

ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION

Doctoral candidate: Nguyễn Viết Hưng

Dissertation title: *Management of Buddhist Historical and Cultural Relics in the Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex, Ninh Binh Province*

Major: Cultural Management

Code: 9229042

Scientific supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyễn Văn Cường - Dr. Vũ Diệu Trung

Institution: Vietnam Institute of Culture, Arts, Sports and Tourism

CONTENT OF THE ABSTRACT

1. Research Purpose and Object

Research Purpose: To clarify the values and characteristics of the Buddhist historical and cultural relic system within the Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex, while analyzing the current state of monument management. The study aims to propose solutions to enhance the effectiveness of conservation and the promotion of heritage values in the context of sustainable development.

Research Object: The system of Buddhist relics within the Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex, including tangible and intangible elements, landscapes, festivals, and cultural activities associated with Buddhist religious life.

2. Research Methods

Field survey method: Observation, note-taking, photography, and interviews with local residents, monks, and heritage management officers.

Document analysis and synthesis method: Collection and systematization of specialized documents in the fields of culture, heritage, Buddhism, and monument management regulations.

Expert method: Interviews with experts and officials in the fields of culture, heritage management, and religious studies.

Statistical and comparative method: Analysis and comparison of monument management models across different localities and historical periods.

3. Main Findings and Conclusions

*** Main Findings:** The dissertation identifies that the system of Buddhist relics in Trang An possesses outstanding historical, religious, and cultural values, contributing significantly to the formation of the sacred space of this mixed World Heritage Site of nature and culture. However, the current management still faces several limitations, including overlapping administrative responsibilities and the lack of effective coordination mechanisms among the State, enterprises, and local communities. Moreover, public awareness of heritage values remains limited, and tourism activities in certain areas have negatively affected the landscape and environmental integrity of the relics.

The dissertation proposes several solutions to enhance the effectiveness of heritage management, including: strengthening heritage communication and education; establishing co-management mechanisms among relevant stakeholders; integrating monument management with sustainable tourism development; improving the legal framework; and enhancing community-based monitoring and participation.

*** Conclusion:** The management of Buddhist relics within the Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex requires a harmonious balance between conservation and development, as well as between cultural–spiritual and economic–tourism factors. The dissertation contributes to clarifying both theoretical and practical aspects of religious cultural heritage conservation in Vietnam, thereby proposing an appropriate management model in the context of integration and globalization.

Scientific supervisor

Doctoral candidate

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Van Cuong

Dr. Vu Dieu Trung

Nguyen Viet Hung

