



## From Negative Aspects and Black Aspects of Vietnam Education to Lessons for Social Sciences Students

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### Abstract

*In our research, we level strong criticism at the State Professor Council in Vietnam, using the case of Tran Van Tho and other members as a representative illustration of their efforts to impede or restrict the growth of the nation's scientific community. We also do not place enough importance on the publication of bogus news online by various Vietnam publications (ThanhNien.vn and Tuoitre.vn), despite the fact that it may lead to confusion, as well as problems and concern in the community. In addition, we oppose the excessive tuition fees and other expenses that have been imposed by Banking University HCM city Vietnam and other institutions in HCM city in recent years, which have caused difficulties for families, parents, students, and society as a whole. In addition, we use these problematic aspects of the education system in Vietnam as a case study to instruct students majoring in social sciences. After that, the authors apply a strategy based on the laws of Malaysia in order to solve the problem of fake news published in the newspapers tuoi tre and thanh nien in Vietnam throughout the period 2015-2022. After the case discussion that was offered earlier, the authors assess the opinions of President Ho Chi Minh on publishing activities for the purpose of better teaching pupils. This is not the least of the authors' contributions.*

## Introduction

In recent years, there have been negative actions that limit national scientific cooperation from the State Professor Council/Committee (HD9GSNN), with an example of Tran Van Tho (Trn Văn Th – fake Prof and some members in Council), which cause problems for scientists and limit the number of research papers that can be published in scientific journals. This predicament is becoming worse, and there has to be a system in place to appropriately assign guilt and administer punishment.

Next, there is no escaping the reality that students will have a far easier time securing employment if they have completed their schooling. However, in recent years, a number of schools and universities in Vietnam, including but not limited to: Banking University in HCM city, Vietnam; Tay Thanh High schools in HCM city; Some Elementary schools in Dist 7, HCM city; etc., have increased tuition prices and other costs.

Because of this, issues arise not only for the children but also for their parents, as well as for families and society as a whole; moreover, this contributes to the defeat of the educational

system's primary goal. Then, in recent years, a number of online newspapers like as Thanhnien.vn and Tuoitre.vn, amongst others, have published fake news and false information online, which has led to the turmoil that now exists in our society (Baptista & Gradim, 2020).

What are these unlucky occurrences that have taken place over the course of the last several years demonstrating?

It reveals that there are, in fact, shadowy nooks and undesirable qualities included inside the educational system of Vietnam, for which we want suitable control, monitoring, and punishment. The content that is included in journalistic works has to be "true and accurate," which means that it must originate from real life and include facts and events that have been researched, confirmed, and chosen rather than made up. This is in contrast to the content that is included in works of fiction (Hoang & Huy, 2021). Another important message that President Ho Chi Minh tried to get over was this one. The following section will demonstrate the roles that English plays in the presentation of a case study that compares the approach taken by Malaysian regulations for the publication of incorrect material on the internet with two magazines published in Vietnam. The comparison will be made between the two countries.

Furthermore, fake news is not confined to the arena of political politics; among the damaging information that is disseminated on Facebook are misconceptions and falsehoods about vaccinations and their possible ties to autism (Buchanan, 2020). It spreads misconceptions and falsehoods about a scientific phenomenon known as global warming. These are matters that are vital to our well-being and cannot be ignored. When compared to more traditional methods of communication such as word-of-mouth, print, or broadcast, the dissemination of information through the use of the Internet is distinct in that it combines content filters, insular online communities, amplification of fringe ideas, the rapidity with which ideas are disseminated, and profit incentives that encourage the dissemination of fake news. Last but not least, we will investigate the illegal practice of publishing false news; for instance, several publications in Vietnam have been penalized for this offense over the course of the last few years.

## Methods

These are reinforced by qualitative analysis, synthesis, and explanation methodologies. The writers largely draw on own experiences, observations, and the real situation with case studies of spreading false news, such as in Vietnam.

## Results and Discussion

### Case Studies of Publishing Fake News in Two Vietnam E-Newspapers

The first significant disciplinary issue involving the Tuoi Tre newspaper occurred in 1992, and it resulted in the departure of the newspaper's Editor-in-Chief, Vu Kim Hanh. When Ms. Vu Kim Hanh, who was serving as the editor-in-chief of the newspaper at the time, was deemed to have made a "major error," the situation became quite awkward. When she allowed a number of previously unreleased papers relating to Mr. Ho Chi Minh's private life to be made public, including records suggesting that he had a wife, she did so because she wanted to make a point.

The press was accused of "deliberately disclosing State secrets," which is a violation of Article 263 of the Penal Code, as well as "abusing democratic freedoms to infringe upon the interests of the State, legitimate rights and interests of organizations and citizens," which is a violation of Article 258 of the Penal Code. These charges were brought forward in the case that was prosecuted. During this time, a large number of journalists working for both central and local news agencies have been called in to be interrogated by the investigative police agency.

The PMU18 investigation in 2008 A significant number of journalists were subjected to their first ever interrogations, investigations, and court appearances. Both the Thanh Nien newspaper (Thanhnien.vn) and Tuoitre.vn, as well as the terrible editing team of Nguyen Ngoc Toan and Dang Thi Phuong Thao (those fucking guys/woman), continue to publish erroneous material online, which is the source of many problems and disruptions in Vietnamese society.

### **Educating Students in Journalism and Publishing**

Following that, we have the offenses committed through the internet, such as hacking and disseminating false news among other things. In addition, we are able to instruct students with views similar to those held by President Ho Chi Minh about the revolutionary roles of journals, newspapers, and publishing:

Ho Chi Minh, as President of Vietnam, was instrumental in laying the groundwork for the development and growth of revolutionary journalism in that country. The group of journalists and the profession of revolutionary journalism that has been practiced in Vietnam for the last 95 years have been inheriting his priceless assets in terms of fashion, philosophy, and ethics... is an innovative kind of journalism.

It was once stated by General Secretary Truong Chinh that "President Ho Chi Minh is a revolutionary journalist, a great teacher, founder and mentor of the Vietnamese revolutionary press. Uncle Ho's whole life of revolutionary activities was associated with journalism work. As a result, Uncle Ho considers himself a person with many predestined relationships with the press, and his teachings on journalistic work are an invaluable treasure of Vietnamese revolutionary journalism theory, c." President Ho Chi Minh's entire life of revolutionary activities was associated with (Huy et al., 2021).

On April 16, 1959, at the Second Congress of the Vietnam Journalists Association, President Ho Chi Minh issued the following warning to the journalists in attendance: "All journalists must adopt a definite political position." The realm of politics has to be grasped. If the political direction is correct, then everything else will be correct as well. President Ho Chi Minh attended and spoke at the 3rd Congress of the Vietnam Journalists Association on September 8, 1962. During his speech, he emphasized the following: "Press officers are also revolutionary soldiers." The pen and the paper are the sharp weapons in their arsenal.

After more than half a century of creative journalistic work, President Ho Chi Minh has left behind an extraordinarily rich journalistic heritage. In his writings, he powerfully expresses his ideological views on the revolution, the times, and the people. This legacy is highly precious on economics, politics, culture. In particular, his lectures on journalistic practices continue to be relevant and direct all the way through the process of sustainable growth in journalism that is taking place now (Huy et al., 2010; Hai et al., 2021). It has been shown through a number of studies that one of the remarkable things about President Ho Chi Minh is that his status as a journalistic master does not exist in the available framed values, but rather constantly opens, cultivates, and reaches out to new perceptions (Huy et al., 2021). This is a special quality. new. The approach that Uncle used to teach his employees has been a valuable lesson for future generations of journalists. In addition, what has to be taken into consideration is an attitude of perpetual learning, a spirit of humility, and a level of cultural curiosity that is of a very high standing. Even if it is grounded, at its foundation, in sustainable principles, Uncle Ho's journalistic approach is one that can be described as "open." This is because it aligns with the progression of social life.

### **The Malaysian Approaches on Privacy Laws on Publishing False News or Information**

First, A state of emergency was established on the 11th of January 2021 in an effort to halt the spread of COVID-19. It is anticipated that the state of emergency will be in effect until the 1st of August 2021. As a result of this, on March 12, 2021, the Emergency (Essential Powers) (No. 2) Ordinance 2021 (referred to herein as "the Ordinance") was enacted. This ordinance establishes criminal offenses related to the dissemination of "fake news" regarding the COVID-19 pandemic and the Emergency Proclamation. The Ordinance bears a startling resemblance to the Malaysian Anti-Fake News Act 2018, which was enacted in 2018 but was later repealed in 2019 by the government that had been in power before. The previous administration found that the law was overly broad and gave the government the ability to stifle dissent and restrict freedom of expression. The Ordinance is dissected by Teo Wai Sum and Lau Wai Kei of Lee Hishammuddin Allen & Gledhill, who are Partners and Associates, respectively, at the law firm.

It is now generally accepted that the Ordinance should be referred to as the "new false news legislation." It is a crime for a person to (among other things) (1) create, offer, publish, print, distribute, circulate, or disseminate any fake news or publication containing fake news; (2) provide or make available financial assistance for the purpose of committing or facilitating the offence mentioned above; or (3) fail to take down publications containing fake news within twenty-four hours of receiving a direction to do so from a law enforcement officer or another officer with the appropriate authority (Dat et al., 2020).

A broad definition of "fake news" is provided in the Ordinance. According to this definition, "fake news" refers to any "news, information, data and reports, which is or are wholly or partly false relating to COVID-19 or the proclamation of emergency, whether in the forms of features, visuals, or audio recordings, or in any other form capable of suggesting words or ideas." The Ordinance could be used by the government of the day to determine (at its absolute discretion) what constitutes "fake news" and criminalize any person whom it considers to be spreading fake news. This is because there are no standards available to determine what constitutes "fake news" or anything else. In addition, the hefty penalties that could be imposed on a person who is found to have committed offenses related to fake news in accordance with the Ordinance do not appear to be proportionate to offenses of this nature. These penalties include fines of up to MYR 500,000 (approximately €100,000) and imprisonment of up to six years, or both. The maximum term of imprisonment is six years.

## Conclusion

In addition to working as a journalist, President Ho Chi Minh also When Ho Chi Minh's ideology and journalistic style are put into reality, it is clear that his ideological legacies continue to serve as a "guideline" for news agencies and current journalists. This is something that can be noticed when reflecting on Ho Chi Minh's ideology and journalistic style. grand. According to documents from the past, in May 1949, President Ho Chi Minh wrote a letter to the first Huynh Thuc Khang newspaper writing class in the Viet Bac war zone. In the letter, he stated that the mission of the newspaper was to "propagandize and promote, training, educate, and organize the people to bring them to a common goal."

He made reference to his personal experiences when discussing the methodology of journalism, saying, "Every time you write an article, ask yourself the question: Who do you write for?" Who or what are you writing for? "How to write such that it may be understood by the general population; it should be brief, simple, and easy to read." Journalists are required to be soldiers on the press front and must exhibit political bravery in conjunction with professional skills training. This is the obligation of revolutionary journalists, as stated by President Ho Chi Minh.

Vietnam. In order for journalists to fulfill their duty of being that glorious revolutionary soldier, he instructed them to continually study and improve their level in all areas, particularly the political level; at the same time, they were required to immerse themselves in the life of the masses in order to write in accordance with their emotions, requirements, and goals. Uncle gives this piece of advice to journalists: "You may consider yourself successful if you create a newspaper that the general public can comprehend, that the general public enjoys reading, and that the general public praises highly." On the contrary, it does not seem that you have been successful."

To this day, President Ho Chi Minh's perspectives on the roles, responsibilities, and ethical standards of journalists; on the role of the revolutionary press; on the role, responsibilities, and ethics of journalists; on the art of "writing" to create a valuable journalistic work and newspaper have always remained relevant and important. Each news agency is putting these concepts to use in a way that displays originality and flexibility. (information obtained from: kinhtedothi.vn)

Not last, but certainly not least, The Project on arrangement, development, and management of the press in Ho Chi Minh City until 2025 was approved by the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee on May 22, 2020. This project has the goal of arranging the press agency system in the direction of compact form in the form of transformation of the governing body, operating model, and at the same time merging from 27 press agencies (excluding the City Police Newspaper due to the arrangement under the scheme of the Ministry of Public Security).

After the arrangement was made, the press agencies were able to quickly stabilize, resume normal operations, comply with legal regulations, ensure that the organization, personnel, and finances were in place, and develop an operation plan with the objective of improving the quality and efficiency of operations in accordance with the new requirements. This is the information that was presented at the conference held on October 6 by the City People's Committee to evaluate phase 1 of the project on organizing, developing, and administering the press in Ho Chi Minh City until 2025. The meeting was intended to assess the project through 2025.

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