

ACCESSING TO JUSTICE AND PROBLEMS ABOUT LEGAL AWARENESS OF ETHNIC MINORITY PEOPLE IN VIETNAM

ACESSO À JUSTIÇA E PROBLEMAS DE SENSIBILIZAÇÃO JURÍDICA DAS PESSOAS DE MINORIAS ÉTNICAS NO VIETNÃ

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Abstract: The people's access to justice is one of the important factors of development in any country and it is also an indicator of democracy and the rule of law. In Vietnam, there are 54 ethnic groups, of which 53 are ethnic minorities; these ethnic minorities are mostly located in difficult economic areas, rugged terrain, and underdeveloped social - economic. .. so the access to justice and legal awareness is still difficult and limited. In this article, the research authors analyze the theoretical issues of justice access and legal awareness of ethnic minorities; research legal services; research coaxial alignment. Thereby the authors propose a number of solutions to improve the access to legal services of ethnic minorities in Vietnam. The article is a research result under the topic: 'Basic and urgent issues in the formulation and implementation of laws in ethnic minority and mountainous areas of our country', code CTDT.49.18 / 16-20

Keywords: Access to justice. People. Ethnic minorities. Legal awareness.

Resumo: O acesso do povo à justiça é um dos factores importantes de desenvolvimento em qualquer país e é também um indicador da democracia e do Estado de direito. No Vietname, existem 54 grupos étnicos, dos quais 53 são minorias étnicas; estas minorias étnicas estão na sua maioria localizadas em áreas económicas difíceis, em terrenos acidentados, e subdesenvolvidas em termos sociais - económicos. ... portanto, o acesso à justiça e a consciência jurídica ainda é difícil e limitado. Neste artigo, os autores da investigação analisam as questões teóricas do acesso à justiça e da consciência jurídica das minorias étnicas; serviços jurídicos de investigação; alinhamento coaxial da investigação. Assim, os autores propõem uma série de soluções para melhorar o acesso aos serviços jurídicos das minorias étnicas no Vietname. O artigo é um

resultado da investigação sobre o tema: "Questões básicas e urgentes na formulação e implementação de leis em áreas de minorias étnicas e montanhosas do nosso país", código CTD.T.49.18 / 16-20

Palavras-chave: Acesso à justiça. Pessoas. Minorias étnicas. Consciência jurídica.

1. Introduction

Justice is a popular concept used in the legal life, especially in judicial practice. According to the Vietnamese dictionary, justice is probably in line with the morals and the common interests of society (Hoang, 2007). Similarly, the juridical dictionary states that: Justice is fair and righteousness (Institute of Legal Science - Ministry of Justice, 2007). The semantic content shows that the common value of justice is the morality and justice of the society so ensuring that justice is the guarantee of morality and justice of society is reflected in social life. Accessing to justice and legal awareness are closely related. With inherent physical or social disadvantages, such as poor educational environment, low social-economic development level, ethnic minorities are always in a state of awareness, especially receiving limited legal status. Unable to grasp their rights, interests and obligations, ethnic minorities often behave more traditionally and instinctively. On the other hand, due to the characteristics of ethnic minorities often in remote areas; regions with difficult social-economic conditions; The poverty rate is the highest in the country. Therefore, access to justice and legal awareness of ethnic minorities face many difficulties and limitations.

Table 1. Total number of poor households, poverty rate of ethnic minorities in 2018

No	Province / City	Total number of nationwide households (household)	Total number of poor households (household)	In which		
				Number of poor ethnic minority households (household)	Proportion of poor households of ethnic minorities / Total number of poor households (%)	Proportion of poor households of ethnic minorities / Total number of households (%)
Nationwide		24.945.432	1.304.001	720.731	55,27	2,89
1.	Northeast mountainous region	2.704.624	326.845	252.898	77,38	9,35
2.	Northwest mountainous region	722.671	175.121	169.576	96,83	23,47
3.	Red river delta	6.081.988	110.804	1.747	1,58	0,03
4.	North Central	3.018.780	182.181	77.322	42,44	2,56
5.	Central Coast	2.189.830	142.139	63.702	44,82	2,91
6.	Central Highlands	1.399.574	145.020	108.289	74,67	7,74
7.	Southeast region	4.220.542	24.681	7.464	30,24	0,18
8.	Mekong Delta	4.607.423	197.210	39.733	20,15	0,86

(Source: Decision 1052 of July 29, 2019 of the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs)

Raising legal awareness of ethnic minorities is a key element of improving the quality of life and status of ethnic minorities in the current context of the country. However, this is not easy because ordinary social awareness is difficult for ethnic minorities, but most of them are fluent in their own language, speak ordinary Vietnamese

language but very difficult. in writing Vietnamese. Official statistics in the report of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities, until 2015, there are still 20.8% of ethnic minorities aged 15 and older who cannot read and write in Mandarin (IRISH AID, 2017). Therefore, it is difficult to hope that in the near future, ethnic minorities may have enough legal awareness to master family and related social issues. Ethnic minorities are a complex category because they contain many different factors, such as anthropology, demography, culture and politics. So far, no comprehensive definition of ethnic minorities has been legislated. This is a difficulty for formulating policies and laws on ethnic minorities in Vietnam. Therefore, it is necessary to study the access to justice and legal awareness of ethnic minorities in Vietnam. Contributing significantly to the analysis and policy making for ethnic minority groups in Vietnam. In addition, this research will be a lesson for some other countries in the world to consult and learn from Vietnam.

2. Current legal services: viewed from statutory law and practical implementation for ethnic minorities

2.1. Disseminate law education to ethnic minorities

Dissemination of legal education is one of the very specific activities in Vietnam and is very noticeable. A system of solutions and programs are implemented to carry out this activity. The system of state agencies is organized from the central to local levels with a strong contingent of propagandists and reporters who were tasked with implementing the law dissemination and education with a relatively high professional level.

Table 2. Statistics of quantity and qualifications of legal reporter 2018

No	Locality	Amount	Percentage of people with a law university degree or higher	Percentage of people with other university and college degrees	Notes
1.	Country	161.307	76,26 %	23,75 %	
2.	Central	1.947	95 %	5 %	
3.	Provincial level	7.003	83 %	17 %	
4.	District level	7.766	71 %	29 %	
5.	Commune level	144.591	56 %	44 %	

(According to Report No. 81 / BC-BTP dated December 24, 2018 of the Ministry of Justice)

Activities of popularizing legal education have brought certain results. These results are often expressed in official reports of the Ministry of Justice, ministries and localities

with very specific quantitative assessments such as the increase of legal education dissemination activities, the number of law bookcases increased, many training activities for propagandists and rapporteurs, the number of legal education dissemination sessions, etc. Up to now, there has not been a comprehensive assessment of how the level of legal awareness of ethnic minorities has changed through the impact of legal awareness. The quantity assessments given in the reports do not fully reflect the legal awareness of ethnic minorities, although they show the efforts of agencies from central to local levels. On the other hand, when assessing the limitations of the work of legal education, the authorities, social organizations also assess the limitations of the activities themselves, not the limitations of legal awareness of ethnic minorities to find a suitable solution. For example, when assessing the limitations of propaganda and education, the Ministry of Justice Report pointed out the following limitations: Capacity to understand laws; legal education dissemination skills still do not meet the requirements of the practice of legal education dissemination; the contingent of reporters and propagandists still lacks the skills of law education and dissemination for particular and disadvantaged subjects; Contents and forms of legal education dissemination are still not close to the characteristics of each locality, field and target group.

Table 3. Number and percentage of deputies who are ethnic minorities to the People's Council at all levels

No	Criteria	Total (people)	Ethnic minorities	
			Amount (people)	Proportion (%)
I	Provincial level			
1	Committees	1.057	290	27,5
2		3.908	661	16,91
II	District level			
1	Committees	7.158	2.035	28,43
2	People's Council deputies	25.181	4.605	18,29
III	Commune level			
1	Committees	32.469	3.610	11,11
2	People's Council deputies	292.298	64.718	22,14

Source: Report of the Ministry of the Interior in 2019

Overall assessments of the limitations of legal dissemination are certainly more appropriate for ethnic minorities and therefore of greater concern and concern. Ethnic minorities are vulnerable in accordance with Vietnamese law and international human rights treaties that Vietnam has signed. The figures on the status of illiterate ethnic minorities, the number of ethnic minorities graduating from universities, participating in government agencies, social organizations at all levels showing a clear weakness of ethnic minorities.

Table 4: Number of National Assembly deputies who are ethnic minorities in XII, XIII, XIV courses by ethnicity

Unit: person

No	Ethnic group	Divided by the courses		
		XII course	XIII course	VIX course
National Assembly deputies are ethnic minorities / total number of National Assembly deputies		87/495	78/500	86/490
1	Tay	14	15	11
2	Thai	6	5	6
3	Muong	11	7	8
4	Khmer	9	5	6
5	Hoa	1	2	1
6	Nung	4	3	6
7	Mong	8	7	9
8	Dao	5	4	3
9	Gia Rai	2	3	3
10	E De	1	4	3
11	Ba Na	2	1	1
12	San Chay	1	1	1
13	Cham	2	2	3
14	Co Ho	1	2	2
15	Xo Đang	2	1	1

No	Ethnic group	Divided by the courses		
		XII course	XIII course	VIX course
16	San Diu	1	2	4
17	Hre	1		1
18	Raglay	1		
19	Mnong	3	1	2
20	Tho		1	1
21	Xtieng	1	1	1
22	Kho mu	1		2
23	Bru Van Kieu	1	1	1
24	Giay	1	1	1
25	Ma		1	1
26	Gie Trieng	1	1	1
27	Co	1	2	2
28	Ha Nhi	1	1	1
29	Lao	1	1	
30	La Chi		1	1
31	Khang	1	1	
32	Phu La			1
33	Chut			1
34	Mang			1
35	Bo Y	1		
36	Cong	1		
37	Si La		1	
38	Pu Peo	1		

Source: Ethnic Council of Parliament

2.2. Legal aid for ethnic minorities

The laws of many countries provide legal aid services for ethnic minorities because they are considered vulnerable people. Legal services in any country are expensive for ethnic minority groups, either in developed countries or in developing countries.

Therefore, it is difficult for ethnic minority people to access legal services without state support. Legal services are the same as medical treatment. The ill person can go to the hospital for treatment or self-cure or leave himself alone for the illness. However, it is difficult for anyone to leave behind when the disease is serious and life-threatening. The person who is suffering from tuberculosis is in the same situation but protects himself from violations, especially in cases where the violators have power not easily or even more difficult than treating them. Awareness of people with legal problems and limited financial capacity are the main obstacles to accessing justice. For ethnic minorities, both of these factors have emerged more clearly than many other vulnerable subjects. Therefore, legal assistance should be provided with full consideration of these limitations of ethnic minorities.

Legal assistance is given to ethnic minorities when their legal rights and interests are violated or when they are discriminated against by government agencies, social organizations or businesses. . Being abused or discriminated against prevents them from exercising their human rights and the rights and interests protected by law. However, it is not easy to identify the abused rights and interests of ethnic minorities. The overwhelming majority of ethnic minorities, especially ethnic minorities living in mountainous areas, is quite isolated from other communities. Most of the encroachment on ethnic rights and interests of ethnic minorities is only intervened by the competent authorities only when serious acts of harming the health and properties of ethnic minorities occur, they must be handled criminally. It is quite noticeable that domineering acts of domestic property disposition are often hidden threats. Even underage marriage or inbreeding is a situation in some ethnic minorities that is difficult to handle due to the impact of customs and practices. Many acts of harming the health and dignity of ethnic minorities taking place in the community are easily detected but often affected by the customs and habits of that community. These abuses are similar to shaving a scalp with lime or shaving the head, undressing clothes in front of the villagers as happened to many villages and Kinh families in the past. If such cases are not serious, the ethnic minority community will not have many reactions. In summary, violations against ethnic minorities include those that occur within the family (domestic violence, property rights infringement, etc.) and within the community in various aspects nature of hidden violations.

Discrimination from state agencies, social organizations and enterprises is also a violation of the constitutional principle "Everyone is equal before the law". However, these

violations are hidden in policies, legal documents of state agencies, policies and regulations of social organizations and enterprises. It is very difficult for legal aid providers to identify these violations without fully approaching and integrating their legal knowledge. Such hidden discrimination is usually indirect. Direct discrimination is when a state agency, social organization or business someone treats a minor with less favorable treatment than that of the Kinh, compared to ethnic minorities. Other minorities in the same situation and this unfavorable treatment originated from that person's ethnic origin. For example, a school that refuses to enroll an ethnic minority on the grounds that the school does not have the resources and means to serve ethnic minorities under the current regime is to have boarding places, must provide free or reduced-cost school supplies. Indirect discrimination occurs when ethnic minorities are forced to demand that one or more unreasonable standards be met by their current situation, a state of inadequacy and difficult to overcome for the overwhelming majority of people in our community. Many localities chose and sent many ethnic minority people to attend the election system. However, after graduation, although they are capable, even suitable for the job position related to ethnic minorities, they are eliminated because the conditions for civil servant examination are very high English standards. In a comprehensive and comprehensive analysis, this standard set out by the State in the personnel policy for ethnic minorities is the hidden discrimination. It is absurd that everyone can see that 14 provinces have ethnic minority communities, districts and communes where ethnic minorities account for an overwhelming proportion, we really need ethnic minority cadres in government agencies and social organizations. High English standards are mostly open to Kinh people and closed doors for ethnic minorities. In many countries, this provision of law will be rejected by the court for violating the principle of discrimination¹. It can be seen that following the application of the common rule to all people in the name of equality is the discrimination based on the conditions and circumstances of ethnic minorities. Similarly, the hotel owner sets proficiency in English language for ethnic minorities who apply for jobs such as housekeeping and security in their hotel. The goal of the hotel owner is not to recruit ethnic minorities. In order to avoid direct discrimination, the hotel owner forces ethnic minorities to meet conditions that he

¹ USA: Some of the following discrimination cases may be examples. In the case of Brown suing the Board of Education (1954) the Court canceled the decision to separate schools by ethnicity of the students for violating the principle of equality; In the Jones case against Mayer Corp the court canceled the real estate transactions due to racist discrimination; In the Vu Lau case against Nichols (1973), the court considered the university's refusal to include English language teaching programs for Chinese-origin students about their ancestors as discrimination.

or she cannot obtain. The above analysis shows that it is difficult to provide legal assistance to ethnic minorities in the case of discrimination if they do not identify and handle the challenges that come from potential legal violations in the derivative discrimination of state agencies, internal regulations of enterprises, organization.

Legal assistance needed in any country for free is where there are disadvantaged people including the poor, compatriots, people with disabilities, children, and ethnic minorities. The goal of legal aid is to help people in need of legal aid access justice: *"Just like people who do not want people to suffer from hunger and thirst, we cannot leave people suffering from injustice, from authoritarian power just because the support costs are too expensive. People's expectations for democracy and development require real rule of law which would not have been possible without justice coming to the people"* (Marou Amadou, 2016). *"Don't talk about development if people in the community don't think they have equal access to justice. No one feels safe. Cannot begin to talk about development if people do not share their feeling that they have some right in the judicial system of the community. Legal aid is therefore a necessity for the existence of mankind: It calls for greater community participation than what we are seeing"* (Yahaya Al-Hassan Seini, 2016).

Legal aid activities are similar to legal propaganda and education activities conducted by state agencies from central to local levels and legal aid centers set up by social organizations. Many legal aid activities have also been carried out. New achievements are assessed by the state agencies managing the legal aid activities. However, these assessments favor statistics on the number of legal aid activities, the increase in the number of legal aid, and legal aid centers.

Very few reports from state agencies and social organizations assess the impact of legal aid. with respect to the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of the assisted people to make judgments about the effectiveness of this activity. Among the few studies in this direction is a survey by the Institute of Social, Economic and Environmental Research in 2010 and is directly related to ethnic minorities. The survey was not entirely aimed at the effectiveness of legal aid, but it did identify the main legal issues facing ethnic minorities and their access to legal aid. The survey report provides more valuable assessments than those of state agencies. Among the findings of this survey are the remarkable findings. Specifically, the status of legal services for ethnic minorities in particular is still not really friendly to them demonstrated by the lack of officials who can understand ethnic minority culture as well as have the ability to communicate in ethnic languages, the implementation methods are not really effective with ethnic minorities; The

cost of legal services is still too high compared to the ability of the majority of ethnic minorities, meanwhile, free legal aid narrowed the target to those in extremely difficult areas; The high illiteracy rate among ethnic minorities, especially the people who cannot read, write and even speak Vietnamese, greatly affects their ability to access and share information.

The role of legal aid for ethnic minorities is very important, but in the context of economic development in ethnic minorities today is becoming more urgent because of the development gap between ethnic minorities and Kinh people are tending to be stretched on certain indicators (World Bank, 2012).

The above-mentioned sections show that legal assistance for ethnic minorities is needed but not easy to implement, posing many challenges in the context of international integration and advocating for the 4.0 revolution in Vietnam. Comprehensive and integrated solutions are needed to deliver legal aid action that is geared towards quality, not just quantitative results.

2.3. Legal services and accessibility of ethnic minorities

The legal services analyzed in this section are commercial legal services, that is, paid legal services although the organizations and individuals that provide this service are defaulted by the law as "non-profit.". This service is provided by independent practice lawyers, law firms, notary offices, and bailiffs based on an agreement between these entities and those in need. Legal services in Vietnam developed rapidly after Vietnam enacted the Law on Lawyers in 2006 (amended and supplemented in 2012); Law on Legal Aid 2006; Notary Law 2006; Law on Execution of Judges 2008 (amended 2014), Law on Legal Assistance.

Table 5: Statistics of Lawyers and Notaries in Vietnam

Unit: Person

No		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Number of Lawyers	9.375	9.915	11.527	12.581	13.328
2	Number of Notaries	1770	2063	2182	2398	3259

(According to Report of Ministry of Justice of Vietnam)

The country has a total of more than 13,000 lawyers who have been issued with practice cards, more than 3000 notaries (Justice Ministry, 2018). The diagram above shows the fairly rapid development of a legal service provider for a fee. Not only that, the number of companies, notary offices and bailiff offices also increased rapidly. With 816 notary public offices throughout the country, there are 524 professional auction organizations; More than

4500 lawyers practice organizations, the system of fee-based legal service providers in Vietnam is enormous compared to the development of the economy and the average income of the people.

Legal services in any country are expensive and even more expensive than the cost of treatment. In Vietnam, the attorney fee is not high, but in the context of per capita income, it is very high compared to many countries. For example, the fee schedule of a lawyer service offered by Dragon Law Firm is at the minimum of 500,000 VND / 1 hour of counseling (for regular consultations and the highest is 50,000,000 VND / 1 time for service to assist with procedures for obtaining land use rights certificates Other legal services are provided at an agreed fee between the company and the person in need. Just looking at the costs of attorneys' fees and based on the socio-economic life of ethnic minority people, access to justice through legal services provided by law firms, Notary offices and bailiffs provide almost impossible, and the following factors impede the accessibility of ethnic minorities to access legal services.

Firstly, ethnic minorities hardly have high incomes. Difficulties in production development in ethnic minority areas are difficult to allow ethnic people to generate large income. Even when subjected to breaches of property rights, the assets they acquire are not worth much, except for cases where the land in which they have the right to be named in the land use right certificate has been transferred illegally on a large area and is located in an area planned for eco-tourism or cultural tourism development. Basically, the assets of ethnic minorities are very small and certainly when a legal issue to be protected arises, the correlation between legal service fees and the value of the acquired property (uncertain)) will be inclined to be content.

Secondly, if there are legal issues related to violent acts, discrimination, and higher criminal cases besides legal service fees, especially attorney fees, ethnic minorities are heavily influenced by customs and resignation, they will not access legal services to protect their legal rights and interests. Without appropriating legal assistance, not to mention the issue of fees, ethnic minorities will also remain silent, suffering the losses and losses suffered.

Thirdly, the language barrier is a quite specific obstacle for ethnic minorities in accessing legal services. Despite the current law, ethnic minorities and of course the whole people have the right to participate in the proceedings in their own language. However, in order to participate in litigation, they have to work directly with lawyers, most of whom do

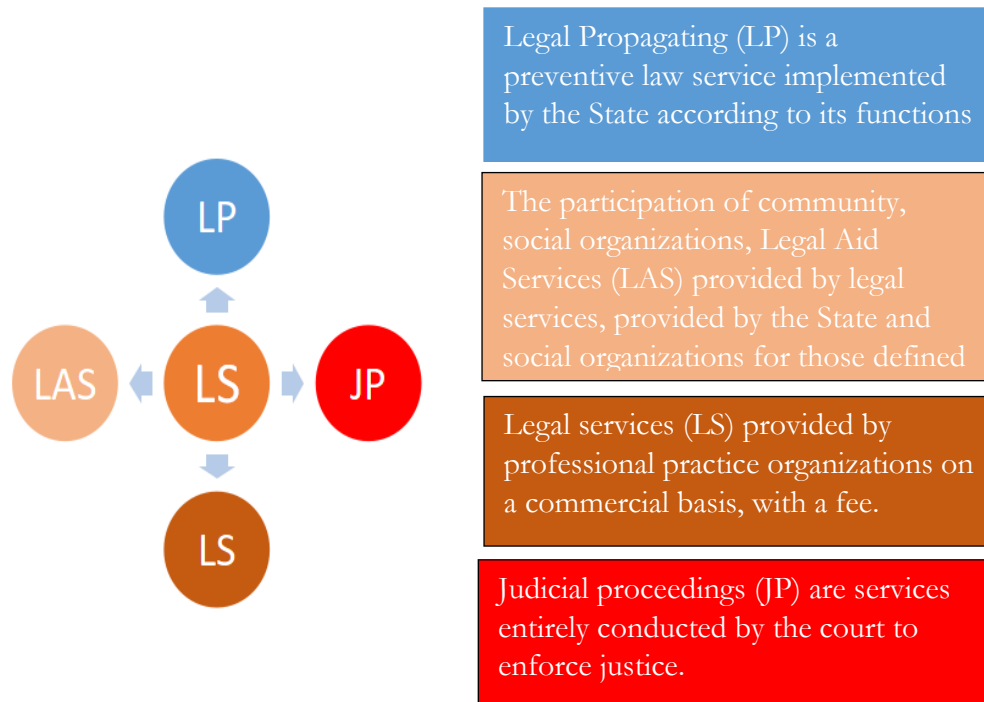
not know ethnic minority languages. The difficulty of sharing information will reduce the desire to access legal services. Although the language barrier is included in legal aid, but in addition to paying for legal services, the fact that ethnic minorities actively ignore opportunities to protect their rights and interests will much higher.

In summary, although legal services are very developed and are needed for access to justice of the people, but for ethnic minorities at the present time, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to become an selection. It must be affirmed that for the overwhelming majority of ethnic minorities, if legal issues are encountered, free legal services will not be available then surely they are committed to transgression, abuse, discrimination. However, it must be affirmed that legal services in the form of legal aid cannot be of the same quality as legal services or notary services. Few non-practicing legal aid providers provide professional legal services. Therefore, although it is difficult for ethnic minorities to access, it cannot be said that fee-based legal services, first of all, legal services are not needed for them. Legal services from law firms and law offices are still essential for ethnic minorities to protect their legitimate rights and interests. The problem is how they can access those services.

3. Coaxial cohesion - Solutions to improve access to legal services of ethnic minorities

3.1. Legal services - a large gap between service fees and the value of transactions that ethnic minorities need

The concept of legal services referred to in this section is legal services provided by independent practice lawyers, law offices, notary offices, and bailiffs on a contractual basis. These services are highly professional because their providers must meet the strict conditions prescribed by law. Basically, these services are of higher quality. Basically, because many lawyers are provided by law firms, lawyers do not meet the requirements of clients. As mentioned above, the current supply of legal services is plentiful. However, access to professional legal services is extremely difficult for ethnic minorities.



The diagram above shows that legal services are a very broad concept. In order to assess the accessibility of ethnic minorities, it is necessary to analyze the nature of these types of legal services.

Firstly, legal services mentioned in this section are legal services for a fee based on the principles of the agreement between the organizations providing services to people in need. Although law firms and law offices operate on a non-profit basis, the service they provide is commercial. The WTO GATS Agreement considers legal services to be a commercial service with the CPC 821 classification code as mentioned above. Service-providing organizations often charge fees based on the complexity of the case, the cost of handling or participating in the proceedings to handle. With the nature of business, lawyer's offices, law firms, notary offices, etc. to collect fees at a level that can sustain operations, create revenue sources to ensure stable operation. In the context of financial autonomy, the fee collected from providing legal services is high. The gap between the fees and income of ethnic minorities as analyzed above is very difficult, even impossible to overcome.

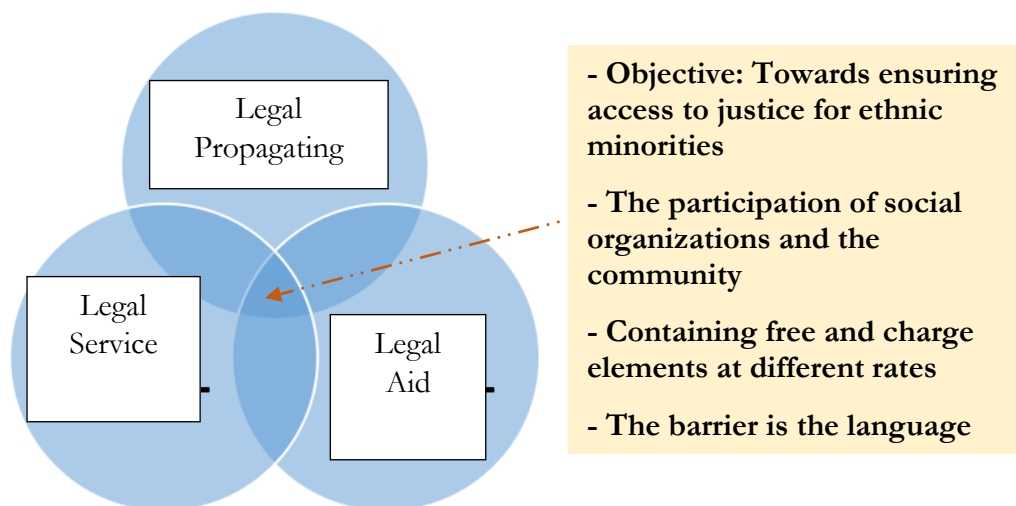
Secondly, the issue of language barrier of ethnic minorities is a common problem of access to legal services in general and fee-for-service legal services of professional providers.

Thirdly, professional service providers are concentrated in large cities. Ethnic minorities are extremely rare in law firms and law firms. Even if there are ethnic minorities with financial access to professional legal services, their choices are greatly limited.

3.2. Required a concentric axis for the access of ethnic minorities to legal services

Leaving aside the service of justice, which the WTO and the laws of other countries do not consider to be commercial services, that is, the function of the judge, the function of judicial justice. We try to discuss how to make ethnic minority people access the remaining 3 types of services. Among the three types of legal services mentioned above and shown in the figure below, few can see the commonalities that can form a concentric axis for promoting these activities towards improving the accessibility of them to ethnic minorities.

Try to find the factors that can create a concentric axis for the types of legal services mentioned.



Based on these common factors, legal services should be implemented according to the following measures to improve the accessibility of ethnic minorities.

- Legal service delivery activities are developed and regulated in the overall alignment. Solutions to the implementation of legal services need to be linked together in the whole. In particular, legal education dissemination activities should be linked with legal aid activities or law firms' activities to identify the most practical legal issues for ethnic minorities to propagate. In fact, the propaganda and dissemination of the default law by program, by issue or by newly issued legal documents. Many issues of propaganda and dissemination are not very practical for ethnic minorities. If the cases that legal assistants who have helped ethnic minorities are collected and analyzed, cases that lawyers and notaries have done under contracts with ethnic minorities or cases of ethnic minorities, but related to them, it will be easy to identify which reporters and propagandists should focus on propagating which rights and obligations of ethnic minorities. Legal aid can also greatly benefit if combined with legal education dissemination services. The fact that legal assistants used to carry out the propagation and dissemination of the law, the legal assistance for ethnic minorities is certainly more convenient.

- It is necessary to have a well-trained and substantive training program for reporters, legal assistants, lawyers of ethnic minorities including compatriots. In every ethnic minority area with a large number of ethnic minorities, such a number of lawyers, reporters, law propagandists and legal aid staff must be available. The existence of legal service providers who are ethnic minorities, especially ethnic minorities, will surely bring good results and ensure the effectiveness of invested resources. When interviewing directly with many ethnic minorities in localities such as Quan Hoa, Ba Thuoc, Lao Cai town, Van Ban, Muong Lat, Nam Po. One general information is that people participate in legal education dissemination programs more than men because their husbands or fathers send them. More importantly, they understand very little of what is propagandized by reporters and reporters. In the meantime, ethnic minorities feel more friendly if they are popularized by village elders, village chiefs or people who have popularized ethnic languages.

- The financial cost burden will be greatly reduced if these service activities are combined. At present, financial resources from the budget, from the support of domestic and foreign organizations are very widely invested in legal services, especially advocacy and legal aid services. Combining propaganda with legal aid in certain activities will reduce resources. The Head of the Justice Department of Dien Bien City shared a very valuable

assessment of the dissemination of laws and legal aid. He thought that the overlap between the propaganda activities organized by branches and lines of social organizations such as Youth, People, Youth, Lawyers' Association and Judicial Association was quite good. This person asked: Why not combine to build a working group, including propagandists of different agencies and organizations to carry out this work? This idea is very consistent with the view in this article about implementation combination. If the solution referred to in paragraph 1 is a combined solution to identify the problem to be addressed, this solution is a combination to implement in the context of limited funding, to overcome the situation of spreading and lack of efficiency. The obstacle to this solution is the psychology of each sector and every social organization wants to own a resource to implement legal education dissemination.

On the other hand, the financial burden will be reduced if the combination of funding for legal aid, legal education and social obligations of lawyers is available in the area or from localities. other methods. Under current law, lawyers are obliged to provide some time for legal aid as a social responsibility. With the current number of lawyers, the amount of time it is possible to mobilize lawyers to provide professional legal services to ethnic minorities will bring many results. The important thing is that the State or Vietnam Bar Federation, provincial bar associations need to quantify this obligation to easily mobilize this resource. This resource combined with what the state invests in joint programs will certainly help ethnic minorities.

- Getting legal aid or lawyer providing free professional legal services needed for ethnic minorities but that is not a long-term and sustainable solution. In fact, legal aid activities have flared up strongly with the financial and technical support from many international organizations. However, with the reduction of such support in recent years, legal aid activities have also decreased. The sustainability of ethnic minorities' access to justice lies in their own abilities and internal needs. Having good legal awareness, ethnic minorities can protect themselves or access justice to the extent that professional legal services are not high enough. Awareness of laws of ethnic minorities first and foremost education. Education is the foundation of culture, of awareness including legal awareness. In all circumstances, culture is always considered the cornerstone of hunger eradication, poverty reduction, and social balance. For ethnic minorities, this is even more significant because their starting point on the road to awareness is too detrimental: language barriers; low development level of the community, negative influence of traditions, customs and

traditions. In order to help ethnic minorities to rise up in social life, education must be focused as a particularly priority solution. The World Bank issued a warning that *'not going to school will still be an important determinant of poverty' and both urban and rural people see it as a cause of inequality* (World Bank, 2012). Legal services, first and foremost, popularize legal education must aim at the full and effective implementation of the right to education of ethnic minorities. One of the basic solutions to be implemented is bilingual education (Vietnamese and ethnic minority languages) for ethnic minorities in general and ethnic minorities in particular. Chinese researcher Marong (Marong, 2006) correctly stated that:

Short-term attention and long-term benefits should always be balanced. Denying the aspirations of ethnic minorities to uphold and develop their language and tradition will lose their support for general education and leading to many obstacles for the development of ethnic minorities in the future.

Scholars Calderon & Slavin, (2001); Mor Sommerfeld (2005); Siegel & Abu Rabia (2005) also emphasized the importance of bilingual education when studying the development of the Arab community in Jewish society.

The first findings from a series of bilingual education programs point to their three major benefits: (1) High level of multilingualism (2) equal opportunity for academic achievement (3) high multilingual and multicultural specificity including positive behavior of the learner himself and with others.

It must be affirmed that educational development is the key of social-economic development of ethnic minorities in particular and of the whole country in particular. Therefore, education should be considered a core point in the development axis, including the development of the ethnic minorities' access to justice.

With the aforementioned analysis, it is necessary to conclude that for ethnic minorities to access legal services, from which access to justice is an immediate concern. The long-term benefit is towards the legal awareness of ethnic minorities through their education-based efforts. Legal services need to be developed based on values that are likely to serve as the cohesion of these activities.

4. Conclusion

The statement "No one was left behind" was made in the UN Sustainable Development Program and was formally reaffirmed in many countries' development laws and programs. The message "No one is left behind" contains many demands including not letting anyone be poor, uneducated or inaccessible to justice. Among the concerns of humankind today is the injustice of many people, many communities, especially ethnic minorities. Vietnam has had many solutions to reduce poverty, narrow the gap between the Kinh and ethnic minorities. Vietnam is considered to be the most impressive country in poverty reduction, focusing on the rights of ethnic minorities, especially compatriots. However, in reality, there is still a big gap in legal awareness and access to justice of ethnic minorities compared to the Kinh. Analysis of the ability of ethnic minorities to access legal services suggests that fundamental changes are needed in the implementation of these legal services in general and at least for these particular vulnerable subjects. The philosophy of the given solutions is to deploy legal services in close association, around the axis of the core values of protecting human rights and education.

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