

QUALITY OF GROWTH AND CHALLENGES FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM

**Le Kim Sa
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Vietnam economy is undergoing a high speed of growth. This is, however, a model of extensive growth. Problems such as pollution, imbalanced planning, carelessly extensive investments, poverty, income gaps between geographical regions, and low competitiveness are increasingly notable in the economy. The issue of quality of growth need to be addressed properly, and growth should not be achieved at all cost.

Analyzing challenges to social development in Vietnam, the authors conclude that over-emphasizing growth at the expense of social equity would lead to social instability and un-sustainable growth. At the same time, over-emphasizing social equity without due attention to economic growth would limit the capacity of economic drives. Both economic growth and social development should target human development and quality of life.

THE PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: FROM PRACTICE TO POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Nguyen Quy Nghi and Nguyen Quy Thanh

This paper presents development models with participation of civil societies in Vietnam and suggests policy measures to enhance the role of civil societies in development process. The authors provide general description of civil societies in Vietnam and analyze policies that encourage participation of civil societies in social development. Forms of participation of civil societies in Vietnam include (i) implementation of service contracts; (ii) participation in policy and law development; (iii) monitoring government projects and projects of enterprises; and (iv) provision of citizens' feedbacks to concerned agencies. The authors conclude that civil societies in Vietnam have participated actively in many areas of social development; they are very diversified in forms and present in all provinces of Vietnam. The paper ended by a number of recommendations for the government as well as for civil societies.

CHANGES IN VIETNAMESE YOUTH'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS WORK AND MATERIAL LIFE

Nguyen Huu Minh and Tran Thi Hong

The authors used data from the first and the second Survey Assessment of Vietnamese Youth (SAVY I, 2003 and SAVY II, 2009) to analyze changes in

Vietnamese youth's attitude towards work and material life.

The results suggest that while Vietnamese youth are aware of difficulties they may have when looking for jobs, they are optimistic about the opportunities to get good jobs in the future. The main difficulty they face is the inadequate knowledge and professional skills. Attitude towards future work is different among group with different socio-demographic characteristics. There is a trend of narrowing the gap among groups on their attitude after 5 years (between SAVI I and SAVY II), for example between male and female, ethnic youth and Kinh, Hoa youth. This is a positive sign for the transformation of social value of Vietnamese Youth.

RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS RELATING SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AMONG ADOLESCENTS: LONGITUDINAL SURVEY IN CHI LINH, HAI DUONG PROVINCE

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This paper presents analysis using both qualitative and quantitative methods to identify risks and protective factors relating sexual behaviors among adolescents. The qualitative data were collected by using Group nominal technique. Quantitative data were extracted from the adolescent health research project conducted in Chi linh district, Hai duong province - a research and training field site of Hanoi School of Public Health.

Quantitative results show that the risk factors relating to sexual intercourse among boys are age group 15-19 years old, urban residents, low secure community, family domestic violence, having deviant friends (smoking, drinking), frequently using internet and playing game, having friends in love, having lover, having friends who make trouble or being forced by friends to make trouble. The protective factor relating to sexual intercourse among boys is having mother taking care when being 10-14 years old. The risk factors relating sexual intercourse among girls are physical and mental abuses in family (being bitten and scold in family), having deviant friends (smoking, drinking), frequently using internet and playing game, early puberty, friends having sexual experiences, having lover. The protective factor relating to sexual intercourse among girls is teacher's encouragement and fair treatment in school.

The Qualitative results show that risk factors relating to sexual intercourse among adolescents (boys and girls) are *watching pornographic movie*, being curious and interested in sexual matters, *weak family management and support*, unhappy family, low communication with parent, *dropping school or no schooling*, being bullying, bad behavior, *early love*, availability of sex worker, availability of pornographic CD, DVD (Italics is the most important one). Protective factors relating to sexual intercourse among adolescents are *reasonable perception of love and marriage*, having well-behaved friends, *good family management and support*, good communication with parent, happy

family, good behavior, fair treatment in school, *no watching pornographic movie*, no pornographic CD/DVD and sex workers.

Key words: Adolescents, risk and protective factor, sexual intercourse, qualitative, quantitative, longitudinal

VIETNAMESE RESTAURANTS-AS PHENOTYPES OF SOCIAL CAPITALS AMONG OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE IN JAPAN* (*for the article published in Sociological Review No. 1 (133)/2011*)

Hirasawa Ayami

This study focuses on the entrepreneurial activities of overseas Vietnamese in Japan. Through this study, their social capital is analyzed. In this study, in-depth interviews were conducted with 18 Vietnamese restaurant owners (most of them are Indo-Chinese refugees after 1975). The findings suggest that (i) they still keep their social networks with friends from refugee camps they met, even after nearly 10 years since they left there. These friends very helpful in raising capital and as a reliable business partner. "Bounded Solidarity" and "Value Introjection" are sources of social capital exist among overseas Vietnamese in Japan. (ii) weak ties with Japanese acquaintances are more effective in searching information about the location. However, people with human capital, especially who have Japanese language proficiency, tend to effort to resolve problems for themselves without depending anyone else. As a result, they encounter difficulties when they look for the location.

VIETNAMESE RESTAURANTS-AS PHENOTYPES OF CULTURAL CAPITALS AMONG OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE IN JAPAN (*for the article published in Sociological Review this issue - No. 2 (134)/2011*)

Hirasawa Ayami

This study focuses on the entrepreneurial activities of overseas Vietnamese in Japan. Through this study, their cultural capital is analyzed. In this study, in-depth interviews were conducted with 18 Vietnamese restaurant owners (most of them are Indo-Chinese refugees after 1975). The findings suggest that 1,5 generations cultivate distinctive cultural capitals which are derived from mixed socio-cultural environment, and they negotiate their cultural elements with the highly-developed Japanese consumer society in the process running their restaurants. In this regard, we can consider their restaurants as phenotypes of their cultural capitals.

* From Editorial Board: This summary was supposed to accompany the article "Vietnamese Restaurants-as Phenotypes of Social Capitals among Overseas Vietnamese in Japan" by *Hirasawa Ayami*, published in *Sociological Review* No. 1 (113)/2011. However, in that issue of *Sociological Review* it was erroneously replaced by the summary of the article "Vietnamese Restaurants-as Phenotypes of Cultural Capitals among Overseas Vietnamese in Japan" which is published in this issue. In this issue, we publish both summaries for readers' reference. We sincerely apologize for the mistake.