

## **RENOVATING QUALITY OF GROWTH AND CREATING JOBS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**Dang Nguyen Anh**

For most countries, economic growth, as measured by GDP is a crucial target, but not to be attained at all costs. A high economic growth must be accompanied with an improvement in life quality or social benefit for all people. Completing objectives of GDP growth must correspond with enhancing citizens' living standards and protecting the ecosystem.

The article looks into problems in GDP-based evaluation and the enormous challenge posed by the tendency in Vietnam to overestimate GDP growth and try to achieve high GDP at all costs. In fact, the people are not interested in GDP, but employment, income, livelihood and necessities. As indicated by the reality, job creation must be treated as the top priority from the perspective of human-centered development. Great importance should be attached to any sector, industry or locality that provides a large number of jobs, and the criteria for assessing growth effects need to be based on job creation instead of GDP. This requires a transformation in the approach to planning and policy assessment among authorities at various levels and branches.

## **SOME THEORETICAL ISSUES IN HOLISTIC SOCIAL MANAGEMENT**

**Pham Minh Anh**

Under the impact of globalization, international integration and the development of science and technology, basic social institutions, such as the state, the market and culture, are increasingly intertwined and their boundaries become blurred. Managing the society by old style (sector by sector) is no longer effective and has shown signs of crisis. Therefore, different theoretical approaches to effective management are required.

The article points out that the overall management approach has been proposed in various sciences and ideologies, from Karl Marx in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Talcott Parsons in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, to recently theory of managing chaos in uncertainty era, or holistic approach of social management.. These are important theoretical foundations for a new approach to effective management of society.

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**FARMERS AND LAND IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM:  
FEATURES AND THE PUZZLE FOR DEVELOPMENT**

**Tran Huu Quang**

Among the ongoing socio-economic changes in rural areas of Southern Vietnam, land is one of the basic factors of production and inevitably plays an important role. This article seeks to explore basic features of the issue of land in Southern Vietnam, to identify the meaning of land to Southern farmers, their behaviors towards land, and the limit of small-farm economy. Thereby, the author proposes a suitable solution for the puzzle of development in this region: the model of large-scale agricultural production based on yeomen. The opinions expressed are primarily hypothetical based on existing data. It also includes some comparison to the situation in Northern Vietnam in order to clarify distinctive features of Southern rural area and make relevant proposals for its development.

**SOCIAL PATTERNS REGULATING SOCIAL BEHAVIORS OF  
FARMERS IN RED RIVER DELTA IN THE ERA OF DOI MOI**

**Nguyen Duc Chien**

The life of farmers in Vietnam has experienced many changes after thirty years of Doi Moi. Along with changes in social institutions, the strong recovery of social patterns has deeply influenced the tendency of farmers' social action in their daily life in the village community. Based on secondary data, the article seeks to explain the social patterns that govern social behaviors and actions of the farmers, pointing out barriers that affect the modernization in rural areas of Red River Delta. The article contributes some additional evidence for the ongoing debate about the nature of Vietnamese farmers.