, if interest rates increase too high, it can suddenly hurt the economy, reducing investment and consumption and leading to economic recession. Issuing currency is an essential tool for the government to regulate the economy. However, if this power is abused, it can lead to hyperinflation and currency devaluation, causing severe consequences for the economy and society. The state needs to have a tight, transparent, and flexible monetary policy while strengthening supervision of the activities of banks and financial institutions to avoid this situation. In globalization, managing exchange rates is also a big challenge for policymakers. Large fluctuations in exchange rates can affect import and export activities, investment, and macroeconomic stability. Therefore, establishing a suitable and stable exchange rate regime is very important. In the context of globalization, the state's role in monetary management and resource allocation has become more critical than ever. The state has the power to issue currency and shape monetary policy. However, this power comes with great responsibility. Abuse of this power can lead to severe consequences such as inflation, inequality, and economic recession. Inflation, the general increase in prices of goods and services, reduces the purchasing power of money and causes difficulties for everyone, especially those with low incomes.

When inflation increases, people hoard goods, and prices increase, creating a vicious cycle. The state can use monetary policy tools, such as increasing interest rates, and fiscal policy, such as adjusting taxes to control inflation. However, adjusting these policies needs to be carefully considered to avoid causing negative impacts on the economy. In addition, the issue of civil servant salaries also directly affects the efficiency of the state apparatus. If the salary exceeds the necessary level to live, civil servants are easily tempted to be corrupt, work inefficiently, reduce people's trust, and affect the country's development. Domestic economic issues cannot be separated from external factors in the globalized economy. Fluctuations in exchange rates and global commodity prices can affect the domestic economy, requiring the state to adjust appropriate policies. In global economic integration, currency plays a central role in the exchange of goods and services.

However, the uneven distribution of money is also one of the leading causes of social inequality. When wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few, the gap between rich and poor widens, increasing injustice and imbalance in society. Inflation, the general increase in prices of goods and services, reduces the purchasing power of money, causing difficulties for people, especially those on fixed incomes. During periods of high inflation, the real value of cash decreases significantly while the value of assets such as real estate and gold increases. Many countries have adopted various socioeconomic policies to address the above problems. However, finding a perfect and sustainable solution to the problem of inequality and inflation remains a significant challenge for policymakers worldwide. The role of the state in monetary management is vital. Unreasonable issuance of currency can cause inflation, destabilize the economy, and negatively affect people's lives. Therefore, the state needs to have a tight, transparent, and flexible monetary policy to ensure price stability, promote economic growth, and support the process of international economic integration. At the same time, to improve the efficiency of management and resource allocation, there needs to be financial decentralization, transferring part of the responsibility for public financial management from the central to local levels, especially about non-state budget revenue sources, which can be implemented through measures such as privatization of state-owned enterprises, reduction of regulations, and increased participation of the private sector in the economy. "Fiscal decentralization transfers responsibilities previously handled by the central government to local governments, involving financial elements outside the state budget through economic decentralization, such as privatization and deregulation" (Qurrata et al., 2024, p.246).

In the current context of globalization, all economic activities are closely linked to each other. Currencies, especially the US dollar, play a central role in international trade transactions. Thanks to its muscular economic strength, long history, developed financial system, and trust in the international community, the US dollar has become the world's primary reserve currency. However, the growing power of multinational



corporations and international financial institutions has sometimes exceeded the control of many countries, complicating the process of regulating and supervising economic activities to serve the common good. The rise of these non-state economic entities has posed new challenges to global economic management and requires close cooperation between countries. "The power of multinational corporations and financial institutions has sometimes eclipsed that of nation-states, complicating efforts to regulate and control economic activities for the public good" (Michael et al., 2024, p.3).

The widespread use of the US dollar brings many benefits, such as reducing foreign exchange risks and facilitating international business activities. However, over-reliance on a single currency also brings many risks. If the US dollar depreciates sharply, it will cause severe consequences for the global economy, especially in developing countries. Reducing risks and enhancing the stability of the international monetary system, diversifying risks by using different currencies, and developing regional currencies are inevitable trends. In addition, strengthening international cooperation in exchange rate management and stabilizing financial markets is also a necessary solution. In the context of extensive globalization, the US dollar has become the world's primary reserve currency, playing an essential role in international trade transactions. However, the dominant position of the US dollar also comes with many complicated consequences. The widespread accumulation of USD by countries has made the greenback stronger against other currencies, putting pressure on the exchange rates of many countries, especially developing countries. Excessive dependence on USD also poses many risks, such as issuing too much USD, which can lead to global inflation, increase economic instability, and negatively affect people's lives worldwide. In addition, the rise of multinational corporations, international organizations, and non-state actors has raised questions about the ability of countries to control the domestic and global economy. Balancing national and global interests is more urgent than ever in an increasingly interconnected world. "The growing influence of multinational corporations, international institutions, and non-state actors has raised questions about the extent to which states can truly control their affairs in an increasingly interdependent world" (Abdifatah et al., 2024, p.95). The international community is looking for risk diversification solutions to reduce the potential risks from over-reliance on the US dollar. Increasing the use of other currencies, developing new international payment mechanisms, and enhancing cooperation between countries are necessary directions for building a more stable and sustainable international monetary system. At the same time, countries need to coordinate closely to find comprehensive solutions to reduce dependence on a single currency and ensure the stability of the global economy.

## **5. Synopsis of the Main Research Outcomes**

Through discussing the above contents, the results achieved are:

First, the state is a product of history serving human life. When serving human life well, the state becomes the purpose and exists in all possible forms, such as war, violence, dictatorship, management, service, and serving people.

Second, the state serving people becomes managing the work of civil servants and citizens by law. Civil servants and citizens are human beings, so everyone is equal before the law. In the context of globalization, the state protects human rights by law, which is a democratic and free state regulated and recognized by law.

Third, the richness and diversity of occupations is the richness of ownership, composition, and economic occupations. The state's social management becomes economic management, which is the state's monetary policy. The state's existence in the context of globalization is the salary policy for civil servants and tax policy for citizens.

Fourth, monetary policy becomes foreign policy, which is the policy to protect the value of the domestic currency from foreign currency competition. The policy to protect borders and national sovereignty becomes the policy to protect the value of the domestic currency from foreign currency invasion.

## **6. Conclusions**

Through the discussions and results, I can draw some conclusions as follows:

First, the state exists through human communication between civil servants and citizens. In globalization, human communication with money is regulated by law.

Second, the law is one of the exclusive products issued by the dictatorial state and becomes the product of the democratic state. The law was born to protect human rights, becoming the protection of civil servants jobs and various fields of production and business for citizens. Money regulates the wealth of professions and commodity transactions.

Third, currency is one of the basic policies of the state in the market economy. Social management by law gradually becomes individual; currency exchange becomes popular. Management of people, work, and profession has become currency management in globalization, becoming the state's primary function. The state manages society by law and distributes society by money.

Fourth, the state's monetary policy is ultimately the salary policy for civil servants and the tax policy for citizens, in addition to implementing public policies and creating social needs, that is, social security policies. However, in globalization, economic competition becomes monetary competition. Currency wars make the monopoly of issuing currency a vital goal of every country.

Fifth, democracy and freedom according to the law are necessary but insufficient to maintain the state's existence. The sufficient condition for the state's existence is that monetary policy, especially public investment, must be transparent. Managing people and jobs become obsolete, so the state exists by managing and doing business with money according to the law.

## 7. Limitations, Implications, and Further Directions of Research

The above contents are presented systematically on the relationship between the state, law, and money; however, some limitations are inevitable. The main limitation is the author's personal, subjective views and opinions. However, this article aims to point out that the state is a product of history but the existence of the state in all possible forms. One of the conditions for the state's existence is the issue of law and money. On that basis, the content continues to be developed and researched on the issue of the evolution or demise of the state.

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