

# THE PROGRAMME

## THE 2<sup>nd</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INNOVATION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES 2021

# ISSH 2021

**December 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup>, 2021**  
**Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam**

**Ton Duc Thang University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam**



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<b>Honorary Chairs:</b>	
Tran Trong Dao, Ph.D.	Acting President of Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam
Professor Kim Scipes	CHESS, Purdue University, United States
<b>Conference Chair:</b>	
Assoc. Prof. John Hutnyk	Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam
<b>Co-chairs:</b>	
Professor Nguyen Huu Minh	Vietnam Sociological Association, Vietnam
Professor Abhijit Roy	Jadavpur University, India
Professor Scott McQuire	The University of Melbourne, Australia
<b>Scientific Committee:</b>	
<b>Vietnam</b>	
Professor Nguyen Huu Minh	Vietnam Sociological Association, Vietnam
Assoc. Prof. John Hutnyk	Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam
Le Thi Mai, Ph.D.	Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam
Dang Thi Kim Phung, Ph.D.	Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam
Nguyen Thi Do Quyen, Ph.D.	Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam
Nguyen Minh Huan, Ph.D.	Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam
<b>United States</b>	
Professor Jonathan Beller	Pratt Institute, New York, United States
Professor Steven R. Kim Scipes	CHESS: Purdue University Northwest, United States
<b>Germany</b>	
Professor Asli Telli	Universität Siegen, Germany
<b>United Kingdom</b>	



Professor Virinder Kalra	Warwick University, United Kingdom
Ken Fero, Ph.D.	Regents University, London, United Kingdom
Joe Buckley, Ph.D.	Independent Scholar, United Kingdom
<b>Australia</b>	
Professor Nikos Papastergiadis	University of Melbourne, Australia
<b>Mexico</b>	
Professor Ishita Banerjee	El Colegio de México, Mexico
Professor Saurabh Dube	El Colegio de México, Mexico
<b>Russia</b>	
Professor Arnab Roy Chowdhury	Higher School of Economics (HSE) University, Moscow, Russia
<b>India</b>	
Professor Abhijit Roy	Jadavpur University, India
Professor Vijay Prashad	Tricontinental Institute, India
<b>Singapore</b>	
Trevor Hogan, Ph.D.	Independent Scholar, Singapore
<b>Organizing Committee:</b>	
Tran Trong Dao, Ph.D.	Acting President of Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam
Le Van Ut, Ph.D.	Director of Research Affairs; Director of Research Foundation FOSTECT, Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam
Nguyen Quoc Bao, MSc	Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam
Phung Thi Thuy Thuy	Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam
Pham Thi Ha Thuong, MA	Acting Dean of Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam
Le Thi Mai, Ph.D.	Head of Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam

Nguyen Hieu Tin, MA	Head of Department of Tourism, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam
Nguyen Thi Do Quyen, Ph.D.	Head of Department of Social Work, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam
Nguyen Thi Thu Trang, MA	Head of Department of Vietnamese Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam
Professor Pal Ahluwalia	University of the South Pacific, Fiji
Professor Arnab Chaudhury	Higher School of Economic University Moscow, Russia

## PREFACE

Dear Readers,

Welcome to the publication of the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Innovations in the Social Sciences and Humanities 2021. Some 75 papers are included, with half from scholars in Vietnam, the rest from 25 other countries. Of course, as the conference is also online, which means something of a juggle in scheduling, the conference traverses time-zones as if they were almost invisible, porous borders – as really, to some extent, aren't they all – but nevertheless, we think a global conviviality can prevail.

I want to especially express thanks to our sponsors, who are from seven incredibly high profile leading international institutions, as well as Ton Duc Thang University, which proudly takes its place among these. Thanks also to the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ton Duc Thang University that is putting on the conference, and which has been my academic home for five years and I am hugely thankful for my colleagues and their congeniality, moreso than can be said. Thanks also to the other units of the university that have also made it possible – Research Affairs, Computing, Finances, Catering and more. Without a wider community, there is no scholarship.

For those who attend, the conference proceedings and the agenda have been prepared with as much care as we could muster according to timetables, and circumstances. We are proud of the outcome, and hope you enjoy attending, in whichever form you do. All welcome.

For the Organizing Committee

A handwritten signature in grey ink, appearing to read 'John Hutnyk', with a stylized flourish at the end.

**Assoc. Prof. John Hutnyk**

Chair of Conference

## **MESSAGE FROM THE HOST UNIVERSITY**

Welcome to **the 2nd International Conference on Innovations in the Social Sciences and Humanities 2021 (ISSH 2021)** organized by Ton Duc Thang University in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. This conference aims at offering a forum for scientists and researchers around the world to share their research findings and experiences in various fields of Social Sciences and Humanities such as tourism, sociology, anthropology, media anthropology, and social work.

TDTU's annual growth of international conferences is an indication of the quality of international academic cooperation and its effective impact. The ISSH 2021 conference has received a total number of 166 submissions from all over the world, in which 75 were accepted for publication in the proceedings. All papers are reviewed and edited by the ISSH 2021 Conference Editorial Board, which consists of an international scientific committee including international and Vietnamese experts in the fields of social sciences and humanities.

On behalf of TDTU, the host institution of ISSH 2021, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to our great partners including College of Humanities, Education and Social Sciences at Purdue University Northwest, USA; University of Melbourne, Australia; University of the South Pacific; Jadavpur University, India; Higher School of Economics (HSE) University, Russia; The Pratt Institute from USA; and The Tricontinental: Institute for Social Research, for their great effort in co-organizing this conference. I would also like to send my special thanks to Assoc. Prof. John Hutnyk, Conference Chair, and all editors and reviewers of the ISSH 2021 Proceedings; thanks to the leaders and officials of the departments of Ton Duc Thang University; and thanks to the leaders, lecturers and staffs of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ton Duc Thang University for their excellent services and contributions to making the ISSH 2021 Conference possible.

On behalf of Ton Duc Thang University, the host of ISSH 2021, I would like to express my appreciation to the universities, co-organizers and scholars who attend and contribute to the conference. I hope you will have an interesting, trusting and fruitful conference.

**Tran Trong Dao, Ph.D.**

Acting President

Ton Duc Thang University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF CONFERENCE

Are we still feeling lucky to live in interesting times, to twist and old saying? I am sure we are, since I can extrapolate statistically, from the number of occasions I have had to say – and I say again – thanks to those who have made a contribution to this conference. What I really see as sociologically significant, as an empirical and observable social fact, is that I must also say thanks are due to the very many often unacknowledged people who have provided the labor that makes it possible to put on any conference at all, let alone one on a scale such as this. An international conference invokes and entails an immense and varied labour that can sometimes to some degree be overlooked. It is not only the papers, written in letters of the proverbial elements, but also the organisers, the technicians, the sysops (webmeisters), the reviewers, the copyeditors, the printers, the photocopy repair people, the couriers, the coffee suppliers, the groundskeepers, the electricians, the builders, the cable manufacturers, the commodity system in general: computers, phones, papers, pencils, the stationary supplies, oh and the mask-makers and the first responders, the co-operatives getting food and the manufacturers of headache remedies. The makers of lists, and the reminders on my calendar – the person who made that app especially. The micropolitics of every moment of labour that has congealed around us here – in physical and electronic space, from the logo of the university to the stitching in of the conference bags in which the proceedings and the programme are presented, from the internet coders from zoom to the guys on the gates doing much more than moving the grab riders along, and the underground parking attendants sitting in a fume-filled basement making sure my moto is suitably parked. When examined as an operation, a vast economic and co-operative co-ordination that sometimes seemed a miracle when it comes together, choreographed as if a stage show... indeed, there are actual choreographers, the singers and performers that will open the conference, and the media teams, some of them our students, who have made promos and media spots – who got us on the breakfast news report at the last ISSH. It is bracing to recognise the selfless effort of so many people working together to make the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Innovations in the Social Sciences and Humanities 2021 happen, including the students of our Faculty who will attend and ask heaps of questions and make the discussions a marked success, alongside the academic guests and the open to the public of whatever proportion audience - #iss2021. I hope the support I've received as co-co-chair is matched by the returns you get in attending, listening to the talks or reading the proceedings. If there is a correlation between the labour that has gone in and the value you get out of it through your participation, that too will be a labour, of love, and a surplus, extracted and redistributed well, not overlooked, not lost and not wasted. Welcome to ISSH2021 as ever, an event.



**Assoc. Prof. John Hutnyk**

Chair of Conference

# AGENDA

## The 2<sup>nd</sup> ISSH 2021 – (Main Hall G5) Friday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, 2021

07:30 – 08:30	Registration
08:30 – 09:00	Opening Ceremony
09:00 – 09:10	Take a photo for the memory of the conference
09:10 – 09:20	Break time

## The 2<sup>nd</sup> ISSH 2021 – (Room G5) Friday, December 17<sup>th</sup>, 2021

09:20 – 09:50	<b>Keynote speech – Prof. Saurabh Dube:</b> Disciplines and media: anthropology/sociology, history/modernity
09:50 – 10:20	<b>Keynote speech – Prof. Nikos Papastergiadis:</b> Cosmopolitanism: from the moral imperative to the impulse for eros and hospitality in the creative constitutive
10:20 – 10:35	<b>Chair – Assoc. Prof. John Hutnyk:</b> Discussion

Parallel session 1a	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Tourism</b> <b>Room: G5</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Nguyen Minh Huan, Ph.D</i>	10:45 – 11:05	<b>Cao Nguyen Ngoc Anh:</b> Modernization and the process of social institution reconstruction on Ly Son island, Quang Ngai province, Viet Nam
	11:05 – 11:25	<b>Truong Hoang To Nga:</b> Structural transformation of community-based tourism model on Son islet, Can Tho, Vietnam
	11:25 – 11:45	<b>Neng-Yi Chu &amp; Wen-Chin Wu:</b> Development of a photo-voltaic lighting system with an island climate in Penghu
	11:45 – 12:15	Panel discussion
Parallel session 1b	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Media Anthropology</b> <b>Room: A0101</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Assoc. Prof. John Hutnyk</i>	10:45 – 11:05	<b>Jay Murphy:</b> Guattari and Varela's 'autopoiesis': for a new critical psychiatry
	11:05 – 11:25	<b>Feeza Vasudeva &amp; Nicholas Barkdull:</b> The trans gaming experience: Mimetic approaches to gender and identity in video games
	11:25 – 11:45	<b>Ratan Kumar Roy:</b> Anthropology of media: an invitation for disciplinary boundary crossing in South Asia
	11:45 – 12:15	Panel discussion

Parallel session 1c	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Social Work</b> <b>Room: B010</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Nguyen Thi Do Quyen, Ph.D</i>	10:45 – 11:05	<b>Do Hanh Nga:</b> Difficulties in organising social work internship for students in the passion of COVID-19
	11:05 – 11:25	<b>Nguyen Quoc Giang, Nguyen Le Thao My, Mary Chambers, Jennifer Ilo Van Nuil &amp; Graham S. Cooke:</b> Challenges and opportunities of implementing community based participatory research (CBPR) with underserved populations in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam during COVID-19 pandemic
	11:25 – 11:45	<b>Nguyen Thi Minh Nguyet:</b> From remembrance to recreation: memory of European houses in urban landscape Manila (Philippines) and Saigon (Vietnam) during the colonial period
	11:45 – 12:15	Panel discussion

**12:15 –13:20 Break time**

<b>13:20 –13:50</b>	<b>Keynote speech – Prof. Nguyen Huu Minh:</b> Main challenges of Vietnamese families nowadays and the coming years
<b>13:50 –14:20</b>	<b>Keynote speech – Prof. Arnab Roy Chowdhury:</b> Citizen's alterity: the dynamics of violence, temporality, and sovereignty on Rohingya lives
<b>14:20 –14:35</b>	<b>Chair – Le Thi Mai, Ph.D:</b> Discussion

Parallel session 2a	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Tourism</b> <b>Room: G5</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Nguyen Minh Huan, Ph.D</i>	14:45 –15:05	<b>Amites Mukhopadhyay:</b> Unsettling the settled categories: land-water dynamics in the Indian Sundarbans
	15:05 –15:25	<b>Do Thi Ngan Thanh:</b> Localization of agricultural supply chain and community participation in rural tourism development
	15:25 –15:45	<b>Tuyen Tran &amp; Nguyen Thi Van Hanh:</b> Virtual tourism – a new kind of tourism: A literature review
	15:45 –16:15	Panel discussion

Parallel session 2b	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Sociology/ Anthropology</b> <b>Room: A0101</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Assoc. Prof. John Hutnyk</i>	14:45 –15:05	<b>Saikot Chandra Ghosh:</b> Conceptualizing social movements of Bangladesh post-2013: a qualitative and comparative case study of two movements
	15:05 –15:25	<b>Md Reza Habib:</b> The Rohingyas in Bangladesh: refugees-host community conflicts over natural resources in Cox's Bazar
	15:25 –15:45	<b>Debopriya Shome:</b> Tourism, army and ethnic-conflict in post-war Sri Lanka
	15:45 –16:15	Panel discussion
Parallel session 2c	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Social Work</b> <b>Room: B010</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Nguyen Thi Do Quyen, Ph.D</i>	14:45 –15:05	<b>Bui Thi Hong Thai, Nguyen Thi Anh Thu &amp; Nguyen Thanh Duc:</b> Personality traits and well-being among healthcare professionals: the mediator role of work stress
	15:05 –15:25	<b>Le Thi Thanh Thuy, Hoang Thi Hanh, Pham Ngoc Linh &amp; Phan Thi Thao:</b> The role of social workers in protecting neglected children during the COVID-19 Pandemic
	15:25 –15:45	<b>Pham Thi Huyen Trang &amp; Pham Thi Hang Nga:</b> The ethics of the hospital social workers - In professional responsibility aspect in Hanoi, Vietnam nowadays
	15:45 –16:15	Panel discussion

**16:15 – 16:25 Break time**

Parallel session 3a	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Media Anthropology</b> <b>Room: G5</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Dang Thi Kim Phung, Ph.D</i>	16:25 –16:45	<b>Shaswati Das:</b> A Voice of dissent: case study of a Bengali newspaper
	16:45 –17:05	<b>Dattatreya Ghosh:</b> An Archaeology of the non-archived: using media ethnography for transient media forms in Bengal
	17:05 –17:25	<b>Michelangelo Paganopoulos:</b> Transgressing the 'field' notes on the dialectics of enlargement in live cinematic events
	17:25 –17:55	Panel discussion



Parallel session 3b	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Sociology/ Anthropology</b> <b>Room: A0101</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Assoc. Prof. John Hutnyk</i>	16:25 –16:45	<b>Ly Hoang Minh Uyen:</b> Social reproduction and the division of labour
	16:45 –17:05	<b>Pradip Baksi:</b> Marx on nothingness in Buddhism
	17:05 –17:25	<b>Marcello Musto:</b> A Reappraisal of Marx's ethnological notebooks
	17:25 –17:55	Panel discussion
Parallel session 3c	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Tourism</b> <b>Room: B010</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Nguyen Thi Bich Dao, MSc</i>	16:25 –16:45	<b>Ry Haskings &amp; Vincent Alessi:</b> Giving voice to site, place and history: a case study of a contemporary art exhibition in a heritage setting
	16:45 –17:05	<b>Nguyen Thi Ngoc Co:</b> The authentication of tourism in Hoi An, Vietnam
	17:05 –17:25	<b>Pham Thai Son &amp; Tran Thi Minh Hoa:</b> The relationships among of authenticity, experience quality, place attachment, and satisfaction in heritage tourism
	17:25 –17:55	Panel discussion

**The 2<sup>nd</sup> ISSH-2021 – (Room G5)**

**Saturday, December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2021**

<b>8:30 – 9:00</b>	<b>Keynote speech: Prof. Ishita Banerjee:</b> The flavours of tourism and the aroma of home: food as a diasporic concept
<b>9:00 – 9:30</b>	<b>Keynote speech: Prof. Jonathan Beller:</b> A preamble to the decolonization of money
<b>9:30 – 9:45</b>	<b>Chair – Assoc. Prof. John Hutnyk:</b> Discussion

**09:45 – 10:05 Break Time**

Parallel session 4a	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Tourism</b> <b>Room: G5</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Nguyen Minh Huan, Ph.D</i>	10:05 –10:25	<b>Thi Kim Phung Dang &amp; Thuy Ngan Luong:</b> Social impacts of COVID-19 on aviation employees: the case of Vietnam airlines flight attendants in Ho Chi Minh City
	10:25 –10:45	<b>Huynh Thi Anh Hong:</b> Food image to perceive tourists' awareness on branding destination and revisit intention when traveling post-COVID pandemic

	10:45 –11:05	<b>Le Thi Hong Quyen:</b> Exploiting street cuisine in tourism development in Vietnam nowadays (case study in Ho Chi Minh City)
	11:05 –11:35	Panel discussion
<b>Parallel session 4b</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Papers</b>
<b>Innovations in Media Anthropology</b> <b>Room: A0101</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Assoc. Prof. John Hutnyk</i>	10:05 –10:25	<b>Peter Hudis:</b> Pathways to social development: Rosa Luxemburg’s studies on the anthropology and sociology of imperialism
	10:25 –10:45	<b>Tran Ngan Ha:</b> Mobilities, social status negotiations and self-empowerment in classical music performance in Ho Chi Minh City
	10:45 –11:05	<b>Dinindu Dewapura, Yasanjali Jayatilleke &amp; Ravindra Kariyawasam:</b> Non- verbal communication in cascaded tank villages: the case of Bellankadawala Cascade system in Sri Lanka
	11:05 –11:35	Panel discussion
<b>Parallel sessions 4c</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Papers</b>
<b>Innovations in Social Work</b> <b>Room: B010</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Nguyen Thi Do Quyen, Ph.D</i>	10:05 –10:25	<b>Cao Thanh Tam &amp; Nguyen Nu Nguyet Anh:</b> Escaping the gloomy life: social work with stateless Vietnamese migrants returning from Cambodia
	10:25 –10:45	<b>Trang T.N. Nguyen &amp; Hoe D. Han:</b> Applying matrix model in supporting methadone clients: some evidences from ATS users
	10:45 –11:05	<b>Nguyen Thi Phuong Thao:</b> The need for social work with internal female migrants in Vietnam
	11:05 –11:35	Panel discussion

#### 11:35 –13:05 Break time

<b>13:05 –13.35</b>	<b>Keynote speech – Prof. Scott McQuire:</b> The right to the networked city: urban communication, geomedia and urban digital infrastructure
<b>13:35 –14.05</b>	<b>Keynote speech – Prof. Daisy Tam:</b> Breadline: action research in the humanities – food waste, rescue and security
<b>14:05 –14:20</b>	<b>Chair – Assoc. Prof. John Hutnyk:</b> Discussion

Parallel session 5a	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Media Anthropology</b> <b>Room: G5</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Assoc. Prof. John Hutnyk</i>	14:30 – 14:50	<b>Jack Boulton:</b> Plantations and prisoners: escaping the plantationocene, by hook or by crook
	14:50 – 15:10	<b>Manas Ghosh:</b> Slow cinema as travel: tsai ming-liang and the walking monk
	15:10 – 15:30	<b>Jeremiah Morelock:</b> Why philosophical method matters for society: Marcuse on dialectical vs. Formal logic
	15:30 – 16:00	Panel Discussion
Parallel session 5b	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Sociology/ Anthropology</b> <b>Room: A0101</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Prof. Nguyen Huu Minh</i>	14:30 – 14:50	<b>Ho Thanh Tam &amp; Dinh Phuong Linh:</b> A Conceptual framework of the Kinh people's motives of migration to the central highlands during the XX Century
	14:50 – 15:10	<b>Jessica Schwittek &amp; Alexandra Köenig:</b> Childhood and youth in the Vietnamese diaspora of Germany
	15:10 – 15:30	<b>Oringo Paet Fernando &amp; Thi Kim Phung Dang:</b> Social networks of overseas Filipino teachers in Ho Chi Minh City
	15:30 – 16:00	Panel discussion
Parallel session 5c	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Sociology/ Anthropology</b> <b>Room: B010</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Le Thi Mai, Ph.D</i>	14:30 – 14:50	<b>Joe Buckley:</b> Reform and innovation in labour relations: harmony or disharmony?
	14:50 – 15:10	<b>Pradip Baksi:</b> Capital, governments, multilateral agencies and non-governmental organizations.
	15:10 – 15:30	<b>Anna Potsar &amp; Artem Uldanov:</b> New Russian political myths: how the narratives on the poisoning of Alexei Navalny and his return to Russia construct binary oppositions, exploit public trust, and deploy arguments through mythologization.
	15:30 – 16:00	Panel discussion

**16:00 – 16:10 Break time**

Parallel session 6a	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Media Anthropology</b> <b>Room: G5</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Assoc. Prof. John Hutnyk</i>	16:10 – 16:30	<b>Anushua Roy:</b> Exploring the interface of digital newscasting and cape of democracy: an Indian overview
	16:30 –16:50	<b>Šarūnas Paunksnis:</b> Transforming digital media manifold in India: the case of SVOD media
	16:50 –17:10	<b>Olivia Guntarik &amp; Oliver Vodeb:</b> Food & pleasure: principles, collaboration & innovation in research & scholar activism
	17:10 – 17:40	Panel Discussion
Parallel session 6b	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Sociology/ Anthropology</b> <b>Room: A0101</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Prof. Nguyen Huu Minh</i>	16:10 – 16:30	<b>Mild R. Hombrebueno:</b> <i>Agbibinnulig</i> - A Sociological lens on water irrigation problems
	16:30 –16:50	<b>Nguyen Kim Dung &amp; Tran Ngoc Dung:</b> Training and using 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> governmental teachers in Southern Vietnam (1954 – 1975)
	16:50 –17:10	<b>Steven R. Scipes:</b> Sociology: guide to analysis or to action in the global climate change crisis?
	17:10 – 17:40	Panel discussion
Parallel session 6c	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Sociology/ Anthropology</b> <b>Room: B010</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Dang Thi Kim Phung, Ph.D</i>	16:10 – 16:30	<b>Le Thi Bich Ly:</b> The kinship networks and cultural reproduction among Binh Dinh migrants in Ho Chi Minh city – Vietnam
	16:30 –16:50	<b>Tran Thi Minh Duc, Bui Thi Hong Thai &amp; Pham Thi Huyen Trang:</b> High-strain job, low-strain job, active job, passive job and burnout: a cross-sectional study among physicians
	16:50 –17:10	<b>Le Thi Mai &amp; Nguyen Thi Diem:</b> Mobile communication as an appropriate institutional means to contribute to effective dialogue at the enterprise.
	17:10 – 17:40	Panel discussion

Parallel session 7a	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Tourism</b> <b>Room: G5</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Nguyen Minh Huan, Ph.D</i>	17:50 –18:10	<b>Le Thi Kim Dung &amp; Nguyen Thi Thai Lan:</b> The relationship between parents' internet usage purpose and communication activities between parents and children in the family in Hanoi, Vietnam
	18:10 –18:30	<b>Nguyen Thi Thuy Ngan &amp; Nguyen Pham Hung:</b> Factors affecting the competitiveness of Binh Thuan marine tourism
	18:30 –18:50	<b>Truong Thi Thu Hang:</b> The intertwined spaces of cultural practice: the case of <i>Cing/gong</i> culture of Lach people in Lac Duong district, Lam Dong province, Vietnam
	18:50 –19:20	Panel discussion
Parallel session 7b	Time	Papers
<b>Innovations in Sociology/ Anthropology</b> <b>Room: A0101</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> <i>Dang Thi Kim Phung, Ph.D</i>	17:50 –18:10	<b>John Grech:</b> Out of the line of site
	18:10 –18:30	<b>Runa Chakraborty Paunksnis:</b> Empowered women and SVOD platforms in India: an analysis of lust stories
	18:30 –18:50	<b>Gokçe Sanul:</b> Towards instituting new public practices the case of cultural infrastructures in the 2010s' Istanbul
	18:50 –19:20	Panel discussion
<b>Room G5</b>	19:25 –19:50	<b>Chair – Assoc. Prof. John Hutnyk:</b> Final Plenary

## END OF THE CONFERENCE

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The video of The 2<sup>nd</sup> ISSH-2021 will be released on <https://ssh.tdtu.edu.vn>

## KEYNOTE SPEAKER

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**Professor Ishita Banerjee**  
El Colegio de México, Mexico

### **THE FLAVOURS OF TOURISM AND THE AROMA OF HOME: FOOD AS A DIASPORIC CONCEPT**

#### **Abstract**

Culinary/Food/Gastronomy Tourism with its primary purpose of exploring food, is acquiring great significance as a vital component of tourism in a world where hunger and deprivation are gaining ground. While food and cuisine are touted as 'pillars or regional identity and cultural heritage' in ambitious advertisements of Food Tourism, scholars acknowledge the significance of food as a crucial element of material culture that, along with the landscape and the body, serve as 'flags' for the everyday reproduction of the nation and identification with it (Palmer 1998:183). Needless to say, such everyday flagging and revindication of nation, culture, identity are countered by considered critiques that challenge the coherence and singularity of these concept-categories taken to be repositories of affect and identification. My talk will take these diverse and opposed perceptions and apprehensions as a point of departure to track the history of food and cuisine through their incessant travels, migrations, crossing and collapsing of frontiers, blends and concoctions to emphasize the significance of the diaspora as a concept-category. Diaspora, in Avtar Brah's suggestive formulation, 'offers a critique of fixed origins' even while it takes into account 'a homing desire as distinct from a desire for a homeland' (Brah 1996: 16). The innumerable mixes and transcultural flows of species, spices, ingredients, cooking methods and people that underlie food and cuisine and their diverse deployment, enable us to reflect critically on the authentic, the natural, the pure in different contexts and argue against essentialized constructions of the self and the other that lie at the core of aggressive intolerance of different flavours. Without denying the vital presence of power-plays and colonial encounters, extravagance and deprivation, innovation and marginalisation in the tales of food and cooking, I will draw lessons from the imagination and intimacy, domestication and adaptation, jumbled identities with a desire for homing that shore up the rich concoctions of dishes and platter to reconsider the many meanings of travel and migration and insist on the importance of acknowledging the diasporic, the hybrid and the composite.

## KEYNOTE SPEAKER

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**Professor Jonathan Beller**

Pratt Institute USA

### **A PREAMBLE TO THE DECOLONIZATION OF MONEY**

#### **Abstract**

In a present built out of the capture of revolutionary expression by a computational media system that is a central feature of computational racial capitalism, it becomes necessary to intervene in the *mediations* of capital in order to intervene in the relations of production. These mediations are monetary and semiotic as well as practical. The recent revelations of Facebook whistleblower Frances Haugen are but the tip of a very large ice-pyramid in which, *paradigmatically*, social media has financialized mass expressivity for purposes of value extraction resulting in both the mega accumulation of capital and neo- and fractal fascisms.

Social media's capacity to collapse expressive communication into valuable information and further into profits gives us one paradigm for semio-capital's foreclosure of the power of collective expression as well as its containment of the revolutionary potential of horizontal mass interconnectivity. The socio-semiotic logic is horizontal but the economic logic, like the computational logic, is vertical and hierarchical. Another paradigm is the networked monetary systems of fiat money itself. A mediological approach, capable of tracking the materiality of mediations and the increasing convergence of expression, finance and computation will best resolve the aporia of a 'postmodernism' for which it is, famously, 'easier to imagine the end of the world than to imagine the end of capitalism.' Urgency demands that resolution enables us to imagine and indeed collectively program and produce the end of capitalism. As will be shown, such a revolutionary undertaking requires the conceptualization of economic media. Indeed it demands a decoding of the convergence of semiotic and monetary media networks.

## KEYNOTE SPEAKER

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**Professor Saurabh Dube**

El Colegio de México, Mexico

### DISCIPLINES AND MEDIA

#### ANTHROPOLOGY/SOCIOLOGY, HISTORY/MODERNITY

##### **Abstract**

This paper addresses subjects of social structure and developmental presumption by turning to the past and the present of the human sciences. It makes a case for anthropology, history, and sociology as disciplines, archives, and (thereby) media of modernity. Following procedures of critical yet careful genealogical mappings, I explore how these disciplinary formations have at once inscribed and unraveled, erased and instated modernity's traces and tracks. At stake are important issues of the disciplines, archives, and media of modernity, ever turning on apparitions of social structure as already haunted by developmental specters. My effort is to open out such compelling questions, where the very reference to the disciplines of modernity and their archival tracks ever entail the media of modernity, a point that should henceforth be taken as already read in this paper.

Consider now that pervasive presumptions in the human sciences project its disciplines as taken-for-granted divisions of knowledge, whose relationship is then tracked as being vexed but constructive. Yet, what might it mean to rethink central strands of the human sciences as disciplines of modernity, bearing the archival tracks of modern disciplinary formations, protocols, and procedures? Emphasizing the relations between discipline and development, I shall focus here principally on anthropology and history, while raising questions for classical sociology as well as other enquiries.



## KEYNOTE SPEAKER

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**Professor Scott McQuire**

University of Melbourne, Australia

### **THE RIGHT TO THE NETWORKED CITY: URBAN COMMUNICATION, GEOMEDIA AND URBAN DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

#### **Abstract**

This paper explores the fundamental changes to urban communication and urban power that result from the growing deployment of networked digital systems as basic urban infrastructure. The ongoing digitization of media, communication and information technologies over the past 50 years has produced a new sociotechnical condition I have described as 'geomedia'. Geomedia is characterised by ubiquity of access to networked devices, the prominence of location-awareness and spatial logics in organizing both information and social behaviour, and the priority given to 'realtime' flows in urban governance. Geomedia underpins the rise of new urban imaginaries such as the 'smart city' but also enables competing imaginaries envisioning more self-organised and participatory modes of urban governance. Negotiating the tensions between these different trajectories has become central to translating what Lefebvre called 'the right to the city' into the right to the contemporary networked city.

## KEYNOTE SPEAKER

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### **Professor Nguyen Huu Minh**

Institute for Family and Gender Studies, Vietnam

/and Vietnam Sociological Association

## **MAIN CHALLENGES OF VIETNAMESE FAMILIES NOWADAYS AND THE COMING YEARS**

### **Abstract**

The Vietnamese Government has always considered family development as one of the decisive factors for the success of the country. Over the past few decades, the socio-economic changes in the process of international integration have significantly impacted Vietnamese family in many different aspects. The favorable conditions and opportunities for families to access knowledge and good values of other cultures have been created. On the other hand, socio-economic changes have also created or deepened challenges for the Vietnamese family. Based on recent new survey data, this report outlines some of the main challenges facing Vietnamese families in the current period and in the coming years. These challenges can be listed as: the status of women in the family has not been significantly improved; child care and education face many difficulties in terms of time and methods; elderly care in the family faces new challenges in the context of an aging society. Some implications to overcome these challenges in the coming years are suggested on the basis of the analysis.

## KEYNOTE SPEAKER

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**Professor Nikos Papastergiadis**

University of Melbourne, Australia

### **COSMOPOLITANISM: FROM THE MORAL IMPERATIVE TO THE IMPULSE FOR EROS AND HOSPITALITY IN THE CREATIVE CONSTITUTIVE**

#### **Abstract**

How do we imagine the world? In this presentation I explore artistic and philosophical investigations on world making that go beyond the recent efforts to expand regional and formal categories. My aim is to re-think the ancient discourse on the cosmos and re-boot the contemporary reflections on creation. I take seriously artist's claims that aesthetic experience is connected to cosmic energy. I also tie these speculations to philosophical discussions on cosmopolitanism. The task of rethinking cosmopolitanism is not just a divorce from the geo-political and normative versions of globalization. It also involves a scrutiny of how aesthetics operates with a different optic. The wider scope of this presentation is to offer an outline of cosmopolitanism that is not just as a moral determination, but also as an embodiment of the creative constitutive.

## KEYNOTE SPEAKER

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**Professor Arnab Roy Chowdhury**

HSE University, Russia

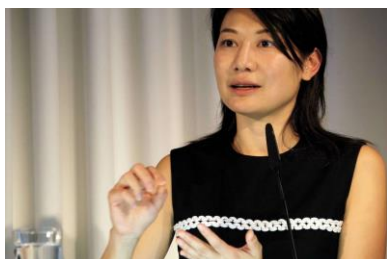
### **CITIZEN'S ALTERITY: THE DYNAMICS OF VIOLENCE, TEMPORALITY, AND SOVEREIGNTY ON ROHINGYA LIVES**

#### **Abstract**

By mooted the 1982 Citizenship Law, the Myanmar government displaced the Rohingya Muslims and made them officially 'stateless'. Since 1982, the Rohingya have been fleeing Myanmar and seeking refuge in neighbouring countries in South and Southeast Asia – Thailand, India, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, and Bangladesh. This paper engages with the kinds of violence that spin an intricate web of terror, engulfing the 'bare lives' of the Rohingya and making them precarious and liminal. The paper also tries to understand how violence is related to sovereignty and temporality and how these relationships shape the individual and collective life courses of the Rohingya and their mobility and choices. On the one hand, the Rohingya face violence that is corporeal, structural, and largely individualised. The modality, and type, of the violence differs by organisation (such as bureaucracy, police, civil society and organisations) and actor (state and non-state). The effects of the violence, and the 'lived experiences', vary by gender, age, class, religion, and other 'intersectional' factors also. On the other hand, the Rohingya are subjected to orchestrated, 'biopolitical' violence at the level of a collective (population).

## KEYNOTE SPEAKER

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**Associate Professor Daisy Tam**

Hong Kong Baptist University

### **BREADLINE: ACTION RESEARCH IN THE HUMANITIES – FOOD WASTE, RESCUE AND SECURITY**

#### **Abstract**

Food rescue's overwhelmingly positive representation of contributing to both environmental protection and poverty alleviation obscures the question of why and how food becomes loss and waste in our industrial food system. Waste and excess are often represented as the side effects of unoptimized processes in dominant discourses, which drive solutions that are geared towards improving synchronisation through increasing techniques of control. Presenting *Breadline*, a web-application developed by the author for food rescue in Hong Kong, the article demonstrates how the platform tackles waste and excess. By tapping into externalities of the practice, *Breadline* successfully overcomes the logistical challenges of food rescue, offering an applied action research for discussion.

## **List of Abstracts**

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### **Theme 1: INNOVATIONS IN TOURISM**

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# MODERNIZATION AND THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL INSTITUTION RECONSTRUCTION ON LY SON ISLAND, QUANG NGAI PROVINCE, VIET NAM

**Cao Nguyen Ngoc Anh**

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## **Abstract**

Regarding the relationship between modernization and traditional culture, while most scholars emphasize the persistence of traditional values and ignore the dynamics of the structure of traditional social institutions (Huntington 1971; Inglehart & Baker 2000; Inglehart & Welzel 2005), modernization associated with the process of industrialization and urbanization eventually transforms local sociocultural and economic landscapes in various ways. In this paper, we explore the process of modernization on Ly Son Island District in which traditional social institutions of the Vietnamese community are constantly transformed and restructured. Data for this paper is based on our ethnographic fieldwork research intermittently from March 2008 to August 2019 with a qualitative approach. It is recorded that, from the time of reclamation and establishment of the villages on the island, besides the State's administrative apparatus, the Vietnamese established self-governing institutions of '*Làng*' and '*Vạn*' for social, cultural and religious functions. Currently, while the institutions still exist, their structures and functions have transformed dramatically to some extent to intertwining both traditional and modern elements. Conclusively, we believe that the modernization process is unnecessarily an intermittence to or persistence of traditional sociocultural institutions and that these traditional structures may get adjusted, transformed and re-functioned to coexist with modernity.

**Keywords:** cultural dynamics, modernization, structural reconstruction, social institutions, Ly Son Island, Vietnam

# DEVELOPMENT OF A PHOTO-VOLTAIC LIGHTING SYSTEM WITH AN ISLAND CLIMATE IN PENGHU

**Neng-Yi Chu**

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## **Abstract**

Penghu is a city in Taiwan composed of multiple islands. It has abundant fishery products and beautiful sea views. It is widely loved by domestic and foreign tourists. However, many small islands have not yet been developed and there is no electricity available on the island. This paper proposes a photo-voltaic lighting system with an island climate in Penghu, which uses an environmentally friendly solar power generation system to supply electricity to the island, and discusses the impact of the high temperature and high humidity of the island climate on the life of photovoltaic modules, so as to develop a weather-resistant system suitable for the island climate. This type of photovoltaic power system is used for night lighting power supply on the uninhabited island, and in conjunction with the tourism planning of the uninhabited island by the Penghu tourism industry, a new type of green energy tourism industry and tourism services in Penghu are realized.

**Keywords:** Island climate, Photo-voltaic lighting system, Uninhabited island tourism.



# **LOCALIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY CHAIN AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN RURAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT**

**Do Thi Ngan Thanh**

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## **Abstract**

Local community participation has been widely recognized as imperative for balanced and sustainable tourism development (Din, 1996 Simmons, 1994, Taylor, 1995; and Tonsun and Jenkins 1998). The process involves the localization of the agricultural supply chain to both meet the needs of local communities and ensure tourism development is sustainable within their social and environmental capacities (Sharpley 2003). Applying ethnographic fieldwork focused mainly on observation, participation and in-depth interviews with 12 households intermittently from 2019 to 2020 on Con Chim islet, Chau Thanh district, Tra Vinh province, the author realizes that available capital and human resources of the community have been mobilized to serve visitors and bring back many benefits for both individuals and the whole community. The study is self-evident in that by localizing agricultural supply chains, local communities can effectively play their host role and independently operate their tourism business to create a balanced and sustainable tourism development in their community.

**Keywords:** Rural tourism, community participation, supply chain, localization, Mekong Delta, Vietnam

# **GIVING VOICE TO SITE, PLACE AND HISTORY: A CASE STUDY OF A CONTEMPORARY ART EXHIBITION IN A HERITAGE SETTING**

**Ry Haskings**

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**Vincent Alessi**

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## **Abstract**

In 2020 Ry Haskings and Vincent Alessi were invited to present a contemporary art exhibition in The Bahay Nakpil-Bautista, a heritage house museum in the district of Quiapo in Manila, an area dominated by its street vendors, mosque and cathedral, and its off-the-tourist travel identity. Built in 1914, the house is nationally significant as an intact example of Vienna Succession architecture and for its connection with key Filipino revolutionary figures; its importance officially recognised in 2011 by the National Historical Commission of the Philippines who declared it an important cultural property. The practice of curating contemporary art in heritage spaces came to the fore in the late 20th century, particularly in the UK. In discussing this phenomena, Niki Black and Rebecca Farley argue that this upward trajectory 'led to a rapid growth in heritage tourism and through this a transformation in both heritage and contemporary art audiencing.' This paper will discuss Haskings and Alessi's project, exploring its methodology, curatorial approach and its role in expanding the Bahay Nakpil-Bautista's audience. It will explore Quiapo's complex past and present, particularly as a site now rarely visited by many Manila residents and how this project enabled Haskings and Alessi to continue their ongoing engagement and exploration of history, site and place.

**Keywords:** Contemporary Art; Curatorial Practice; Heritage Sites; Tourism

# **EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF DESTINATION BRAND EQUITY DIMENSIONS AND NOVELTY REGARDING REVISIT INTENTION**

**Hoang Thi Van**

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**Pham Hong Long**

University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University, Vietnam

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## **Abstract**

The novelty of the destination is always a factor to stimulate tourists' motivation to travel. Meanwhile, tourist destination marketers always want to improve the competitiveness of their destination brand equity. Is there a relationship between destination brand equity and tourists' revisit intention under the influence of destination novelty? This paper examines the relationship between the components of destination brand equity (specifically about destination brand awareness, destination brand image, destination brand perceived quality, destination brand loyalty) and the revisit intention of tourists; and their impact on tourists' revisit intention to the destination under the influence of novelty. By conducting an online survey with a sample size of 467 international tourists who had visited Vietnam before, the obtained data were analyzed using SmartPLS 3. Results showed that the components of destination brand equity are positively related to revisit intentions of tourist. Additionally, novelty has positive moderating effects on the relationship between destination brand awareness and revisit intentions and also has positive moderating effects on the relationship between destination perceived quality and revisit intentions of tourist. The study also suggests some future research directions in order to make practical contributions to Vietnam's destination brand from the perspective of foreigners. At the same time, they are good strategies to support the further development of Vietnam's tourism industry.

**Keywords:** Destination brand equity; Revisit intention of tourists; Destination novelty

# **FOOD IMAGE TO PERCEIVE TOURISTS' AWARENESS ON BRANDING DESTINATION AND REVISIT INTENTION WHEN TRAVELING POST-COVID PANDEMIC**

**Huynh Thi Anh Hong**

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Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

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## **Abstract**

This study considered the conceptualization of food image as well as the function of food image in branding destination and visitor's intention. Food image was separated into two components, including intangible value and tangible value. Regarding this point, the food image was mentioned in the photo factor provided by the destination, and another factor, which is tourists' real experiences about local cuisine. The results verified positively effective relationships between food image and other dimensions, and between destination branding and the revisit intention dimension. Furthermore, this study addressed the role of food image not only retaining tourists' awareness of destinations, but also promoting the choice of a destination when traveling post-pandemic.

**Keywords:** food image; destination branding; revisit intention; marketing tourism; post-pandemic.

# **EXPLOITING STREET CUISINE IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM NOWADAYS (CASE STUDY IN HO CHI MINH CITY)**

**Le Thi Hong Quyen**

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## **Abstract**

Nowadays, in tourism development, many countries have recognized the important role of culinary culture, a type of tourism and also one of the humanistic resources in tourism development. In particular, street cuisine is a special product. In Vietnam, this type of 'business-culture' form has long become a feature of big cities such as Ha Noi, Da Nang, Hoi An, Can Tho, and Ho Chi Minh City. This research, by approaching qualitative design with participatory observations and in-depth interviews, will survey and focus the multi-dimensional reality (risk and benefit) of street cuisine in Ho Chi Minh City. SWOT analysis has been applied in this study in order to acknowledge the Strength/Weakness/Opportunity/Threat of street cuisine industry in Ho Chi Minh city. The result of paper will suggest some solutions to exploit and promote the traditional and modern values of this type of cuisine for tourism development in Ho Chi Minh City. It is also applicable to Vietnamese urban life in general within complex and dynamic context of tourism development.

**Keywords:** street cuisine, culinary culture, SWOT analysis, tourism development, Ho Chi Minh city, Vietnam

# THE AUTHENTICATION OF TOURISM IN HOI AN, VIET NAM

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## **Abstract**

Hoi An Ancient Town is considered one of the outstanding heritage destinations in Vietnam which has received research attention from many domestic and foreign scholars focusing on the relationship between heritage tourism and cultural change, cultural heritage management and tourism development (Trinh, Ryan and Bui 2020; Nguyen 2016). However, one of the main research topics in heritage tourism - authentication is still open in the case of Hoi An. In my ethnographic study among the community in the city in 2020-2021, by using participation observation and in-depth interviews with stakeholders, and critical discourse analysis (Van Dijk 2020) of tourists' visual reflections on their trips, interactions of two distinctive processes, e.g. 'cool authentication' and 'hot authentication' (Cohen & Cohen 2012) are documented. 'Cool authentication' took place when the Hoi An ancient town was recognized as a world cultural heritage in 1999 in order to promote and attract tourists to the site while 'hot authentication' was facilitated afterward by visitors themselves using their own photos, comments, and sharing information about Hoi An people's life on their personal social networks available publicly. I argue that the ongoing process of both forms of authentication, especially the latter, play crucial roles in heritage destination construction and promotion.

**Keywords:** heritage tourism, authentication, anthropology of tourism, Hoi An, Vietnam

# **FACTORS AFFECTING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF BINH THUAN MARINE TOURISM**

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## **Abstract**

This study examines the factors affecting the competitiveness of marine tourism in Binh Thuan province associated with specific socio-economic conditions, local natural, cultural conditions. From the theory of competitiveness and qualitative research, the article identified internal factors and external factors affecting the competitiveness of Binh Thuan marine tourism, including 1. Marine tourism resources; 2. Quality of tourism products and services; 3. Pricing strategy; 4. The role of local residents; 5. Brand of marine tourism, 6. The demand of tourists, 7. The trend of marine tourism; 8. Location of the tourist destination, 9. Support resources; 10. Policy mechanisms and; 11. Tourism human resources, 12. Marketing capacity; 13. Organizational and management capacity. On that basis, the authors surveyed 300 subjects who are domestic and foreign tourists. The article authors have tested the model as well as the scale for factors affecting the competitiveness of marine tourism in Binh Thuan province, the results are satisfactory and ensure reliability. Each factor affecting the competitiveness of Binh Thuan marine tourism is different, from that, the study proposes some solutions to improve competitiveness and sustainable development for marine tourism in Binh Thuan province soon.

**Keywords:** Marine tourism, Binh Thuan, competing capability

# TOURISM, ARMY AND ETHNIC-CONFLICT IN POST-WAR SRI LANKA

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## **Abstract**

The tourism industry is one of the major contributors in the Sri Lankan economy. Thousands of foreign tourists flock the 'idyllic island' every year to enjoy their vacations. The industry has grown further many folds in recent years with the inclusion of Northern areas/Tamil dominated areas, which were earlier controlled by the Tamil Tigers. The substantive defeat of the Tigers by the Sri Lankan army in 2009 has meant winning over of these areas, which in turn, also opened it up for the tourism industry. But this expansion has initiated a new form of tourism along with their new 'managers'. This new form of tourism alternatively known as 'war tourism' or 'thanatourism' — means visiting sites centring war, violence and death. A visit elicits strong emotions for the visitors as their 'gaze' contents them with a sense of valour, sacrifice and victory. Moreover, the new 'managers' are directly part of the Sri Lankan army which has by now become the biggest organisation in tourism industry, with them operating multitudes of hotels and resorts. It is against this background, that I wish to unravel this new phenomenon as a venture of necro-capitalism.

**Keywords:** Army, Sri Lanka, War Tourism, Ethnic-Conflict, Necro-Capitalism.



# THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG OF AUTHENTICITY, EXPERIENCE QUALITY, PLACE ATTACHMENT, AND SATISFACTION IN HERITAGE TOURISM

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## **Abstract**

The aim of this study is to investigate relationships among the dimensions of authenticity, experience quality, place attachment and satisfaction in the context of heritage tourism. This study is a pioneer in jointly analyzing the influence of authenticity in dual dimensions, experience quality and place attachment variables on satisfaction in heritage tourism. A questionnaire survey was conducted for 208 visitors, which was analyzed using Multiple Linear Regression. The findings confirmed the direct influence of objective and existential authenticity on place attachment. It is appropriate to focus on both the cognitive and affective dimensions of authenticity to improve tourist satisfaction. No previous research in the literature examined possible relationships between different dimensions of authenticity on experience quality and on place attachment. The findings identify the importance of such variables in generating increased satisfaction of tourists towards the visited destination in heritage tourism.

**Keyword:** authenticity, place attachment, experience quality, tourist satisfaction, heritage tourism

# **SOCIAL IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON AVIATION EMPLOYEES: THE CASE OF VIETNAM AIRLINES FLIGHT ATTENDANTS IN HO CHI MINH CITY**

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## **Abstract**

The Covid-19 pandemic, which began in February 2020 in Wuhan (China), has had a profound impact on businesses globally. Airlines are frequently the hardest hit. Social distance has resulted in a significant reduction in passenger traffic and, as a result, flight volume, essentially stopping airline operations. The lives of airline personnel have gotten increasingly tough as a result of business interruptions. Income loss, unemployment, and difficulties in locating alternative jobs are all regular challenges for flight attendants who formerly led luxurious lives. While these effects are self-evident, little is known about factors that contribute to their manifestation in a variety of settings. To address this knowledge vacuum, the study investigates the impact of Covid-19 on the lives of Vietnam Airlines flight attendants in Ho Chi Minh City. The research findings, obtained by questionnaire surveys and in-depth interviews, present a complicated picture with various degrees of Covid-19 impacts on the lives of these individuals. These levels appear to be influenced by both current social labeling on flight attendants and their social capital. The research findings assist authorities in determining the best course of action to support aviation personnel as the epidemic continues to spread.

**Keywords:** airline employees; Covid-19; flight attendants; social impacts; social labelling Vietnam.

# **STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM MODEL ON SON ISLET, CAN THO, VIETNAM**

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## **Abstract**

Community-based tourism (CBT) is considered as a sustainable tourism development model which supposedly helps diversify local livelihoods, improve the local economic situation, preserve traditional cultural values and protect the environment. However, in this study, the author points out the fact that CBT is unlikely to be an ideal sustainable model for the community on Son Islet (Can Tho, Vietnam). In reality, there is a constant process of restructuring the CBT model expressed in the coexistence of different local tourism organizations. Ethnographic fieldwork from 2017 to 2020 records the transformation of CBT at the village from time to time whose driving forces are the absence of group agreements and commitments. The author argues that to ensure the success of CBT, it is essential to establish a social contract (John Locke) among stakeholders and their representative organization which is autonomous, accountable, and transparent.

**Keywords:** CBT, rural tourism, Son Islet, structural transformation, Vietnam.

# **THE INTERTWINED SPACES OF CULTURAL PRACTICE: THE CASE OF CING/GONG CULTURE OF LACH PEOPLE IN LAC DUONG DISTRICT, LAM DONG PROVINCE, VIETNAM**

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## **Abstract**

Inscribed as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO in 2008, space of gong culture of multiple ethnic groups in the Central Highlands of Vietnam was documented and placed under the conservation mechanism as a static and homogenous social reality. In fact, cultural space in general and space of gong practice in specific of every ethnic group have constantly been shifted as the peoples underwent tremendous socio-cultural, political and economic transformations resulting from colonialism and post-war nation-state construction process. Insights into the socio-economic and cultural activities of the Lach in Lam Dong province (Vietnam) from my ethnographic research from 2017 to 2020 reveal the fact that there are intertwined *spaces* of gong practice in the community. The multi-spatial landscape of gong practice ranges from the vibrant tourist space at *gong cultural exchange clubs* organized by local players to the religious space of gong culture restoration activities managed by the cultural department at the local parish church of Langbiang which are juxtapositional and inclusive to one another and eventually embedded into the people's everyday living space. This paper argues that the space of cultural practice of an ethnic community is heterogeneous and transformative when the people make, voluntarily or forcefully, anew their lived socio-economic landscape to be who they truly are at a particular moment of time.

**Keywords:** Space of gong culture, cultural space, ethnic tourism, the Lach, Vietnam

# **VIRTUAL TOURISM – A NEW KIND OF TOURISM: A LITERATURE REVIEW**

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## **Abstract**

Recent technological developments have contributed to the tourism sector's breakthrough in product and service provision. Among these technological advances, virtual reality is a potential tool for tourism development when fulfilling tourists' needs in the digital transformation era and confronting risks. Applying virtual reality in tourism or virtual tourism has received significant attention from research communities. However, the terms of virtual tourism are still new on the agenda of research, invoking different perceptions and approaches. This study analyzed previous research on virtual tourism and provides a narrative overview of the documents. The general objective of the research is to provide a basic understanding of virtual tourism by reviewing and analyzing prior relevant research on virtual tourism published on a wide range of sources. This paper tried to construct a systematic classification of some commonly highlighted points of view in virtual tourism. The results indicate this new kind of tourism should receive ongoing research attention, with popular notions including concept, advantages, applications and disadvantages, relationship with physical tourism, experiences and attitudes of tourists, and research methods. A future research agenda and some controversial points of virtual tourism are also mentioned in this research. The key findings of this study contribute to a thorough understanding of virtual tourism, as a new and considerable kind of tourism.

**Keywords:** literature review, virtual reality (VR), virtual tourism, new kind of tourism.

**Theme 2:**  
**INNOVATIONS IN MEDIA ANTHROPOLOGY**

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# **PLANTATIONS AND PRISONERS: ESCAPING THE PLANTATIONOCENE, BY HOOK OR BY CROOK**

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My name is Jack, and I am an associate researcher with KU Leuven's department of social and cultural anthropology (formerly IARA). My presentation today is based on just under two and a half year's fieldwork in Swakopmund, Namibia, where I was researching men's relations and relationships in the context of uranium mining.

Swakopmund is a small, coastal, city in the west of Namibia. It has a population of circa 60,000, and although small is one of Namibia's major urban centres. It has a difficult, fractured history; until about 1915 Namibia was known as German South West Africa, and Swakopmund was built as the colony's port. It was also the location of two as-yet-unlocated concentration camps which were built to imprison the survivors of the Herero-Nama Genocide of 1904-8. And whilst my work focused on intimacy and relatedness in the light of uranium, Swakopmund is a busy little city – Namibia's 'playground in the desert' is host to a large (if declining) tourism industry, and both the city itself and its surrounding desert are sometimes host to television and film productions, such as 2015's *Mad Max Fury Road*, and 2017's *The Mummy*. Swakopmund was also the location for the filming of 2009's reimagining of Patrick McGoochan's *The Prisoner*, with the city's historic town area formed the visual backdrop for the programme's main location, the Village, with prominent 'roles' for much of the German colonial architecture which remains there. For this latter reason, I will not speak much of Swakopmund itself (but perhaps by proxy); instead, this paper is a reflection and exploration of fictional worlds and the ways that those worlds can inspire new ways of thinking about the real worlds that inspire them.

# EMPOWERED WOMEN AND SVOD PLATFORMS IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS OF LUST STORIES

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## **Abstract**

In India, the portrayal of women in traditional mainstream media often follows a hetero-patriarchal, Brahmanical ideology. However, the oft-invoked image of Indian woman as the repository of traditional values and feminine virtues has undergone a phenomenal transformation in recent years owing to several factors such as economic liberalization, globalization and technological revolution. Female characters in most of the original contents, produced by and released on SVOD (Subscription Video on Demand) platforms, are often depicted as independent, agentic and empowered. Nevertheless, the nature of empowerment that these contents uphold can be highly controversial from a feminist standpoint. Using critique of postfeminism as a theoretical framework, this paper argues that representation of Indian women on SVOD platforms as empowered subjects is often an outcome of a negotiation between the hegemonic patriarchy and the consumer-oriented neoliberal culture. *Lust Stories* (2018) is used as a case study to substantiate this argument. Finally, the paper appraises the significance of such representations in the context of escalating sexual violence and the rise of toxic masculinity in contemporary India.

**Keywords:** Empowerment, Indian women, Neoliberalism, Postfeminism, SVOD



# **A VOICE OF DISSENT: CASE STUDY OF A BENGALI NEWSPAPER**

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## **Abstract**

Bengali newspapers have a chequered history from the days of colonialism. Bengal is the birth place of the first English newspaper published from the entire country. It is also the place from where vernacular newspaper started its journey. Gradually Bengali newspapers secured a sacred place in constructing public debate and inspiring certain changes in the socio-political sphere. These newspapers have contributed greatly to the construction of Bengali Psyche and the formation of different social movements. In this paper an attempt has been made to trace the emergence of the *Bartaman Patrika* in 1984 which was distinct in its approach and style of writing. This paper captures the then socio-political scenario and the rationale behind the meteoric rise in its readership and its subsequent fall. At the same time the paper also looks at the present situation when the whole newspaper industry is experiencing a decline in its revenue-generation and readership.

**Keywords:** Dissent, Bengali Newspapers, Public Debate, Bengali Psyche.

# **NON- VERBAL COMMUNICATION IN CASCADED TANK VILLAGES: THE CASE OF BELLANKADAWALA CASCADE SYSTEM IN SRI LANKA**

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## **Abstract**

This paper originates from the key researcher's ongoing PhD research on traditional irrigation systems in Sri Lanka. It engages in a critical anthropological evaluation of the nature of non-verbal communication in traditional Sri Lankan cascaded tank villages and their socio-cultural impacts on rural communities. It assesses rural social structures, beliefs, and customs in the community and, anthropologically, how they maintain non-verbal communication systems despite regular communication methods in the community. The research questions inquire the nature and socio-cultural impacts of non-verbal communication in traditional cascaded tank villages. It is a study of 593-Kelawa (Bellankadawala) *Grama Niladhari* Division in Anuradhapura based on 22 qualitative interviews that were conducted with a purposively selected sample of informative villagers and irrigation officials. Related literature was occupied with secondary data collection. Data for this study has been analyzed using narrative analysis. The results of the paper discuss the way in which peasants maintain collective consciousness, social solidarity, social norms, and values based on non-verbal communication, such as taboos, sacred gun firing, holy objects, sets of beliefs, symbolic interpretations, etc. This paper concludes that non-verbal communication functions as the basis of rural social solidarity, coexistence, the indigenous economy, and the environment.

**Keywords:** non- verbal communication, Anthropology, cascade tank villages, social solidarity

# **AN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE NON-ARCHIVED: USING MEDIA ETHNOGRAPHY FOR TRANSIENT MEDIA FORMS IN BENGAL**

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## **Abstract**

Lack of archival materials and objects appears as a primary challenge to follow the framework of media archaeology while conducting research in history of media and communications in India. This paper will try to look at video halls and video tapes as the transient media spaces and objects. In case of West Bengal, video tapes and video halls are important part of media history about which little has been written or researched. While researching on these transient media forms, media ethnography becomes the primary method. This paper will try to look into the process of writing media history of scarcely archived media forms following the method of media archaeology and question how media ethnography becomes the most important process in cases of absence of archival materials. This paper will also try to enquire how media ethnography unfolds a different narrative of media history which is otherwise absent in the material archives or institutional records. As a result, the history of the intermedia transactions shaped through media ethnography presents different histories of other media like film and television also.

**Keywords:** Archive, Bengali cinema, Ethnography, Film History, Media archaeology.

# **SLOW CINEMA AS TRAVEL: TSAI MING-LIANG AND THE WALKING MONK**

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## **Abstract**

Tsai Ming-liang, one of the most important *auteurs* of the New Cinema of Taiwan, is famous in contemporary world cinema for his unique film style and treatment of urban subjects. He develops a special kind of slow cinema which unfolds time in extremely sluggish cadence. Tsai Ming-liang is a powerful creator of slow cinema whose recent works known as Walker series raised interest among cinephiles and critics.

The contemporary world which we find in his films is full of glossy commodities, shopping malls, theme parks, busy streets, high-velocity traffics, sky-scrapers, neon-lit city-roads, mindless violence and extreme urban poverty. But the subjects of his films, mostly living like incommunicable lonely planets, are portrayed like animals living in an extremely cornered physical existence. The tremendous condition of living sometimes pushes them almost to a state of zombie. Their approach towards life is extremely passive. Their actions are terribly slow. Their movements are so sluggish that it looks like a tired state of existence where the only objective of life left to them is just to drag on the tiring business of daily life in some way (Raidel 2017).

His films *The River* (1997), *The Hole* (1998), *Vive L'amour* (1994), *Wayward Clouds* (2005), *Rebels of the Neon God* (1992) and *I Don't Want to Sleep Alone* (2006) are some best examples of widely acclaimed slow cinema.

# CONCEPTUALIZING SOCIAL MOVEMENTS OF BANGLADESH POST-2013: A QUALITATIVE AND COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY OF TWO MOVEMENTS

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## **Abstract**

Despite Mass grievances and moral support, the social movements in Bangladesh in the last decade, albeit very few, have failed to succeed and bring forth any systemic socio-political transformation. In fact, the country has not seen that many movements notwithstanding serious mass grievances on social, political and economic issues. This whole situation poses a paradox. I study two significant social movements' cases, the 2018 quota reform movement and the 2018 road safety protests, to conceptualize those movements by using a theoretical framework derived from Political Process Theory (PPT) and Resource Mobilization theory and compare their successes and failures. I contend that those movements need to be perceived as political phenomena rather than psychological; therefore, to understand the phenomena we need to analyze the structural aspects of those movements from a critical realist stand, which deploys both institutional and discursive dimensions in its analysis. My research will try to provide a genealogy of the movement's development, prominence and decline. These movements capitalize on mass moral support. The limited successes of the movements can be explained, mainly, by the lack of indigenous organizational strength, limited political opportunities due to the increasing centralization of the state power and authority. My theoretical framework will be supported by an exhaustive study and comparison through the collections of secondary qualitative data mainly from three major national newspapers of Bangladesh: *The New Age*, *Prothom Alo* and *bdnews24.com*.

**Keywords:** Social Movements, Bangladesh Quota Reform Movement 2018, Bangladesh Road Safety Protest 2018, Political Process Theory, Resource Mobilization Theory

# FOOD & PLEASURE: PRINCIPLES, COLLABORATION & INNOVATION IN RESEARCH & SCHOLAR ACTIVISM

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## **Abstract**

*Memefest*, a social design network of scholar activists, students, and practitioners seeks to create change through community and creative action at the grassroots. The focus is on the margins and uniting around shared goals and interests across environmental, social and political challenges. The network addresses existential issues such as food democracy, climate justice and human rights. Our interdisciplinary network of artists, designers, activists and academics moves beyond thinking of instrumental 'innovation' to explore radical interdependencies through conceptualisations of collaboration related to care, pleasure and other strategies of sustainable development based on cultural exchange. Drawing on new techniques in media ethnography, we bridge multi-disciplines and actualise issues from the outside (extra disciplinary) and inside (intra disciplinary) in order to mobilise social change (towards a non-extractive epistemology). We take as our starting point local cultures of knowledge production as they exist within and between academia, practice and social movements. We begin our analysis through the dynamic lens of collaboration to ask: What does **innovation** look like in radical media, design and communication projects? What are the complexities of doing **ethnography** on the ground or as 'outsiders' and scholar activists? Is **collaboration** a help or a hindrance?

**Keywords:** scholar activism, collaboration, media ethnography, social movements, outsider research, pleasure

# WHY PHILOSOPHICAL METHOD MATTERS FOR SOCIETY: MARCUSE ON DIALECTICAL VS. FORMAL LOGIC

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## **Abstract**

Marcuse insists in *One-dimensional Man* (1964) that Plato's dialectical logic contains an open-endedness of concepts, an embracing of negation and movement in ideas, and an integration of thought and reality. Regarding the third, 'essential truth' is necessarily expressed in life, not just in 'philosophy' as a separate (alien) enterprise. In this sense, when he talks about philosophy, he is integrally talking about life in society and history. The critique of forms of thought is an important part of critiquing the state of society as a whole (along with material and social dimensions), so for Marcuse, the qualities of philosophy are directly related to the historical material reality.

Marcuse traces a broad arc from Aristotle's formal logic through scientific reason and technological rationality. The sense of there being no alternative operated to stabilize the capitalist world, and according to Marcuse, the sense of no alternative is bound up with the one-dimensionality of thought that considers no 'truth' content in anything other than the immediate facts. This extinguishing of anything beyond immediate facts stems back in philosophy, for him, to Aristotle's formal logic in its contrast to Plato's dialectical logic. In Plato's logic, universals are important and concepts are open-ended and in process, in dialogue between persons. This allows space for freedom in thought and discourse, and especially important, the cognitive freedom to see beyond the present, and recognize the potentiality of alternative futures.

# GUATTARI AND VARELA'S 'AUTOPOIESIS': FOR A NEW CRITICAL PSYCHIATRY

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## **Abstract**

With a view to the reinvigoration of a critical, or 'anti'-psychiatry in the first world, unfortunately still very much needed (Frantzen 2019, Cohen 2016, Burstow et al 2014, Fisher 2009), this paper interrogates the use of the notion of autopoiesis, first developed by Humberto Maturana and Francisco J. Varela (1973/1980, 1992), ultimately taken in a further and different direction by Varela (1991, 1992, 1999), and transformed in the final writings of Guattari (1979, 1989, 1995). While Guattari thoroughly raids Varela's development of this idea, this raid is also a profound *détournement*, with strong consequences for clinical engagement and interaction, not only criticism. Although Varela conceived of the nonsubstantial 'virtual' self that only arose through the periodic 'breakdowns' of habitual 'microworlds', Varela's experimental combination of cognitive science research, Merleau-Ponty's and later phenomenology, and Buddhism, however heuristic, is not capable of making *sens* of the extraordinary ruptures, black holes, and virtual dimensions that launch Guattari's late investigations. Since these dimensions are regularly psychiatrically stigmatized, if not punished, these theoretical divergences between Varela and Guattari are plumbed for their pragmatic applications in an alternative psychiatry.

**Keywords:** Humberto Maturana, Francisco J. Varela, Félix Guattari, autopoiesis, critical psychiatry, cognitive science, Maurice Merleau-Ponty



# **TRANSGRESSING THE 'FIELD'**

## **NOTES ON THE DIALECTICS OF ENLARGEMENT IN LIVE CINEMATIC EVENTS**

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### **Abstract**

This paper returns to the cinematic concept of 'expanded cinema' focusing on current forms of expansion in audio-visual semi-ethnographic semi-fictional representations (i.e., 'Expanded ethnography'). The paper deconstructs the aesthetical dialectics that produce the collective feeling of enlargement of the ethnographic field from a singular stage to a multiplicity of actors and stages ('fields') via staged live interconnections made between intermedia technologies and social/bodily intersubjective relations, beyond the physical limits of the constructed 'reality' of the stage. In doing so, it refers to two recent live cinematic happenings, *Supereverything\** (2011-2017) and *Invisible Cities* (2019) in terms of convergences, correspondences, and intermedial staging, all of which dialectically synthesize the expanded 'field', the cityscapes of Kuala Lumpur and Venice, respectively, (re)emerging within the world picture. It argues that the ambiguous feeling of enlargement and transgression of the 'field' is techno/socially manufactured as part of the wider shift to imagination and subjectivity from modes of production to that of consumption, with consequences for ethnographic representation as a market product.

# TRANSFORMING DIGITAL MEDIA MANIFOLD IN INDIA: THE CASE OF SVOD MEDIA

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## Abstract

This paper examines digital objects, their function in a re-booted post-2008 crisis neoliberal economy and a peculiar trend that over the past several years has become dominant in the global flows of digital objects – a video stream. It explores the relationship between the infrastructural transformations in India in early 21<sup>st</sup> century making SVOD media platforms possible, how it transforms the ways we interact with media, and how infrastructural shifts impact the content transformation, which significantly differs from conventional televisual experience in India. The paper, by engaging with the concepts of media manifold and epistemological rupture, attempts to understand the impact of technological development on transforming media ecosystem in India. According to Kittler, the invention of a computer is the most significant rupture in 20<sup>th</sup> century, which revolutionized our existence. Could the emergence of AI-powered new media be seen as yet another epistemological break? Keeping these theoretical positions in mind, the paper looks at the proliferation of SVOD media and its impact in transforming media experience in India.

**Keywords:** digital objects, India, SVOD, media manifold, web series

# EXPLORING THE INTERFACE OF DIGITAL NEWSCASTING AND CAPE OF DEMOCRACY: AN INDIAN OVERVIEW

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## **Abstract**

Amidst the mayhem, the newscast has repeatedly been challenged, humored, and ridiculed. Several Indian bulletin networks demonstrated questionable decay of democratic sanctity. Simultaneously, there is an emerging expanse of relatively new Indian digital deliverables. The study sought to explore a few digital ventures instrumental in conveying beyond televised methods; marking the dawn of alternative reportage. Furthermore, not limited to the plethora of technical aids, operational correspondence is currently a budding reality. Segue from dramatic utterances to performative unearthing is fascinating. The mediatized socio-political debates on Corona, parliamentary elections, breaking news, disaster coverage, captured lengths of televised news in elaborate format, with blurring objectivity. On the contrary, digital agencies have been touring alternative realms. The demonstration of factual information deftly blended with satirical wit is captivating. Notably, that includes a host of regional and bi-lingual independent digital media enterprises efficaciously functional post- 2014. Moreover, the study illustrates embracing satire as a tool highlighting varied rhetoric. Digital reportage and ethnography are relevant academic discussions for forthcoming research. The gradual departure of blaring newscasting and the launch of persuasive reportage is a compelling phenomenon. A qualitative rendering of such may enable reconsiderations of dated information. Consequently, situating telecasted political cognition and civic redressal.

**Keywords:** Digital reportage, Indian mosaic democracy, Mediatized conflict, Socio-political satire, Visual ethnography.

# **ANTHROPOLOGY OF MEDIA: AN INVITATION FOR DISCIPLINARY BOUNDARY CROSSING IN SOUTH ASIA**

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## **Abstract**

Anthropology of media as a research approach within the broader sub-discipline popularly called 'media anthropology' gained much popularity in Western scholarship. Academicians working across the globe and interested particularly in engaging with interactive dynamics between media, society and culture in the global South conveniently and enthusiastically opted for a lens of the anthropology of media. Looking at the contemporary disciplinary practices in humanities and social sciences in the South Asian academic world, as well as its trajectory, it is not far-fetched to argue that scholarly traditions and practices in this part of the world continue to suffer from an anxiety in bridging between media and anthropology. Due to such discomfort, the broader field of media, communication and cultural studies in South Asia could not attain an interdisciplinary rigor with theory and practice. This essay suggests accommodating and strengthening the anthropology of media can open new terrains in the research and innovation for both the streams of socio-cultural anthropology and media communication studies. Such approaches can enable a larger scope of investigation in the 'media saturated world' with alternative viewpoints, thick descriptions and possibilities of bringing the sociocultural aspects of media.

**Keywords:** Anthropology; Interdisciplinary; Media and Communication Studies; Media Anthropology; Social Anthropology; South Asia.

# **THE TRANS GAMING EXPERIENCE: MIMETIC APPROACHES TO GENDER AND IDENTITY IN VIDEO GAMES**

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## **Abstract**

Identification with the hero or subject of a piece of media is an age-old concept. In Laura Mulvey's theory of cinematic gaze, female audience members are still adept at taking on the role of the masculine hero (even if clothes of this "transvestism" ride uncomfortably at times). Sherry Turkle is another early Internet theorist who believes cyberspace provides an opportunity to experiment with one's true identity. This research theorizes that video games stand at the intersection of Mulvey's film and Turkle's Internet, with a modern update: Games provide a mimetic virtual space where it is possible to not only experience as gazing subject, but also participate in becoming the protagonist. There is vast potential, then, to step into another's shoes. From independent productions to corporate AAA titles, games have already begun to explore transgender experiences. *Tell Me Why*, a large narrative production carefully crafted to center a trans character, takes a more diegetic approach, while *Diaries of a Spaceport Janitor* is a small game in which the player participates in the mimetic metaphor of needing to buy gender from vending machines. This research therefore attempts to explore how effective mimetic approaches in video games can be in allowing a player to participate in the trans experience and understand things like gender dysphoria. This will be done through semiotic analysis of the above-mentioned titles and others in a methodology that borrows from film and literature studies.

**Keywords:** Transness, Video Games, Mimetic, Gender, Identity.

**Theme 3:**  
**INNOVATIONS IN**  
**SOCIOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGY**

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# MARX ON NOTHINGNESS IN BUDDHISM

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## Abstract

Marx had made two near identical statements on the concept of *nothingness* (Sanskrit: *Śūnyatā*; Pali: *Suññatā*; Vietnamese: *Không*) in some forms of Buddhism in two of his letters written on 18 and 20 March 1866. He wrote those letters while suffering from *hidradenitis suppurativa* and residing as a medical tourist in Margate, England. He arrived at his understanding of nothingness in Buddhism from the following books of his intimate friend Carl (Karl) Friedrich Koeppen (Köppen) (1808-1863): *Die Religion des Buddha*, 2 Bde. Erster Band. *Die Religion des Buddha und ihre Entstehung*, 1857. Zweiter Band. *Die lamaische Hierarchie und Kirche*, 1859; Berlin: Ferdinand Schneider. Marx's personal copies of these books appear to be lost; they are not yet indicated in the reconstructed catalog: *MEGA*<sup>2</sup> IV/32. The above indicated statements of Marx may be treated as the ground zero for future investigations on the interrelationships of Marxisms and Buddhisms. Many currents of Buddhism and Marxism have converged in Vietnam over many years from many directions. That has created some unique opportunities for the future emergence of scientific investigations on the teachings of Siddhārtha Gautam Buddha and those of Karl Marx from within the contemporary societies there.

**Keywords:** Buddha, Marx, Medical tourism, Nothingness, Vietnam.

# CAPITAL, GOVERNMENTS, MULTILATERAL AGENCIES AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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## **Abstract**

Contemporary transnational capital aims at full spectrum dominance over the entire political economy of our planet. We learn from the first sentence of the Foreword of Karl Marx (1859), *Zur Kritik der Politischen Ökonomie: Erstes Heft*, that he wished to critically investigate the system of bourgeois economy involving the six domains of *capital, landed property, wage-labour, state, foreign trade* and *world market*. Critical investigations on the contemporary system of political economy needs to be extended along similar lines. Today the required extensions must include the: cyberspace over and above landed property on geographical space; wageless familial labour surrounding the domains of wage-labor; multilateral agencies and non-governmental organizations working within and surrounding the governments; foreign trade in labour-time of outsourced services together with the same in other commodities; and, real time interpenetration of the local and global markets. The overlaps of the indicated domains are coordinated and controlled by: the flow of transnational capital as economic investment; the multilateral agencies mediating global and local governance; and, the investment of charity capital in the contemporary business of social work, executed by the non-governmental organizations.

**Keywords:** Governments, multilateral agencies, non-governmental organizations, social work, transnational capital.



# REFORM AND INNOVATION IN LABOUR RELATIONS: HARMONY OR DISHARMONY

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## **Abstract**

The driving principle behind the development of industrial relations in Vietnam is to build 'harmonious labour relations' (*quan hệ lao động hài hòa*), in order to assist with economic growth and development. The phrase can be found in the labour law, regularly repeated by government and union officials, and sprinkled around labour newspapers and other media sources focused on labour issues. The Vietnam General Confederation of Labour (VGCL), so the argument goes, has an important role to play to achieve this aim by supporting workers materially, engaging employers in social dialogue and collective bargaining, and helping reduce and avert strikes. This paper argues, however, that far from needing harmonious labour relations, Vietnam should promote a social structure of *disharmonious* labour relations. I note that, following Marx, in a market economy harmonious labour relations are quite literally impossible. The core of such an economy is a fundamental antagonism between the two great classes, bourgeoisie and proletariat. What at first sight appears to be harmonious labour relations is in fact labour submitting to the domination of capital. In addition, the single most important driving force improving wages and conditions for workers in Vietnam has been their strikes, largely driven by rural migrants in urban areas working in industrial production. It is strikes that have led to minimum wage rises often outpacing productivity rises, VGCL reforms, legal reforms, and improved working environments. If these were lost, the pressure to improve labour's lot would also dissipate, and the scales would tip firmly in favour of capital. I argue, then, that the VGCL should abandon its support for harmonious labour relations, and instead promote disharmony and increased strike numbers.

**Keywords:** labour; labour relations; strikes; harmony; disharmony; unions; Vietnam.

# OUT OF THE LINE OF SITE

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## **Abstract**

If men as “fathers” remain a nebulous entity as long as they continue to willingly allow themselves to be constrained by conventional social, “academic” (that is “scholarly”, “psychological”, “sociological”, “biological”, “feminist”) as well as legal notions of what fathers are supposed to be, particularly those constructions of masculinity of the West, then the very mention of a grandfather opens onto a tangent straight into and out of the imaginary. Far from being “real”, grandfathers are either entirely missing or become a complete fictional recreation of the descendant. This presentation discusses images grandfathers generate in the context of memory, family, masculinity, and fatherhood. It challenges contemporary assumptions of the foregoing by maintaining a primary investigative engine based substantively in the subjective – the experience of grandfathers, fathers, and sons as seen by someone who has experienced two of these three states of ‘being’ – the third (grandfatherhood) rendered an impossibility in terms of experience because of its contrived and utterly artificial origin.

**Keywords:** Gender, Sons, Fathers, Grandfathers, Men, Identity, Stereotypes, Individual

# **THE ROHINGYAS IN BANGLADESH: REFUGEES-HOST COMMUNITY CONFLICTS OVER NATURAL RESOURCES IN COX'S BAZAR**

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## **Abstract**

Over one million Rohingya refugees are hosted in Bangladesh. Newly arrived Rohingyas have received emergency protection, food, and shelter despite resource constraints, and the Bangladesh government responded to this crisis adequately. This paper mainly focuses on the inter-community conflicts over natural resources between the Rohingyas and the local host communities of Cox's Bazar district, which is generally neglected. Data for this paper has been collected through 20 in-depth interviews with refugees and host community members from June to September 2021, in the Cox's Bazar district of Bangladesh. The analysis shows that the refugee influx has adversely affected the host community, particularly on natural resources. The refugees add pressure on limited local natural resources such as land, water, agriculture, and forest. As a result, conflicts and social tension are rising gradually between two groups. I have followed Thomas Homer-Dixon's theoretical model on how resource scarcity can cause conflict between refugees and the host community. I argue that both the locals and Rohingyas are poor and depend on existing local resources, but locals claim that they have the only right to use these resources. Such attitudes create hostile relations between the two communities and lead to conflict, which has been highlighted through this study.

**Keywords:** Conflict, Host community, Natural resources, Rohingya, Refugees

# **IS MODERNIZATION THEORY STILL RELEVANT? RESULTS FROM AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF ASIAN WOMEN'S FERTILITY PATTERNS**

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## **Abstract**

Modernization theory has an important role to play in sociological research. Although there has been some recent debate about its validity, especially when applied to the study of human reproduction in developing countries. This article is an exploratory study to determine the validity of modernization theory in research on fertility in some Asian countries/regions including S. Korea, Hong Kong, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. This study uses a cross-sectional survey method with a sample size of 139 cases (convenience sampling). The results show that the fertility pattern of women in these countries reflects and is influenced by the process of socio-economic modernization. The specific manifestations are: having few[er] children, attaching importance to the emotional value of the child over the economic value. The influence of modernization on fertility patterns is most evident in terms of the number of children and the need to have children. Middle-class women aged 40 years or younger, with higher education, middle class in more advanced countries have lower fertility rates and prioritize childbearing because of affective needs and achievement needs /creative. However, the relationship between the variables of age, education level and social class on intention to have children is still unclear. In summary, the results show that the modernization theory is still useful. Future studies in eastern developing countries with large amounts of data will help to refine this theory.

**Keywords:** Asia, childbirth, fertility, modernization theory, pattern

# **AGBIBINNULIG**

## **A SOCIOLOGICAL LENS OF WATER IRRIGATION PROBLEMS**

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### **Abstract**

This study attempts to document, understand and analyze the local construct *agbibinnulig* and its potential in addressing water irrigation problems in rice farming communities. *Agbibinnulig* (roughly translated as the ability to do collective action, cooperation or mutual sharing) is an Ilocano term for local resource in managing water conflicts among local farmers of Barangay Bagnos, Municipality of Aurora, Isabela in Northern Luzon, Philippines. In the course of this study highlighting the best practices in the community, the Ilocano term *agbibinnulig* came to fore in relation to their irrigation practices, farming methods, strengthening farmer's association, and significant metaphors. Along this farming practice, *agbibinnulig* is observed in the mundane activities in the communities and in efforts to strengthen some institutions. The study also revealed a connection between *agbibinnulig* and women's important contributions to farming and to farmers' organizations. Moreover, this study highlighted some aspects of *agbibinnulig*, which can be further explored using the sociological concept of human agency, particularly its practical - evaluative element. Through the lens of human agency, it can also be said that farmers who are engaged in *agbibinnulig* in the context of everyday life in order to consciously address farm-specific issues, such as water-related conflicts, and other broader problems affecting their livelihoods. This study hopes to pave the way for further studies on similar farmers' organizations in the Philippines particularly a comparative analysis of *agbibinnulig* with well documented similar practices of cooperation in other agrarian communities in Southeast Asia such as the *subak* (local/traditional irrigation system) in the water temples of Bali, Indonesia. Such a comparative study along with further research on the implications of *agbibinnulig* to the farming communities' ability to deal with the emerging environmental and social issues must be pursued in the future.

**Keywords:** *agbibinnulig*, collective and cooperative work, human agency, rice farming, water irrigation, sociology

# **A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE KINH PEOPLE'S MOTIVES OF MIGRATION TO THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS DURING THE XX CENTURY**

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## **Abstract**

In the twentieth century, the occurrence of the Kinh people's migration to the Central Highlands could be divided into five main waves: the first wave took place from World War I to 1945; the second wave was in the years 1957-1961 as a result of the Land Development Program of the Republic of Vietnam government; the third wave was of refugees from all over the country fleeing to the Central Highlands during the war (1965-1975); The fourth appeared about 10 years after the country's reunification (1976-1989) and the fifth wave was during the 'coffee boom' in Vietnam (1990-1999). In this article, we analyze factors affecting the migration decision of the Kinh to the Central Highlands in the twentieth century, which included economic reasons, the war and migration policies of contemporary states while applying Everett Lee's Push-Pull theory (1966). From which, we seeks to build a conceptual model for the migration motivations of Kinh people to the Central Highlands in the twentieth century.

**Keywords:** Central Highlands, migration in twentieth century, Kinh's people migration waves, Highlanders, industrial crops

# **PATHWAYS TO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: ROSA LUXEMBURG'S STUDIES ON THE ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY OF IMPERIALISM**

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## **Abstract**

While Rosa Luxemburg is widely known for her political critique of reformism and advocacy of the mass strike, less attention has been paid to her anthropological and ethnographic studies of non-Western and precapitalist societies. In these multidimensional studies, which were integral to her critique of European colonialism and imperialism, she explored how communal social structures in the non-capitalist societies of her time provide important indications for how to organize a planned system of social reproduction following the abolition of capitalism. This paper examines Luxemburg's distinctive and exhaustive approach toward these issues by focusing on her *Introduction to Political Economy* (written between 1909 and 1916 but published after her death) as well as her essays, lectures, and manuscripts composed between 1907 and 1914 at the school of the German Social-Democratic Party in Berlin. Luxemburg's study of the social structures in India, Algeria, Southern Africa, China, Indonesia and among Native Americans will be compared and contrasted with Marx's late writings on non-Western societies, which likewise examined the liberatory potential of non-Western societies.

**Keywords:** Marx, Luxemburg, Precapitalist Societies, Peasantry, Communal Forms, Socialism, Capital, Colonialism, Imperialism

# **THE KINSHIP NETWORKS AND CULTURAL REPRODUCTION AMONG BINH DINH MIGRANTS IN HO CHI MINH CITY – VIETNAM**

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## **Abstract**

While maintaining food consumption of migrants in their host countries in the context of globalization has been discussed by anthropologists for decades (Counihan and Esterik, 2013, Janowski, 2012, Mintz, 2008, Mata-Codesal and Abranches, 2018), literature on the same phenomenon for domestic migrant communities is still limited. This paper aims to explore the way HCM City dwellers who are organically from Binh Dinh province – central Vietnam, perpetually keep their homeland food in the diet. Methodologically, being an insider to the community provides the author accessibility to studied participants' residence to conduct participatory observation of their foodway for this ongoing project started in 2018. Research results show that there is an oppositional orientation in the continuation of homeland food among the community members which is correlated to whether the connection with their native relatives is preserved or diminished. Conclusively, the paper argues that cultural reproduction of migrant communities depends proportionately on supportive networks of people at home as much as the longing sense of rootedness of those who left.

**Keywords:** Binh Dinh migrants; HCM City, food culture, kinship network, cultural continuation



# **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS' INTERNET USAGE PURPOSE AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY IN HANOI, VIETNAM**

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## **Abstract**

In the general picture of the world's Internet use situation, Vietnam has noticed a high and rapidly increasing user rate in recent years. The Internet plays an increasingly important and indispensable role in social life. In terms of the family, the Internet is having multidimensional influences on each member as well as the functions of the family. This study was conducted to evaluate the relationship between parents' purpose of Internet use and communication activity between parents and children in families in Hanoi, Vietnam. A survey was conducted on a total of 113 study samples of parents aged 35 to 55 in families in Hanoi. The survey results provide notable data that parents' purpose for using the Internet has a relationship with communication activity between parents and children. In families, parents use the Internet for sound purposes such as communicating, looking for information, or establishing and maintaining relationships that contribute to promoting communication between parents and children. Besides, the parents' sound purpose use of the Internet still has a negative effect on communication between them and their children. Research results will be the input basis for building a system of solutions and services to support effective Internet use.

**Keywords:** Internet, purpose, communication, family, influence, Vietnam.

**RESEARCH EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM'S POVERTY REDUCTION POLICIES  
FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES:  
CASE STUDY OF ETHNIC RAGLAI IN BAC AI, NINH THUAN**

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**Abstract**

Research conducted among the Raglai ethnic minority in the mountains of the South of Vietnam suggests that 'development' projects that support women by both Government and by International agencies are actually an impediment to sustainable poverty reduction because they do not take account of the ways matriarchal practices actively demotivate male members of the community. The consequences of this are uneven and unsustainable, and indeed ineffective, poverty alleviation policies that need to be rethought with attention to cultural context and custom. This paper makes recommendations to address this policy shortfall.

**Keywords:** ethnic group, matriarchal custom, Ninh Thuan, poverty reduction policy, Raglai

# MOBILE COMMUNICATION AS AN APPROPRIATE INSTITUTIONAL MEANS TO CONTRIBUTE TO EFFECTIVE DIALOGUE AT THE ENTERPRISE

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## **Abstract:**

**Objective.** This article presents a part of the survey results of the research project 'Improving the effectiveness of dialogue in private enterprises and foreign direct investment enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City' (2020-2022) granted by the HCMC Department of Science & Technology. It provides empirical evidence for the question: Is mobile communication an appropriate institutional means for employees to overcome barriers to engaging in dialogue with employers, contributing to improve the effectiveness of dialogue in the enterprises?

**Methodology.** Dialogue between employees and employers is defined as a social action within the social structure of the enterprise. The concepts of status, role and institution in T. Parsons' theory of social action are used to analyze the actual situation of employees participating in dialogue with employers; The reason why dialogue activities at enterprises are only formal and not substantive; Factors help employees overcome barriers to dialogue with employers, contributing to effectiveness of dialogue at the enterprise.

**Findings.** 1/ Dialogue between employees, Trade Union - employees' representatives and employers at enterprises is regulated in the Vietnamese Labor Law system. However, the rate of employees participating in dialogues with employers at enterprises is low and is only a formality, coping, not substantive; 2/ The reason for the above situation is related to institutional factors (status, role, power relationship between the subjects of the dialogue) and personal psychological factors; 3/ Mobile communication is considered an appropriate institutional means to help employees boldly express their thoughts, aspirations, feelings, needs, etc., instead of directly exchanging and talking with employers/managers at the enterprise, contributing to effective dialogue at the enterprise.

**Novelty.** The topic of dialogue between employees and employers at enterprises is widely studied in the field of management and labor relations. In this study, the topic is considered from an interdisciplinary approach: sociology and labor relations; Accordingly, dialogue is considered as a social action influenced and affected by two groups of factors: institutions and individuals.

**Type of paper:** Empirical

**Keywords:** Mobile Communication, institutional means, effective dialogue, enterprise

# **SOCIAL REPRODUCTION AND THE DIVISION OF LABOUR**

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## **Abstract**

This paper examines issues related to the analysis of social and gender relationships that surround the reproduction of the workforce and the division of labor. It questions whether reproduction of labor capacity is considered as a job and creates surplus-value, and how capitalist society has separated the labor. Using the documentary analysis method from major research works of scholars such as Marx, Heather A. Brown, Barbagallo, Dunayevskaya, Federici, and Fortunati, these writings make it clear historically that much of this social reproduction and the work necessary to produce and reproduce workers, without the support of others, is mostly done by mothers, teaching their children the ways and conventions of social life. Of course, without being born, brought up, sustained, trained, and educated to certain levels, workers cannot work. Thus, we must examine women's contribution to the reproduction of class society in its entirety. Although the natural division of labor in birth according to biology is not necessarily an opposition, the division of labor according to the sex characteristics of class society is certainly so. The studies mentioned above were innovative because they refuted the stereotype that women's role in reproduction was unimportant and clarified their position in terms of social structure and development of society.

**Keywords:** Reproduction, division of labour, women, gender relations, Marxism, documentary analysis

# UNSETTLING THE SETTLED CATEGORIES: LAND-WATER DYNAMICS IN THE INDIAN SUNDARBANS

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## **Abstract**

The present paper relates to the Bengal delta, particularly the Sundarbans, an immense archipelago of islands and mangrove forested landscape across both India and Bangladesh. This was a place where settlement history particularly since the beginning of colonial rule began informed by a series of interventions that aimed at making land, water and forest appear as neat categories. Separating land from water had been central to colonial land making in the Bengal delta where land looked elusive (Hill 1990). The strategies of flood control wedded to modern science and capitalism came in handy as an instrument safeguarding the interests of propertied class and landed gentry in colonial India (D'souza 2006). The post independent development enterprise in the Indian Sundarbans informed essentially by the colonial legacy of land making (legibly categorizing land and water) only points to the limits of such ecological wisdom. This paper argues that in a place where boundaries between land and water are always found to be mutating despite all attempts to reclaim and fortify land amidst a soaked ecology (Bhattacharyya 2018), people's lives and livelihoods could be seen as expressions of their deeper implication into the moving delta, be seen as resembling the dynamic interplay of land and water, their livelihoods be seen as minutely textured into the constantly disappearing boundaries of land and water. Documenting instances of livelihood – such as making and breaking of embankments or of prawn fisheries – I argue how our neat ecological categories are thrown into complete disarray by human practices as they unfold in the deltaic Sundarbans.

# A REAPPRAISAL OF MARX'S ETHNOLOGICAL NOTEBOOKS

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## **Abstract**

Between December 1880 and June 1881, Marx's research interests focused on a new discipline: anthropology. He began with the study of *Ancient Society* (1877), a work by the U.S. anthropologist Lewis Morgan. What struck Marx most was the way in which Morgan treated production and technological factors as preconditions of social progress, and he felt moved to assemble a compilation of a hundred densely packed pages of excerpts from this book. These make up the bulk of what are known as *The Ethnological Notebooks*. They also contain excerpts from other works: *Java, or How to Manage a Colony* (1861) by James Money (1818-1890), a lawyer and Indonesia expert; *The Aryan Village in India and Ceylon* (1880) by John Phear (1825-1905), president of the supreme court of Ceylon; and *Lectures on the Early History of Institutions* (1875) by the historian Henry Maine (1822-1888), amounting to a total of another hundred sheets. Marx's comparative assessments of these authors is fundamental to have a clear idea of the main theoretical preoccupations of the 'late Marx' and suggests an innovative reassessment of some of his key concepts.

**Keywords:** Anthropology, Colonialism, Ethnological Notebooks, Late Marx, Lewis Morgan, Marxism

# **TRAINING AND USING 1<sup>st</sup> AND 2<sup>nd</sup> GOVERNMENTAL TEACHERS IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM (1954 – 1975)**

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## **Abstract**

This paper investigated primary materials in Vietnam National Archives II to present the fact of training and using 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle teachers of secondary schools in Southern Vietnam in the period 1954–1975. We argues that Southern Vietnam applied a hard, proffessional program to train pre-service teachers in Pedagogical Universities to create a skillful group of teachers and then treated them well with high payment and additional allowance to serve the aim of transferring Southern Vietnam's education from French model to American model and of modernizing this educational system. However, Saigon regime only focused on governmental teachers and neglected semi-governmental and private ones. As a result, there was a big gap between governmental and private education and teachers in Southern Vietnam (1954-1975).

**Keywords:** Southern Vietnam's secondary education, 1<sup>st</sup> cycle teacher, 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle teacher, educational transformation, training and using policies.

# **OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY AND OCCUPATIONAL SATISFACTION AMONG MIDDLE-CLASS GROUPS IN HO CHI MINH CITY**

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## **Abstract**

The middle class contributes greatly to economic growth, consumption, and social stability (Easterly William, 2001). In Ho Chi Minh City, the middle class has made important contributions to the economic, cultural and social development of the City. This article applies quantitative and qualitative research methods to describe middle-class employment, their occupational mobility as well as their occupational satisfaction. Research results show that middle-class groups tend to focus more and more on business, manufacturing and service occupations. The middle class has advantages in terms of education level, economic conditions, and large social relationships, so the degree of occupational mobility is high and mainly moves towards the upper-class occupational groups. Middle-class groups are also quite satisfied with their occupational and always strive to study to develop their professional expertise.

**Keywords:** Ho Chi Minh City, job, middle-class, occupation.



**FROM REMEMBRANCE TO RECREATION:  
MEMORY OF EUROPEAN HOUSES IN URBAN LANDSCAPE  
MANILA (PHILIPPINES) AND SAIGON (VIETNAM)  
DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD**

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**Abstract**

Historically speaking, people are always trying to reconnect their lives back to the places they came from. The feeling of 'missing home' has created in each individual the great reminiscences in which moved to the real actions in new lands, especially by colonial communities. In this case, houses in cities physically manifest the memory of lives beyond the planning purposes or the nature of the region. The colonial cities in Southeast Asia, accordingly, buildings were itself became the 'mini museum' of European culture and an important 'Western memory' of the urban landscape. The established new style of houses, despite the difference in a tropical environment and indigenous culture, was the trend of every urban center in Southeast Asia both in Manila under Spanish rule or in Saigon by the French regime. In this article, I argue that there is a recreation of houses model from Europe as cultural healing or a concentration in Western value for people who far away from the mother place besides main aims to control and exploit colonies based on two main cases are Intramuros in Manila city and center zone in Saigon urban landscape.

**Keywords:** colonial cities, Manila city, Saigon city, Southeast Asian urban history, urban memory

# **SOCIAL NETWORKS OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO TEACHERS IN HO CHI MINH CITY**

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## **Abstract**

By transferring significant amounts of money to their family, overseas Filipino workers, are regarded as the country's economy backbone. Given that English, alongside Tagalog, is one of the two official languages in the Philippines. Vietnam has been a favorite destination for Filipinos seeking employment as English teachers. The growing number of Filipino teachers in Vietnam calls for study on their experiences with the country's teaching circumstances and barriers. This study aims to evaluate the social networks of overseas Filipino teachers in Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam) through the use of online ethnography. A total of twenty participants were chosen using snowball sampling to ascertain the social network patterns based on the Theory of Weak Ties. According to research findings, Filipino teachers continued to grow their social networks while retaining strong ties and bonds in order to build their social capitals. Nonetheless, the many strategies employed by Filipino teachers to maximize this social networking also result in maladaptation and fragmentation. These research findings contribute to the ongoing discussion about the current issues confronting the overseas Filipino diaspora.

**Keywords:** online ethnography; overseas Filipino's teacher; Facebook; social network; social capitals; Vietnam

# **AN INCORPORATION OF SEX AND HEALTH EDUCATION INTO THE SCHOOL AFFECTS CHILD MARRIAGE AMONG ETHNIC MINORITY STUDENTS (A CASE STUDY OF QUANG HOA LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL, QUANG HOA COMMUNE, DAK GLONG DISTRICT, DAK NONG PROVINCE)**

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## **Abstract**

One of the main reasons contributing to child marriage among ethnic minority students is a series of programs designed to educate students about sex and health. Using a quantitative research method (108 students) and a qualitative research method (07 in-depth interviews), the findings indicated that, despite numerous challenges in encouraging married ethnic minority students to return to school, the School continues to place a premium on re-engaging school-leavers. Additionally, the School has been proactive in arranging campaigns and programs on health and sexual education for its students. However, these efforts have been unsuccessful, since the majority of participants in the School's sex and health education programs were not recruited voluntarily. As a result, the percentage of ethnic minority students who have obtained these programs is low.

**Keywords:** Ethnic minorities, sex education, child marriage

# **NEW RUSSIAN POLITICAL MYTHS: HOW THE NARRATIVES ON THE POISONING OF ALEXEI NAVALNY AND HIS RETURN TO RUSSIA CONSTRUCT BINARY OPPOSITIONS, EXPLOIT PUBLIC TRUST, AND DEPLOY ARGUMENTS THROUGH MYTHOLOGIZATION**

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## **Abstract**

The public consensus on the current political events in Russia seems to be unrealistic due to enormous contradictions between those who support the regime and those who oppose it. The dialogue between the opposing groups is guided by various prejudices more than by any argued judgements. Eventually, the controversial facts are expressed and presented publicly (in mass-media, in social networks) as at least two incompatible sequences of events (stories, or narratives) slightly corresponding to each other and revealing contradictory worldviews not in terms of having different values, beliefs and opinions, but witnessing different occurrences. In this paper, on the examples of several recent events related to the proclaimed leader of Russian political opposition – Alexei Navalny we seek to highlight how the opposing sides of the debates using communicative strategies and how the narratives about these events construct binary oppositions, exploit public trust and create alternative facts. Engaging the binary opposition of a hero and a villain (interchanging positions in the competing discourses), the opposing groups developed a set of narrative stories, which are close to such archaic cognitive structures as myths or fairytales.

**Key words:** Russia, Narratives, Political debate, Arguments, Communicative strategies, Binary oppositions

# **TOWARDS INSTITUTING NEW PUBLIC PRACTICES THE CASE OF CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURES IN THE 2010s' ISTANBUL**

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## **Abstract**

Most of the literature in urban studies about cultural infrastructures has its primary concern with practices of informality, appropriation of and temporary interventions in urban spaces. I argue in this paper that more attention should be paid to questions of organization and strategy that open new ways for instituting public practices. I focus in this paper on SALT and DEPO, two cultural organisations from Istanbul operating with the absence of public funding, and I argue they institute new public practices by blurring boundaries between public and private. Through the case study methodology, I combined several qualitative methods of data collection to draw the relevant observations and conclusions. Analysing empirical data on selected organisations, my findings indicate that selected cultural organisations blur the boundaries between public and private in two ways: 1) establishing certain distance from private funders; and 2) building trans-local networks.

**Keywords:** cultural infrastructures, Istanbul, private funding, public practices

# CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH IN THE VIETNAMESE DIASPORA OF GERMANY

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## Abstract

The paper offers an overview of the research on young people in Germany with own or family migration experiences from Vietnam. Four interdisciplinary fields can be identified: 1) *Migration studies*, which have shown the variety of Vietnamese-German migration, 2) Empirical *Education research* focusing on the educational participation of migrant groups. A core result from this field is, that students of Vietnamese origin are extraordinarily successful in the German educational system in comparison to both other migrants and non-migrants. Closely connected to it is research from 3) *Family studies*, which offer insights into characteristics of these families (parenting style, social status, educational aspirations etc.). And 4) an emerging field that could be called *German Asian Diaspora Studies*, where 'Viet-German' identity formation, experience and life worlds are studied in qualitative, often ethnographic research. Core results from those research fields will be discussed from a childhood- and youth sociological perspective and research gaps will be identified. The paper thus inspires future research and offers insights on the young generation of the Vietnamese diaspora in Germany, valuable for educational and social work practitioners working with Vietnamese as well as other Asian minorities in Germany and beyond.

**Keywords:** Education, Identity, Migrant Self-Organisations, Model Minority, Peers, Viet-Germany

# **SOCIOLOGY: GUIDE TO ANALYSIS OR TO ACTION IN THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE CRISIS?**

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## **Abstract**

The question of climate change is becoming of interest to a growing number of people around the world. It literally threatens the lives and well-being of millions of people around the planet. Yet Sociology—along with other academic disciplines—is still caught in the historic debate between Marx and Weber as to whether the purpose of the social sciences is to use our knowledge to change the world through direct involvement (Marx), or whether providing sophisticated, historically-based analyses of social relations to others is sufficient (Weber). It should be stated that the later position, that advanced by Weber, has dominated the social sciences for more than one hundred years.

# **MOBILITIES, SOCIAL STATUS NEGOTIATIONS AND SELF-EMPOWERMENT IN CLASSICAL MUSIC PERFORMANCE IN HO CHI MINH CITY**

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## **Abstract**

Western classical music is often labeled as 'aristocratic' and/or 'sophisticated' in the media, and in Ho Chi Minh City associated with two official institutions; e.g., the Conservatory, and the Ballet Symphony Orchestra and Opera. However, in reality, classical music life in the city is quite vibrant and diverse with multiple activities of 'spontaneous' and/or 'self-organizing' groups of young artists. Albeit appearing recently and operating 'underground', these artists have created a social community that expands from virtual networks to real life organizations. This study uses qualitative research methods in which the author makes active participatory observation as an insider since 2002, and conducts face-to-face and online in-depth interviews with 25 artists in both groups. Furthermore, the paper utilizes a critical discourse analysis approach (Dijk, 2020) to analyze narratives, video clips and images of their performances available online. Apparently, there are mobility variations in terms of orientation and performative rights between the groups which are inherent to their social status and power. We argue that these mobilities are the results of constant social status negotiations, by means of which artists possibly break away from the conventional norms in classical music world, and self-empower themselves to express their own agency.

**Keywords:** mobility, self-empowerment, agency, Western classical music, ethnomusicology, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam



# **HIGH-STRAIN JOB, LOW-STRAIN JOB, ACTIVE JOB, PASSIVE JOB AND BURNOUT: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY AMONG PHYSICIANS**

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## **Abstract**

The aims of this study are to assess the prevalence of four job types according to the Job Demand and Resource model, and to further explore their associations with three burnout's dimensions including emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and reduced personal accomplishment. This cross-sectional study was carried out on 374 Vietnamese physicians working in different hospitals. Data on job characteristics, burnout and demographic characteristics were obtained by questionnaire and analyzed by using binary logistic regression. Results showed that 17.1% of all participants reported doing high-strain job, 28.3% doing low-strain job, 27.3% doing active job, and 27.3% doing passive job. In addition, high-strain job was associated with higher risks in all three burnout's dimensions, whereas low-strain job was associated with lower risks. Passive job was associated with lower emotional exhaustion, but higher risks of reduced personal accomplishment. In addition, no association was found between active job and burnout's dimensions. The study contributes to understanding how each job type might influence burnout among physicians. Lastly, limitations and implications of the study are discussed.

**Keywords:** burnout, job characteristics, physicians

**Theme 4:**  
**INNOVATIONS IN SOCIAL WORK**

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# **PERSONALITY TRAITS AND WELL-BEING AMONG HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS: THE MEDIATOR ROLE OF WORK STRESS**

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## **Abstract**

Well-being has become an important research topic in assessment of mental health of employees, especially for healthcare professionals. The main aim of the study was to examine how specific personality traits might explain well-being assessment scores and to explore how this relationship might be mediated by work stress. A total of 1162 doctors and nurses working in Ha Noi, Da Nang, and Ho Chi Minh City completed a questionnaire by pen and paper, which collected data on the demographic characteristics, the Big Five personality traits (BFI-10), the general work stress scale (GWSS) and the Mental Health Continuum (MHC-SF). Pearson's product correlations and multiple regression were performed to determine the influence of the personality traits on well-being. Results showed that higher Extraversion, Conscientiousness, Agreeableness, Openness to experience, and lower Neuroticism predicted higher well-being. Furthermore, the results revealed that work stress can mediate the effects of Conscientiousness, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism on well-being. The implications of these findings for the practice of psychological counsellors, clinical psychologists, and clinical social workers are discussed, and directions for future research are offered.

**Keywords:** Healthcare profession, Mental health, Personality traits, Well-being, Work stress

# **ESCAPING THE GLOOMY LIFE: SOCIAL WORK WITH STATELESS VIETNAMESE MIGRANTS RETURNING FROM CAMBODIA**

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## **Abstract**

There are no official statistics on Vietnamese migrants who live beside the Tonle Sap Lake in Cambodia, but it has been noticed that many of them stay there, fish, and are stateless. They have faced numerous challenges as a result of their statelessness, and thousands of migrants have returned to Vietnam in recent years. Despite their return is voluntary, they have little preparation for their resettlement in Vietnam and hence experience precarity. This research attempts to create a panorama of migrants' adaptation techniques during their resettlement and impediments affecting that adaptation, using a life course approach with essential notions of turning points and human agency. Furthermore, the paper examines the support operations of governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in Vietnam with these people, assisting them in overcoming challenges, notably in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. Fieldwork was undertaken from June to August 2019, and extended online interviews with those who had already participated in the inquiry were conducted in August 2021.

**Keywords:** life course approach, human agency, turning points, social work, stateless Vietnamese migrants

# **DIFFICULTIES IN ORGANISING SOCIAL WORK INTERNSHIP FOR STUDENTS IN THE PASSION OF COVID-19**

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## **Abstract**

Currently, the whole society is affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. This pandemic has had a profound negative impact on the economic, cultural, and social life of the country. In the field of education, students are not allowed to go to school and most of the time have to switch to online learning. This paper presents the results of a research on the difficulties of organising internships for social work university student at social institutions. By questionnaires and in-depth interviews with students and internship supervisors, the study shows that difficulties are expressed in many aspects, in terms of place of organisation, duration and contents of internship, and residency arrangement for students. From these difficulties, it is possible to propose solutions to organise internships during the pandemic such as flexibility in terms of time, location, internship contents, and form of internship by individual and online group.

**Keywords:** social work, student, internship, social institutions, internship supervisor.

# THE ROLE OF SOCIAL WORKERS IN PROTECTING NEGLECTED CHILDREN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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## Abstract

Law on Children of Vietnam (Law No 102/2016/ QH13) set neglect term out as an abandonment. Neglect involves not meeting children's basic needs: physical, medical, educational and emotional. This study examines the prevalence of neglect children as well as the influence that increase the risk of child neglect in rural areas in Vietnam during Covid 19 pandemic. To improve understanding of the influence of coronavirus disease on children's life and the roles of social workers in Vietnam is needed. This study was conducted in two periods, November 2019 and August 2021. In the period of 2019, before the Covid 19 epidemic broke out in Vietnam, the study was conducted on 390 children aged from 9 to 14. In the period of 2021 the study was carried out on 98 parents of the children. The main method of implementation is an online questionnaire.

**Keywords:** Neglect, physical, psychological, educational, social worker, support

# **THE NEED FOR SOCIAL WORK WITH INTERNAL FEMALE MIGRANTS IN VIET NAM**

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## **Abstract**

The tendency of internal migration flows from rural towards urban and industrial areas has been increasing over the last two decades in Viet Nam. The number of migrant women accounts for a large percentage among these migrants. While male and female migrants face common difficulties such as poor living conditions and low access to health and social services, female migrants tend to be more vulnerable in terms of employment opportunities, workload, salary, discrimination, sexual abuse, reproductive health, and child care. Especially, the COVID-19 pandemic recently has made migrant women's well-being worse than ever. Social workers play a critical role in promoting migrants' integration and individual empowerment. However, social work with internal migrants is new in Viet Nam and research on this topic is still minimal. Therefore, this paper aims to explore the vulnerability of female migrants and highlight the need for developing social work with these migrants under the context of growing internal migration in Viet Nam.

**Keywords:** social work, internal female migrants, Viet Nam

# **STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES ON SOCIAL WORK FIELD PRACTICUM DURING COVID-19 IN VIETNAM**

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## **Abstract**

Until August 2021, Vietnam has been experiencing the fourth severe wave of the Covid-19 pandemic. Most university classes transferred to online mode since the first wave in early 2020. However, conducting field practicum courses - the key requirement in the social work curriculum - remains challenging for both students and faculty. This paper aims to describe social work students' experiences during their field practicum under the impact of Covid-19 in Vietnam. A nationwide online survey was distributed to Bachelor of Social Work (BSW) students who had finished field practicum courses from August 2020 to August 2021. The findings revealed students' perspectives regarding field practice barriers, mixed emotions and lessons learned. These results also suggest clues for social work educators regarding students' preparedness for online social work practicum when adapting to an unprecedented crisis.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Student's Experiences, Social Work Field Practicum, Vietnam



# **CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY BASED PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH (CBPR) WITH UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS IN HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

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## **Abstract**

We are conducting a project using a community-based participatory research (CBPR) approach to explore care seeking experiences with underserved groups at risk for viral hepatitis in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC), Vietnam since January 2020. We formed three groups, including one group with men who have sex with men and transgender people, a second group with people who inject drugs, and finally a third group with those who have limited financial resources. However, due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the CBPR groups that were formed encountered multiple difficulties while trying to implement the research during the lockdown period. From March to August 2021, the groups were no longer able to organize CBPR meetings in the community or conduct CBPR activities at research sites. In this paper, we (1) describe the challenges that three underserved groups encountered while conducting CBPR activities, and (2) discuss the strategies that were deployed by group members to overcome these challenges. The COVID-19 situation in Ho Chi Minh City motivated the groups to find solutions and tailor CBPR activities to adapt to the changing situation, which also revealed the strengths and weaknesses of three underserved groups as well as the method itself.

**Keywords:** community based participatory research, covid-19 pandemic, methods, underserved populations, Vietnam

# **THE ETHICS OF THE HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORKERS IN PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY ASPECT IN HANOI, VIETNAM NOWADAYS**

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## **Abstract**

The purpose of this article is to evaluate the current situation about understanding and ethical behavior of the hospital social workers in professional responsibility aspect. The study used a designed scale of professional ethics in professional responsibility aspect to collect data. The study used descriptive data collection methods. The participants of this research were 109 social workers (female = 83, male = 26) who have been working in hospitals in Hanoi, Vietnam. The research results show that: Firstly, 47,7% of social workers were not responsible for their work and still supported clients when they were weak or overload at work. Secondly, the majority of social workers did not comply with information privacy and informed consent principles when providing services to clients. Thirdly, 78,0% of the participants did not regularly study professional documentations to improve their professional capacity. Fourthly, 75,2% of the social workers provided services outside the scope of education and training.

**Keywords:** Ethical behavior, professional ethics, professional responsibility, social workers in hospital.

# **SOCIALIZATION OF RESOURCES IN VIETNAM'S COVID -19 PANDEMIC PREVENTION AND COMBAT**

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## **Abstract**

The Covid -19 pandemic began to appear in Vietnam on January 23, 2020, with two patients confirmed to be positive for Covid-19 who were Chinese entering Vietnam. From that time until now, though many outbreaks, with the spirit of 'fighting the pandemic is like fighting against the enemy' promoting the strength of the nation, the prevention and control of covid-19 is no longer the Government's responsibility. of organizations in the political system but of the whole people. In Vietnam, the prevention and control of pandemics is clearly stipulated in the Law on Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases, which refers to mobilizing financial, technical and human contributions of the whole society in disease prevention and infectious control. This article contributes to clarifying the role of the Government as well as the participation of the social community in the prevention of the pandemic to ensure that the pandemic is soon repelled in Vietnam.

**Keywords:** Socialization; Government; community; the law; disease prevention and control; Covid-19; political system; Vietnam

# **APPLYING MATRIX MODEL IN SUPPORTING METHADONE CLIENTS: SOME EVIDENCES FROM ATS USERS**

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## **Abstract**

This research applies randomized controlled trial to test if matrix model can help increase the effectiveness of methadone treatment on ATS users. 60 ATS users negative to Methamphetamine and scored medium to high on ASSIST scale in Ho Chi Minh city were invited to a 6-month methadone treatment program. Participants were randomly assigned to two methadone treatment groups, one with the supplement of Matrix model (n=30) and one without Matrix (n=30). The two groups did not differ significantly on the measures of demographic factors, previous ATS abuse, HIV, and motivation to participate in methadone treatment program. Results showed that after 6 months of intervention, those who joined Matrix group reduced the use of ATS, engaged more in safe sex behaviors, and increased compliance to methadone treatment better than their non-Matrix counterparts. Moreover, those who joined Matrix group scored higher on quality-of-life scale and lower on ASSIST scale. All differences between the two groups are statistically significant. The study also provides some recommendations for practitioners in applying Matrix model in supporting ATS users who are participating in methadone treatment.

**Keywords:** Matrix model, methadone treatment, ATS users, randomized controlled trial