

**TUONG LAI**

***Some issues on the social integration***

This is a scientific discussion presented in an international conference held in the Yungnam University, Korea. From the sociological perspective, the author has discussed the process of social integration in Vietnam since the re – unification in 1975. According to the author, the integration process is not a simple one, it is also not a process that can level all differences. It is the meeting of both the similarities and the differences, between the public and individual in which the development of the public and the respect of the individual must have been always maintained toward a diverse harmony.

From this point of view, the author has analysed historical reasons that can positively affect the social integration based on the national willingness and patriotism in Vietnam. Hence, the paper has mentaioned a new circumstance for the social integration in Vietnam, and also for the current world situation and for the South – East Asian region, which help shed light on issues of the social integration: North – South, the social mobility during the war and in peace, the ethnicity co – living, social classes, religious, gender, generation gap and the role of a social great leader issue.

All above mentioned issues have been interpreted through a individual opinion about undergone upheavals, works needed to be resolved in order to speed up the social integration taken plance more favourable and pleasant.

**NGUYEN QUANG VINH**

***Current situation and prospect for improving the sheller, living standard and environment of the urban poor in Ho Chi Minh city***

From studies on the urban resident features in Ho Chi Minh city and the general approaches to the urban poor the author has analysed results drawing from a sociological survey on follwing main issue:

- I. The social image of residence, regional work force and shelter of the urban poor in the central districts of Ho Chi Minh city.
- II. Income and expenditure characteristics of the urban poor.
- III. Housing a general indicator on the social characteristics of urban poor and their living quarter – solutions to improve their shelter and environment.
- IV. Generalise the “living standard of the urban poor” in the new market economy.

From a general picture, the author has show out the current situation and prospect for improving the shelter, living standard and environment of the urban poor in Ho Chi Minh city.

**TRINH DUY LUAN**

***Socio – economic and shelter characteristics of the urban poor in Hanoi***

The paper quoted some results from the sociological survey on Hanoi on “socio – economic and shelter characteristics of the urban poor” under the project “Shelter and environment improvement for the urban poor” sponsored by the IDRC (Canada).

Through indicators collected in the survey the results have been revealed in the three main contents:

1. The social image of the urban poor in Hanoi (answer the question: who are they?).
2. Economic characteristics of the urban poor in Hanoi (answer the question: How poor are they?).
3. Shelter and environment characteristics of the urban poor in Hanoi (answer the question: In what shelter and environment conditions are they living?).

The paper has also revealed important comments from results of this survey and compared with those in the other regional countries in order to evidence the characteristics of the urban poor in Hanoi as a “traditional” poverty in the slow urbanisation process, particularly in the Northern of Vietnam.

**SOCIOLOGICAL FORUM**

***Scientific conference: “Socio – economic characteristics and shelter of the urban poor”***

The conference collected opinions and discussions on “socio – economic characteristics and shelter of the urban poor” held by the Institute of Sociology in collaboration with the Architecture Institute of Ha Noi in Nov, 24 – 25, 1994.

Prof. Tuong Lai in his introduction for the conference has emphasized on the role of sociological researches in the IDRC multidisciplinary Research Project 92 – 1303 “Shelter & Environmental Improvement For the Urban Poor”

Prof. Rena Parenteau, consular of the project from the Urban Planning Institute, Montreal University has given comments on methodology for the two surveys undertaken in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh city. He also highlighted advantages and disadvantages on methodology for these two surveys.

Prof. Dam Trung Phuong, a urban planner is the main discussion for the survey in Ha Noi. From the point of view of a urban planner, he has evaluated the significance, importance, and effects of the sociological survey towards the policy planners for the urban poor. He has also advised some other approaches for collecting information and the valuable studied problems for the project in the future.

There have been many other opinions contributed to the report paper on Hanoi such as: Deeper analysis in the 5 studied sub – districts, analysis on the probability to overcome the poverty in the poor households, the analysis on the environment in the studied area, etc.

**MAI QUYNH NAM**

***Social opinion about reasonable number of children***

Studying the role of information receiving and information exchanging activities in order to understand the formation mechanism of the mass opinion about the reasonable number of children by spouses in the reproductive age. From those social opinions, the author has analysed the probability forming a social norm of number of children, which can be seen from the social opinion and the real number of children by the current spouses.

**VU TUAN HUY**

***The issues relating to the knowledge, the attitudes and the roles of the mass – media in the implementation of the family planning program.***

Confirming the important role of the mass – media in the implementation of family planning, the author has analysed this issues among the special groups working in the mass – media in order to find out not only their knowledges, attitudes, and practices relating to the family planning issues, but also their roles as creating and informing the information about family planning program. The author had recommended some measures in order to improve the activities of population communication and family planning corresponding to the facts at present.

**NGUYEN DUC VINH**

***Trying a model on number of children and probability of contraceptive use***

The author has built a regression model on effects of social elements on the current number of children in each family, and a logistic regression on the probability of the current contraceptive use by the women in the reproductive age

**NGUYEN DINH CU**

***Relation between population and development – study direction and application***

From the confirmation of the reproduction as a history necessity for human development, the author has analysed the population growth status in nations, regions, and give out recommendation for study direction and application in order to shorten the demographic transitional period in Vietnam under the objectives initiated by the Party and Government.