

APPLYING CASE TEACHING METHOD WITH USING ENGLISH IN TEACHING SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDENTS - MALAYSIAN PRIVACY LAW APPROACH AS REFERENCE FOR DEALING WITH FALSE NEWS OF TUOI TRE AND THANH NIEN NEWSPAPERS IN VIETNAM

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Abstract

In this study, we highly criticize publishing fake news online of several Vietnam magazines (Thanhvien.vn and Tuoitre.vn) as it may cause misinformation and troubles, anxiety in society.

We also introduce and analyze case method to mention role of English in teaching social sciences students.

Next, authors use Malaysian laws approach for solving FALSE NEWS OF TUOI TRE AND THANH NIEN NEWSPAPERS IN VIETNAM during period 2015-2022.

Last but not least, Authors also analyze viewpoints of President Ho Chi Minh on publishing activities for educating students better after case discussion presented above.

Key words: case method, English, publish fake/false news, Malaysian approach, Thanh nien newspaper, Tuoi tre newspaper

JEL: K10, K14, K15

1. Introduction

President Ho Chi Minh also taught, information in journalistic works must be "true and accurate," must originate from real life with numbers and events that have been considered, checked, selected, "not fabricated. out, do not speak rashly;" "have not investigated, not studied, not known, do not speak, do not write;" Articles must have a "brief" layout; language "pure, simple, easy to understand," "write to the

right level of the viewer, write clearly and neatly, don't use many words".

Uncle Ho reminded: "If you want to write a newspaper, you need to:

1. Being close to the masses, just sitting in the paper room and writing will not be able to write practically.

2. Must know at least one foreign language to read foreign newspapers and learn from other people's experiences.

3. When you finish writing an article, you have to review it three or four times by yourself, carefully correcting it. It is better to ask a few people with little culture to see and ask questions and words they do not understand, then correct them for easy understanding.

4. Always try to learn, always seek progress”

(source: Ho Chi Minh on press issues, edited by Ta Ngoc Tan, Publication Department, Hanoi, 1995, page 139).

In below section we will show roles of English in presenting case study of two Vietnam magazines (thanhvien.vn and tuoitre.vn) with Malaysian laws approach for dealing with posting false information online.

Research question:

Question 1: Analyze real cases studies of publishing fake news in Vietnam?

2. Literature review

First of all, Uncle Ho's pen covers a wide range of important issues being raised, analyzes them in a sharp and specific way, evaluates clearly and accurately, and offers practical and feasible solutions.

Especially in the two resistance wars against the French colonialists and the American imperialists, Uncle Ho's writings as an appeal, had a great effect, became a strong spiritual force, encouraging the entire people to participate. resistance war for national independence and reunification.

Responsibility to the profession is also an important requirement for every journalist. For us newspaper writers, the pen is a sharp weapon, the article is a revolutionary pamphlet to

encourage the masses to unite to fight against old and new colonialism, for independence, social progress and world peace”.

A true journalist with a sense of responsibility before the society, before the people, knows how to immerse himself in the joy and anxiety before the country's difficulties, and at the same time always finds in the vivid reality of his glorious career. building and defending the Fatherland with an endless source of topics to create quality journalistic works, contributing to promoting a better and better society.

(source: Le Quoc Ly, The View of Marxism, Friedrich Engels, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, Ho Chi Minh and the Communist Party of Vietnam on the press, Publishing House. National politics, Hanoi, 2011, pp. 144)

Figure 1- President Ho Chi Minh



(source: internet)

Le, K., & Nguyen, M. (2021) mentioned relation between Education and political engagement, and confirmed by (Huy, D.T.N, 2015; Tinh, D.T., Huy, D.T.N., Thuy, N.T., 2021; Le, K., & Nguyen, M., 2020).

Then we summarize previous studies in below table:

Table 1 - Related previous studies

Authors	Year	Content, results
Woolf	2016	Fake news is not limited to the electoral realm either: “The harmful information that spreads on Facebook includes the myths and lies about vaccination and links to

		autism. It contains myths and lies about the scientific fact of global warming. These are issues that are crucial to our wellbeing.”
Syed	2017	Compared to traditional speech via word of mouth, print, or broadcast, the dissemination of information over the Internet is distinct in that it combines content filters, insular online communities, amplification of fringe ideas, the rapidity of idea dissemination, and profit incentives that encourage fake news
Ivanova	2020	The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the draft e-Privacy Regulation are explored as legal instruments that could be applied against fake news, including during times of election.
Aswad	2020	While the circulation of disinformation and misinformation online can pose a variety of risks to societies around the world, it should also be of concern that overreacting to such false information can undermine human rights, including freedom of expression. The business operations of global social media platforms frequently intersect with this latter concern because of a spike in the adoption of national laws that ban “fake news” as well as their own platform policies to tackle false information. This Essay assesses the corporate responsibility standards afforded by the United Nations’ Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and explains several key ways in which the guidance that these

		instruments provide is relevant to social media companies in tackling false information on their platforms, including with respect to their micro-targeting practices.
Mamak	2021	Uncontrolled access to information on the Internet has many advantages, but it also leads to the phenomenon of fake news. Fake news is dangerous in many spheres, including that of health

(source: author synthesis)

Finally, we will analyze that criminal behavior in publishing fake news, For example, many newspapers in Vietnam have been fined for that in past years.

3. Methodology

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

4. Main findings

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

4.1 Case studies of publishing fake news in two Vietnam magazines

Historical time	History of violating
1992	Discipline and dismissal of Editor-in-Chief Vu Kim Hanh: The first major disciplinary case with Tuoi Tre newspaper was in 1992 when Ms. Vu Kim Hanh, the editor-in-chief of the newspaper at that time, was considered a "serious mistake" when she let published a number of unpublished documents related to Mr. Ho Chi Minh's private life, including documents claiming that he had a wife. (source: https://tieng.wiki/content/ , access date 10/3/2022)
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.
2018	PMU18 case in 2008. For the first time, many journalists were interrogated, investigated 5 and had to go to court
2021-beginning	Thanh nien newspaper (Thanhvien.vn) and Tuoitre.vn and bad editor team Nguyen Ngoc Toan/Dang Thi Phuong Thao still publish false information

2022	online causing troubles and disorder in Vietnam society
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(source: <https://vi.wikipedia.org/wiki/>, access date 27/2/2022)

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

4.2 Educating students in journalism and publishing

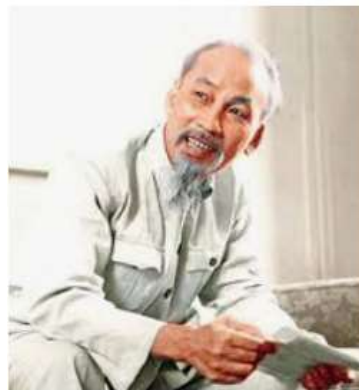
Next, internet crimes including not only publishing fake news, but also hackers, cyber crime.

Moreover, we can teach students with viewpoints of President Ho Chi Minh in revolutionary roles of journals and newspapers and publishing:

Uncle Ho's pen covers a wide range of important issues being raised, analyzes them in a sharp and specific way, evaluates clearly and accurately, and offers practical and feasible solutions. Especially in the two resistance wars against the French colonialists and the American imperialists, Uncle Ho's writings as an appeal, had a great effect, became a strong spiritual force, encouraging the entire people to participate. resistance war for national independence and reunification. President Ho Chi Minh is really a great revolutionary journalist. His journalistic works, regardless of genre or issue, have a very unique, unique and creative nuance.

His articles always have high theoretical and practical value; both imbued with imbued with national character and rich in modernity; both combative, emotional and persuasive to readers... That's Ho Chi Minh's journalistic style.

Figure 2 - Ho Chi Minh and publishing activities



(source: internet)

Uncle Ho concretized that the political qualities of a journalist must be expressed from the identification of the target audience and the mission of the press: "Our journalism is not for a few people to see, but to serve the needs of the public. In order to propagate and explain the lines and policies of the Party and the Government, the press must have a mass character and a fighting spirit". "In order to fulfill their glorious duties, press cadres need to cultivate revolutionary morality. That morality is thrift, integrity, impartiality." Uncle also asked press officers to be self-critical and critical. Uncle considered it "a necessary and sharp weapon that helps us correct our mistakes and develop our advantages". For a revolutionary journalist, "writing is like everything else, you must have will, don't hide your ignorance, only through self-criticism and criticism can you make progress.

(source: <http://tapchimattran.vn/nhan-vat/bac-ho-voi-bao-chi-cach-mang-viet-nam-nguoi-khai-sinh-va-dat-nen-mong-cho-bao-chi-cach-mang-viet-nam-39769.html>, access date 10/3/2022)

4.3 The Malaysian approaches on privacy laws on publishing false news or information

First, On 11 January 2021, to control the spread of COVID-19, a proclamation of emergency was declared, which is expected to last until 1 August 2021. Pursuant thereto, on 12 March 2021, the Emergency (Essential Powers) (No. 2) Ordinance 2021 ('the Ordinance') was promulgated, which establishes criminal

offences relating to 'fake news' about the COVID-19 pandemic and the Emergency Proclamation. The Ordinance is strikingly similar to the Malaysian Anti-Fake News Act 2018, which was repealed in 2019 by the previous government for being overly broad and allowing the government to stifle dissent and restrict freedom of expression. Teo Wai Sum and Lau Wai Kei, Partner and Associate respectively at Lee Hishammuddin Allen & Gledhill, analyse the Ordinance from a data privacy perspective.

The 'fake news' Ordinance

The Ordinance is now widely regarded as the 'new fake news law'. It is an offence if (among others) a person:

1. creates, offers, publishes, prints, distributes, circulates, or disseminates any fake news or publication containing fake news;
2. provides or make available financial assistance for the purpose of committing or facilitating the offence mentioned in item (1) above; or
3. fails to take down publications containing fake news within 24 hours from the time a direction is given by a police officer or an authorised officer.

'Fake news' is defined widely in the Ordinance as any 'news, information, data and reports,

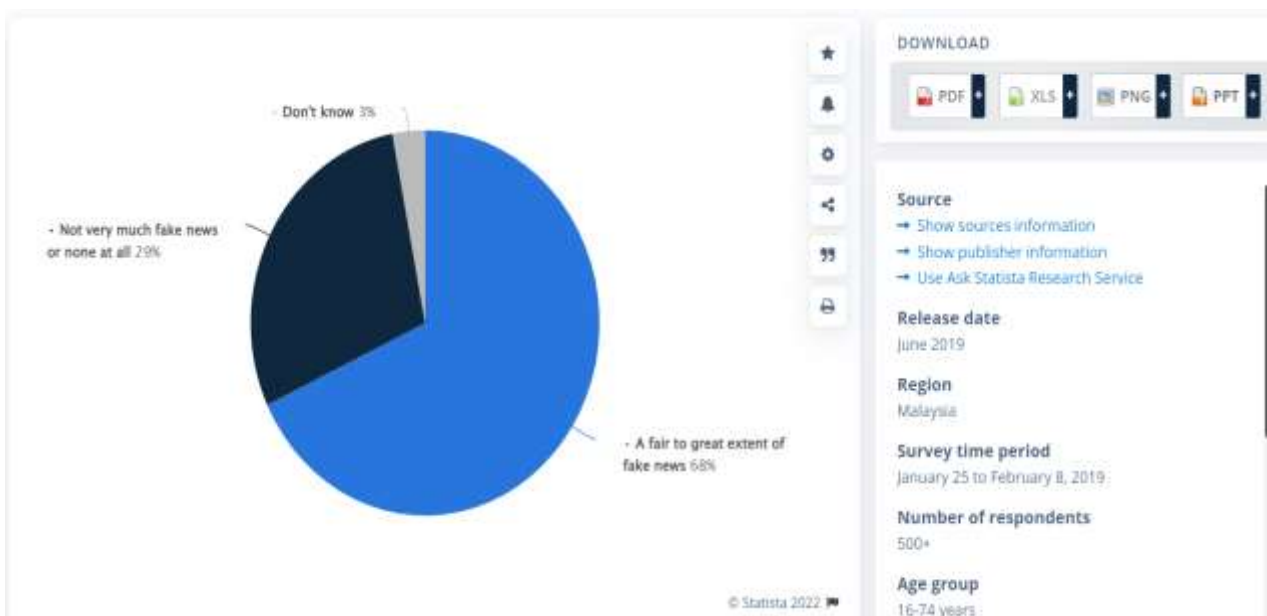
which is or are wholly or partly false relating to COVID-19 or the proclamation of emergency, whether in the forms of features, visuals or audio recordings or in any other form capable of suggesting words or ideas'. With no standards available to determine what constitutes 'fake news' or otherwise, the Ordinance can possibly be used by the government of the day to determine (in its absolute discretion) what constitutes 'fake news' and criminalise any person whom it considers to be spreading fake news. Furthermore, hefty penalties in the form of fines up to MYR 500,000 (approx. €100,000) and imprisonment up to six years or both that could be imposed on a person found to have committed offences relating to fake news under the Ordinance do not appear to be proportionate to offences of this nature.

(source:

<https://www.dataguidance.com/opinion/malaysia-a-fake-news-ordinance-through-data-privacy>, access date 9/3/2022).

We see below figure showing 68 percent of Malaysian respondents claimed that the news they got from the people they knew predominantly through the internet had a fair to great extent of "fake news".

Figure 3 - Perceived prevalence of fake news from people the respondents knew predominantly through the internet in Malaysia as of February 2019



(source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1024260/malaysia-perceived-prevalence-of-fake-news-from-people-known-online/>, access date 10/3/2022)

Next, students can discuss below case questions:

Question 1: Discussing Vietnam magazines case study above?

Question 2: Present Malaysian laws approaches for dealing with false news publishing in journalism?

5. Discussion and Conclusion

Based on above approaches, teachers can use English as foreign language to teach students in social sciences and esp., journalism major.

Not only writing newspapers, President Ho Chi Minh also did all the work related to "journalism" such as: organizing, leading, directing journalism, editing articles, editing, printing, distributing... Practical Such richness contributed to the creation of Ho Chi Minh's thought on revolutionary journalism - an extremely valuable and special legacy that Uncle Ho left to the next generation. The content of President Ho Chi Minh's thought on the revolutionary press clearly indicated the roles,

functions, tasks and nature of the revolutionary press; roles, obligations, ethics and style of journalists; "art of writing" to create a valuable journalistic work. In it, he pointed out: our press must serve the working people, socialism, the struggle for national reunification, and world peace. Therefore, "All journalists (writers, printers, editors, publishers,...) must take a firm political stance"(source: Ho Chi Minh, Toan Tap, National politics Publishing House, H, 2011, vol.12, p. 166).

President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "The mission of the press is to serve the people, to serve the revolution"(source: Ho Chi Minh, Complete volume, National politics Publishing House, H, 2011, vol.13, p. 463); "Press officers are also revolutionary soldiers" (source: Ho Chi Minh, Complete volume, National politics Publishing House, H, 2011, vol.13, p. 466). In order to fulfill the glorious task, journalists and press agencies must always "try to cultivate ideology, professionalism and culture"; "to grasp the guidelines and policies of the Party and the Government; go deep into reality, go deep into the working masses" (source: Ho Chi Minh, Complete volume, National politics Publishing House, H, 2011, vol.13, p. 466). Uncle Ho's words are forever a "guideline" for generations of journalists and press agencies in the process of cultivating, striving, growing and growing; always keeping "a bright mind, a clear heart, a

sharp pen", making worthy contributions to the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese Fatherland.

(Ho Chi Minh full volume, Vol. 7, National Political Publishing House, H. 2009, pp.118-120)

Applying case teaching methods with using English for social sciences students:

In above section we present an example of legal case study of some Vietnam magazines.

Case study is a word that is quite familiar to many university students. This is the name of a tool used in teaching (especially in the fields of business and administration), and is also a method belonging to the group of qualitative research methods and is very commonly used in scientific research. in many fields such as psychology, sociology, marketing, business, etc.

Case focuses on happening phenomena placed in real contexts. It is this that distinguishes case studies from studies that use other methods of scientific research.

With the specific situation of the actual context, the researcher will have to use a strategy to make the research results convincing; that is, using a variety of evidence (for example, from documentary sources, observations, interviews, ...); combined with the necessary data. This is the interesting point of this method, but also the challenge for the data researcher.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the case study method?

- Advantage:

+ Helps researchers to answer in-depth "how" or "why" questions flexibly while quantitative studies are difficult to implement.

+ Can use many different sources of evidence and data to answer the research question (data, historical data, observations, interviews, ...).

Research limitation

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

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