

SUMMARY

Le Duy Dai. *Some current policies and staff regime implementation in ethnic minority and the mountainous areas at present.* Socio-economic development in mountainous and ethnic minorities are required education level of grassroot staff. Thanks to correct policies of the Party and State over the last years, education level and staff have been improved in both quality and quantity. However, several problems remain in human resources, its use and regime. In order to develop a strong contingent of staff and civil servants in mountainous and ethnic minority areas, comprehensive and complete renovation is needed.

Phu Van. *Main rituals in “life cycle” of Cao Lan people.* Cao Lan people are a group of Cao Lan- San Chi ethnic minority, mainly living in Northeast Vietnam. The author has described their customs and tradition relating to birth, weddings and funerals. The article comments on social relations and behaviours in weddings, birth and funerals of the Cao Lan people.

To Xuan Phuc. *Diversity in land use in mountainous area in Vietnam: The case studies for forest land tenure of two Dao groups in Hoa Binh and Phu Tho provinces.* A study on forestland use of two Dao ethnic groups in Hoabinh and Phu tho. The article allotment of land and forest in two hamlets of Dao people in Hoa Binh and Phu Tho provinces. The different policies carried out in two communes have led to different results. The policy implementation depends on the local institutions. Although the people were involved in the process of land allotment, their concerns did not receive due attention. Access to forest resources in two hamlets remained unfair, the better-off family easier access to forest resources as compared with the poor ones. The article also indicates that land allotment lead to better protection of forest resources, although it is not true to every community.

Nguyen Huu Thong. *Features in Hue gardens.* Hue gardens are regional cultural features provided by natural, social and cultural conditions. Beautiful gardens have usually been located along the Perfume river and its branches, hilly and temple areas. Hue gardens also provide fruits all around year, meeting the requirement of self sufficing including supplies to temples. Hue gardens provide cultural space that satisfies spiritual needs of the people.

Nguyen Manh Cuong - Nguyen Minh Ngoc. *Economics of Hoa people at Rach Gia townlet.* Hoa people at Rach Gia townlet consists of Trieu Chau, Quang Dong, Hai Nam, Phuc Kien, and He groups...They have had a long tradition of business and

private agricultural production, industry and handicrafts. They are very sensitive to markets, a cultural value which help them in their business. However, the next step should enhance their potential and creativity in order to enlarge and improve production outputs and their trade with foreign countries.

Vu Dinh Muoi. *Traditional education of the Kho me (The case study in Luong Hoa commune, Chau Thanh district, Tra Vinh province).* In traditional society and present, the role of traditional education of the Kho me in Luong Hoa commune is very important. That education base on relation ship in family, kinship and pagoda. The contents of traditional education include language, labor and habits relating traditional culture of the Kho me.

Khong Dien. *Some issues relating to reidentification of ethnic minorities in Vietnam.* Since the State promulgated a list of ethnic minorities in Vietnam in 1979, there have been a lot of changes. Together with this change, the need to identify additional ethnic minorities appears in some ethnic groups. In his article, the author reviews differing viewpoints relating to the identification of ethnic minorities in other countries and analysing ethnic components in 1970s. The author also mentions some issues and criteria for identification of ethnic minorities.

Gary Lee - Nick Tapp. *Some Hmong ethnic minority issues: 10 statements.* The authors mentioned 10 main statements relating to Hmong people including its name, old kingdom, origins, clan, population, family. Their relation with environment and political ambitions.

Huynh Dinh Quoc Thien. *Some social traditional features of Ponoong people in Quang Nam.* Ponoong people belong to Gie-Trieng, consisting of 11.099 inhabitants living in nine communes of Phuoc Son and Tra My districts- Quang Nam province. The article introduces their economic characteristics, land ownership, social organization, poverty polarization and some traditional cultural characteristics. Many factors have changed over last years but some still remain especially their community spirit, role of elders and some rituals, customs.