THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY EDUCATION IN ENHANCING GENDER EQUALITY IN VIETNAM

O PAPEL DA EDUCAÇÃO FAMILIAR NA MELHORIA DA IGUALDADE DE GÊNERO NO VIETNÃ

Duong Thi TUOI
ORCID 0000-0003-4350-0550

Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics,
135 Nguyen Phong Sac - Nghia Tan - Cau Giay - Ha Noi
Vietnam
dttuoi1977@gmail.com

Abstract. Gender equality is a very important issue of concern to the whole world. If the issue of women's liberation is the most basic issue among women's struggles, then equality between men and women is considered the most important and core content of this issue. The family is the place where gender issues are socialized and gender knowledge and skills are passed on. In this article, the author will focus on clarifying issues such as: the role of education; propaganda role to raise awareness; the role of division of labor according to gender; Conditions to promote gender equality from family. Through research, the author will provide opinions for discussion and open up future research directions.

Keywords: role of family; present gender equality; Vietnam.

Resumo. A igualdade de gênero é uma questão muito importante de preocupação para o mundo inteiro. Se a questão da libertação das mulheres é a questão mais básica entre as lutas das mulheres, então a igualdade entre homens e mulheres é considerada o conteúdo mais importante e central desta questão. A família é o lugar onde as questões de gênero são socializadas e o conhecimento e as habilidades de gênero são transmitidos. Neste artigo, o autor se concentrará em esclarecer questões como: o papel da educação; papel da propaganda para aumentar a conscientização; o papel da divisão do trabalho de acordo com o gênero; Condições para promover a igualdade de gênero da família. Por meio da pesquisa, o autor fornecerá opiniões para discussão e abrirá futuras direções de pesquisa.

Palavras-chave: papel da família; igualdade de gênero atual; Vietnã.

1. INTRODUCTION

The world has gone through more than 100 years of gender equality. Looking back at the current achievements and shortcomings of that journey, all humanity must acknowledge that the achievements of gender equality have contributed very importantly to the overall progress of the world. Gender equality is necessary and possible. Through research, the author found that three factors directly affect gender equality: Institutions (including social norms, laws and markets); family; economy. Among these three factors, family factors have the most direct and frequent impact on gender equality. Therefore, the family is the most important goal of the gender revolution. The path of awareness and action for gender equality must start from the family and within the family.

Gender inequality is the fundamental historical and social source of fundamental conflicts, mainly in marital relationships. Personal needs and interests that are not met in marriage gradually become conflicts and lead to negative social and family consequences. Therefore, implementing gender equality in the family is to liberate women - liberate half of society and contribute to building sustainable family institutions. Gender equality in general and gender equality in the family in particular is not just for women, nor is it just a women's issue, but is also for men, a problem for all men.

To have practical gender equality, the participation of both men and women is required. Gender equality is the recognition and equal regard for the similar and different characteristics between men and women. Gender equality means that all genders have equal status and are

equally respected. Both genders are given the same conditions and opportunities to develop their abilities and realize their desires. Everyone has the opportunity to participate, contribute and benefit from society's resources and development process. Gender equality is equality in the law, in opportunities and achievements, including equality in access to resources, equality in remuneration for work, equality in enjoying achievements, equality in deciding issues related to self, family and society (equality of giving opinions).

In Vietnam, the issue of gender equality has received great attention from the government and is considered a driving force and national development goal. The Vietnamese government's guidelines and policies on gender equality have been concretized in the Law on Gender Equality passed by the 11th National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at its 10th session on November 29. 2006 and takes effect from July 1, 2007. Gender equality strategies are issued to ensure substantive equality between men and women in terms of opportunities, participation and benefits in political, economic, cultural and social fields, contributing to the rapid and sustainable development of the country. However, the implementation of gender equality in Vietnam still faces many difficulties and challenges.

To achieve this goal, the coordination of many different factors is needed. In particular, propaganda, education to raise awareness and implementation of gender equality are important factors. Propaganda and education work to raise awareness of gender equality and implementation of gender equality belongs to all institutions in society, in which the family plays an important role.

The family is the place that shapes gender relations, transmits gender norms and determines opportunities for family members. The family is the place where basic decisions are made such as: Number of children, child rearing, allocation of time and resources for production, consumption and investment for the future, etc. In fact, the family can make aggravates gender bias or can alleviate gender bias. It can be said that the family plays an important role in awareness and implementation of gender equality, so the author will focus on exploiting and clarifying this issue.

2. RESEARCH METHOD AND THEORETICAL BASIS

2.1. Research Methods

To achieve the purpose of researching the topic of the family's role in implementing gender equality in Vietnam, the author will use the following research methods:

- Methods of analyzing legal documents, policies, and related documents to better understand the legal basis and measures currently being implemented;
- The interviewing method is used to conduct interviews with experts, social activists, medical staff, and teachers to gain a deeper understanding of the causes and consequences of this condition, to pretend to be the basis for solutions;

The case study method is used to study in specific cases about the role of families in implementing gender equality in Vietnam to clearly understand the context, factors that cause it, and how to do.

Data analysis method is used for the author to evaluate information collected from different research tools to have a comprehensive view of the relationship and influence of different factors on the Gender inequality comes from the family.

The discussion method is used by the author to create a space for communities, researchers, and stakeholders to come together and come up with opinions, ideas, and appropriate solutions.

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2.2. Theoretical basis

To research the role of the family in implementing gender equality in Vietnam, it is necessary to have a solid theoretical basis. In this article, the author will use some theories on the basis of inheritance and selection.

Structural functional theories (Wasilah, S. 2023); (Schneider, N. F., & Kreyenfeld, M. 2021); (Raturi, S., & Rastogi, S. 2022). In the 1950s, many scientists studied families and systematically built theories. Talcott Parsons (Ormerod, R. 2020); (Sciortino, G. 2021) mentioned that the institution of the family needs to change to suit the movement of society. The researchers emphasize that families have adapted to major social changes to become smaller and more specialized. Instead of performing many functions, the modern family only focuses on two main functions: educating children and providing support and affection for family members.

The author believes that the above statement is not entirely true in Vietnam. In fact, small or large families all have functions such as: fertility; educational function; economic function; The function of satisfying spiritual, psychological, and emotional needs. Family plays a very important role and position in the existence and development of humanity. The family is born, exists and develops with the mission of taking on special functions assigned to it by society and nature, which no social institution can replace.

Exchange theory (Thomas, A., & Gupta, V. 2021); (Yang, Q., et al. 2023); (Cortez, R. M., & Johnston, W. J. 2020) was introduced to consider sets of exchange based on principles to explain family relationship behaviors such as: marriage; divorce; Birth; division of labor; dependent care. Exchange theory has made three assumptions such as: each interaction is characterized by the exchange of resources; individuals are rational, future-oriented people who weigh benefits and costs before acting; Individuals choose to retain in their exchange the greatest happiness.

With such acceptance, exchange provides a motivating force in each person (Zhao, L., & Detlor, B. 2023); (Meira, J. V. D. S., & Hancer, M. 2021); (Ali, B. J., & Anwar, G. 2021). Exchange theory incorporates elements of conflict theory (Ahmad, R., et al. 2023); (Dorninger, C., et al. 2021), it is evident in its emphasis on unequal power relationships within the family. In this work, the author believes that exchange theory is not fully expressed because family is not only about exchange but also includes love and responsibility. If exchange were the best happiness, there would exist some individuals with more or less power. The exchange will become limp and inadequate, leading to conflict and causing people to become corrupt.

Lifecourse theory (Benner, A. D., & Mistry, R. S. 2020); (Rosenfeld, D., & Ramirez-Valles, J. 2024); (Lawless, M. T., et al. 2024); (Whelan, M., et al. 2023) refers to personal lives being affected by political influence. Elder studied the lives of a generation of children growing up during the Depression to discover how families dealt with difficulties (Ehmer, J., & Lentz, C. 2023); (Marsh, J. 2023).

Comments say that the way to solve economic difficulties has affected the lives of individuals. In addition, there is also research that shows that children born and raised in poor circumstances will grow up to choose to join the military, find a good job and get married (Crivello, G).., & Morrow, V. 2020); (Walker, J., Selous, A., & Misca, G. 2020). In this work, the author believes that lifecourse theory and scientists have a very dialectical perspective. They saw the movement of time and each person's adaptive mechanism (Van Dung, V. 2022). This point of view is completely correct because during their existence, humans have modified nature and at some point, they become slaves to the products they make (Dung, V. V., et al, 2023).

Lifecourse theory clearly focuses on time and changes over time. To consider people's changes over time, it is necessary to consider their own transformation process and institutional changes. The author argues that events can completely change children, but this change can

also be for the better or for the worse. The reason for this change is because the nature of each child is completely different. This view is correct as stated by (Vo Van Dung, & Luu Mai Hoa. 2023) if when the earth was formed, humans were a product of nature, but during the process of existence, humans were a product of itself. Surname.

Feminist theories (Allen, K. R. 2023); (Zerbe Enns, C., Díaz, L. C., & Bryant-Davis, T. 2021); (Manning, J. 2021) has had a major influence on family life research over the past several decades. Feminist theories focus on the study of gender inequality. In terms of family, feminist theories are concerned with the division of labor in the family and domestic violence. Feminist theories believe that the gender division of labor in the family and the inclusion of women in the field of household work is the source of inequality against women (Kurowska, A. 2020); (Sullivan, O. 2021); (Waddell, N., et al. 2021).

Feminist theories have delved into domestic violence and the economic vulnerability of housewives. To solve the problem, there needs to be some adjustments in the family sector to protect the safety and well-being of women. Family studies based on feminist theories and gender relations theories are increasing. According to feminist theory, concepts of gender have the same basic pattern as family experiences. Role theory was one of the earliest theories to consider how women and men act within the family. This review focuses on views on gender roles and the ways in which women and men have been socialized into different gender identities. Some researchers believe that housework and childcare are women's labor (Koster, T., et al. 2022); (Samtleben, C., & Müller, K. U. 2022).

Why women are considered more suitable for childcare and housework, the big answer comes from gender psychology. However, (Van Dung, V. 2023) believes that the first division of labor is the division of labor by gender. However, the process of human existence has been corrupted and enslaved. The author agrees with this statement because it is more convincing. Humans will begin to exist in a universal world and then the process of division of human labor will begin to differentiate order. Young girls and boys are encouraged to play gender-appropriate games. However, these games are not the source of social inequality. Its true origin, according to the author, comes from ideology. This contradiction lies within itself.

Theories of social and cultural capital (Griffin, T., & Glover, T. D. 2023); (Murtaz, M. 2021) is concerned with the process of socialization in the family, which is how parents' guide children's understanding of the world around them. Many current studies have explored how parenting differs across different social classes. This, they argue, is how this socialization process can reproduce stratification from generation to generation (Guhin, J., Calarco, J. M., & Miller-Idriss, C. 2021); (Ares, M., & van Ditmars, M. M. 2023). Some researchers discuss inequality around the diverse forms of capital, or resources, that individuals have. Researchers have highlighted the persistence of inequality (Gazzotti, P., et al. 2021); (Phillips, L. T., et al. 2020); (van Raalte, A. A., et al. 2020).

Researchers following theories of social and cultural capital focus on the socialization process, especially the way individuals in different social positions are socialized in different ways. In terms of family, researchers study the social environment that guides human formation. The author believes that people are strongly influenced by the social environment but hidden deep within each person is their own self. This selfhood is what makes humans different from humans and different from other things. By selectively inheriting the above theories for research, the author believes that the article will explore how Vietnamese families influence the implementation of gender equality. Flexible and creative application of these theoretical frameworks will help provide a comprehensive and in-depth view of the problem.

3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

To achieve the set purpose of researching the topic, the role of the family in implementing gender equality in Vietnam, the author poses the following research questions:

(1) What role does the family in Vietnam play in promoting gender equality?
(2) How can family members change their perceptions to promote gender equality?
(3) What challenges arise in promoting gender equality in families in Vietnam today?

4. RESEARCH CONTENT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Research content

The family is the best environment for propaganda and education about gender equality. The family plays a fundamental role in shaping gender relations from the beginning of human life and transmitting them from one generation to the next. The family is the place where gender issues are socialized and gender knowledge and skills are passed on. Therefore, the awareness of gender equality of previous generations in the family such as grandparents, parents, etc. greatly impacts the awareness of the next generations. In the family, people learn the first lessons about hierarchy, compliance, and discrimination. Boys learn to be assertive and dominant, girls learn to be submissive.

Family is where hierarchy and order are created. Incorrect awareness of gender and gender equality will create hierarchies that reduce the position of women, leading to gender inequality within the family. In the traditional family, grandparents and parents pass down to their children prototypes of the concepts and expected behaviors considered appropriate for each gender and society's expectations for men and women. gender. For example, the common perception of women's personality traits is gentleness, men's are strong and assertive. Therefore, women are considered to be associated with the role of mother, wife, housewife, and dependent person regardless of whether they have high or low income; Men become the economic breadwinner, a moral example, the spiritual support of women and children, the head of the family, and the representative of the family in social and community relations. The above characteristics of women and men are essentially assigned to or expected of male and female individuals by society.

The above concepts are gender stereotypes that have existed from generation to generation. These gender stereotypes have led to widespread gender inequality in society. When gender stereotypes exist in those who directly raise children such as parents, grandparents, etc, those concepts will be expressed specifically through child care and education behaviors such as: Children What boys and girls should or should not do, orient or allow boys and girls to play gender-based games, gender division of labor in the family, investment in boys and children Girls are different... It follows that children acquire gender characteristics that determine a range of socially acceptable activities for boys and girls as well as the relationship between them from the family. Therefore, incorrect awareness of previous generations in the family about gender and gender equality will negatively affect the awareness and behavior of future generations. This will slow down the goal of gender equality. On the contrary, when previous generations have corrected awareness about gender equality and eliminating gender stereotypes, they will teach the next generations those correct awareness. At the same time, the correct awareness of gender equality of previous generations will determine their behavior in caring for, educating, investing... for future generations. The care, concern, and love of parents and grandparents for boys and girls is the same.

Boys and girls are equally respected. The investment of parents and grandparents in the development of their sons and daughters must be based on the abilities, interests and opportunities of each child, not based on gender. The division of labor in the family must be based on the abilities of each child regardless of gender... The above specific actions will positively impact the awareness, behavior, and opportunities of the next generation. That contributes to shortening the gender gap and moving towards gender equality.

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The family's role in propagating and educating about gender equality is not only reflected in the teaching of grandparents, parents and other family members, but also in the role models of parents and grandparents. and other family members. The way parents and grandparents treat each other must show equality between men and women, because the behavior of parents and grandparents will be the prototype for their children and grandchildren. When in a family, parents and grandparents respect each other, share household chores, discuss and solve problems together... they will be a bright example for children and grandchildren to learn. On the contrary, behaviors that demonstrate gender-based discrimination or domestic violence, punishments for inappropriate behavior, models of men and women in the family, etc will have a negative impact on the behavior and awareness of gender equality among the younger generation.

Thus, to achieve gender equality, first of all, parents and grandparents need to raise awareness about gender equality in their families because they are the most important agents in propagating and educating about equality. gender for the young generation. When family members are properly aware of gender equality, boys and girls from birth are treated equally by their parents and elders. When growing up, witnessing equal rights between parents and grandparents; enjoy equal rights and exercise responsibilities. Families in which men and women are equal will continue to be the most effective propaganda and education environment about gender equality.

The family is the first social institution that can eliminate the gender division of labor. Gender division of labor is the assignment of different jobs and responsibilities between men and women. This assignment is assigned to each gender by society and is transmitted from generation to generation, so it is mastered by all members of each community. As a social institution, the family is a miniature society. The family fully reflects society's problems, the most prominent of which is gender inequality. Family - the strongest fortress of inequality between men and women. All inequalities between men and women originate from the family. Gender inequality originates from the family, is surrounded by family relationships, hierarchy, family customs, etc so gender inequality occurs smoothly, easily and with little resistance. intensity from women.

Women's status impacts their children's cognitive development, health, nutrition and education. If women's status is low, it not only negatively affects the cognition, health, nutrition and education of their children, but also negatively affects the country's economic growth prospects. Women's vocation is to get pregnant, give birth and breastfeed. However, due to limited awareness of gender roles and gender, many people believe that housework is also a woman's vocation. Therefore, women always have to shoulder the burden of family work such as: taking care of children, the elderly, and the sick; laundry, shopping, cooking; cleaning the house, etc. These jobs take up a lot of women's time and energy. Therefore, women's opportunities to participate in the labor market are very low. This leads to the fact that women do not directly work to generate income for the family.

The result is low status and no voice within one's own family. For women who participate in the labor market, the situation has little changed. They always have to face pressure from work, social work and family work. Harmonizing the combination of family care and child-rearing with improving social and professional status is a major difficulty that women today face.

The family is the first social institution that can change the practice of division of labor by gender. When men in the family are willing to share housework, women have the opportunity to participate in the labor market, develop their abilities and interests, and directly generate income. From there, women have the ability to access and control resources and have a voice in the family. That gives women confidence and their status in the family is enhanced.

Thus, eliminating the practice of division of labor by gender is an important premise for liberating women, promoting women's abilities for family economic development, and improving women's status. The family plays a decisive role in eliminating the practice of gender division of labor, contributing to eliminating gender division of labor and creating conditions for effective gender equality.

Families can decide to invest resources on an equal basis between men and women. People make most of life's basic decisions within the family, including investing for the future. How resources are allocated between sons and daughters, between husbands and wives, each person depends on how empowered their gender is, and parents' expectations for sons, daughters, and wives, whether husbands are different from each other or not. All of these things will create and deepen or reduce gender discrimination. Gender bias has led to wives and girls having fewer opportunities to invest in human development.

Most families believe that investing in wives and girls yields less return for the family than investing in husbands and boys. Therefore, the rate of illiteracy and lack of health care is higher among girls than among boys. In a similar relationship between husband and wife, the wife invests less in education and health care than the husband. The family is the first place to eliminate gender stereotypes, changing unequal investment decisions between men and women. Investing family resources equally between husband and wife and between sons and daughters will create opportunities for men and women to study together, improve their qualifications (cultural, professional), and access information and science and technology, health care. From there, create conditions for women with enough knowledge and health to participate in the labor market, including the labor market that requires high qualifications.

At the same time, sociological research results show that a wife with high education and broad social understanding will have a good impact on raising children. A mother's education will improve her children's nutrition through the quality of care she gives her children. Research in developing countries shows a strong inverse relationship between the mother's average number of years of schooling and the child's mortality rate. The latest demographic and health surveys in more than 40 developing countries show that under-five mortality is lower in families where the mother has attended primary school than in families where the mother has not attended school and is even lower in families where the mother has a high school education. Women with higher education are more likely to use formal childcare services and have their children fully vaccinated.

Advanced educational methods in the world show that a mother's qualifications determine her child's success in education and career. "Smart" mothers will teach their children with the smartest methods and as a result, their children will also become "smart" people. In addition, the mother's personal role in the first years of a child's life is the main way gender inequality can affect future generations. Poor maternal nutrition and health can have major harmful effects on pregnancy and the mother's ability to nurture her baby. A mother's illiteracy and dependence on others will take away her understanding and confidence, reducing her ability to nurture and protect her child.

For a child living in poverty with little access to formal care and prevention, the mother becomes the first and only protector. Thus, the mother's health, education, decision-making ability, and mother's awareness of gender... play an important role in childbirth (number of children, distance between births), and parenting style. children, family members' awareness of gender and gender equality. Therefore, allocating resources on the basis of gender equality contributes to ensuring gender equality in the family. When women's knowledge, education, and health are improved, it will contribute to improving the quality of life for family members, especially children.

Thus, families allocating investment resources to men and women equally is a measure to ensure gender equality. Gender equity will advance gender equality. However, investment

decisions of families that are equal between men and women are placed within the community framework, reflecting the impact of incentives established by institutions and policies. The economy determines many of the opportunities that people have to improve their living standards, so economic policy and development have a strong impact on gender equality. In the context of a difficult economy, parents will have to consider whether investing in a son or a daughter is more economically effective; Son or daughter has the opportunity to participate in high-skilled labor to increase income... Therefore, families can make equal resource investment decisions between men and women. correct knowledge, strategic vision and for the strategic benefit of individuals, families and society.

Families without violence - an important premise towards gender equality. Nearly all acts of violence other than war can be considered gender-based. Gender roles and gender expectations create interactions and behaviors that lead to violence. The expectation of men as the breadwinner in ensuring the lives of family members and being the one who decides on family issues puts great pressure on men. When the economy changes or there is a direct change in work leading to no longer being able to make money, many people feel helpless, fall into alcoholism, abuse their wives and children, divorce... At the same time, the concept of men's role as "heirs" in Eastern countries has led to a persistent situation of "respecting men and looking down on women". That leads to the consequence of choosing the sex of the fetus; discrimination between boys and girls; torture and mistreatment of girls; Girls are not allowed to go to school... In a context where domestic violence occurs globally and the victims are mainly women, it can be seen that the family is the main focus of oppression against women. Therefore, aiming for a family without violence is one of the goals of gender equality. To achieve that goal, each family member must respect the personal rights of other members recognized by law. On the other hand, each family member must be treated fairly. All acts of discrimination based on gender are eliminated.

The issue of gender equality has been assessed by the Vietnamese government as having an important role in the country's development process. Therefore, gender equality becomes the center of development, a development goal, and a factor to improve national growth, poverty reduction and effective state management. Gender bias and inequality harm future generations and perpetuate disparities between men and women in the family and in society. Gender inequality negatively affects individual and country development. According to research results, three important factors that affect gender equality are: Institutions (including social norms, laws and markets); family; economy. Among those three factors, family factors have the most direct and frequent impact. Therefore, the family is the most important goal of the gender revolution.

The path of awareness and action for gender equality must start from the family and within the family. Gender inequality is the fundamental historical and social source of fundamental conflicts, mainly in marital relationships. Personal needs and interests that are not met in marriage gradually become conflicts and lead to negative social and family consequences. Therefore, implementing gender equality in the family is to liberate women - liberate half of society and contribute to building sustainable family institutions. Gender equality in general and gender equality in the family in particular is not just for women, nor is it just a women's issue, but is also for men, a problem for all men. To have practical gender equality, the participation of both men and women is required.

5. DISCUSSION

There is an opinion that it is not the family but the school that is the environment that promotes gender equality (Breda, T., Jouini, E., Napp, C., & Thebault, G. 2020); (Koburtay, T., Syed, J., & Haloub, R. 2020). In this work, the author finds out. These two environments play the same role in promoting gender equality. However, the family environment is the most

important environment to promote gender equality. The author believes that the family is where children receive their first lessons about gender roles. Values and concepts of gender equality are communicated through the way parents interact with each other and with their children. If children see that their parents respect and treat each other fairly, they will tend to internalize and apply these values.

Gender equality values transmitted in the family can positively influence children's thinking and behavior as adults. Family provides a safe and supportive environment for each individual to develop his or her abilities without being constrained by gender stereotypes. Encouragement from family helps children confidently and boldly pursue their dreams, regardless of gender. School is a place to educate children about gender equality, but that education is not as frequent as at home.

It is argued that to promote gender equality, it is necessary to improve institutions (Eden, L., & Wagstaff, M. F. 2021); (Casad, B. J., et al. 2021). In this study, the author believes that law is a tool to handle the bottom part, while education is a tool to handle the root part. In education, setting an example is the best thing to do for gender equality education. A child growing up in a family with parents who share work together, work together, and enjoy together is a bright example to form children's awareness of gender equality. Children born into a family where parents treat each other unfairly are certain that no matter how well the school educates, there will still be inequality in their subconscious.

The way parents and grandparents treat each other must show equality between men and women, because the behavior of parents and grandparents will be the prototype for their children and grandchildren. When in a family, parents and grandparents respect each other, share household chores, discuss and solve problems together... they will be a bright example for children and grandchildren to learn. On the contrary, behaviors that demonstrate gender-based discrimination or domestic violence, punishments for inappropriate behavior, models of men and women in the family... will have a negative impact. on the behavior and awareness of gender equality among the younger generation.

Some comments say that the ideology of favoring men and disparaging women, preferring sons, and the intervention of sex selection at birth lead to sex imbalance at birth, which is one of the causes of inequality. gender. If we want to abolish it, we need to abolish gender selection. According to the results of interviews with 40 couples with 2 daughters, they do not intend to have a third child to have a son. To the question, Do you think having a daughter will be better than having a son? As a result, couples answered that any child is fine as long as the children are healthy and lead useful lives. According to the national strategy on gender equality for the period 2021-2030, the sex ratio at birth will be 111 boys/100 live girls in 2025 and 109 boys/100 live births in 2025. 2030, Vietnam has now achieved this goal at the national level. Others believe that girls have fewer opportunities to go to school than boys. This statement is completely incorrect because today in Vietnam parents always look for the best learning conditions, within their ability, for their children.

Children here also receive the attention of local authorities, schools and society, reflected in the school system with good facilities and good teachers who care about learning. your practice. The number of school-aged children attending school is high. In this environment, families from other places who move to live in these areas are also interested in ensuring that their children can go to higher schools. Currently, Vietnam's system of legal documents, in addition to directly regulating children's right to education, also stipulates policies to protect that right, especially the responsibilities and obligations of families and parents. schools, state agencies and social organizations. From the 1992 Constitution (amended and supplemented in 2001), the Law on Marriage and Family, the Law on Children, the Law on Education... all clearly stipulate this right of children and the family's responsibility to Ensuring children can go to school to learn.

6. CONCLUSION

It can be affirmed that the role of the family in implementing gender equality in Vietnam is undeniable. Family is not only the initial educational foundation but also an environment that maintains and develops equal values. From initial education and awareness, to providing support and encouragement, to breaking down gender stereotypes and facilitating comprehensive development, the family contributes to building a just society. than. Today, as Vietnam is integrating and developing, promoting gender equality from the family will create positive and sustainable changes.

Children who are raised in an environment of respect and justice will become forward-thinking citizens who act for the common good. To do this, efforts are needed not only from each family but also from the community and supportive policies of the state. This research shows that building an environment of gender equality from family in Vietnam is necessary. It contributes towards a rich society, strong country, democratic, equitable, civilized and sustainable society.

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