

**NEW BOOKS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES LIBRARY**

NGUYEN HOI LOAN, TRAN THU HUONG, TRAN THU HUONG (2022), **Autism syndrome among children in modern society: detection, diagnosis, and intervention**, National University Publishing House, Hanoi, 417 pages.

Autism syndrome, or autism spectrum disorder, is a type of neurodevelopmental disorders that encompass social interaction and communication difficulties, alongside language and behavior disorders characterized by narrowed interests and repetitive activities. Currently, autism spectrum disorder is considered the ailment of our time, with a rapid increase in the number of children exhibiting signs of autism in various countries, regardless of nationality, ethnicity, culture, or economic background. This book presents theoretical perspectives and applied research in social work, psychology, and psychiatry worldwide and in Vietnam, which encompass the following topics: the emergence and formation of autism spectrum disorder, early detection, screening methods, and interventions and treatments for autism in children,

The content of the book is presented in 4 chapters. Chapter 1 provides general knowledge about autism spectrum disorder in children (definitions, clinical symptoms, differences from other disorders, underlying factors, and theoretical approaches). Chapter 2 elaborates on the signs for early detection and diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder in children. This chapter also explores community attitudes about children with autism. Chapter 3 provides an overview of criteria and methods for

screening, and analyzes the types of autism developed among children. Chapter 4 presents methods and forms of intervention for autism spectrum disorder in children in the community.

*HOAI PHUC*

DUONG THI NGOC BICH (Ed, 2022), **Livelihoods of ethnic minorities in border areas of Dak Lak province**, Social Science Publishing House, Hanoi, 316 pages.

This book studies the transformation of livelihood practices adopted by ethnic minorities in the border areas of Dak Lak Province, thereby assessing the direct impact of the policies, principles, and directions of the Communist Party and the Government of Vietnam on the economic and social life of the ethnic minority communities in Dak Lak Province.

The book consists of 3 chapters. Chapter 1 presents some concepts related to livelihoods; an overview of the research area; and the economic, social, and cultural characteristics of ethnic minority groups living in the border areas of Dak Lak Province. It clarifies the economic, social, and cultural characteristics of each ethnic group, and highlights the differences from other regions and areas. Chapter 2 analyzes the current transformation of traditional livelihoods among 4 ethnic minorities: Mnong, Gia-rai, Thai, and Nung, through their livelihood activities. It elucidates the impact of market mechanisms and poverty reduction policies of the Communist Party and the Government of Vietnam during the economic development process of ethnic minority groups in

border areas today. Chapter 3 outlines the achievements as well as limitations of the livelihood transformation process from 2004 to the present as reflected in the material and spiritual life of ethnic minorities in the border areas of Dak Lak Province. From there, it proposes some solutions to preserve and maintain sustainable livelihood values, in order to contribute to the economic, social, and cultural development of ethnic minority groups in the border districts of Dak Lak Province, particularly the border regions of the Central Highlands.

*HB.*

NGUYEN BINH GIANG, VO THI MINH LE, NGUYEN THI HONG NGA, NGUYEN DINH NGAN (2022), **Building a new maritime nation in Japan**, Social Sciences Publishing House, 196 pp.

Japan has a long history of marine exploitation for sustainable development and security and defense protection. When determining to use the sea more effectively and sustainably for the sake of economy, environment, society, and security - defense, Japan has raised the slogan “Building a new maritime nation” and mobilized the entire political system and nation for this work. The book summarizes Japan’s practical experience in building a maritime nation, thereby providing bases to help perfect Vietnam’s policies for the sustainable development of the marine economy and maintaining security and defense. The book refers to some contents of the Government’s plan to implement Resolution No. 36-NQ/TW dated October 22, 2018, of the Party Central Committee, thereby drawing several noteworthy points in Japan’s maritime strategy that Vietnam can make as a reference: develop a suitable plan for each

period to consistently implement the overall goal of developing and exploiting natural resources; invest in developing marine science and technology so that it becomes a driving force for the development of sea-related fields; perfect institutions, attaching importance to and increasing investment in the marine sector, etc.

The book consists of four chapters: Chapter 1- Sustainable development of the marine economy. Chapter 2- Building marine culture and society associated with the sea. Chapter 3- Protecting the marine environment, response to sea level rise and climate change. Chapter 4- Ensuring national defense and security.

*QT.*

NGUYEN QUANG NGOC (2022), **Hoang Sa and Truong Sa - Vietnam’s sovereignty: Historical documents and facts**, Hà Nội Publishing House, Hà Nội, 267 pp.

Vietnam’s sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes is well-proven through historical documents. The book studies Vietnam’s sovereignty over these two archipelagos in a historical approach, through documents proving the historical truth about the process that Vietnam having possessed and exercised its sovereignty here. Vietnam’s sovereignty over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa is located in Vietnam’s survival space in the East Sea and historical context throughout from prehistory, through the Kingdom of Champa, Funan to the state-nation of Dai Viet - Vietnam. The book contributes to providing solid scientific evidence, including historical and historical-legal, affirming Vietnam’s long-standing sovereignty over these two archipelagoes.

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