

TUONG LAI***Migration in Vietnam in the past and at present***

In the article, the migration issue comes up as a resort for existence of a nation, so migration phenomena in the history as well as which is taking place that is a law, it is impossible for using administrative orders to solve hurriedly. For that reason, it must respect the objective law for finding the solution at the macro level in the strategy of social - economic development for the nation.

For interpreting this theses, the author retrospected for reviewing the migration issue in the Vietnam history as well as the experiences of neighbor countries in the Southeast Asia and Asia to highlight the general features of their solution of migration in order to analyze the migration issue which is taking place in Vietnam at present. This analysis content the recommendations in terms of social policy.

DANG NGUYEN ANH***The role of social networks in the process of migration***

A growing body of international research on migration has examined the significant influence of social and cultural factors on migration decisions. Among these factors, social networks have been increasingly recognized as an important determinant of the process of migration. The effect of migration networks is quite significant, influencing different aspects of the migration process in a number of ways.

This paper demonstrated that the role of social networks in facilitating migration is especially relevant to understanding current and future patterns of migration. Networks have played an important role in helping migrants to finance the cost of moving as well as providing information and effective support in job search at urban destinations. In many situations, the impact of economic factors become deteriorate under the effect of migration networks. People are more likely to migrate to where many individuals under their network ties have migrated. Network ties serve to protect migrants, facilitate their adjustments by reducing costs and risks of living and working in the new environment. At the heart of the argument is that gender distinctions rooted to traditional social values result in a greater female than male reliance on migration networks.

The government might insert effectively accurate information about job and income opportunities into the social networks of migrants. The paper called for effective institutional arrangement in the urban places of destination which would complement social networks in assuring the livelihood of migrants. It should not be forgotten that the improvement in the living standards must be the final goal of Vietnam's migration policy.

NGUYEN CONG BINH***Social development in the process of reclaiming virgin soil in the Southern of Vietnam***

The author of the article analyzed deeply for confirming that Vietnamese had gained two great achievements in the process of reclaiming virgin soil in the Southern of Vietnam: 1) Changing the

vast wild land into the rich agricultural land; 2: integrating this land into the Vietnam territory uniting from Muc Nam Quan to Ca mau cape.

By scientific analysis base on the historical material, the author had confirmed that for gaining two these great achievements, Vietnamese people had drive from tradition of nation. However, it was not only the process of moving the traditional way of life in the North into the Southern Delta, but also that is the results of the social development of ethnic communities of Vietnam in the reclaiming virgin soil in the Southern of Vietnam.

PHAM BICH SAN, NGUYEN DUC VINH

Some aspects of social change in Vietnam: a study in Hanoi

Over the last ten years under the impact of the renovation, there are great changes in Vietnam's society, especially in the urban areas. Essentially, how are the changes on the citizen's living and whether these changes seem to be oriented to a modern society? Comparing the data from two surveys in September 1992 and May 1997 in Hanoi conducted by the IOS, the article shows that, after 5 year, the living of Hanoi's citizens have been improved considerably on many aspects, especially on income, expenditure and culture life. The social opinion is also more constructive and stable...

However, some aspects, such as style of saving, investment or the leisure... are still distant with the style of common modern societies. The impression of the authors is: the social conjunction between individuals as well as the method of social organization is still very traditional and this status should be reformed. That is one of the conditions for the success of the industrialization and modernization in Vietnam.

NGUYEN DUC TRUYEN

Social change and consciousness

We must recognise that the social-economic reform directed by our Party has, at present, created so much social changes in all aspects of the social life. These social-economic changes are for us obvious. However, the most important of these changes is just the change of the people himself as their creator. It will be the case when we speak about the social - economic changes and the peasants in the Vietnamese rural area nowadays.

The important social changes at present in the rural area of the North Viet nam are here concentrating around the process of democratisation of the social life. The negative phenomena in this domain have supposed that the peoples in participating in the social behaviour system, have not been able to maintain the balance between the other benefits (the benefit of the State, of the collectivity and of the persons) in which there are their own benefits. The social consciousness is therefore the key factor from which the law consciousness of the people is developed.

The typology of the different level of the law consciousness in different peasant groups in the rural regions of the North has showed its mechanism of the formation. The law consciousness may not be created in the mind of the people only by the education or by the propaganda but also by the serious exercise of the law as a social practice.