

Prevention and Combat of Child Abuse Crime in Viet Nam: Reality and Solutions

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Summary: Child abuse crime in Vietnam has become a complicated issue recently. Many serious cases have seriously affected the lives and health of children. Vietnamese government has made great efforts in preventing this type of crime, however, the achieved results are not as good as expected. This article analyzes the situation, developments, conspiracies and tricks of child abuse crime; point out the causes and conditions of child abuse crimes in Vietnam from many different aspects such as the State, the society, the family, the school as well as from the pathological cause. It offers a number of solutions and recommendations to improve the relevant laws and the effectiveness of prevention strategies and combat of child abuse crimes in Vietnam in the future such as: strengthen and renew education programs; the professional measures of the Public Security sector; improve the effectiveness of the reception, detection, investigation, handling and propose amendments and supplements to a number of relevant laws.

Keywords: crime prevention; Vietnamese children; child law; child abuse; law reform.

I. INTRODUCTION

Children are the future of the country, so they need to grow up in a safe social environment and be protected by law. Vietnamese law prohibits all forms of violence against children including physical, mental and sexual abuse, neglect and commercial exploitation. Statistics from 2007 show that there were 800 cases of child abuse (UNICEF, 2010). According to statistics from the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, from 2011 to 2015, there were about 5300 cases of child sexual abuse detected, and every 8 hours, one Vietnamese child fell into the victim for this kind of crime.

Protecting children from being abused is not only the responsibility of an individual, a family or an organization, a social organization, but it is a shared responsibility of the ministries concerned, of the whole society in which the family plays a central role. Measures to prevent and reduce child abuse crimes are among the activities that require comprehensive coordination and implementation. The Public Security Department must have a separate order and procedure for the types of child abuse cases so that the above cases can be implemented quickly and promptly in order to find the culprit and ensure a friendly justice to children. Only by this way, can child abuse prevention and control achieve the highest results. Theoretically, studies of the Public Security sector mainly focus on topics to improve the effectiveness of child abuse crime prevention, investigation of child abuse cases according to their positions, power and duty of the police force. Meanwhile, the Education sector has not had interdisciplinary approaches to create synergy as well as a solid legal corridor for the implementation of this work. Other agencies, organizations and individuals according to their functions and tasks have their own responsibility to coordinate in the prevention and combat crime against children in Vietnam.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Document research: Prevention and combat violence against children in Vietnam was conducted on the basis of analysis, research of current legal documents, research documents, articles in magazines, newspapers, reports of the Vietnamese State agencies on the situation of criminal activities against children in recent years.

Observations: the researchers conducted observations on a number of activities to prevent and combat child abuse crime. The researchers also discussed with a number of subjects which were supervising the implementation of legal policies of prevention and combat crime of child abuse such as: Standing Committee of the National Assembly, National Assembly Delegation and National Assembly Deputies and a number of children experts in recent years to get experiences and lessons.

Workshops, seminars, interviews: Basing on the results of 3 Workshops, participated in a number of seminars with experts, National Assembly Delegates and managers, the researchers learn about their awareness, viewpoints on prevention and combat criminal abuse against children in Vietnam. The researchers also discussed in more details with some members of the National Assembly and specialized agencies who are directly managing on the issues regarding the prevention and combat of criminal abuse against children in Vietnam.

III. RESULTS

3.1. The situation of child sexual abuse

From 2015 to the end of the first 6 months of 2019, nationwide police forces discovered 7,824 cases of child abuse (people under 16), with 8,588 subjects, abusing 8,091 children (1,059 boys, 7,032 children female). Sexual abuse included rape, sexual intercourse or other sex, lewd, using people under 16 for pornography purposes is 6,364 cases, accounting for 81.3% of the total, with the total number of child abuse cases in general.

Table 1: Crime of child sexual abuse in a period (2015 - June 2019)

Number	Contents	Number of cases	Number of objects	Number of abused children	Note
1.	Crime of violating people under 16 years old	2.158	2.289	2.191	
2.	Crime of raping people 13 - under 16	31	31	31	
3.	Crime of sexual intercourse with children from 13 - under 16 years old	3.133	3.159	3.114	
4.	Crime of obscenity against children under 16 years old	1.015	1.024	1.096	

(Data reported by the Ministry of Public Security)

Most of the subjects have no occupation, no stable job; or take advantage of their profession to commit abusive acts. People who take advantage of occupations to child sexual abuse are teachers and school employees, which account for 6.2%. There are also people of other occupations such as health workers, pagodas, professors in the religious community, in particular, there are some cases of subjects who are officials in law enforcement, Union officials ...

According to data analysis of the National Telephone Exchange for Child Protection from 2015 to June 2019, children of domestic violence accounted for 65.88%; at schools accounted for 19.09% (of which by the teachers accounted for 14.89%; by friends accounted for 4.2%); in the community accounted for 15.03%. Among child sexual abuse cases, the perpetrators are acquaintances and neighbors accounting for 59.4%; family members accounting for 21.3% (of which by the fathers was 5.73%; by the stepfather was 5.07%, and by other relatives was 10.5%); teachers, school staff accounting for 6.15%; other subjects accounting for 13.15%¹.

¹Data analysis report of the National Telephone Exchange for Child Protection 2015-2019. Department of Children, Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs

**Table 2: Prosecution and investigation of child abuse crimes
Period (2015 - June 2019)**

Number	Contents	2015	2016	2017	2018	The first 6 months of 2019
1.	Number of cases	1722	1641	1592	1547	1327
2.	Number of objects	1906	1807	1757	1696	1486
3.	Number of prosecution, investigation	1272	1320	1362	1261	1016
4.	Number of the accused	1381	1412	1644	1373	1045

(Data reported by the Ministry of Public Security)

Child sexual abuse with crimes of child sexual assault and rape continue to occur in many localities and is under-reported. In 2018, the courts accepted 1,307 cases with 1,383 defendants; first trial of 1,140 cases with 1,203 defendants, accounting for 87.2%. The first-instance court sentenced to life imprisonment and the death of 09 defendants; imprisonment from over 15 years to 20 years for 64 defendants; imprisonment from over 7 years to 15 years for 199 defendants. Many child sexual abuse cases cause anger to the public. These data show that school violence is a painful problem at all levels of education system with increasing number of cases and serious consequences. Specially, the situation of violence and child abuse is increasing incredibly with the most pressing cases are of violence and child abuse in families and schools.

3.2. The situation of physical abuse of children

According to data from the Ministry of Public Security, in the first 6 months of 2019, the whole country detected about 1,300 cases of abuse of people under 16, about 2,300 crimes with over 3,500 men and over 100 female at juvenile age. The number of school safety-related incidents has tended to decrease, but there are complicated developments such as the case of a young man sneaking into the school and stabbing a student to death, injuring some teachers and students, and cases of female students fought, filmed and posted online, and very recently, a male student of grade 1 was forgotten leading to death, the case of 2 preschool children with severe burns...(Ministry of Education and Training, 2019), some subjects took advantage of public opinion which is interested in education sector to spread false information for personal gain ... The situation of school insecurity and unsafety has negatively affected students, administrators, teachers and learners' family, affected the development of the country in the future (Ministry of Education and Training, 2019).

**Table 3: Crime of physical abuse of children
period (2015 - June 2019)**

Number	Contents	Number of cases	Number of objects	Number of abused children	Note
1.	Crime of killing children under 16 years old	170	167	191	
2.	Crime of killing newborns	23	23		
3.	Crime of intentionally causing child injuries	536	911	666	
4.	Crime of trading, kidnapping, appropriating children	306	556	144	
5.	Other crimes	655	783	658	

(Data reported by the Ministry of Public Security)

In a Save the Children's report, more than 1 billion children around the world are currently being beaten illegally by their teachers. In another report, about 350 million students around the world are facing school violence every year, and this phenomenon is very common in many schools in Asia. Particularly in Vietnam, in recent years, the phenomenon of violence against children in schools has been very complicated. According to the statistics reported at the 2nd Asia Pacific Conference on injury prevention taking place in Hanoi, in the 3 years from 2005 to 2007, there is an average of 475 child deaths of committed suicides, and 114 child deaths of violence each year (Duy Tien, 2008). According to Dr. Nguyen Trong An, "suicide and child abuse account for 9-10% of all deaths due to injury, only after traffic accidents and drowning". Even at schools with the positive convergence of knowledge, ethics, culture and politics, the violence has been very complicated. Its consequences cause lasting impact both physically and mentally on children. Child abuse in schools is on the rise both in quantity and severity. According to statistics from the Department of Child Protection and Care hotline, the abuse and violence against children in the family tripled; in the community increased 7 times and in schools increased 13 times in compared with a decade ago. The localities where the most frequent cases of child abuse occurred include: Hanoi, Dong Nai, Dak Lak, Ho Chi Minh City, Tay Ninh and Bac Giang (Ho Thi Luan, Mai Thi Que, 2019)... However, in reality, the number of child abuse and mistreatment is much higher.

Violence at schools has been at alarming rate. The violent tendency by some teachers has negatively affected students' morale, making them no longer respecting teachers, distorting social ethical standards that they have been perceived from educational program. The forms of violence at schools by teachers towards students reflected in cases that are mentioned by the media such as teachers forced students to lick chairs, teachers pushed students to inflict fall injuries, teachers force the whole class to slap the students to go to the hospital ... have annoyed the public very much.

One of the reasons that teachers do violence to students derives from working pressure, lack of self-control, self-restrain, lack of behavioral skills ... Many teachers give vent to their anger and frustration on the children due to lack of problem-solving skills, psychological analysis skills leading to violence against students. School violence badly affects students, distorting their moral standards. Regardless of any reason, teachers' violence against students can be considered as an ethical decline of teacher, the impotence of pedagogical ability. The 2015 Education Law stipulates that teachers must not "offend the honor, dignity and infringe the body of the learners". However, the use of punishment at schools still accounts for a significant proportion. According to our survey, 26.3% of students were punished by threats such as scaring and head-grabbing, pinching ears, basking in the sun (Le Thi Ngoc Dung, 2016) ... It is not surprised that instead of respecting and loving teachers, the majority of students are scared of their teachers, accounting for 48.0% of students. The above mentioned reasons may lead to the situation that students become bored or drop out of school. Over the past time, law violations and school violence have become complicated in some localities and educational institutions; Notably, there were a number of serious school violence cases, affecting students physically and mentally, that adversely affects the educational environment and causes anxiety and annoyance in social public opinion.

According to data from the Ministry of Education and Training, in one school year, there were nearly 1,600 cases of students fighting inside and *outside the school*. According to some statistics, about 5,200 students had a fight and 11,000 students were dropped out of school because of fighting (Thu Phuong, 2019). This phenomenon usually happens mainly at secondary schools.

According to a report by the General Department of Police against crime, from 2013 to 2015, more than 25.00 criminal cases with 42,000 subjects have been handled of whom more than 75% are young people and students (Thu Phuong, 2019).

According to the Criminal Police Department, the Ministry of Public Security in the first quarter of 2019, there were 310 cases of school violence, mainly against students of lower secondary and high school age (Thu Phuong, 2019).

The study also found that if children were physically abused, sex accompanied by psychological abuse would have far more serious consequences than children who were only physically or sexually abused alone. Moreover, that physical and sexual abuse occur at the same time may cause the same consequences as psychological abuse in terms of children's behavior at school, attachment and self-injure. Research has shown that: "Psychologically and distractedly, leaving no traces of bodily injury such as physical or sexual abuse, it is also not a taboo, serious subject in society, so that the supporter could hardly identify it ". So we need to raise public awareness to help people better understand the impact of psychological abuse on children and adolescents," Spinazzola said. According to the US Department of Children, about 3 million children each year undergo some kind of mistreatment, usually by parents or other family members. The American Medical

Institute has identified psychological abuse as the most common and challenging form of children abuse and neglect." (American Psychological Association - APA)

3.3. Causes

Objective causes

- The socio-economic situation of strong development, unbalance development between regions and between social strata has directly created negative effects on the lives of each family and individuals. The gap between the rich and the poor enforces the need for enjoyment, rushing lifestyle, selfishness, insensitivity, corruption of a number of people ... they are not aware of child protection, of children's rights;

- The dark side of the information explosion enables subjects and victims to access and be infected with persistent and distorted perspectives, lifestyles and behaviors from different regions, countries. Here and there, young people are even excited about violent activities, amplify the negativeness on social networks ...

- Information technology and social networks are developing rapidly while the management of hi-tech services and cultural products is still very limited and weak, leading to the situation of cyber bullying on children more complicated. Taking the advantage of high-tech facilities, social networking sites such as Facebook, Zalo, children are subjected to being seduced, deceived sexual abuse, trafficked, prostitution and child pornography.

- The system and some regulations of Vietnamese law have not kept up with the reality, it has not yet been compatible with international law, and not really facilitated the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of crimes of sexual abuse of children.

- Lack of measures to prevent ethical decline and lack of good examples from a large proportion of adults, parents, family members leading to increased acts and crimes of child abuse, especially sexual abuse of children.

Subjective causes

** General causes*

- The environment and methods of civic education for children are still not appropriate enough in some aspects and too general.

- Social ethics, professional ethics incline in a number of people, not understanding the law, deliberately trampling on ethical values. Some people who are responsible for nurturing children, some teachers, nannies also abuse and mistreat children in educational institutions

- Propaganda has not met the requirements of reality. With unsuitable methods, the propaganda can not come into effect with the high-risk groups, especially disable children, children in homosexual families, homosexual children, children in remote areas, rural areas and border areas, parents and children do not have the skills to identify and protect themselves against acts or risks of being abused. According to the statistics of the Court, the crime of child sexual abuse accounts for 18% of ethnic minority people, most of whom are not aware that their actions are illegal.

- Causes from awareness: some parents as well as children are not yet aware of the long-term harmful effects, of many aspects of the child sexual abuse. Due to the feeling of being guilty and ashamed, afraid of the badly influenced future, even the thought that they are guilty, they accept to resign, to negotiate, or not to denounce the criminals; Many parents' families are absorbed in their business and earning for living, they do not care about their children or because their parents are separated and divorced, they leave the bringing up of their children to their grandparents or others;

** The causes from the authorities*

- The propaganda has not achieved the expected results, unsuitable propaganda chosen methods may significantly affect the awareness of the community; sometimes, they are not done with full responsibility.

- The work of checking, inspecting and supervising child protection work of a number of State agencies and authorities at different levels is not regular. Staff in charge of child protection and care, especially at grassroots level, are inadequate and unstable.

- The law enforcement in the reception, settlement of denunciations, information in cases of child abuse in educational institutions has not been quick enough or in time. The process of verification, investigation and prosecution is often prolonged, taking time to conclude, even cause troubles, fatigue and suspicion to the people;

fails to ensure the confidentiality of personal information and cases for victims, resulting in not relying on the legal authorities, from which they do not want to denounce and cooperate with authorities;

- Notably, there are cadres who have been assigned to receive and deal with information and accusations of child abuse crimes with insufficient awareness, so they are also insensitive and irresponsible for the tasks of law enforcement officers or not focus on the principles “for children” and protecting them from being abused.

- The importance and urgency of the child care work has not yet been fully aware, interested, invested with responsibilities and powers by authorities, professional agencies and socio-political organizations in many localities. The amenability and implement of the Child protection law of a number of officials is not serious; the acts of violence, child sexual abuse at times, in some places have been neglected, ignored, or slowly handled; In some cases, local authorities and educational institutions do not inform or report to the authorities but try to conceal, handle themselves or handle internally.

** Cause of pathology*

- Many subjects suffer from pathological illness and they can not refrain from their lust. That causes their sex acts of homosexuality, sadism, pedophilia and sexual disorder.

IV. DISCUSSION

SOME SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE PREVENTION AND COMBAT OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE OF CHILDREN IN VIETNAM TODAY

4.1. Enhancing and renovating propaganda and educational measures

4.1.1. Strengthen the propaganda, dissemination and education of awareness of society, schools, families and children themselves

- Integrate and combine propaganda on crime prevention with propaganda on traffic safety education, prevention of school violence, prevention of AIDS, drugs, prostitution and other social evils.

- Integrating propaganda content to prevent crimes and law violations through regular lessons, experience activities, extra-curricular activities, and collective activities of students.

- Organize seminars, cultural activities, exchanges; contests in the form of writing or dramatizing, painting, posterizing, composing, performing on the topic of crime prevention and law violation among students.

- Develop communication materials for school staff and students' families on crime prevention and law violation among students.

- Write news, articles, and set up propaganda about good examples, good deeds, models and typical examples of crime prevention and law violation among pupils and students then post on websites, web portals of schools, mass media and social networks.

- Organize clubs at schools with activities on crime prevention and law violation, social evils, prevention of school violence, traffic safety education for students to join in.

- Organize propaganda to educate students through the activities of Trade Union, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Vietnam Student Association, Vietnam Youth Union, Ho Chi Minh City Youth Union.

4.1.2. Strengthen coordination among concerned agencies, levels and sectors in the implementation of child abuse prevention

- Collaborate with local police to organize crime prevention clubs at schools that are eligible to promote the activeness of students in participating in crime prevention and combat of law violations; organize the review and drawing lessons to replicate the models of effective clubs operating at schools.

- Strengthen coordination between schools, students' families, organizations, local authorities and social forces in the management and education of students not to commit crimes or violate laws, specially paying attention to students with difficult circumstances, orphans, children whose parents are divorced or committed crimes.

- Strengthen coordination between schools and students' families in the management and education of pupils and students not to commit crimes and violate the law, paying special attention to pupils and students in difficult

circumstances. orphans, children whose parents are divorced or committed crimes; in close association with the activities of implementing the Project "Behavioral changing education in family building and domestic violence prevention and control till 2020" approved in Decision No. 2170 / QD-TTg dated 11 / 11/2013 by the Prime Minister.

4.2. Solutions for prevention and combat crimes of child abuse in Vietnam

4.2.1. Social prevention solutions

- Promote the propagation, dissemination and education of laws on crime prevention and fighting; notify the operational modes of criminal activities so that the People can actively prevent and fight.
- Rectify and strengthen social management aspects; identify responsibilities for families, agencies and organizations in crime prevention and combat.
- Build and expand models of organizations participating in social security, social order protection and crime prevention.
- Create a healthy, safe educational environment, free from violence and social evils. Deploying and implementing well the contents of building friendly schools, active students and measures to prevent and combat school violence and social evils at schools.
- Develop and implement coordinated plans in preventing and combating crimes of child abuse and law violation among adolescents, preventing and combating domestic violence, human trafficking, building models and organizing healthy, useful club activities for students who are union members, youth.
- Effectively implement state management of social security and social order, strengthen leadership and direction of departments, agencies, associations in implementing preventive measures to prevent criminal activities. Strengthening communal police forces, the guardians of streets, agencies, businesses and schools so that they can play a key role in preventing this type of crime from the grassroots level.
- Well understanding the situation, focusing on children and families of special circumstances (separated, divorced, drug addicted, serving imprisonment parents), coordinate with political and social organizations, businesses in the area to provide finance support, employment, psychological counseling and timely settlement of conflicts arising at the grassroots level.

4.2.2. Professional preventive measures of police

- Promoting basic professional activities, be active in grasping the situation, making effective and timely plans and preventive measures against crimes of child abuse and the law violation of adolescents, human trafficking, criminal offenses resulting from domestic violence.
- Determining key routes, geographical areas, the type of potential subjects, and conditions for questioning criminal offenses against children and minors committing violations of law, domestic violence, and human trafficking crimes, conducting classification, evaluation, monitoring and management accurately and fully to apply professional measures of the Public Security sector to proactively detect and prevent crimes.
- Determining causes, conditions, difficulties and problems that need to be focused on to solve; forecast activities of crimes against children and adolescents violating laws, domestic violence, human trafficking from 2018-2020 and vision to 2030.
- Carrying out the inspection, survey, assessment of the situation, and supervision of activities of preventing and combating crimes against children and minors violating laws, prevention and control of domestic violence, human trafficking from the grassroots level. Building a database, updating information on this type of crime to serve the protection, care for children, prevention of domestic violence and crime prevention.
- Strengthening inspection and control of business and investment establishments with conditions for security and order; regularly patrolling in complex areas ... increasing the light at public entertainment and recreation places, creating a safe environment for children to play, not allowing criminals to take advantage of criminal activities.
- Strengthening the direction and improve the effectiveness of management and education for people who commit crimes against children and young people violating the law, human trafficking and criminal offenses that are caused by domestic violence at detention facilities of the Provincial Police.

- Coordinating with child care and protection forces to intensify inspection and timely detection of violations of social protection centers, labor export brokerage, job seeking, and marriage brokerage with foreigners, for adoption ... to take preventive measures to prevent criminals from taking advantage of their activities.

4.2.3. Improve the efficiency of receiving, detecting, investigating and handling

- Doing well the work of receiving letters, notices and denunciations about crimes, synchronously applying verification and investigation measures to quickly clarify and thoroughly handle cases of child abuse against children juvenile offenders, cases stemming from domestic violence, inter-provincial and transnational trafficking cases.

- Concentrating on the investigation force, raising the rate of discovering cases of child abuse and juvenile delinquency, cases stemming from domestic violence, inter-provincial and cross-border trafficking cases nation in a timely and thorough manner. Resolutely suppressing and destroying the lines of crime of trafficking, kidnapping, appropriation of children, criminal gangs and groups, minors, serious sentences, especially murder and murder cases of children, child rape, intentionally causing serious injuries to children...

- Strengthening the work of setting up dossiers to handle administrative violations, propose competent authorities to decide on sending violators into reformatory schools and compulsory educational establishments and drug addicts into Central Vietnam. Social Work Center in accordance with the law.

- Researching, conducting preliminary and final reviewing of criminal investigations, prosecutions and adjudication related to children, young people, domestic violence, and human trafficking to draw lessons from their experiences, propose, supplement or amend the relevant legal provisions in accordance with the actual situation.

- Directing, inspecting and guiding the implementation of the prevention and fight against crimes of child abuse and minors violating laws, prevention and control of domestic violence, human trafficking of units and departments, branches and localities; conduct preliminary, summarizing lessons learned and propose solutions.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- Research and issue a thematic Resolution on strengthening the prevention and fight against child abuse crimes and reducing the situation of children committing crimes during specific stages of development.

- Research and amend the Law on Marriage and Family:

+ Supplementing the provisions on marriage conditions in the Law on Marriage and Family, in the direction of having a pre-marital certificate (undergo a class on marriage and family, in which learning how to be a father and mother , learn how to be a wife, get a husband, learn how to teach a son, teach a girl ...) to register a marriage.

+ Examine regulations for homosexual people to get married or register to live together. In order to ensure the legitimate rights and interests of the people in general, to gradually change social perceptions and prejudices, to protect and prevent abuse of children who are children of these families. According to incomplete statistics of some social organizations, most children of these same-sex families are abusive subjects in educational institutions. This greatly affects the health and psychology of children in these families and this is also one of the sources of crime in general and the source of child crime in particular.

- Supplement additional provisions on civil / criminal / administrative responsibilities to parents when a child under 16 is convicted, to raise awareness and responsibility for raising children of the family.

- It is necessary to further strengthen the responsibilities of the National Assembly Delegations, the personal responsibilities of National Assembly deputies in the prevention and fight against child abuse in their respective localities. In fact, there are many cases of child abuse that have not yet heard the voice of the National Assembly delegation and deputies..

- The National Assembly needs to increase the number of full-time National Assembly deputies operating both at the central and local levels and has a specific schedule for implementation. For example, in the immediate future, each delegation of the National Assembly deputies should have 2 full-time members of the National Assembly, cities directly under the Central Government with 5 full-time members of the National Assembly.

- Propose the National Assembly to increase the age of children up to 18 to comply with the International Convention on the Rights of Children, increasing the number of subjects that need protection and care. Article 1

of the 2016 Children Law states: "Children are under 16 years old", while CRC and other international treaties and agreements relating to children of Vietnam have been signed as Convention No. 138 on minimum working age and Convention No. 182 on eliminating the worst forms of child labor, all stipulates that children are under 18 years of age to protect children under 18 years of age from hard work, harmful, from exploitation and abuse when working. Ms. Rana Flowers - Chief Representative of Unicef, said: "Increasing the age of children up to 18 will help children 16-17 years old to have access to child protection services in accordance with the Law on Children, to protect them from all forms of violence, especially sexual abuse." For the time being, this means expanding the coverage of the child protection system, taking advantage of available services, and further strengthening these services over time. The fundamental solution that any Government is concerned about is to protect the most vulnerable citizens from abuse.

- Propose the National Assembly to study, consider completing specific policies for children. For example: expanding the subjects who are exempted from tuition for high school students; free medical examination and treatment for primary school children, etc. As in some countries in the world, they have many social security policies for children such as: free use of public transport; Prioritizing the use of a number of public services, free medical care, free tuition, some countries also exempted from university fees, ... Although our country is still a poor country, I think many countries have a level of development which is equal, or even lower than ours, but they still do the best for their children. For example: Cuba, Korea, ...

- Propose the National Assembly, National Assembly agencies, National Assembly delegation and National Assembly deputies to strengthen thematic supervision of the implementation of children's rights. Especially after the promulgation of the thematic Resolution on strengthening the prevention and fight against child abuse and reducing the situation of children committing crimes (if promulgated), agencies, organizations, individuals and national deputies should supervise, and urge the implementation of the Resolution and other recommendations of the Supervision Delegation.

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