
SUMMARY OF MAIN ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

DECENT WORK IN VIETNAM IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Decent work is a general and progressive trend in the world, which is a particular concern of the United Nations/ International Labor Organization and is one of the seventeen goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development approved by the heads of countries at the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly organized in September 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland. Vietnam is committed to achieve sustainable employment goals with 10 specific targets adapted to the goals and targets of the United Nations by possible solutions. Although Vietnam has gained important achievements in the period of 2016 -2020 in ensuring decent work for laborers, there are considerable difficulties and challenges. Therefore, Vietnam needs to continue having stronger and more drastic solutions in the period 2021- 2025 and until 2030 to achieve the goals by 2030.

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION ON ECONOMY IN THE ETHNIC MINORITY AREAS

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Social stratification is inevitable and objective in every society, every ethnic region, and every population group at different levels. Differences in economic development are both causes and consequences associated with inequality, rich and poor differentiation, and social stratification. When there are too big economic gap among population groups due to various social conditions, especially poverty and disparity in education and professional qualifications are not solved sustainably, and the development of production forces does not meet the increasingly high requirements of modern production relations, it will lead to increase inequality and social stratification on economy among population groups in socio-eco disadvantaged

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regions such as ethnic minority areas where are considered inherently less developed than other regions in all aspects. Therefore, promoting economic growth and restructure to create a premise for market economic development in ethnic minority areas is a prerequisite and positive solution for shortening the gap of social stratification on economy in ethnic minority regions and between ethnic minorities and other regions.

THE ROLE OF THE GRASSROOTS CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS IN NEW RURAL CONSTRUCTION: CASE STUDY IN THE TWO COMMUNES IN THE RED RIVER DELTA

*Hoang Vu Linh Chi******

Cultural institutions have become a place for community cultural activities, which satisfy the needs of people for enjoyment, creation and preservation of cultural identity. This article investigates the role of grassroots cultural institutions in new rural construction through a qualitative study in two commune in the Red River Delta. The results show that grassroots cultural institutions play important roles in improving spiritual life of people. They are places where cultural and sport activities of communities are taken place meeting the needs for cultural life of people. They also play a key role in organizing communication and advocacy activities of the authorities when leading people to perform political tasks. Nevertheless, there are some barriers to the activities of the grassroots cultural institutions in the current context that require creativity and dynamism in meeting the needs of the society.

“STAYING IN THE CITY FOR A BETTER LIFE” THE CHOICE OF RURAL-URBAN YOUTH MIGRANTS IN THE CURRENT CONTEXT OF VIETNAM

*Dinh Viet Ha******

Due to considering “aspirations”, this article explores the reasons, purposes, and strategies behind the choice of "staying in the city" of some rural - urban youth migrants as driving forces of long-term migration decisions of interviewees, who are young people with high education (college and university graduate and postgraduate). These are young people who have career and future orientation and clear purposes for migration. Thereby, the article analyzes the current changes of rural society in Vietnam in comparison with urban areas as important pulling-pushing factors of the migration.

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