

## ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES in Vol.8-2014

### DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF THEORIES ON THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM (FROM THE 6<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS UP TO NOW)

NGUYEN VAN HUYEN

**Abstract:** From the 6<sup>th</sup> Congress up to now, the Communist Party of Vietnam has been continually developing its theories on the socialist content and building, including theories on the political system. After nearly 30 years of *Doi moi*, Vietnam's political system has been getting more and more complete. The Communist Party, the Government, the Fatherland Front, and other socio-political organizations have been more reasonably and more effectively restructured; the mechanism, in which the Party gives directions; the Government undertakes administration and management; and, people take the mastership, has been promoting further and further the people's mastership, keeping political stability, ensuring security and national defense, strengthening international integration, and, accelerating the country development.

**Key words:** Theory, political system, the Communist Party of Vietnam, political, renovation of the political system.

### HO CHI MINH'S THOUGHT ON MORAL STANDARDS OF CIVIL SERVANTS AND VIRTUES OF LEADERS

TRUONG QUYNH HOA

**Abstract:** The paper analyzes Ho Chi Minh's thought on moral standards of civil servants and virtues of leaders. The moral standards of civil servants include: to be absolute loyalty to the cause of the revolution; to be skillful; to have a good relationship with the people; to be enterprising in taking management, making decisions, and undertaking responsibility. The virtues of leaders should include: to be industrious, thrifty, clean-fingered, public-spirited and selfless; to have the sense of responsibility, high standards of discipline, and thirst for advancement; to be creative; and to strive all the time for mastery.

**Key words:** Ho Chi Minh, assignment ethics; moral standards of civil servants.

## **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-GOVERNING INDEPENDENCE AND INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION IN VIETNAM IN *DOI MOI***

KIM NGOC  
NGO PHUC HANH

**Abstract:** International integration is an inevitable tendency at present. Integration, however, does not mean dissolution; in other words, we carry out international integration, but we must keep our independence in external relations. This is currently a big issue involved with external policy-making for many countries, including Vietnam. The paper analyzes the relationship between self-governing independence and international integration in Vietnam at the time of *Doi moi*.

**Key words:** Independence, self-governing, international integration, Vietnam

## **AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE IN VIETNAM ACTUAL STATE AND SOLUTIONS**

BACH HONG VAN

**Abstract:** In agricultural production, peasants always have to face a lot of different risks with various extents of diversified impacts. To minimize the risks, an effective measure to be utilized is to have insurance, since it not only helps to repair the damage, recover production activities and re-stabilize peasants' life, but it also improves awareness of both peasants and insurance firms in the market mechanism, which will be necessary for production stabilization and development. The author analyzes the actual state of agricultural insurance in Vietnam and suggests some measures to strengthen agricultural insurance in the coming time.

**Key words:** Agricultural production, insurance firms, agricultural insurance

## **VIETNAM'S AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE PRESENT CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

LE THI THANH HA

**Abstract:** For the past few years, agricultural production in Vietnam has been severely influenced by climate change. To gain agricultural sustainable development, Vietnam needs to carry out synchronously many measures to take the initiative in coping with climate change. The measures include: (1) to innovate the State management in agriculture; (2) to strengthen human resources training and scientific – technological research for agricultural development; (3) to revise and complete the laws and policy relating to agriculture as well as to accelerate inspection and supervision; (4) to mobilize further financial sources for agricultural development in the context of climate change; and, (5) to promote international

cooperation in agriculture in order to minimize the damage and adapt better to climate change.

**Key words:** Agricultural development, climate change, impact of climate change on agricultural development.

## **USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN VIETNAM**

TRAN THI MINH DUC  
BUI THI HONG THAI

**Abstract:** At present, social networks have developed rapidly in Vietnam. Users are mainly young people and students. The paper describes research findings on some aspects, including: 1) Actual use of social networks among students; 2) Social networking information security; 3) Demand for using social networks; and, 4) types of pressure that students may face in using social networks. Based on data collected with questionnaires from over 4,205 students in 6 big cities, the author comes to several conclusions, as below: of all social networks, Facebook is the one that most students use (86.6%) with a duration ranging from 1 hour to 5 hours a day. They use social networks mainly for entertainment and interaction. By now, the extent of pressure that students have to suffer due to the use of social networks hasn't become alarming yet. Nevertheless, the greater demand for using social network they have, the more likely it will be that they will be pressurized by social networks.

**Key words:** Social network, students, security, demand, pressure

## **NEW RURAL BUILDING PROGRAM IN VIETNAM ACTUAL STATE AND SOLUTIONS**

DUONG THI BICH DIEP

**Abstract:** Agriculture, peasants, and rural development are strategically important issues in development of the country. In August 5<sup>th</sup> (2008), the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam promulgated the Resolution No.26 - NQ/TW on agriculture, peasants and rural development. After a period, the Party guideline on new rural building became a popular movement that caused positive impacts and significantly increased the people's living. In implementation of the guideline, however, there have been still shortcomings making the guideline less effective than expected. The paper focuses on analyzing the actual implementation of the new rural building program in 11 target communes according to the Central direction and causes of shortcomings and limitations. Thence, the author suggests

some measures to implement more effectively the guideline on new rural building in the whole country.

**Key words:** Agriculture, peasants, rural, new rural building

## **HAMLETS IN NORTHERN RURAL VILLAGES THROUGH HISTORICAL PERIODS**

PHAM XUAN DAI

**Abstract:** Hamlet is an administratively divided unit within village; it is closely embedded in the existence of village; and, it is unique to rural areas of Vietnam. For each specific period of history, the hamlet functions also vary in order to be suitable with requirements of the period. In the period of new rural building and international integration, new functions of hamlet should be redefined so that it will be forever an indispensable part of the rural in Vietnam.

**Key words:** Hamlet, Northern, Renovation, cooperative

## **VIETNAM'S SOVEREIGNTY OVER EAST SEA FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS**

LAI VAN TOI

**Abstract:** In 4 islands, including Spratly, Namyt, Sin Cowe, and Sand Cay, and 6 other islands, archaeologists have found vestiges and artifacts from the Early Iron Age, which is approximately the same as the time of Late Sa Huynh – Early Champa culture in Central Coast Vietnam. They include a range of vestiges, ceramic and glazed terra-cotta artifacts dated from the time of Tran Dynasty (the 14th Century), Le-Nguyen Dynasties and the early 20th Century as well. Analyzing and comparing archaeological materials from the prehistoric and early-historic time found in the Central Coastal areas and offshore islands, the author affirms that about 2,000 to 2,500 years ago, ancient Viet people already conquered, inhabited, possessed and exploited archipelagos inside Vietnam's territorial waters in East Sea.

**Key words:** Sovereignty, East Sea, Vietnam, archaeological materials

## **PARTICULARITIES OF FUNERAL CEREMONIES AMONG SAN CHI PEOPLE**

PHAM THI PHUONG THAI

**Abstract:** The paper analyzes particularities of funeral ceremonies among San Chi people in Vietnam. According to the author, like some other ethnic minorities in the Northern mountainous areas of Vietnam, San Chi people still keep many traditional activities at the funeral, including: customs and taboos on “management”

of the dead spirit, shrouding rituals, preparation of luggage for the dead, ceremonial offerings, decoration and movement of the coffin, and burial steps etc... Involved with funeral ceremonies of San Chi people, there are a lot of particular conceptions on spiritual life.

**Key words:** Ethnic minority, San Chi people, Vietnam, belief, psyche

## **LANGUAGE-BASED CULTURAL RESEARCH IN VIETNAM**

LY TUNG HIEU

NGUYEN VAN HUE

**Abstract:** Since the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century, research works on languages of ethnic groups in Vietnam have aimed at different targets, of which one is to study culture expressed in language. This is a common research goal in various fields, such as: linguistics, anthropology, Eastern studies, Vietnam studies, ethnography, and cultural studies etc... Research-based cultural research works in Vietnam can be divided into 5 categories, including: Contact linguistics, Ethno - linguistics, Linguistic Demography, Cultural Linguistics, and Applied Linguistics. They are the fundamental premises for formation of some training subjects and disciplines such as: demography linguistics, linguistic demography, language and culture, language - based Vietnamese culture at universities of social sciences and humanities at present.

**Key words:** Culture, language, ethnic group, Vietnam

## **CONFUCIAN ETHICS IN RELATION TO PRACTICE OF CA TRU IN VIETNAM FROM THE 15<sup>th</sup> CENTURY TO THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY**

NGUYEN HOANG ANH TUAN

**Abstract:** By now, scholars have written many papers relating to the influence of Confucianism in Southeast Asian countries generally and Vietnam specifically, from the socio-political perspective. Yet, its influence in culture and arts still remains little concerned. The paper describes research findings on a popular cultural phenomenon in Vietnam (for the period from the 15<sup>th</sup> Century to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century), which is Ca Tru (song with clappers – or also known as singing geisha “*hát ả đào or hát cô đầu*”), and influence of Confucian ethical standards on this type of cultural practice. Some well-known Confucian scholars liked to visit places of Ca Tru; and, some of them even had extramarital relationships with songstresses. Confucian ethics (representing the male chauvinism) made it favorable for formation and development of the geisha - courtesan cultural type.

**Key words:** Confucian, Ca Tru, song with clappers, singing geisha.