

DOCUMENTARY OVERVIEW SYSTEM ON SOCIAL WORK IN THE PREVENTION OF CHILD LABOUR IN VIETNAM

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Abstract. Child labor is still a persistent problem in the world today, including Vietnam. The percentage of children in early labor according to statistics tends to increase after the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic worldwide. This situation causes many serious consequences for the children themselves, their families, and the social community. Faced with that situation, it is necessary to further improve the prevention and reduction of child labor. The social work profession has affirmed its advantages and effectiveness in preventing, supporting and intervening in difficult problems in schools. Social work activities in the prevention of child labor at schools will help retain students to stay in school and minimize the consequences of child labor, especially those related to the children themselves. Although this is a new approach, it will confirm certain effectiveness in the prevention and reduction of child labor from the perspective of social work. That is also the main issue discussed in the content of this article. The article is the result of collecting, analyzing, synthesizing and systematizing 26 prestigious and reliable documents, including reports on child labor in the world and in Vietnam, textbooks, published articles in international journals and conferences with peer review, publication, dissertations and dissertations related to the issue of social work in the prevention of child labor in Vietnam. Therefore, the overview of theoretical studies will help visualize the general picture of the approach, content and implementation of social work activities in the prevention of child labor, thereby creating an important premise for the implementation and evaluation of the effectiveness of these activities in practice.

Keywords: social work, children, child labor, Preventive social work, social work in preventing child labor.

1. Introduction

As of June 2021, the latest global estimates by the International Labor Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund indicated that 160 million children (63 million girls and 97 million boys) participated in child labor globally at the beginning of 2020, accounting for nearly one-tenth of all children worldwide; of which approximately 79 million children (almost half of all child laborers) are engaged in hazardous work that directly endangers their health, safety and moral development. The percentage of children starting labor early according to statistics tends to increase after the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic worldwide [1]. In Vietnam, the Sustainable Development Goals Survey on Vietnamese Children and Women (SDGCW) conducted by the General Statistics Office in 2020-2021 shows: Child labor between the ages of 5 and 17 accounted for 6.9%; in which child labor from 5 to 11 years old accounts for 7.5%;

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child labor from 12-14 years old accounts for 7.9%; Child labor from 15 to 17 years old accounts for 4.6% [2]. In particular, the 2018 National Survey on Child Labor highlights that 50.0% of child laborers are attending school, 48.6% of child laborers are not attending school, and 1.4% of child laborers never attended school. Children from poorer households, whose mothers are low-educated, as well as children from regions with difficult socio-economic conditions, especially ethnic minority children, tend to participate in child labor more than other groups [3].

Vietnam is one of the countries that has made great efforts in solving the problem of child labor through ratifying and committing to the implementation of international instruments and promulgating and guiding the implementation of domestic laws relating to child labor. Those instruments are important bases for agencies, fields and departments to implement activities to prevent and reduce child labor, including social work.

Social work with a history of establishment and professional development over a century in the world has proven the role and responsibility of the profession. In Vietnam, the social work profession, although newly established, has proven its importance and contribution to society through professional methods. With the specific implementation of important documents related to social work and particularly social work activities in schools, the profession of social work has affirmed its advantages and effectiveness in prevention activities. assisting with difficult problems at school, including child labor. The activities of Social Work in preventing child labor in schools will “retain students to stay in school” and minimize the consequences that child labor causes to the students themselves, their families, and society. This is a new approach, but it will confirm certain effectiveness in the prevention and reduction of child labor. Therefore, the overview of theoretical studies will help visualize the general picture of the approach, content and implementation of social work activities in the prevention of child labor, thereby creating an important premise for the implementation and evaluation of the effectiveness of these activities in practice.

2. Content

2.1. Child Labor Concepts

In Vietnam, so far, there is no official definition of “child labor”, however, in the current legal documents, there are many provisions related to child labor such as the definition of “child exploitation”, regulations on “the right of children to be protected from being exploited for labor” (Articles 4 and 26 of the Law on Children, 2016); regulations on “employment of minors” (Clause 1, Article 143, Labor Code, 2019); regulations on “Children who have to drop out of school to earn a living without completing lower secondary education” and “Children who are exploited” (Article 10 and Section 1 Article 12, Decree detailing a number of articles of the Law on Children, 2017). However, there is still no consensus regarding this children group among legal documents.

Not all children involved in economic activity are child laborers. However, these children will be classified as child laborers when they are too young or engaged in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social, or educational development... Accordingly, a child laborer is a child who engages in labor contrary to the law and the labor activity hinders or negatively affects the development of physical, intellectual, personality, and overall development of the child [3]. These consequences have been pointed out by the World Labor Organization and the General Statistics Office in the 2018 Child Labor Survey report: Child labor includes jobs of the following nature: Dangerous mentally, physically, socially or morally and harmful to children; Interfering with children's education: by depriving children of the

opportunity to go to school; by forcing children to leave school early or by asking children to try to balance between school and prolonged and strenuous work.

2.2. Overview of the current situation of child labor in Vietnam

According to the results of the Sustainable Development Goals survey on Vietnamese children and women 2020-2021, 5.7% of children aged 5-17 are involved in economic activities that exceed the number of hours permitted for their age. There were 6.4% of children aged 5-11 engaged in economic activities for at least 1 hour, 4.9% of children aged 12-14 years engaged in economic activities for 14 hours or more, and 4, 6% of children aged 15-17 engaged in economic activities for 43 hours or more. The report also found that children engaged in household chores more than the prescribed number of hours for each age: children aged 5-11 and 12-14 doing housework for at least 21 hours was 1.4% and 3.9%, respectively. Overall, for children aged 5-14, the percentage of children involved in household chores was more than the age-specific threshold of 1.6%. On top of that, 4.6% of male children work in hazardous conditions, the rate for female children is 3.2%; in the Mong ethnic group is 27.3%; Tay, Muong, Nung, Thai are 2.9%; while Kinh/Hoa ethnic group is 2.9% [2].

2.3. Methods and results

2.3.1 Methods

Purpose: The research has collected, analyzed, synthesized and systematized documents and documents related to social work in the prevention of child labor in Vietnam.

Methods: The data is compiled from highly reliable sources such as survey reports on child labor in the world and in Vietnam by the ILO, the General Statistics Office, Unicef, the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs or other materials such as textbooks, articles published in specialized journals and articles presented at peer-reviewed seminars and published; Theses and dissertations have been published.

Content: In the content of this article, an overview of research on social work in preventing child labor in Vietnam today is mentioned in two main analytical perspectives: 1) General studies on social work to prevent the problems of children, including children involved in child labor; 2) Specific studies on social work activities in preventing child labor.

The main research results have shown important contents related to specific activities of social work in preventing child labor; factors affecting prevention activities and some specific support models and methods of social work with vulnerable groups related to child labor. These results are the necessary research directions to form the basis for in-depth studies on social work activities in the prevention of child labor.

Some gaps were found in the overview documents such as: Not focusing on social work activities in preventing child labor in schools; Experimental research has not been conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of preventive activities of social work in schools.

2.3.2. Results

2.3.2.1. Social work in child protection and preventing child issues

In Social Work, prevention is one of the first and basic functions. Social work predicts and prevents to minimize of arising problems and individuals with difficulties, including children involved in child labor. This point of view has been specifically mentioned by some authors: “On the one hand, social work supports disadvantaged people to solve problems, overcome their circumstances and improve. On the other hand, social work also awakens the individuals so that they can be self-aware, recover and promote their own problem-solving capacity, thereby helping to prevent and limit the increase of social problems and reduce the number of individuals with social problems” [5]. “Social work is very concerned with the prevention of

social problems of individuals, families, or communities. Propaganda, education and counseling activities need to be focused on the practical activities of social work. Strengthening these activities will help the individuals be equipped with more knowledge and understanding, helping them prevent problems that may occur” [6].

In the field of social work in child protection, the prevention of difficult problems in groups of children with special circumstances have been discussed by authors in the general purpose of social work with children, as well as, the role of the social worker in the support process. Accordingly, the purpose of social work activities with children emphasizes: To help prevent and solve difficult problems for groups of children; Helping groups of children improve their capacity, coping and problem-solving skills. In addition, “social workers, through the performance of their specific roles, will help work towards the prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and development of children”. Specifically, as educators, social workers will help children who are at risk or have fallen into special circumstances gain more knowledge and skills to prevent these social problems from arising or to treat, rehabilitate as well as develop appropriate social functions, including child labor [7].

The content of preventive activities in social work is mentioned by the authors in studies with groups of children with particularly difficult circumstances such as ethnic minority children, children affected by HIV/AIDS, children experiencing violence, children addicted to games, children with general mental health problems, orphans... Specifically as follows:

Social work activities for ethnic minority children are based on child protection system models and basic social work methods. According to the child protection system model, there are services for children at three levels, prevention, early detection, early intervention, and community reintegration assistance. In particular, prevention activities are considered the first level in the three-level child protection model. The content of the prevention activities focuses on raising awareness for groups of children, families, teachers, authorities and the community about issues related to ethnic minority children; in which groups of children are organized by the school to equip them with knowledge on the prevention of abuse of labor children. In addition, prevention activities also aim to support students in learning and strengthen the implementation of life value and life skills training programs for ethnic minority children with appropriate educational content in light of the characteristics of ethnic minority children and their difficult problems which need to be supported [8]. Specifically, in her research, author Hoang Thi Hai Yen emphasized the preventive activities of school social work, which focused on groups of measures such as promoting awareness-raising activities, organizing educational activities on skills and learning methods for students, increasing teacher support activities and promoting the role of social workers, thereby helping to overcome the remaining limitations of the measures that have been and are being implemented, and at the same time, enhancing the effectiveness of prevention, intervention, and reduction of the risk of dropping out of ethnic minority students at Minh Quang high school [9].

For the group of children affected by HIV/AIDS, social work prevention activities aim at communication, propaganda and education to raise people's awareness, knowledge and understanding about the spread of HIV and HIV/AIDS prevention measures. Besides, communication activities aiming to change behavior, and fight stigma and discrimination will promote action to reduce risks and vulnerabilities in children affected by HIV/AIDS [10].

Social work in the prevention of mental health problems for students is also included in the group activities, where the focus is on providing knowledge in the field of mental health care; developing positive self-values of students; building capacity for students to join groups... through specific activities such as prevention of school violence; Sex education of students;

Worth living; Life skills (positive thinking skills, skills to deal with difficult problems in life, problem-solving skills [11].

Activities to prevent school violence for student groups from the perspective of social work are pointed out by the authors Luong Quang Hung and colleagues (2019) through two main groups of activities: Communication to raise awareness for students, students' teachers, and their parents about school violence and its consequences on students' mental health; Implementation of training programs on life values and life skills to prevent school violence at schools; Establishing regulations to prevent school violence at schools; Communication to raise awareness; Implementing training programs on life skills and life values education to prevent school violence at schools (with students and teachers) [12].

In the study “*Social work for students addicted to the internet from practice in Binh Dinh province*” (2022), author Nguyen Van Nga mentioned social work methods in preventing and supporting students with addiction to the Internet, which the main prevention content focuses on the following aspects: Communication activities, education to raise awareness and life skills for students addicted to the internet, thereby helping to raise awareness for children, families, schools and communities; helping to contribute to the development and formation of necessary skills for students addicted to the internet [13].

With the group of orphans: Social work activities with the group of orphans are emphasized by Nguyen Thi Lien (2022) through specific prevention and treatment activities, in which prevention activities are focused such as: life skills education (self-worth skills, decision-making skills, problem identification skills, goal setting skills); career guidance activities (vocational guidance through group activities or through group consultations according to the group social work method; through other activities such as: learning cultural subjects, career guidance through media, mentoring, extracurricular activities...); Communication activities to raise awareness (through face-to-face training sessions, activities clubs, group discussions...) [14].

Thus, with the research on social work in general and specific studies on the field of social work with children in particular, prevention in social work has been mentioned as one of the important functions of social work and it is one of the main supporting purposes of the Social Work component with children. In addition, with groups of children with special circumstances, the prevention activities of social work have been emphasized by the authors through the main contents such as supporting students in learning, communication for improving awareness; educating life skills and life values; career guidance activities... These activities are mainly aimed at changing awareness, attitudes and behaviors, enhancing social functions for the target group of children facing difficult problems and accordingly helping to prevent and reduce risks. That is also an important basis for implementing social work activities in preventing child labor.

2.3.2.2. Social work in child labor prevention

Research on social work activities in the prevention and reduction of child labor problems in our country is still very limited. Research databases are found to mainly exist in two forms:

Firstly, the results from the practical models of international organizations in child labor support and intervention in Vietnam are generalized and documented in the form of reports, mentioning support activities but lacks a theoretical basis, specific support methods from the perspective of social work;

Secondly, the studies that meet the criteria of scientific validity, fully describing the theoretical bases, approaches and survey results related to social work activities in the prevention and reduction of child labor in our country only exists in the form of major research works, primarily graduation theses, graduation theses, articles... There are still very limited research works in this field at intensive research levels, especially empirical studies that confirm the effectiveness of social work activities in preventing child labor.

The first research direction has been mentioned in many different works, in which the research of author Nguyen Thi Thai Lan (2018) with the title “ Overview of social work services with children working early and trafficked” clearly states: In the field of child care and protection, specifically in helping to solve child labor issues, UNICEF, ILO, Blue Dragon, Child Fun... have supported the implementation of social work services with these groups of children. These services mainly focus on the following activities: (1) Completing policies related to handling child labor issues; (2) Carrying out propaganda and education activities to raise awareness about child labor issues for children and their families; (3) Receiving and connecting children and their families in accessing education, vocational training, health services, loans, poverty reduction, job search; (4) Provide temporary housing in social protection facilities or shelters if children need protection from threats or high risk of injury; (5) Legal aid activities [15]. These activities have been carried out to varying degrees with the functions of social work: prevention, therapeutic intervention, recovery and development. However, these activities have only been professionally carried out at a few international support facilities, and are very limited in social protection facilities, families, schools and communities.

Meanwhile, in the opinion of author Duong Thi Thu Huong (2018), to be able to provide professional support to children when participating in child labor, it is necessary to clearly separate the two prevention and intervention programs. For the program to prevent child labor: this activity needs to be widely deployed and focus on the task of maintaining children's school attendance because once children have dropped out, it is very difficult to go back to school. difficulties, the possibility of children participating in the labor market and working long hours is very high. Maintaining learning in school not only gives children the opportunity to receive knowledge, career orientation, and opportunities for a better life but also contributes to maintaining positive relationships: bonding with teachers and friends, positive thinking, and more appropriate behavior for students [16]. Therefore, child labor prevention activities in schools to keep students in school are very necessary, but this research direction in Vietnam is still very limited and there is no notable or systematic research work.

With the second research direction, the issue of child labor mentioned in research works such as theses, dissertations, and articles... is still limited but has mentioned the main contents as follows:

The first is: Content of social work activities in preventing child labor

By analyzing the data set of the 2014 household living standard survey of the General Statistics Office conducted on 920,077 children aged 6-15 in Vietnam, the author Nguyen Thu Ha et al. (2018) have listed three groups of social work activities recommended to be implemented to reduce child labor in our country, including (1) Household-oriented social work activities (with supporting components in economic development, counseling to raise awareness about the meaning of education for children's future); (2) Child-oriented social work activities (with support in creating future development plans for children, ensuring that children can both support their families and continue to go to school) ; (3) Social work activities targeted towards educational institutions (using individual and group social work skills to consult and support children with weak academic records, at risk of leaving school early) [17]. With the group of activities focusing on the children group for prevention, the authors have emphasized the contents of preventive activities of their research as follows:

Truong Thi Tam's research on “ Social work in supporting child labor (Hanoi City Case Study) mentioned four main groups of activities in preventing child labor: (1) Communication to raise awareness (activities aimed at providing children, families and communities with the necessary knowledge to prevent child labor); (2) Educational support (meeting essential needs

for the student to maintain, improve academic performance or return to school); (3) Development of life skills (activities that provide necessary knowledge and skills to help students cope with real-life situations); (4) vocational guidance, vocational training, and job change (This activity aims at three goals, including career orientation for children, vocational training for children in need, and support for children who are participating in inappropriate and illegal jobs to change to more suitable jobs) [18]

Research on social work activities with children participating in child labor in Hoa Vang district - Thua Thien Hue by Nguyen Thi Phuong Thao focuses on primary support activities such as: Save child laborers; Provide support services at school; Health care; Activities teaching life skills and values; Vocational guidance, career orientation; livelihood support... In which activities of teaching life skills, life values and vocational guidance - career orientation activities are emphasized as preventive activities in social work for the problem of child labor [19].

Research on the current status of child labor prevention activities of the early prevention model for children with special circumstances at the Blue Dragon children's foundation by Tran Thi Dung has emphasized the following activities: Legal support; Psychological support and counseling; Medical support, health care, nutrition counseling; Educational support (tuition fees, uniforms, books, bicycles, boarding meals...); Education of life skills and values; Strengthen communication activities for students... [20]

In summary, the social work groups mentioned by the authors in their research have focused on all three levels: prevention, support and intervention; in which especially emphasizes activities at the first level – the prevention level. At this level, research mainly focuses on supporting activities including (1) Communication to raise awareness; (2) Life skills education for students; (3) Education on career orientation; (4) Academic support; thereby helping to prevent and effectively reduce child labor. However, studies on these prevention activities have only concentrated in international support facilities or outside the community, and there are still very few and weak studies focusing on child labor prevention activities\ at school to help “ keep students at school” and “ not leave any child behind” .

Secondly: Supporting models and approaches of social work activities in preventing child labor

In order to effectively implement social work activities in the prevention of child labor, the authors have proposed a number of specific practice models such as: 1) Individual and family social work to support psychological problems, health, medical care for children and economic support for families; 2) Group social work with at-risk children or child labor in businesses and production facilities to provide knowledge and life skills to help them live and work safely. The study by Truong Thi Tam (2022) and Nguyen Kim Loan (2018) also proposes a model of group social work to support awareness raising and life development for at-risk children, who have been or are currently engaging in child labor; 3) Community development model in integrating new rural development programs, poverty alleviation, vocational training for rural areas, thereby supporting the children themselves and their families.

In addition, author Nguyen Thi Thai (2018) also affirmed that for social work activities to be effective in preventing child labor, it is necessary to apply specific social work procedures, specialize in child support; invest in evidence-based research to improve prevention, care and support services for this group of individuals... However, studies by some authors such as Nguyen Thi Phuong Thao (2018), Tran Thi Dung (2018) ... just stopped at proposing to apply the model and support methods of Social Work, especially the group social work method in child labor prevention [21,22]. However, these studies only stop at proposing a group social work model and are not evidence-based studies with specific experimental activities, while

some studies in other groups of children with special circumstances have confirmed the effectiveness of preventive social work activities through specific experimental activities.

For example, the study of Nguyen Hiep Thuong et al. (2020) refers to the prevention activities of social work for sexually abused children through experimental activities from group social work towards core students and groups of students at risk of sexual abuse at Thuan Mang Secondary School, Ngan Son, Bac Kan with the main purposes such as Communication to raise children's awareness about child sexual abuse; Education on prevention and response skills when at risk of sexual abuse for children; Building capacity for student groups to communicate to other groups of students at the school; Increasing self-confidence and self-worth. Experimental results have shown a clear effect on the change of students' awareness and skills, thereby helping to confirm the effectiveness of preventive activities in social work when aiming to raise awareness and strengthen necessary skills for students [23].

This experimental activity is also discussed in the study of the author group Nguyen Thu Ha et al (2021) when discussing social work prevention activities with behavior-disordered students at high schools in Hanoi. Through this activity, students with behavioral disturbances will interact and participate in activities on topics of raising awareness and self-worth, coping skills to solve problems, finding and seeking resources, strengthening relationships in school, recognizing the signs of behavioral disturbances, and taking care of their own mental health... thereby helping students prevent and reduce symptoms of disturbances behavior [24].

Experimental social work activities with ethnic minority students in Chiem Hoa, Tuyen Quang who are at risk of dropping out has also been conducted by author Hoang Thi Hai Yen (2022) in her research. Activities focused on education to raise awareness and enhance life skills, especially skills related to defining life goals, choosing the right career, and seeking support when facing difficulties, effective communication skills and learning methods for ethnic minority students who are at risk of dropping out. Accordingly, the children can participate in group activities and through eight activities will help group members exchange, share and improve knowledge and necessary skills in preventing the risk of dropping out of school at Minh Quang High School [25].

These experimental activities have confirmed the effectiveness of social work prevention activities in raising awareness, forming and strengthening students' coping skills, helping students to enhance their society functions, and affirming their self-worth. That effectiveness has been proven by the authors through specific evaluation activities, especially the assessment of the changes of the students themselves before and after they participate in the experimental process.

Meanwhile, with studies on child labor prevention activities, the authors have only proposed models of prevention and support through specific social work methods, there is still very few and lack of research works based on experimental activities. Among those few works, it is worth mentioning the article of author Huynh Van Son et al (2013) referring to experimental activities to raise awareness of psychological pressure and how to cope with psychological pressure for children starting labor early. Experimental subjects were randomly selected in a group of early laborers aged from 12 to 15 years old in Tan Binh district. The purpose of the experimental activities is to raise the awareness of children starting labor early on this issue by a number of measures, such as: organize training for children on psychological stressors, their own psychological characteristics and capabilities as well as specific methods to form a positive response, increase individual counseling, life skills training for children in communication sessions. The content of experimental activities includes two groups of contents: 1) Activities to change the perception of children and those around them about psychological stressors, their own psychological characteristics and capabilities as well as specific methods for

forming a positive response; 2) Activities to strengthen life skills for children starting labor early, especially skills to cope with psychological pressure. The results of the experiment show that, in the experimental group, children starting labor early were more aware of the showing signs of pressure, the causes leading to pressure, its influence on life as well as the measures to cope with psychological pressure, thereby being conscious in the prevention and effective response to psychological pressure. However, this experimental activity was conducted by the authors in the community (Tan Binh District) with a group of children who are directly engaged in labor to support themselves, contribute to the livelihood of their families and the focus is mainly on raising awareness of psychological pressure, how to deal with psychological pressure, and integrating social workers' communication sessions [26].

The experimental research of author Truong Thi Tam (2022) has 1) Aimed towards the target group of high-risk children who have been and are child laborers; 2) Purpose of implementation: Communication to raise children's awareness about child labor prevention; initial step to practice the necessary skills to identify and handle situations of illegal child labor; help children have an attitude of self-respect, respect for the law, future orientation and positive changes in behavior; 3) Building the type of intervention group (education) and applying the group social work process including 4 stages (Preparation to form the group, the group begins working, the group intervention and the end evaluation) to conduct support to raise awareness and equip child labor prevention skills for groups of children. Specific activities of the model include: 1) Communication to raise awareness about child labor prevention (Understanding children's rights and understanding about child labor; Understanding about child labor prevention; 2) Training to develop skills to prevent child labor (Skills to ensure safety at work; Skills to avoid and respond to situations related to child labor; Skills to propagate about child labor prevention)

Thus, it is clear that from the perspective of Social work, there is still no research aimed at experimenting with communication activities for children involved in child labor or at risk of child labor to help them raise awareness and equip them with skills to prevent child labor in general (not only focusing on raising awareness about psychological pressure and how to deal with psychological pressure) while they are still sitting on school chairs. That is the gap that needs to be filled when researching this field so that we can confirm the effectiveness of preventive activities in Social work with the issue of child labor – prevention while the children have not yet become child laborers or are at risk of becoming child laborers, in order to keep children in school and minimize child labor.

Thirdly: Factors affecting social work activities in preventing child labor

In addition to topics related to prevention activities, specific models and support methods, some studies also mention factors affecting social work activities in preventing child labor.

Nguyen Thi Thai (2018) pointed out in her research the main factors that affect social work services for child support, including preventive activities of social work as follows: (1) The legal system for the development of social work services has not yet been completed in the system so that social work is truly a professional profession with clearly defined job positions in terms of functions, duties in each facility to assist disadvantaged people, including child laborers. (2) Difficulties in the current staff working to support children with special circumstances in general and children involved in child labor in particular. Besides, the capacity of staff who have not been trained in social work in the support system is also a challenge. (3) The training and conduct of empirical studies on social work services for the target group of children involved in child labor have not been given due attention. The current training programs have not been specialized in this group of individuals, and the implementation of empirical programs has not been given proper attention and investment.

At affect the effectiveness of child labor prevention activities of social work, including: 1) factors regarding the child (Factors regarding the child himself such as gender, psychological characteristics, age and cognitive level... affect the child's level of participation in support activities); 2) The group of factors regarding the child's family (family living standards and economic conditions, parents' attitudes and perceptions, the division of members' roles, residence characteristics of the household and social vices in the family...); 3) The group of factors regarding the community (social work activities in this field in the communities today are very dependent on the role of community social organizations such as the Women's Union, the association for promoting education, farmers' union, veterans' associations, youth unions, schools...); 4) The group of factors regarding cadres, social workers, grassroots collaborators (Roles, professional capacity, attitudes of cadres and grassroots collaborators are assessed as influencing factors); 5) Groups of factors regarding policies, laws and financial resources (stipulations in laws and policies of the State; financial resources provided for operations; funded programs and projects supported by international organizations, non-governmental organizations, etc.).

The identification and analysis of these influencing factors is an important basis to help assess the impact of those factors on social work activities, thereby helping to further improve the effectiveness of child labor prevention activities from theory to practice.

2.4. Discussion

Studies on social work activities in preventing child labor are mentioned in two main analytical perspectives: 1) General studies on social work activities to prevent problems of children, including children involved in child labor; 2) Specific studies on social work activities in preventing child labor.

With specific studies, the works have pointed out the main contents of prevention activities of social work (communication activities to raise awareness; Educational activities of life skills, life values; Support students academically; educational activities on career orientation and analysis to clarify factors affecting child labor prevention activities of social work (Factors regarding the child himself, factors regarding the child's family, factors regarding the community; factors regarding supporting staff, factors regarding policies). However, these prevention activities have only been concentrated in international support facilities or outside the community, there are still very few and weak studies focusing on child labor prevention activities at schools to help retain students to stay in school and not let any child Which one is left behind?"

Studies also show the importance of social work activities in preventing child labor by proposing the application of specific social work methods, especially group social work methods. However, these activities only stop at applying the model and proposing support activities but have not been carried out in practice on a target group to evaluate the effectiveness of activities and change in the subject group after participating in the experiment.

Therefore, it is necessary to have more systematic and in-depth studies on the activities of Social Work in preventing child labor at school facilities, especially with students at high risk of participating in child labor such as students from ethnic minorities, students with extremely difficult circumstances... Besides, it is necessary to promote empirical studies to evaluate the effectiveness of preventive activities in social work on specific target groups, especially children, thereby helping them to raise awareness about child labor; strengthening skills to prevent and respond to child labor issues; promote and affirm their own values; aim towards a clearer and brighter future.

3. Conclusions

This article provides an overview of the research on social work activities in the prevention of child labor in Vietnam. The main research results have shown important contents related to specific activities of social work in preventing child labor; factors affecting prevention activities and some specific support models and methods of social work with vulnerable groups related to child labor. These results are the necessary research directions to form the basis for in-depth studies on social work activities in the prevention of child labor.

Some gaps were found in the overview documents such as: Not focusing on social work activities in preventing child labor in schools; Experimental research has not been conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of preventive activities of social work in schools. This is a research direction that needs to be discussed and focused more in the future.

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