

**TUONG LAI**

***Prevalent ideas from the conclusion report of the sociological survey on social stratification in Hanoi***

The scientific research on “socio – economic changes in 4 in-side districts of Hanoi” has concentrated in the social stratification. From the conclusion report and the analysed data of the survey, the author who was the director of this research has initiated prevalent ideas and new arguments to view the real socio – economic changes in Hanoi during the recent renovation.

These new ideas and arguments have formed from scientific basics and suggested solutions for setting up social policies and measures to speed up the renovation in Vietnam

**DAO THE TUAN**

***Problem of poverty and social justice***

The poverty and social justice have been argumentative subject in social science as well as development. The author has analysed the definition of poverty and causes of injustice in the society.

From results of researches on the Red River Delta as well as in over the world to measure the poverty and to relate the development with the social justice, the author has analysed and measured the poverty in some regions in Vietnam, then recommended changes in policy of long – term and immediate strategy for development in order to yield both rapid economic growth and the reduction of poverty in the society.

**TRINH DUY LUAN**

***Social impacts of renovation on cities in Vietnam***

The author has outlined findings from recent sociological researches in order to shed light on social impacts of renovation on cities in Vietnam.

In the circumstances of shifting to a market economy, the social impacts of renovation can be viewed through: the changes of social structure and urbanisation towards the increment of market elements and relationships. The renovation has been evaluated as the continuation of the human liberty in both material and intellectual aspects.

The score of this paper considered the stratification as the important consequence affected by economic renovation. The social stratification has been analysed from findings in 4 surveys on cities in the North of Vietnam. After important social changes, the current urban society in Vietnam has been viewed through characteristics of stratification in the cities as the whole, and especially in some main groups.

In this paper, the author also gave out some other subjects and problems needed further study in the future.

### **VU PHAM NGUYEN THANH**

#### ***Viewing the lives of intellectuals from a socio – economic survey in Hanoi***

Using data in the survey on socio – economic changes in 4 in – side districts of Hanoi (May, 1992 in 127 intellectual households of 809 studies households), the author has analysed the lives of intellectuals in Hanoi through data on properties, housing conditions, and income... in comparison with other groups. The findings in this paper reconfirmed that the living conditions of intellectuals were low and not responded to the characteristics of their works.

The author also analysed the thoughts as well as the concerns of intellectuals upon the renovation. There must be a new mechanism to train, to encourage the intellectuals in Vietnam.

The role and the adaptability of intellectuals in Hanoi as well as in other major cities in Vietnam must have further studies in the future. This would be much significant in order to use their knowledges for the development in the future.

### **TO DUY HOP**

#### ***Vietnam rural society – some findings and recommendations.***

From a collaborating works between Vietnamese and foreign experts in the 1960s “sociological research on rural development in the South – East Asia”, the author has analysed recommendations of this research applied to the rural areas of Vietnam.

In the 1970s, the workers of F. Houtart and G.Lemercinier entitled “Hai Van – a commune in Vietnam” has contributed to studies on the transitional period and hypotheses for researches on the development of rural areas under the socialist system.

However, studies in 1980s and 1990s, especially by the rural section of the Institute of Sociology, have connected with the reality of economic renovation. The new transitional period has created the new modernisation in the rural areas. The new findings in rural areas reconfirm the guide – lines for studies at present as well as in the future.

### **PHAM BICH SAN**

#### ***The Red river delta: Population growth and environment problems***

The forecast of the development in the Red river delta will be very interested from that of ownership, especially the right of land use, affected the population growth rate in the future. Three levels of the right of use of production means in the future have been viewed: 1) A clear right of use of production means; 2) A better right of use of production means; 3) A moderate right of use of production means as at present. The 1<sup>st</sup> level will eliminate the population growth in 2002 – 2003, the 2<sup>nd</sup> level will eliminate the population growth after the 2005, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> level won't help to resolve the population problems.

**NGUYEN DUC TRUYEN**

***Cultural model of peasant clusters in the Red River Delta and their adaptability to a market economy***

The market approach by peasants in the North needs further sociological studies. The different peasant groups have different ways of production investment. Therefore, the new strategy of production investment must answered the diviersity of peasants requirements.

The pure agricultural groups have always displayed the traditional cultural model and the conservative moral values. The current transition to new cultural model will take time and require curtain new quality of the peasants. However, the elemnets that can affect the transition have emerged more and more today.