

TRINH DUY LUAN***Socio-psychological changes of urban communities under impacts of urbanization (A case study in Da Nang city)***

Urbanization is usually accompanied by a spread of urban modern cultural values and living styles. The paper is written based on results of a study in Da Nang and many implications mentioned can be appropriate for other big urban areas in Vietnam in the current process of industrialization and modernization. From sociological and psychological points of views, a number of issues discussed in the paper include sentiments and attitudes of people about urban construction and upgrading; socio-psychological changes related to labor and employment; changes in cultural life and living styles; and participation of people in urban planning and management. Empirical analysis suggests theoretical as well as practical implications in the relationship between local authorities and urban communities in the process of urbanization, especially social activeness, supportive attitudes, consensus and cooperation of people play important roles in all stages of urbanization process and successful implementation of the set targets in this area.

PHAN MAI HUONG***Employment in the livelihood of suburban farmers under impacts of urbanization***

Urbanization is a process that transfers the rural traditional society to a modern urban society which change not only material factors but also social behavioral patterns. For rural areas, especially suburban areas, influence of urbanization reflects in many aspects such as labor and employment, living styles, customs and habits, social relations, perceptions and attitudes concerning traditional values. The author analyzes psychological changes concerning dynamics of livelihood of suburban farmers under influences of urbanization, including tendency of employment changes, desires for children's occupation, and other features of livelihood of families. The process of urbanization has had positive impacts at societal as well as individual levels. The appearance of industrial zones, enterprises, companies, social service system have attracted considerable labor force in the suburban areas to participate directly or indirectly in production and service activities. The occupational structure of suburban areas has many changes, with more development of non-agricultural occupations. The occupational changes are very diversified and main source of income of suburban people has shifted from agricultural sector to non-agricultural sectors. Together with this, there are changes in psychology, perceptions, and attitudes of suburban people to become more urbanized.

LE THANH SANG***Influence of urban functions on urban growth in Vietnam***

Using multivariate linear regression with basic components of urban functions in Vietnam as independent variables the author evaluates urban growth in the 1990s, controlling for influences of other factors. The data from Censuses 1989 and 1999 are used for an empirical analysis of influence of urban functions on urban growth in Vietnam. The results of multi-variate analysis show two main stimulating dimensions under the specialized functions of Vietnam urban areas. First, it is the shift from traditional sectors (agriculture, forestry, fishery) to modern sectors

(industries, transportation, trade, and services). Second, there is a distinction between two groups of urban functions: administrative-trade group and industrial-transportation-communication group. Specialization of urban functions has shown an important influence on urban growth. During the 1990s, urban areas with concentrated modern sectors tended to grow faster than urban areas with more traditional sectors. The results also show sharp difference in growth across regions in the country.

NGUYEN THI KIM HOA

Impacts of urbanization on labor and employment structures of households (A case study of Me Tri commune, Tu Liem district, Hanoi)

Urbanization process has created dramatic changes in the life of people in suburban areas which are buffer zones for transformation from rural to urban areas. Along positive impacts, urbanization has brought negative effects, especially labor and employment issues for those in rural areas who are unemployed or underemployed as the result of land acquisition. Based on data collected from a study of a commune in outskirts of Hanoi in 2006, the paper presents analysis of impacts of urbanization on labor and employment structures of rural households in a suburban area in both positive and negative sides. The paper, then, proposes a set of recommendations at different levels. For the state, these are recommendations for development and refinement of policies and mechanism, especially policies concerning land acquisition and compensation, supports for vocational training, job creation, supports for production, businesses, and development of non-agricultural jobs; for local government, what important is correct implementation of policies concerning land acquisition and compensation, resettlement, supports for vocational training and development of local economy according to the transparency principle; for lay people it is important that they need to be more active in job change activities, job creation and generally in creating new livelihood that ensure sustainability and development of household economy.

NGUYEN DINH CU

Forms of corruption in general education system

Based on results of the survey in 2005 of the Project “Anti-corruption Study” carried out by the Central Committee for Home Political Affairs”, the paper presents analysis of corruption situation in general education system in Vietnam. The paper presents in-depth analysis of situation, degree and nature of forms of corruption in general education system. Specifically, there are forms of corruption such as corruption for school selection, for school scores, extra classes and forced extra classes, abuse of education fees, and corruption in recruitment, promotion, cadres and teachers turnover. Forms of corruption of state budget include under-spending for school construction, abuse of funding for school equipments, abuse of funding for education Project. The author comes to the conclusion that corruption situation in general education system in Vietnam should receive more attention because it exists in diverse forms; many corruption cases involve many people, including high-ranking officers of local education sector. The author recommends that this issue need to be studied carefully in order to find out effective prevention.