

SUMMARY

Luong Ninh. The migration and establishment of inhabitant groups in South - East Asia. The ancient Mons, which was formed in the Neolithic age, could have been the substratum of the ancient inhabitants in South- East Asia continent. They had played an active role since the early of AD, participated in establishing the ancient states Tun Sun and Chi Tu on the Malaya peninsula and south Myanmar. The ancient Mon also had established some states in Me Nam/ Chao Praya River Basin. The Mons and the Austronesians had combined together to establish the Funan State, participated in establishing Champa state and could had been a part of Viet people. The Mons were also the ancestor of the Khmer who were established from the development of a tribe of the Mons living in the Khorat basin. As other Mon tribes in Khorat, the Khmer, which had been submitted to Funan an ancient powerful Kingdom, a center of world trading activities, took advantage of the weaknesses of Funan to invade where had been had its inhabitants, culture and history for 6 centuries before the establishment of the Khmer state. Since that time, occurred 3 waves of migration of the Khmers into the territories of Funan the delta of Mekong River, started in the 7th century, in the 9 -10th centuries and in the 14-15th centuries.

Ngo Thi Chinh. Ethnic group change under impact of agricultural development policies (Case study in Muong Phong commune, Dien Bien district, Lai Chau province). Among four ethnic groups Kinh, Thai, Khomu and Hmong living in Muong Phong. Thai ethnic group is most populated. The majority ranked number two in 1960s of the 20th century but then decreased gradually and become the least populated ethnic group. The population of the Thai, Khomu and Hmong is increasing. The mechanic population growth of these ethnic groups has been clearly under impact of agricultural policies such as resettlement, population movement for new economic zone development and irrigation construction, other agricultural policies such as the Contract number 10, number 100. Population change of the majority is due to the fact that they have moved to service, business from agriculture.

Nguyen Ngoc Thanh. Supplementary documents on traditional social institutions of Muong people at Muong' Bi commune, Tan Lac district, Hoa Binh province. The nature of this relationship is between aristocrats and commoners and among people in the community. It is known that through organization and structure of hamlets and Muong, how aristocrats exploited commoners. Relationship of population in the community became cohesive through collective activities, mutual assistance and religious rituals.

Nguyen Thi Thanh Nga. Traditional textile of Muong people in Thanh Hoa province. The Muong in Thanh Hoa province mainly live at Cam Thuy, Ngoc Lac and Thach Thanh districts. In traditional society, textile became an important production. Raw materials mainly come from dyed cotton and silk fibres, other natural resources. Textile was closely connected to women and through their products, women could be judged for their capability and ethics. Nowadays, the Muong people in some places has used the industry fabrics to make their dress. Traditional costumes were used at wedding, funeral and festival...

Do Thi Ha. Gender and land tenure relations in the buffer zone of Tam Dao National Park (Case study in Tan Lap village, Dao Tru commune, Lap Thach district, Phu Tho province). The author examines the loss of land incurred by a San Diu village due to the establishment of Tam Dao National Park and investigates its effects on the distribution of labor in the local households and community. She finds that the establishment of Tam Dao National Park drastically reduced the land available to local people. There were only some recipients of forest land who could make a living from the forest. The other households adjusted their production strategies with significant implications for the distribution of labor. In the past, both husband and wife used to earn their living in agriculture and forestry. Nowadays, many men have left the village in the search for employment, leaving their wives behind in the village to look after the household.

Pham Dang Hien. An aspect on Protestantism in Tay Nguyen area. Protestantism appeared in Tay Nguyen area in 1920s of the last century. Protestantism developed very quickly during American aggressive war in the South of Vietnam with a sharp increase of its followers. Some of its activities during this period were connected to American political targets. After 1975, its believers continue to increase. Reactionary forces have involved some believers to set up Dega Protestants against the national solidarity of Vietnam. Therefore, we need to follow the Communist Party policy relating to Protestantism in Tay Nguyen area.

Ellen ball. Process of formulation of Garo ethnic group in Bangladesh : Integration of ethnic groups and formulation of ethnic groups' identity in Bangladesh. Bangladesh was considered as a state of Bangal with national language of Bangal and its national Islamic religion. However, beside Islamic followers, there were also some ethnic minorities with their own cultural identity. The article mentioned about Garo ethnic group : during its formulation, Christianity played an important role.

Ha Van Linh. Traditional forms of fish catching in rivers and streams of the Muong people at Tan Son district, Phu Tho province. Muong people accounts for about 80 % of population at Thanh Son district, Phu Tho province. Living in the area with a lot of rivers and streams, The Muong has created numerous ways of fish catching. The article describes 15 ways of fish catching of the Muong. This is both the way of behaviour to environment for livelihood and cultural identity of this ethnic group.