

NEW BOOKS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES LIBRARY

TRAN MINH HANG (Editor, 2021), **International Organizations for Development in Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas of Vietnam (1990-2020)**, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 874 pp.

During more than 30 years of Reform, the Party and the State of Vietnam, all levels of government, and the socio-economic sectors have paid special attention to ethnic minorities and mountainous areas. Besides, several development projects and aid programs by international organizations and foreign non-governmental organizations have significantly contributed to poverty reduction and socio-economic development in the ethnic minorities and mountainous areas of Vietnam.

The book is presented in 4 chapters. Chapter 1 outlines some theoretical issues. Chapter 2 analyzes the results of the implementation of ODA programs and projects in the ethnic minority areas of Vietnam from 1990 to the present (by locality, by priority areas, by donors); highlights the achievements and some limitations in attracting and using ODA and concessional loans. Chapter 3 analyzes the results of the implementation of programs and projects of foreign non-governmental organizations in various fields of operation, operating budget, operating area, and beneficiaries; and clarifies the existing limitations and causes. Chapters 4 and 5 analyze the factors affecting the attraction and implementation of international programs and projects in ethnic minority and mountainous areas, then evaluate the effectiveness and impact of these programs from 1990 to the present.

Chapter 6 provides recommendations and solutions for the implementation of international programs and projects therein by 2030.

PHAM NGUYEN

VU MANH LOI, TRAN NGUYET MINH THU (2021), **Divorce in Modern Vietnamese Society**, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 391 pp.

Vietnamese family in modern society is undergoing a clear transformation with many new values; its scale, function, and structure gradually changed. Social change makes family life more likely to expand the range and extent of conflicts concerning coherence and sustainability, including dealing with a more complex pattern of violence, conflict, separation, and divorce. Divorce in modern Vietnamese society is no longer rare.

The book consists of 4 chapters. Chapter 1 presents a literature review. Chapter 2 clarifies the theoretical basis and research practice. Chapter 3 provides an overview of separation and the reasons for separation; divorce intentions and attitudes toward divorce. It also clarifies divorce in Vietnam in recent years based on a field survey in three localities with high divorce rates, namely Hanoi, Tien Giang, and Ho Chi Minh City, and based on surveys of the General Statistics Office, and court records. Chapter 4 identifies factors affecting divorce such as marital conflicts and disagreements, infidelity, social evils, domestic violence, income, employment, personality mismatch, etc. It also analyzes the consequences of divorce on the family and society. On that basis, it proposes

solutions to build a sustainable family, and limit the undesirable effects of divorce in Vietnamese families.

HOAI PHUC

BUI QUANG TUAN, HA HUY NGOC (2021), **Green Growth Strategy in Economic Growth Model in Vietnam**, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 611pp.

New technology-driven green growth of the fourth industrial revolution will help the economy be more productive and efficient; towards a low-emission, low-carbon economy, saving resources, and better adapting to climate change. Green growth is also in line with inclusive development so that no one is marginalized, which is an inevitable development path and is suitable for Vietnam's new growth model towards "a future economic prosperity associated with environmental inclusion and sustainability, and effective resilience to the impacts of climate change and shocks".

The book consists of 4 chapters. Chapter 1 presents the theoretical basis and international experience on the green growth model. Chapter 2 analyzes the process of implementing the national green growth strategy in Vietnam for the period 2012-2020, from the formulation of policy institutions to the implementation of specific areas such as reducing the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions, promoting the use of clean energy, renewable energy; green production and lifestyles; promoting sustainable consumption; and mobilizing resources for green growth. It summarizes the achievements, and the limitations and specifies the reasons. Chapter 3 analyzes the new context and indicates opportunities and challenges for green transformation in

Vietnam in the 2021-2030 period; forecasts on socio-economic development up to 2050 as well as impacts of climate change and natural disasters. Chapter 4 clarifies the trend of green investment transformation in Vietnam and the potential of technology application in industries toward green development.

PHAM NGUYEN

NGUYEN VAN MINH (Editor, 2021), **Preserving and Promoting Traditional Cultural Values of Ethnic Minorities for Socio-economic Development in Ha Giang Province**, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 737 pp.

Cultures of ethnic minorities, including those in Ha Giang province, contribute to constituting a unified Vietnamese culture in diversity. The preservation and promotion of traditional cultural values of the therein ethnic minorities is an important task for the socio-economic development of the province. The five-chapter book provides more valuable scientific arguments to orient policies to preserve and promote cultural values of ethnic minorities appropriately, contributing to the socio-economic development of Ha Giang province.

Chapter 1 presents some theoretical and practical issues. Chapter 2 analyzes the current status of values and policies to preserve and promote the cultural values of typical landscapes formed by the combination of nature and people in Ha Giang.

Chapters 3 and 4 analyze the current status of values and policies of conservation and promotion of Ha Giang province concerning tangible cultural values (relics, landscapes, housing architecture, costumes, cuisine; traditional craft and craft villages) and intangible cultural values (festivals,

community rituals; folk arts; folk games; folk artisans, reputable people).

Chapter 5 provides orientations for policies to preserve and promote traditional cultural values of ethnic minorities for the socio-economic development of Ha Giang province in the coming time.

HOAI PHUC

LUU THUY HONG (Editor, 2021), **Non-traditional Security in International Relations Today**, Truth National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, 332 pp.

Non-traditional security embraces complexity and unpredictable impacts due to the transmutation between threats as well as the ability to convert from non-traditional threats to traditional ones. In recent years, peace processes and cooperation among countries in bilateral and multilateral forums have been increasingly promoted to deal with transnational non-traditional security issues, namely, climate change, resource depletion, transnational crime, illegal migration, etc. The book clarifies the scientific and practical basis in that respect.

The book consists of 4 chapters. Chapter 1 presents the theoretical basis and research approaches to non-traditional security issues in international relations. Chapter 2 analyzes the impact of non-traditional security issues on international relations (interactions between actors - mainly independent sovereign states) at three levels: individuals, nations, and systems. Chapter 3 deals with solutions to non-traditional security issues in current international relations. Chapter 4 analyzes the current situation of non-traditional security issues in international relations in Southeast Asia and Vietnam, thereby clarifying the impacts and consequences of

these issues, especially in the context of the growing unpredictable international state of affairs, increasingly intertwined and complicatedly transformed traditional and non-traditional security risks.

MQ.

PHAN DANG THANH - TRUONG THI HOA (2021), **The Later Le Dynasty and Human Rights in the Hong Duc Code**, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 216 pp.

The famous Penal Code of the Royal Court (commonly known as the Hong Duc Code) was built and promulgated by the Early Le dynasty of Dai Viet around 1470-1479. This basic set of laws of the centralized monarchy state promoted progressive human rights values, especially women's rights and the rights of the underprivileged in society. The most unique thing about the law is to show the inheritance and development of human rights in the continuous history of our country. The most unique thing about the law is to show the inheritance and development of human rights in the continuous history of the country. The book highlights the Later Le dynasty with King Le Thanh Tong - the 4th emperor of the dynasty, and the Hong Duc Code in Vietnamese history, thereby providing a more general and accessible overview of the code, notably regarding human rights.

The book consists of 4 chapters. Chapter 1 discusses the victory of Lam Son uprising and the construction of the Early Le Dynasty. Chapter 2 deals with the expansion of the Later Le dynasty, shaping the territory of Dai Viet. Chapter 3 presents the birth, form, layout, and content of the Hong Duc Code and the translations of the Hong Duc Code from Chinese into French,

Vietnamese and English, and the values of this code. Chapter 4 analyzes human rights values in the Hong Duc Code, including ten rights such as the right to life, equality, women's rights, children's rights, the rights of the elderly, the rights of people with disabilities, the right to be free from slavery, the right to social security, etc.

TV.

DANG CAM TU (2021), **Connect and proactively adapt the vision and prospects of ASEAN after 2025**, Truth National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, 280 pp. The book comprehensively and systematically evaluates the development progress of the ASEAN Community, identifies and forecasts the vision and prospects of ASEAN after 2025, on that basis, offers several views on Vietnam's participation in organizations and mechanisms led by ASEAN or in those that ASEAN as the core member to further effectively sustain the country's foreign policy goals in the coming time.

The book consists of 3 chapters. Chapter 1 overviews the development process of ASEAN from 1967 to the present, and assesses its strengths as well as its achievements and limitations. Chapter 2 analyzes the factors affecting ASEAN cooperation within the community framework in the past time, forecasts the development trends and movements of ASEAN in the future, and clarifies the inheritance and development of ASEAN from the past to the present and future; thereby proposing orientations and solutions to improve ASEAN's operational efficiency after 2025. Chapter 3 evaluates the process of Vietnam's ASEAN

participation, analyzes the successes and limitations of Vietnam in ASEAN as well as identifies the position and role of ASEAN in protecting and ensuring Vietnam's national interests.

TA.

DAU CONG HIEP, MAI THI MAI (Co-editor, 2021), **Constructive-Developmental State with Political Parties and Social Organizations (A Case Study of some East Asian Countries and Suggestions for Vietnam)**, Truth National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, 194 pp. The constructive-developmental state is a model in which the state plays a great role in leading and promoting economic development at high speed. This state model has been applied effectively by East Asian countries such as Japan and Korea, which is also a topic of interest in Vietnam. The book presents the results of case studies in some East Asian countries on the constructive-developmental state model, thereby providing suggestions for Vietnam. The book consists of 3 chapters. Chapter 1 presents theoretical issues about the constructive-developmental state (concept, foundation, characteristics, roles,...), and building this state in the functional context of the State of Vietnam today. Chapters 2 and 3 analyze the relationship between the developmental state, political parties, and social organizations in some East Asian countries such as Japan and Korea. Besides, the authors analyze the reality of the relationship between the state and political parties and social organizations in Vietnam today from the perspective of the constructive-developmental state.

PHAM NGUYEN