

**BOOKS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES LIBRARY REVIEW**

**NGUYỄN VĂN BẮC. Perception of the sea and power of ocean forces in some Vietnamese reformers' ideology in late 19th century.** H.: The World, 2014, 188 pages, Vb 51353.

The book consists of 3 chapters, focusing on clarifying main problems, which are:

- Collecting perceptions of the sea and power of ocean forces in some Vietnamese reformers' ideology in late 19<sup>th</sup> century. From there, comparing and evaluating similarities and differences in perceptions of Vietnamese reformers; matching with typical Chinese and Japanese figures in the same period to give comprehensive and objective comments.
- Based on the contents of expositions, records and practices of a number of reformers, the author analyzes and interprets to address causes of the failure of renewal and progressive proposals.
- Assessing the power of ocean forces; adjustment or selection of development models of East Asian countries; consequences of selection of development model of East Asia; consequences of selection of development model of Japan, Thailand, China and Vietnam.
- Both ideology and practices of some Vietnamese reformers show a clear affirmation of the role and position of ocean and maritime security for the peace and development of coastal countries.

- Along with the strengthening and development of the power of the continent, for coastal countries, the strategies set out are to open the door, reach the sea and hold ownership its waters; combining the power of the ocean with the power of the continent is the factor that ensures the long term development of the country. In this era, perception of ocean and power of ocean forces has profound practical significance as 19<sup>th</sup> century is considered the century of ocean.

*HÀ LINH*

**ĐINH KIM PHÚC. Paracel – Spratly in ancient documents.** H.: Writers Association, 2014, 205 pages, Vv 12409.

Study of Vietnam's sovereignty in the South China Sea has become a great challenge because of its topicality and importance. The study has been a crucial and urgent work for the future of the nation.

The book contains 11 research, critical articles concerning sovereignty over Paracel – Spratly. Materials used to study contain many different types, but the best visual one must be the map resource of 10 maps: map drawn by Western mariners, Republic of China map in 1936 published by Sheng Bao, Đường Đại Cương Vực Đồ (map published by Republic of China for teaching in schools), map drawn by Tống Dynasty on stone, Đại Minh hồn nhất đồ (drawn on silk in 1389, China's oldest map left)... All mentioned maps

show China's southmost is only to Hải Nam island.

Besides map resource, Hán - Nôm resources are also very extensive, recording Paracel – Spratly are under sovereignty of Vietnam.

HÀ LINH

NGUYỄN THỊ THANH BÌNH, NGUYỄN THỊ MAI LAN. **School violence in Vietnam today from psychological perspective.** H.: Encyclopedia, 2013, 327 pages, Vb 50832.

Violence in general, especially school violence, is a popular existing occurrence and has a growing trend in Vietnam and many countries in the world. In the past 5 years, there are 47.000 criminal cases caused by students, accounting for ¼ of total criminal cases.

The book will give readers a comprehensive overview of school violence in Vietnam today from psychological perspective with 3 chapters.

Chapter 1 identifies some general theoretical issues, from concepts related to school violence to the Party and the State's guidelines and policies on school violence, manifestations of school violence behaviors...

Chapter 2 reflects the current status of school violence in Vietnam today based on actual survey results in three aspects: knowledge, attitudes and behaviors, which clarify the consequences and factors affecting school violence of students.

Chapter 3 proposes a number of measures to prevent and limit school violence in our country today, from

schools, families and students themselves, besides there are a number of measures related to the media.

HOÀI PHÚC

ET AL. (Eds). **Culture of Vietnam's ethnic groups.** H.: Culture - Information, 2013, 448 pages, Vb 51053.

Vietnam is a multi-ethnic country, Vietnam's culture is created from cultures of 54 ethnic groups. Each ethnic group with its own cultural identity contributes to the richness, diversity in unity of Vietnam's culture. Cultural identities of ethnic groups are formed and developed in association with the nation's history, which creates nuance of each ethnic group. The unity in diversity is the characteristic of the culture of ethnic communities in our country. Three chapters will give readers a picture of cultural diversity of Vietnam's ethnic groups.

Chapter 1 highlights some of the basic characteristics of Vietnam's ethnic groups through the historical development, the distribution of ethnic territories, ethnic characteristics, language, community organizations, economic characteristics, religions and beliefs.

Chapter 2 introduces the cultural customs, cuisines, costumes, festivals and traditional villages of Vietnam's ethnic groups.

Chapter 3 refers to the richness of art and culture of Vietnam's ethnic groups, including fields such as literature, architecture, art, theater, music and cinema.

MQ.

HOÀNG VĂN CHÂU (Editor). **Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement - TPP and participation issue of Vietnam** (Monograph). H.: Hanoi Polytechnic, 2014, 252 pages, Vv 12418.

The current Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) is originated from Trans-Pacific Strategic Partnership Agreement (P4). So far, with the participation of 12 countries, although the content of TPP is still in the negotiation process, the important characteristics of TPP can be confirmed. This book introduces the basic content of Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP), the opportunities and challenges for Vietnam. The book consists of 4 chapters.

Chapter 1 gives an overview of TPP agreement through international context and the introduction of TPP as well as the position and role of TPP in the world economy and the objectives, motives of countries when joining TPP.

Chapter 2 analyzes the negotiation results of TPP in the fields of commodity trade, service trade, investment, government procurement, state-owned enterprise, intellectual property, labor, trade union, environment.

Chapter 3 analyzes general opportunities, challenges for Vietnam in negotiation process and in each field at the end of TPP negotiation.

Chapter 4 delivers views, orientations and solutions of Vietnam when joining TPP.

*QT.*

ĐỨC VƯỢNG. **Current situation and solutions of building Vietnamese intelligentsia in the renovation process of the country** (Reference book). H.: National Politics, 2014, 598 pages, Vb 51399.

In the past years, Vietnamese intelligentsia at home and abroad has contributed actively in both theoretical researches and practices, contributing to empower the country. However, facing the new requirements, our country's intelligentsia still has many limitations in terms of quantity, quality and structure. Therefore, building and development of intelligentsia to complete new tasks is one of the strategic objectives of national development. The book consists of three parts.

Part 1 covers some common issues related to intellectual concept, the basic characteristics of the intellectuals, the qualities of Vietnam intellectuals, the relationship between Vietnamese intelligentsia and the working and peasant class...

Part 2 gives an overview of the status of Vietnamese intelligentsia and the use of intellectuals, promotion of talents; simultaneously, analyze to clarify the status of Vietnamese intelligentsia in some key areas of social life.

On that basis, in part 3, the authors provide directions and propose some solutions to build Vietnamese intelligentsia in the period 2011-2020.

*HOÀI PHÚC*