
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

Everyday Politics in Peasant Societies (and Ours)

Benedict J. Tria Kerkvliet

Abstract: Politics in peasant societies is mostly the everyday, quotidian sort. Hence, if one looks only for politics in conventional places and forms, much would be missed about villagers' political thought and actions as well as relationships between political life in rural communities and the political systems in which they are located. To make this case, the paper explains the meaning of everyday politics by distinguishing it from

two other realms of politics and then discusses four types of everyday politics. The paper concludes by suggesting that, in addition to better understanding peasant societies, the concept of everyday politics makes us - researchers - further aware of, and realize the importance of, our own everyday political behavior.

Keywords: Everyday Politics; Peasant Societies; Asia; Politics.

Factors Affecting Cooperation to Ensure the Border Security Between Vietnam and Cambodia

Bui Nam Khanh

Abstract: The Cambodia - Vietnam border is closely linked with the Vietnamese-Cambodian relationship and the security of two strategic regions of Vietnam, the Central Highlands and the South West. This border is always taken advantage of by hostile forces and criminals. This has had a profound impact on the relationship between Vietnam and Cambodia, the situation of security on the border and national security of Vietnam. Therefore, ensuring the security

of the land border between Vietnam and Cambodia has always been concerned by the leaders of the two countries. The article analyzes and evaluates the factors that affect the cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia to ensure the border security and gives recommendations for solutions to improve the efficiency of cooperation and to ensure border security in the time to come.

Keywords: Border; Border Security; Land Border; Vietnam - Cambodia Border.

Lac Viet: From Ethnonym to Ethnicity

Dinh Hong Hai

Abstract: Luo Yue (or Lạc Việt in Vietnamese) is a widely used ethnonym both in Chinese and Vietnamese scientific literature. By the end of the 20th century, notwithstanding the thorough study of Luo Yue history, mythology, linguistics and culture, the origin of the Luo Yue people is still debated. In order to solve this problem, we need to update or upgrade our old theories and methodologies in light of rapidly developing sciences. My proposed research plan will consider the Luo Yue ethnonym from a double perspective: as an exonym that Han Chinese used to refer to a community in southern China more than two thousand years ago and as an autonym of the Viet people since independence in the last thousand years. Luo Yue as an exonym is to be looked for in a large area in historical

China and Vietnam while Luo Yue as an autonym is to be considered as a result of the process of nationalization and symbolization of the original medieval Viet people. In this double perspective, contradistinguishing the two ethnyonyms and at the same time considering them in their interdependence, my research will try to throw new light on the meaning of the Luo Yue relying on new theories of James Scott (Zomia) and Anthony Smith (ethnosymbolism) in order to understand the ethnicity of the Viet people. Furthermore, I would like to give an overview of the Luo Yue from the molecular anthropology in this research.

Keywords: Luo Yue; Ethnicity; Exonym; Autonym; Hybridization; Zomia; Ethnosymbolism

Outstanding Cultural Features of the Lao Cai (Vietnam) - Yunnan (China) Border Area

Tran Hong Hanh, Nguyen Thi Tam

Abstract: The Lao Cai (Vietnam) - Yunnan (China) border area is an important part of the Vietnam-China border region. These two provinces have important geophysical and political positions, and they have regional characteristics, particularly cultural ones. In general, it is recognized that both provinces each have typical and outstanding culture. In particular, the Lao Cai - Yunnan region is rich and diverse in ethnic groups leading to a diversity of ethnic

cultures and languages. However, there is still unity in diversity in this region. In addition, cultural exchange and acculturation among ethnic groups is also an inevitable rule and general trend of ethnic groups in the border area. In addition, cultural exchange and acculturation among ethnic groups is also an inevitable rule and general trend of ethnic groups in the border area, particularly, communication and cultural exchange

between ethnic minorities and majorities, between ethnic minorities inside border provinces and between ethnic minorities across borders. This has contributed to the multiplicity of border culture and integration of ethnic groups, but at the same time, it can

cause complexity and a latent threat of insecurity and political instability in the border region.

Keywords: Culture; Ethnic Groups; Border Area; Vietnam; China.

Some Basic Roles of Belief and Religious Activities in Contemporary Vietnam and Impacting Factors

Tran Thi Phuong Anh

Abstract: Recent studies show that belief and religious activities play an important role in human life. On the one hand, these activities satisfy the needs of belief and religion of the practitioners. On the other hand, they help to solve difficult problems and enhance their spiritual life as an indispensable part of life. This article is written based on the results of the research project entitled *"Religious Activities in Contemporary Vietnamese Families"* conducted by the Institute for Religious

Studies during 2016-2017. By utilizing the analysis of qualitative and quantitative data through a functionalist point of view, the article contributes to clarify the role of belief and religious activities in contemporary Vietnam and their impacting factors. This article thus brings about another perspective regarding the role of religion in contemporary Vietnam.

Keywords: Roles; Belief and Religious Activities; Vietnam.

Tay Son Nhat (An Khe) Hamlet Through the Land Records

Phan Phuong Thao

Abstract: Tay Son Nhat (An Khe) hamlet was the first homeland of the Tay Son brothers in Dang Trong. This hamlet, which belonged to the Upper Tay Son region, was the place where Nguyen Nhac chose to build a base, establishing the first camp of Tay Son insurgents. The land records of Tay Son Nhat hamlet (established

in 1805) and of An Khe hamlet (established in 1865) provided very specific data on each type of public and private land. The analysis of these records shows the variation in ownership types as well as land distribution in An Khe in the first half of the nineteenth century, after the Tay Son failed. The fragmented nature of land here, especially

the cultivated land, is partially explained by its geographical location with mountainous terrain. But more importantly, the fragmentation in the private land of An Khe should be further considered from the effects of Minh Menh's 1839 land reform policy implemented only in Binh Dinh province. The profound purpose of this

policy, in our opinion, was the revenge of the Nguyen, to eradicate the achievements of the land that the Tay Son movement had brought to people in Binh Dinh province in general, and An Khe hamlet in particular!

Keywords: Tay Son Nhat Hamlet; An Khe Hamlet; Land records; Tay Son.

Adaptation of Gender Roles in The Context of Urbanization From Sociological Studies

Pham Thi Tam

Abstract: By accessing secondary materials on gender roles in sociological studies; this paper has made use of the source of the materials which comprise of scientific researches, dissertation, theses, and various published articles in the magazine has been calculated from the year 2000 up to the present. In doing this, the author has pointed out two main themes of the adaptation of Gender Roles in the context of urbanization: (1) Gender roles of men and women have changed to adapt to circumstances but are heavily influenced by traditional cognition and thoughts; and (2) Women are still live in vulnerability to

adaptation of gender roles in the context of urbanization. The analysis of these two relevant themes is the core confirmation for the reality of both men and women's gender roles, which have been adjusted harmony to the actual situation; however its consequence is remained gender inequality. The two main points of this paper may suggest that gender equality policy would be adapted more and more relevant harmony and meaningful in the urbanization and current global integration trends.

Keywords: Urbanization; Adaptation; Gender roles; Sociology.

Rationality and Social Convention: Study on Collective Action in a Non - Agricultural Northern Village

Nguyen Giao

Abstract: The paper discusses the issues surrounding new collective action recently

occurring in a village in the process of livelihood transition in the suburbs of Hanoi.

This collective action involves a project on converting the purpose for use of public land, which is called a project “destroying schools to build markets”. The country materials collected during the research shows that there exist different attitudes, views, and purposes of the villagers in participating in that collective action. This has academic significance in the context of argument between different views of Asian

villages. Focusing on people who both have rationalistic calculus and are geared toward meeting village conventions, the paper points to the multidimensional nature of their behavior and the role/ influence of village institutions in a society that is considered modern.

Keywords: Village; Collective Action; Rationality; Social Convention.

"Rewriting of the Old Editions": On the Origins of the Romanized Versions of the Mulian Story in Vietnam during the First Half of the XX Century

Nguyen To Lan, Nguyen Dinh Hung, Berezkin Rostislav

Abstract: The Mulian story was transmitted to Vietnam from China around the 10th century, and initially was associated with the Buddhist rituals on the fifteenth day of the seventh lunar month. The story of Mulian, like many other Buddhist stories, was adapted into Vietnamese narrative verse with the six-eight (lục-bát) syllable meter. It represented vernacular literature written with the Nôm script and was circulated in Vietnam in the form of manuscripts and woodblock printed editions from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. In the first half of the twentieth century, along with the spread of romanized Vietnamese script

(Quốc ngữ) and the development of modern printing technology, publishers in two major printing centers of Vietnam - Hanoi and Saigon - printed several versions of Mulian story in romanized script. While several editions were clearly indicated to be newly composed works, most of these new editions were claimed to be translations of the Nôm versions. Inspired by the theories of comparative literature and translation studies approaches, this paper argues that all these romanized versions were not the exact transcriptions of any Nôm version.

Keywords: Six-eight Meter Verse; Mulian; Nôm; Vietnamese Romanization.

Messianism in Russian Culture and Literature: The Stability and Transformation of the Meta-Structure

Nguyen Thi Nhu Trang

Abstract: This paper shows that messianism was present along the history of Russian culture and literature and constitutes a meta-structure. The article points out the stability and transformation of the meta-structure in philosophical thought, culture and literature. The three main aspects are highlighting the stability and transformation of Russian messianism and relate to the main ideas of messianism which is associated with the Russian culture and spiritual life. The belief that Russian is divinely anointed, maximalism and aspiration to

organic integrity are closely linked in Russian idea, thought, philosophy and culture. They are both the premise and the consequence of each other. In Russian literature, the stability and transformation of messianism were confirmed through the combination of two grand narratives "Moskva - the third Rome" and "Holy Russia", the idea of salvation and the orthodox "code" in all literary works.

Keywords: Messianism; Russian Culture; Russian Idea; Russian Literature; Meta-Structure.

Master of Intellectual Property Program and Master's of Intellectual Property Management Program in Japan

Nguyen Phuong Thuy

Abstract: From April 1st, 2004, the two programs Master's of Intellectual Property and Master's of Intellectual Property Management have been established at several universities in Japan. Not only is this article introducing these two programs but this paper will also focus on analyzing the characteristics and shortcomings of the two programs. Based on these findings, we

would like to put forward some ideas related to setting up a Master's of Intellectual Property Management program in Vietnam in response to Vietnamese social needs and the general global trend.

Keywords: Master's Program; Intellectual Property; Intellectual Property Management.