

TUONG LAI

Some Social Issues of Industrializing and Modernizing Rural and Agriculture

The social problems were identified by the author from the sustainable development perspectives, which means the economic growth should be closely linked to the social progress. The author emphasized democracy and social equality as two important attributes of social progress.

From this viewpoint, the article identified following social problems which need to be analysed and solved:

1. Who is responsible for the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas? Can they accomplish this task in current conditions of capital, technical qualification and level of education?
2. Is there exists inconsistency between the mobilization of human resources and the misuse of people's contribution? This is a problem arose from the operation of the management mechanism at the grassroots level in rural areas.
3. The role of local entrepreneurs in the rural areas in implementation of the industrialization and modernization of agriculture.
4. The clash between the culture of the small-scale agriculture and the modern urban culture is reflected through features of living styles.

DANG NGUYEN ANH

The Role of Rural-to-Urban Migration in the Cause of Rural Development

This article shows how rural-to-urban migration has played an important role in accelerating the contemporary development in rural Vietnam. As population follows development, the out-migration of people from rural areas is inevitable. Despite some negative aspects of migration, circular and temporary movement has been increasingly observed in recent years. Migration has functioned importantly in response to the need of labor and services in urban sector while providing resources and remittances to rural villages. As Vietnam is moving toward industrialization and modernization, rural-to-urban migration will probably take place in an even larger scale. Policy measures to restrict and control migration is bound to fail. The article recommends that migration should be considered part of the same process of national development and poverty reduction. It identifies the need for policy makers and planners to focus more on the positive outcomes of rural-to-urban migration.

DAO THE TUAN

Introduction of Rural and Agriculture's Problems in China

The article gave some comments of the author based on observations of a short field work trip in the rural areas of China. These comments were the result of the author's research of theoretical issues and benefited from analysis of agriculture, peasantry and rural areas in China done by many other researchers. The article has three parts:

1. Some issues of the development history of the rural areas, villages and households. In this part, the author analyzed the causes of the long-time economic stagnation in the history of China as well as some issues of an economy with morality and the village's community.
2. Process of the Reform and Opening up China. This part described three stages of the Reform, the agricultural development and policies, the development of rural industries, the urbanization and employment in rural areas, the food production and its perspectives.
3. Theoretical and social issues.

TO DUY HOP

To Improve the Syllabus of Rural Sociology

The causes for improvement of subject Rural Sociology are apparent. These are: 1/ At present, Vietnam rural areas account for nearly 80% of total population and more than 70% of them are agricultural labourers. Therefore, studies in social sciences in general and Sociology in particular about rural areas are extremely necessary. 2/ Sociology is an emerging subject in Vietnam, therefore, there are many on-going

debates about its subjects, methodology, system of concepts, and its potential contribution for the society. Consequently, the subject should be improved.

The article gave the literature review of Rural Sociological Studies in Vietnam and the World. It also discussed some viewpoints which considered incorrect or inaccurate by the author and presented his own system of view points on the matters. They are the followings: 1/ Rural Sociology is an inter-disciplinary subject in Sociology. 2/ The subjects of Rural Sociology are issues, events, specific laws of rural society as a special social system in history and in reality. 3/ Methodology of Rural Sociology includes three groups of methods: the group of methods applied for Sociology; the groups of methods specific to Sociology; and the group of methods specific to Rural Sociology which is defined by Rural Sociologists according to its subjects.

Based on these considerations, the author proposed a complete version of the structure for the Rural Sociology textbook which can be used for three levels: BA, MA and PhD.

VU TUAN HUY

Division of Labour in Rural Households - Gender Issue in Market Mechanism

The transformation of social structure oriented towards industrialization and modernization under the impact of the market forces which was considered as a continuous process of differentiation and integration. In this context, the article focus on the relationship between division of labor and the income of household, the gender significance of this division of labor.

The transformation of occupational structure and population structure resulted in the change of pattern of labor division which increased the income of rural households. The results of analysis showed that the change of labor division at community level which resulted in the change of labor division within the rural households. However, comparing to the traditional division of labor, this change took place for husbands only. In the households, women who are taking part in all activities of agricultural production.

The significance of this change is gender inequality in evaluating the roles of women increasing their household income and their potential for upward mobility in social and occupational groups.

REGINA ABRAMI

Rural Economy - Some notes on Social Relations and the Sociology of Hanoi's Street Vendors and Traders

It is commonly thought that the key to economic success begins with good connections. This does not seem to be the case for Hanoi's Intolerant Labourers and Traders. To the contrary, extensive social networks seem to work to their disadvantage. This is illustrated through a comparative discussion of the hierarchy of itinerants working in Hanoi's construction, households plastics and sundries sectors. By tracing how the link between city and countryside shape different forms of markets entry into Hanoi, this essay also aims to encourage researchers to pay greater attention to how itinerant livelihood strategies and rural Vietnam affect and are affected by institutional change. A discussion of the relevant theoretical literature on institutions is included as well.

NGUYEN XUAN NGUYEN

The Impact of the Economic Renovation on the Demand for Community Development in Rural Areas

In this article, the author demonstrated the following idea: the development of the rural community aimed at improvement of local living and working conditions for villagers is a practical need. In the last 10 years, the economic renovation towards a market oriented economy under government regulation in Vietnam achieved some initial positive results in the rural and agricultural development. However, in reality, there are many problems of the community development in new circumstances, which need to be investigated.

The author pointed out 5 limitations of the common community development approach, which employs resident's participation and which was used in many object-oriented activities of various projects in rural areas. The author had five predictions for the near future: economic growth rate is raising and influences the transformation process of the traditional agricultural society. At the same time, the author also identified 5 current issues deserved attention, which concern the perspectives of community development. The all-sided development approach will create favourable conditions for the rural economy to develop towards the industrialization and occupational diversity. It also helps to improve living standards, to meet the needs for development in coming years, and to avoid the pressure and negative impacts of the economic growth on the living environment of rural residents.