

**1. DAO THE TUAN: Developing the Farmer's Household Economy**

Based on the analysis of survey data on numerous farming households collected in some communes of the North during 1989 – 1990 period, the author deals with the situation of farming household enterprises, the rich and poor polarization and many factors determining the farmers' production development, given the conditions of a such underdeveloped country as Vietnam. From this, the author draws recommendations for some measures of marketing policy, taxation policy, the Government's role...in the stimulation of household farming for promoting goods production and improving quality of life.

**2. DO THAI DONG: Social – Cultural Structure of the South from the view of the whole country development's goal.**

The author maintains from the theoretical and practical needs that it is necessary to understand better particular features of the two regions, North and South, viewed from the whole country development's goals. The issues addressed in this paper are tradition and discontinuity of the South's cultural and social factors; policy for the social classes toward developmental goals with particular attention to the motive factors of different social strata; the social cultural problems of various ethnic groups in the South; problem of Vietnamese residents; religion problem; the situation of urban and rural life.

From the practical life of the South, the author again deals with some theoretical problems concerning the search of the motive forces. Firstly, problem of ownership; secondly the role of the market in the current stage of development and in future and thirdly, the role of the national civilization in the country development.

**3. BUI THE CUONG: Salary, State Employment Establishment and Social Policy**

In this paper, the author wish to develop the following viewpoints: 1. It is needed to view the current process of renovation as a transition from the concept of a subsidizing economy into a market economy. 2. The problem of salary would not be solved without the problem of state employment establishment which is a particular phenomenon of Vietnam. It is not only an economic concept but also reflects the inter-relationships among management, administration, society, ideology and hence it should be analyzed sociologically. 3. The prospect of finding a solution for the salary problem and state employment establishment by different social policies is very great thought is has to be applied in the flexible and thorough way. The author also suggests some specific measures and directions of social policy with

emphasis on the role of socio-psychological and managerial factor when the plan of salary reform is implemented.

#### **4. INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY: The Social Structure Transformation of the Northern Rural Plain under the New Economic Conditions.**

This is a summary of the final report of the research program coded A601 carried out by the Institute of Sociology, reviewed on December 12, 1990 in Hanoi. The paper concentrates on the analysis of the social structure transformation of the Northern Plain with three basic following issues:

1. The polarization of different social groups in rural areas after the policies for household and end-product contracts (April, 1988).
2. The problem of Population, Labour, Employment and Job opportunities in rural areas (or the roles of different social groups to this problem).
3. The transformation of the Social Institutions and Regulations for the inter-relationship and roles of different social groups in rural areas.

With various experimental survey data and documents, the paper has analyzed, investigated and provided tentative observations about the movement and transformation of the social structure in the Northern rural plain. On the basis of this background, it draws up some recommendations and solutions aiming at the rapid promotion of the transformation towards the socialist multi-sector economy in Vietnam.

#### **5. CHUNG A – HUU MINH: The Worker and the State-run Enterprises – Analysing some social aspects from several evaluations.**

The paper's experimental background is the data collected in three surveys on the working classes carried out in 1990 in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh city and Hai Phong. Having analyzed the indicators of the workers' evaluation on their enterprises' operation and their commitment to the enterprises...., the authors have tried to determine the essence of the relationship between the workers and their enterprises given their enterprises given the circumstance of economic renovation. The authors point out finally this relatively loose relationship and the increasing tendency of workers' horizontal social mobility. Dealing with social and economic consequences of the changing relationship between the workers and their enterprises in current situation, the paper has put forward some research demands for a better understanding if this problem.

6. PHAM BICH SAN: The Commune Health Care System

When thinking about the system of community health care in Vietnam, people often refer to the commune health centre. However, this system actually includes many components. The field work in Phu Luong has indicated that this system is consisting of 1/Commune Health Clinic; 2/Traditional Healers and their used medicines; 3/Formally Trained Doctors and Assistant Doctors running their private clinics; 4/Spiritual Healers; 5/Drug supply services.

The issue addressed in this paper is how to secure the primary health care for the people at an acceptable level within the currently degrading situation of the formal state-run sector of health. This paper is the first step for a series of successive efforts to study the health care system in Vietnam.