

The Role of Family in Educating-Socializing Children: The Case of Vietnam

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Abstract: Vietnamese families are the first, primary and deciding factor in educating-socializing each person. It is through families that people can learn the standards, values approved by the society. Families are the first human group, which people are raised, looked after, educated and grown up. During childhood, children live in families and learn a lot by observing and teaching, and know what is wrong or right, should or shouldn't. In Vietnamese families, fathers and mothers play the most important role in educating children. Fathers symbolize intelligence, will, and family discipline to unite children-especially sons. Mothers who are often careful, close to children everyday, find out and timely shape misleading, and better at raising children lifestyle. With tender and tactful attitude, mothers convert, persuade and teach children to love even when they grow up.

Key words: Children, education, family, socialization, Vietnam

INTRODUCTION

Each person was born twice: biological and social person. In terms of biology, the birth of human is not different from that of other animals. The research of anthropology, sociology, linguistics has proved that if one baby is separated from the society and its culture, he is no more than weed in the fields or other animals.

The process of changing a baby from a natural organ to social person happens through educating-socializing. This refers to the second birth. In spite of being humanly born, the baby will never become human if he is uneducated and entirely separated from society. According to the famous American sociologist, Robert Park, Human born is not already human, he only becomes human in educating process. Similarly, the French sociologist, Sabran said: Society is like a ship, individuals who must step on social ship to become social person. If not, he will still stay at the harbor" (Van, 1996).

The important position of the family education can be denied because it is the first and lifelong for each person (Chuong, 2000; Lan, 1994; Xuan, 1997). Different children from different families bear sophisticated characteristics. The Vietnamese sayings such as such fruit, such tree or like father, like son and such beef, such broth is absolutely right to talk about the important role of the family in educating and rearing children. Families are home where people are raised, taken care of, educated and mature. It is in the families that people absorb life experience, moral and cultural standards of societies. The first roots of one personalities, hobbies, attitudes towards life, etc. are shaped in families (Lich, 1990). According to

A.C. Macarenco what parents do for children before the age of 5 is 90% of the result of educating (Chuong, 2000). Therefore, wanting children to fully develop their character, and not opposed with social requirements, families must educate children from the early age make hay when the sun shines. What learnt in the cradle lasts till the tomb However, families play an important role not only in the early period of human character building (provide social experience, rear, look after, train habits and skills from the early age) but also for the whole life as a successive process because people always have to learn how to adapt to new situations and environment in which families are the link between individuals and societies. Families take part in all the process of educating and socializing in human circle. At any period the role of families is clearly identified.

At infancy, families are the first socialized environments of a child. Shortly after the birth, newly-born babies are inclined to the surroundings and begin the acquisition. The senses such as ears, eyes, mouth and skin of the child show the feeling of hearing, sight, eating, drinking, cold and heat, etc. The care of family members (dad, mum), namely feed, bathe, get dressed, hold, etc. and the way they take care of such as regular hours for sleep and meal, accustom children to eating foods beside mother milk has helped children get into the habits. At this period, families are almost the only and very important socialized environments to children.

At the kindergarten time, besides continuing making habits, children begin to play adult roles through playing games: sellers and buyers, teachers and students, doctors and patients, drill in cooking with tiny kitchen ware, or

drivers with toy cars or trains, etc. Thus, children learn by imitating through games. While playing, children develop original personalities: sensing, singing, drawing, and qualities such as politeness, cleanness, silence, discipline, honesty, love for parents and friends, tolerance, and courage, etc. Beside families, at this period, children begin to have external social relationships, i.e., playmates, schoolmates, and teachers. The children of this period also begin to be influenced by TV, pictures, etc. At this period, children are very pure, naive, easily told and taught. Therefore, families play an important role in organizing and guiding the children's activities, for example, who to play with, how to greet, offer food, which book to read, which school to attend, when to watch TV and which programs to be allowed to watch, etc. Families help children be aware of the rights and wrongs, must or mustn't by encouraging, stimulating, praising children on doing right such as greeting parents when they come home from work, giving feet and hands a clean wash, taking medicine when sick, lend friends toys, etc. or stopping, displeasing when children do something wrong, make children feel guilty or ashamed of breaking household regulations. Families also help children build sense of responsibility by specific activities: helping mothers with household chores, baby sitting, etc.

At teen period, families help and provide children with social experience in contact and behaving to people around. Families will motivate, sympathize, comfort them when they are defeated, discouraged and help them with knowledge, essential understanding to be self-controlled at the pre-puberty when the body sees great changes.

At the age of adulthood, individuals develop their selfness, build social experience, prepare to join working groups, social organizations or new communities. At this age, people character is basically formed. At this time, families play a role in orienting individuals with basic issues such as which jobs to do for a living (job orientation), which lifestyle to follow (value orientation), whom to love (marriage orientation),

At the pre-marriage and parentage, the awareness of roles as wife, husband, mother and father has existed from families through behaviors between parents, attitudes and emotions of parents to children. Families give individuals motives, desire for marriage and help them know how to behave when they are married. Before getting married, each person has long observed his parent marriage. The marriage roles are learnt mainly from the roles shown in parents marriage. The marriage pattern of parents plays an extremely important role in educating-socializing marriage roles of children. For example, parents happy marriage will be a good foundation for children marriage afterwards. Unguaranteed parents marriage such as divorce, separation or at lower levels like frequent argument, fighting will have a big impact on children

marriage. The doubts about marriage life, everlastingness and endurance in marriage will always exist in the children mind of those families. Therefore, building a happy family life will have good influence the children awareness of marriage at this age.

At the age of agedness, the young can see what their lives will be like when they are getting old by observing the life of the elderly in their families (grandparents, parents). Thus, people know how to prepare for the agedness. On the other hand, people manage to learn how to be the old, even the way to live on others after many years with their independent life. Families help each person face up with the agedness.

At the age of the last life circle-welcome the death; families also help family members to welcome the death in a more relieved way because they have a chance of witnessing the death of others. The formalities of funeral that are more meaningful to life than the dead, help people be aware of the death as an objective rule, and welcome their death before it comes. Families help individual overcome sadness, loneliness because the dead are naturally talked about in the relationship with the living to make the death normal. The love and worship of the family to the dead cause individuals to admit their death more easily when they know that despite of passing away, they still stay in the heart of their relatives.

It can be seen that the family carries out the function of educating through the whole life of each person, and it does not separate from people at any age of each person life circle. One question raised is that why families execute the role of educating- socializing people during their entire life. In my opinion, perhaps there are some basic causes followed:

First, the family is a cell and social institution. As one of the basic social institutions (Dong and Hung, 2001; Tam, 2001), families reproduce people not only in terms of physical appearance but also emotional spirits, soul, culture-it means socializing-the process changing a child from a creature into social person. The child who lacks education from families or are brought up in an improper family will be a challenge and difficulty in educating and training him into an ordinary person.

Second, families are a special social group because family members are close-knit by marriage, blood or adoption relationship. Therefore, families educate children through special relationships among roles of family members. They are blood relationship between parents and children as well as love among siblings, grandparents and parents for children. The position and role of each individual with the child are identified after his birth at which the process of educating-socializing for the child happens. Each family member at his own position becomes an example for the child to follow and imitate. The social behaviors the child perceives, learns in the family are not only an experience of adults but also

love of the most beloved people. Therefore, the child easily perceives and imitates. Families tactfully teach children etiquette to behave in families and societies through attitudes, emotions, psychology and sustainable and frequent relationship. Only by the particular relationship through attitudes, psychological emotion do families gradually shape the children misbehaviors, and prevent demeanors against the standards of society.

Third, families are micro social environment-directly surrounded the child that the child must attach to whether he likes or not. Those are material and spiritual conditions of families interact with the child. The impact of macro environment must be through this small environment so families are becoming more and more important to the process of educating-socializing children. The chief feature in families is the close-knit among family members and between those members with children. Through families, children learn models of behaviors and standards for the roles that children may have in the future.

Fourth, a family is a group of social psychology. In the family, children can be themselves naturally, fully and clearly showed their needs, personalities, trend, etc. and it is in the family that brings the most favorable conditions to practice, adjust and self-adjust. In this environment, material conditions also influence children. For example, a low living standard, lack of daily material and spiritual living means, etc. may cause certain limits to the children personality building.

Fifth, families are the cultural environment for educating people because family culture, a part of social culture, which is selected, perceived shapes and develops for generations, suit the family living conditions, family members. The individuals growing up in family culture bear that characteristic.

As a result, educating in families has characteristics, which is brimful of love from parents to children. Parents are willing to sacrifice material and spiritual conditions, spare all advantages for educating as long as their children become good people. Simultaneously, education in families is an ideal, concretized, and highly individualized one with the characteristics of own families.

However, it is noteworthy that conducting of educating-socializing of families occurs not only in unique families but also stay in the whole education of schools and society because the process of educating-socializing of families have particular characteristics related to sensation-emotion, specialization-individualization, reality. Besides advantages, it has certain limits and need to self-supplement from other educating environments such as schools and societies. School education is purposeful, conscious, disciplined, organized, and highly planned with specialized means and trained professionals, etc., which are positive characteristics of schools. However, school education is

a part because both families and schools are parts of the society. The spontaneous, direct and strong influence of social factors on families and school education currently causes families and schools to face great difficulties, or become powerless and isolated. The increasing development of social life in terms of economic, science, technology, etc. will increase individual exchanges and activities beyond the limit of families and school. Therefore, the combined and united co-operation, supplementation and mutual adjustment among social institutions, and the consistent impact of environments are compulsory requirements for the process of individual educating-socializing of the society in general and families in particular.

RESULTS

The role of father, mother in educating-socializing children: Each family is a cell of society. Many families make a society. The good families bring good societies, so any societies pay attention to strengthen families. This is a long-standing and relatively common concept in Vietnam from the past to the present. In the past, families are responsible for training, perfecting and developing personalities for families members. At present, Vietnam also pay attention to families and requires every family to be responsible for building their own families into cultural ones, and raising children with good health as well as teaching with good personalities in order to provide the country with good citizens. This is the lofty and noble duty, which any father and mother must make perfectly, and not allowed to evade the responsibility for any reasons. Those fulfilling their duties are praised and meritoriously valued. Our people are thankful to the mother of both the south and the north who bear and rear heroic generations of the country uncle Ho once said, or the poet Maxim Gorki also said no mothers bring neither poets nor heroes (Xuan, 1997)

Therefore, educating children is the most important thing for parents to have a respectable family. That is the father responsibility-take care of the family, have a sense of responsibility, be a model, just with prestige. The whole family must respect the father power in the family. In educating children, fathers must be strict, quiet but right, fair and decisive, loving but not cheeky, or let them do whatever they like. Mothers play a very important role in educating children but in another way: educating with love, tenderness. Strict fathers make children frightened, tender mothers make them affectionate, from which children neither dare nor have the heart to do the wrong things.

Admittedly, parents are always in the leading influence and direct impact on the character-building of children. According to the survey results by Manh (2003) about twenty qualities of children, it can be remarkably

seen that 10 children qualities are the most influenced by fathers. They are:

- Self-confidence (61%)
- Law respect (59.7%)
- Courage, bravery (56,9%)
- Honor respect (49.3%)
- Patience (48.8%)
- Senior-respect (40.8%)
- Modesty (32.2%)
- Curiosity (27%)
- Liberty and liberality (19.1%)
- Riskiness and aggressiveness (16.1%)

Those qualities above-mentioned are manly, especially powerfulness, bravery, liberty, liberality, riskiness, curiosity.

Only five out of the qualities mentioned are most-influenced by mothers, they are:

- Filial piety (64.5%)
- Honesty and truthfulness (58.3%)
- Hospitality (55.5%)
- Calmness and neatness (54%)
- Dislike having a wide circle of acquaintances (15.2%)

Apparently, the influence of gender on the roles of father and mother has greatly affected the character-building of children. Without that influence, the development of the child will certainly have deviation, either too manly or too womanly.

The specific roles of mothers and fathers in educating children in the present Vietnamese families will be analyzed to clarify that view.

THE ROLE OF MOTHER IN EDUCATING CHILDREN

The mother first role is to bring love to the child:

Holding, lulling, looking after, and worrying about children when giving suck shows the mother love for children. Mothers are interested in every child behavior such as to be full, hungry, hot, cold, comfortable, uncomfortable, crying for sulkiness, laughing. When the child is healthy and diverting, the mother is happy otherwise she is worried. That love which is not only born by instinct but also by educating-socializing about the mother roles by families and society.

Unlike many creatures, the infant is unable to be independent because his life totally depends on his mother. Mothers raise children with her sweet milk; teach them with caress, and tenderness. Thanks to great care and educate with unlimited love of mother, children restrain natural aggressiveness of human.

That dependence enables mother to cover all the problems of family relationship with children. When the children grow up, mother roles will bear different aspects, however, stay in children mind. No matter how troublesome, grievous it is, the Vietnamese often shout for help: *oh, my mum!* or *good heaven!* This means that the mother is as important as heaven, ranking at a high position and important to children thoughts. Many scientific researches have proved that the earlier separation between the mother and the child is, the more missing he feels about emotional life. As a result, the child will have an imbalance spiritual life with quick-temperedness and lack of love, etc. (Xuan, 1997).

It can be concluded that mothers play a specially important role in bringing up children. With their love for the children, the children personalities are gradually built, developed and perfect.

The second role of mothers- the first children teacher

Mothers teach children all behaviors towards family members, aunts, uncles, grandparents, neighbors and everyone. The mother dignity and behaviors towards their children influence their future psychological life. On the other hand, the mother behaviors mainly depend on her relationships with others in the family, especially with her husband. Therefore, the child first relationships outwardly seem to focus with mother but in fact they depend on all internal family relationships. However, the mother role is crucial to bring up children in the family. At first, the child begins to imitate his mother behaviors to everybody. Then, she teaches the child to speak, walk, sit, eat and drink, and daily polite behaviors with others. Therefore, the child dignity will depend much on the mother spirit and mind. Mothers should train and perfect their personality to perfect their children in the future.

The father role in bringing up children: Comparing the importance of the fathers and mothers to children in their development, a rule can be clearly seen: from the child birth to adulthood, the mother role decreases gradually from the peak. Meanwhile, the father role is tiny at the child birth but it will increase steadily with the fall of mother. From the age of 7, the role of fathers and mothers are equal and bear a parallel fall until the child reach the goal to desire for completely independence (Xuan, 1997). At that time, the relationship between parents and children is adult to adult.

The child expects love from the mother and power from the father. Those are two out of essential foundations for the child to balance firmness and gentleness. However, fathers also have love and mothers have power with lower rate. Power and love do not contradict but harmonize, support and influence with each other sometimes. Power is not dictator and oppression but strictness and justice.

Behind the power, another father role is to coordinate and support mother in bringing up children. At the beginning of the childhood, the father behaviors towards children is not more important than other relatives such as grandparents, maid, etc. In fact, mothers occupy almost all the child sentiment then and father can show his impact on the child indirectly through the mother. For instance, if the father loves, helps, takes care of, bring happiness, security and no worries to the wife, the mother then will spare all her love and the best for the child. Conversely, the husbands cold-treated with insufficient love, the wives are always hard, worried and certainly they will not spare all her healthy love for their child. Apparently, fathers are always beside or behind mothers to educate children when they are young. This is their indirect role in bringing up children. When the child grows up, the father third role is direct, which is also the important factor in building and developing children character. Any fathers who do not fulfill this duty, he will be an irresponsible person.

Father power is clearly shown by direct interference, which is the key to family harmony but it requires tactful adjustment. The intelligent father educates and controls children by imposing thinking ways on them, simultaneous feeling ways, forget himself and put himself into the child position to sympathize, explain, advise or punish. Fathers need to bring their intelligence and experience to children. If so, the conflict between father and children can be avoided. It should be noted that in direct educating role, apart from intelligence, lucidity and subtlety, fathers are required to be quick, decisive, spontaneous and have definitive attitude towards the children wrongdoings. Fathers should avoid mentioning the children past mistakes as well. Usually, father is the person who keeps power and simultaneously keeps justice. Thus, if fathers educate children on dictator and dogmatic rules, the idea freedom and dynamic personality of the child will be prevented or limited. Too easy fathers will not be good for the child character-development in the future as well.

In conclusion, fathers are breadwinners in the family, the core and steady support for wives and children. Fathers are both physical power and spiritual power for children to live happily. If the father misses this role, his children will usually be spoiled or face difficulties in life.

In order to improve parents educating roles effectively to children, in my opinion parents should lead a model life to be a good example for children to follow as specified:

First, parents must create the harmony in family: Children like living in a peaceful, cheerful family with full of happiness in which parents always harmonize with each other and children love and protect each other, too. If parents are in disharmony arguing with each other, their children will be unhappy because they themselves do not know whom they should be for. What children need is love from both father and mother.

Second, parents must have an honest life: Children always expect parents to be able to earn much, as rich as possible because the rich family can bring prosperous life. If the amount of surplus money parents earn is from fraud, dishonest trade, they will be not happy. Moreover, they will be ashamed and complain to their parents. They do not regard their parents as *idols* or prestigious educators, and of course parent advice, guidance will not bring expected effects. If the child who knows his parents do the wrong things to get much money still supports his parents, he will be considered the parent failure in bringing up the child. That output will be harmful to the country and society. Therefore, it is better that parents should have an honest life and afterwards their children imitate their life. The more respect and confidence children gave to their parents, the more good results their parents rearing to them brings.

Third, parents must appear to be educated and polite people: In parents communicating with outsiders, children also pay attention and learn. They will pay attention to handshakes, greetings and conversations for parents to show how to welcome guests, and how to speak softly, etc. Children listen, watch and memorize to learn and follow. Parents appear to be educated and polite in talking and all manners welcoming guests, their children will have friendly, truthful, and pleasant behaviors to everybody. Conversely, parents always say bad words and swear, their children will learn to behave towards other similarly, for example, swear, speak disgust, etc.

Fourth, parents must sacrifice for children: Children always desire their parents to take care of, sacrifice, and concern for them. If the parents are poor, work hard and abstain from eating and dressing up to be able to send children to school, their children will be moved and deeply grateful. Conversely, if the parents are rich but take care of themselves only for good appetite and dressing up, and take no care of children with occasional unhealthy meals, the children will bear unspoken complaint. Accidentally, we have taught children selfish lifestyle-for the one self sake only. The parents sacrifice for children is clearly shown through the behaviors followed working hard for children, loving children with all their hearts, protecting children from danger, etc. The children who is aware of those sacrifices, they will be moved and certainly completely follow their parents education. This is proved the success in parents bringing up the children in family.

THE ROLE OF OTHER MEMBERS IN FAMILY IN EDUCATING CHILDREN

Grandparents roles in bringing up grandchildren: According to Vietnamese culture, besides parents, grandparents and relatives also play an important role in rearing children. According to the result of the survey conducted by the research group including Doan Thi Binh

Minh, Nguyen Thi Minh, Phan Thi Hoa and Cao Hong Minh, 46.3% out of those asked say that the role of grandparents and relatives is very important, 48.3% say it is important, only 2% consider it unimportant and 3% think that grandparents almost have no role in educating children (Minh *et al.*, 1998).

As a result, the majority thinks that grandparents play an important role in educating children, which is appropriate with the result of the research given by Manh (2003). According to the author, the elderly in family hold a special position in terms of many aspects. At first, as grandparents (in three-generation families) or great grandparents (in four-generation families), they own a lot of precious life experience, which can be imparted to their descendants. However, the influence is different, and clearly shown through the gender analysis between grandfathers and grandmothers. Comparing with grandmothers 10 out of grandfathers qualities have bigger influence on children, as follows: self-confidence (10.9 to 3.8%); law-respect (26.1 to 22.7%); bravery (11.4 to 5.7%); honor-respect (24.2 to 20.9%); patience and determination (16.6 compared to 12.8%); inquisitiveness (8.1 compared to 6.6%); riskiness, aggressiveness (4.7 compared to 3.8%); dishonesty (2.4 compared to 1.9%); greediness, envy (2.4% compared to 1.4%); arrogance (2.4 compared to 1.9%).

Meanwhile, comparing to grandfathers out of 6 qualities have bigger influence on children, as follows: independence, generosity (22.7 compared to 4.7%), filial piety (28 compared to 22.3%); honesty, truthfulness (23.7 compared to 21.8%); hospitality (29.9 compared to 23.7%); calmness (17.1 compared to 12.3%); modesty, tolerance (20.4 compared to 12.8%).

From the above research results, we can clearly see the role of grandparents in rearing children in family. Actually, grandparents can still tutor, remind children of studies, bathing, eating and drinking, suitable rest, teach and adjust the deformity in spoken language, behaviors, etc. and lead children to shape and develop essential human qualities of a good citizen in the future as required by societies. The role is more if grandparents live with children under the same roof. If not, the grandfather and grandmother are also responsible for teaching children personalities.

Brothers and sisters roles in bringing up younger brothers and sisters: Ranking the second to parents, siblings in families have great influence on children personalities because they live under the same roof, eat and drink, live, play together for a long time before one of them is married and moves to their own family. However, there is a certain difference in the roles of brothers and sisters to the children character-building, which is shown through the survey results by Manh (2003). Thirteen manly qualities of children are more influenced from brothers than from sisters as follows: self-confidence (14.2 compared to 7.1%); law-respect (16.6 compared to 15.6%); bravery (23.7 compared to 7.1%); patience and

etermination (13.3 compared to 10.4%); inquisitiveness (20.9 compared to 16.6%); independence, generosity (15.2 compared to 9.5%); riskiness, aggressiveness (18.5 compared to 6.6%); dishonesty (10.0 compared to 8.5%); greediness, envy (10.9 compared to 10.0%); arrogance (9.0 compared to 5.2%); thievishness (10 compared to 6.2%); tease (13.3 compared to 11.4%); hospitality (15.2 compared to 14.2%).

In contrast, womanly personalities are more influenced by sisters, four out of which are followed: modesty, tolerance (23.7 compared to 16.1%); honesty (18.5 compared to 13.7%); calmness (11.4 compared to 6.6%); honor respect (10.9 compared to 10.4%).

The result above shows that it is obvious for children to be more influenced by brothers personalities than sisters. Comparing to manly influence from fathers, brothers keep some remarkable attention. For example, riskiness and aggressiveness from brothers are higher than from fathers (18.5 compared to 16.1%), honesty (10 compared to 6.6%), greediness, envy (10 compared to 5.7%), arrogance (9 compared to 5.2%), thievishness (10 compared to 4.3%), teasing (13.3 compared to 3.3%). Out of the personalities above, some behaviors opposed to society standards are mainly influenced from brothers not fathers, which is a remarkable discovery to the families of bad children with many siblings. Therefore, parents should educate children to build entire character, especially with the eldest in families. The concept of Vietnamese society shows the undivided relationship between siblings. Therefore, siblings need to clearly show their roles, and responsibility in educating children to shape and develop character. Simultaneously, brothers and sisters should be good examples for children to follow. For example, those studying well will be encouraging motive for children to follow. In terms of conduct training, those who are well-behaved and grateful, etc. will be good foundation for children to build the entire character afterwards.

SOME SOLUTIONS TO PROMOTE FAMILY ROLE IN EDUCATING-SOCIALIZING CHILDREN AT PRESENT TIME IN VIETNAM

Consolidate family institution-objective conditions to educate-socialize children in family: Consolidate family institution is to make families actually become a society cell. A healthy society cell is a stable, developed, but not defective. Family is a social institution and a society cell thus family is thought as a society pattern, and admitted by society. It requires that the more perfect families are, the better they are. The less defective, the more advantages to complete its functions well, out of which is educating-socializing children. Therefore, in order to raise family position in educating-socializing children, we necessarily consolidate family institution firmly. To do that, we need concentrate on some specific solutions bellow:

Stabilizing family structure: A stable and perfect family structure is the best condition for educating-socializing children. If a family having unstable structure such as difficult economic, disharmony in communication, family members selfish lifestyle, etc. will affect educating-socializing function in family. For example, the research of the families with spoiled children in Hanoi city shows that: 26% of the families with spoiled children in divorced condition; 55% of families without fathers causes families handicap in educating children; 38% of families with members don't understand each other lead to disagreement in families, etc. These shows the defects are much in behavioural culture, relationship in families (Manh, 2003). This unavoidably will affect educating-socializing function children in the families. Thus, family function must be strengthened, then implementation of educating-socializing function children is ensured.

Maintenance and preservation of family culture: In condition of market economy structure, family culture will be the end to balance, stabilize family before its quick changes. Market economies create favorable condition for families, especially the families in urban areas that have many opportunities to perform personal social changes. This simultaneously cause changes in: occupational structure, income structure, communication structure, etc. in family. These changes without progressive culture factor much easily makes family institution weak, relationships in family loosen, leading to family crisis and even family broken. Maintenance and preservation family culture through educating family culture make its members have responsibility in blood, marital and family relationships, respect traditional values of family and community, and state law. Basing on the knowledge, social order in family is firmly established.

Continue educating filial piety of children in families: Filial piety is a result of moral education in family, which manifests the highest of moral education. People who are dutiful to their parents and grandparents, loyal to siblings, are faithful to their country.

Building cultural families in residential areas and street authorities: Strengthening family institution associating with building cultural family not only introduces the good genuine cultural values in the nation and acquires the good values in family but also diffuses the good secrets in building and conserving family happiness, the knowledge of new cultural family, the new cultural knowledge of age. New cultural family is a type of familial model of age, in which grandparents, parents are models, descendants are virtuous and gentle, no one in family contract social evils, family lives and works according to the constitution and the law, etc. The more important thing is that each member of family continually raises level of education, level awareness of culture in

general to build home together. Government and social organizations not only promote propaganda, popularize the law of protecting and caring children, law of marriage and family but also provide conditions for everyone to gain necessary knowledge to build happy family.

Selectively receive progressive cultural values of age: Any age always has its own private cultural marks. Children of an age are under strongly the influence of the age culture. In the modern age, children are impacted more differently than the previous age. Many traditional cultural values reputed as social standards can be negated. Conversely, many cultural values firstly considered as a fish out of water, now they have been recognized in modern life. Therefore, in educating children, family must discard outdated norms, and need to admit new cultural values, for example children rights such as rights to be respected, and protect life, body, human dignity and honour; permitted to express their idea, aspiration on related problems (Clause 8-Protecting caring for health and educating children law). Therefore, family not only needs to add new contents, but also changes form, method and new educational measures suitable with children in educating them.

Correctly determine the position and role of each family member to promote activeness in educating-socializing children: This is an important solution to enhance effects of educating-socializing children in family. It will promote the existed comprehensive strength in family for children to perfect their personalities. There is a need to encourage fathers in role of conserving the family authority to children, as well as encourage mother in role of sentimental center and family connection. Grandparents are not only respected superior but also spiritual stay, a source of life experiences as well as good traditional values of family to transfer descendants. In the families that have more than two children, elder brothers and sisters role is very important like the motive force on rails in which children are continuous coaches. If motive force is progressive then continuous coaches will have many opportunities for progress, too. Conversely, it will be barrier to them. Therefore, along with fair behavior to children, parents need to properly care about the position of motive force of the eldest child in family.

Strengthen relationship between family and school in educating-socializing children: The relationship between family and school is an organic one because it has common goal-educating children become obedient people, good pupils, useful citizens for society. Intensifying the relationship between family and school is the best solution to follow, supervise, manage, educate, stave off, early detect and timely prevent, to shape erroneousness in children awareness and behaviors. In fact, schools not

only impart knowledge but also educate children totally develop. The comments and evaluations of school on children progress or backwardness is reliable basis. Schools actively contact families not only due to study quality but also due to self-improvement and exercise of their children moral quality. Families initiatively contact school to know not only their children study result but also how their children self-improvement and exercise at school is.

Strengthening relationship between family and school in educating- socializing children requires the deep sympathy, patience, endurance, teachers high sense of responsibilities and the heart for children and family happiness from parents. Parents cherish their children, teachers cherish pupils wholeheartedly, which is basis establishing the firm and effective relationship between family and school in educating and preventing spoiled children. Ho Chi Minh president said: what children are pure as a mirror, the good is acquired easily, and the bad is acquired easily too. If schools teach well and families teach adversely, this will have bad influences on children and the result is bad. Therefore, desiring for them to become good people, schools, organizations, families and society must all work closely together

Combining between family and community in educating-socializing children: Creating close and regular relationship between family and community are not only needs but also self-conscious essential conditions because sense of community in Vietnamese society, especially rural societies is high. The Vietnamese say that better a neighbor that is near than a brother is afar which means that the neighbours, people living in the same community village, commune, and quarter have role and closer relationship than people with blood relationship but live far from the family. This is for that families settling in community are the families who live side by side, care about, share difficulties in life. They can share every pleasure with neighbours, get help from the people around when in trouble. Once, in the rural Vietnamese society, there were mutual help-groups, who were neighbours and helped each other with farm works such as rice sowing, pulling grass, and harvesting rice, etc. Families in community were very close to each other, their children lived and played together. The families care about their children and care about their children friends, too. Therefore, the discoveries of street authorities on erroneousness of children awareness and behaviors are very essential information to help families have early timely methods of combining, shaping, and adjusting. As well as combining with school, families must be delay particular standards and accept general standards which community requires from all children to educate-socialize them. This helps families avoid being infringed by subjective sentiment, evaluating wrongly about children qualities, face the truth, and apply methods appropriately

in educating-socializing children. Those families actively contact, and combine with the community in protecting and taking care of children is an active solution at present.

Making social environment healthy: Social environment has an important meaning to children awareness, attitude and behaviours. Children who are born and grow up in a good social environment will have conditions to improve qualities and personalities. Conversely, if they live in a complex social environment, abounded with social evils, they will certainly be affected for personality development. The solution to purify social environment is to make social cultural environment healthy, including family environment and community where they are living with.

Making social environment healthy in family must shape cultural lifestyle in a family first. The cultural lifestyle is shown by organizing family's general activities with complying with principles, behavioural standards in communicating of family members. Thanks to this, children imitate both grandparents', parents', brother's, and sister's models and receive values, principles, and right behavioural standard (attitudes, behaviours). Then, self- management, self-control skills against secondary cultural behaviour (trivial temptations, things against law and ethics, etc.) will be built for children.

Making social environment healthy in community is to build a new cultural lifestyle in residential areas, organize healthy social cultural activities, which are interesting to children, and build residential areas without social evils, secondary cultural activities (cultural activities lacking of healthiness), and spoiled children. Families, street authorities, and residential areas comply with the regulations of state law, community regulations about culture of behaviours in public; mutual affection, union, helping each other in life, combining with political and social organizations in community looking after children, giving the best things to them, satisfying legitimate children needs of development, create a healthy community environment and no place for negative things to blossom and spread.

CONCLUSION

From the analysis above, the importance of parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters in socializing-educating people can be shown. Fathers play an important role in family education. They symbolize intelligence, will, and family discipline to unite children-especially sons. Therefore, the father needs to participate in bringing up children since they are small, spend time for and looking after them, etc. In fact, the fathers have managed to educate their children to be a good and successful people by combining traditional experience and modern conditions. No matter how far they are, the father always stays in family. But some of those who evade their responsibility or are unaware of their role, entrust their

wives with children when they are small, and with school when they grow up. The fathers only pay attention to their career, promotion or earning a living, give excuse for no time for children, etc. Gradually, fathers and children don't understand or love each other. When women join social activities, the participation of husbands in educating children is essential and urgent. It is necessary to overcome the concept that raising children is women's work. This is the responsibility and necessary right of husband and wife, both of whom join forces in raising children. Thanks to it, children have love and strong attachment to both father and mother. Father's feebleness, slackening or over-strictness to children also cause failure in raising children.

Mothers play an important role in raising children from infancy to adulthood. The relationship between mother and children lays foundation for the relationship with family and society. Mothers who are often careful, close to children everyday, find out and timely shape misleading, and better at raising children's lifestyle, conduct and human life. With tender and tactful attitude, mothers convert, persuade and teach children to love even when they grow up. However, in the modern time, only when they have a common necessary knowledge of culture and psychology of children-age do mothers fulfill their duties.

In raising children, it is necessary to combine the entire power of family as a united team, and agree on aim and teaching methods, prove the roles of grandparents, siblings beside parents' responsibility. It should be clearly

aware of abilities, strengths, and weaknesses of different family members in raising children.

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