
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

The Fourth Industrial Revolution's Influence on Awareness of Shaping and Fulfilling a Strategy of National Security

Dang Phu An

Abstract: The Fourth Industrial Revolution has enormous influences on all areas of the society, including national security. In particular, the influences on conceptual formation and implementation of the National Security Strategy play key roles in building and implementing policies for protecting, consolidating and developing the national security successfully. The increased

connectedness and the advent of artificial intelligence - a characteristic of the Fourth Industrial Revolution - has changed the concepts relating to national interests, a security environment with new components, and measures of protecting national security.

Keywords: Fourth Industrial Revolution; Awareness; Strategy; National Security.

Nguyen Cong Tru's Awareness of the Era and Political Practice

Vu Duc Liem

Abstract: This is a story of Nguyen Cong Tru and his ability to give answers to some of the essential sociopolitical questions of his era. In the early 19th century, Vietnam was plagued by many turbulences. Declining dynastic authority, corrupted officials, and officials' low morale consumed the rural world and generated a breeding ground for human mobility, social violence, and local militarization. Tru had demonstrated himself a reputation of a capable scholar, and official whose ability to analyze fundamental situations provided his ruler in Hue - the Minh Menh emperor - with some of the most rational and comprehensive survey reports. Moreover, his pragmatism and activism impressed the throne

and was proven by his expeditious and efficient administrative and military operations that he had executed, to bring the chaotic regions in northern Vietnam order and stability. Although Minh Menh - a prudent autocratic micro-manager - was not always a big fan of Tru's bold initiatives, he counted on Tru for some of the most significant policy experiments in early modern Vietnam. This is the story of how Tru saw the turbulent world around him and planned for a political project that would promise peace and security to the Red River Delta.

Keywords: Nguyen Cong Tru; Nguyen Dynasty; Politics; Intellectual History; Minh Menh.

Measuring Self-esteem Needs Satisfaction among Vietnamese Adults Using Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Le Minh Anh, Giang Thi Thanh Mai, Nguyen Van Luot

Abstract. A large body of literature has examined the development of self-esteem focusing on age differences during childhood and adolescence. However, there is a dearth of research which focuses on self-esteem during young adulthood and older age groups (18 years old and above). In Vietnam, research on self-esteem needs satisfaction with the application of Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs seems to be absent. This study aims to describe the satisfaction of self-esteem needs of 301 samples aged 18 to 60 years (mean = 34.6, Standard Deviation = 0.77) using Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. The Psychological Needs Satisfaction Scale of David Lester (1990) was employed. The findings suggest that: (i) The satisfaction of self-esteem

needs of Vietnamese adults has the highest mean score among the five needs of the Hierarchy; (ii) The satisfaction of all five needs has a positive correlation with each other, specifically there is a strong correlation between the satisfaction of the self-esteem needs and self-actualisation needs; (iii) Demographic differences in the self-esteem needs satisfaction emerged among age groups and educational levels; however, there seems to be little evidence on the differences within the groups of gender, research sites, personality type and income.

Keywords: Self-esteem; Adults; Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs; Needs Satisfaction.

Spiritual Life of the Co Ho People in Lam Dong Province Under Urbanization Theory

Nguyen Thi Thu Ha, Nguyen Thi Nhu Thuy

Abstract: This article analyzes the spiritual life of the Co Ho people in Lam Dong Province through occasional festive activities using the approach of urbanization theory. To clarify the changes of their spiritual life through festival activities, the author focuses on the changes through the activities: buffalo slaughtering festival, new rice festival, Gong festival, Christmas celebrations, new year celebration of the Co Ho people in the field site. There are many reasons for the changes in their spiritual life, namely the development of a market

economy, the process of industrialization and modernization, especially the process of urbanization. Sociologists, when analyzing urbanization theory, normally emphasize economic growth, industrial development, migration, population and demographic change but do not pay attention to spiritual life. The results of this research are the foundation to propose measures to preserve and promote the cultural identity of the Co Ho people in particular and ethnic minorities in general. Within the scope of the article, we focus on three aspects: (1) General

overview of Co Ho people in Lam Dong and the theory of urbanization, (2) Changes in cultural and spiritual life through festival activities under urbanization theory, (3)

Conservation and promotion of traditional cultural values through festival activities.

Keywords: Co Ho, Urbanization; Buffalo Slaughtering Festival; New Rice Festival; Gong Culture.

Land Acquisition and Commercial Land in Contemporary Vietnam: Case study of Gia Trung Village, Me Linh District, Hanoi

Phan Thi Ngoc

Abstract: In the process of industrialization and modernization of the country, the revocation of land use rights for national purposes and socio-economic development has had a great impact on the livelihoods of those whose land has been revoked. The State has issued many policies on compensation, support and resettlement, gradually improving the conditions for people whose land had been acquired. However, land usage is a big, complex and sensitive issue, so there are still many

complaints from citizens. Commercial land use is one of the solutions to support stable lives for these people. However, a difficult problem remains in how to effectively implement these policies at the local level so that farmers are assured of changing their livelihood strategies and adapting to new ones successfully.

Keywords: Commercial Land; Land Acquisition; Industrialization; Urbanization; Gia Trung Village.

Similarities and Differences Between “Four Seasons” Symbol in Tang Poetry (China) and Nom Poetry (Vietnam): (A Cultural Research from Semantics Perspective)

Duong Xuan Quang

Abstract: Vietnam and China have a long history of cultural contact, but the connotative concept of “contact” is still a difficult question which requires more investigation. Thus, to this day, there is still the notion that the Vietnamese culture is a complete replication of Chinese culture, especially when it comes to higher culture such as ideologies, literature, and art. Tang poetry can be considered the pinnacle of Chinese literature. This genre of

poetry spread out and influenced the literature of East Asian countries, especially Vietnamese medieval literature. The article will survey the linguistic forms of the “four seasons” symbols in Tang and Nom poetry, going into the core of similarities and exploring the differences.

Keywords: Symbol; Four Seasons; Tang poetry; Nom Poetry; Semantics.

A Sign of Change of twentieth-century Southern Vietnamese Literature: The Case of Creative Adaptation of the Values and Materials Borrowed from *the Tale of Kieu* and *the Tale of Luc Van Tien* in *Ha Huong phong nguyet* by Le Hoang Muu

Ta Thi Thanh Huyen

Abstract: In *The Ha Huong phong nguyet* - the first erotic novel written in Vietnamese romanized script (chu quốc ngữ) - caused fierce debate among the Southern literary forums at the beginning of 20th century. In this work, readers can find many traces of both *The Tale of Kieu* and *The Tale of Luc Van Tien*. With an advanced outlook on life and a new conception of literature, Le Hoang Muu adapted the values and materials borrowed from these two contrary Nom verse novels creatively to invent more complex and contradictory characters who were led by sexual instinct and easily surrendered to adversities. In other words, they are “anti-hero/ anti-heroine” compared

to the ideal heroes/heroines in Confucian verse novels, especially *The Tale of Luc Van Tien*. In addition, the author changed the fates of both his protagonists and antagonists, in comparison with the happy endings of verse novels, by letting them gradually become conscious of their faults and sins and perform penance by ending their lives. With this creative adaptation, Le Hoang Muu gained the accomplishment of reinventing the literary legacy to lay the initial foundation to build modern Vietnamese literature.

Keywords: The Tale of Kieu; The Tale of Luc Van Tien; Adaptation; Sexual Temptation; Anti-Hero/Anti-Heroine.

The Southern Economic Corridor: A Link to Tourism Development in Mekong Sub-regions Countries

Ngo Thanh Loan, Duong Truong Phuc

Abstract: Economic cooperation among countries which share land boundaries contributes to enlarge economic markets, rub off commercial barriers and facilitate capital, technological and labor mobility. In this context, the Southern Economic Corridor is a good platform for connecting member countries of the Mekong subregion, such as Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam, and plays an important role in regional economic integration. As tourism is

an interregional economic sector and closely linked to the economic corridors in the region, the exploitation of economic corridors will create favorable conditions for joint development and expansion of the tourism market. This article presents some theoretical issues related to the role of economic corridors in regional tourism development. Taking the case of the Southern Economic Corridor, the authors propose further studies in order to fully

exploit the potential of multinational tourism development of countries in the region.

Keywords: Mekong Sub-region; Southern Economic Corridor; Multinational Tourism Development

Researching and Teaching Religion and Religious Beliefs in Vietnamese Studies: Approaches and Application

Nguyen Dinh Lam

Abstract: Vietnamese studies is an independent scientific discipline with an independent code, using specific approaches and subjects in its approach. Similar to the concepts of "Hue studies" or "Hanoi studies", Vietnamese studies aim to find out distinctive aspects of Vietnam, its people and culture in each historical period. Religion and religious beliefs are an integral part of Vietnamese culture. Whether they originate from foreign countries or Vietnam, religions and religious beliefs in Vietnam, have developed their characteristics associated with the geographic location, mindset and traditional culture of the Vietnamese people. Vietnamese studies investigate objectively, through its independent scientific perspective by both lecturers and students, Vietnamese religions and beliefs in order to clarify the particular

"Vietnamese" element in them, contributing to the preservation and development of the nation's traditional culture. This study contributes to other similar studies globally by adding perspectives and approaches of Vietnamese studies. By analyzing, synthesizing, comparing, contrasting, and generalizing, this paper will present some theoretical and practical issues, particularly addressing main concepts and research methods of Vietnam studies. From this analysis, the paper proposes the content of research and teaching of Vietnamese religions and beliefs in teaching practice.

Keywords: Vietnamese Studies; Research and Teaching; Religion and Religious Beliefs in Vietnam; Specialized Approach Method Theoretical and Practical Issues.

The Historical and Cultural Values of The Collective Living Quarter in Hanoi: Case Study of Trung Tu Quarter

Duong Tat Thanh

Abstract: “The collective living quarter” - or more accurately “The old collective living quarter” is a common term used to distinguish itself from other constructions having the similar functions from 2000s onwards in Hanoi. These constructions are imprints of Soviet architects and characterize Hanoi’s life style in the Subsidy era. The collective living quarter soon became a symbol of modern life at that time with all essential conditions integrated inside a specific area. A new urban life style which was much different from the one of previous periods was formed with a different mindset and different everyday routines. However, there still existed a

mixture of rural lifestyle and urban lifestyle and these styles interacted with each other. The collective houses represented an important part in the history of housing architecture in particular and the cultural and spiritual history in general in Vietnam. The paper used archival resources and documents to research the heritage of collective houses in Hanoi before 1990 from a historical, architecture and social perspective. Trung Tu quarter in Hanoi will be analyzed as a case study.

Keywords: The Collective Living Quarter; Trung Tu Quarter; Historical and Cultural Values.

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