

**PHAN DAI DOAN**

***Understanding characteristics and functions of Vietnamese families from the perspective of historical sociology***

The author presents some characteristics of the Vietnamese family (mainly in the Red river delta) from the perspective of historical sociology. According to him, in Vietnam, family relationships can be considered a restriction of social relationships. Comparing the Vietnamese family with the American family, it is showed that Vietnamese families beyond the history to present time are primary cells of the society.

Functions of Vietnamese family could be classified in to several categories: "by nature" functions and "historico – social" functions. Historico – sociologists separate some of family functions as followed: education of children; care for the elderly; organization of production. The author emphasises that in understanding the Vietnamese family, there are two concerns: public property and the lineage relationships.

**DO THAI DONG**

***Household economy and new tendencies in the process of co – operation in the Mekong river delta.***

Defining the position and the role of peasant households in agricultural activities the author estimates middle peasant households still be primary elements in the developmental strategy of the Mekong river delta.

Regarding the organizational aspects of production, in contrast with the former compulsory cooperative regime, rights for independent administration of production are recently given to the peasant households, subsequently new forms of cooperation begin to manifest in production. The role of the Government is given special meaning in providing financial supports for peasants.

Analysing lessons of Korea and Taiwan, the author states that the developmental policy of the Mekong river delta should specialize more the view of considering agriculture as the major front and the immediata priority is given to rural industrialization.

**LE MINH**

***A child – future appearance of one of us***

The paper reveals the close relationship between parents and their children which is the relationship of the bearer and the relationship of the most close and confident friend. This point of view is more permeated in emplementing the educational function of family in order to create a sense of independence in thinking and actions of a child from the early childhood. That is a way of helping a children to become men with strong characters and be responsible for their behaviours which are necessary elements for a man to develop in future.

**NGUYEN THI VAN ANH**

***Some problems of increasing the number of street children in Hanoi***

Analysing socio – demographic characteristics and living conditions of street children in Hanoi, the author examines and attempts to explain the impact of socio – economic changes in recent period causing the increase in number of children having a street life in Hanoi. Additionally the author gives some recommendation on the solution to overcome this situation.

**PHAM BICH SAN**

***Nurture, immunization and diseases of children under five in rural areas***

The author examines the place of delivery, whether in health stations or at home, related to advantages and difficulties of mothers. Problems of health care for newborns are reflected in child feeding practice, preventive and curative care. The author looks at these problems according to regions and ethnic groups to show a general picture about the nurture, immunization and status of diseases of children under five in two districts, Tra Mi and Tien Phuoc, in Quang Nam province. The author provides recommendations on improvement of living conditions of mothers and newborns in these districts.

**SOCIOLOGICAL FORUM**

In this section, authors Tuong Lai, Hoang Thieu Khanh and Vu Tuan Huy, present their views on family study from ethnological, philosophical and sociological approaches showing complexity and richness of family problems and posing the necessity of having specific as well as inter – discipline studies of these problems, in which family sociology is an important direction.

Using the philosophical approach of natural dialectics and historical dielectics Hoang Thieu Khang presents the major view of his paper, that family belongs to the category “nature – man”. It is formed by natural logics. It is not a social unit.

The paper of Khuat Thu Hong focuses on a specific direction: examining how changes in socio – economic life have impact on the choice of spouse among rural youth at present time