

ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES in Vol.2-2014

A NEW CONCEPTION ON DEMOCRACY

PHAM NGOC QUANG

Abstract: This paper analyzes currently common conceptions on democracy and suggests a new one for our country. According to the author, democracy is not only a form of the State power organization, but also the fabric of the whole history of mankind social development. In history, there have been different types of democracy such as Communism self-governing democracy, slaveholders' democracy, feudal democracy, bourgeois democracy, and civilization self-governing in socialism. To build socialism in our country at present, it is necessary to set up firmly "the tripod", of which the three legs include (1) the socialist-oriented market economy; (2) the Rule of Law by the people, of the people and for the people; and (3) the role of non-State organizations, which run appropriately with the existing law of our country and the international conventions.

Key words: Democracy, democratic level, democratization, socialist democracy

BUILDING THE GRASSROOTS FORCE OF CADRES AND CIVIL SERVANTS IN VIETNAM

TRAN DINH THANG

Abstract: Building and development of the force of cadres and civil servants of local governments at the grassroots level is an essential content in the State Administrative Reform. It aims at building and improving a professional and modern public service to make a significant contribution towards increasing the effectiveness of the machinery of local governments and grassroots political system. It plays a decisive role in improving the leadership and management quality, realizing the directions and policy of the Communist Party, implementing the State policy and laws in social life, and promoting the mastery as well as increasing the living standards of people. The building of a force of cadres and civil servants at the grassroots level must be carried out strategically in accordance with the whole public administration. Planning, recruitment, employment, and training activities must be done synchronously. It is necessary to ensure preferable policies to improve the living conditions and working environment; there must be appropriate methods and measures to be implemented with great efforts of the Communist Party, the State, and the entire society.

Key words: Administrative reform, Vietnam, workforce, cadres

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN VIETNAM AT PRESENT

DO PHU HAI

Abstract: The human resource development policies in science and technology in Vietnam still have a lot of inadequacies (in training, recruitment, and treatment provided for scientific and technological officials); this has been causing barriers to encouragement and development of leading scientists and outstanding scientific teams as well as it prevents from making Vietnam get such scientific and technological development as that of top countries in ASEAN. Human resources in science and technology have become a decisive factor for the achievement of both medium-term and long-term socio-economic targets. At the national level, the shortage of highly qualified workforce in science and technology is the very obstacle to realizing the goals of high and sustainable economic growth. The paper analyzes policies (including structure, targets, measures and tools of policy), institutions and stakeholders involved with human resource development policy in science and technology.

Key words: Policy, human resource development, science and technology

VIETNAM'S FISCAL-YEAR POLICY IN RECENT YEARS

NGUYEN VIET HUNG
NGUYEN NGOC TUYEN

Abstract: In recent years, Vietnam and many other countries in the world have been significantly affected by global economic fluctuations, such as the world economic crisis in 2007-2009 and the European debt crisis in 2010. Governments in many countries, including also Vietnam, have tried to use the fiscal-year policy, the monetary policy and a lot of other economic policies to slow down the 2008-2009 economic recession as well as to keep the macro-economic stability in the post-crisis period. This paper provides general assessments of Vietnam's macro-economy in recent years, analyzing the actual state of fiscal-year policy management in the period 2001 – 2012 as well as advantages and shortcomings of the fiscal-year policy in Vietnam's macro-economic operation.

Key words: Fiscal-year policy, budget expense, macro-policy

VIETNAMESE TRADITIONAL THOUGHTS IN THE PERIOD OF INDUSTRIALIZATION, MODERNIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION

NGUYEN GIA THO

Abstract: In this paper, the author analyzes major components involved with Vietnamese traditional thoughts, including: native culture, Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Marxist-Leninism, and Catholicism etc... Of all the components, however,

the four first components have sustainable vitality, because they have existed for thousands years. The traditional thoughts contain some shortcomings; for example, they are biased towards experience; they value feelings above reasons; therefore, they sometimes become barriers to development. To make good the dark side of the traditional thoughts, every Vietnamese has to improve incessantly his/her scientific knowledge and thinking. In addition, together with building a socialist-oriented market economy, we need to renovate basically and comprehensively the educational system of our country to meet requirements of industrialization, modernization and international integration.

Key words: Thoughts, traditional, experience, smallholder

PEOPLE'S SUPERVISION OVER ELECTIVE DELEGATES IN VIETNAM

NGUYEN THI LAN

Abstract: In political activities, supervision over the State power generally and elective delegates specifically is an indispensable issue that should be cared about properly. At present, there are two main supervisory types in our country, including the people's supervision and the civil authorities' supervision. This paper talks about the people's supervision over elective delegates - their representatives in enforcement of the State power.

Key words: Elective delegate, people's supervision over elective delegates

DOMESTIC LABOR MIGRANTION IN VIETNAM AT PRESENT

LE VAN SON

Abstract: In the process of industrialization and modernization in Vietnam, there are increasingly vigorous flows of labor migration, especially those migrating from the rural to the urban and those migrating to industrial zones. The labor migration depends on many factors, such as the political environment, socio-economic development, and social policies for labor migrants. In this paper, the author analyzes positive contributions made by labor migrants into socio-economic development of the country and difficulties that they have to face. The author also makes recommendations on provision of favorable conditions for labor migrants.

Key words: Laborer, labor migrants, migration

REHABILITATION OF VIETNAM'S BUDDHISM IN THE 18TH CENTURY

TRAN NGUYEN VIET

Abstract: From the 15th century, Vietnam's Buddhism started to experience the depression due to great changes in the political system: the Later Le early period gave the monopoly to the Confucianism and got rid of Buddhism from the political

scene; the ruling of Southern region (*Đàng Trong*) and Northern region (*Đàng Ngoài*) as a feud resulted in a number of changes in social and spiritual life, including also religions. By the 18th century, the Buddhism started its rehabilitation. Despite of a lot of differences in the content and style of rehabilitation for Southern region and Northern region, the rehabilitation in both regions had one common feature that some Buddhist monks came from Confucian scholars. Although achievements of the Buddhist rehabilitation in that period had not improved much its status in spiritual life of society, it had created new ideas for the relations of the three traditional religions (Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism) and integration

Key words: Vietnam's Buddhism, religion

KHUAT LAO CAVERN: A GEOGRAPHIC PLACE IN VIETNAM'S HISTORY

HA MANH KHOA

Abstract: In the history of country foundation and defense, King Ly Nam De had the merit of founding the Kingdom of Van Xuan – the first independent kingdom of our nation. His life and career were closely attached with the struggle against the domination of Northern feudal aggressors from 541-548 A.D. (the sixth century). His great services for the whole country generally and for Tam Nong area (Phu Tho Province) specifically were recorded in history and recognized by the posterity. One of the historic places related to the struggle led by King Ly Nam De is Khuat Lao cavern, on which a lot by scientists have carried out research recently. Due to some subjective as well as objective conditions, the precise location of Khuat Lao cavern has been just identified with assumptions by now. In this paper, the author provides some comments on Khuat Lao cavern. These comments partly reflect the force of King Ly Nam De in Khuat Lao cavern as well as show the local residential potentiality and patriotism of all ethnic minorities in the area, who were gathered by King Ly Nam De to fight against aggressors of Liang dynasty (梁朝).

Key words: Ly Nam De, Khuat Lao cavern, Kingdom of Van Xuan.

ETHNIC RELATIONS IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS DURING THE PERIOD OF INDUSTRIALIZATION, MODERNIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL

PHAM QUANG HOAN

Abstract: Ethnic relations is now a burning issue, to which it is necessary to pay special attention, particularly in some strategic areas such as the Central Highlands of Vietnam, where ethnic groups and religions are very diversified. In the context of current development, international integration and globalization, there are a lot of opportunities as well as challenges for ethnic relations and ethnic management in the Central Highlands. This paper describes some specific issues relating to

characteristics of the ethnic structure and the role of ethnic relations in sustainable development of the Central Highlands. It also provides analyses of the current ethnic relations in Central Highlands, owing to which the author presents some ideas about ethnic relations in the Central Highlands in attachment with comprehensive and sustainable socio-economic and cultural development, environmental protection and reasonable use of natural resources, political stabilization, security and national defense, and intensification of great national unity. This is an urgent and strategic mission at present.

Key words: Ethnic group, ethnic relations, Central Highlands

“DÙ KÊ” ART OF KHMER PEOPLE IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM

HA THI THUY DUONG

Abstract: Dù kê is one of the most original performances of folk art. It is a typical and valuable intangible cultural heritage of Khmer people in Southern Vietnam. Recently, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism listed Dù kê as one of 12 intangible elements of cultural heritages to be nominated to UNESCO for recognition as the mankind intangible cultural heritages for the 2012 – 2016 period. Like many other forms of traditional art performances, however, Dù kê has been encountering certain difficulties in its development. To find out effective solutions to preserving and developing this art is, therefore, very necessary in order to build an advanced culture full of national identity in our country at present.

Key words: Dù kê art performance, national intangible cultural heritage, preservation and development of Khmer culture in Southern Vietnam.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIVE COMMUNICATION IN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IN VIETNAM

NGUYEN SONG TUNG

TRAN LINH CHI

Abstract: Environment is one of the issues that attract great concern from the entire society generally and religious communities specifically. In Vietnam, Buddhism and Catholicism are the two typical religions in propagandizing environmental protection to their believers. Although extents, organizing methods, and participating ways may vary from religion to religion, all the religions address to common goals, which are to promote the good tradition of “living for better life and better religion” and “traveling together with the nation”, and to carry out successfully shoulder to shoulder with people of the whole country the tasks of building and defending the country in general and protecting the environment in particular.

Key words: Buddhism, Catholicism, environmental protection, environmental communication.

