

DINH GIA KHANH***Folklore and Sociology***

For understanding the society, the folklore is a significant source of data. The author focus to analyzed political, social aspects of folklore through typical and vivid evidence. By this analysis, the author had indicated that folklore, in some extent, it must be an important objective of sociology.

Especially, in the modern society, or strictly speaking, in the process of industrialization and modernization in our country, realizing the significant of folklore as an objective of sociology, it help to understand about society. In the transformation of society, it should understand the spontaneous effort of the people when finding new behaving, when finding out the behavior which suited with that way of behaving that was reflected in the folklore. It is at this point, it highlight the role of the sociology and the close relationship between the sociology and folklore.

TRUONG GIA BINH***Culture is the crystallised creativeness***

The formation of intelligent civilization which put forward the quite new issues in the law of movement, defines the new tendencies in the development which governing the human activities. By the evidence and clear and concise explanation of the steps of human development from the dawn to the civilized society, the author had analyzed the sources of the development, human resource for taking into consideration the difference the attributes of information and resource in the past. It is by this deference, the human intelligence has placed the folklore - a great source - into new higher position.

BUI DINH THANH***Reflections about the methodology on Sociological studies in the religions***

In his article, the author stresses on the importance of the methodology in the sociology of the religions. With this viewpoint, the author in turn examines the different methodologies of Auguste Comte, Marx - Engels, E. Durkheim, Max Weber and George Simmel. The author also points out the main characteristics of the current situation of the religions in the world and suggest some proposals for deepening the research in this scientific field.

DANG NGHIEM VAN***Discussing about the religion's manifestation***

The author want to give a definition of religion under the point of view of Marxism and Leninist, which encompass all the diversified aspects of different civilizations: in the West or the East, Monotheism or Pantheism. The religion appeared when the human society came into being and characterized by the community. In a nation, the activities of religion engrain the cultural identity of the nation oriented towards "Good life, good religion". That is an unique reason for the different religions coexistence.

DO QUANG HUNG***Issues of religion and belief in Ho Chi Minh's ideology***

In this article, beside the part " The religious issue in the age of Nguyen Ai Quoc - Ho Chi Minh", it focus on two aspects:

- Trying to separate the opinions relating to religion in the articles of Ho Chi Minh, especially before 1945.
- Make clearer the content of HoChiMinh's ideas on the religion, belief, and especially on the durably values of today point of view.

- The article also provide some new data which making contribution to understand more clearly the topic mentioned above.

DANG THE DAI

Analyzing some religious phenomena in Vietnam from the economic perspectives

The water-rice cultivation in Bacbo Delta which had been making contribution to the formation and maintenance the community life of the Viet people, of which, religious activities and beliefs were an organic component in the community life. The social life unified the religion, social activities and productive activities. The religious relationships intertwine with the production relationships, family relationship, neighbors; Deity is a member of the community and exist for defending, strengthen and maintaining community. By these functions, and play the role of organizing the life for migration community on the new land of the South of Vietnam, there were many new religions which had came into being lately such as BuuSon, KyHuong, CaoDai, HoaHao. Since the country has been transforming into market economy, there has been some changed in the belief and religious life.

NGUYEN DUC TRUYEN

Culture and the cultural heritage in the division of inheritance in the Red River

The culture is not only a set of social values and norms desirables for every time. It is also a set of principles and habits used for guiding human' activities in the social life. That's why it is always connected with the human life in group or in society, and at a certain moment in their history. The survive of the paterns behaviour which are originated from the vietnamise societies in the past, is reising for us, and for the time of "Doi Moi", a lot of complex and serious questions.

The man-female inequality on the right of inheriting the familar fortune, in the country of the delta of Red River, is one of these questions. The distance between the social ideal (the law) and the social practice (the custom) is certainly born from a insufficient knowledge concerning these questions. This study hope contributing for reducing this undesirable distance by a whole of recherches concentrated on the file of sociology of culture.

TRINH DUY LUAN

Culture and the constructional environment of the Hanoi 36 street- Quarter and the threatening under the pressure of development

The ancient streets or 36 streets of Hanoi which is a original cultural - architectural legacy which making contribution to create the identity of Hanoi as a city of Asia.

The environment of construction of the ancient streets included three part: "tube" houses; the system of the temples, pagodas, Shrines, communal houses where serve for the spirit life of people; the roads and some historical traces of the old city. The space and social environment of these streets also included many "strata". The tradition of guilds are still maintain firmly. However, under the impact of the development in the DoiMoi period, there is always the threaten of violation and destroy the harmony of these ancient streets. Although there were many studies and projects proposals, the pressure of the market force, the tendency of development making possibly the disappear of ancient streets.

In this context, the role of the City government and social organization play important role, making contribution to maintain and defend the historical - cultural values of the capital.