

ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES in Vol.2-2014

BUILDING AND REORGANIZING THE COMMUNIST PARTY AT PRESENT ACCORDING TO V.I. LENIN'S OPINION ABOUT THE PARTY BUILDING

NGO THI PHUONG

Abstract: The paper analyzes the basic contents of V.I. Lenin's argument on building the party of a new style. At the same time, the author emphasizes that it is necessary to apply the argument to building the Communist Party in our country at present. According to her, the campaign for the Party building and reorganizing in Vietnam should aim at following goals: building and reorganizing the Party in terms of ideology, thoughts, organization, political spirit, and leadership ability; it is essential to improve the "virtue" and "capacity" of all the Party members.

Key words: Communist Party, Party of a new style, Party building, Party reorganizing.

TO ENSURE ENERGY SECURITY IN ASIAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

VU NHAT QUANG

Abstract: Due to rapid economic development, the demand for energy in Asian developing countries has been getting increasingly higher. To meet the demand for energy, those countries need to apply a lot of different measures. The paper analyzes major measures that Asian developing countries have been applying, including: (1) to use energy economically and effectively; (2) to develop alternative sources of energy; (3) to make investments into development and innovation of technology in the energy industry; and (4) to step up the strategy of green growth.

Key words: Energy, energy security, developing country, Asia.

PUBLIC INVESTMENT STRUCTURE IN VIETNAM AT PRESENT

NGUYEN NGOC SON

LE THI NGOC DIEP

Abstract: Public investments in Vietnam in the period 2001 – 2012 have made a significant contribution into development of the socio-economic infrastructure and other important basic factors for economic development. These investments have supported and promoted production and trading activities, owing to which economic growth has increased in the State-owned sector particularly and in the entire country

economy generally. There are, however, many shortcomings and inadequacies involved with public investments: the effectiveness still remains low; investment structure is still irrational; the “asking for and giving” mechanism still exists; the investment mechanism proved increasingly unsustainable and unable to meet the need of capital for development. Mechanism restructuring of investments, especially public investments, is one of the strategic breakthroughs for the period 2011 – 2020, aiming at accelerating the economic restructuring and transformation of the economic growth model. The paper analyzes the current reality and restructuring of public investments as well as describes the necessity of the public investment restructuring, based on which recommendations are made for public investment restructuring in the coming time.

Key words: Public investment, economic restructuring, investment restructuring, growth.

VIRTUOUS STANDARDS OF POLITICAL LEADERS

NGUYEN THI THU HUONG

Abstract: The paper analyzes necessary virtuous standards that a political leader in Vietnam needs to have at present. The major virtuous standards include: absolute loyalty to the Nation and the Party; to value national interests above all; to have industriousness and integrity; public-spirited and selfless; fond of learning; to have a will for advancement; to respect, love, and work for the people...

Key words: Virtue, virtuous standards, political leaders.

CULTURAL RELATIVISM AND HUMAN RIGHTS

HOANG VAN NGHIA

Abstract: The cultural relativism used to be a center of keen debates between Asian and European continents, between the West and the East, and between developed and developing countries in the late 1980s and the 1990s. It still remains as one of the theoretical issues, which need thorough interpretation. At the same time, it is a challenge of the universalism on human rights, which are highly appreciated by the international community. The paper clarifies the nature and characteristics of the cultural relativism expressed in conceptions about human rights as well as its relation with the relativity of the universal human rights. Based on that, the paper highlights values and shortcomings, challenges to formation and development of theoretical arguments, laws, and international realities of human rights.

Key words: Culture, cultural relativism, human right.

MORALITY OF VIETNAMESE STUDENTS: ACTUAL STATE AND SOLUTIONS

TRAN THI MINH NGOC

Abstract: The paper analyzes the current reality of morality among Vietnamese students under impacts of the market economy and international integration. According to the author, there are not only positive, but also negative impacts. A significant proportion of students show pragmatic; they view personal interests the most important; they look on with indifference towards surrounding people; they are too fond of coming in for and indulging in dissipation; they have premarital sex; they do not like to study, but just want to copy others' papers as well as to hire others to do the graduation thesis for them etc... To improve the morality of students, it is necessary to: (1) strengthen moral education for students; (2) set up moral standards at school and university; (3) increase the role of the Communist Party and management of the State; (4) forecast changing tendencies of students' morality; (5) acquire cultural quintessence of the mankind; and (6) get rid of backward moral conceptions.

Key words: Morality, students, students' morality, moral education.

YOUNG SCIENTIFIC INTELLECTUAL CIRCLE IN VIETNAM AT PRESENT: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

TRAN CAO SON

Abstract: The paper presents formation and development of the young scientific intellectual circle in the present context. A lot of research and higher-educational institutions are now encountering a gap of intellectual generations. The formation of the young scientific intellectual circle has been closely attached with a lot of opportunities and challenges as well. The opportunities and challenges are the very objective reality that should be dealt with. To promote the role of young scientific intellectuals, it is necessary to create a favorable social environment so that they can advance themselves to meet requirements of the present age. At the same time, every intellectuals need to realize clearly their responsibilities and incessantly strive for mastery in order to reach scientific achievements required by the country.

Key words: Intellectual, science, young scientific intellectuals.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIALIZATION: INTERESTS AND BARRIERS

NGUYEN HUU KHIEN

Abstract: Educational renovation is now particularly concerned by the whole society in Vietnam. One of important tools for the educational renovation is educational socialization. The nature of educational socialization is to transfer the activities, which were undertaken by the State, to the non-State sector (organizations, societies, associations, investors etc...). Although the educational socialization will bring in a lot of interests, it has been still taking place very slowly due to many different barriers. A lot of people still remain stuck in the sluggishness of previous thinking and working styles. Negative impacts of the market economy in the educational sector are still great. There is unfair competition between the State-owned and the non-State schools. Only when we overcome those barriers, can we speed up the process of educational socialization.

Key words: Socialization, educational renovation, Vietnam.

FAVORABLE TREATMENT POLICY OF VIETNAMESE FEUDAL DYNASTIES FOR STUDENTS AT THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY (*QUOC TU GIAM*) FROM THE 11TH CENTURY THROUGH THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

TRINH THI HA

Abstract: The paper presents some favorable treatment policies of Vietnamese feudal dynasties for students at the Imperial Academy (*Quoc Tu Giam*) from the 11th century through the first half of the 19th century, including: provision of monthly salaries (in cash, rice, lighting oil); appointment to important positions during their study; supply of pens, paper, and learning books; and exemption of taxes and drudgery etc... Monarchic dynasties in Vietnam highly respected and dignified Confucianism education. All the dynasties gave special attention to the Imperial Academy, particularly. For the entire duration of operation, therefore, the Imperial Academy played a very important in training and providing the Confucian intellectual force for the Centralism monarchic dynasties. The favorable treatment policies resulted in positive impacts on encouraging Confucian scholars to strive for their study career.

Key words: Students, Imperial Academy Quoc Tu Giam, monarchic dynasty, education, favorable treatment policy.

PLANNING AND STRUCTURE OF CO LOA, HOA LU AND THANG LONG IMPERIAL CITIES

LAI VAN TOI

Abstract: Co Loa, Hoa Lu, and Thang Long used to be the imperial cities of many dynasties. From the perspective of planning and structure, they took thorough advantages of the natural conditions to set up uninterrupted fort-rings of advantageous battle-lines for defense and attack by both land and river. They did not stickle much for the balanced shape by appearance, but they were based on important and advantageous features. All those imperial cities have fort-rings that follow the “three-fort model”, including outer Wall, Royal City, and Forbidden City; each fort-ring undertakes particular functions with an appropriate layout in order to get the best protection for the king, royal families and the court. It is especially valuable that all these three ancient imperial cities left to us a lot of cultural – historic vestiges, which are full of vitality for now and future.

Key words: Imperial city, Co Loa, Hoa Lu, Thang Long, planning, structure.

INADEQUACIES OF THE CREDIT-BASE TRAINING SYSTEM IN VIETNAM

NGUYEN THAI SON

Abstract: Credit-base training is an inevitable tendency of universities and colleges in Vietnam at present. Implementation of this training form, however, still has big inadequacies involved with training programs, management and teaching methods as well as facilities. If we do not have proper measures to deal with those inadequacies, they will cause negative impacts on the training quality at present and in future as well.

Key words: Credit, credit-base system, training program, teaching method.

rites in the lifetime of H'MONG PEOPLE

NGUYEN THI SONG HA

HO XUAN DINH

Abstract: The paper describes rites taking place in the lifetime of a H'mong person in Vietnam at present, including: the birth-giving rite, the rite of choosing adopted parents; the second-naming rite for men, and the funeral rite. According to the author, the rites in the lifetime of a H'mong person have changed both positively and negatively. The State should have appropriate policies to preserve and develop positive cultural values, while minimizing unsound customs in those rites.

Key words: Rites in the lifetime, birth-giving, marriage, funeral, naming, choosing names.