
SUMMARY OF MAIN ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

SOCIAL TRUST IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT - CONCEPT AND REALITY IN OUR COUNTRY TODAY

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Trust is a complex "distillation" of knowledge, opinions, ideas, norms, principles, experiences, perceptions experienced or received by different ways, including reason, consciousness, experience, character, personality, culture, etc. of the subject. That complex is the spiritual foundation, the driving force of the motives, behaviors and actions of the subject. Trust represents the real- life experience, level of knowledge, personality, culture and living conditions that the subject has experienced, received and accumulated. It includes individual trust and social trust that reflects social existence and is conditioned by social existence. Social trust also have relative independence from social existence.

Social trust in the narrow sense is the trust, confidence, and expectations of social actors (individuals, communities, society) in existing socio-political institutions, social-political relations existing in society. Social-political institutions and relations include values, ideals, socio-political goals, socio-political subjects and their activities, policies, laws, regulations, socio-political relations and their operation in reality, etc. Social trust depends largely on the nature and degree of responses of political and social institutions for events and changes that are unusual or related to the lives of a large population. When social trust is in crisis, religious trust and beliefs explode. In the period of the scientific - technological revolution and the third and the fourth industrial revolution, the modern means of these revolutions are playing an increasingly large role in social trust.

ECONOMIC SECURITY: FROM A MACRO APPROACH TO A MICRO APPROACHE

Dao Thi Minh Huong³

There are three different approaches to economic security, in which the macro approach focuses on economic security analysis at the national (or possibly regional, or global) level; the meso-level approach refers to the enterprise level (or possibly the economic sector); while the micro approach focuses mainly on the individual (or possibly household) level. In the macro approach, economic security is a state when state institutions ensure to maintain a strong enough economic foundation to be able to timely support the requirements of sustainable national economic development as well as firmly ensure national security and defense; ensuring equal access to scarce social resources;

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Summary...

ensure a basic standard of living and full employment for its citizens. Meanwhile, microeconomic security (individual) is aimed at ensuring basic and regular income of people and protective solutions in case of an economic shock from the risk of disease, old age, unemployment, disability, etc.

ONLINE SOCIAL CAPITAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:
A CASE STUDY IN WESTERN NGHE AN

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The strong development of the industrial revolution 4.0 has formed a new form of social capital called online social capital. Like direct social capital, online social capital plays an important role in the economic development of communities as well as individuals. The article presents the online social capital of people in Western Nghe An and analyzes the role of online social capital in the economic development of the people here in terms of employment, loans and exchange, trade and consume products. The analysis results show that online social capital has formed in people in the West of Nghe An, but it is mainly concentrated in the youth group and is still quite limited in other groups. Although there are still some reasons why online social capital do not develop among people in Western Nghe An, it has played a certain role in promoting the economic development of the people here..

CO-ACTIVITIES IN FREE TIME
OF ELDERLY COUPLES IN VIET NAM

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The co-activities of the elderly couple in their free time are important in their daily lives. The article analyzes the degree of participation in co-activities in free time of couples aged 55 and over and the factors affecting their co-activity. Quantitative sample of 414 elderly people and older in different regions of Vietnam, based on a survey in 2017-2018 in 7 provinces/cities of Vietnam. The three activities analyzed include tourism; watching movies, listening to music and singing karaoke outside the house; watch TV and drink tea every day. Binary and multiple linear regression were applied. The research results show that the level of performing leisure activities together in the free time of elderly spouses near home, with little cost is higher than other activities. The effects of living standards, education, health and housing (urban/rural) are shown differently depending on the type of activity.

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