
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

The International Integration Policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam: A Journey of Achievements and Strategic Vision

Nguyen Yen Ngoc

Abstract: Since the Doi Moi (Renovation) reforms in 1986, Vietnam has gradually transformed from a relatively closed economy into a highly open one, with deep and broad integration into the global economy. By the end of 2025, Vietnam's GDP reached approximately USD 514 billion, import-export turnover stood at USD 930.05 billion, and the country participated in 17 free trade agreements (FTAs). This article analyzes the process of mindset renewal and integration practices across the National Party Congresses, while pointing out the challenges regarding external economic dependence and Vietnam's

endogenous capacity. The orientation toward comprehensive, deep, and broad international integration was further reaffirmed at the 14th National Party Congress in January 2026, linked to the goal of making Vietnam a developed country by 2045. On this basis, the article proposes solutions for improving human resource quality, diversifying markets and investment partners, and proactively implementing green transition towards sustainable development.

Keywords: international integration; Communist Party of Vietnam; sustainable development; Vision 2045.

Nguyen Cong Tru in a Comparative Study with Wang Yangming

Tran Nho Thin

Abstract: Nguyen Cong Tru (1778-1858) was a politician, military figure, and

poet. To date, most studies have examined his life within a Vietnamese historical

context. To gain a fuller understanding of this outstanding historical figure, however, it is necessary to place him in a broader international context, particularly that of East Asian Confucianism. The first scholar to suggest this approach was Vu Dinh Trac in *The Philosophy of Engagement with Life of Nguyen Cong Tru* (1987), in which he highlighted several similarities between Nguyen Cong Tru and Ming-dynasty Chinese philosopher Wang Yangming (1472-1529). My article is the first to provide a review of the history of Wang Yangming studies in Việt Nam from the early twentieth century to the present. It also examines Wang Yangming's philosophy, commonly known as Yangmingism or the "learning of mind," and identifies several fundamental similarities between his thought and that of Nguyen Cong Tru. To better understand the significance of Wang Yangming's philosophy, the article also discusses its influence on Japanese

intellectuals and its contribution to the Meiji Restoration in 1868. The study argues that Nguyen Cong Tru and Wang Yangming shared important similarities in both philosophical thought and practice, as well as in their life experiences. Wang Yangming's ideas of the "unity of knowledge and action," the "extension of innate knowledge," and the "learning of mind" can be recognized in Nguyen Cong Tru's writings and in his tireless achievements in military, economic, and administrative affairs. Comparing the two historical figures offers a new perspective on Nguyen Cong Tru and helps to highlight his important place in both the cultural and literary history of Vietnam, and the wider region.

Keywords: Nguyen Cong Tru; Wang Yangming; learning of mind; unity of knowledge and action; extension of innate knowledge.

Cinema in South Vietnam (1955-1975): A Market and Mass Cultural Space

Nguyen Le Phuong Anh

Abstract: Employing the New Cinema History approach, this article analyzes South Vietnamese cinema (1955-1975) in relation to the context of mass culture. Through a critical cross-examination of diverse historical sources, the study demonstrates that the disadvantage of domestic films relative to imports stemmed from factors including gaps in protectionist policies, economic pressure, ideological censorship, and the context of war. Furthermore, the

paper elucidates the socio-political stratification within the cinematic space, as well as the intermedial symbiotic relationship between cinema and other contemporary art and entertainment forms. The core contribution of this research lies in its theoretical paradigm shift from a history of films to a social history of cinema, providing a systematic analytical framework for the operational mechanics of South Vietnam's private cinema amidst mid-

twentieth-century urbanization and military conflict.

Keywords: South Vietnamese cinema; New Cinema History; movie theaters; mass culture; 1955-1975.

Methodological Challenges in Studying Religion in Vietnam's Digital Space: The Cases of Buddhism and Catholicism

Hoang Thu Huong

Abstract: Because research on religion in the digital space in Vietnam is an emerging field, there is an absence of discussion on methodological challenges. This article addresses this absence by reviewing international methodological debates and proposing research strategies adapted to the Vietnamese context. Based on a review and analysis of 31 academic sources, official documents, and publicly digitized data on Buddhism and Catholicism in Vietnam, the article argues that challenges related to sampling, researcher positionality, data, and techniques are all amplified by differences in structure and digital presence across the two religious institutions. The centralized structure of

Catholicism facilitates the collection of organization-level data, whereas Buddhism's fragmented nature makes defining a sampling frame more difficult. At the same time, both religions reveal “blind spots” in sampling frames when research is conducted at the individual level and within closed groups. Accordingly, the article proposes a research strategy for digital religion based on a multi-source approach consisting of three steps: delimiting units of observation, multi-platform tracing, and selecting “anchor points,” while emphasizing the need for transparency in Methodological decisions and the limits of inference.

Keywords: digital religion; methodology; Buddhism; Catholicism; Vietnam.

Retraining and Labour Management in the Context of Industry 4.0: Perspectives from Workers in Vietnam's Textile, Garment and Footwear Industries

Dang Kim Khanh Ly, Nguyen Thu Trang

Abstract: This article analyzes reskilling as a labor management process in the

context of technological transformation, based on a survey of 1,772 textile and

footwear workers in industrial parks across three regions of Vietnam using a convenience sampling method. The study examines the relationships among enterprise support measures reskilling (ESR), decision centralization and enterprise direction of training (DCT), training access constraints (TAC), worker agency toward training (WAT), and perceived organisational control through reskilling (POC). Results show that “Enterprise support measures reskilling” ESR has the strongest positive association with “Worker agency toward training”, while “Training access constraints” is negatively associated with “Worker agency toward training”. “Decision centralization and enterprise direction of training” is positively associated with

“Perceived organisational control through reskilling”, whereas “Training access constraints” shows no statistical significance with “Perceived organisational control through reskilling”. Path analysis indicates that “Worker agency toward training” partially mediates the relationship between “Enterprise support measures reskilling” and “Perceived organisational control through reskilling”, with the indirect effect being smaller than the direct effect. This finding suggests that support resources can simultaneously expand workers' capacity for action and operate within the governance framework established by the enterprise.

Keywords: Industry 4.0; retraining; labour management; worker agency; organisational control.

Human Resource Crisis Response Strategies of Three- and Four-Star Hotels in Central Vietnam During and After the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Analysis Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu's Theory of Practice Framework

Le Dang Bao Chau, Nguyen Huu An, Pham Ngoc Tan, Dinh Thi Thien Ai, Trinh Van Tung

Abstract: This article examines the human resource crisis response strategies adopted by three- and four-star hotels in Huế and Đà Nẵng during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. The analysis draws on Pierre Bourdieu's (1990) theory of practice framework with its three foundational concepts: field, capital, and habitus. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with managers from 15 hotels across the research sites and analyzed using thematic

analysis. The findings indicate that the pandemic profoundly disrupted the hotel occupational field, revealing a pronounced stratification between the state-owned and private sectors. State-linked hotels maintained greater organizational stability through organizational social capital, whereas private hotels demonstrated greater flexibility and innovation but were more vulnerable to revenue declines and workforce disruption because of their

stronger dependence on market conditions and limited institutional support. Based on these dynamics, four distinct groups of human resource strategies were identified during and after the pandemic: preservation and consolidation, streamlining and multi-tasking, service diversification, and training partnerships. The findings contribute to expanding understanding of the operating

mechanisms of the hotel occupational field in a crisis context and have policy implications for enhancing the resilience and recovery capacity of the accommodation sector.

Keywords: COVID-19; human resource strategies; hotel occupational field; Bourdieu; Central Vietnam.

Exploring Factors Associated with Professional Life Satisfaction among Social Workers in Vietnam: The Roles of Social Support, Self-Care, and Barriers

Nguyen Thi Lan, Luong Bich Thuy

Abstract: This article examines factors associated with professional life satisfaction among social workers in Vietnam. Survey data from 400 social workers were analyzed using descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and multiple linear regression. The results show that the mean score for satisfaction with professional life was 3.80 (SD = 0.79). In the regression model, perceived social support had the strongest positive association with satisfaction. Professional self-care, self-rated health, and financial situation were also positively associated with satisfaction. In contrast, resource and organizational barriers were negatively associated with satisfaction, whereas cognitive and informational barriers

did not show a statistically significant independent association. The findings indicate that satisfaction with professional life is associated not only with social workers' individual circumstances and practices but also with social support and the work environment. Organizations should therefore foster supportive work environments, improve access to necessary resources, and facilitate professional self-care practices to support positive experiences in the professional lives of social workers.

Keywords: social workers; satisfaction with professional life; perceived social support; professional self-care; barriers.

Gender Gaps in the Vietnamese Labour Market: A Sociological Analysis of the Period 1995-2025

Dinh Phuong Linh

Abstract: This article analyzes gender gaps in the Vietnamese labor market from 1995 to 2025 from a sociological perspective. Drawing on time-series data from the World Bank data portal on labor force participation, unemployment, sectoral composition, employment status, vulnerable employment, informal employment, and women's representation in institutions of power, the article identifies a paradox that Vietnamese women have a high rate of labor force participation, yet this presence has not

been translated proportionately into equality in occupational status, income, social protection, and economic power. The article also highlights the constraining effects of unpaid care work, occupational gender stereotypes, and the digital divide on the achievement of gender equality in Vietnam's labor market.

Keywords: gender gaps; labor market; female labor; informal employment; unpaid care work.

Pilot Testing of a Family-Based Psychosocial Intervention Model for Older Adults and Caregivers in Ho Chi Minh City

Pham Hien Anh, Mai Tuyet Hanh, Vu Thi Minh Phuong

Abstract: This article describes differences in psychosocial indicators among older adults and caregivers at two time points – at baseline (T0) and at the end of a 10-week program (T1) – and documents participants' experiences through three group sessions. A single-group pre-post design without a control group was used with 13 older adult-caregiver dyads participating in the “Connection and Meaningful Activities” program in Ho Chi Minh City. Among older adults, Hughes 3-item Loneliness Scale scores decreased from 6,85 to 4,23; WHO-5 well-being scores increased from 6,46 to 11,77; meaningful activity scores increased from 3,92 to 6,69; and scores for social connectedness within the family increased from 2,23 to 3,31.

Among caregivers, self-efficacy scores increased from 9,31 to 14,31, while Zarit-4 caregiver burden scores decreased from 8,23 to 3,77. Five indicators analyzed using paired-samples *t*-tests differed between T0 and T1 ($p < 0,001$); social connectedness within the family, analyzed using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test, also differed between the two time points ($Z = -2,889$; exact two-tailed $p = 0,002$). Data from the three group sessions provided additional context regarding caregiving difficulties, family communication and connectedness, meaningful activities, companionship, and self-care. Preliminary findings suggest that the model can be implemented in family settings; its potential to support mental well-being, family connectedness, and caregiving

processes requires further evaluation in controlled studies.

Keywords: psychosocial intervention; older adults; family caregivers; social connection; meaningful activities.

Students' Single-Use Plastic Reduction Behaviors: Current Situation and Influencing Factors

Nguyen Thi Kim Nhung, Nguyen Thi Dan

Abstract: Plastic waste pollution has become a serious environmental issue in many countries, including Vietnam. The amount of plastic waste is increasing, while waste sorting, treatment, and recycling remain limited, causing negative impacts on the environment and human health. Therefore, reducing the use of single-use plastic products has become an urgent priority. Drawing on the Theory of Planned Behavior and the Norm Activation Theory, this study surveyed 150 students from the Faculty of Sociology and Social Work and the Institute of Journalism and Communication at the University of Social Sciences and Humanities (VNU, Hanoi) to examine proactive behaviors aimed at reducing single-use plastic use and the factors influencing them. The results show

that students are aware of and engage in plastic-reduction behaviors, although engagement remains modest; the most common practice is carrying a personal water bottle. Moral and social norms, as well as situational conditions, significantly influence students' behaviors. Based on these findings, the study proposes building plastic-reduction communities among students, strengthening connections within peer groups, promoting the internalization of social norms, and reducing barriers to encourage pro-environmental behaviors and generate a spillover effect.

Keywords: single-use plastics reduction; university students; theory of planned behavior; norm activation theory; University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Hanoi.

Family and Substance Use among Contemporary High School Students in Vietnam

Nguyen Thi Nhu Trang

Abstract: This article examines the association between family factors and substance use behaviors among high school students in Vietnam. A survey was

conducted with 2,852 students across five provinces/cities using a self-administered questionnaire. The study employed measures of parent-child emotional

attachment, parental monitoring, participation in family activities, commitment to family life, belief in family values, and levels of deviance within the family environment. The findings indicate that the use of beer, alcohol, and cigarettes/e-cigarettes is significantly more prevalent than the use of illicit substances such as cannabis or other illicit drugs. Multivariate regression analyses revealed that family bonding factors, including parent-child emotional attachment, parental monitoring, and participation in family activities, play a protective role in reducing

the use of legal substances. In contrast, deviant behaviors within the family, particularly substance use among family members and negative social attitudes, were significantly associated with adolescents' use of illicit substances. The findings suggest the need to develop family-based prevention programs to reduce the risk of substance use among Vietnamese adolescents.

Keywords: substance use behavior; adolescents; family bonding; family control; deviance.

Ethnic Minority Children Commuting to School by Boat in the Hoa Binh Hydropower Reservoir Area

Mai Linh

Abstract: This article analyzes contemporary access to education among ethnic minority children traveling to school by boat in the Hoa Binh hydropower reservoir area. The analysis draws on both quantitative and qualitative methods: parent surveys, in-depth interviews with teachers and local officials, and analysis of relevant documents. The findings reveal that ethnic minority children traveling to school by boat face numerous difficulties related to family economic conditions, geographical distance, waterway transportation, and learning conditions. In particular, the characteristics of waterway transportation and the geographical conditions of the reservoir area

directly affect children's ability to maintain regular school attendance. In addition, although most parents are aware of the important role of education, difficult living conditions continue to significantly affect children's school attendance. Based on the research findings, the article proposes several measures to improve educational access for ethnic minority children traveling to school by boat, thereby contributing to the preservation of the right to education for children currently living in geographically disadvantaged areas.

Keywords: children; ethnic minorities; traveling to school by boat; Hoa Binh hydropower reservoir; education.

Livelihood Restructuring among Peri-urban Smallholder Households in Hanoi, Vietnam

Nguyen Tuan Anh

Abstract: This article examines the livelihood restructuring of smallholder households in the peri-urban areas of Hanoi, Vietnam. Drawing on qualitative data from 33 in-depth interviews involving 42 participants across five peri-urban communes, the article analyzes how smallholder households have restructured their livelihood systems in response to rapid urbanization. The findings show that livelihood transformation does not follow a linear trajectory from agriculture to non-agricultural activities. Rather, it involves a gradual process of reallocating household labour, reorganizing livelihood resources, and repositioning the roles of agricultural production and agricultural land within household livelihood strategies. For many smallholder households, agricultural

production continues to be maintained not primarily as a source of income, but to ensure food security, retain land-use rights, and accumulate long-term assets. At the same time, agricultural land has increasingly become a strategic resource serving multiple livelihood functions beyond agricultural production. These findings contribute to ongoing debates on livelihood transformation in peri-urban areas by demonstrating that the key process is not the replacement of agriculture by non-farm activities, but the restructuring of the household livelihood system. The article also offers policy implications for rural development in the context of rapid urbanization.

Keywords: smallholder households; livelihoods; agriculture; peri-urban areas.