
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

The Philosophy of Paul Karl Feyerabend

Hoang Tung Duong

Abstract: Paul Karl Feyerabend (January 13, 1924 – February 11, 1994) was a twentieth-century Austrian post-positivist philosopher. His philosophy includes both philosophy of science and political philosophy. Pluralism, the perspective that advocates diversity of scientific theories within the sciences, and epistemological anarchism, which asserts that there is no permanent, universal principle that guides the development of science, characterize Feyerabend's philosophy of science. Feyerabend's political philosophy is the application of his philosophy of science to the social sphere. Feyerabend criticizes the use of scientific prestige to repress minority

cultural traditions, arguing that it is vital to restrict science's authority and build a society that allows all traditions equal access to centers of power (propaganda, education, etc.). He refers to a society that meets that requirement as one that adhered to democratic relativism. Although Paul Karl Feyerabend's philosophy has limits, his philosophy of science and political philosophy still has practical applications in Vietnam today.

Keywords: philosophy of science; post-positivism; epistemological anarchism; democratic relativism; Paul Karl Feyerabend.

The Thought of Liberation in the Dieu Phap Lien Hoa Scripture and Its Values in the Present Context

Vu Tuyet Thanh

Abstract: Dieu Phap Lien Hoa scripture has many profound meanings, contains the essence of Bac Tong Buddhism, speaks to the supreme purpose of Buddhism in general: “khai thi ngo nhap tri kien Phat” (Open people's minds, let people see Buddha), so that living beings and all beings may be enlightened, liberated and move towards attaining the “qua vi Phat” (Buddhahood is the ultimate savior of the

bodhisattva religion). In Vietnam, the Dieu Phap Lien Hoa is widely used in the Bac Tong School of Buddhism among both monks, nuns, and Buddhists. Therefore, the influence of this scripture on the Buddhist community in Vietnam is very far-reaching. The thought of liberation is a great and pervasive thought of Buddhism and is clearly expressed in the Dieu Phap Lien Hoa scripture. After more than 2000 years, those

ideological values are still valid. On the basis of analyzing the content of the thought of liberation in the Dieu Phap Lien Hoa scripture, the article points out the values of

the thought of liberation in the Dieu Phap Lien Hoa scripture in the current context.

Keywords: liberation; Dieu Phap Lien Hoa scripture; Buddhism.

Overview of Studies on the Introduction of Buddhism in the Northwest and Southwest of Vietnam

Le Tran Quyen

Abstract: Buddhism has been spread into Vietnam for a long time and has had profound influences in the course of the Vietnamese nation's history in many fields, especially in spiritual and cultural life. The journey of the introduction and development of Buddhism into different regions of Vietnam is different. Therefore, the study of Buddhism has always attracted the attention of many domestic and foreign academics. In

this article, the author refers to studies on the introduction of Buddhism into the ethnic minorities living in the northern mountainous areas and southwestern Vietnam. From this, the article makes some comments about the introduction of Buddhism into these places.

Keywords: Buddhism; Introduction; People; Northwest of Vietnam; Southwest of Vietnam.

The Influences of Religious Beliefs on Decorative Sculptures in Village Communal Houses: A Case Study of Symbols at Communal Houses in Tay Dang, Ha Hiep and So

Doan Van Luan

Abstract: The village communal houses in the past acted as a center of community cultural activities, witnessing the everyday changes in each Vietnamese village. Additionally, the communal houses are examples of traditional Vietnamese architecture and feature artwork that is specifically representative of Northern Vietnamese culture as well as Vietnamese culture in general. This article examines Vietnamese communal houses (in the Vietnam's Northern Delta) through three

communal houses: Tay Dang, Ha Hiep, and So, which were respectively built in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Each communal house has its own architectural style, with their decorative sculpture patterns reflecting different aspects of social life. Those artistic patterns have often been associated with the lives of the working people, portraying their daily activities, dreams and aspirations of conquering nature. Having been through the war and the destruction of time and the

effects caused by humans, the three communal houses still preserve their architectural structure and artistic carvings. Besides the unique aesthetic architectural techniques, each decorative work or project/theme itself carries the "code" of the Vietnamese people's life in the Northern region. Therefore, deciphering the meanings of the sculptural themes and identifying the topics and content of the carvings contribute to a deeper understanding of the Vietnamese society, culture, and people in the past,

particularly their spiritual life. In this article, the author demonstrated the influences of religious beliefs on the decorative sculptures at the village communal houses in the Northern Delta through analyzing a number of religious symbols at the three mentioned communal houses. The purpose is to clarify the interactions between the spiritual world and the daily life of the Vietnamese farmers in ancient society.

Keywords: religion; symbol; decoration; village communal house.

Hereditary Rule under the Reign of Emperor Gia Long: Objects and Policies

Nguyen Thi Thu Huong

Abstract: The Nguyễn Dynasty was inaugurated in the year of Nhâm Tuất (the year of Dog, 1802), beginning with the reign of Emperor Gia Long. The dynasty's formation was due to massive efforts and support from meritorious officials. In recognition of these great merits and contributions, right after assuming the throne, Emperor Gia Long issued and implemented many rewards for the staff and allowed their descendants to inherit their

forefathers' titles. So which specific objects were benefited from these policies? What does the implementation of this special treatment mean for the construction and consolidation of the Nguyễn Dynasty in the early 19th century? These issues will be examined and clarified in this article.

Keywords: Reign of Emperor Gia Long; Civil Service System; Hereditary Rule, Meritorious Officials, Descendants of Meritorious Officials.

Implementing Socialist Democracy in Vietnam Today

Trinh Thi Kim Thoa

Abstract: Socialist democracy is the essence of the socialist social system in Vietnam. Over the past more than 30 years of *Doi moi*, the Communist Party of

Vietnam has always implemented socialist democracy well in all fields of the society, contributing to bringing into play the people's right to mastery. However,

democratisation in various domains has not been synchronised with the requirements of the country's renovation; there are still many limitations in organisation and implementation; a number of contents regarding democracy and human rights have not been concretised into laws and policies; the awareness of some party committees and authorities of democracy and practice of socialist democracy is still inadequate; the implementation of democracy is, sometimes

and in some places, "formalistic" (with the meaning of "window dressing"), with democracy being separated from discipline and law. Therefore, the implementation of socialist democracy in Vietnam today requires analysis, assessment and appropriate solutions.

Keywords: Socialist democracy; implementation of socialist democracy; Vietnam.

Nguyen Trai's Views on the Objectives of Education and the Implications of the Role of Academic Advisors in Tertiary Educational Institutions in Vietnam Today

Phan Lu Tri Minh

Abstract: Nguyen Trai (1380-1442) - the hero of national salvation of the Vietnamese people and a scholar - is an example worth following and deserves more academic research. He had not only an illustrious career recorded in history but also a huge valuable legacy on philosophy, politics, military, and poetry. Among his philosophical ideas, there is a profound and meaningful thought on education, which was not only applicable in the 15th century

but also valid until now. The article analyzes the progressive views of Nguyen Trai - the great thinker of the Vietnam - on education's objectives, thereby suggesting the role of the academic advisor - the "mentor" of the students in higher education institutions in Vietnam today.

Keywords: Nguyen Trai; Educational Thought; Education's Objectives; Academic Advisors.

Teaching Profession in Quynh Doi Commune (Quynh Luu, Nghe An) from the 15th Century to the Beginning of the 20th Century

Mai Phuong Ngoc, Vang Thi Kim Yen

Abstract: Quynh Doi commune (Quynh Luu district, Nghe An province) in the middle ages was a land known for its

studiousness. Here, teaching was a prestigious profession in the community. The masters of Quynh village had trained

many successful people and shaped the image of the famous "Nghe masters" in history. With those good values, in this article, we focus on researching the teaching

profession in Quynh Doi from the 15th century to the beginning of the 20th century

Keywords: teaching; Quynh Doi; Confucian scholars.

Place Names Originated from Co-ho Language in Lam Dong (Case Study in Di Linh District)

Le Thi Nhuan, Ngo Thi Thu, Doan Thi Thanh Nga

Abstract: The article focuses on place names originated from Co-ho language in Lam Dong (case study in Di Linh district) based on these criteria: natural and non-natural names, naming methods, semantic features of place names and historical and cultural value of place names. The article uses primary data sources such as in-depth interviews with 10 people to collect place names related to the geography and culture of Co-ho ethnic group and secondary data sources such as books, newspapers, and journals. The results show that places which have natural names are often named directly

through their characteristics; some places which refer to residential units are often named indirectly through names of objects which are of natural type. Place names will be important evidences showing the historical migration of Co-ho people and reflecting the changes in administrative boundaries in the area as well as the process of cultural interaction between Co-ho people and other ethnic groups in the research area.

Keywords: Place names, historical and cultural values, Co-ho language, Di Linh, Lam Dong.

The Art of Using Idioms and Proverbs in Contemporary Vietnamese Novels

Nguyen Thi Kim Tien, Nguyen Thi Hai Hang

Abstract: With a concise and symbolic form, idioms and proverbs are applied as fixed units to create statements in a certain rhetoric work, and from that they create a strong appeal for novels. This article employs a linguistic and literary approach on the novel genre to identify the intentional use of idioms and proverbs with an aim of confirming the reform and improvement of

the genre in expressing the breath of contemporary life through novels from 1986. At the same time, the creative application of idioms and proverbs has contributed to the creation of the typical parody and humorous tone in contemporary Vietnamese novels.

Keywords: parody; artistic language; idiom; Vietnamese novel; proverb.

The Bases of Popular Literature in the South of Vietnam in the Later Half of 19th Century

Ta Thi Thanh Huyen, Tran Manh Cuong

Abstract: In our opinion, popular literature's emergence in Vietnamese literature history did not happen as late as after 1986. Recent condition of research and access to materials becomes more and more advantageous, with the sources from both inside and outside the country, and this allows the researchers to have a broader vision of this field of literature. In this paper, we summarize some Western scholars' perspectives on popular literature as the basis to propose our own definition for the research subject. With such

theoretical ground, we examine Vietnamese popular literature in the South of Vietnam in the later half of 19th century to prove that the bases of popular literature emerged as a result of the implementation of policies on education, the promotion of Latin-script Vietnamese popularization and the establishment of market economy under French colonisation.

Keywords: popular literature, literary conception, writer, reader, the South of Vietnam.

Stakeholder Analysis in Spin-off Development into Startup Businesses at Universities

Nguyen Thi Tuyet Mai

Abstract: Developing a spin-off business into a university startup is a trend in the world; it first appeared in the UK at the end of the 19th century and was quickly applied in developed countries. The focus on knowledge exploitation and commercialization of research results from universities through spin-off enterprises is an intermediary stage connecting stakeholders such as scientists - schools - entrepreneurs - the state. This connection brings benefits among the stakeholders and becomes a decisive solution in university governance. However, spin-off businesses have not really developed in Vietnam. In the process of formation and development, they

still face many difficulties and challenges, and the operational efficiency is not high. The division of "power" and "interest" between the stakeholders in the school-enterprise cooperation has many shortcomings, leading to many obstacles for spin-off businesses. Through document analysis and actual survey at two enterprises under Vietnam National University - Hanoi, it was shown that the division of little "power" for spin-off enterprises has created imbalance and negative consequences in developing this type of business.

Keywords: spin - off; stakeholders; start-up businesses.

Managing Social Problems at Industrial Parks - Some Current Solutions in Industrial Zones in Thai Nguyen Province

Do Quynh Hoa

Abstract: Identifying and understanding the causes of social problems arising in industrial zones plays an important role in economic development and socio-political stability. Thai Nguyen is a province with many favorable conditions for modern industrial development. Taking advantage of the above conditions and of foreign investment capital, Thai Nguyen has strongly advocated the development of industrial zones. However, in the process of

developing industrial zones, there are many social problems that need to be solved. From those requirements, the author has suggested future orientation and some solutions to manage social problems in industrial zones of Thai Nguyen province in the coming time.

Keyword: Thai Nguyên; industrial area; social problems.