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## ABSTRACT 4/2025

### **1. Tran Thi Phuong Anh: *The “Renaissance” of Protestant Hmong Communities in The Northern Border Region and Its Driving Factors: A Case Study of Sin Suoi Ho Village, Lai Chau Province***

**Abstract:** Sin Suoi Ho Village is inhabited by the Hmong people in the northern border region of Lai Chau Province. Historically one of the poorest villages in the country, Sin Suoi Ho has emerged as a notable tourist destination, recognized for its distinctive cultural heritage and natural landscapes. This transformation represents a “renaissance” of the Protestant Hmong community in the borderlands, realized through a comprehensive process in which internal cognitive shifts translate into tangible external practices, including infrastructure development, establishment of marketplaces, and the creation of local economic models. This process is propelled by the interplay of effective State support policies, the influence of Protestantism in shaping new lifestyles, and the community’s endogenous capacities. Accordingly, Sin Suoi Ho serves as a compelling example of the Hmong community’s capacity for self-renewal and sustainable development in the contemporary context.

**Keywords:** Hmong people, Protestantism, socio-economic transformation, Sin Suoi Ho Village, Lai Chau.

### **2. Le Thi Mui: *The Role of Social Relationships among Migrant Ethnic Minority Workers in Some Industrial Zones of Bac Ninh Province***

**Abstract:** This article investigates the role of social relationships among migrant ethnic minority workers in several industrial zones in Bac Ninh Province. Social relationships enable ethnic minority workers to navigate and overcome barriers in their new living environments, particularly by facilitating job seeking, access to information, informal financial support, and social integration. These relational networks also constitute an important source of leverage for attaining economic independence and enhancing their social status within both the family and the broader community. The study further identifies several constraints inherent in these networks and, based on these findings, offers recommendations aimed at strengthening their effectiveness and promoting sustainable social integration for migrant ethnic minority workers in industrial zones.

**Keywords:** Social relationships, ethnic minority workers, migration, industrial zones, Bac Ninh.

### **3. Vu Dinh Muoi: *The Current Status of Traditional Cultural Heritage Conservation among The Muong in Ninh Binh Province***

**Abstract:** The Muong people have a long-standing history of settlement in Vietnam, having developed a rich, diverse, and distinctive cultural heritage. However, under the influence of market economy forces, labor migration, and forest management policies, the traditional culture of the Muong in Ninh Binh is undergoing profound transformations. Many tangible and intangible cultural values are eroding and may even be at risk of disappearing entirely if not promptly preserved. Drawing on empirical research conducted in Cuc Phuong Commune, Ninh Binh Province, and adopting an ethnological perspective, this article analyzes the causes and current status of the transformation of traditional Muong culture in the locality, while also

proposing key considerations for cultural heritage preservation and policy recommendations. Through this approach, the study aims to safeguard and promote the distinctive cultural values of the Muong community within the context of modernization and integration.

**Keywords:** Preservation, cultural heritage, Muong people, Ninh Binh.

#### **4. Pham Thi Thu Ha: *Traditional Medicinal Practice of The Dao People in Ba Vi Commune, Hanoi: Current Status and Emerging Issues***

**Abstract:** This article examines the current status of traditional medicinal practice among the Dao people in Ba Vi Commune, Hanoi, focusing on several aspects: contemporary perceptions of medicinal herb use; changes in the availability of medicinal plant resources; the modernization of production, processing, and preservation methods; innovations in the organizational structure of production; and the expansion of markets and branding of medicinal products. From its origins as a supplementary economic activity within traditional livelihoods, traditional medicine has now become a primary source of livelihood, contributing to economic restructuring, income enhancement, and poverty reduction for households. However, this practice also faces several challenges, including the depletion of natural medicinal resources, market integration and competitiveness pressures, inadequacies in the legal framework, and the erosion of indigenous knowledge. Based on these findings, the article proposes recommendations for preserving and developing the Dao people's traditional medicinal practice in the context of socio-economic integration.

**Keywords:** Ethnic livelihoods, Traditional medicine, Dao people, Ba Vi, Hanoi.

#### **5. Sa Thi Thanh Nga: *Tourism Activities in Moc Chau and Emerging Issues for the Natural Environment***

**Abstract:** This article analyzes the current situation of tourism activities and the emerging issues concerning the natural environment in Muong Sang Ward, Moc Chau Township, Son La Province. In recent years, community-based tourism, agricultural–rural experiential tourism, and leisure tourism have expanded significantly, generating economic benefits and livelihood opportunities for local residents. However, this growth has also resulted in adverse impacts on the natural environment, including increased solid waste, water pollution, soil degradation, and transformations of ecological landscapes at several tourist sites. Based on these empirical findings, the article proposes solutions aimed at advancing sustainable tourism development that ensures a balanced relationship between socio-economic growth and the stewardship of ecological systems.

**Keywords:** Tourism activities, natural environment, Moc Chau, ethnic minorities, Son La.

#### **6. Dang Minh Ngoc: *Livelihood Transformations among the Co-Tu in To Poo Village, Ben Giang Commune, Da Nang City***

**Abstract:** This article examines the processes of livelihood transformation among the Co-tu people in To Poo village, Ben Giang commune, Da Nang city following their relocation to the resettlement area of the Bung River 4 Hydropower Project. Drawing on ethnographic field data, the study demonstrates that the Co-tu have actively adapted to new living conditions by maintaining traditional livelihood practices that remain viable, while simultaneously developing new livelihood models such as restructuring crop and livestock systems toward higher economic value, participating in community-based forest protection, and expanding

labor migration, wage work, and factory employment in industrial zones. These transformations have contributed to improved income, enhanced living standards, and facilitated the community's socio-economic integration. However, the sustainability of these livelihood models continues to depend significantly on State and local support, particularly in subsidized credit, vocational training, and the development of markets for agricultural and forestry products.

**Keywords:** Livelihoods, livelihood transformation, Co-tu, resettlement, Da Nang.

### **7. Tran Anh Chau: *Erik Erikson's Perspective on Religion in Relation to The Human Life Cycle***

**Abstract:** Erik Homburger Erikson (1902-1994), a German-American developmental psychologist and psychoanalyst, is best known for his theory of psychosocial development across the stages of the human life cycle. Although Erikson did not study religion as an independent field, his works and analyses provide an important foundation for understanding the role of religion in shaping both personal and social identity. Erikson referred to religion as a cultural and psychological phenomenon - one that can serve as a source of ego development while also potentially constraining the mind through what he termed "pseudospeciation," a form of religious prejudice. This article analyzes Erikson's key viewpoints on religion, thereby clarifying his understanding of the relationship between religion and the human life cycle.

**Keywords:** Erikson, religion, life-cycle development, identity.

### **8. Nguyen The Nam: *Catholic Churches in Vietnam: History and Architectural Styles***

**Abstract:** This article examines the development of Catholic churches in Vietnam from the introduction of Christianity to the present, focusing on their architectural characteristics and socio-cultural roles. The process is divided into two main periods: the early phase, marked by strong European architectural influence, and the modern phase, in which styles became localized, blending Western elements with traditional Vietnamese motifs. The article also presents representative architectural styles of Catholic churches in Vietnam, along with distinctive construction materials and techniques of each period. On this basis, the study asserts that Catholic church architecture not only reflects the history of missionary activity and cultural exchange but has also become an integral part of Vietnam's cultural landscape, embodying significant historical, artistic, and cultural values.

**Keywords:** Catholic church architecture, East Asian architecture, Western architecture, religious heritage preservation.

### **9. Mai Thuy Anh: *The Dissemination and Development of Yiguandao: The Globalization Process of Religious Phenomenon***

**Abstract:** In the context of increasing globalization, religions, including Yiguandao, are no longer confined to the geographical areas of their origin but are actively expanding their influence worldwide. This article aims to clarify the development of Yiguandao across different stages in selected countries and regions. Detailed and synthesized data demonstrate how a locally originated religious movement has adapted to diverse social and cultural contexts, evolving into a globally recognized religion. The study highlights the mechanisms through which Yiguandao navigates cultural adaptation and the processes that enable a traditionally local faith to achieve internationalization.

**Keywords:** Yiguandao, religious globalization, dissemination and development.

**10. Pham Minh Phuong: *Worshipping the Mother Goddess Thoai at Han Son Temple, Thanh Hoa: From the Perspective of Ecological Religious Studies***

**Abstract:** This article investigates the worship of Mother Goddess Thoải at Hàn Sơn Temple (Thanh Hóa) from the perspective of ecological-religious studies, drawing on fieldwork materials and existing scholarly sources. Hàn Sơn serves as a sacred space where water worship, hero cults, and the Mother Goddess tradition intersect, reflecting distinct forms of local ecological ethics and a worldview that emphasizes harmony between humans and nature, as well as between history and belief. The study clarifies the historical development of the architectural complex, its spatial and ritual layout, festival processions, and the symbolic interplay of water and mountain integral to local ecological morality. The findings show that the Mother Goddess Thoải worship at Hàn Sơn Temple not only fulfills spiritual functions but also contributes significantly to shaping community–environment relations, highlighting both the social and ecological roles of this belief system.

**Keywords:** Mother Goddess Thoải, Hàn Sơn Temple, folk belief, ecological ethic, Thanh Hóa.

**11. Pham Thi Ha Xuyen: *Whale Worship Belief in the Coastal Area of Sam Son, Thanh Hoa Province in the Contemporary Context***

**Abstract:** The belief in Whale Worship holds a particularly significant place in the spiritual life of fishing communities in the coastal area of Sam Son, Thanh Hoa Province, across multiple historical periods. This article examines the practices associated with this belief and analyzes the current condition of worship spaces as well as the institutional structures related to them. Drawing on empirical research, the study identifies several prominent challenges, including the shortage of successor generations, limitations in human resources and management funding, and the deterioration of worship facilities. Building on these findings, the article proposes solutions aimed at strengthening community cohesion, enhancing the cultural agency of local residents, and prioritizing the transmission of belief-based values while improving cultural management capacity within the context of contemporary socio-economic development.

**Keywords:** Belief, Whale Worship, coastal communities, Sam Son, Thanh Hoa.

**12. Do Duy Hung: *The Image of Bà Chúa Then at The Chúa Then Temple, Nà Cốc Village, Bình Gia Commune, Lạng Sơn Province.***

**Abstract:** Bà Chúa Then is a sacred figure venerated by the residents of Nà Cốc village, serving as the principal deity of the Chúa Then Linh Từ Temple. This deity holds significant spiritual importance for local communities as well as for practitioners of Then worship and the Mother Goddess cults of Tam and Tứ Phủ (Three and Four Palaces). At Bình Gia, Lạng Sơn, Bà Chúa Then exerts influence over both folk religious traditions, appearing in each as a patron of specific professions. This article analyses the beliefs associated with Bà Chúa Then and her functions within these intertwined folk religious practices, highlighting her role as both a spiritual authority and a cultural symbol within the local community.

**Keywords:** Folk belief, Then, Bà Chúa Then, diviner deity, Lạng Sơn.