
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

Social Research Ethics: An Overview of History and Theoretical Backgrounds

Tran Van Kham, Pham Huy Cuong

Abstract: Social research ethics has been constructed and developed in the world. The regulations and rules of research ethics, in terms of codes or regulations, support and protect the researcher, research participants and the whole society from any harms and impacts. In addition, they also improve the validity of social research findings for the aims of social welfare and social development. This paper gives an

overview on the history of social research ethics in the world and its theoretical background (the five-level model, theories, and rules of social research ethics), which provide the implications for the social research ethics in Vietnam.

Keywords: Research Ethics; Social Science; Ethics; Ethical Rule; Social Research.

Improvement of the Scientific Research Function to Improve the Education Quality at Universities in Vietnam in the International Integration

Nguyen Thi Gam

Abstract: Research is a critically important function for universities in the international integration. Research outcomes strongly impact the universities' education quality. In order to improve this function, Vietnamese universities need to diversify science and technology (S&T) activities,

develop instruments and human resources for research, to build and develop S&T organizations under the universities' management.

Keywords: Research; Education Quality; University.

Social Management for Development and the Assurance of Human Security: From Different Perspectives to Rising Issues in Vietnam

Nguyen Tuan Anh, Pham Quang Minh, Nguyen Thi Viet Ha

Abstract: This paper discusses different perspectives on social management for development and the assurance of human security. Through reviewing previous studies on this topic, the paper emphasizes that social management for development aims to solve social problems in order to promote the development of society effectively, equally and sustainably. One important objective of social management for development is seeking solutions to social problems such as poverty, social conflict, and social tensions related to

identity, religion and ethnicity, which may create risks for human security. From these bases, the paper shows the need to carry out studies on social management for development to ensure human security in Vietnam at the present time. The paper also suggests some significant dimensions of this topic that should be examined from an interdisciplinary perspective in the context of Vietnam today.

Keywords: Social Problem; Social Management for Development; Human Security.

Remittances from America: The Hidden Part of an Iceberg in Transnational Relationship

Nguyen Vu Hoang

Abstract: The end of the Vietnam War in 1975 opened a new relation between overseas Vietnamese and the homeland. From the ethnographic materials collected in Ba Ria, Vung Tau and New Orleans, this article shows how the transnational relationship has benefited overseas Vietnamese, their family relatives, and the homeland. By analyzing the issues through

the lens of diaspora and deterritorialization policy, the article points out the clashes within the Vietnamese diaspora and shows the side effects of the deterritorialization policy of Vietnam.

Keywords: Vietnamese American; Anthropology of Transnationalism; Homeland; Diaspora; Remittance.

Community Influence on Juvenile Delinquency

Hoang Van Nam

Abstract: A study in 2016 in Cau Giay district was conducted on communal factors related to juvenile delinquency: drug consumption, racing and advocating racing, opposing police and other authorities, property theft, and, when favored, drinking and smoking. The results show that juveniles' offenses are affected at different levels by the surrounding environment, friendships, relations, neighborhood, and

other factors. The bonding with relatives and neighbors, participating in community-based activities and working in spare time are factors that reduce the risk of crime while the environment and engagement with the groups of criminal offenders are factors that increase the likelihood of committing a crime.

Keywords: Community; Juvenile; Delinquency; Cau Giay.

Social Controls Towards Domestic Waste Collection and Disposal in Households in Hoan Kiem District Nowadays

Nguyen Thi Kim Nhung

Abstract: Urban waste management is facing challenges and difficulties due to a significant increase in households' waste generation without an effective waste policy and tools. Among the stakeholders in urban waste management, individuals and households are the most important actors. When individuals obey the rules of waste management, they will helpfully contribute to effective waste management. However, there is a portion of individuals who do not follow the regulations. The data and information in this paper were collected from 16 in-depth interviews in 3 wards, including the 3 streets Hang Ma, Hang Bai, and Hang Bac which all belong to Hoan Kiem District. In this paper, we firstly

generalize the waste collections and disposal at households and then identify types of control towards individual's waste collection and disposal, such as formal social controls - laws, regulations of punishment issued by the government - and the informal social controls - social groups' attitudes and reactions, which are important to individuals. These findings are the base for implementing quantitative research on this topic towards a full picture of social controls in waste management as well as individuals' intention in waste collection and disposal.

Keywords: Waste Collection; Social Control; Waste Disposal; Domestic Waste Management.

The Pasteur Institute in Ha Noi from the Establishment to 1945

Bui Thi Ha

Abstract: In 1926, the Colonial Government of Indochina established the Hanoi Pasteur Institute to research and solve problems in diseases, especially tropical diseases, bacteriology, and epidemiology in Tonkin and North Central Vietnam. The work of the Hanoi Pasteur Institute contributed a new mindset on disease prevention and hygiene to local people. However, during the French Colonial period, disease prevention and hygiene in

Indochina was not improved much. Diseases still occurred frequently in local residential areas, especially in rural areas. Services in hygiene and disease prevention were mainly for French people. Therefore, the Hanoi Pasteur Institute was only a colonial healthcare sector in the colonial health care system of the French.

Keywords: Pasteur Institute; Hanoi; Epidemics; Epidemiology.

Social Relations of Han Ethnic Group in Pho Bang Town, Located in Dong Van County, Ha Giang Province

Tran Thi Hong Yen

Abstract: Pho Bang town, located in Dong Van county, Ha Giang province, is the place where 150 Han ethnic families are staying and making a living by tailoring and selling products in the markets. The Han immigrated to Vietnam from Van Nam province (China) a long time ago and they formed an ethnic enclave along the Chinese-Vietnamese border and have very unique customs and traditions, which are different from those of the Hoa ethnic group living in the South and the middle of Vietnam. The Han living in Pho Bang play an important role in the development of the economy in the mountainous Dong Van region and have very good social relations with other ethnic

groups in the area (King, Hmong, Tay, Nung, Pu Peo). Han people have the closest relationship with the Hmong ethnic group and maintain a close-knit relationship with their relatives across the borders. Moreover, they overcame lots of challenges and obstacles during their immigration. Having lived in Vietnam, becoming Vietnamese citizens, being taken care of and being given the opportunity to thrive by the Vietnamese government, they treat Vietnam as their motherland.

Keywords: Social Relations; Han Ethnic Group; Han People; Hoa Ethnic Group; Pho Bang Town.

Narrative Frequency in Vu Trong Phung's Novels

Nguyen Manh Quynh

Abstract: The paper analyzes the use of the narrative frequency - an important aspect of narrative time - in Vu Trong Phung's novels, according to G. Genette's narrative theory. The use of the categories of the frequency at his works shows that this is an important means of creating time structure

in the fabula, through partitioning, sequencing, compressing, decompressing and repeating events and changes in order to increase the cognitive and emotional nuance of the works.

Keywords: Narratology; Narrative Time; Frequency; Narrative; Analepsis.

An Intercultural Communicative Language Teaching Model for EFL Learners

Tran Quoc Thao, Duong My Tham

Abstract: There has been incremental attention to the intercultural communicative competence (ICC) which is identified as one of the key competencies for the twenty-first-century citizens. This has entailed a radical shift of the ultimate goals in the ambiance of English language education from training ESL/EFL learners to become native-like English speakers to educating ESL/EFL learners to become intercultural speakers with ICC who can function effectively and appropriately in multicultural situations. ESL/EFL educators in multifarious contexts, however, still do not acknowledge the importance of ICC in ELT and are still alien to the intercultural language education since they lack a framework for intercultural communicative language teaching (ICLT),

resulting in the negligence of the incorporation of intercultural content into ELT. This paper, therefore, purports to present an ICLT model for EFL learners, apart from discussing the definitions of ICC and models of ICC development, which is an evidence-based model in the context of Vietnam. This paper, hopefully, will contribute its part to raising ESL/EFL educators' awareness of the importance of ICC in ELT and shed light on the inclusion of the teaching of intercultural content in ELT in Vietnamese context and other similar ones.

Keywords: ELT; Intercultural Communicative Language Teaching; Intercultural Communicative Competence; Instructional Model.