
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

Some Methodological Issues on the Role of the Party on The Management of Social Development in Vietnam in the Renovation Period

Dinh Xuan Ly

Abstract: The paper contributes to clarify: 1) Theoretical issues on the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the management of social development. Particularly, it focuses on analyzing and interpreting basic concepts and terminologies such as: the Party's leadership, the content of the Party's leadership, the mode of the Party's leadership, the capacity of the Party's leadership, the efficiency of the Party's leadership, the approach to assess the Party's leadership in the management of social development; 2) Some issues on the enhancement of the Party's leadership role on the management of social development in

Vietnam in the context of market economy and international integration such as: criteria for assessing the leadership role of the Party on the management of social development; viewpoints, directions and solutions to enhance the Party's leadership role in the management of social development in Vietnam in the context of market economy and international integration; major trends influencing the Party's leadership role in the management of social development at the moment.

Keywords: The Communist Party of Vietnam; the role of the Communist Party of Vietnam; the management of social development.

Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs): Opportunities and Challenges of Geographical Adaptation for Development

Duong Truong Phuc, Truong Thi Kim Chuyen

Abstract: Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) share a special geographical location i.e. they are landlocked. In the context of globalization, this is considered to be disadvantageous. Combined with economic, political, social

and cultural barriers... that prevent these countries from escaping poverty and instability. Because this disadvantage is constant, adaptation for development is necessary despite many difficulties. However, the opportunities for landlocked

countries also arise, and the international community gives much attention to those countries that can, therefore, hope for a better future.

Keywords: Landlocked; geographical adaptation; disadvantage; opportunity; challenge.

Personality Characteristics of Vietnamese Youth According to the NEO-60VN

Bui Thi Thuy Hang, Tran Van Cong, Nguyen Phuong Hong Ngoc

Abstract: This paper presents personality characteristics in Vietnam youth by using the NEO-60VN. Participants include 633 youths in 23 provinces and cities in Vietnam. The mean age of participants is 21,38. Research results showed that extraversion is the dominant characteristic. Neuroticism is rarely seen among participants. The results

demonstrated statistically significant differences between personality characteristics in youth across gender and the relationship between the domains of a personality characteristic.

Keywords: “personality”; “scale”; “Vietnamese youth”; “NEO PI-R”; “NEO-60VN”.

Discourses on Gender and Sexual Diversity in Vietnam: the Intersection of History, Culture, and Institutions

Nguyen Thu Huong

Abstract: In this paper, I examine the issue of gender and sexual diversity through different periods of Vietnamese history. My discussion in this paper is based on a secondary source analysis and some preliminary findings of an ethnographical study of gender and sexual diversity in Southern Vietnam. The first section of the paper deals with the ways in which gender and sexual non-conformity were constructed and represented in the pre-modern, modern,

and contemporary periods. The second section describes how the topic was addressed during particular historical periods where no direct legislation was officially enacted. As concluding remarks, I highlight the importance of understanding intersectionality perspectives of gender sexual non-conforming identities and practices.

Keywords: Gender and sexual variance; history; laws; LGBT.

The Contribution of the Nguyen Court to the Educational Reform in Annam, 1896-1919

Tran Thi Phuong Hoa

Abstract: The early years of the twentieth century witnessed a profound educational reform in Annam, which particularly took place in Confucian schools and exams, the major educational institutions prior to 1919. In this reform, village schools were placed under state management. The *thầy đồ* were replaced by *huong su*, who underwent a special short-term teachers' training course. Above *huong su* schools (elementary), were *huấn đạo* and *giáo thụ* schools (primary); and at the top were the *đốc học* schools (secondary). The curricula and textbooks for these institutions were renewed to become close to those of the Franco-Vietnamese schools. This paper presents the educational reform in Annam

from 1896 to 1919, which actually targeted at transforming Confucian schools and examinations into the Franco-Vietnamese system. Unlike Tonkin, where all decisions were adopted by the French authorities, in Annam, the Nguyễn Court was authorized to issue the legislative documents and share the management and supervision of schools with French institutions. Based on the survey of school policy, funding sources, teacher training, the compiling of new textbooks, the paper also discusses the contribution of the Nguyễn Court to the reform process of the Confucian learning prior to 1919.

Keywords: Educational reform; Annam; Nguyen Court; colonial education.

Spanish Colonial City in Southeast Asia during the Sixteenth Centuries: The Case of Manila (the Philippines)

Nguyen Thi Minh Nguyet

Abstract: Founded in 1565, Cebu City was the Spanish first colonial entrepôt in Southeast Asia. Nevertheless, since 1571, after an arduous situation in this region, Manila was chosen as the central city for the whole islands by the Philippines' Governor and the Spanish Crown. Within a short time, both cities subsequently thrived and quickly became part of the most important commercial places in the inner Southeast Asian trading system. Especially, since

Cebu was maintained as a "crucial port" and Manila as a "Souls and Heart of Islands" by the Spanish in the East, their positions in Southeast Asia colonial cities' system are undoubted. In fact, through these strategic trading and political stations, the Spanish founded their ideal cities following Western urban models which carried out various functions such as a political place, a trading point, and a cultural center. This study, which is based on the case study of

Manila, seeks to highlight several aspects such as how the Spanish attempted to build their own model of a colonial city in the Philippines and why the Spaniards, though had safely arrived in Cebu and built the first community there, still attempted to create

Manila as the most important colonial capital of Spain in Southeast Asia since the second half of the sixteenth century.

Keywords: Colonial city; Manila city; Philippines history; Spanish colonial.

Characteristics and Style of Language in Modern Vietnamese Catholic Poetry (Surveyed through the Collection "There Is a Garden of Poetry")

Nguyen Thi Kim Hong

Abstract: Catholic poetry has an important place in modern Vietnamese poetry, beginning with the poetry of Han Mac Tu, showing the contribution of religious poetry to contemporary poetry reform. Catholic poets used new methods, reinventing the form and content of their poems. Catholic poetry has its own beauty, enriching the treasure of modern Vietnamese poetry, contributing to the appearance of modern Vietnamese poetry adding more variety. There are a number of works that mention the language and style of

Han Mac Tu. However, there is no work to comprehensively characterize the language and style of Vietnamese Catholic poetry after 1945. In this article, we will learn about the characteristics of the language, the style of the poetry of modern Vietnamese Catholic poets expressed in the collection "There is a poetry garden" - a huge collection of Catholic poetry from the generation of Han Mac Tu until now.

Keywords: Catholics poems of Viet Nam; accent of Catholics poems; language.

Symbolic Meaning of Flower Symbol in Pantun Melayu

Tran Thuy Anh

Abstract: The flower symbols in Pantun Melayu are a symbol of art, built with language, is widely used, popular, and traditions Melayu people. Flowers have really become a symbol of art, the flower symbol appears together with the symbol of women, the beauty also symbolizes the personality and quality of the woman.

Between women and flowers, there are many similarities as the basis for comparison or metaphorical change. It is beauty, gentleness, purity, attraction, weakness that need to be protected and nurtured. The symbolic meaning of the flower symbol is used in Pantun to convey the educational content, ethics, and

philosophy of the Melayu people. In order to understand the meaning of the Pantun sentences, the reader must understand the inner meaning, the expression that the Melayu people are aiming for. Flowers will forever bloom in Pantun Melayu poetry

through the symbolic meaning and the hidden beauty is all about the form and soul of the Melayu woman.

Keywords: Flower; symbol; symbolic meaning.

The Use of Cohesion Types in Some Vietnamese Texts Belonging to Three Functional Styles: Literary Text, Administrative Text, Scientific Text

Dinh Thi Xuan Hanh

Abstract: Each type of text has its own requirements on style and characteristics with the use of lexis and grammar. The text producers tend to choose the suitable type of text to achieve efficiency and communication purposes. With the theoretical view of functional grammar, the article surveys and explores the use of cohesion types (conjunction, reference, substitution and ellipsis, lexical cohesion) in thirty texts (genres: short stories, statements,

circulars, reports, determination, direction, scientific articles) in three different functional styles: literary text, administrative text and scientific text. By that, considering the frequency distribution of cohesion types and their roles in creating coherent values, stylistic values for content meaning in such texts.

Keywords: Cohesion type; coherence; lexical cohesion; style values.

The Study on the Current Situation of Public Toilets at Tourist Sites in Hanoi

Pham Hong Long, Le Thi Huyen Trang

Abstract: The quality of public toilets is one of the factors that directly affects tourists' impression of a tourism destination. Unfortunately, the current problem of public toilets in Vietnam in general and in Hanoi in particular is one of the dilemmas that has not been solved. This study shows the current status and the level of tourists' satisfaction of some public toilets. The study

also identifies the tourists' desire to minimize the remaining restrictions. Additionally, upgrades should be made and the quality of public toilets should be improved in order to ensure the satisfaction of tourists and to increase the image of the destination.

Keywords: Quality; public toilet; tourism destination; Hanoi.

Organizational Activities of Luxury Hotels from the Cultural Perspective

Luu Tuan Anh

Abstract: Organizational activities of luxury hotels are a form of activity that closely links the parts of the organization chart. In that connection, each department has its own functions and powers and is empowered to decide and manage the organizational activities in the most effective way. Decentralization and

cohesion are two basic characteristics of the hotel's business culture. In the organization chart of the hotel, the human factor emerges as an important subject and object of all business activities.

Keywords: Hospitality; hotel culture; business culture; organizational culture; organizational activity.

Applying the Stakeholder Theory to Research of Community Based Tourism Development in Đơn Dương District, Lâm Đồng Province

Nguyen Thi Thanh Kieu

Abstract: Community-based tourism (CBT) is widely considered as a highlighted tourism type of sustainable development, especially emphasizing the community empowerment on tourism development. However, in order to develop CBT, different stakeholders need to take part in tourism development implementation processes, not just the host community. Moreover, not all stakeholders have the same level of interest in CBT development and may be less active or not active at all. Applying the stakeholder theory, the paper identifies four key tourism stakeholder groups in implementing CBT development in Don Duong district, Lam

Dong province including host communities, visitors, local public administrations and entrepreneurs. Conducting qualitative and quantitative research methods, the paper also analyses stakeholder participation and shows some limited issues of each stakeholder's participation. As a result, the paper suggests some practical solutions for encouraging stakeholder participation for CBT development in Don Duong district.

Keywords: Community-based tourism development, Stakeholder theory, stakeholder participation, Don Duong, Lam Dong

The Role of the Attorney Law in Criminal Cases in Hanoi

Dang Van Cuong

Abstract: Litigation in current criminal cases is a hot topic of concern in the judiciary reform process in Vietnam, as the role of the law is more remarkable than in the previous period. The litigation in the

criminal trials will help the trial to be objective, fair and avoid false-positives and missing criminals.

Keywords: Litigation; the role of the lawyer; criminal case.