

NEW BOOKS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES LIBRARY

NGUYEN HUU MINH (Editor, 2021), **Marriage and the experience of married life in Vietnam**, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 504 pp.

The book presents the main results of the scientific project “Basic features of marriage in Vietnam today and influencing factors” under the Program “Research and overall assessment of Vietnamese family in the period of the national industrialization and modernization and international integration” of the Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences. Based on an interdisciplinary, historical, and systematic approach and some related theories, and secondary data from national surveys and quantitative questionnaire of 1,819 household representatives, 72 in-depth interviews, and 27 group discussions in 7 provinces/cities directly under the Central Government in Vietnam, characteristics of marriage types in Vietnam are revealed in terms of marriage formation and experience of married life.

The book consists of 4 parts. *Part 1: General issues* presents the theoretical basis, practice and research methods, and some common characteristics of marriage in Vietnam. *Part 2: Marriage* refers to the analysis of the marriage formation process, from getting to know each other, choosing a partner to get married to, and arranging a place to live after marriage. *Part 3: The experience of married life* describes the different aspects of the marital relationship, which are manifested through the joint activities of husband and wife, interaction, emotional expression,

contradictions and conflicts, satisfaction, and perception of happiness in married life. *Part 4: The current quality of marriage in Vietnam* outlines the main characteristics of marriage in Vietnam and some issues that need attention in practice as well as in research orientations.

QT.

NGUYEN VAN CHUYEN (2021), **Trading ports in the North Central Coast of the X-XIX centuries**, The Gioi Publishing House, Hanoi, 303 pp.

The book collects and analyzes data on a chain of 12 ports from 19 estuaries located along the coast of North Central Vietnam, including 4 ports in Thanh Hoa province, 3 ports in Nghe An province, and 5 ports in the Ha Tinh province.

The book consists of 3 chapters. Chapter 1 presents the basis of the formation and operation of the North Central coastal trading ports. Chapter 2 describes and analyzes these 12 trading ports in detail and their commercial relationships. Chapter 3 comments on the characteristics of the trading ports, their commercial relationships, their positions, roles, and political-social factors.

Based on detailed descriptions of each estuary and seaport in geographical order from North to South, the author has found the common basic characteristics of the North Central Coastal port cluster chain, and also the distinctive features of these ports when compared with other Vietnamese seaports. The analysis shows that this chain of ports has all the characteristics of Vietnam’s estuaries and

seaports as well as that of the Central region, some ports have been marked and associated with great national historical events. The characteristics of the North Central port chain reflect both their strengths and weaknesses. Based on historical data, the author also relates the development of seaports according to the key economic zoning and in the process of cooperation with international partners in the North Central region today.

HOAI PHUC

NGUYEN NGOC MAI (Editor, 2021), **The transformation of folk religion in the sustainable development strategy in Vietnam today**, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 276 pp.

Folk religion, among others, constitutes the national culture. Based on field surveys in the North and North Central regions in Vietnam, the four-part book contributes to clarifying the changes in folklore in terms of religious bases, beliefs, and practice of religious rituals in Vietnam and the effects of these changes on the national goals and strategies of sustainable development in the period of opening up for integration.

Part 1 presents views on and manifestations of folk religion change in Vietnam; the relationship between the change of folk religion and the strategy of sustainable development in Vietnam.

Part 2 explores and evaluates the changing situation of folk religion in Vietnam in terms of ancestor and god worship, and some other religious practices such as religious beliefs and practices.

Part 3 analyzes the role and influence of folk religion change on sustainable development strategy in Vietnam in many aspects, from the role of religion in general in sustainable development to the effects

of folk religion changes on such areas as culture, society, economy, politics, and environment.

Part 4 recommends several possible solutions that attach to the current problems of folk religious establishments to promote folk religious heritage for sustainable development.

TA.

LE MINH ANH, HOANG THỊ LE THAO (Co-editor, 2021), **Ethnic cultural factors in health care of Cong and Si La people in Lai Chau province**, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 382 pp.

Health care is a practical individual and community need because it is related to human capital. It becomes an urgent task for ethnic minorities such as the Cong and the Si La in Son La province because it involves the priority of human resource development for these ethnic groups. Their health status depends on several factors, including influences from ethnic culture.

The book consists of 4 chapters. Chapter 1 provides a literature review and overview of the Cong and Si La ethnic groups in Lai Chau province. Chapter 2 analyzes the influence of cultural factors such as customs, life cycle rituals, livelihood culture, culinary culture, residence, housing, language, psychology, etc. in health care of these two ethnic groups. Chapter 3 clarifies the current health care status of the two ethnic groups from the perspective of ethnic culture (traditional medicine and practice of traditional healers...) and the health system (medical network, people going to medical clinics), and lists projects, programs, and policies related to the development of socio-economic life and health care for the two ethnic groups. Chapter 4 examines the issues raised and makes some suggestions

related to the health care of the Cong and Si La people in the coming time.

HOAI PHUC

CAO THU HANG (Editor, 2021), **Some theoretical and practical issues of cultural security in Vietnam today**, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 195 pp.

In recent years, cultural security as an area of national security has received more and more attention in many countries, including Vietnam. Under the impact of globalization, a market economy, information technology, and the peaceful evolution of hostile forces, cultural security in Vietnam has both positive and certain limitations. The three-part book contributes to clarifying theoretical and practical issues of cultural security in Vietnam today.

Chapter 1 presents the basic concepts and contents of cultural security in the fields of ideology/ethics, and lifestyle/art; clarifies the role of cultural security in Vietnam's development today.

Chapter 2 analyzes the current situation of cultural security in Vietnam based on the basic contents, thereby pointing out the positive contents of people's interest in the country's political issues, belief in the leadership of the Communist Party, and the path to socialism in Vietnam; encourages and praises good people, good deeds; fights for limitations (for example, the deterioration of ideology, morality, and lifestyle of certain groups of people, including some officials, management leadership, etc.) and the reasons for these limitations.

Chapter 3 provides basic views and solutions to ensure the stable development of Vietnamese culture and prevent destruction from within and from outside.

TV.

TRINH DUY LUAN, NGUYEN XUAN MAI (2021), **Middle-class families in Vietnam with socio-cultural development processes**, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 383 pp.

The middle-class family functions dynamically in economic and social structure, playing an active role in promoting the trend of "middle-classification" of society, and social development, along with economic growth in Vietnam in the context of modernization and international integration. The book depicts a Vietnamese middle-class family in the process of shaping and developing, under the influence of the socialist-oriented market economy.

The book consists of 6 chapters. Chapter 1 provides a literature review, clarifying the concept of "middle-class family" and methods of measurement. Chapter 2 indicates the socio-demographic characteristics that distinguish middle-class families from other families in the social structure, and among subgroups within the middle-class family group in Vietnam today. Chapter 3 clarifies relationships in middle-class families. Chapters 4, 5, and 6 apply symbolic interaction theory to analyze the attitudes and behaviors of middle-class families to demonstrate the role and contribution of this family group in socio-economic and cultural development processes in Vietnam today. Thereby, it offers policy-oriented proposals to improve the position and role of middle-class families in the processes of socio-economic and cultural development and promote industrialization, modernization, and international integration of Vietnam in the coming time.

QT.

TRAN VIET HA, TRINH VAN TOAN (2021), **Timeless perspective in Le Thanh Tong's thought on "Rule the country, reassure the people" - Inheritance values for building the current socialist Vietnamese rule of law state**, Truth National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, 179 pp.

Le Thanh Tong is a "smart and decisive" emperor, a politician, a thinker, a reformer, a culturalist, and a great poet, who is associated with the golden age of Dai Viet. His life and career were characterized by the spirit of self-sacrifice for the ideal of building a "peaceful and prosperous" society, a civilized and powerful nation.

Three chapters of the book analyze the profound values of Le Thanh Tong's ideology of "ruling the country and reassuring the people", and through his successful lessons over half a century ago to suggest administrative reform, economic, cultural, and educational development, and building the socialist rule of law state of Vietnam today.

Chapter 1 overviews Le Thanh Tong's life and political career, highlighting his achievements and some limitations in his thought of "ruling the country and reassuring the people".

Chapter 2 analyzes the basis of formation and some primary points of Le Thanh Tong's thought of "ruling the country and reassuring the people", expressed in the fields of economy, politics - law, military, culture, education, and poetry.

Chapter 3 deals with the inheritance and development of Le Thanh Tong's ideology of "ruling the country and reassuring the people" in building a socialist rule of law state in Vietnam today.

HOAI PHUC

NGUYEN VAN THANG (Editor, 2021), **The role of village elders and reputable people in the sustainable development of ethnic minorities in Binh Phuoc province**, Hanoi National University Publishing House, Hanoi, 239 pp.

Binh Phuoc province in the Southeast is home to 41 ethnic groups. From 1975 up to now, residents here can be divided into 3 groups: Kinh people, ethnic minorities who have just migrated, and ethnic minorities who have resided long before. This mechanical fluctuation has challenged the management and development of each ethnic minority community. Differences in population, self-development level, ethnic culture, traditional social institutions, and the development of religions in ethnic minority areas have led to differences in the roles of traditional social institutions, including village elders and reputable people.

The book consists of 3 chapters. Chapter 1 presents some general theoretical issues. Chapter 2 analyzes the role of village elders and reputable people in the ethnic minority community in Binh Phuoc province through periods and at present, and makes some comments and assessments. The author also analyzes the factors affecting the role of village elders and reputable people and points out the problems and limitations in promoting the role of these traditional social institutions. Chapter 3 proposes solutions and recommendations to promote the role of village elders and reputable people in the sustainable development of ethnic minority areas in Binh Phuoc province in the coming time.

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