

Studying Internet Crime and Publishing Fake News Online Via Online Vietnam Newspapers and Magazines Cases

Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, MBA et al (corresponding)
Banking University HCM city Vietnam – GSIM, International University of Japan, Niigata,
Japan
Dtnhuy2010@gmail.com

Abstract

In years 2016-2022, there are bad behaviors of publishing false news online of Vietnam magazines such as Thanh nien newspaper (thanhvien.vn), Tuoi tre newspaper (tuoitre.vn). These bad actions can belong to internet crime group because they can cause troubles and misunderstanding in society and community, esp. In the context that our society suffering from In the covid 19.

There are many bad behaviors that cause troubles and disrupt public and society that can be fined for money or even put into prison from 2-7 years according to Vietnam criminal Law 2015, as well as strict punishment under US and Korea Criminal Act Law.

Therefore, this article will analyze these bad behaviors through cases of Thanhvien.vn and Tuoitre.vn, online newspapers to left educational lessons for young generation in developing countries.

Key words: troubles for society, criminal law, publishing fake news, Thanh nien newspaper, Tuoi Tre newspaper

JEL: K10, K14, K15

1. Introduction

First, V.I Lenin put forward a requirement for proletarian journalists: “All the press agencies of the Party must be compiled by reliable proletarians who have shown their allegiance to the proletarian revolution.”

(source: Lenin - Talking about books and newspapers, Publishing House of Marxist-Leninist Textbooks, H 1994, pp. 249).

Standing firmly on that point of view, President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "When it comes to the press, first of all, we talk about press officers", they are revolutionary cadres who know how to put the interests of the nation and the people above all.

In the context of covid 19, we should not cause troubles for our society, hence we analyze legal cases of publishing fake news of some Vietnam magazines, such as Thanhnien.vn and Tuoitre.vn to show case studies for educating students.

Then, this paper shows examples and discusses how we can govern this bad behaviors that can be considered as a kind of internet crime, and therefore, we conduct this study with the introduction, the research issues, literature review, and methodology then discussion, conclusion, and suggestions.

2. Literature review

First of all, Currently, our country has more than 700 newspapers and magazines, and the team of people who are granted press cards is more than 10,000 people. Never before has the press in our country developed so strongly, both in quantity and in quality as it does today. In the cause of industrialization, modernization, market economic development, socialist orientation, and international integration in our country today, more than ever, the press plays a particularly important role. .

The more we appreciate the role of the press in the revolutionary cause of the Party, the nation, the Party and the State, the more we pay special attention to the press and the contingent of journalists. In many documents, the Party clearly affirms the task of building a contingent of people working in the field of journalism in terms of political bravery, sense of responsibility, qualifications and moral qualities. Those are high, legitimate and urgent requirements for journalists; is also an important and decisive factor for the development of the quality and effectiveness of the mass information system in our country in today's era. In fact, the current revolutionary cause, besides the progress, positive and development, still has many backward and negative situations; evils... requires journalists to have a strong political stance, bravery, objectivity and ethical qualities in their work.

More than ever, in the face of complex developments in today's social life, journalists need to be imbued with Uncle Ho's teachings.

(source: <http://bthcm.thuathienhue.gov.vn/hoc-tap-va-lam-theo-tu-tuong-%C4%91ao-%C4%91uc-phong-cach-hcm/>, access date 27/2/2022)

Then we summarize related studies as follows:

Table 1 - Previous related studies

Authors	Year	Content, results
Persily	2017	Fake news, an issue coming along with the Internet, has existed for years, but relatively few people are aware of the presence of fake news. In the 2016 presidential election of the United States, there was enormous fake news
Loos & Nijenhuis	2020	Social media are increasingly being used by young and old as a source of information. Fake news is also on the rise. The role played by age in the consumption of fake news on social media, however, is unclear
Lee & Han	2020	Discuss fake news and increase consumers' awareness of characteristics
Forrestal	2020	False news (FN) and legitimate news stories intermingle and can be easily mistaken for one another
Thao Thi Phuong Nguyen et al	2020	anxiety among public and motivate them to follow or believe in the unreliable information
Vese, D. (2021)	2021	argues that public law already protects freedom of expression and ensures its effectiveness at the international
Khan et al	2021	Public concern about 'fake

		<p>news' skyrocketed following the 2016 US presidential election and the Brexit referendum, and has only intensified since then. A burgeoning body of research on the topic is emerging, and conceptual clarity is vital for this research to converge into a cumulative body of knowledge; the purpose of this article is to underline and address some of the conceptual clutter and ambiguities around the concept of fake news and situate it within its social context.</p>
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(source: authors synthesis)

3. Methodology and information

While we use historicalism method, authors also use experience, observations via an example of a case study and other qualitative methods, including synthesis, explanation, and inductive approaches.

3. Main findings

4.1 Publishing false news at Tuoi Tre newspaper (tuoitre.vn) and Thanh nien newspaper (thanhnien.vn) in Vietnam

Which laws govern Disciplinary action against individuals involved in the violations of the Thanhnien newspaper (thanhnien.vn) and Electronic Youth Newspaper

Post-PMU18 press crisis

(Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

A large-scale press crisis occurred[citation needed] after the temporary closure of the PMU18 case and the sudden release of Nguyen Viet Tien, one of the main suspects in the PMU18 case in 2008. . For the first time, many journalists were interrogated, investigated

and had to go to court. Facing the law and working according to the law has aroused a great deal of public opinion and produced various effects leading to a rather far-reaching crisis of awareness, belief and behaviour.[necessary] Citation]

"Besides the defendants, 25 journalists, from reporters to leaders of press agencies, were summoned to court as witnesses and people with related rights and obligations. In which Tuoi Tre has Editor-in-Chief. episode, 4 Deputy Editor-in-Chief (TBT), General Secretary of the Composing Office (General Architect), Head of Representative Office in Hanoi Thanh Nien has Editor-in-Chief and two Deputy Editors, former General Architect and one Architect. , the interrogation at the trial to clarify the responsibility of each person in the publishing process This is the case with the largest number of journalists being questioned in the history of Vietnamese journalism.

Regarding this case, on August 1, 2008, Deputy Minister of Information and Communications Do Quy Doan signed a Decision to revoke the Journalist Cards of 4 journalists including Mr. Nguyen Quoc Phong, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Thanh Hoa Newspaper. Year; Mr. Bui Van Thanh, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Tuoi Tre Newspaper of Ho Chi Minh City; Mr. Huynh Kim Sanh, General Secretary of Thanh Nien Newspaper Office; Mr. Duong Duc Da Trang, Head of Representative Office of Ho Chi Minh City Tuoi Tre Newspaper in Hanoi. Tuoi Tre newspaper (quoting a source from the Vietnam News Agency - VNA) said that these journalists had their cards revoked for serious violations.

Two journalists Nguyen Viet Chien, an internal reporter for Thanh Nien newspaper, and Nguyen Van Hai, an internal reporter for Tuoi Tre newspaper, were detained and detained for four months. These two journalists were prosecuted for the act of Abuse of positions and powers while on official duty (Article 281, Penal Code), related to information on the case of PMU18.

In mid-2007, the case against the press was prosecuted with the charges of: "Deliberately disclosing State secrets" under Article 263 and "Abusing democratic freedoms to infringe upon the interests of the State, legitimate rights and interests of organizations and citizens" according to article 258 of the Penal Code). Meanwhile, many journalists from central and local press agencies have been summoned and questioned by the investigative police agency.

On the morning of October 15, the Hanoi People's Court prosecuted citizens Nguyen Viet Chien and Nguyen Van Hai for "abusing positions and powers while performing official duties" under Article 281 of the Penal Code. . The court issued a judgment, according to which journalist Nguyen Viet Chien of Thanh Nien newspaper was sentenced to two years in prison, journalist Nguyen Van Hai was released after the trial ended with a suspended sentence of 24 months.

(source: <https://vi.wikipedia.org/wiki/>, access date 27/2/2022)

4.2 Education for students from Ho Chi Minh and ideas

Journalism ethics are the principles and standards formed in the journalist's professional behavior relationships, institutionalized, recognized by journalists and public opinion, and become standards. regulate the journalist's behavior in professional practice. Political responsibility, legal responsibility, and ethical responsibility in journalist's professional activities are three sides of the same issue, blending and linking. closely, are conditions and premise of each other, working together towards a single goal of fulfilling the journalist's responsibilities well with the development of society and the country.

Journalists must have a firm political stance and be absolutely loyal to the Party and the People

This is the noblest quality of a Vietnamese revolutionary journalist. Loyalty directs all activities of journalists to ensure the interests of the Party, the people, and the social system that the Party and people have chosen. Loyalty forces us to constantly study, practice, and improve our theoretical, political, professional and professional qualifications, and cultivate professional ethics to be qualified to work in the best and most effective way. most fruitful. Journalists practice for the sake of revolution, which is national independence associated with socialism

Journalists must have a firm political stance, according to President Ho Chi Minh, journalism is a socio-political activity, so the press's duty is to serve the revolution, the people, and journalists. must be a soldier on the revolutionary front. Therefore, a firm political stance is the standard and top requirement for every journalist. Ho Chi Minh asked journalists to "try to study politics, improve ideology, stand firmly on the position of the proletariat...". At the 2nd Congress, Vietnam Journalists Association on April 16, 1959, he said: "All journalists (writers, printers, editors, publishers...) must have a strong political arena. Politics must be mastered, if the political direction is correct, then other things will be right. Therefore, our newspapers must have the right political line"

(source: Ho Chi Minh Complete Volume, National Political Publishing House, H.2005, volume 9, p.415);

"The job of a journalist is important and glorious. To accomplish that task well, one must try to study politics, improve ideology, stand firmly on the proletariat stand; must raise their cultural level, must go deeply into their profession" (source: Ho Chi Minh. Full set. National Political Publishing House H.2005, volume 9, p.415).

In May 1949, in a letter to the first Huynh Thuc Khang newspaper writing class in the Viet Bac War Zone, he pointed out: "The task of the newspaper is to propagate, promote, train, educate and organize the people. to bring people to a common goal". Regarding the Association of Journalists, he affirmed: "Talking about the Association of Journalists. It is a political and professional organization. The mission of the Association is to make members unite closely and help each other to improve their political and professional skills. Only then will the Association of Journalists fulfill their duties and journalists will serve the people well and the revolution"

(source: Ho Chi Minh. Full set. National Political Publishing House, H. 2005, Volume 9, p.414).

At the 2nd Congress of the Vietnam Journalists Association (1959) and the 3rd Congress of the Vietnam Journalists Association, Uncle Ho pointed out that "The mission of the press is to serve the people, to serve the revolution. That is the task of the entire Party and people, as well as the task of our press"

(source: Ho Chi Minh Complete Collection, National Political Publishing House, H.2005, volume 10, p.613).

Ho Chi Minh's instructions have helped true journalists understand more deeply about their obligations and responsibilities in the struggle for a country that is rich, strong, just, democratic, and socially progressive.

(source: <https://www.bqllang.gov.vn/tin-tuc/>, access date 27/2/2022)

5. Discussion and conclusion

Khan et al (2021) shift the focus from fake news to false messages, a type of syntactic digital objects comprised of content and structure and characterised by attributes of editability, openness, interactivity, and distributedness.

Our communist party is the party leading the revolution. The press is the leading tool of the Party, apart from the interests of the people, revolutionary journalists have no other interests. Therefore, journalists must serve with one heart, one heart, and raise their sense of responsibility to the Party, people and society. Journalists must have a sense of responsibility in improving their professional qualifications. Professional qualifications are not in the ethical category, but the sense of responsibility in improving professional qualifications is in the ethical category. Journalists must have a sense of responsibility in improving their professional qualifications, because otherwise they cannot have a solid professional qualification, without a solid expertise, they cannot complete their work. full awareness and sense of social responsibility.

Journalism ethics are the principles and standards governing the journalist's behavior in professional practice.

“Revolutionary cadres must have revolutionary morality. It is necessary to uphold revolutionary morality to be a true revolutionary cadre. Whether everything succeeds or fails, the key is whether the cadres are imbued with ethics or not.” . When speaking at the 3rd Congress of the Vietnam Journalists Association in September 1962, he affirmed: “Press officers are also revolutionary soldiers. The pen, the writing page is their sharp weapon. In order to fulfill their glorious duties, press cadres need to cultivate revolutionary morality.”

Honesty to the people

In Ho Chi Minh's thought on journalism, he considers honesty a very important ethical standard in journalistic professional activities. At the same time, he also requires journalists in all cases of praise and criticism to be with pure and objective motives, not to write articles for self-seeking, personal and selfish purposes. He said that "a newspaper that is not desired by the majority of the people is not worthy to be a newspaper", which is also one of his principles of journalistic ethics.

(source: Ho Chi Minh, complete volume).

Future research directions

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

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