

Ho Chi Minh's thought on Law and the Issue of Legal Education for Students in Vietnam's University Today

By

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Abstract

Ho Chi Minh Thought on law is one of the main content of political ideology, and Ho Chi Minh's political ways, it associated with the State and the building of the state apparatus, with the building legal system to manage the state and society, with the training of bureaucrats with strict discipline, devoted, responsibility to serve people, and trusted by people. In this period of Vietnam, legal education is a specific educational activity associated with education in general. The content of legal education is a part of education at all levels and training levels of the education system. Today, legal education for students in Vietnam's university is carried out through teaching and learning legal content and knowledge in subjects of education program. Implementing legal education in school is contributing to bringing the law to young people in the shortest, fastest and most effective way. Law dissemination and propaganda will create conditions for improving the legal culture of learners. This work will make an important contribution in increasing positive, and ensuring legal knowledge for building activity and administering the law of students. From the way of approach philosophy, social philosophy, political philosophy, through researches and analyses the document of Ho Chi Minh complete collection; of previous researchers and advocates, policies, legal of Vietnam's Government on law, this article analysis and clarifies the main content in Ho Chi Minh's Thought on law with practically of legal education for student in Vietnam's university today.

Keywords: Education, legal education, ideology, Ho Chi Minh's thought, student

Introduce

President Ho Chi Minh (1890 – 1969) was not only a hero of national liberation but also was a humanist of Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh devoted his whole life to the cause of national liberation, for the independence and freedom of the Fatherland, the happiness of the Vietnamese people, and the international workers' movement. During his lifetime, President Ho Chi Minh (1890 - 1969) knew the importance of the Constitution and the law in state management and society. The legal knowledge system is one of the premises that contribute to the formation and development of students' personalities in universities. Thus, the process of legal education must provide comprehensive knowledge about the legal system of Viet Nam for the student. Educating students to have the right attitude; excited mood, believe in the fairness and strictness of the law; see the necessity of obeying the law and not being tolerant of expressions of contempt for the law while at school; belief in their ability to voluntarily and strictly comply with the law at the request of the school; practice the habit of obeying the law in daily life; pay attention, train students the will to be determined to master themselves, overcome difficulties, be proactive and creative to overcome temptations, distorted thinking, obey the law with a high sense of self-discipline. From that, contributing the formation of attitude, culture standards, and quality of students in the university. The practice has also proved that legal education has a particularly important position and role, both as a part of law

dissemination and education, as well as a part of education and training. With Vietnam's universities today, the university's responsibility is not only to equip with knowledge and skills for students but also to educate them to understand and enforce the law, high discipline and sense of responsibility. Therefore, the research to apply Ho Chi Minh's thought on the law in legal education for students at Vietnam's university is still an urgent issue, with theoretical and practical significance for a developing country like Vietnam in the current period.

Research method

This article uses dialectical materialism, historical materialism in research, and specific methods such as analysis, synthetic, logic, and history.

Technique of use

This article use technique of research and analyze documents in Ho Chi Minh Complete Collection of National Political Publishing House, 2011, Ha Noi; of the previous researcher and advocates, policies, legal of Communist Party of Vietnam and Government of Vietnam on law for the student in Vietnam's University.

Question of research:

Question 1: What is the main content in Ho Chi Minh's thought on the law?

Question 2: What are the issues of education legal for the student in Vietnam's university today?

Question 3: What is the solution to improve education legal for the student in Vietnam's university today?

Purpose of research

Purposing of this article is to analyze and clarify basic contents in Ho Chi Minh's thought on law with practically of education legal for the student in Vietnam's university today.

Result and discuss

Ho Chi Minh's thought is an ideology system including many fields, its content is very diverse and rich. Ho Chi Minh's thought on the law has main contents:

Firstly, Ho Chi Minh's thought on the origin and nature of law

The concept of the origin and nature of law is an important issue in the content of legal ideology. Depending on the basis of materialist or idealistic philosophy, class positions, and different histories, the legal ideology also has different explanations about the origin and nature of law. Although, according to idealism or materialism, when interpreting the origin and nature of law, ideologies on law must clarify the most basic contents of law such as: where, by which class promulgates, implements, and for which class's main interests. Based on the stance of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh explained the origin and nature of the law following specific conditions and circumstances.

First of all, when mention to the origin of law, Marxism-Leninism thought that the law exists and develops based on economic relations, recognizing these relations in their characteristic form, the law cannot be separated from economic and social conditions. Marxism-Leninism highlights that the law cannot be superior to the economic system, but it cannot be more backward than the economic system. If the law is suitable for the movement of economics, it can promote the development of the economy, and if the opposite is the case, it is a factor that inhibits the development of the economy. About that problem, K.Marx and Fr.

Engels wrote: "In any age, kings must obey economic conditions, never dictate economic conditions. It is only because the political and civil legislative system only speaks and records the requirements of economic relations [28,159]. In the primitive communist society, to regulate human behavior, social norms and rules appeared, mainly rules in the form of customs, religious beliefs, and moral standards. Social norms are rules of behaving that express the will of the members of society and are not antagonistic in terms of interests. In the social with the antagonistic class, the needs of that society need another specific social norm, that is the legal norm (which is initially custom and precedent), promulgated or recognized by the state, to change social relationship due to benefit of the ruling class. Law is the most important means for the state to exercise domination, so the law is guaranteed by the state, which is the product of state power.

Applying and creating Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh thought that the law is an expression of culture, is the aim of life, and is due to human survival. Ho Chi Minh wrote: "Due to survival as well as the aim of life, humans have just created and invented language, writing, morality, law, science, religion, literature, art, tools for daily living in terms of clothing, eating, living, and the ways to use them. All of that create and invent our culture. Culture is all of the ways to living and its expression that mankind has produced to adapt to the needs of life and the requirements of survival. Five great points to build a national culture. 1- psychology construction: the will of self-help. 2- Morality construction: knowing how to sacrifice oneself, creating benefits for the masses. 3- Social construction: every cause is related to the welfare of the people in society. 4- Political construction: civil rights. 5- Economic construction" [33,458]. So, the birth of law is a natural law, inevitably, it meets the development requirements of society and human needs. However, the birth of law is not purely a spiritual need of people, but Ho Chi Minh highlighted the role of the economic and social foundation in the birth of law in particular and ideology in general. He highlighted: "When researching the change, we must clearly distinguish between: 1- Material change of economic conditions in history... and 2- The law, politics, religion, culture, philosophy, all in all, forms on ideology, to consider and prevent that clash. We cannot because of the ideology of the times to oppose that era, nor can we because of the ideology of any individual. On the contrary, it is necessary to clarify the contradictions in material life due to the conflicts between the relations of production and the productive power that explain that ideology" [36,537]. So, according to Ho Chi Minh, the birth of law will reflect the level of economic and social development in a certain period, it is the product of contradictions and conflicts in life.

On the nature of law, according to Marxism-Leninism, the law just exist and develops in the society with class. The nature of law expression its class, there is no classless law. The class of the law is reflected in the state will of the ruling class. When K. Marx and Fr. Engels researched on the law of bourgeois, they had resulted: "Because your ideology is the product of production relative and bourgeois property, just as your rule of law is only the will of your class, and it is codified into law, the will which the content is determined by the material living conditions of your class" [28,619]. Because they have the power of the state, the ruling class, and through the state, express its class will in a centralized, unified, and legitimized manner into the will of the state. The will is concretized in legal documents, promulgated by state authority. The state promulgated and ensure the law is implemented, so, the law is the system of general rules of behavior, which is obligatory for everyone. In social with class, exists many different types of norms, express the will and aspiration of different classes and social forces, but only the legal system is common to the whole society. The law is the factor for class adjustment of social relations, to direct social relations to develop in an "orderly", to suitable with ruling class's will, to protect and strengthen their position. With that meaning, the law is

the tool to implement class domination. Therefore, the state and law are the product of class struggle, to keep that struggle from going to the point of class extinction. They have the power of the state, the ruling class always wants to impose their will, constrain the ruled classes to accept and obey, but the most effective means to accomplish that goal is the law.

Inhering Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh indicated the nature of law with contents:

Firstly, Law has a class nature, reflects the will of the ruling class, is a tool to protect the interests of the ruling class.

Ho Chi Minh was born and raised in a situation where the country was under the domination of French colonial. He witnessed the injustice of feudal law and French colonial, enforced against the people of the colonial country. Then, during his revolutionary activities abroad, Ho Chi Minh came into contact with political and legal life in many bourgeois countries, and studied Marxism – Leninism, since then, He understood the class nature of exploitative laws. Ho Chi Minh gave a theoretical overview of its nature. He wrote: “Old law was the weapon of the ruling class, it was used to punish the class against them; old law was the will of French colonial, not the will of our people. The old law promulgated to maintain social order, but that social order only benefits the colonialists and feudalists, not the entire people. First of all, the law promulgated to punish, and oppress. Feudalists promulgated the law to rule farmers. Capitalists promulgated the law to rule workers” [29,185]. Therefore, the nature of exploitative laws, according to Ho Chi Minh, that is expression ruling class's will, is the weapon to protect the benefit of them, creating an unequal society for the ruled class. Ho Chi Minh's view on the nature of exploitative laws was expressed when he analyzed feudal law, colonial law, and bourgeois law.

When analyzing the nature of feudal law, Ho Chi Minh indicated: "Feudal law established and maintained social order by setting and protecting the feudal privileges of "respecting the king, respecting teachers, being filial to fathers" [29,185]. In social order established and protected by feudal law, the king is the son of heaven, the most sacred and reverent, so the heaviest punishments of feudal law are always applied to crimes of infringing upon the king and the royal family. He cited: “In the old Gia Long law, there is a rule that anyone who crosses the road when the king is passing is guilty. Candidates must be beheaded. Ifprefaceftabooed wet- nurse of the king, you will be not beheaded but you will be sent to prison. Candidates took the exam but proface tabooed names, it means proface names of king, they will be failed and were not allowed to pass the exam" [29,186].

Since the French colonialists invaded our country, the French colonial law applied to our people, it has clearly shown the class nature of the exploitative law, the content of the law always shows the reflects the will of the number of the ruling class. When consulting on the nature of French colonial law applied in our country, from the time our country was ruled by them until before the August Revolution in 1945, Ho Chi Minh affirmed: “The law was the weapon of the ruling class to punish the class against them, the first goal of exploitative law punishes, and oppress class, the nature of the exploitative class against democracy and progress” [29,185]. As a resident of a colonial nation, Ho Chi Minh understood the suffering of people in colonial countries, who were trampled on by the colonists on human rights. He criticized the cruel of colonialism, which tramples and violates human rights. He indicated: "In Indochina, there are two kinds of justice. One for the French, one for the natives. The French are judged as in France. The Annamites do not have a jury, nor are there any Annamese lawyers. They judged, and sentence by paper, the defendant is absent. If there is a lawsuit between the Annamites and the French, the French always have a right, even if this guy steals or kills people” [31, 445].

During thirty years of revolutionary activities abroad, Ho Chi Minh witnessed many the cruel in all of the capitalist countries to which He went. Since then, He observed: "Bourgeois is more artful than feudal class, and more dupe people. Bourgeois propagandize that everyone is free, equality, property rights, free-trading, and competition rights, the state of the capitalist is the will of people, so everyone must submit the law. In fact, in social of capitalist, workers and working people are heavily exploited, life is not guaranteed, unemployment, hunger, disease. So, where is freedom, and equality? They can only freely sell their labor power so that the free capitalists exploit them" [29,185]. Ho Chi Minh indicated, the social order established by bourgeois law is only freedom, equality, and formality; in fact, bourgeois law only protects the interests of the bourgeoisie. Ho Chi Minh's thought on bourgeois law is completely suitable with the point of K. Marx and Fr. Engels when criticizing the law and bourgeois law, it mentioned in the Declaration of Communist Party: "Your rule of law is only the will of your class, and it is codified into law, the will which the content is determined by the material living conditions of your class" [29, 46].

With that view, Ho Chi Minh indicated the most main content on the class nature of law. That is, the origin of the formation of the law is rooted in the economic causes, the social manifestation in the class nature of the law is the product of the class struggle, between the ruling class and the ruled class, the content of the law is the will of the ruling class, expressed in the law, protecting the interests of the ruling class and oppressing other class in society, to establish and maintain social order in favor of the ruling class.

Secondly, socialism law reflects the will of the working class, protect rights and benefits of them, towards the goal of human liberation and social liberation.

For our country, Ho Chi Minh affirmed, the law is the will of the working-class, protecting the interests of millions of workers. The nature of socialism law, expressing the will of the working class, because that class represents the most progressive productive force of the times, as well as represents the most progressive forces in society. That class has a historical mission to hold the leadership of the revolution. He indicated: "Today, our law protected the rights and benefits of millions of workers... Our law is truly democratic because it protects the broad democratic freedoms for the working people..." [29,187]. Socialism law is the tool of the new type of state, to struggle to eliminate exploitation, oppression, and injustice, to establish a democratic society and justice, towards human liberation, and the liberation of the whole society.

The nature of socialism law reflects the will of the working class, protects rights, and benefits them, expressed in detail in the Constitution of 1946, "Vietnam is a democratic republic. All power in the country belongs to the entire Vietnamese people, regardless of anyone" [10]. Until the 1959 Constitution, the nature of socialist law continued to be clarified: "Our state is People's Democratic State, and it is based on the foundation of worker-peasant union, led by the working class" [10]. Ho Chi Minh judged: "The Constitution that we will draft must not only represent the aspirations of the people of the North but also be a goal to strive for the people of the South... After drafting, we will It is necessary to consult the public widely. Only then will our Constitution being a Constitution of the people, of the democracy" [40,510- 511]. The content of rights and responsibilities of civil, stipulated in the Constitution, demonstrated the revolutionary nature of the new-style state built by our people, the State of the people, by the people, and for the people. He wrote: "Our country is a democratic country, the highest position is the people, for the people is the master. In the revolutionary apparatus, from the sweeper, cook to the President of a country, all are assigned to be servants of the people" [37,434].

According to Ho Chi Minh, until the end, the law is made by people, and for people. He always upholds the role and importance of the law but does not absolutize the law or consider it the only way to organize and manage society. Different from the theory of “the rule of law”, which consider the law as the tool to protect the interests of the ruling minority, the legal system, according to Ho Chi Minh's thought, always revolves around an "axis", that is building the state of people, by the people, and for the people, at the same time forming the law to serve for the interest of the people; all state power must belong to the people, and they are both the purposes that the state aims to serve and the subjects of the state. In brief, according to Marxism-Leninism's view, Ho Chi Minh affirms the birth of law is the result of the socio-economic development process, to solve the conflict, and clash in society. For Ho Chi Minh, there is no general and abstract law, but the law always has a class nature, expressing the will and protecting the interests of the ruling class. From that, Ho Chi Minh affirms, socialism law has a working-class nature, and protect the interest of worker, for people, and liberation people.

Secondly, Ho Chi Minh's thought on law construction

As the first person propagated and applied Marxism-Leninism to the practice of the Vietnam revolution, Ho Chi Minh was imbued with Marxist views on the importance of law in building a new society. The core and main ideology of Marxism-Leninism on the state and law have been scientifically and revolutionary mentioned by the classics of Marxism-Leninism in their works, as well as in practical leader of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat. That is ideology on building a new type of state, activity on the legal basis, with a foundation of democracy law, ensuring strict legislation, the human and civil rights are responded and protected. When the issue of building a new society and a new type of state, an important issue and becoming a mandatory requirement for any government is to know how to use the law to carry out its mission. V.I.Lenin pointed out that if the will is the will of the state, it must be expressed in-laws and built by the government, otherwise the word "will" is just a sound that shakes the air". Inheriting and applying Marxism-Leninism's view, with Ho Chi Minh, the work of law construction is the necessary mission of the provisional government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, to ensure human rights and build a new type of state of people, by people, and for people.

Ho Chi Minh's thought on the role of law and the need for law construction was formed very early. On June, 18th 1919, representing the Group of Annamite Patriots, Ho Chi Minh sent the Claims of the Annamese People to Vesxay Conference, including 8 points, He highlighted the role of law in protecting human and civil rights. Ideology on building a legal foundation for the people, protecting the people continued to be developed by Ho Chi Minh with a more specific purpose and content. In 1922, in Viet Nam Yeu cau ca, Ho Chi Minh sent France the minimum requirements of the people of Annam, which required to regulate the colonial issue in the Constitution and to implement those provisions in Vietnam. Until 1926, in the Claims sent to the League of Nations, Ho Chi Minh once again mentioned the issue of people's right to self-determination. In this request, Ho Chi Minh and other patriots wrote: "If we are immediately independent, our country: Arrange a Consitution according to the ideals of civil rights"[3,182].

Ho Chi Minh indicated the basis for law construction of the new society in the Declaration of Independence, 1945, that is “All people are born with equal rights. They are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” [34,01]; and “Men are born free and equal in rights, and must always be free and equal in rights” [34,01]. Ho Chi Minh's thought on human rights does not stop at rights to equality, life, freedom, and the pursuit of happiness. In works after 1945, He mentioned ownership rights, being protected by the law, travel and reside, citizenship, marrying and

building a family, property, freedom of thought, belief, and religion... The human rights to be protected by the law in Ho Chi Minh's thought is a concept that develops both in breadth and depth, in terms of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, and those rights are also discussed in a very practical way: "We have gained freedom and independence, but the people keep starving and freezing, then freedom and independence won't do anything. People only know the value of freedom and independence when the people are properly fed and clothed" [34,175]. According to Ho Chi Minh, only when the law foundation is built for people and represents the interest of people, human rights and the value of freedom ensured. Ho Chi Minh's thought on "arrange a constitution according to the ideals of civil rights" became a reality after the success of the August Revolution in 1945 in our country, establishing the first people's democratic government in Southeast Asia. In the first year after the victory of the revolution, the democratic government of Vietnam had faced serious challenges: hunger, stupidity, invaders, and reactionary. On 23rd, September 1945, French colonialists returned to aggression in the South. The Southern compatriots, The Southern compatriots, who had only enjoyed the rights of the people of an independent country for less than a month, had to take up arms and defend the achievements of the revolution. At that time, the main mission of our Party, people, State carried out the struggle with imperialism and agent, as well as hunger and stupidity to holding administration. The revolutionary task requires the people's democratic government to be consolidated and strengthened in all aspects, with a solid legal basis, representing the will of the entire people. The administration must urgently build the tools of law to suppress the enemy, liberate the nation from the French colonial invasion, prevent the threat of imperialism's invasion, and build a new society. So, not only building and consolidating the administration system but also of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam urgently build the new law to meet the requirements of revolutionary practice.

In the early days of taking power, while there was no complete legal system, our state temporarily used some old laws to manage society, provided that it was "not contrary to the principle of independence of Viet Nam and the democratic republic" (Decree of October 10, 1945). At the same time, the state urgently promulgates new laws, gradually narrowing the scope of the use of old laws, to perform the central task of abolishing the colonial privileges, and punishing sabotage activities to aid the enemy. In addition, the government promulgated Decree of September 22, 1945, Decree No.9 of May 20, 1946,... to abolish all unequal treaties, all privileges, and appropriation of lands, mines, and resources of the colonists and empires in our country, recover those plantations and mines that have been appropriated for people. Besides the task of against invaders, they promulgated many legal documents to overcome economic difficulties, gradually building and organizing a new society. For example, establishing Central and local relief committees, prohibition, preventing waste, hoarding food, allowing free movement of rice between localities, setting up a relief fund, setting up a relief granary, etc. The state promulgated the Decree of September 8, 1945, which stipulates the eradication of illiteracy, opens popular education, literacy classes at all levels, literacy is compulsory and free of charge by law for all. The new education system of our country is gradually formed. The basic principles and regulations of the new education, which are specified in Decree No. 146, dated August 10, 1946. The education of our country is uniform, is based on 3 principles: popularize, nationalize, science, and it serves the nation and the people.

After the success of the August Revolution, under the leading of the Party, especially President Ho Chi Minh, our country is gradually built the legal document system, promptly responding to the urgent requirements of the revolution, contributing to solving difficulties in social life, repelling hunger and stupidity, consolidating the government. In particular, those legal documents have initially laid the basis for the construction and formation of some

important legal branches of our country in the future. Ho Chi Minh pointed out that, in the system of legal documents, the Constitutional Law has the highest legal value. Therefore, at the first meeting of the Provisional Government (September 3, 1945), President Ho Chi Minh proposed one of the government's urgent tasks to promulgate the Constitutional Law. He wrote: "Before we were ruled by an absolute monarchy, then by a colonial regime, so our country does not have a Constitution. Our people are not entitled to freedom. We must have a democratic Constitution. I suggest that the Government organize as soon as possible a General Election with universal suffrage. All citizens who reach the age of eighteen have the right to stand for election and vote, without distinction of any kind..." [34,07].

Along with the process of preparing to hold the first General Election for the National Assembly, the Constitution Drafting Committee was established under the Decree of the President of the Provisional Government on September 20, 1945, and was chaired by President Ho Chi Minh. Under His directing, after one year, the Constitution was completed. At its second session, the first National Assembly, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, approved the Constitution. At this meeting, Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "After 14 months of being free, the first Constitution has been completed. It is also a historical vestige of the first Constitution in this East Asia. That Constitution was not perfect, but it was made according to a real situation. That constitution declared to the world that Vietnam was independent. That Constitution declares to the world that the Vietnamese people have all freedoms. That constitution declares to the world: Vietnamese women have been equal to men to enjoy all the freedoms of a citizen. That Constitution stated a spirit of solidarity among the Vietnamese peoples and a spirit of integrity and justice of all classes" [34,491].

According to Ho Chi Minh, besides promulgating the Constitution, we must establish a mechanism to ensure the implementation of the provisions of that Constitution in practice. Ho Chi Minh paid attention to the conditions to ensure the observance of the Constitution, both by state agencies and by citizens. Only then will the State order be ensured the people enjoy the freedom as stated in the Constitution. In that spirit, Ho Chi Minh did not mention the general Constitution but pointed out a democratic Constitution, and to have a democratic Constitution, it is necessary to democratize the process of making the Constitution. That Constitution must be made by democratic, it means we must hold a free general election throughout the country so that everyone can elect a representative to make the Constitution. The birth of the Constitution in 1956 was of great significance, it created the legal basis for administration, suitable for the situation and the task of revolution from 1946 to 1959. This is the synthesis, enhancement, and legalization of the human and civil rights stated by Ho Chi Minh in the Eight-Point Claim (1919), the Viet Minh (1941). With the Constitution, for the first time in Vietnamese history, slaves have truly become the owners of the country, ensuring democratic rights in all aspects. The rights are stipulated in the Constitution are the highest legal basis for implementing the civil rights of Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh always enhances the importance and the highest role of the Constitution, and the laws to protect human rights.

To the period of revolution after 1959, with the main task construction socialism in North, and struggle to liberation in South, thus, the Constitution in 1946 was not suitable. So, the Constitution in 1959 was created by Ho Chi Minh directly, to meet the new request of revolution practice. The new Constitution contains the basic principles set out in the 1946 Constitution, including the principle of ensuring the Constitution's supreme validity. From directing to constructing the Constitution in our country, and in the process of leading, Ho Chi Minh always applied the specific historical view in the process of law construction in Vietnam, at different times, following historical circumstances, based on the spirit of the law as serving the interests for people. Along with promulgating the Constitution, Ho Chi Minh always paid

attention to developing and supplementing legal documents. For example, on June 18th, 1949, President Ho Chi Minh signed Decree no.72/SL, and established Judicial Council, including 24 members, their task developed the law project in Vietnam. Thus, Ho Chi Minh defined law development focused on enacting laws, established ideology is the state-managed social by Constitution and law. The issue of implementing law development to ensure more and more democratic and progress, democratic associated with law, is the expression of two contents of national liberation and class liberation, both of which are closely related. The law not only is the legal of democratic to affirm it in the law, but also is the content of democratic for people, and the expression of dictatorship for the enemies of the people. The issue of that law construction and ensuring has a great meaning to establish the administration. In short, Ho Chi Minh's thought on law construction, use the starting point is the will, and the wish of people, the last goal is national liberation which was expressed the law nature of new society, establish to building the new legal system in Vietnam. According to Ho Chi Minh's thought, in law construction, the main goal of government is to promulgate the Constitution and laws, make the law more democratic and progressive, and ensure the objective principles of law.

The issue of legal education for students in Vietnam's university today.

Legal education always is an important position in the social, and doi moi of Vietnam. legal education has an important role, its direct impact on the awareness of students to improve their legal awareness and legal culture. legal education for the student is an oriented, organized activity of subjects through curricular and extra-curricular educational activities by different educational methods to equip them with basic legal knowledge, orientation, and human development to improve awareness, and contributing to behavior change to self-consciously and consciously complying with the law, having legal knowledge in the fields of expertise and professions in which they are trained.

Current legal education in Vietnam's university has general law or the subject related to law. Besides, some universities have included specialized legal content into their training programs, to meet the requirements of professional practice such as Banking Law, Economic Law, Construction Law, Securities Law. With the renew of higher education, the form and method of legal education at universities in recent years have changed in the direction of diversification and gradually shifted from the one-way transmission to promote the activeness of students. Many lecturers have shown specific situations and created new methods to boost the activeness of students. However, it has the shortcoming such as has not suitable, has not harmoniously combined legal knowledge with the formation of legal skills, behaviors, and habits as well as stimulating activities and regulating students' behavior. Especially, the lack of leading students towards morality and law standards. Although the method of teaching in universities has changed, the two-way interactive method such as discussion about legal situation is still less applied, mainly the method of presentation, one-way, and passive transmission. Som lecturer has not thought about the principle of awareness, and the conditions develop of students in education, lacking the caring to student's psychology, so has not focused on teaching the necessary standard, and the important skill.

In addition to the difficulty in bringing legal education content into the curriculum, implementing legal education has an important role and is necessary for students' universities. Legal education through extra-curricular activities is implemented through discussions and seminars on legal contents and topics; organizing listening and speaking on legal topics, watching movies, watching skits; organizing field trips and attending court sessions; organizing law research contests, art contests with legal topics, organize exchanges between schools, faculties, and classes; establish law clubs, organize club activities according to law topics; propagating and educating the law in the community; organize a youth volunteer movement,

youth volunteers participate in maintaining security, order, and protecting the law... Although universities focused on extra-curricular legal education for the student, the number of students who join in that activities is quite small, because they think this is a side activity, it is okay to participate or not, besides, the form and content are still unattractive. About lecturers, beyond the strong points such as love their job, properly trained, have experience in teaching, scientific research, and pedagogical methods... it is still lacking in quantity and the quality is still not good. Many lecturers are not properly trained. The percentage of lecturers with Ph.D. and Associate Professor degrees is still "thin" compared to development requirements. Many lecturers did not join in training, meeting, project, the program of common law in the university which organized by the Ministry of Education and Training, specifically: Decision No. 705/QD-ttg on May 25, 2017, of the Prime Minister promulgating the Program on legal dissemination and education for the period 2017 - 2021 (Program 705); Decision No. 1928/QD-TTg on November 20, 2009, of the Prime Minister approving the Project "Improving the quality of law dissemination and education in schools (Project 1928); Decision No. 3957/QD-BGDDT on September 28, 2017, of the Minister of Education and Training promulgating the Plan to continue implementing the Project "Improving the quality of law dissemination and education in schools" until 2021; Plan No. 159/KH-BGDDT on March 1, 2021, of the Minister of Education and Training on law dissemination and education in 2021.

Universities applied many forms to exam and value subjects such as assignment, exercise, multiple-choice, essay, present,... The renew of taking an exam and value method limited the situation of learning by heart of the student, improving the quality of teaching. It has also made a positive contribution to lecturers and students, requiring lecturers to regularly renew teaching methods in a positive direction, arouse and promote students' capacity. In the COVID-19 pandemic, universities applied technology in teaching and learning to not affect the progress, quality and effectiveness of the training process as well as in the organization of exams, and value the subjects. So, from practical to implementing legal education for students in universities, it is shown that bringing legal education into university, and increasing the dissemination of legal education to students has achieved good results. The construct of teaching general law, specialized law subjects that are interested and seriously implemented by the Party Committee, Management Board, departments, faculties, functional departments, and units, in all aspects such as programs, curriculum, references, lecturer, teaching method, promoting the initiative and positivity of students in the training. Most of the student graduates have been equipped with basic legal knowledge to be able to startup, adapt to the job position as well as the requirements of society.

Today, legal education for students in universities always is an issue which needs to be paid attention, and invested to ensure comprehensive education, to they not only become employees with high level, but also have the legal knowledge to self and social mastery, as well as to international integration in globalization without losing the class nature, traditional, and culture. Currently, legal education for a student to achieve the desired effect, the solutions to focus on will be:

Firstly, constantly finish the law on legal education for students in universities. The state agencies, especially, the Minister of Education and Training need to stipulate that general law must be taught with a minimum of 45 periods in all sectors and specialized law subjects appropriate to each sector. Besides, focusing on the quality of content, program, curriculum to legal education. All of them must serve for the goal of higher education, as well as expression continuity, system, and inheritance, ensuring the consistency between theory and practice, between legal education and professional education.

Secondly, legal education should be associated with practice associated with the student's major; focusing on developing the self-discipline of the student. For legal education to be highly effective, legal education in training must be suitable practically, it must be associated with the dissemination, the nature and characteristics of students' careers and majors. To implement that task, first of all, the lecturer must constantly study, research, and expand legal knowledge, improving the quality of teaching and method to be suitable for each student. The legal education for the student must be suitable for the requirement of practical, and student's major. That is the request of age, all the processes of legal education must be followed, associated with constructing and protecting the country. The student is in the progress class, they accepted knowledge of humankind and country. They are able to be creative, and active in the study, research as well as the relative social. Students have the ability and desire to become good citizens and qualified employees, so they are always hard-working to learn new things, and have high determination to show their will. The cadres need to pay attention to organizing the spirit activities, enhancing the role of students in the study, legal training, and implementing the rules of the university. At the same time, solving the closely related between lecturer and student, lecturer and cadres. On the other hand, we also need to create a favorable condition on material, and spirit for the student to implement education activities and ensure the quality.

Thirdly, renew teaching method, and improve the quality of lecturer. To renew the training program by reducing the number of theoretical hours, increasing the number of hours of discussion and self-study of students, universities need to change the way of training and training by credit. Classes need to be organized with medium size. In addition, paying attention to the extra-curricular legal education program, and renewing its organization. Extra-curricular legal education will support teaching activity and directly impact to feelings and attitude of the student. Extra-curricular legal education program needs to diversify forms such as organizing thematic reports, taking legal exams, integrating law into cultural activities, and organizing volunteer activities such as: participating in the protection of security, order and social safety. Combine with improving the quality of lecturers in universities. And they need to be trained in both knowledge and teaching method; ensuring the documents, equipment the facilities, and budget to serve legal education for students in universities. In recent years, lecturers of universities in Viet Nam progressed on both quality and quantity. They have competent, and quality is getting better and better. However, there are still some requirements and capacity limitations. Thus, to ensure the quality of legal education for the student, non-law universities must constantly improve the knowledge and professional capacity of law teachers.

The lecturer must be graduated at law universities, graduated from that university major or majored in law from social universities, and have been trained in law and legal teaching methods. Train law lecturers in non-law universities in Vietnam organized at faculty of law, and law universities, establish the training lecturer center. Law teachers and lecturers in universities must be role models in law enforcement. Legal education is not only implemented in lectures but also implemented in the activities and attitude of the lecturer. Universities need to create a cultural environment of law observance among lecturers and students. Keeping the rules to everyone can be law-abiding. Law teachers need constantly learn knowledge on issues of law. The study of law will not be highly effective if only focusing on law teachers without exploring and applying teaching methods to achieve high efficiency in lectures, creating excitement for students. Most people think that if you don't apply the right method, the law will be very boring, and the student will hardly approach. But if you apply the right method and combine it with examples or practice trips in court, the law will be very interesting.

Conclusion

The legal education for students in universities always is an issue which needs to be paid attention to and invested to ensure comprehensive education, to they not only become employees with high level, but also they have the legal knowledge to self and social mastery, as well as to international integration in globalization without losing the class nature, traditional, and culture. In the past years, legal education in Vietnam is gradually affirming the important role in the process of building, perfecting, and organizing the law. In doi moi cause and integration of Vietnam, inheriting the content of Ho Chi Minh's on law and practice of legal education for students in Vietnamese universities is an issue of profound theoretical and practical significance.

This research is implemented to analyze and clarify the main content in Ho Chi Minh's thought on law with legal education for students in Vietnamese universities today. The result shows that Ho Chi Minh's thought is an ideology system very diverse and rich, and has contents related to: the origin and nature of law; law construction. According to Ho Chi Minh, the birth of law is the result of the socio-economic development process, to solve the conflict, and clash in society. Ho Chi Minh affirmed, law construction needs to use the starting point is the will, and the wish of the people, the last goal is national liberation which was expressed by the law nature of the new society, establishing the building of the new legal system in Vietnam. According to Ho Chi Minh's thought, in law construction, the main goal of government is to promulgate the Constitution and laws, make the law more democratic and progressive, and ensure the objective principles of law. Regarding the current practice of legal education for students of Vietnamese universities, the article also analyzed and pointed out the contents to focus on: extra-curricular legal education program, and bringing the content of legal education; the form of extra, and value subject. The research also affirmed, that legal education for students in universities always is an issue that needs to be paid attention to and invested to ensure comprehensive education, they not only become employees with high levels but also have the legal knowledge to themselves and social master. This article gave solutions to effective legal education the next time. The limitation of this research is that it has not shown the main characteristics of Ho Chi Minh's thought on law and the factors affecting the improvement of legal education for students at universities in Vietnam.

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