

SUMMARY

The aim of this research is to elucidate the mechanisms behind the policy of planned resettlement of disadvantaged persons in the major cities of developing countries, and to examine especially its effects at social, economic and spatial levels. The specific focus of our comparative analysis is the cases of the large program of Nhieu Loc-Thi Nghe canal and the micro project of Binh Trung Dong in Ho Chi Minh-City. The approach we adopt differs from that normally associated with this type of analysis: we attempt

to integrate the problems of involuntary resettlement within the wider and more complex issue of metropolisation in third world countries, and the development of precarious settlements in the urban environment. We propose an analytical approach which is centred on the dialectical and interdependent concepts of exclusion and integration, and differs from the models generally applied to studies on involuntary resettlement, which tend to concentrate only on the notions of impoverishment.