

PHẠM VAN TRINH: Urbanism in a strategy of shifting to a marketing economy

Today, the world is on the course of urbanism, especially in the third world. The urbanism has caused great changes in each country economy, but so far there is no specified country, who has any long-term policy on this problem.

The author has deeply analyzed the process of urbanism in Vietnam on the course of shifting to a marketing economy as a natural developing process. However, the main subjects of this study are the problem of how to control this Vietnamese urbanism must not hamper or destroy other development, promoting new process together with maintaining and reserving old assets (the old streets, cities...) will accelerate our economy toward the intergration into the regional as well the world economy.

NGUYEN QUANG VINH: The State and community role for settlement of urbanism (in the case of Ho Chi Minh city).

Houses problem is always a very sensitive sociological subjective among divers social matters of development. Viewing this problem from sociological angle, author has clarified aspects of the houses problem in cities, which have closely linked with status of social mechanism. Hence, the centre for settling of the houses problem in cities has gone far beyond the problem of simple physical technics or of simple demand-supply mechanism. The settlement of this problem must focus on interrelation between State socio-economic policies and the different behaviours of divers interest group in social mechanism, as well as in grassroots community.

In this paper, the author has reported his new sociological approach toward the settlement of this problem in an interrelation between State role and the requirement of community in cities, especially in Ho Chi Minh city, a largest city in Vietnam with a population of over 4 millions in 1990. The findings of this survey concentrate to clarify three main issues:

- New approach toward State role and responses of community is an objective requirement for urbanization development.
- New experiment to clarify the role "support and orientation" of State policies to settle houses problem on the course of urbanization.
- Bringing in to play the active role of community to settle the residence, particularly the houses problem.

DANG THANH LE: Training scientific experts on sociology

From the unchangeable standing point that the training scientific experts is always the most significant for strategy of scientific development, the author has raised some resolutions for training scientific experts on sociology as follows:

1. From background of social functions of professional branches as well as from specific conditions of our country, the formation of an orderly system for training experts on sociology is badly needed, in this system, a suitable part must be reserved for training sociological experts on: philosophy-sociologists, psycho-sociologists, and cholars of Chinese.
2. Training scientific experts is a long-term process, the starting point must be from secondary schools, high schools, and then the training course will be completed at the college and higher levels. So be foundation of a long-term system for training scientific experts is to increase investment and funding the secondary education system, to develop and modernise the training program at colleges and higher levels.

TRINH DUY LUAN: Social stratification by living standards in Hanoi during the first years of enovation.

The paper displays some outcomes from a survey in Hanoi in 1992. The author has reconfirmed salient achievements during first years of the renovation course, when more than three fourth of Hanoi households' living standard has been ameliorated or increased. The author also deeply analysed new social relations arising together with these achievements, which lead to accelerate the social stratification by living standard in city.

Through four most important indications on: housing conditions, living facilities and furnitures, income, and expenditure. The outcomes from this survey permit to build a stratification paramyd with five main living standards: rich, uppeer-medium, medium, lower-medium, poor. The author has not only described properly the structure of this stratification paramyd, but also deeply analysed and show out particular features and the salient variances amongst defferent living standard groups by four most important indications of this strafication paramyd.

In his conclusion, the author has collected data and responses of citizens towards this new phenomenon of social rich-poor stratification, he also generalized social basic attitudes as well social consensus of people in cities toward the current renovation course.

PHAM BICH SAN: Some issues arising from the survey in Hanoi, and initial remarks of second stage.

The implementation of renovation policies recently have caused great socio-economic changes. Following this course, these changes have led to complicated stratification, especially in large cities of Vietnam.

Basing on the second stage's survey in Hanoi, interviewing 300 parents of pupils of 9th grade in 300 families. This survey has provided basic indications on the present situation

as well the tendency of social stratification in Hanoi by material concentrations and cultural rehabilitations, which are important informations for social managers as well policy makers.

SOCIOLOGICAL FORUM: On sociological methodololy

Sociological forum introduces reports by researchers on “Sociological methodology to study social policies management” under project KX04-(State level scientific project).

These reports recall sociological methodology from basic theories to new practical experiences in several sociological surveys by the Institute of Sociology. These papers also give out difficulties and obstacles in implementing technics of qualitative, quantitative researches, individual interview, group discussion, arguments on historical and dialectic methods as well as practical technics for sociological research, experiences of data processing in experimental sociology.