
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

Cultural Reform and the Goal of Building a Cultural Economy in Vietnam in the Era of International Integration

Nguyen Van Kim

Abstract: In the development process of Vietnam today, cultural values and cultural heritages have become important resources. The cultural potential and strength have been promoted and they have been transformed into “soft power” which helps consolidating the national strength and enhancing the international position of the country.

Over the thirty-years of reform, after having concentrated on the economic development, Vietnam has increasingly realized the importance of culture. Culture is the essential foundation for the development of a society and a driving force for the sustainable development of a country. The historical development of many countries has taught us that the integration in the economy spontaneously affect other aspects of the society. The economic integration will not succeed if there are no integrations in the fields of culture and politics. In other words, the economic and political integrations are not sustainable without the

cultural integration. Countries which separate the economic development from the cultural context and do not own a strategy to preserve and develop their culture, would face an imbalance in the development of both economy and culture. The upshot is that the social stability and the creative ability of the country are curtailed.

The recent development of the world has shown that the economicalization of culture and culturalization of the economy have become a general trend. This might lead to the integration of economy into culture in the formation of an economic culture. Thus, in order to build a knowledge-based economy, Vietnam needs to concentrate its resources to build a cultural economy in which high priority should be put in the culture industry. Vietnam needs to create a system or a series of cultural products which contain information, knowledge and creative capacity.

Keywords: Culture; cultural economy; cultural industry.

Wilhelm Humboldt's Liberal Philosophy of Education and Its Suggestive Values for the Renovation of Higher Education in Vietnam Today

Nguyen Vu Hao

Abstract: Currently, there are fairly many difficult problems in the system of education in general and higher education in Vietnam in particular. One of the fundamental reasons for these problems is that we do not have yet found a philosophy of education, especially a philosophy of higher education which is really suitable to our time, to the conditions of the market economy, to the context of international integration and to the development trends of a knowledge-based economy.

The study of educational philosophy and philosophy of higher education in the countries with the world's leading education is very important and necessary, because

this is the source of useful literature and suggestive values for the renovation of education, especially higher education in the less developed countries like Vietnam. This article focuses on analyzing generally the liberal philosophy of education of Wilhelm Humboldt, who laid a crucial foundation for the model of higher education in all developed states and in many countries around the world. His liberal philosophy of higher education emphasizes ideas on research universities and principles of the model of university autonomy.

Keywords: Philosophy of education; educational reform; university autonomy; academic freedom.

Differences in Heads between the Old Vietnamese and Contemporary Vietnamese Noun Phrases

Vu Duc Nghieu

Abstract: This paper deals with the heads of Vietnamese noun phrases and some of their changes from the old time up until now. Analyzed data in linguistic documents led to the conclusions as follows:

1. What are called classifiers in Vietnamese (eg. *cái*, *con*, *chiếc*, etc.) really are unit nouns (countable nouns). Grammatically, they are entirely able to function as the head of noun phrases.

2. In some old Vietnamese phrases lay a phenomenon that uncountable mass nouns

were directly combined with quantifiers on their left, without unit noun (countable noun) as the head of the noun phrases (eg. *muôn đao* [ten thousand-knife: *many knives*], *một thơ* [one-poem: *a poem*], etc.).

3. Also, there is another phenomenon that uncountable mass nouns were combined with indexical determiners on their right to indicate a person or a thing (eg. *rắn ấy* [snake-that: *that snake*], *khói ấy* [smog- that: *that smog*], etc.).

4. In those noun phrases at that time, it was rather popular to combine the unit noun **cái** with an animate noun (eg. *cái dơi* [unit noun-bat: *a bat*) and the unit noun **con** could be combined with an inanimate noun (eg. *con sách* [unit noun-book: *a book*).

At present day, noun phrases mentioned above are not considered grammatically correct. They reflect historical changes in the formation of Vietnamese noun phrases.

Keywords: Unit noun; mass noun; noun phrase; quantifier; indexical determiner.

The Humorous Perspective in Ho Anh Thai's Novel *The Child's Lake Road*

Mai Truong Huy

Abstract: The children were geographically scattered on the streets, from the West as overseas students and Vietnamese immigrants and from the mountainous area of Trường Sơn stretching over each kilometer to Hanoi. The time spanned decades from war to peace, from trading renovation to prohibition, from subsidy period to open market economy. Hồ Anh Thái portrays the overseas Vietnamese

facing numerous adversities with or without a happy ending.

He meticulously combines realistic and magical elements in order to construct a lively and colorful world.

The novel's sarcasm is characterized by the artistic creation of various situations, characters, language and the author's wry tone.

Keywords: Novel; characters; grotesque; humorous.

Religion and Demographic Changes in the Case of Resettlement of the Hmong Community in Vietnam

Nguyen Quang Hung

Abstract: Till now most researches on the resettlement of Hmong people in Vietnam had emphasized the role of economic factors so that the Hmong people had to resettle to improve their agricultural production and living standard. Of course, those concepts are in many cases true because the Hmong people have a relatively high birth rate in comparison with other

minorities. But the economical factor may be only one side of the issue. Besides of those the roles of cultural and religious factors are very important and could not be ignored.

On the base of analysis of religious and cultural factors of both traditional and Protestant Hmong communities the article emphasizes their relationship with the

resettlement of Hmong people in Vietnam. In many cases the religious activities of the traditional Hmong community were interrupted due to resettlement and that is an opportunity for the Christian mission among those Hmong people.

Conclusion: The religious and cultural factors are mostly as important as the economic factors for the resettlement of Hmong people.

Keywords: Hmong people; resettlement; religious factor.

Solutions for Developing Sapa as a World-Class Tourist Site for Resorts, Natural Exploration and Cultural Experience

Tran Thi Minh Hoa, Vu Huong Lan

Abstract: Sapa is a locality having a big potential to develop tourism in Lao Cai province. Sapa tourism has made significant progress in recent years; however, there have also been many issues for tourism development in general, especially for developing Sapa as a world-class tourist site for tourism resort, natural exploration and cultural experience. Due to the limited scope, this research will address a few

important critical theories about world-class tourist sites; potentials and the reality of Sapa tourism development, especially the raised issues and the most important solutions for developing Sapa as a world-class tourist site for tourism resort, natural exploration and cultural experience.

Keywords: Solutions for developing; Sapa; world-class tourist site.

Determining the Red River Delta's Specific Tourism Products

Nguyen Pham Hung

Abstract: Currently, Vietnam's tourism industry has not visualized fully, accurately and is not unified about the Red river delta tourism products, therefore not determine mainstream tourism products. On the Vietnam tourism map, the Red River Delta Tourism is relatively blurred, lacking impressive, because it is often understood as rural tourism, agriculture, country, festivals, folk beliefs, scattered small temples, isolated.... This article specifies particular

characteristics of the Red River Delta tourism products. The distinctiveness and uniqueness of the Red River Delta tourism is based on the culture and population of the Red River. The article also specifies the characteristics and achievements of the Red River population, as a basis for developing specific tourist products of the region.

Keywords: Tourism; Red river delta; specific product; tourism brand; determine.

Meeting the Required Level for the Employment of Graduate Students in Social Sciences and Humanities

Pham Van Quyet

Abstract: Based on the results social sciences and humanities former student survey-QG.14.36 topic, the article aims to analyze the ability to meet the requirements of the employment and the labor market in terms of knowledge and skills. Through the regression model, the study also clarifies the impact of some factors associated with individual characteristics, current

employment attributes of graduate students that meet the jobs' requirement. Among this factors stands out the satisfaction with the quality of training and the agreement between the individual working and the specialized training in college.

Keywords: Level meet; Meet requirements of the employment; Graduate student in social sciences and humanities.

Local Evaluation of and Participation in Public Security and Order in Rural Areas of Vietnam

Nguyen Thi Huong Giang, Vo Thi Cam Ly, Le Thi Hoa, Nguyen Tuan Anh

Abstract: This paper explores local people's evaluation of public security and order and participation in its improvement in rural areas of Vietnam. Drawing from a sociological survey in seven Vietnamese provinces of Thái Bình, Quảng Ninh, Nghệ An, Đắk Lắk, Bình Thuận, Đồng Nai and Cà Mau, the paper presents three main findings. *First*, the main petty issues observed are conspicuous stealing and quarrels leading to public disorder, while disputes/conflicts related to land are significant phenomena in many localities. *Second*, the main channels

providing information on public security and order to local people are television/radio and public loudspeakers in villages. *Third*, local people are active in improving public security and order in rural areas, such as by looking after houses for neighbors, reconciling conflicts among local people, reporting criminal behaviors to police, and catching wrong-doers.

Keywords: Rural area; security and public order; village/mountainous village/highland village.

Domestic Trade in Tonkin during the Seventeenth and Early Eighteenth Centuries through Western Records

Le Thuy Linh

Abstract: From the early seventeenth to early eighteenth centuries, trade in the northern Vietnamese Kingdom of Tonkin developed spectacularly thanks to the rapid expansion of export handicraft industries, the development of both, domestic trade and foreign trade. To what extent did the expansion of the domestic trade contribute to the development and transformation of the economy of Tonkin? Based on such contemporary Western records as itineraries, diaries, travelogues, trading books etc. produced by traders, travelers, missionaries,

this paper examines the domestic trade of Tonkin during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, focusing on four major aspects: 1) merchants; 2) major commodities; 3) currencies; 4) markets, harbors/ports, trading places, trading routes. The contemporary Western sources help supplement the Vietnamese annals with valuable information about domestic trade during these two centuries.

Keywords: Domestic trade; trade; commodity; merchant; Tonkin, 17th-18th centuries.