
SUMMARY OF MAIN ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

KNOWLEDGE BECOMES A DIRECT PRODUCTION FORCE - AN IDEA DEMONSTRATING MARX'S FORESIGHT IN LIBERATING PEOPLE

*Tran Hong Luu**

Knowledge and the role of knowledge have been in existence since people separated from animals. Since the nineteenth century, Marxist classic scholars have also come up with bold ideas about the birth of the knowledge economy in the future. It is the Marxist ideology about the birth of a particular profession - that of invention. This idea has been eloquently realized in the world today through the Industrial Revolution 4.0 or the knowledge economy. The contention that considers knowledge to be the direct production force is Marx's foresight in liberating people. The question is how to make Marxist idea become reality. The article revolves around the above topic about Marxism - Leninism with arguments about people.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN VIETNAM DURING 2007 - 2017

*Nguyen Vu Quynh Anh***

Gender differences in higher education can affect individuals' employment opportunities, ability development and promotion opportunities. The research results show that gender differences in higher education in Vietnam have been gradually narrowed, women have caught up and even surpassed men at college and university levels. According to statistics, gender disparities in higher education among regions are not large, the number of female students attending university does not have much difference from the number of male students. Gender stereotypes, people's perception on male and female learning capabilities also affect gender differences in higher education. In general, women are often judged to have lower academic ability than men, especially in the fields of natural sciences and engineering. They are more appreciated in the social sciences and humanities, pedagogy, and arts. There are clear differences in the number of male students compared to female students in most ethnic groups. Due to various reasons, ethnic minorities are unable to attend higher education levels, leading to educational differences between ethnic minorities and Kinh and Chinese. Especially, the difference between ethnic minority and poor women and Kinh and Chinese women. For women, factors affecting education include marriage / childbirth and housework. On the male side, those are the reasons for early labor participation. For ethnic minorities, economic difficulties are major barriers to participation in higher education. Concepts on gender roles and child marriage practices in many ethnic groups and localities are also barriers to further education for ethnic minority girls and women.

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SELF-GOVERNANCE OF THE COMMUNITY AS A FORM OF SOCIAL ACTION IN NEW SUSTAINABLE RURAL CONSTRUCTION IN VIETNAM

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Community self-governance in new sustainable rural construction in Vietnam is in fact a form of social action aimed at creating a self-governing institution incorporating many informal characteristics of the community and formal features of the state, including many social groups that interact with each other. These are groups of residents based on traditional backgrounds; new groups of residents, from other places to live and work requiring new conventions which are consistent with the daily fluctuations of contemporary and modern society. These groups can participate in self-governing activities in both the official institutional sector of the State and in the informal institutional activities of traditional resident communities and contemporary voluntary self-governing resident groups. The state plays a role in managing and organizing the building of self-governance models by official institutions, including the participation of the political system: the party, the government, and mass organizations. With the participation of formal institutions, the participation of the original and new resident groups is developing broadly and deeply to contribute to building an autonomous civil society following the spirit of the State's Grassroots Democracy Ordinance.

SOME ISSUES ON RIGHTS OF LGBT

*Nguyen Duc Tuyen*****

By analyzing a number of research documents, legal documents, articles on LGBT, the article indicates that there are inequalities in the implementation of LGBT rights. The paper focuses on three basic rights related to LGBT: the right to gender recognition; the right to marriage and family; the right to equal treatment. Regarding the right to gender recognition, research shows the change of many countries around the world in recognizing the sex of LGBT. Regarding marriage and family rights, there have been changes in the world, and there have been laws adjustment in Vietnam. As for the right to equal treatment, there are a lot of documents and there have been exercising rights in some countries. In Vietnam, there is no specific law on equality for LGBT, nor is there coercive regulations. In reality, LGBT have not been treated equally due to barriers from community and family. Thus, eliminating inequality for LGBT in Vietnam is a necessary, but difficult, time-consuming work requiring the involvement of law, family, community and society and especially the efforts of LGBT themselves.

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