

TRINH DUY LUAN***A contribution to the construction of a social security system in our country nowadays***

To make a contribution to the construction of Vietnam's national social security system, it is necessary to specify basic theoretical and practical issues that are directly related to the system. All issues - ranging from the basic concepts of the system, its essences and components to the existing patterns or ideal models of the social security system - need examination and analysis.

The article has gone through the above topics and made some necessary generalizations from theories, practices and experiences at home and abroad. Having given a preliminary analysis of the state of affairs of Vietnam's social security system, the article has then proposed several suggestions of some possible research topics from a sociological viewpoint. This aims to provide information and arguments for the construction process of a total social security system in the coming years.

NGUYEN HAI HUU***Development of a modern social security system in accordance with a socialist-orientated market economy***

Based on an examination of existing patterns of social security in the world's countries and the specific features of Vietnam, it is possible to rearrange the social security system in our country in four pillars (components) as follows:

1. Insurance policies and programs (including ones that cover the costs for unemployment);
2. Medical insurance policies and programs;
3. Special aids policies and programs;
4. Social support policies and programs (including support to the poor).

The article has presented a theoretical framework of modern social security in a roof form. The above components must become four pillars that support a roof, and the roof must cover all society's members. However, the importance of each pillar depends on situations in each country in particular stages. Nevertheless, the social insurance pillar has always played the most essential role.

The author has presented and analyzed the State's role and 4 viewpoints of the development of the social security system in our country during a process toward the socialist-orientated market economy.

TO DUY HOP***Social security for peasants, agriculture and rural areas: some basic theoretical issues***

The concept "social security system for peasants, agriculture and rural areas" results from a synthesis and integration of its component concepts: peasants, agriculture, rural areas, system and social security.

There are four principles for the construction of the social security system for peasants, agriculture and rural areas: 1) The principle of correspondence: the system has to correspond to the essences and transformation laws of peasants, agriculture and rural areas; 2) The principle of comprehensive, multilevel social security system; 3) The principle of a social security system that is united in diversity; 4) The principle of flexibility: it is regularly adjusted or changed in forms, institutions.

To modernize the social security system for Vietnam peasants, agriculture and rural areas there are many modes of emphasis - non-emphasis in which the two following modes are widespread: 1) A social security system that mixes social support and social insurance, but emphasizes social support rather than social insurance; 2) A system that mixes social insurance and social support, but emphasizes social insurance rather than social support.

Forecast: 1) The main question is which mode will be the prevalent paradigm in the transition of the social security system from traditions to modernity in Vietnam? 2) Hypothesis for further research: the model mixes social support and social insurance that emphasizes social insurance and aims at welfare for every citizens.

NGUYEN THANH LIEM & DANG NGUYEN ANH

Some issues of social protection in Vietnam from the demographic perspectives

While research interest in the social security system of Vietnam continues to grow, little has been known about social protection issues from the perspective of demography. This article tries to fill this gap. It aims at exploring the critical issues of social protection in Vietnam. With a remaining young population of 83 million people, Vietnam will have to consider options to spend its limited resources on social protection and welfare support.

The paper first outlines the population change in Vietnam in the final stage of demographic transition. It then, from the demographic perspective, examines the impact of population dynamics on social protection, identifying several subgroups of the population and their needs for social protection. In this regard, social protection policies will have to take into consideration the diversity in the needs for social protection of different demographic subgroups in today's Vietnam.

MAI HA

Social aspects of corruption

Corruption is a social phenomenon that is widespread. So far corruption is linked to all forms of social organization. It is impossible to absolutely eliminate corruption from social life. However, to keep their reputation in the eyes of their people, all governments have to find out effective measures to combat widespread corruption. The article has made clear the social aspects of corruption, its objective and subjective causes. Hence the article has come to some conclusions about the ways and forces to fight widespread corruption.