

K.Marx-Engels and Ho Chi Minh Viewpoints on Journalism - and Two Fake News Publishing Cases of Thanhnien.vn and Tuoitre.vn (Online Magazines) in Vietnam and Lessons from Indonesia, Japan Approaches

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Abstract

In this paper, by using qualitative analytical analysis with 2 case examples of Thanh nien and Tuoi tre newspapers (online) in Vietnam, in which there are history of publishing fakes news online from 2015, 2016, 2018, 2022 (with very bad editors Nguyen Ngoc Toan and Dang Thi Phuong Thao), as well as giaoduc.edu.vn and vietnamnet.vn in 2022 so we will address some points in this study based on answers for question: "What are regulatory lessons from Indonesia and Japan approaches on publishing fake news?". We would suggest that there are penalties for negative behaviors of posting fake news online (any fake information) in the context of covid 19 epidemic. Tapsell (2019) defined 'hoax news' as similar to the more globally recognized term 'fake news': material deliberately fabricated and masqueraded as truth. At last, we will draw some lessons from K.Marx and Ho Chi Minh viewpoints on journalism for educating young generation in emerging markets such as Vietnam.

Introduction

Marx also mentioned the relationship of the press with the authorities. "In the field of journalism, rulers and ruled are equally able to critique each other's principles and claims, but not within the framework of dependent relationships, but on an equal basis. rights with each other, as citizens of the state - not as individuals, but as powers of the mind, as people expressing legitimate views. physical" (Marx & Engels, 1975). Then, we also argue how Indonesia and Japan approach and laws will solve fakes news published by un-trusted journals (online), Then we can solve it as an internet crime type, and perform this study with the introduction, the research issues, literature review, and methodology then discussion, conclusion, and suggestions.

Literature Review

First of all, In the congratulatory message of the Association of Asian-African Journalists, on April 24, 1965, Ho Chi Minh emphasized,

"For us newspaper writers, the pen is a sharp weapon, the article is a revolutionary newspaper to mobilize the masses. unite to fight against old and new colonialism, against imperialism, headed by the US imperialists, for national independence, social progress and world peace".

In the article "Need to see the Party newspaper" published in Nhan Dan newspaper on June 24, 1954, he pointed out:

"The Party newspaper is like a simple, practical and widespread training class. It teaches us what to know and do about propaganda, organization, leadership, and work. Every day it helps to improve our political level and work productivity" (Minh, 2018).

He is particularly interested in the role of the press and journalists in guiding education: guiding public opinion, promoting the good, criticizing the bad, educating awareness, fostering revolutionary sentiments, consolidating trust and promote the masses in all creative activities in order to best perform political tasks in the process of revolutionary struggle (Minh, 2018).

Then we summarize related studies as follows:

Lake (2014) found that At one point, social media usage is boosting Indonesia's business environment. Meanwhile, Mallmann et al. 2018 found that The widespread usage of social media is bringing a double-edged sword in Indonesia which has the third highest annual growth of social media user in the world.

Kusumarani & Zo (2018) On the other hand; social media contributes the growth of hate speech and manipulation of news. This phenomenon is first shown at 2012 Jakarta Governor Election which can be considered as a turning point of social media usage. A key finding is that arrests are seemingly haphazard, or politicized. Arrests for distributing (as opposed to creating) hoax news is problematic, and police investigations should centre around observing and arresting 'syndicates' who spread fake or hoax news with the purpose of making money, or who are paid significant funds by political actors. Arresting individual citizens via a network of collaboration between a government institution and police units has the potential to create distrust of authorities within Indonesia's generally open and vibrant public sphere. Civil defamation laws, rather than criminal ones, could be a useful alternative in many of these political cases (Makkar (2019).

Based on the research finding from Roudik et al. (2019) a parliamentary committee in Egypt identified the dissemination of 53,000 false rumors over a period of two months. In Germany, 59% of survey participants stated that they had encountered fake news, and in some segments of the population this number was up to almost 80%. In Kenya, a country where 90% of the population has access to high-speed internet, 90% of surveyed users said that they received false or inaccurate information regarding the recent elections through social media.

Fake news has been one of the primary methods employed in the digital age to disenfranchise people of their human rights. The Asia-Pacific region, with 60% of the world's population which is increasingly logging on to the internet, limited digital literacy, and deep ethnic, racial, and communal fault lines, is especially vulnerable to this assault on human rights. A regulation of false information is often suggested as the mechanism to deal with this crisis (Makkar, 2019).

Methods

Authors will be based on dialectical and historicalism method, authors also use experience, observations via an example of a case study and other qualitative methods, including synthesis, explanation, and inductive approaches.

Results and Discussion

It is A Type of Internet Crime? Fake News Publishing in Case of Two Vietnam Magazines

Which laws govern individuals involved in the violations of the Thanhnien newspaper (thanhvien.vn) and Electronic Youth Newspaper (tuoitre.vn). Tuoi Tre newspaper has gone through a history full of ups and downs and can be considered as one of the typical examples of a Vietnamese newspaper that has more or less influence in public opinion. Some of the disciplinary or misconduct cases that are well known and even reported in the press are:

Discipline and dismissal of Editor-in-Chief Vu Kim Hanh: The first major disciplinary case with Tuoi Tre newspaper was in 1992 when Ms. Vu Kim Hanh, the editor-in-chief of the newspaper at that time, was considered a "serious mistake" when she let published a number of unpublished documents related to President Ho Chi Minh's private life, including documents that suggested that President Ho Chi Minh had a wife. Mr. Le Van Nur, then the Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Youth Union, issued a decision to suspend Ms. Hanh's post of editor-in-chief. Mr. Nur must concurrently hold the post of editor-in-chief of Tuoi Tre newspaper until the end of his term at Thanh Doan, then he will be the editor-in-chief of this newspaper.

Disciplinary case of two deputy editors in 2007: From August 14, 2007, two deputy editors of Tuoi Tre newspaper, Huynh Son Phuoc and Truong Quang Vinh, lost their positions because they were not reappointed, replacing them as Tuoi Tre Newspaper. two young cadres of the Ho Chi Minh City Youth Union even though they have no experience in journalism.

Mass disciplinary case related to reporting on PMU18: The next case was that two journalists Nguyen Van Hai (Tuoi Tre Newspaper) and Nguyen Viet Chien (Thanh Nien Newspaper) were arrested and detained at the headquarters of the security agency. investigation, the Ministry of Public Security on May 12, 2008 because of issues related to the reporting of the PMU1 case. Mr. Hai was then released immediately after trial and admitted to making many mistakes in the course of his career. Next, in beginning 2022, some websites such as vietnamnet.vn, giaoduc.edu.vn, nguyenduyxuan.net and Facebook Liem chinh khoa hoc in Vietnam also published untruth information onle causing disorder and misleading public and society. This is a kind of internet crime.

What are viewpoints of K.Marx-Engels and Ho Chi Minh on journalism to educate students

“Free press - it is the clear eye of the people's spirit; It is the embodiment of the people's trust in themselves, the talking ties that bind individuals to the state, to the whole world, it is the embodiment of the culture that is transforming the material struggle. materializes a spiritual struggle and idealizes its crude material form... The Free Press is Comprehensive, everywhere, knowing everything. The free press is a world of ideas that constantly flow out of reality and flow back to reality like a fountain of vitality in the form of an increasingly abundant spirit.

He raised the concept of style: "The press is related to people's living conditions, as reason, but equally as emotional. Therefore, the press not only speaks with the rational voice of criticism looking at existing relationships from its peak, but also speaks with the enthusiastic voice of life itself." (Marx & Engels, 1975). It can be affirmed that all revolutionary politicians and activists embrace the press and use the press as a means and tool of action to spread progressive revolutionary ideology.

Marx and Engels are progressive thinkers and revolutionaries; were the founders of scientific communism that had a great and far-reaching impact on progressive humanity. The doctrine you put forward becomes the precious property of mankind; at the same time is the male kimchi, the revolutionary ideological foundation of the world proletariat. The life and career

of Marx and Engels were all associated with a particular newspaper. You consider the press as a sharp ideological weapon to express your views, opinions, and research findings.

Nguyen Ai Quoc is a patriot with a deep understanding of East and West culture, a revolutionary deeply imbued with the revolutionary and scientific nature of Marxism-Leninism, a man who has worked as a journalist for many years and understands well the power of the press. Nguyen Ai Quoc was very interested in Lenin's thoughts on the press: "In this day and age, without a political newspaper, there cannot be a movement called politics", "we need a newspaper first, without it, it is impossible to systematically conduct propaganda and agitation with the utmost principle and comprehensiveness", "The press is the propagandist, promoter, general organizer".

What are regulatory lessons from Indonesia and Japan approaches on publishing fake news?

First, according to Oxford Dictionaries word "Hoax" means "a humorous or malicious deception". And according to Indonesian dictionary, the definition of *Bohong* (Hoax) as lies, falsehood. And *Tipu* defined as the act of lying, falsehood for the purpose of misleading or deceiving. While *Muslihat* is defined as lying through ploys or tactics. Hence *Tipu Muslihat* is the act of fraud perpetrated through a certain ploy or tactic, therefore a greater crime than *Bohong* (hoax).

In Indonesia, Regulation of Criminal Law (No 1/1946):

Article 14:

Any person, by spreading fake information or news, intentionally causes public unrest, shall be sentenced with imprisonment at a maximum of ten years.

Article 15:

Any person who publishes news that is uncertain or exaggerated or incomplete, while it is understood or at least reasonably suspected that such news may cause or is already caused public unrest, shall be sentenced with imprisonment at hem maximum of two years.

Moreover, Tapsell (2019) said It is argued that Indonesia's controversial Information and Electronic Transactions Act (UU ITE) is becoming the country's de facto 'anti-fake news' law, similar to those proposed or in existence in other countries in the region. Next, according to statistic, In Japan: more than 56% people considered necessary to impose a laws.

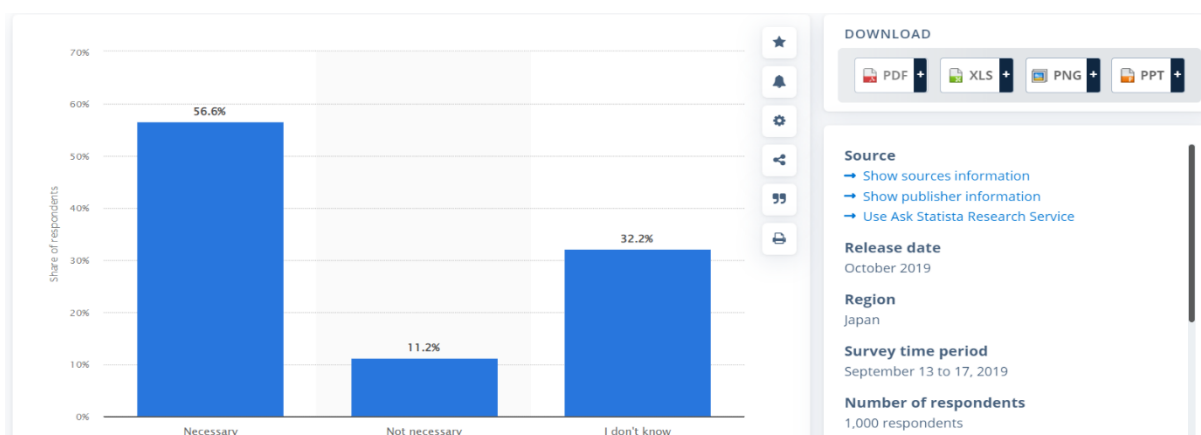


Figure 1. Attitude of People aged 17 to 9 years regarding a legislation against fake news in Japan as of Sep 2019

Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1155074/japan-attitude-of-young-people-regarding-a-legislation-against-fake-news/>, access date 4/3/2022).

Ho Chi Minh recognized in the circuit of dialectic thinking that politics broadly is also culture and culture that thinks deeply is also politics. To bring politics into the folk life, it is necessary to improve the education of the entire people, to quickly erase the rotten legacy left by the feudal colonial system - a colonial education, instilling in the people. We have a slave mind, educate stupid people so that the people are dark and easy to rule. 95% of our population is illiterate, "so an ignorant nation is a weak nation".

Future Research Directions

Authors may expand further future research to enhance educating students in journalism major.

Conclusion

Education lies at the center, the core of culture and morality is the vitality, vitality, and spirit of the culture. One of the first decrees, issued at the earliest under the regime of the Democratic Republic, was the decree establishing the "Educational Academy", taking care of the people's education, enforcing compulsory general education. everyone must go to school, must be able to read and write to understand the rights and obligations of citizenship in an independent country. Talking about "cultural brothers" is also talking about intellectuals, journalists are culturalists, intellectuals, bringing the light of knowledge and understanding to the people.

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