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10/01/2021 Offer Boys raised at Binh Dinh Charity School Open Letter – Announcement/Report of Vietnam’s Faith-Religion Journey is a multi-religious country’s beliefs. Vietnamese have a long tradition of living and religious activities. All ethnic groups in the Vietnamese community have their own beliefs associated with their economic and spiritual lives. Popular faith: With the idea that something has a soul, the ancients worshipped many gods, especially things related to agriculture, such as heaven, moon, earth, forests, rivers, mountains ... to be protected. For ethnic minorities, each ethnic group has its own form of faith. But the most characteristic are the primitive forms of faith and popular faith that are now preserved in ethnic groups such as the Tay-Thai group, the Hmong-Dao Group; Hua-Sán-Ng Group; Cham Group; Mon-Khmer Group. In addition, one of the oldest customs and customs of Vietnamese and some other ethnic minorities is the worship of ancestors and the commemoration of those who died. In Vietnamese families, each house has an editar of ancestors, and the offer of reminders and memories of the gratitude of ancestors is highly appreciated. In addition to glorifying ancestors in every family, family, many villages in Vietnam have royal families of worship. The habit of worshipping the imperial town and village house is a unique feature of Vietnamese villages. Imperial gods revered in villages can be gods or excellent figures with great achievements, such as the ancestors of villages or national heroes who publicly created the country, against foreign invaders. In addition, Vietnamese also worship gods such as the kitchen gods, the gods of the Earth ... Religion: The Vietnamese State has recognised and granted operational registrations to 38 Religious denominations and practice 01 belong to 13 religions, with more than 24 million followers (representing about 27% of the country’s population), 83,000 dig dignies, 250,000 jobs, 46 schools training religious digs (equivalent from high school to university), 25,000 worshippers. In Vietnam there are 06 major religions: Buddhism, Catholicism, Protestantism, Islam, Cao Dai, Hoa Hao. Buddhism: Buddhism to Vietnam from the first years BC. In the 18th century, Vietnamese Buddhism had a new development along with the independence of the nation. The Ly-Tran Dynasty (from the beginning of the 11th century to the end of the 14th century) was the most prosperous period of Buddhism in Vietnam. King Tran Nhan Tong is the founder of the Truc Lam Yen Tu Zen School with a Vietnamese identity with a spirit of creativity, integration and inte import. Buddhism Nam Tong has been spreading to the south of Vietnam since the 4th century. Nam Tong Buddhists are mostly Khmer people, concentrated in the Metong Delta, the so-called Mhong Delta. Buddhism currently has more than 11 million followers in Vietnam, more than 17,000 worship facilities, nearly 47,000 cym organizations, 04 Buddhist academies, 09 Buddhist College classes, 31 high schools... Catholicism: Many Catholic historians took 1533 as an indicator of a Catholic missionary to Vietnam. Between 1533 and 1614, merchant ships to Vietnam followed mostly Portuguese Franciscan cypsies and Spanish Allied lines. From 1615 to 1665, Portuguese cym professors from Macau (Macau, China) entered Vietnam, where they worked in Cochín China (south of the Gianh River), CochínChina (north of the Gianh River). Currently, Catholicism has about 6.5 million followers; 42 Bishops, about 4000 priests, more than 100 congregations, congregations and congregations with more than 17,000 monks; There are 26 dioceses, 07 great seminaries. Protestantism: Protestantism was present in Vietnam later than those imported from outside, around the late 19th and early 20th centuries, transmitted by the Christian and Missionary Alliance (CMA). 1911 was considered a milestone in confirming evangelicals’ access to Vietnam. Protestantism has about 1.5 million followers in 10 organizations and denominations; about 3000 cymies; almost 400 services; 01 Institute of Biblical Theology and 01 Bible School. Islam: In Vietnam, Muslims are predominantly Cham, according to historical documents people from the cham have known Islam since 9/11. There are two blocks of Khamenei Muslims: first, the Cham Muslim bloc in Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan is an old Muslim bloc also known as Cham Ba-ni; secondly, the Cham Muslim Bloc in Chau Doc (An Giang), a city Ho Chi Minh, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai are the new Muslim bloc known as Cham Islam. Islam currently has more than 80,000 followers in Vietnam, 89 worship, 1,062 civil servants, officials, 07 Islamic organizations recognized by the state. Cao Dai Religion: Is an indigenous religion. In mid-November 1926 (October 15, 1926), the first cao dai leaders held the opening ceremony at Go Kén-Tay Ninh Pagoda officially launched by Cao Dai. Currently, Cao Dai dao has about 2.5 million followers, belonging to 10 denominations, 01 practices, more than 10,000 cymactic leaders, more than 1,200 worship facilities operating in 37 provinces and cities. Hoa Hao Buddhism: An Indigenous Religion Led by Mr. Huynh Phu books on May 18, 1939 in the village of Hoa Hao, Giang Province. Currently, Hoa Hao Buddhism has about 1.3 million followers, including 2,528 officials, 94 pagodas in 20 provinces and cities. Other religions in Vietnam include a purely Buddhist parishioner, the Baha’i religious community of Vietnam, Buu Son Ky Huong, Four Graces Hieu Nghia, Minh Dao, Minh Ly Dao, Balamôn with a total of almost 1.3 million followers; In addition, there are about 20 independent organizations of Cao Dai, about 40 groups, Protestant denominations ... The consistent policy of the Vietnamese state is to respect and create favourable conditions for all people to exercise their rights to freedom of religion and belief; attach importance to the policy of solidarity and harmony between religions, to ensure equality, non-discrimination on grounds of religion, belief and the protection by law of the activities of religious organisations; cultural values, good morality of religion. The right to freedom of opinion and religion of Vietnamese citizens is laid down in the Constitution and is guaranteed in practice. The 2013 Constitution (amended) of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Article 24) states: All people have the right to freedom of faith, religion, according to any religion or not. All religions are equal before the law. The state respects and protects the right to freedom of opinion and religion. No one may violate the freedom of faith, religion or use beliefs and religions to break the law. People’s right to freedom of opinion and religion has been clarified in many other legal documents, such as the Civil Code, Criminal disputes, land law, education law, revised Criminal Code (with effect from 1 July 2016)... The Decree on Faith and Religion, which entered into force on 15 November 2004, institutionalised the guidelines and guidelines for the beliefs and religions of the Vietnamese state and ensured that citizens exercised their rights to freedom of opinion and religion. On 1 March 2005, the Government issued Decree 22/2005/ND-CP, which is intended to guide certain things in the Regulation on Faith and Religion. Based on an evaluation of the practice of religious activities in Vietnam, in November 2012, Vietnam issued Decree 92/2012/ND-CP detailing measures to implement the decree on faith and religion with many new points in accordance with reality, creating more favorable conditions for the religious activities of people. The Law on Faith and Religion (under the National Assembly Act and the 2016 Development Programme) is currently widely consulted by religious organizations and people. Religious activities of believers: In Vietnam, 95% of the population has a religious life. About 8500 national and local religious or religious festivals are held each year. Believers are free to perform religious rituals, express and practice their religious beliefs. Religious leaders and monks are free to perform religious activities according to the law. The ornatn, appointment and transfer of ordnies is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Church. Religious organizations that have been recognized as legal people over the years have evolved in a number of Church establishments, followers, religious leaders, about renovating or restoring worship facilities, securing bibles, religious activities under charter, charter and doctrine and doctrine. Dignies and monks can participate in studies, training at home and abroad or participate in religious activities abroad. Many foreign religious organizations have entered into exchanges with Vietnamese religious organizations. The Buddhist Church of Vietnam successfully celebrated UN Buddha Day in 2008 and 2014 in Vietnam. Vietnam has also successfully hosted many religious events such as the Buddha Summit 6th World Championship in Hanoi; Holy Year 2011 of the Catholic Church; At the 100th anniversary celebration of the 100th anniversary of the 1980 The Asian Episcopal Council conference was held in December 2012 with the participation of many bishops from Asian countries and representatives of the Vatican. Religious publications: The printing of books and other publications related to religion is regularly maintained, providing service to religious activities in Vietnam. Most religious organizations already have newspapers, magazines, newsletters like: Journal of Buddhist Studies, Enlightenment Newspaper of Buddhism; Journal of Communication, Vietnamese Catholic Newspaper, Catholic and Ethnic Catholicism Newspaper; Hoa Hao Buddhist Lotus Magazine; Ministry Newsletter and Evangelical Public Information Newsletter... Between 2006 and 2015, Religious Publishing House licensed about 8,700 publications, including nearly 5,000 books with more than 14,000 copies. On average, more than 1,000 publications related to religion are licensed for publication each year, with different languages such as English, French and khmer, Ede, Giai, Bana... Bana...

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