

TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

Coal Trade in Indochina during the Colonial Period: Integration into the Regional and Global Economy

Tran Xuan Thanh, Nguyen Van Kim

Abstract: Although French Indochina did not possess coal mines with large reserves like China or the Dutch East Indies, in the first decades of the twentieth century, it rose to become one of the largest producers and exporters of coal in the Far East. In fact, most of Indochina's coal was extracted from Quang Yen – Dong Trieu coal basin and some other mines in Tonkin, then exported to France, China and Japan. Mineral trade contributed to Indochina's foreign trade reaching its peak in 1928 before declining during the years of the global economic

crisis (The Great Depression 1929-1933). However, did the value gained from coal exports really benefit the Indochina? This article analyzes the potential, value and competitive prospects of Tonkin coal in the regional mineral trade market, presents the mining results and export value of this commodity in the market, and explains the role and position of the mining industry in the economy of Indochina.

Keywords: History; Coal Export; Mineral Trade; Indochina; Colonial Period.

Central Vietnam in the Angkor Commercial Network (802-1432)

Tran Van Manh

Abstract: Central Vietnam has an important geo-economic, geo-political and geo-culture position of the country and greatly influenced the rise of many kingdoms in the region. From an economic perspective, some of the kingdoms on the mainland of Southeast Asia have their seaports in the Central region. The network of trading ports built in the Central region is comparable to the East – West intersection of the trade networks, the transshipment point of products sources, and the hub of

trade routes in the area. With those positions, this location has long been a target for conquest by numerous polities, including Dai Viet, Champa, Angkor, Ayuthaya, etc. Angkor is a polity, culture, and empire that has produced numerous notable achievements. From a minor vassal of Funan (Vietnam), Angkor grew into a strong kingdom and expanded its territory. Southeast Asia was greatly influenced by the Angkor dynasty for more than 500 years. The Angkor dynasty continuously extended

its realm and "periphery" of influence. The Central region of Vietnam became the final element of Angkor on the path to conquest and domination of Southeast Asia as a result

of changes in regional history and the flow of trade.

Keywords: The Central Region; Angkor; Dai Viet; Champa; Trade.

Imprints of Champa Culture in Ha Nam (from a Geocultural - Historical Perspective)

Dinh Duc Tien

Abstract: The article focuses on studying different sources (official history, geographies, inscriptions and legends, folk legends, etc.) to point out the cultural imprints of Champa in Ha Nam province. The paper is based on the "geocultural - historical" point of view, which points out Ha Nam's position in the waterway transportation system from Day estuary (Dai An/Ac) - Chau river with Thang Long scribe. This is also the "natural" road connecting Dai Viet with Champa in the past. From this, the article indicates the process of settlement of the Champa people on Ha Nam land with the imprint of the

place of worship of gods with origins or related to Champa. Besides that, there is a cultural imprint of Champa in Ha Nam that is related to agricultural production. Ha Nam is considered to be the center of the lowland "Chiem" area associated with the Chiem crop according to the production cycle of farmers in the Northern Delta. Finally, the article will explain the issues related to the term "Chiem", which has long become part of the traditional agricultural culture in the North of Vietnam.

Keyword: Ha Nam; Low-lying Chiem Field; Imprint of Champa; Chiem Rice/crop.

Vietnamese Cultural Diplomacy Activities: From Theory to Practice

Nguyen Thanh Trung, Nguyen Hong Tan

Abstract: Culture is one of the fundamental elements constituting the strengths of a nation. In the context of the globalisation, many countries have utilized distinctive cultural elements as a tool to increase their soft power so that they can build their national image and enhance their influence in the international arena. As a result, cultural diplomacy has become one of

the most important pillars in the diplomatic activities of many countries, including Vietnam. The utilization of cultural elements in diplomatic activities has been applied since early times; however, in 2009, the concept of cultural diplomacy officially came into effect and was considered one of the three main pillars of the modern and comprehensive diplomatic activities. This

article aims to examine the concept and the role of cultural diplomacy in Vietnam's foreign policy. Besides, the authors also synthesize and assess some outstanding achievements of Vietnam's current cultural diplomacy activities, especially since the

moment the Decision on "Cultural diplomacy campaign until 2020" was approved by the Vietnamese government.

Keywords: foreign policy; cultural diplomacy; nation-state interests; soft power; Vietnam.

The Implementation of International Health Regulations in Improving Global Health Security: The Cases of Ebola and COVID-19

Tran Thi Minh Ha, Nguyen Thi Thuy Trang

Abstract: In order to quickly detect global epidemic threats and respond to minimize damage to the community, countries worked together under the supervision and coordination of the World Health Organization to build the first International Health Regulations in 1969. The International Health Regulations (IHR), revised in 2005, introduced the concept of a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern" (PHEIC) to enhance the ability to detect and respond to potential public health risks worldwide. This article provides

insights into the implementation of IHR (2005) through two PHEIC cases, including Ebola and COVID-19. From the perspective of international relations and development research, the article highlights the strengths and weaknesses in the implementation of the International Health Regulations, aiming to improve the implementation of IHR (2005) to ensure and enhance global health security.

Keywords: International Health Regulations 2005; health security; PHEIC; Ebola; COVID-19.

The First Institution for Training Social Workers in Vietnam

Hoang Ba Thinh, Tran Quang Tuyen

Abstract: In previous research related to the history of social work development in Vietnam, there are many different conceptions, and their analysis focuses on the mid-twentieth century and that social work first appeared in the South. However, further research shows that the history of

social work in Vietnam began earlier, since the establishment of the College of Social Assistance in Hanoi during the French colonial period (1939). This article introduces the formation process, admission criteria, scholarship and subsidy regime for learners; training time and training program;

standards for recognition of graduation and employment of cadres; and graduates' workplaces after completing the training course at the College of Social Assistance in Hanoi. On that basis, the author discusses the observations related to the history of the formation of social work in Vietnam and the gender dimension in social work in Vietnam

more than 80 years ago. The article shows that the model of social work in the North during the French colonial period focused on the fields of healthcare, and social work with women and children.

Keywords: Social Assistance; History of Social Work; Gender Dimension of Social Work.

Study Engagement of Tertiary Students: A Review of Conceptualizations and Measures

Nguyen Thi Nhu Trang, Bui Thi Hong Thai, Nguyen Thi Lan, Dao Thuy Hang, Nguyen Lan Nguyen, Mai Tuyet Hanh, Nguyen Thi Quynh Anh

Abstract: Students' level of study engagement is one of the determining factors of educational outcomes. In the field of education research, study engagement is a popular topic which has been studied in various countries. However, little is known about this topic in Vietnam. This article reviews existing research on students' study engagement at higher education to clarify how study engagement has been conceptualized and measured. The article also reviews some study engagement scales which have been standardized and popularly

employed in research in the field of education as well as research about human behaviors in social environment. Based on this literature review, this article also provides some recommendations for researching study engagement in higher education in Vietnam.

Keywords: Engagement; Study Engagement; Study Engagement Scale; Higher Education.

An Overview of the Experiences of Vietnamese Marriage-migrant Women in Taiwan: From the Image of “Foreign Brides” to the Status of “New Citizens”

Mai Thi Kim Khanh

Abstract: Since the mid-1990s, transnational marriages between Vietnamese women and Taiwanese men increased

rapidly and became a phenomenon that attracted interests from both Vietnamese and international scholars. After almost three

decades, the image of Vietnamese marriage migrants has been reinvented and reimagined in Taiwanese policy discourse as well as in international literature. However, corresponding developments have not been witnessed in studies written in Vietnamese. This article is a review of studies that have been published internationally over the past two decades, aiming to reflect the dynamic dimensions of issues related to Vietnamese marriage migrants in Taiwan as well as contribute to the process of reimagination

and reinvention of social discourses surrounding them. From that, the article also proposes areas which could be investigated in future studies on Vietnamese marriage migrants in Taiwan.

Keywords: Vietnam – Taiwan Transnational Marriages; Vietnamese Marriage Migrant Women in Taiwan; Vietnamese Brides Married to Taiwanese Husbands; Social Integration; Vietnamese – Taiwanese Children.

Family Structure and Social Status of Women in the Area around Hue in the XVIII-XIX Centuries

Ueda Shinya

Abstract: By collecting village documents around Hue, the author has found a number of historical documents about the ownership of residential areas in 18th and 19th century villages. In this article, we briefly introduce these village documents and examine the family structure and household division at that time. From examining village documents, it can be assumed that the family structure and household formation cycle here are as follows: The average household size in the northern suburbs of Hue is not too large. It is possible that it is a relatively small family of two or three generations, consisting of parents, children under 18, and in some cases grandparents. On the family tree

records, a man usually has concubines and more than 10 children, but in reality, they do not live under the same roof. Each concubine lived in a house and formed a separate household. When he was first married, the husband lived with his wife, but when the wife had difficulty giving birth due to age, he immediately established a concubine, and separated to form another household when the child was born. Therefore, the image of patriarchy where the head of the household has strong power in a large family following polygamy did not apply to the countryside in the area around Hue in the eighteenth-nineteenth centuries.

Keywords: Kinship group; Multi-household Compounds; Confucianism; Hue.

Myths and Rites of Religion as Viewed from the Perspective of Philosophy of Religion

Vu Van Chung

Abstract: Myths and religious rituals are two important fields in the spiritual life of people, having a close and intimate relationship with each other. As regards beliefs, religions in general and religious rituals in particular, myths provide materials and colors to shape the sacredness and “unreal” nature of religious life. Myths create a surreal space, partly reflecting people's wishes and aspirations for mystical things through the world of Gods. Moreover, it is also an imitation and re-enactment of daily activities in people's daily lives that are “fictionalized”,

“adorned”, “divine”, generalized, abstracted to “double the world”, separating the mundane and the sacred through religious rituals. In this article, from the perspective of the philosophy of religion, the author focuses on analyzing and clarifying the relationship between myths and religious rituals as a specific method to form the sacredness of religion, religious practice and religious life of people.

Keywords: Myths; Religious Ritual; Ritual; Religion; Philosophy of Religion.