

---

---

## SUMMARY OF MAIN ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

---

---

### INTERVENTION AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND CONTROL IN VIETNAM AND SOME SUGGESTED ISSUES FOR POLICY CONCERNS

*Nguyen Huu Minh\**  
*Tran Thi Hong\*\**

Based on the synthesis report of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism and surveys, this article analyzes the intervention and prevention activities of Vietnam government for ending domestic violence during recent year in the following aspects: the process of implementing interventions; support activities including legal counselling, loan supports, job introduction; assisting victims at healthcare facilities and supports given at social protection centers. It is found that due to the efforts of the whole society, the interventions and support of domestic violence prevention and control have gained considerable achievements. People appreciate the intervention and support given to the victims of domestic violence in the locality. Nevertheless, there are still difficulties including ineffective legal aid services, inactive vocational training and job supports, unwillingness to report the violence occurrence by the victims of domestic violence, mediation mainly focuses on physical violence, etc.. Hence, there should be policies addressing some following concerns: completing guiding documents on the implementation of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence; raising the understanding of domestic violence; promoting the role of communication; improving the quality of activities of officials and social organizations, and strengthening intervention methods.

### FACTORS AFFECTING ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN'S ACCESS TO INFORMATION (a case study in Lai Chau province)

*Vu Thi Thanh\*\*\**

The access to information is an important factor which impacts social inclusion and human development. At present, the access to information by disadvantaged social groups, including ethnic minority women, is very limited. This article reflects the external difficulties and the personal capacity constraints affecting ethnic minority

---

\* Prof. Dr., Institute for Family and Gender Studies, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences.

\*\* Dr., Institute for Family and Gender Studies, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences.

\*\*\* Dr., Institute of Human Studies, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences.

women's access to information. The research results indicate that due to limited capacity (including the ability to use Kinh language and literacy), it was more difficult for Hmong ethnic women than for Thai women, and it is also more difficult for middle-aged and older women than for younger women in accessing information.

PROMOTING TRADITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS  
- VALUES OF PEOPLE IN CENTRAL VIETNAM  
IN THE CURRENT CONTEXT: APPROACHES AND SOLUTIONS

*Luong Dinh Hai\*\*\*\**

Traditional characteristics - values of Vietnamese people in general and of people in the Central area in specific are complicated issues, which has criticized by different opinions. In the current new context, it is necessary to use variously combined and synchronized approaches in order to identify traditional characteristics - values and find appropriate solutions to promote those valuable features: (1) Approach basing on new theories in the world about people, values and human values; (2) Combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches; (3) Approach from a new international context; (4) Approach directly based on the context of history, economy, culture, society, politics; (5) Approach from local, regional and specific aspects; (6) Approach based on the development requirements of the times, the nation and the Central region itself; (7) characteristics - value approach; (8) Environmental approach - influencing factors.

Traditional characteristics - values of people in the Central region have their own specific features. There are main contents which need to be developed. These include: The first, strengthen and enhance family education; the second, proactively reform education and training in schools, vocational colleges, and universities; the third, building a community environment in which traditional characteristics - values are respected; the forth, strengthen the monitoring of the implementation of regulations, norms, and traditional characteristics - values of communities.

---

\*\*\*\* Assoc. Prof. Dr of Science; Institute of Human Studies, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences.