

SUMMARY

Khong Dien. *Diverse ethnic minority areas – State capacity in settling the issue in cultural aspect.* According to anthropologists, Vietnam has 54 ethnic groups belonging to three major linguistic families: Austro-Asiatic, Polynesian and Han-Tang of which the Austro-Asiatic linguistic group has 40 ethnic groups, accounting for 97.5 percent of the country's population. Vietnamese ethnic groups mix in their residence in different ecological regions. In Vietnam, there are two major ecological regions – lowlands (including urban areas) and midlands, highlands. These two regions are divided into sub-regions and each region or sub-region has its own natural environmental and human characteristics. It also has its own linguistic, economic, social and cultural characteristics adding to the diversity of typical culture and cultural identity. For this reason, to develop cultures of the ethnic groups, the State policies should pay attention to these typical elements.

Nguyen Huu Minh - Le Phuong. *Health service system and reproductive healthcare for women in poor mountainous communes in Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province.* Studying the health service system and community healthcare is to identify the current state of the healthcare system and point out the constraints of community healthcare in general. The author of this research paper initially deals with the real situation of the health system and community healthcare in some poor communes in Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province. The paper also puts forth some recommendations for making policies on healthcare development in the ethnic minority and mountainous areas.

Tran Van Ha. *Qualitative and quantitative research methods used in Socio-Ethnology.* Socio – Ethnology is a science formed on the borderline between Ethnology and Sociology. Qualitative and quantitative research plays a very important role in this scientific subject. The Socio-Ethnological methodology system comprises many methods and their relationship. Besides the basic method of *anket* interview, which is known as Anket Method, there are a number of accompanying methods such as literature studies, observation, in-depth interview, selecting samples, data processing and analysis. Talking about the qualitative or quantitative research methods means talking about the nature of those methods in a system.

Nguyen Van Manh. *Customary Law of the Ta oi and land ownership in mountainous areas in Quang Tri and Thua Thien-Hue.* Up to now, customary law, particularly those relating to land administration and land use still holds an important position in the community life of the Ta oi ethnic minority group in the mountainous areas of Quang Tri and Thua Thien-Hue. In the traditional society, land belonged to the village community. The villagers were only entitled to use land allotted by the community and had no right to sell or transfer it. To administer farmland, the Ta oi had some customary laws banning land disputes. The territorial boundaries between villages were also ensured by the customary laws through delineation ceremonies. This land administration made people voluntarily observe customary laws and rarely violated them.

Bui Quang Dung. *Poverty in Vietnam's remote rural areas (A sketch from a case study).* The research results are based on the surveys conducted in three highland and remote sites where most of the inhabitants are from the Hre ethnic minority group: Ba Le commune, Ba To district; Long Mon commune, Minh Long district and Son Minh commune, Son Ha district in Quang Ngai province. Analyzing the state of poverty, economic and credit

activities, educational level of the local people, the author stated that the inhabitants of these areas are facing chronic hunger and poverty. They are unable to re-invest in production. Their social life and culture are low. However, to help sustainable development, it is necessary to limit relief in cash provided to the poor to avoid their dependence and return to their former state of poverty when the aid is finished.

Luong Thi Thu Hang. *The role of Thai women in economic activities (field research in Put village, Chieng Khoi commune, Yen Chau district, Son La province).* The paper studies the role of Thai women in economic activities in Put village. The Thai in Put village live on agro-forestry including wet rice cultivation, upland cultivation, forest product exploitation, livestock breeding and fish raising. Many research projects have pointed out that in wet rice cultivation, the role of men and women is similar, but in upland cultivation, livestock breeding and weaving, women make more contribution. The products turned out by women also contribute to the cash income of the family.

Lam Ba Nam. *Programs and training materials of Anthropology at the University of Social Science and Humanity (Realities and problems).* Over the past 40 years of building and development, the programs and training materials of the Anthropology Subject in the Faculty of History of the University of Social Science and Humanity have been step by step developed. The University's programs and training materials include basic and specialized training materials. The master degree and Ph.D degree programs are under the training program of History but provides more knowledge of anthropology and inter-disciplinary sciences to students. However, this program is too heavy and constraint as the subject of History covers half of the number of periods. The coordination in training between the University and research institutions remains limited and the content of the training program is not updated.

Bernard Formoso. *Arrangement of family and village space and its changes in Northeastern Thailand (continued).* This is a translation of the abstract of the paper in French entitled: *Habitations et habitat de l'Asie du Sud - Est continentale.* Editors: Jacqueline Matras – Guin and Christian Taillard, Harmanttan Publishing House, Paris, 1992, pp. 149-175. The author's field research sites are two villages of Amphawan and Han in the Northeast of Thailand. In this section, the author looks at the house as a system of reference and a hierarchical organizational way of the traditional housing styles.

Nguyen Khac Quynh. *Nanh Canton Festival.* The former Nanh Canton now covers three communes of Ninh Hiep, Dinh Xuyen and Duong Ha, in Gia Lam district, Hanoi. The Nanh Pagoda festival of the canton was very typical with two activities of *Luc cung* offering ceremony and *nang phan* ceremony. *Luc cung* is an offering ceremony to the Buddha. The offerings include a plate of incense sticks, a plate of flowers, a plate of kerosene lamps, a plate of tea, a plate of fruits and a plate of truncated-cone-shaped cakes. The *nang phan* ceremony is only organized in a major festival. The *phan* tree is formed by grafting several bamboo trees into 9 layers and placed declining on a big stone in a hole. The team of lifters of the *phan* tree comprises 27 unmarried young men. When lifting the *phan* tree from the ground, the team turn three circles against and three circles to the same direction of the clock hands to make the banner on top of the *phan* tree unfolded. Today, in the Nanh Pagoda festival people still hold the *luc cung* ceremony, and they have an intention to restore the *nang phan* ceremony.