

APPLYING HO CHI MINH'S THOUGHT IN LEGAL EDUCATION ON ENSURING HUMAN RIGHTS IN VIETNAM TODAY

APLICAÇÃO DO PENSAMENTO DE HO CHI MINH NO ENSINO JURÍDICO SOBRE A GARANTIA DOS DIREITOS HUMANOS NO VIETNÃ ACTUAL

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Abstract: Ensuring human rights and civil rights is one of the core missions and efforts to implement in each country. In recent years, in Vietnam, the issue of ensuring human rights has achieved many successes associated with the cause of innovation and comprehensive development of the country. That achievement comes from many factors, including the great influence of Ho Chi Minh's Thought, which has modern values and has been effectively applied by the State. Legal education on ensuring human rights has also been applied by many subjects of Ho Chi Minh's ideology. However, the application of Ho Chi Minh's ideology in this field has just begun, there are still many aspects that need to be approached and researched to apply more effectively, meeting the requirements of strengthening work. legal education, ensuring human rights, building a socialist democratic rule of law state in Vietnam in the coming time. In this article, the author focuses on analyzing and clarifying some issues about awareness, viewpoints and application of Ho Chi Minh's ideology in legal education on ensuring human rights in Vietnam.

Keywords: Ho Chi Minh's thought. Legal education. Human rights.

Resumo: A garantia dos direitos humanos e dos direitos civis é uma das principais missões e esforços a desenvolver em cada país. Nos últimos anos, no Vietnã, a questão da garantia dos direitos humanos alcançou muitos êxitos associados à causa da inovação e do desenvolvimento global do país. Essa conquista deve-se a muitos factores, incluindo a grande influência do pensamento de Ho Chi Minh, que tem valores modernos e tem sido efetivamente aplicado pelo Estado. A educação jurídica sobre a garantia dos direitos humanos também foi aplicada por muitos objectos da ideologia de Ho Chi Minh. No entanto, a aplicação da ideologia de Ho Chi Minh neste domínio está apenas no início, havendo ainda muitos aspectos que precisam de ser abordados e investigados para uma aplicação mais eficaz, satisfazendo os requisitos de reforço do trabalho. educação jurídica, garantia dos direitos humanos, construção de um Estado de direito democrático socialista no Vietnã nos próximos tempos. Neste artigo, o autor concentra-se em analisar e esclarecer algumas questões sobre a consciência, os pontos de vista e a aplicação da ideologia de Ho Chi Minh no ensino jurídico sobre a garantia dos direitos humanos no Vietnã.

Palavras-chave: Pensamento de Ho Chi Minh. Ensino jurídico. Direitos humanos.

1. Introduction

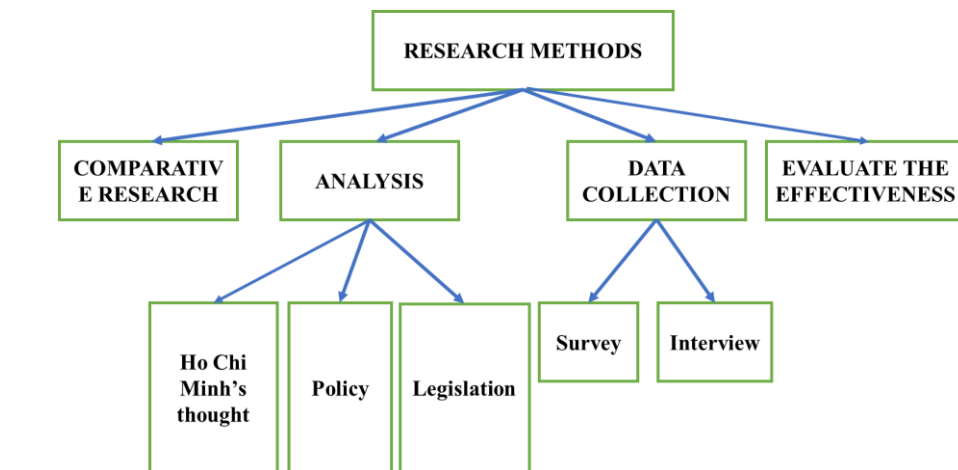
Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969) is a national liberation hero in Vietnam. There are many different approaches to researching Ho Chi Minh's ideology today, including legal issues and popularizing legal education. During his leadership of the Vietnamese people, he always emphasized building a socialist law-governed state. To successfully build a rule-of-law state, Ho Chi Minh advocated that all people must live, study, and work according to the Constitution and law. There is always a close relationship between ethics and law, they are not separate from each other but exist together (Dung, V.V. 2022). The promulgation of the law is not finished, but propaganda and education must also be done so that all people can understand and follow it. Improving people's understanding of the law and awareness of law observance has been given attention by the Vietnamese State and considered one of the key tasks in strengthening social management by law. The work of disseminating legal education is one of the effective measures to carry out that task.

To achieve that, propaganda and education work must be linked to reality, clearly understand the target audience, and gradually raise their awareness, thoughts, and emotions. Ho Chi Minh required each official and those directly involved in propaganda and education work to be suitable for each target audience. Along with building social order and discipline is the creation of a favorable legal environment in thinking, the sense of voluntarily obeying the law, improving people's knowledge, forming habits, lifestyles, and customs. That is civilization, social progress, and the foundation for building a socialist country and socialist people for sustainable development. To do that, bringing law into life through propaganda and dissemination of legal education is a prerequisite and central task, extremely important, not only helping to raise legal awareness for officials, ministries and people to form knowledge about ethical standards and laws, raise awareness of civic obligations and responsibilities, prevent manifestations that violate the interests of the state and citizens, and encourage legal and ethical behavior in society.

2. Research Method and Theoretical Basis

2.1. Research methods

To research the topic of applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology in legal education on ensuring human rights in Vietnam today, the author applies certain research methods shown in the following chart:



Analytical methods are used to study Ho Chi Minh's wills, written works and expressions related to legal education and human rights assurance. The analytical method helps identify the basic principles that Ho Chi Minh's ideology refers to in the field of legal education and human rights assurance. This method helps define the interconnections between different elements of Ho Chi Minh's ideology. The author can identify how values and principles are connected and interact, creating a system of main ideas. Analysis helps identify elements that are considered priorities or have special characteristics in Ho Chi Minh's thought. Help determine the means and ways to implement the principles and values of Ho Chi Minh's ideology in legal education and human rights assurance. The analytical method is a powerful tool to help you decompose, understand and identify important elements of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on legal education and human rights assurance. Compare the principles and values Ho Chi Minh mentioned with current laws and policies.

Investigate and analyze policies and legal documents on education and human rights in Vietnam today. Analyzing policies and legal documents helps you understand the current legal landscape on education and human rights in Vietnam. This is important to determine the background and context in which Ho Chi Minh's ideology is applied. Comparing policies and legal documents with Ho Chi Minh's ideology helps determine the level of compatibility between the two legal education systems. Researching education policy and human rights helps determine how Ho Chi Minh's ideology has been adapted and applied in the current system. Analyzing policies and legal documents helps you identify the consequences of current regulations for education and human rights. Tracking policies and legal documents helps you grasp development trends in the fields of education and human rights. Researching policies and legal documents helps check the level of compliance and implementation of legal regulations related to education and human rights.

Investigating and analyzing policies and legal documents is an important step in building an information base and a close understanding of the current legal system context in research. Determine the level of implementation and application of Ho Chi Minh's ideological principles in these policies and laws.

Interview experts, teachers, and managers in the field of legal education to understand opinions and awareness about applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology. Conduct a survey of community and learner opinions on legal and human rights education. Compare Ho Chi Minh's ideology with international educational philosophies and models. Learn about international experiences in integrating leadership philosophy into the legal education system.

Evaluating the effectiveness of applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology in legal education and ensuring human rights in Vietnam. Through evaluating effectiveness, the author can measure the social impact of applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology. This includes assessing how it affects communities, society and sustainable development. Evaluation helps identify strengths and weaknesses of applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology. Through effective assessment, strategic decisions can be supported by accurate and detailed data on the application of Ho Chi Minh ideology. Planners and policy decisions can use this information to make smart and impactful decisions. If the application of the ideology does not produce the expected results, evaluation helps determine the cause and adjust the strategy. This increases control and ensures flexibility during implementation. As performance appraisal is an open process, it creates opportunities for dialogue and community engagement. Stakeholders can participate in defining common goals and help shape the process of applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology. Performance evaluation is part of a continuous process, helping to build a continuous evaluation system to monitor and improve the implementation of Ho Chi Minh's ideology over time. Evaluating the effectiveness of applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology in legal education and ensuring human rights in Vietnam helps optimize positive impacts and serves as a basis for continuous development and improvement.

2.2. Theoretical basis

To research the issue of applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology in legal education on ensuring human rights in Vietnam today, the author will focus on researching and evaluating the following key theories:

Research on the philosophy of human right (Tasioulas, J. 2012); (Malik, F., et al. 2021); (Rideng, I. W., & Wijaya, I. K. K. A. (2022); (Collins, S. 2022) focuses on the study and analysis of fundamental principles and values related to human rights, freedom and justice in society.

Researchers say that scientists such as John Locke, Immanuel Kant, and John Stuart Mill have had a great influence on human rights philosophy. The author agrees with the above statement and believes that, for the objects that human rights philosophy addresses are fundamental principles such as individual freedom and democracy, examines how human rights philosophy defines and proposes solutions to problems of justice and equality in society association, studies of how human rights principles are internationalized and applied worldwide through international agreements and organizations, analyzes how countries and organizations dialogue and apply human rights policy rights in the political arena, examines how human rights philosophy has developed over time and through different historical periods, analyzes current human rights challenges, such as climate change, migration and technological developments. The study of human rights philosophy not only helps to better understand the underlying principles but also helps shape and promote policies and actions that protect and promote human rights around the world. Human rights are also focused on research (Suess Schwend, A. 2020); (Sekalala, S., et al. 2020), these authors emphasize that international agreements such as the United Nations Charter and the Convention on Human Rights have created an international legal basis to protect human rights. human. By participating in these agreements, countries commit to comply with and protect human rights. In democratic regimes, human rights are often considered an important key to ensuring freedom and justice in society (Aizenberg, E., & Van Den Hoven, J. 2020). There is an opinion that human rights are personal rights and freedoms that the government should respect and protect (Lawson, A., & Beckett, A. E. 2021); (Rodrigues, R. 2020). The author believes that human rights are natural rights, originating from the freedom and equality of each person. Human rights can be measured by measuring the maximum level of happiness or enjoyment for all members of society. However, human rights are a relative value, changing according to the culture and history of each country. In the context of development, human rights are often emphasized as an important factor in ensuring sustainable and equitable development. Understanding and grasping will help authorities develop policies and actions to comprehensively protect and promote human rights. The above viewpoints allow the author to research how Ho Chi Minh's ideology perceives and sets the value of human rights and human rights in the historical and cultural context of Vietnam.

The principle of building a fair and humane society has received special attention from researchers and given very correct views. Building a just society is an important goal in many fields such as politics, economics, and society (Hudson, M., et al. 2023); (Bisaillon, L., et al. 2020). Building just societies often involves strengthening democratic principles, ensuring fair representation and participation of all social classes in the political decision process (Bertolin, J. ,

Tavares, O., & Sin, C. (2022). A fair and transparent legal system helps protect people's rights and ensures fairness in the legal process (Sowula, J., & Seeleib-Kaiser, M. 2023). Applying fair tax policies and income distribution methods can help reduce disparities between social classes (Gokcekuyu, E. 2023). The authors discussed a lot about fairness in each field, but the social insurance system and social support policies that can help reduce poverty and ensure everyone has basic rights have not been discussed in depth. The author believes that providing equitable access to education is important to ensure everyone has the opportunity to develop their potential. Scholarship support policies can help reduce costs for low-income people and increase opportunities for everyone to access high-level education. Protecting and promoting human rights is an important part of building a just and humane society (Hawes, S. M., et al. 2022); (Hoy-Gerlach, J., et al. 2019); (Arkow, P. 2021). Ensure the justice system operates effectively and fairly, enabling everyone to seek justice fairly. Building equitable societies often involves respecting and promoting diversity in terms of gender, race, religion, and other personal characteristics. These issues are often applied in combination and interact with each other to build a just and sustainable society (Mustakim, M., & Salman, S. 2019). Consensus and cooperation between government, business, and communities are important to achieve this goal. Research on the principles of building a fair and humane society according to Ho Chi Minh's thought, and how it can contribute to ensuring human rights through legal education. Analyze the relationship between the principles and values of Ho Chi Minh's ideology and current legal documents in Vietnam, especially those related to ensuring human rights.

Legal education and civic awareness building are important to shape thinking, awareness of rights and responsibilities, as well as encourage active participation in society (Chui, C. H. K., et al. 2020); (LeCompte, K., et al. 2020); (Alrakhman, R., & Budimansyah, D. 2023). An important perspective is that legal education helps pupils and students understand the legal system and how it affects everyday life. Legal education not only helps understand the law but also creates opportunities to develop civic consciousness, increase awareness of responsibility and contribute to the community (Mak, V., & Terry, E. 2020). Another view is that legal education should focus on developing lawyering skills, helping pupils and students to be able to research, analyze, and understand legal issues (Siregar, H., & Kemala, V. D. 2023); Cai, X., & Zhang, T. 2023). It is clear that scientists have emphasized the integration of practical learning into legal education, such as participating in trial simulations, interning at lawyers' offices, so that pupils and students can experience reality. However, researchers have not emphasized the need for legal education to focus on diversity and fairness. This emphasis will ensure that everyone has equal rights and

responsibilities before the law, regardless of age, gender, race, or social class. Another view is that legal education should especially focus on building democratic consciousness, encouraging active participation and awareness of civic rights and responsibilities. Consider legal education not just as a specific stage in the learning process, but as a continuous, lifelong process that helps learners master new and changing legal issues. By integrating these perspectives, legal education can play an important role in building a society that enhances civic awareness and respects the legal rights and responsibilities of each individual.

Inheriting previous views, the author believes that research on the role of legal education in building civic consciousness and Ho Chi Minh's ideology on training people to become responsible citizens and awareness of human rights. Clarifying how Ho Chi Minh's ideology calls for community and national responsibility in ensuring human rights. Research on the possibility of integrating Ho Chi Minh's ideological principles and values into the current legal education program in Vietnam and evaluating the level of success of this process is being asked. Consider how Ho Chi Minh's thought can be incorporated into educational dialogue and applied practice in the academic and social community.

To research the topic of applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology in legal education on ensuring human rights in Vietnam today, the author sets out 04 research questions to focus on specific aspects of this topic: (1) How to integrate and apply Ho Chi Minh's ideology in education to ensure human rights? (2) What policies and measures have been implemented based on Ho Chi Minh's ideology in the field of legal education? (3) What challenges do you face when applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology in legal education on ensuring human rights? (4) Specific development directions to improve the application of Ho Chi Minh's ideology in legal education on ensuring human rights in Vietnam

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Research content

Ho Chi Minh's ideology on human rights and civil rights

Ho Chi Minh approached the issue of human rights from the Vietnamese national tradition and the country's specific practical context, and at the same time, inherited the quintessence of human rights ideology in the world, especially the advocacy of human rights in the world. creatively apply the ideology of human and social liberation of Marxism-Leninism. On that basis, he proposed new, profound and comprehensive arguments on human rights, suitable to the specific situation in Vietnam.

Implement human rights on the foundation of national independence and national sovereignty. During the years of searching for a way to save the country, Ho Chi Minh drew a common truth: Independence for the nation is extremely precious, a prerequisite for liberating people and ensuring human rights. (Dung, V.V., Hoa, L.M., Quyet, L.V 2023). He believes that, after achieving national independence, we must build socialism, because socialism is not only the inevitable development trend of the era, but also creates the basis for realizing human rights. in perfect way. Building a new society - a socialist society means allowing working people to have a prosperous, happy life, and enjoy justice; People are truly liberated in economic, political, cultural and social aspects, and have the conditions to satisfy their material and spiritual needs.

Approach the issue of human rights in the dialectical relationship between theory and practice. In theory, human rights represent the natural - social nature of human nature, expressing the ideal of liberation - comprehensive and free human development. In practice, the State has an important role in implementing human rights; At the same time, ensuring human rights are always socially specific, such as national cultural traditions, the level of material and spiritual production of society, and human rights have a dialectical relationship with each other. He said that "The Government's policy is to take great care of people's lives. If people are hungry, the Vietnãse Party and Government are at fault; If the people are cold, the Party and Government are at fault; If people are ignorant, the Party and Government are at fault; If people are sick, the Party and Government are at fault" (Ho Chi Minh, Vol 7. 2000). As soon as the revolution succeeded, just one day after reading the Declaration of Independence, in the first meeting of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh pointed out 6 urgent tasks, including promulgating a constitution to ensure the people's democratic freedoms and proposing to organize the General Election with universal suffrage as soon as possible. All male and female citizens 18 years of age or older have the right to run for office and vote according to the law, regardless of wealth, ethnicity, religion and race. The first Constitution in the history of the Vietnãse nation, directly drafted by him as head of the drafting committee, was approved by the National Assembly on November 9, 1946, which determined: "Ensuring the people's democratic freedoms and rights." " is one of the basic principles of the Constitution. The 1946 Constitution devoted an entire chapter II to "citizen rights and obligations" including 18 specific articles regulating civil and political rights as well as economic, cultural and social rights, etc. To realize human rights, it is necessary to build a rule-of-law state of the people, by the people and for the people. Ho Chi Minh clearly pointed out that only socialism and communism are the way to liberate humanity from oppression and exploitation and bring basic human rights to the majority of working people. He

said: "Vietnam is a democratic country, the highest status is the people, because the people are the masters" (Ho Chi Minh, Vol 7, 2000). This is the ideology that vividly and deeply demonstrates the tradition of promoting the role of the people and the autonomy of the Vietnãse people in Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

In his work *The Revolutionary Road*, he clearly pointed out: The new democratic Vietnãse state is a state of the people, by the people and for the people. The social basis of that state is the entire Vietnãse people, based on the alliance between the working class, the peasantry and the intellectuals under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam. In Ho Chi Minh's ideology, in order to ensure human rights, it is necessary to build a rule-of-law state of the people, by the people, for the people - that state was expressed by Ho Chi Minh briefly, concisely, and simply. , easy to understand.

It is a state in which the people are the owners, have the highest status, have the highest power and have the right to decide all issues related to the destiny of the people and the country. This is clearly expressed in the 1946 Constitution: "Vietnam is a Democratic Republic. All power in the country belongs to the entire Vietnãse people, regardless of race, gender, rich or poor, class or religion.

According to Ho Chi Minh, the policy of building a state by the people means that the state is chosen by the people, elects its representatives, is owned by the people, and is supported, helped, and paid taxes by the people. The State operates and the people participate in the affairs of the State.

That state always serves the interests and aspirations of the people, has no special privileges, is truly pure, thrifty, honest, public-minded and impartial. In that state, officials are "public servants" of the people. So whatever benefits the people, no matter how small, must be done with all our might, and whatever is harmful to the people, no matter how small, must be avoided as much as possible. State officials must be people who know how to use the people's resources, the people's strength, and the people's property to benefit the people, protect the people, and must not violate human rights and civil rights in the process of performing their duties.

Building a new type of state of the people, by the people, for the people according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology is building a socialist state ruled by law. That state has the task of eliminating all poverty, injustice, inequality and bringing freedom to working people. Thus, the content of human rights in Ho Chi Minh's thought is developed very richly in both breadth and depth, creating a system of human rights from a scientific and revolutionary perspective.

Ho Chi Minh's ideology on mass mobilization work is associated with the task of disseminating and educating the law

In Ho Chi Minh's thought, the content of mass mobilization work associated with propagating legal guidelines and policies was clearly reflected. When it comes to propaganda and education on the Party's lines, policies and laws of the State, it means educating the political ideology, views and positions of the working class, serving the interests of the class and the people. It can be seen that through propaganda and education activities, we aim to provide true information, necessary knowledge and convey the spirit and content of the law to help affected subjects understand the issue, from that forms in them appropriate legal knowledge. The task of legal education is also to guide subjects in society to form a reflex to voluntarily comply with and enforce current laws, and at the same time help students have a real consensus and understanding with the law. the Party's policies and guidelines; State policies and laws.

Popular mobilization is both the goal of revolution and a method of revolutionary mobilization. The essence of mass mobilization work is to build a flesh-and-blood relationship between the State and the people. The people are the source of strength, the invincible force of the State to overcome all difficulties, to defeat all enemies and complete the revolutionary cause, building and protecting the socialist Fatherland of Vietnam. This has been proven by the revolutionary practice led by the Party over the past 90 years. Mass mobilization work is so that all guidelines and policies of the Party and laws promulgated by the State are understood, understood, approved and implemented by the people. Therefore, part of the mass mobilization work is essentially propagating, disseminating, and educating the people about the law.

Ho Chi Minh once pointed out: "Popular mobilization is mobilizing all the forces of each person, leaving no one behind, contributing to the entire people's force, to carry out the work that should be done, the work that should be done." The government and unions give it to them." Mass mobilization means promoting the nation's revolutionary heroic tradition, promoting the wisdom of the entire people, listening to the people, discussing with the people, respecting the people, learning from experience and working with the people to build plans for each day. work to suit the specific conditions and circumstances of each locality and facility to achieve practical results.

The country takes the people as its base, the people take their lives as their first, the Vietnamese state is a state of the people, by the people. People follow the Party and stand up to chase away the enemies and seize the power they have. All levels of government and organizations from

the central to local and grassroots levels are elected by the people. Therefore, each officer must serve the people wholeheartedly and bring a prosperous and happy life to the people.

Thus, studying to imbibe Ho Chi Minh's ideology is extremely important. This is the basis for each cadre and party member to have a correct awareness of the need to preserve, constantly cultivate and practice revolutionary ethics, promote the spirit of solidarity and mutual love. , that spirit must always be shown to subordinates and to the masses; always consciously cultivate political and ideological qualities. At the same time, have a serious sense of overcoming shortcomings in working style, lifestyle, lifestyle, working habits, living habits... that affect organizations, agencies, and units. as well as for others.

Factors affecting the application of Ho Chi Minh's ideology in disseminating and educating the law on ensuring human rights in Vietnam

The position and role of law tends to be expanded in today's society, legal documents are exploding, subjects of regulation are constantly being diversified and expanded, legal regulations are becoming more and more important. many, detailed and specific. We are witnessing a process of "*ever-increasing judicialization of conduct*", with legal norms becoming the priority tool in regulating and directing individual and community activities. That is the manifestation of a rule-of-law society as an irresistible trend today.

For a long time this transition was seen as a derivative of the rise of the welfare state in Western countries. Therefore, law is considered a tool for the state to implement public policy, serving the expansion and expansion of state influence in social life. At the same time, the popularity of the rule of law model since the 1990s has led to giving law an increasingly important position in legal life everywhere: law is not just a means. manage social life, regulate relationships between individuals but also establish a legal framework that binds, controls, and limits state power to protect basic human rights - which are " basic connotations of the rule of law state.

This leads to a common trend in many countries of the explosion of legal norms and rules related to all areas of social life. This phenomenon has long been named "*legal inflation*" by some scholars with many consequences for the social adjustment mechanism. In Vietnam, this is often called the phenomenon of "*having a forest of laws*", with the emergence of more and more layered legal regulations that sometimes overlap and contradict each other.

In addition, the rule of law model gives the judiciary a great position in ensuring the rule of law. The court tends to become the last and highest place of recourse, given the function of

resolving all social problems. Some scholars call this the trend of social judicialization - a phenomenon associated with the rise of the rule of law and human rights principles.

In today's context, each country has its own education system, decided by that country, but it is always influenced by many subjective and objective factors, both positive and negative. Legal education for new people as a part of the national education system is probably a part that is relatively sensitive to those impacts. In the current context, the factors affecting the national education system in general and legal education in particular, in addition to economic factors, can clearly be seen as common and direct factors: educational books and institutional systems; apparatus and mechanism for implementing educational institutions; types, types, and methods of education. According to the author, directly associated with legal education in the current context, there are four factors that are "key links" affecting the legal education process in Vietnam today, including:

Firstly, the factor belongs to people's awareness and ability to implement the law. This is a factor that has a dialectical relationship and is an important decision to the purpose and effectiveness of the legal education process. On the one hand, education contributes to forming and perfecting consciousness, on the other hand, consciousness helps people be proactive and creative in receiving education. Reality shows that there are people who have very little idea about the law, maybe they don't care, but sometimes it's because they lack understanding, even though they have the ability to implement it, in terms of skills, they are all qualified. and available. In the opposite case, many people want to implement the law but lack the necessary skills and knowledge. On the other hand, there are also people who go to the extreme of not wanting to comply with the law, trampling on and depriving others of their legitimate rights and benefits. They all need to be disseminated and educated about the law in accordance with Ho Chi Minh's ideology on mass mobilization work.

Secondly, a complete and feasible institutional system. In a country with a complete system of governing institutions, including educational institutions, the authorities are controlled, have integrity, good citizens, order and discipline are maintained, and all aspects of social life are regulated. maintain and develop sustainably. This is because the vocation of institutions is to establish value, accumulate potential energy and ensure the effectiveness of all activities. Awareness of this influencing factor associated with Ho Chi Minh's core ideology of building a state ruled by

law and respecting the law is an important foundation for having many better solutions in designing options for Law dissemination and education activities for the people.

Thirdly, political ethics for the sake of the ruler's humanity. The Communist Party of Vietnam and Ho Chi Minh in their policy decisions and strategies, on the one hand, have asserted that "*Cadres decide everything*", "*success or failure depends on cadres*", and on the other hand, claim asked that officials and civil servants must truly be servants of the people, respect the people, learn from the people, and know how to use the people's strength and intelligence to serve the people. The political ethics of the authorities is that they know how to bring their transparency, integrity, gratitude and responsibility to the people into the governing institutions they arrange. According to the spirit of the law: "People create institutions, but when the institutions operate, they must be dictated by the institutions." Without these things, legal education becomes only a purely political measure, far from the goals that a genuine education pursues.

Fourthly, the rule of law with legal education. The rule of law state has the supreme mission of protecting human rights, taking the implementation of human rights as a driving force for development. For that reason, the rule of law state always focuses on the work of disseminating and educating the law. Or in other words, the effectiveness of the work of disseminating and educating the law for the people so that the law can penetrate deeper into community life, creating awareness, responsibility, and consensus so that the law is truly supreme. Religion is the direct basis for building a rule of law state. We can clearly see the direct value of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the French state as a basic thesis in his ideology.

Awareness of the current context from a political and legal perspective with the main factors affecting the process of disseminating and educating the law helps people better realize the great significance of law. Ho Chi Minh's ideology has realistic connotations, dialectically linked to the country's reality in different circumstances. Therefore, applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology to continue to come up with more effective solutions is extremely important today in Vietnam.

The solution is to apply Ho Chi Minh's ideology in legal education to protect human rights in Vietnam

Firstly, dissemination and education of laws on ensuring human rights must deeply grasp the views of the leaders of the Communist Party; Ho Chi Minh's views and ideology. Law is a tool to institutionalize and implement the Party's viewpoints, guidelines, guidelines and policies in social life activities. The Party's and Uncle Ho's viewpoints, guidelines, guidelines and policies are not only a "guideline for all actions" but also a standard scale of values in adjusting social relationships, through

institutionalization of law. Legal education, as a factor in raising awareness and guiding behavior, requires first of all a deep understanding of all viewpoints, guidelines, guidelines and policies.

At the conference of officials drafting the Law on Marriage and Family in 1959, Ho Chi Minh clearly pointed out "*Promulgating this law is not enough to complete everything, but it also requires long-term propaganda and education to implement it well.*". In the Documents and Resolutions of the Communist Party of Vietnam, from the documents of the 5th National Congress to the documents of the 12th National Congress, all mention the work of propaganda and dissemination of education. legal education.

Thoroughly grasping the above principled issues, in the work of legal education for the people, we must aim to thoroughly grasp and implement the Party's viewpoints on building a socialist rule-of-law state, strengthening the rule of law, and popularizing transforming legal education, perspectives on innovation in socio-economic development policies. Legal education for people must focus on building awareness and habits of "*Living and working according to the constitution and law*".

Secondly, dissemination and education of laws on ensuring human rights must ensure compliance with the characteristics of each subject, diverse methods and forms associated with the requirements of the new situation; promote the exemplary character of officials and party members. In legal education for the people, it is always necessary to start from the characteristics of each educational object to determine the content, form, and method of education. Because each object has characteristics, requirements, purposes and is influenced by different factors, if not based on the characteristics of the object, it will be difficult to determine the correct content, form and choice. Choose appropriate educational methods, thereby affecting the quality and effectiveness of legal education. For cadres and Party members, legal education must be associated with revolutionary moral education, imbued with his thoughts on the revolutionary qualities of cadres and Party members, thereby pioneering and exemplary in implementing them. law.

In legal education for the people, due to the diversity of subjects, there are differences in opinions, ideas, perceptions and attitudes, so educational subjects need to choose the content and form. , a careful, scientific approach to education, based on methodology and fundamental theory. The selection of legal education content needs to ensure comprehensiveness, but with a focus on topical issues and urgent issues of concern to the community. It is necessary to combine different forms and methods in legal education for the people, with emphasis on combining traditional forms of legal education with new forms of legal education being applied. effective in practice. Reasonably combine the compulsory legal education program, national education with community

education, and continuing education. At the same time, it is necessary to promote initiative and creativity in choosing legal education forms and methods suitable to the characteristics of each specific subject.

Thirdly, dissemination and legal education on ensuring human rights must be associated with political, ideological and revolutionary moral education of the Ho Chi Minh era. Along with political education, ideology, moral education, economic education, legal education is a form of education system. In that education system, there is a close relationship between different types of education and support each other. Among the core arguments of Ho Chi Minh's Thought that the author has analyzed, the content of legal education associated with moral education and revolutionary qualities is an important part.

Besides, legal education and moral education have a close relationship with each other, supplementing and influencing each other. Progressive ethical principles are recorded in law, ethics is the basis for building laws; On the contrary, the law protects and strengthens moral values. Both law and ethics contribute to protecting true values, both related to behavior and the interests of people and society. For people to have moral consciousness and legal consciousness is the result of long-term education. Educating people to be ethical is also educating people to respect the law, discipline, and rules of the country. Legal education for people is also to protect moral values and improve human morality.

In addition, legal education also has a relationship with economic education. This comes from the relationship between law and economics. Law is built on the basis of economics, in accordance with the level of economic development. In particular, in current conditions, when Vietnam is developing a market economy, socialist orientation requires innovation in diverse economic thinking with many different trends in the context of integration and globalization. , the impact of natural changes, epidemics...

Legal education for the people must be associated with political, moral, and traditional education, with the implementation of the campaign "Study and follow Ho Chi Minh's moral example" regularly and continuously. We must always pay attention to political and ideological training for the people so that they believe in revolutionary ideals, in the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and are absolutely loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the ideology of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh thereby created ideological stability. This has a great impact on the people's sense of strictly obeying the law, considering the law as the foundation for all their actions.

Fourthly, disseminating and educating the law on ensuring human rights needs to ensure synchronization, comprehensiveness, reality, and closeness to practical life like Ho Chi Minh's style and methods. The issue is important. The basic and important principle in legal education for the people is to ensure uniformity and comprehensiveness. This is a guiding viewpoint and a top requirement throughout the entire legal education process in Vietnam in the current situation. Because the quality and effectiveness of legal education for people is always the combined result of many factors, both objective and subjective. Ho Chi Minh clearly pointed out: "*Theory is meant to be applied to practical work. Theory without practical application is empty theory. Even if you can read thousands or tens of thousands of theoretical books, if you don't know how to put them into practice, it's just like a box of books.*"

On the other hand, people's level and legal knowledge can only be accurately assessed through their own practical actions. Closely combining legal knowledge with strict maintenance of law and discipline helps strengthen and raise awareness, responsibility and the spirit of self-discipline in obeying law and discipline during one's work. officials, Party members and all behaviors in people's lives. Thereby, creating a favorable legal and cultural environment for people to practice the habit of obeying the law, discipline, discipline and the ability to apply legal knowledge and expertise in work and life.

The topic "*Applying Ho Chi Minh's Thought in Legal Education on Ensuring Human Rights in Vietnam Today*" is a broad topic and has important meaning in understanding and building a legal education system. The law is humane and ensures human rights in Vietnam.

Discuss the specific principles and values that Ho Chi Minh's ideology refers to in the field of legal education. Discussion of principles helps determine the desired consequences that Ho Chi Minh's ideology wants to achieve in the field of legal education. We can identify specific measures, policies, and programs to ensure that legal education truly reflects this ideology. Principles and values help identify the cultural and historical characteristics that Ho Chi Minh's ideology set forth in order to understand the context and historical factors that influenced this ideology. Identify specific goals in the field of legal education that Ho Chi Minh's ideology aims for. This may include developing legal thinking, cultivating patriotism, and ensuring human rights. This principle helps build a theoretical foundation for researching and implementing Ho Chi Minh's ideology in the field of legal education, making the research more rigorous and have a strong theoretical basis. It creates opportunities for other researchers to participate, do more in-depth research, and offer diverse opinions.

Compare Ho Chi Minh's ideology with current policies and legal documents on education and human rights in Vietnam. State the similarities and differences and evaluate the level of

integration and application. Discuss how Ho Chi Minh's ideology has impacted and influenced the education and legal system in Vietnam. Consider policies, curricula, and enforcement measures designed to promote this ideology.

Effective evaluation helps measure the level of compatibility between Ho Chi Minh's ideology and current policies, educational programs, and legal documents. It determines the adaptation and integration of this ideology into the contemporary system. Evaluation helps control the process of implementing Ho Chi Minh's ideology in legal education and ensuring human rights. If weaknesses or problems arise, the process can be adjusted to optimize efficiency. Evaluation helps determine the success of applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology and outlines the specific challenges facing the system. We can look at how it affects communities, society, and sustainable development. Through evaluation, the author can provide practical data and evidence on the effectiveness of applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology. Effective assessment results provide detailed and accurate information, supporting strategic decisions in developing and improving the education and legal systems.

Emphasizing the priorities and unique characteristics of Ho Chi Minh's ideology in ensuring human rights and building a humanistic legal education system. This may be related to communal values and patriotism. Conduct field research and examine specific examples of how Ho Chi Minh's ideology is implemented in schools and legal institutions. Proposing improvements and developments for applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology in legal education and ensuring human rights in Vietnam.

4. Conclusion

In the new context and situation, people are witnessing movement, change, rapid and sustainable development of the nation. Building a state ruled by law, people's democracy, raising people's awareness and responsibility for law enforcement is an important requirement and driving force to build and develop a prosperous and civilized country and contribute to further illuminate his thoughts. With the strong movements and changes in the international and regional context, the State and people of Vietnam are required to join forces and unanimously have more breakthrough solutions in the process of applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology. in all areas of social life, in which the work of disseminating and educating the law for the people is always an important content. The application process is demonstrated first of all through the comprehensive leadership of the government, effectively implementing the campaign to study and follow Ho Chi Minh's

ideology and moral example, and complete construction. institutions of the government apparatus and especially mass mobilization work, educating revolutionary ideals and ethics for all people. When legal awareness is raised, the requirement to respect the law and ensure human and civil rights is the direct basis for Vietnam to successfully build a socialist, democratic state ruled by law. people facing new contexts and situations.

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