

Is it a kind of crime? Hindering and limiting Scientific researches (State Professot Council), publishing fake news and internet crimes in Vietnam

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Abstract— In reality, many countries take education as the top priority to develop the country. Education is a prerequisite to help decide whether the country's economy develops or not, whether the society is stable or not, whether the country has many talents to serve or not. Therefore, education today plays a great role in the development of the country. That's why we present here a case study on negative aspects of Vietnam education including: a criminal case study of posting fake news of *ThanhNien.vn* and *Tuoitre.vn* (online newspapers) in Vietnam. Next we present critical points on case of fake Professor – Tran Van Tho in State Professor Council (Trần Thọ Đạt -HĐGSNN) in limiting researches of scientists. As their behaviors are considered to violate privacy and science laws, their untruth news online has caused many troubles, disorder and misleading community and society. This study also shows directions of President Ho Chi Minh to presents some ideologies on publishing activities for educating students in journalism, this study also make some suggestions from European approaches.

Keywords— limiting researches, fake news, internet crime, Thanh nien newspaper, Tuoitre newspaper, case study

I. INTRODUCTION

For social sciences students, universities can use English to teach students in some course in advanced programs in developing countries.

There are some kinds of crimes in education: for instance, publishing fake news of some online Vietnam newspapers (*Tuoitre.vn* and *ThanhNien.vn*). Or slander and hinder researches of scientists (bad behavior of fake Professor Trần Thọ Đạt in State Professor Council or “HĐGSNN”).

Brian et al (2018) mentioned that Prior research shows reduced criminality to be a beneficial consequence of

education policies that raise the school leaving age. Author studies how crime reductions occurred in a sequence of state-level dropout age reforms enacted between 1980 and 2010 in the United States. These reforms changed the shape of crime-age profiles, reflecting both a temporary incapacitation effect and a more sustained, longer run crime reducing effect. In contrast to the previous research looking at earlier US education reforms, crime reduction does not arise solely as a result of education improvements, and so the observed longer run effect is interpreted as dynamic incapacitation. Additional evidence based on longitudinal data combined with an education reform from a different

setting in Australia corroborates the finding of dynamic incapacitation underpinning education policy-induced crime reduction.

In Vietnam, From the beginning of 2020 until now, press agencies have faced many difficulties due to the Covid-19 epidemic situation. In addition to finding solutions to support press agencies to overcome difficulties, the Ministry of Information and Communications has determined the task of strengthening inspection and handling of errors in press activities in order to improve effectiveness and efficiency of state management performance cybercrime charges in the past two months. Of those, several were imprisoned for allegedly spreading on social media anti-state rumors and doctored photos of government leaders.

One lawmaker said the legislation, which also allows for social media and other websites to be blocked if found in violation of the law, is aimed at bolstering citizens' rights while also strengthening state information security.

(source: <https://www.poynter.org/ifcn/anti-misinformation-actions/>, access date 24/2/2022).

Llinares et al (2021) pointed after the 2016 US presidential elections, the term 'fake news' became synonymous with disinformation and a catch-all term for the problems that social networks were bringing to communication. Four years later, there are dozens of empirical studies that have attempted to describe and analyse an issue that, despite still being in the process of definition, has been identified as one of the key COVID-19 cyberthreats by Interpol, is considered a threat to democracy by many states and supranational institutions and, as a consequence, is subject to regulation or even criminalization.

Research question:

Question 1: Present real cases studies of limiting/hindering scientific researches of State Professor Council and publishing fake news in Vietnam?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

First of all, Education may also teach individuals to be more patient (Becker and Mulligan 1997). This would discourage crime, since forward-looking individuals place greater

weight on any expected future punishment associated with their criminal activities. To the extent that time preferences are affected by schooling, crimes associated with long prison sentences (or other long-term consequences) should be most affected.

Second, For journalists, President Ho Chi Minh said: A journalist is first and foremost a revolutionary cadre, attaching his life to the nation, to the Party and to the people. He has repeatedly emphasized the journalist's warrior status: "Press officers are also revolutionary soldiers. Pen and paper are their sharp weapons"; For us newspaper writers, the pen is a sharp weapon, the article is a revolutionary pamphlet to encourage the masses to unite to fight against old and new colonialism, against imperialism... , for national independence, social progress and world peace". In order to complete the task of being that glorious revolutionary soldier, he asked journalists to constantly study and improve their level in all aspects, especially the political level; at the same time must immerse themselves in the life of the masses to write in accordance with their moods, needs and aspirations. Uncle advises journalists: "If you write a newspaper that the public understands, the people love to read, and the people praise it well, then you've made progress. On the contrary, you haven't been successful." According to him, the masses of the people as service objects of the press must be present at almost all stages of the press operation process: being the object of providing information to the press, the object of receiving information from the press. press information, as well as the object of assessment of the quality of journalistic works. Regarding the content reflected by the revolutionary press, he emphasized: "Writing to highlight the good and bad things of our people, our soldiers, our cadres and our friends. At the same time, to criticize the shortcomings. points of our, of the cadres, of the people, of the army". Expression forms, methods of expression, presentation and structure of journalistic works must be clear, easy to understand and avoid fussy. He advised: "Write in a way that is simple, easy to understand, practical. So that every compatriot, every soldier can read, understand, remember, and do."

(source: camau.gov.vn, access date 9/10/2022).

Then we summarize previous studies in below table:

Table 1 - Related previous studies

Authors	Year	Content, results
Lochner and Moretti	2004	Indeed, evidence of longer term benefits of crime reduction are provided by papers that study the causal impact of education on crime working through schooling laws for people who are old enough to have left the education

Sampson and Laub	2005	Authors focus on the life-course of criminal activity and highlight how events such as family, relationships, schooling and employment change as one ages. These life cycle dynamics of crime generate the crime-age profile, with the inverse U-shape coming about from patterns of crime onset, specialisation and desistence that occur as individual’s age.
Zimmer	2019	Although fake news has been present in human history at any time, nowadays, with social media, deceptive information has a stronger effect on society than before.
Hoa, L.H., Huy, D.T.N., Diep, N.T., Thanh, T.V	2022	In recent years, many newspapers, magazines, and journals take advantage of their scope of publishing to publish many fake news or untruth online information/news,, which caused many troubles and misleading for public/community/society. This paper objective is to express this issue (untruth online information/news publishing) via a sampling case in Vietnam (for example, Thanh Nien newspaper, thanhnien.vn and tuoitre.vn during 2015-2022 or later on, vietnamnet.vn and giaoduc.edu.vn in 2022) and to give out recommendations for standards of editors and newspapers writers. Besides, it will compare some previous studies on the same topic. For instance, Harvard Law school or Yale Law school also did some analysis on such topics. Also, we will present views of President Ho Chi Minh and his ideologies in publication. The study finds out that there are some assumptions on their misleading behaviors of publishing fake news: First assumption: is that they can be affected by the 3rd parties; Second assumption: is money corruption (money under tables); Third assumption: there is mixed reasons of political reason and economic reason; Four assumptions: is influential model, Influential models of social information processing suggest there are different routes to persuasion.
Molina et al	2019	“Fake news,” or fabricated information that is patently false, has become a major phenomenon in the context of Internet-based media. It has received serious attention in a variety of fields, with scholars investigating the antecedents, characteristics, and consequences of its creation and dissemination. Some are primarily interested in the nature of misinformation contained in false news, so that we can better detect it and distinguish it from real news. Others focus on the susceptibility of users—why we fall for false news and how we can protect ourselves from this vulnerability. Both are geared toward improving media literacy to protect consumers from false information.
Tandoc, Lim, and Ling	2018	on the other hand, analyze how the term “fake news” specifically has been used by scholars, and developed a typology based on facticity and intention to deceive. They proceeded to place different kinds of online content on these two dimensions, with Propaganda, for example, scoring high on both, whereas fabrication is low on facticity but high on deceptive intention and satire being high on facticity and low on intention to deceive.

(source: author synthesis)

III. METHODOLOGY

Authors mainly use experiences, observations, practical situation with cases studies of publishing fake news, for example in Vietnam combined with qualitative analysis, synthesis and explanatory methods.

IV. MAIN FINDINGS

For discussing case study for students with social sciences major, we will present case students and discussion relevant topics as below:

4.1 Weaknesses and negative aspects of Vietnam education

First, fake Professor – Tran Tho Dat and some other members in State Professor Council (Trần Thọ Đạt - HÐGSNN) organized “not transparent” process of

appraising Asso.Prof and let negative sides happening during this process. Also they try to limit and hinder scientists’ researches and science development of country.

So no benefits for national development, we need suitable control mechanism for punishment.

Second, some schools increased tuition fee and other charges causing pressures for students and parents and society

For instance:

- Center for Continuing Education - Foreign Languages - Informatics of Dak Nong Province
- Banking University HCM city Vietnam
- Tay Thanh High school, HCM city
- Some elementary school, Dist 7, HCM city, etc.

4.2 Case studies of publishing fake news in two Vietnam

magazines

Historical time	History of violating
2009	The disciplinary case forced the resignation of Editor-in-Chief Le Hoang: Mr. Le Hoang was dismissed from his post of Editor-in-Chief and had to hand it over to his deputy from January 1, 2009 along with Mr. Nguyen Cong Khe, Editor-in-Chief of Thanh Nien newspaper. This event is partly related to and stems from mistakes in the reporting of PMU18, but it is also the "accumulation" of many previous and subsequent cases. This is the fourth Editor-in-Chief to leave Tuoi Tre and the third Editor-in-Chief of Tuoi Tre to resign while in office for disciplinary reasons. Those who were not disciplined were Mr. Vo Nhu Lanh and Tang Huu Phong. (source: https://tieng.wiki/content/Tu%E1%BB%95i%20Tr%E1%BA%BB%20(b%C3%A1o) , access date 6/3/2022).
2020	Ministry of Information and Communications has just issued Decision No. 175/QĐ-XPVPHC sanctioning administrative violations of Thanh Nien Newspaper with a fine of 45 million VND because false information causes very serious impacts reflecting on a number of construction investment projects in Hai Phong City
2022	Thanh nien newspaper (Thanhvien.vn) and Tuoitre.vn and bad editor team Nguyen Ngoc Toan/Dang Thi huong Thao still publish false information online causing troubles and disorder in Vietnam society

(source: <https://vietnamnet.vn/vn/thoi-su/bao-thanh-nien-bi-phat-45-trieu-dong-va-phai-cai-chinh-xin-loi-672693.html>, access date 24/2/2022).

Next, we will present many legal lessons for students in journalism field.

4.3 Ho Chi Minh views on Educating students in journalism and publishing

First, students need to learn ideologies of President Ho Chi Minh in revolutionary roles of journals and newspapers and publishing:

The views and journalistic career of President Ho Chi Minh above are very valuable instructions for the development of Vietnam's journalism today, especially when the country is in the context of the Vietnamese press system. socialist-oriented market, going up in a globalized and internationally integrated world. Currently, the types of newspapers are very rich and modern, not only paper newspapers, spoken newspapers as before, but also electronic newspapers, which are both voice and image direct. Applying President Ho Chi Minh's point of view on the press serving the revolution in the current period is to maintain three pillars: (1) Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's thought; (2) Socialist society; (3) Communist Party of Vietnam. Vietnam's revolutionary press was built and nurtured by President Ho Chi Minh in 1925, so it needs to continue to develop stronger and more sustainable. In the current situation, it is necessary to pay attention to the following requirements:

Firstly, always adhere to the principles and purposes of each press release. If we move away from this, it also means doing things contrary to His opinion. The new situation in our country is different from the period when President Ho

Chi Minh lived. Among those many other points, the most prominent are the extremely harsh challenges of material interests, money, and fame because the moral and cultural environment has changed a lot, sometimes, sometimes it deteriorates. , by the market mechanism. To study people is to learn that throughout life "absolutely not desire fame and fortune at all"2, "have little desire for material things"3, is to spend a lifetime striving for the independence of the Fatherland, freedom and happiness of the compatriots is "Anytime, anywhere, I only pursue one goal, to benefit the nation and the people"4. Vietnamese journalists are pioneers and must keep in mind their status as a revolutionary and as a journalist according to President Ho Chi Minh's point of view.

Second, absolutely do not violate revolutionary ethics. Every newspaper, every journalist must always remember and follow Ho Chi Minh's thought, morality and style in life, especially in practice and work. His revolutionary morality consists in: always imbued with humanism; loyal to the country, to the Party, to the people; need, thrift, integrity, righteousness, impartiality, international spirit; properly and rationally handle the three most basic human relationships: to people, to things, to themselves. Do not fall into individualism, follow unhealthy tastes; betray the principles and purposes of the newspaper, violate the journalist's ethics, go against the interests of the Party, the Fatherland, the nation and the people; are not allowed to

join forces in any form with hostile forces to damage Vietnam's revolutionary interests.

Third, it is necessary to build an appropriate organizational system and apparatus and to build a team of virtuous and talented journalists. Currently, our country has developed and promulgated the Law on Press. It is necessary to have an organization and apparatus of national press agencies in accordance with the Law and reality of the new revolutionary period. That apparatus must meet the requirements of the revolution, directing the entire Party, people and army to successfully implement the Resolution of the 13th Party Congress with the goal of sustainable development of the country. Along with that, building a team of revolutionary journalists according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology, morality and style must have enough virtue - talent, of which virtue is the root. Those are the people: (1) Having patriotic spirit, loyalty to the Party, filial piety to the people; (2) Good observance of the law; (3) Having good professional skills; (4) Enthusiastic, eager to progress, eager to learn, eager to progress; (5) Willing to sacrifice personal interests for the sake of the revolution; (6) Having a will and always acting for what is right, for the good, for the good, against the bad, the evil and the forces hostile to the Vietnamese revolution; (7) Have a high sense of responsibility and solidarity, especially with colleagues, to complete all tasks assigned by the organization.

(source: <http://m.tapchiquptd.vn/>, access date 9/10/2022)



Fig.1 - Ho Chi Minh and publishing activities

(source: internet)

4.4 European laws on publishing fake news and internet crime

First, Smith (2019) mentioned that The United Kingdom is currently examining far-reaching regulatory proposals designed to address the online transmission of harmful content, including disinformation. Of particular interest, therefore, is French Law no. 2018–1202 on the ‘fight against the manipulation of information’. The French Law

establishes a fast-track civil procedure to tackle the transmission of false information prior to key elections and referenda; addresses foreign state-funded broadcast propaganda; and seeks to enhance transparency regarding the financing and distribution of online content. Restrictions on the transmission of information, particularly in the run-up to elections, are inherently suspect and the Conseil constitutionnel carefully reviewed the French proposals to ensure that any constraints on freedom of expression were both justified and necessary. French Law 2018–1202 thus offers an example of a rather ‘muscular’ form of intervention in the election field, but one which seeks to preserve democratic legitimacy without undermining the individual freedoms on which it rests.

Next, students can discuss below case questions:

Question 1: Summary Vietnam education negative aspects in case study above

Question 2: Present recommendations for dealing with educational negative sides and fake news in journalism?

V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Based on above approaches which can be used as a case to teach students in social sciences and esp., journalism major, we provide critical points to address obstacles for our country science development.

President Ho Chi Minh also affirmed: During more than half a century of participating in the revolutionary struggle, Ho Chi Minh always took the press as a weapon to attack the enemy and an effective means of operation to build the revolutionary movement.

As the author of thousands of articles written during more than 50 years of revolutionary activities, journalist Ho Chi Minh always pays attention to the target audience. Articles written in French in the early years of the twentieth century for mainly French readers, articles in the newspaper "Independent Vietnam" aimed at the masses of workers and peasants in a mountainous area of the war zone, and then hundreds of articles for a wide audience across the country - all written to suit the audience's level. The person pointed out: In order for viewers to understand, remember, and do it, they must write at the right level of the viewer, write clearly and neatly, do not use many words.

In his view, press officers are also revolutionary soldiers. A newspaper that is not liked by the majority of the population is not worthy of being a newspaper, how should it be viewed by many people.

Uncle Ho also asked press officers to be self-critical and critical. Uncle considered it "a necessary and sharp weapon to help us correct our mistakes and develop our

advantages". For a revolutionary journalist, "writing is like everything else, you must have will, don't hide your ignorance, only through self-criticism and criticism can you make progress.

(source: media.qdnd.vn, access date 9/10/2022).



Fig.2 – President Ho Chi Minh and publishing activities

(source: internet)

RESEARCH LIMITATION

Authors need to make analysis for other legal case studies as well as for other markets.

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