



The Ceremony of Conferring an Honorary Degree  
of Doctor of Philosophy

upon

H.E. Nguyen Tan Dung

Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

at the International Conference Hall, Hanoi

28 August 2008

## BANSOMDEJCHAOPRAYA RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

<b>President of University Council</b>	Prof. Dr. Pornchai Matangkasombut
<b>Vice President of University Council</b>	Prof. Dr. Saiyut Champatong
<b>University's President</b>	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Supol Wuthisen
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<b>Secretary of University Council</b>	Asst. Prof. Watana Plainbanyang





## กำหนดการ

การมอบปริญญาปรัชญาดุษฎีบัณฑิตกิตติมศักดิ์  
แต่ ฯพณฯ เจริญ เต็น ชุง นายกรัฐมนตรีสาธารณรัฐสังคมนิยมเวียดนาม  
ณ หอประชุมนานาชาติ กรุงเทพมหานคร  
วันที่ 28 สิงหาคม พ.ศ. 2551

- 16.30 น. - แกรับเชิญพร้อมกัน ณ หอประชุมนานาชาติ กรุงเทพมหานคร สาธารณรัฐสังคมนิยมเวียดนาม
- 17.00 น. - ฯพณฯ เจริญ เต็น ชุง พร้อมคณะเดินทางมาถึง
- นายกสภามหาวิทยาลัย อธิการบดี และคณบดีคณะครุศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏบ้านสมเด็จเจ้าพระยา นำเข้าสู่ห้องรับรอง
  - คณบดีคณะครุศาสตร์มอบครุวิทยฐานะ
  - ฯพณฯ เจริญ เต็น ชุง รับครุวิทยฐานะ และสวมใส่
  - ฯพณฯ เจริญ เต็น ชุง เข้าสู่หอประชุมใหญ่ (ห้องพิธี)
  - ผู้แทนมหาวิทยาลัยมอบสูจิบัตร
  - อธิการบดีมหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏบ้านสมเด็จเจ้าพระยา กล่าวสดุดีเกียรติคุณ
  - นายกสภามหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏบ้านสมเด็จเจ้าพระยา มอบปริญญาปรัชญาดุษฎีบัณฑิตกิตติมศักดิ์ สาขาการศึกษาเพื่อการพัฒนาท้องถิ่น แต่ ฯพณฯ เจริญ เต็น ชุง
  - นายกสภามหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏบ้านสมเด็จเจ้าพระยา กล่าวแสดงความยินดี แต่ ฯพณฯ เจริญ เต็น ชุง
  - ฯพณฯ เจริญ เต็น ชุง กล่าวสุนทรพจน์
  - นายกสภามหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏบ้านสมเด็จเจ้าพระยา เชิญชวนแขกผู้มีเกียรติแสดงความยินดี
  - ฯพณฯ เจริญ เต็น ชุง นายกสภามหาวิทยาลัย อธิการบดี กรรมการสภามหาวิทยาลัย ผู้บริหารมหาวิทยาลัย แขกผู้มีเกียรติ ถ่ายรูปหมู่
  - พิธีการกล่าวขอบคุณและปิดพิธี
  - ฯพณฯ เจริญ เต็น ชุง พร้อมคณะเดินทางออกจากหอประชุม

## CHƯƠNG TRÌNH

Buổi lễ trao bằng Tiến sĩ danh dự tới Ngài Nguyễn Tấn Dũng

Thủ tướng nước Cộng hoà xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam

Tại Trung tâm Hội nghị Quốc tế

Ngày 28 tháng 8 năm 2008

- 16:30 - Khách mời có mặt tại Trung tâm Hội nghị Quốc tế, Hà Nội.
- 17:00 - Thủ tướng Nguyễn Tấn Dũng cùng đoàn đại biểu đến tham dự.
- Chủ tịch hội đồng nhà trường, hiệu trưởng cùng trưởng khoa Giáo dục học của trường Đại học Rajabhat Bansomdej Chaopraya có mặt tại buổi lễ.
  - Trưởng khoa Giáo dục học trao Lễ phục học vị tới Ngài thủ tướng.
  - Ngài thủ tướng có mặt tại hội trường (nơi tổ chức buổi lễ)
  - Đại diện của trường trao tới ngài Bản chương trình
  - Hiệu trưởng trường Đại học Rajabhat Bansomdej Chaopraya lên phát biểu
  - Chủ tịch hội đồng nhà trường lên trao bằng Tiến sĩ danh dự chuyên ngành Giáo dục vì sự phát triển cộng đồng tới Ngài thủ tướng
  - Thủ tướng Nguyễn Tấn Dũng phát biểu
  - Chủ tịch hội đồng nhà trường mời các vị khách quý bày tỏ sự vui mừng đến Ngài thủ tướng.
  - Thủ tướng Nguyễn Tấn Dũng, Chủ tịch hội đồng nhà trường, Hiệu trưởng, uỷ viên hội đồng nhà trường, ban giám hiệu nhà trường cùng các vị khách quý chụp ảnh kỷ niệm.
  - Lễ cảm ơn và kết thúc buổi lễ
  - Thủ tướng Nguyễn Tấn Dũng cùng đoàn đại biểu rời khỏi hội trường.

Program for Conferral of Honorary Doctor of Philosophy in  
Education for Locality Development  
upon  
His Excellency Nguyen Tan Dung  
Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam  
28 August 2008

- 04.30 p.m. - Arrival of Distinguished Guests at the International Conference Hall, Hanoi.
- 05.00 p.m. - Arrival of H.E.Nguyen Tan Dung and Vietnamese Delegation.
- Greeting by the Chairman of the Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University Council, the President of Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University, the Dean of the Faculty of Education.
  - Entry to the reception room; Donning of the Bansomchaopraya Rajabhat University University Gown; Proceed to Ceremonial Stage.
  - Opening Address and Citation by Assoc.Dr.Supol Wuthisen, President of Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University.
  - Conferral of Honorary Doctor of Philosophy in Education for Locality Development upon the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by Prof.Dr.Pornchai Matangkasombut, Chairman of the Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University Council.
  - Honor and Congratulate to the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for this very special occasion.
  - Acceptance address by H.E.Nguyen Tan Dung, the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
  - University Council Chairman invites ceremony participants to join in the Congratulations.
  - H.E.Nguyen, University Council Chairman, University President, University Council Committee and distinguished guests gather for a group photograph.
  - Conclusion of ceremony.

**คำประกาศสดุดีเกียรติคุณ**  
**ฯพณฯ Nguyen Tan Dung**  
**นายกรัฐมนตรีของสาธารณรัฐสังคมนิยมเวียดนาม**  
**ปรีชญาตฺษฎฐิบัณฑิตกิตติมศักดิ์ มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏบ้านสมเด็จเจ้าพระยา**  
**วันที่ 28 สิงหาคม พ.ศ. 2551**

ในยุคสมัยที่โลกมีการเปลี่ยนแปลงอย่างรวดเร็วย่อมส่งผลให้ประชาคมโลกต้องเผชิญกับการท้าทายหลายประการ อาทิ กระแสโลกาภิวัตน์ที่กำลังขยายเข้าไปครอบคลุมและเชื่อมโยงโลกเข้าด้วยกัน โดยอาศัยกระบวนการของเงินทุน ข้อมูลข่าวสาร และค่านิยมต่างๆ รวมถึงกระแสภูมิภาคนิยมที่ทำให้ประเทศต่างๆ ต้องหันกลับมาให้ความสำคัญกับการทำความรู้จักและเข้าใจประเทศเพื่อนบ้าน และร่วมมือกันเพื่อการพัฒนาภูมิภาคจนเกิดเป็นกลุ่มความร่วมมือทั้งทางด้านเศรษฐกิจและสังคม ประเทศต่างๆในภูมิภาคอาเซียน รวมทั้งประเทศไทยและประเทศสาธารณรัฐสังคมนิยมเวียดนามต่างตระหนักในกระแสแห่งความท้าทายเหล่านี้ จึงจำเป็นต้องมีผู้นำประเทศแบบใหม่ที่อาศัยการบริหารจัดการด้วยความมีวิสัยทัศน์และเปี่ยมด้วยคุณธรรม

ฯพณฯ Nguyen Tan Dung นายกรัฐมนตรีเวียดนามเป็นผู้นำในภูมิภาคอาเซียนที่มองการณ์ไกล เป็นผู้ที่สืบทอดขบวนการปฏิรูปในเวียดนาม มีประสบการณ์ด้านเศรษฐกิจ และมีภาพลักษณ์ของผู้นำรุ่นใหม่ มีความมุ่งมั่นในอันที่จะพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจของประเทศให้เป็นเศรษฐกิจแบบตลาด (market economy) อย่างกว้างขวางยิ่งขึ้น เพื่อการเข้าไปมีส่วนร่วมในเวทีโลกอย่างจริงจัง เป็นนักปฏิรูปเศรษฐกิจและนักพัฒนาเพื่อให้ประเทศก้าวสู่ความทันสมัย มุ่งการปราบปรามการทุจริตคอร์รัปชันและมุ่งการพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจเวียดนามอย่างยั่งยืน โดยใช้หลักการปฏิรูปเศรษฐกิจและสังคมตามนโยบาย “โด่ย เหมย” (Doi Moi) เพื่อการปรับตัวเข้ากับกระแสเศรษฐกิจและสังคมของโลก โดยมีพลังขับเคลื่อนทางเศรษฐกิจที่สำคัญคือการเติบโตของการลงทุนจากต่างประเทศ

นโยบายในการปฏิรูปเศรษฐกิจและสังคมตามแนวทางดังกล่าวมีส่วนผลักดันให้ประเทศเวียดนามมีการพัฒนาความจำเป็นพื้นฐานในด้านต่าง ๆ โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งด้านการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ ฯพณฯ Nguyen Tan Dung นายกรัฐมนตรีเวียดนามจึงได้ทำการปฏิรูปการศึกษาของประเทศอย่างจริงจังทุกระดับ ดำเนินการตามยุทธศาสตร์และเป้าหมายที่เป็นขั้นตอนอย่างต่อเนื่อง โดยในระยะแรกระหว่าง ค.ศ. 1986 ถึง 1990 มุ่งให้ประชาชนมีความเป็นอยู่ที่ดีขึ้น เพื่อให้ช่วยตัวเองและช่วยรัฐได้ พอถึงระยะที่ 2 ปี ค.ศ. 1991-2000 หวังให้เวียดนามเจริญทัดเทียมกับประเทศกำลังพัฒนาในระดับกลาง (Medium-developing countries) และในปี 2020 เวียดนามมุ่งมั่นจะพัฒนาประเทศให้เทียบเท่ากับประเทศอุตสาหกรรม (From now to the year 2020, to strive hard to turn our country into an industrial one)

นายกรัฐมนตรีเวียดนามเห็นว่าการศึกษาเป็นพลังสำคัญในการผลักดันการพัฒนาด้านอุตสาหกรรมและการสร้างความทันสมัยให้ประเทศ การศึกษาสามารถเปลี่ยนแปลงประเทศได้ และการพัฒนาประเทศตามแนวทางใหม่โดยอาศัยการตลาดเป็นตัวนำนั้น จะต้องมุ่งเน้นการพัฒนาเรื่องการศึกษาและการอบรมวิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลยี โดยกำหนดเป้าหมายของการศึกษาไว้อย่างชัดเจน 3 ประการ คือ การยกระดับสติปัญญาของประชาชน (to raise the people intellectual) เพื่อให้ประชาชนเวียดนามสามารถมีส่วนร่วมและตามทันกับการพัฒนาประเทศ การยกระดับคุณภาพทรัพยากรมนุษย์ (to raise the quality of human resource) เพื่อให้ประชาชนเป็นแรงงานที่มีคุณภาพ และการสรรหา ส่งเสริมและใช้ประโยชน์จากกลุ่มอัจฉริยะ (to detect, to store and make good use of talented) เพื่อส่งเสริมความก้าวหน้าทางวิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลยี ศิลปวัฒนธรรม สังคม และเศรษฐกิจ รวมทั้งการผลิตและการจัดการของชุมชน

ฯพณฯ Nguyen Tan Dung เชื่อกันว่าการจะพัฒนาประเทศและภูมิภาคให้มีความเข้มแข็งและยั่งยืนได้นั้น ต้องมุ่งเน้นที่การพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ ด้วยการยกระดับคุณภาพการศึกษาในทุกระดับอย่างต่อเนื่อง โดยเฉพาะระดับอุดมศึกษา เน้นการสร้างมหาวิทยาลัยระดับนานาชาติ รวมทั้งการให้ทุนสนับสนุนและการให้โอกาสทางการศึกษา ตลอดจนการฝึกอบรมและพัฒนาอาชีพฝีมือแรงงานเพื่อเป็นกำลังสำคัญในการพัฒนาประเทศ

ในส่วนที่เป็นความร่วมมือกับประเทศไทยนั้น เวียดนามและไทยได้มีการประชุมในระดับผู้นำประเทศเพื่อหารือและร่วมกันพิจารณาโครงการเพื่อ“ต่อยอด”โครงการพัฒนาเส้นทาง East - West Economic Corridor (EWEC) ที่มีสะพานมิตรภาพ 2 เป็นตัวเชื่อมโยง นอกจากนี้ยังได้แสดงเจตนาารมณ์ใน “แถลงการณ์ร่วมว่าด้วยการรอบความร่วมมือไทย - เวียดนาม ในทศวรรษแรกของศตวรรษที่ 21” (Joint Statement on the Thailand - Vietnam Cooperation Framework in the First Decade of the 21st Century) ระบุให้มีการเพิ่มพูนความร่วมมือในทุก ๆ ด้าน รวมทั้งรัฐบาลของทั้งสองฝ่ายได้ให้การรับรองแผนยุทธศาสตร์ JSEP (Joint Strategy for Economic Partnership) ซึ่งเป็นเอกสารรายงานผลการศึกษาวิจัย “จุดแข็ง” และเปรียบเทียบศักยภาพของทั้งสองประเทศ เพื่อเสนอแนะแนวทางและโครงการให้แก่ภาครัฐและเอกชนในการร่วมมือกันขยายผลประโยชน์ทางเศรษฐกิจในระยะยาว นอกจากนี้ยังมีการลงนามความร่วมมือทวิภาคีในการจัดการค้ามนุษย์ โดยเฉพาะสตรีและเด็ก และการช่วยเหลือเหยื่อของการค้ามนุษย์ระหว่างไทย-เวียดนาม

จากผลงานด้านการพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจ การศึกษา และการพัฒนาคุณภาพชีวิต ให้แก่ประชาชนเวียดนามจนเป็นที่ประจักษ์ชัด ตลอดจนความร่วมมือระหว่างสาธารณรัฐสังคมนิยมเวียดนามและประเทศไทยในอันที่จะร่วมกันพัฒนาภูมิภาคนี้ให้เจริญก้าวหน้าอย่างยั่งยืน สภามหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏบ้านสมเด็จเจ้าพระยาจึงมีมติเห็นชอบที่จะมอบปริญญาปรัชญาดุษฎีบัณฑิตกิตติมศักดิ์สาขาการศึกษาเพื่อการพัฒนาท้องถิ่น แต่ ฯพณฯ Nguyen Tan Dung นายกรัฐมนตรีแห่งสาธารณรัฐสังคมนิยมเวียดนาม เพื่อเป็นเกียรติและแสดงความชื่นชมที่ผู้นำประเทศเป็นผู้มีอุดมการณ์และมีบทบาทสำคัญทางการศึกษาและการพัฒนาประเทศ รวมถึงเพื่อกระชับความสัมพันธ์อันดีของทั้งสองประเทศให้แนบแน่นและสถิตสถาพรตลอดไป



## Citation

In Honor of His Excellency Nguyen Tan Dung  
Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam  
Honorary Degree of Doctor of Philosophy,  
Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University

In the age of the World Rapid Change, the world community must face with various challenges as the expansion of globalization with the funding process, information, and values including the importance of Regional Centeredness, which make different nations pay the attention to the understanding in neighbor countries and have the cooperation to develop the region in both economic and social aspects. The countries in South East Asia, including Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam realize in this challenge. Thus, it is necessary that modern country leader must have vision and moral.

H.E. Nguyen Tan Dung, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is the leader with the vision in revolution in Vietnam, the experience in economic and modern identity. With the intention to develop the market economy in the nation in order to get into the World Economy conscientiously, he is the reformer and developer who leads the country to modernization with the anti-corruption and sufficiency economy development applying the policy *Đổi Mới*. This is in order to adjust the country to World Economy and Society. The important economic power is the growth of foreign investment.

The policy in economic and social revolution based on that notion pushes Vietnam to develop different basic necessary, especially human resource development. H.E. Nguyen Tan Dung, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has earnestly made educational revolution of all levels in Vietnam with continuous steps of strategy and goals. In the beginning, from 1986 to 1990, the objective is to develop Vietnam as the medium developing country and in 2020, Vietnam would like to strive hard to turn into an industrial one.

Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam realizes at education is important power to push the industrial development and the modernization for the country. Education can change the nation and developing country in modern way with the marketing mechanism must focus on the education and training in Sciences and Technology with 3 educational purposes, that is, to raise the people intellectual, to raise the quality of human resource and to detect, to store and to make good use of talented, in order to promote the progressive of sciences and technology, culture, social and economic, including community production and management.

H.E. Nguyen Tan Dung has confidence that developing country and region in endurance and sufficiency ways must concentrate on human resource development including raising educational quality in all levels, especially in Higher Education, establishing international universities, and providing funding and educational chances. In addition, there is the occupational training of the labors, who are important on developing country.

In the cooperation with Thailand, the leaders of Vietnam and Thailand had the meeting to consider the East-West Economic Corridor (EWEC) Project and also presented the intention in Joint Statement on the Thailand-Vietnam Cooperation Framework in the First Decade of the 21st Century which revealed the increasing of cooperation in every aspects. Furthermore, the governments of two countries approved the Join Strategy for Economic Partnership which is the report document of *strengthened* and comparing the capacity of two countries to provide the suggestions and the projects for public and private sectors. This is the cooperation to expand the long-termed economic profit. They also signed the bilateral contact in human trading, especially for women and children trading and helping victims of human trading between Thailand-Vietnam.

With the obvious success in economic, educational, and life-quality development for Vietnam citizen and the cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Thailand in developing this region sufficiently, the Council of Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University unanimously resolved to confer upon H.E. Nguyen Tan Dung, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Education for Local Development to present the fame and the appreciation to the leader with the ideology and outstanding role in education and nation development in order to strengthen the close and lasting relationship between two countries.

## LỜI CA NGỢI THÀNH TÍCH

của Ngài Nguyễn Tấn Dũng

### Thủ tướng nước Cộng hoà xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam

Ngày 28 tháng 8 năm 2008

Trong thời đại thế giới đang có sự thay đổi nhanh chóng khiến cho con người phải đối mặt với nhiều thách thức như: xu hướng toàn cầu hoá đang lan rộng và nối liền thế giới lại với nhau trên cơ sở của quá trình đầu tư, thông tin liên lạc, những thang giá trị cho tới xu hướng chủ nghĩa khu vực đã làm cho các nước nhận thức được tầm quan trọng đối với việc tăng cường quan hệ và hiểu biết đối với các nước láng giềng, cùng nhau hợp tác vì sự phát triển của khu vực, hình thành nên những nhóm nước có sự hợp tác cả về lĩnh vực kinh tế và xã hội. Các nước trong khu vực Đông Nam Á, trong đó bao gồm cả Thái Lan và nước Cộng hoà xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam cũng đều nhận thấy rằng trong thời kỳ với những thách thức như trên thì đất nước cần phải có những nhà lãnh đạo kiểu mới với cách quản lý có tầm nhìn và có nhân cách đạo đức của người lãnh đạo.

Ngài Nguyễn Tấn Dũng, thủ tướng nước Cộng hoà xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam là một trong những nhà lãnh đạo trong khu vực Đông Nam có tầm nhìn xa, là người kế tiếp quá trình cải cách của Việt Nam. Ngài là người có nhiều kinh nghiệm trong lĩnh vực kinh tế, có những phẩm chất của người lãnh đạo thế hệ mới với mục tiêu phát triển kinh tế đất nước theo hướng nền kinh tế thị trường một cách rộng mở, đưa Việt Nam trở thành một nước có một vai trò thật sự trên chính trường thế giới. Ngoài ra ngài còn là nhà cải cách kinh tế và nhà phát triển vì quá trình hiện đại hoá của quốc gia, đấu tranh loại bỏ tệ nạn gian lận, tham nhũng và tập trung phát triển kinh tế Việt Nam một cách bền vững trên cơ sở của công cuộc cải cách kinh tế và xã hội theo chính sách “Đổi mới”, giúp cho đất nước có khả năng thích nghi với xu hướng kinh tế và xã hội của thế giới bằng việc tăng cường nguồn tiềm lực kinh tế mà điều quan trọng ở đây là sự lớn mạnh của nguồn vốn đầu tư nước ngoài.

Chính sách cải cách kinh tế và xã hội theo hướng như trên đã góp phần thúc đẩy Việt Nam có những phát triển cơ bản cần thiết trong các lĩnh vực khác nhau, đặc biệt là trong phát triển nguồn nhân lực. Ngài Nguyễn Tấn Dũng, thủ tướng nước Cộng hoà xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam đã thực hiện những cải cách về giáo dục của đất nước ở tất cả các cấp, thực hiện theo chiến lược và mục tiêu ban đầu một cách xuyên suốt: Thời kỳ đầu từ những năm 1986 – 1990 thực hiện mục tiêu cải thiện cuộc sống của người dân để nhân dân có thể tự dựa vào sức mình và giúp ích được cả cho đất nước; thời kỳ thứ 2 từ năm 1991 – 2000 hy vọng Việt Nam sẽ phát triển tương đương với các nước đang phát triển ở mức trung bình (Medium – developing countries) và trong năm 2020 Việt Nam quyết tâm sẽ trở thành một nước công nghiệp.

Ngài thủ tướng Việt Nam nhận thấy rằng giáo dục là sức mạnh quan trọng trong việc thúc đẩy công nghiệp phát triển và hiện đại hoá của đất nước. Giáo dục có khả năng làm thay đổi đất nước và sự phát triển đất nước theo hướng mới bằng cách dựa vào thị trường là yếu tố dẫn đầu đó cần phải chú trọng đến việc phát triển giáo dục, khoa học và công nghệ, trong đó đặt ra 3 mục tiêu cụ thể của ngành giáo dục: Một là, nâng cao dân trí để người dân Việt Nam có khả năng đóng góp và theo kịp với sự phát triển của đất nước. Hai là nâng cao chất lượng nguồn nhân lực để người dân là nguồn lao động có chất lượng. Và ba là tìm kiếm, khuyến khích và phát huy hiệu quả các nhân tài nhằm đóng góp cho sự tiến bộ về khoa học kỹ thuật, nghệ thuật, văn hoá, xã hội và kinh tế, trong đó bao gồm cả đào tạo và tổ chức của cộng đồng.

Ngài Nguyễn Tấn Dũng tin tưởng rằng muốn phát triển đất nước một cách vững mạnh và bền vững thì cần phải phát triển nhân lực làm trọng tâm với quá trình nâng cao chất lượng giáo dục ở tất cả các cấp một cách triệt để, đặc biệt là giáo dục đại học, cao đẳng, chú trọng xây dựng các trường đại học đẳng cấp quốc tế, bao gồm từ đầu tư, hỗ trợ và tạo cơ hội học tập cho đến đào tạo và phát triển tay nghề lao động để tạo ra nguồn lực lao động quan trọng cho sự nghiệp phát triển của đất nước.

Đối với quá trình hợp tác với Thái Lan, Việt Nam và Thái Lan đã có cuộc họp cấp cao giữa lãnh đạo hai nước để bàn bạc, trao đổi đánh giá các dự án nhằm “tiếp nối” dự án phát triển hành lang kinh tế Đông – Tây (EWEC) vốn đã có cây cầu hữu nghị 2 làm điểm nối. Ngoài ra nội dung hợp tác còn được thể hiện tinh thần trong thông cáo về khung hợp tác giữa Thái Lan - Việt Nam trong thập niên đầu của thế kỷ 21. Trong đó nêu rõ cần tăng cường hợp tác giữa hai bên trên tất cả các lĩnh vực. Chính phủ của hai nước cũng đã thông qua kế hoạch chiến lược JSEP. Đây là tài liệu báo cáo kết quả tìm hiểu nghiên cứu các điểm mạnh và so sánh tiềm lực của cả hai nước nhằm đưa ra những đề xuất về phương hướng cũng như dự án tới chính phủ và các tổ chức tư nhân trong việc cùng nhau hợp tác mở rộng các lợi ích kinh tế trong một thời gian dài. Hơn nữa hai bên còn có ký kết hợp tác song phương về vấn đề xoá bỏ tệ nạn buôn bán người đặc biệt là buôn bán phụ nữ và trẻ em, giúp đỡ những nạn nhân của đường dây buôn bán người giữa Việt Nam – Thái Lan.

Do có đóng góp trong việc phát triển kinh tế, giáo dục và phát triển chất lượng cuộc sống đối với người dân Việt Nam một cách cụ thể cho đến sự hợp tác giữa Cộng hoà xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và Thái Lan trong việc cùng nhau thúc đẩy sự phát triển và bền vững của khu vực, Hội đồng nhà trường Đại học Rajabhat Bansomdej Chaopraya đã tán thành việc trao bằng tiến sĩ danh dự, chuyên ngành Giáo dục vì sự phát triển cộng đồng tới Ngài Nguyễn Tấn Dũng, thủ tướng nước Cộng hoà xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam để ghi nhận những công lao của một nhà lãnh đạo đất nước, người có lý tưởng và vai trò quan trọng đối với ngành Giáo dục và sự phát triển đất nước. Đồng thời đây cũng là góp phần - vào việc thúc đẩy cho mối quan hệ tốt đẹp của hai nước chúng ta mãi mãi đầm ấm, keo sơn và bền vững.



ฯพณฯ เทงเจียน เต็น ชุง  
นายกรัฐมนตรีสาธารณรัฐสังคมนิยมเวียดนาม

ประวัติ นาย Nguyen Tan Dung  
นายกรัฐมนตรีสภาการค้าเสรีสังคมนิยมเวียดนาม

วัน เดือน ปี เกิด	17 พฤศจิกายน ค.ศ.1949
สถานที่เกิด	นคร Ca Mau แห่ง จังหวัด Ca Mau
สถานภาพทางครอบครัว	ได้สมรสกับคุณหญิง Tran Thanh Kiem มีบุตรชาย 2 คน และบุตรสาว 1 คน
ประวัติการศึกษา	เนื่องจากได้เข้าร่วมสงครามต่อต้านรัฐบาลฝรั่งเศส และอเมริกา จึงไม่จบการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐาน ทฤษฎีการเมืองระดับสูง Bachelor of Law
ประวัติการทำงาน	
พ.ศ.2504	เข้าร่วมกองทัพทหารประชาชนเวียดนาม โดยรับมอบหน้าที่หลายอย่าง ผู้ติดต่อราชการ ผู้ช่วยแพทย์ทหาร พยาบาล
พ.ศ.2510	สมัครเป็นสมาชิกพรรคแรงงานเวียดนาม
พ.ศ.2510 – 2517	ปฏิบัติงานในกองทัพทหารประชาชนเวียดนาม
พ.ศ.2518	ได้ยศพันตรีและหัวหน้าสภามูลการของกองบัญชาการในจังหวัดเคียนยาง
พ.ศ.2524 – 2537	ลาออกจากการเป็นทหารและเริ่มเข้าร่วมชีวิตการเมืองระดับท้องถิ่น ดำรงตำแหน่งกรรมการของคณะกรรมการพรรคคอมมิวนิสต์ระดับจังหวัด เคียนยาง ประธานคณะกรรมการประชาชนจังหวัดเคียนยาง สมาชิก สภาผู้แทนราษฎรจังหวัดเคียนยาง ตามลำดับ
พ.ศ.2538 – 2539	ดำรงตำแหน่งปลัดกระทรวงมหาดไทย สมาชิกสำนักงานตำรวจแห่งชาติพรรค สมาชิกคณะกรรมการกลางของพรรค สมาชิกกรรมการเมือง
พ.ศ.2539 – 2540	ดำรงตำแหน่งผู้อำนวยการสำนักงานเศรษฐกิจแห่งชาติ โดยรับผิดชอบด้าน การเงินของพรรคคอมมิวนิสต์
กันยายน พ.ศ.2540	สมาชิกสมัชชาของพรรคคอมมิวนิสต์เวียดนามในการประชุมสมัชชาพรรค คอมมิวนิสต์เวียดนามครั้งที่ 10
พ.ศ.2540	ได้รับการแต่งตั้งเป็นรองนายกรัฐมนตรี
พ.ศ.2541 – 2542	ได้รับการแต่งตั้งเป็นผู้อำนวยการแห่งชาติ ตลอดเวลาที่นาย Nguyen Tan Dung ดำรงตำแหน่งรองนายกรัฐมนตรีและผู้ว่าราชการแห่งชาติ ได้เกิดเหตุการณ์ วิกฤตเศรษฐกิจอย่างรุนแรงทั่วเอเชีย เวียดนามเป็นหนึ่งในกลุ่มประเทศที่ได้รับ ผลกระทบไม่มาก นาย Nguyen Tan Dung ได้มีการเสนอแผนและนโยบาย เพื่อแก้ไขปัญหาอย่างเหมาะสมและมีประสิทธิภาพตามข้อพิจารณาของ นานาชาติ เพราะฉะนั้น นาย Nguyen Tan Dung ได้ชมเชยกยกย่องเป็น นักการเมืองพร้อมนักเศรษฐกิจชั้นนำของเวียดนาม
พ.ศ.2543	ดำรงตำแหน่งรองนายกรัฐมนตรีวาระที่ 2 ในการประชุมสมัชชาพรรคคอมมิวนิสต์ ครั้งที่ 11
27 มิถุนายน 2549	ในการประชุมสมัชชาของพรรคคอมมิวนิสต์เวียดนามครั้งที่ 12 นาย Nguyen Tan Dung ได้รับการเลือกเป็นนายกรัฐมนตรีจากการลงคะแนนของสมัชชา แห่งชาติด้วยคะแนนเสียง ร้อยละ 96.96

**TIỂU SỬ NGÀI NGUYỄN TẤN DŨNG**  
**THỦ TƯỚNG NƯỚC CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM**

<b>Ngày sinh</b>	Ngày 17 tháng 11 năm 1949
<b>Quê quán</b>	Thành phố Cà Mau, tỉnh Cà Mau
<b>Gia đình</b>	Kết hôn với và Trần Thanh Kiệt và có ba người con, hai con trai và một con gái
<b>Học vấn</b>	Ông Nguyễn Tấn Dũng tham gia quân đội từ khi còn nhỏ tuổi (năm 12 tuổi) nên không có điều kiện để theo học chương trình phổ thông. Sau đạt bằng lý luận chính trị cao cấp và bằng cử nhân Luật

**Quá trình tham gia hoạt động và công tác chính trị**

<b>Năm 1961</b>	Tham gia Quân đội Nhân dân Việt Nam và được giao công tác văn thư, liên lạc, cứu thương, y tá.
<b>Năm 1967</b>	Gia nhập Đảng Lao động Việt Nam
<b>Từ năm 1967 đến năm 1974</b>	Phục vụ trong Quân đội Nhân dân Việt Nam
<b>Năm 1975</b>	Giữ chức vụ Trưởng ban cán bộ Bộ chỉ huy quân sự tỉnh Kiên Giang
<b>Từ năm 1981 đến năm 1994</b>	Phục viên và tham gia công tác chính trị tại địa phương, lần lượt giữ các chức vụ: Ủy viên tỉnh ủy tỉnh Kiên Giang; Chủ tịch ủy ban nhân dân; Đại biểu Hội đồng nhân dân tỉnh Kiên Giang
<b>Từ năm 1995 đến 1996</b>	Giữ chức vụ Thứ trưởng Bộ Nội Vụ (1/1995 – 5/1996) Đảng ủy viên Đảng ủy Công an trung ương, được bầu làm Ủy viên ban chấp hành Trung

**Từ năm 1996 đến năm 1997**

ương Đảng tại các kỳ Đại hội Đảng thứ VI (1986) và thứ VII (1991). Được bầu làm Ủy viên Bộ chính trị.

**Từ tháng 9 năm 1997**

Giữ chức vụ Trưởng ban Kinh tế Trung ương, phụ trách vấn đề tài chính của Đảng  
Được bầu làm Đại biểu Quốc hội khoá X và được Quốc hội phê chuẩn giữ chức vụ Phó thủ tướng Chính phủ

**Từ năm 1998 đến năm 1999**

Kiểm nhiệm chức Thống đốc Ngân hàng nhà nước Việt Nam.

Trong khoảng thời gian ông Nguyễn Tấn Dũng giữ chức vụ Phó thủ tướng Chính phủ kiêm Thống đốc Ngân hàng nhà nước Việt Nam cũng là khoảng thời gian xảy ra cuộc khủng hoảng kinh tế trầm trọng tại châu Á. Việt Nam là một trong những quốc gia bị ảnh hưởng ít nhất cũng một phần nhờ những chính sách tài chính tỏ ra có hiệu quả theo đánh giá của giới quan sát quốc tế. Cho nên ông Nguyễn Tấn Dũng được đánh giá là chính khách và chuyên gia tài chính hàng đầu của Việt Nam.

**Năm 2000**

Tiếp tục được đề cử giữ chức vụ Phó thủ tướng Chính phủ do Quốc hội khoá XI thông qua

**Ngày 16 tháng 5 năm 2006**

Quốc hội phê chuẩn giữ chức Thủ tướng Chính phủ nước Cộng hoà xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam.

## Biography of Nguyen Tan Dung Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

<b>Birthday</b>	November, 17th 1949
<b>Place of Birth</b>	Ca Mau Province
<b>Family status</b>	Married with Madam Tran Thanh Kiem, 2 sons and 1 daughter
<b>Education</b>	Because of serving the army during Vietnam war, he did not obtain the fundamental education <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Highest Political Theory</li><li>○ Bachelor's Degree in Law</li></ul>

### Working Experience

<b>1961</b>	Joined the military arm of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. Doing first - aid and communication tasks.
<b>1967</b>	○ He was elected a member of the Party's Politburo.
<b>1967 - 1974</b>	○ Served the military arm of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.
<b>1975</b>	○ Obtained the Colonel position in Kian Yang
<b>1981 - 1994</b>	○ Resigned from the army and began local politics Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in Kian Yang, Chairman of the Citizen Committee, in Kian Yang, and Member of the Representative Council in Kian Yang, orderly
<b>1995 - 1996</b>	○ Permanent secretary of Ministry of Interior ○ Member of National Police Office ○ Member of Central Committee of the Party Member of Political Department
<b>1996 - 1997</b>	○ Director of National Economic Office, on the financial responsibility of the Communist Party
<b>September 1997</b>	○ Member of the Party at the 10th National Party Congress
<b>1997</b>	Deputy Prime Minister
<b>1998 - 1999</b>	○ Director of National bank. During this time, there was economic crisis over Asia, Vietnam was one of the countries which did not get a lot of impact because Nguyen Tan Dung had the effective policy. Thus, he was impressed as the politician and the leader economist of Vietnam.
<b>2000</b>	○ Deputy Prime Minister for 2nd time at the 11th National Party Congress
<b>16 May 2006</b>	○ Prime Minister at the 11th National Party Congress with 96.96% vote



## BANSOMDEJCHAOPRAYA RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY

Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University, as it is now known, was originally established in 1896, in accordance with the Royal wishes of King Rama the Fifth to set up a secondary school based on the typical public school of the United Kingdom. At first, it was formally called “King’s College” and located at Somdej Chaopraya Borom Maha Srisuriyawongse (Chung Bunnag)’s residence. The meaning of the word residence in Thai is “Ban” and that led to the name “Bansomdejchaopraya” later. Over the following century the University has significantly developed. In 1995 we were highly honored to receive a Royal Award as Thailand’s most outstanding Institute under the Ministry of Education’s higher education category. At this time His Majesty King Bhumibhol Adulyadej bestowed the name a “Intitute of Rajabhat.” The Rajabhat Institute followed the Royal Command of June 14, 2004. This gave us a current title Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University. The University officially has all the honors of other state universities to provide education up to doctoral degree level.

As a tertiary education Institute, we hold to the principle of education for all, aim improving the quality of life of local people, as well as expanding educational opportunities for secondary school graduates and certificates. The University has established both undergraduate education and on-going post graduates education with its mission to develop the community, conduct research activities, serve the public, provide appropriate technology, conserve arts and culture, promote teacher’s qualification and produce qualified teachers as human resource for the country.

### Philosophy

#### Focus on

Academic Excellence \* Outstanding Research \*Community and Social Development Leadership\* Adherence to International Standards

### Intention

BSRU intends to be a source of research, adding to the body of knowledge supporting arts and culture in order to produce intelligent students with good knowledge, virtue, morality and responsibility to the society and country.

### Vision

The University is the center of the community for human resource development. We believe in:

1. Academic quality
2. Transparent and efficient administration and management
3. Modern and efficient information and technology systems
4. Quality assurance assessed by outside organizations
5. A good environment which supports quality of study and good quality of life
6. Leading in the academic and social areas of the surrounding community
7. Expanding the number of campuses to provide educational opportunities for the people.

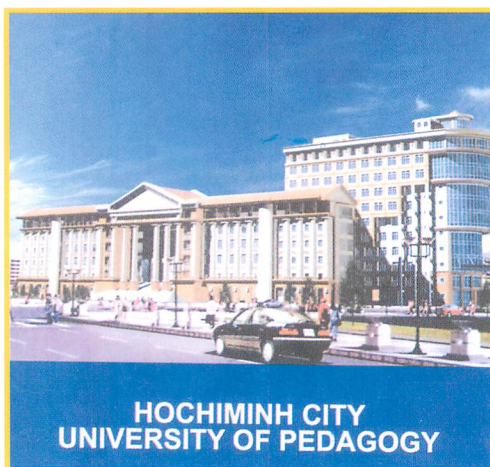
At present, BSRU has more than 25,000 students, 320 lecturers and 220 associate lecturers.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

The University of Social Sciences and Humanities (USSH), a constituent institution of Hanoi National University, was officially established in September 1995. However, its training and research activities in social sciences and humanities had actually been developing for many years. After the victory over the French and the restoration of peace in the North, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued Decision No 2184/TC, which established five universities, including Hanoi University. On 10 December 1993 the latter was merged with the Hanoi Foreign Language Teacher Training College and Hanoi University of Pedagogy No 1 to form the Hanoi National University. Then on 19 September 1995 the University of Natural Sciences and the University of Social Sciences and Humanities were established from the National University's Faculties of Natural Sciences and Social Sciences and Humanities respectively. The University comprises 13 faculties, four departments and seven centres, with over 489 teaching staff, researchers and administrative personnel. Among them are many eminent academics, particularly in the fields of history, literature, linguistics and philosophy. The student body is steadily growing, with a current enrollment of some 10,000 across various training programmes. The number of students enrolled in graduate programmes alone is over 500.

## HOCHIMINH CITY UNIVERSITY OF PEDAGOGY

Ho Chi Minh City University of Pedagogy (HCMUP) was established on October 27th, 1976 by Decision No. 426/T.Tg, and signed by the Prime Minister. Before 1975, it was the Faculty of Pedagogy, Saigon University, which was founded in 1957. At present, HCMUP is one of fourteen key Universities and one of the two largest Universities of education in Vietnam. It was awarded, by the President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 1986, a Third class Labor Decoration, a First class Labor Decoration in 1996 and a Third class Independence Decoration in 2007.



### MISSION

Ho Chi Minh City University of Pedagogy is one of the leading universities in Viet Nam. It is a prestigious institution with high standards, and provides quality Education and Field- based Training. It is a dynamic and special University with some of the finest Human Resources Training and Scientific Research products (Basic Science and Educational Pedagogical Science) in the South of Viet Nam.

## BANSOMDEJCHAOPRAYA RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATORS

<b>University's President</b>	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Supol Wuthisen
<b>Vice President</b>	Assoc. Prof. Somchai Promsuwan
<b>Vice President</b>	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Auemporn Dhienhirun
<b>Vice President</b>	Asst. Prof. Udomdech Kamolbutra
<b>Vice President</b>	Asst. Prof. Thong - Aim Soonsawad
<b>Vice President</b>	Asst. Prof. Wattana Plianbangyang
<b>Vice President</b>	Asst. Prof. Nibhon Hengsomboon
<b>Vice President</b>	Asst. Prof. Dr. Chanvipa Diloksambandh
<b>Vice President</b>	Asst. Prof. Dr. Sudarat Janlekha
<b>Assistant President</b>	Assoc. Prof. Nalinee Saowapak
<b>Assistant President</b>	Assoc. Prof. Mookda Pipoplapanan
<b>Assistant President</b>	Asst. Prof. Dr. Sarayuth Sethakhajorn
<b>Assistant President</b>	Mrs. Monreree Vacharaprateep
<b>Assistant President</b>	Asst. Prof. Chalit Vanichayanon
<b>Dean, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences</b>	Asst. Prof. Linda Gainma
<b>Dean, Faculty of Sciences</b>	Assoc. Prof. Suthon Sathienyanon
<b>Dean, Faculty of Education</b>	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Wirot Watananimitgul
<b>Dean, Faculty of Management Sciences</b>	Assoc. Prof. Krerk Wayakanon
<b>Director of Academic Affair and Registration</b>	Asst. Prof. Lawan Funkajorn
<b>Director of Art and Cultural Office</b>	Asst. Prof. Phisanu Bangkheow
<b>Director of Academic Resources and Information Technology Center</b>	Mrs. Sirigarn Phokheaw
<b>Director of Institute of Research and Development</b>	Miss Apa Wanchavee
<b>Chief of the Office of President</b>	Miss Prachaub Suravirojana

