GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY INDEX: SOME THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES IN THE WORLD AND IN VIETNAM
(Part 1)

*Dao Thi Minh Huong**

In the context of globalization, countries always face increasingly greater challenges in preventing outbreaks of epidemics. Global health security depends on stable political, social and economic environment; adequate health care system; quantity and quality sufficiency of health workforce. These considerably influence a country's ability to prevent epidemic from becoming pandemic. COVID-19 pandemic has begun in the early months of 2020 and still has extreme impacts on the health and life of mankind. It is a test on the capacity to prevent, detect and respond to disease of countries as well as international organizations. Initial successes of Vietnam in the prevention of the Covid-19 pandemic is reflected in the six-dimensional framework of global health security index: disease prevention; early detection and report of epidemics; ready response; planning and implementation roadmap; an adequate and strong health care system for treating patients and protecting medical staffs; commitment to comply with international regulations. Environmental risks show that the preparation for health system's capacity, the commitment of political system and complying with international health regulations are important condition for responding successfully to urgent public health cases in order to ensure health security for people.

BEHAVIORAL CULTURE OF PEOPLE IN PUBLIC SPACE: REVIEWING SOME STUDIES AND LESSONS LEARNED[1]

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There have been many researches on behavioral culture in public spaces: (1) research approaches to behaviors and methods of assessing and measuring key trends in behavior as well as changing behavior patterns; (2) How is social life reflected through the studies of human behavior in public spaces; (3) The cause of inappropriate, not right and not good behaviors; (4) Behavioral tendencies and changing trends of behavior pattern. Reviewing previous studies helps to learn experiences for studying behavior culture of Vietnamese people today in public spaces.

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THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PERSONALITY
OF *NGHỆ* PEOPLE

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Human personality is an important topic in human research in particular and social science research in general. Human personalities are usually influenced by various factors. Hence, identifying the factors affecting personality is very important to understand personality of *Nghệ* people. Basing on literature review on *Nghệ* people and contrasting with the approaches and analytical frameworks in the studies on regional personality in the world, this research systematizes, analyzes and discusses some issues relating to main factors which affect the *Nghệ* people's personality, including natural environment, social environment and some historical, migration and genetic features.

POLICIES SUPPORTING EDUCATION
FOR ETHNIC MINORITY PUPILS:
PUPILS GOING TO SCHOOL IS NOT ENOUGH
(Case study in Lai Chau province)

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The policies supporting the education of ethnic minority pupils have been given attention and investment from the central and local levels. Nevertheless, studies have shown inequality in the access to education among ethnics. To identify barriers that limit the effectiveness of policies supporting ethnic minority pupils' education, this article reviews and synthesizes the policies to support education for ethnic minority pupils in our country in the past period. It also bases on the data collected from questionnaire interviews with 204 ethnic minority pupils in some boarding schools for ethnic minorities pupils in Lai Chau and in-depth interviews with stakeholders (pupils, teachers, officers of villages and communes). The results show that policy system supporting ethnic minority pupils in Vietnam in general and in Lai Chau province in particular has many outstanding advantages such as comprehensiveness, systematization, ethnic characteristics and coordination among many stakeholders. It has generated some obvious effects in promoting ethnic minority pupils to school. However, it's effectiveness in promoting commitment and academic success of the pupils is limited because of the barriers to training programs, natural conditions, cultural problems and job opportunities.

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