

BUI QUANG DUNG***Max Weber's Sociology***

In identifying the methodology and object of sociology, German's scientists ignored much of the positivist tradition and were deeply inspired by Neo-Kant philosophy. Weber's sociology gives the clearest illustration of this direction in German sociology during late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

For Weber, it is the need of *understanding* research objects that distinguishes sociology and natural sciences. The difference between human behaviors and events in natural sciences is that the former goes with subjects. The article presents main concepts and principles in Weber's sociology of interpretation, from scientific methodological analyses to essential claims on the concepts of *understanding* and *social action*, on domination forms on *rationality*, and on the development of capitalism.

NGUYEN DUC TRUYEN***From an economic approach and sociological one to Pareto's multidisciplinary theoretical thought***

Pareto's sociological project manifests the scientific rationality and rational spirit in his analysis, and positivism in his system. It aims to build a logico-experimental knowledge of the nonlogico-experimental conducts of historical men. As Raymond Aron noted, these conducts are the most common and effective ones in social interaction. This is also the project of his contemporaries, Durkheim or Weber. Returning to premises that manifest relations ranging from "interests" or "sentiments" to "derivations", the link pointed out by Pareto between the motivations of rationalization and the pseudo-rational movement in social thoughts of an individual or a group has brought him close to Marx and Marx's issues, especially "ideology". According to him, the task of historical sociology is to classify, based on data and by comparative analysis, the principles, mechanisms and facets of the nonlogical conducts. In fact, this is the main content of his work "Treaty", which has presented in detail the categories and types, which belong to "residues" and "derivations", as well as their relations, effects and combinations in order to come to a conclusion about "social equilibrium in history".

LE TIEU LA***A preliminary study of sociology of law***

After affirming that sociology of law is a branch of sociology the author has analyzed main issues, such as the law's role as a social institution, relations between sociology of law and political science of law, psychology of law and anthropology of law. The article has shown the main stages of the formation of sociology of law, the application significance of this sociology branch in organizing social management.

TONG VAN CHUNG***Application of social mobility theory to migration study***

Regarding migration as an objective phenomenon the author has presented the social mobility issue and sociological viewpoints of social mobility. The author has argued that the application of this theoretical system enables us to see the effects, both positive and negative, of migration processes to not only socio-cultural environment but also ecological and natural one. The system creates a theoretical approach for sociological research of migration in Vietnam during the *doi moi* era.

DO THIEN KINH

Education inequality in current Vietnam

The article is based on data of two Vietnam Living Standard Surveys in 1993 and 1998 (VLSS 93, VLSS98). Results have indicated a general trend of education inequality in Vietnam. The trend is that the higher one moves up the education levels the bigger education inequality is, and education inequality is biggest at the higher education level. At the same time it can be said that the trend of education inequality has increased over time. The research results are compared to some western european countries in the years of 1960-1965.

NGUYEN HUU MINH et al.

Socio-economic transformations in suburban Hanoi during urbanization

The article has analyzed some socio-economic transformations in suburban Hanoi during the recent urbanization processes. Results of the preliminary analysis have shown that significant changes have been taking place in all domains: occupational structure, income sources, living standards, housing, infrastructure, material life and ideal life. Non-agriculture occupations have developed, income from non-agriculture has increased its share in income source structure of households. There has been a mixture of rural and urban features in housing patterns and infrastructure in suburban areas. Urbanization has also affected such aspects of marital life as marriage age and criteria for mate selection. The mixture of both rural and urban features has also found clear expression in cultural and educational activities. Research results have also indicated various extents to which urbanization has affected each domain of socio-economic life. Some domains - housing, domestic facilities, environment behavior and cultural means - have changed rapidly during urbanization. However, other domains change slowly, for instance cultural behavior. Improved material life has not yet changed considerably the population's cultural life. At the same time the change of the population's socio-economic activities still depend on local cultural environment and families' living conditions.

DO HUY

Identification of some factors that have changed life styles of Hanoi people during the last half century

The article has identified main factors that have changed the life styles of Hanoi people during the last half century. They include the population change, demographical structure change, social reforms in Hanoi, state policies during the central-planning period throughout almost three decades, the transformations in production structure and characteristics, urbanization, changes of the world views, norms and values, changing international relations, etc. From the above-mentioned issues the article has affirmed that after 50 years of new life style construction Hanoi has got many achievements, learnt costly lessons and memorable experiences for successful creation of a civilized, nice, dynamic and modern life styles in the early decades of the 21st century.