Legel Consciousness and the Role of Education to Enhance the Legal Consciousness for Commune Cadres in Vietnam

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ABSTRACT
Based on the scientific theory on education 4.0, the study analyzes the impact of education 4.0 and proposes solutions to promote the positive impact of education 4.0 on raising the legal consciousness of Vietnamese officials. On that basis, the paper has achieved the following results: systematizing the theoretical and practical bases on education 4.0; proposing the solutions to promote the positive impact of education 4.0 on raising the legal consciousness of Vietnamese officials.

Keywords: Education 4.0, commune cadres, Legal consciousness of commune cadres.

INTRODUCTION
Education 4.0 is an education with a lot of technical support, is the fusion of two real - virtual worlds through corresponding software systems of information technology, digital and networked devices, so that knowledge and skills in information technology, digital, computer language and foreign languages are very important for raising the legal consciousness of commune cadres of Vietnam - because these are modern tools to effectively support self-training activities in order to raise legal consciousness. The activities of commune cadres are directly related to the rights and interests of the State and citizens, so the behavior of commune cadres must be exemplary in observing the law. By providing legal knowledge, professional qualifications, and professional skills, raising the sense of morality and responsibility for commune cadres will be a solution to raise legal consciousness.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Education 4.0
The rapid growth of twenty-first century technology around the world has introduced a unique approach to supporting the teaching and learning process in schools. For example, the introduction of robotics in the classroom learning process (Lytridis, Bazinas, Papakostas, & Kaburlasos, 2019). In the early stages of this robotics education program, it was only used to teach the topic of programming (Zhong & Xia, 2020). The technologies that underpin the Internet as we head into the third decade of the 21st Century are powering the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Fourth IR and
Industry 4.0). So here I begin to infer Education 4.0; what it might look like, how we can learn and partner with each other, and most importantly how we might positively reconstruct Higher Education to meet and create the future. I investigate Education 4.0 in terms of technology and curriculum in particular, but acknowledge that ideas need to be placed and understood within the wider waves of rapid change-digitalisation, globalisation, demographics, the environment, political uncertainties (Salmon & Asgari, 2019; Bakhshi et al., 2017) and indeed life on Earth (see Tegmark, 2018 – which has some visionary scenarios about life and artificial intelligence).

Research on education 4.0, scholars have emphasized the importance of online education, can learn online learning content from mobile devices, information technology devices, or learn online in the “virtual school” model anywhere (Phan Chi Thanh; 2018). Smart school is a new type of school, with similarities and differences from traditional schools. Smart schools create a connection between the virtual world and the real world, using smart devices associated with achievements of artificial intelligence; connecting with other smart device systems at national and global scale (Dao Thai Lai, Nguyen Minh Tuan; 2019).

Legal consciousness education

The legal capability may be in the act of composing the legal centers, or in the act of using the legal centers, for example, the capability of accepting the ordainment at the obligatory ordainment23, the capability can be used before signing the contract, then the obtained right will be created since signing the contract and the ability to terminate it to the unlimited period (Al-Fadli, 2004) (Zhang et al., 2019).

There is a wide range of pedagogical methods that have become possible because of the liberation of the center of gravity of legal education from physical classes. Micro-credentials, industry relevant certifications and usage of interactive digital platforms have brought revolutionary changes to legal education (Cohen, 2020). Currently, legal education has some limitations in state management, leading to the lack of fundamental elements for regulating the market economy, especially the law. Legal knowledge, attitudes of respect, and poor observance of the law lead to limitations in law enforcement (Dao Duy Tan; 2000).

Some cadres and civil servants have a poor understanding of the law, is a phenomenon of some civil servants looking down on organizations and individuals at work (Nguyen Minh Tuan; 2010); shows that it is necessary to pass education 4.0 to improve working conditions, the form of providing legal information for cadres and civil servants in order to create the ability to access, update and effectively apply legal regulations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
The article is done on the basis of the general legal method of dialectical materialism and historical materialism combined with methods such as: Analytical and synthetic method, this method is based on research theoretical documents, Party documents, guidelines, lines, resolutions of the Party, policies, and laws of the State in order to analyze and clarify the concepts, legal-conscious characteristics of the Ministry of grassroots level in Vietnam, using synthetic methods will help generalize the previously analyzed issues, thereby building conclusions of the research process. In addition to the above methods, the article also uses methods of evaluating and analyzing documents (in Vietnamese and foreign languages) suitable for each research content of the problem.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Commune cadres
At present, the commune, ward, and town authorities are at the grassroots level, the last stage of the management and administration of socio-economic activities, solving issues related to the interests of the State and the people based on the provisions of the law. According to Article 4 of the Law on Cadres and Civil Servants 2008, “The cadres of communes, wards, and townships (hereinafter referred to as communes collectively) are Vietnamese citizens who are elected to hold positions by term in the Standing Council the people, the People's Committee, the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee, the head of the socio-political organization; Commune-level civil servants who are Vietnamese citizens are recruited to hold a professional title of the People's Committee of the commune, be on the payroll and receive a salary from the state budget” (Law No. 22/2008 / QH12).

According to Article 3 of Decree No. 92/2009 / ND-CP dated October 22, 2009, on the title, number, a number of regimes and policies for cadres and civil servants in communes, wards and towns clearly stated: communal positions include 07 titles: 1) Chief of Public Security; 2) Military Commander; 3) Office - Statistics; 4) Land Administration - Construction - Urban and Environment (forwards and towns) or Cadastral - Agriculture - Construction and Environment (for communes); 5) Finance - Accounting; 6) Justice - Civil status; 7) Culture - Society (Decree No. 92/2009).

As such, Commune cadres are physically mature and socially mature, they are recruited or appointed to hold a regular position in State offices, they are directly involved join the public bureaucracy of the national administration.

Commune cadres are those who self-control their own behaviors and attitudes and must take responsibility before the law as a citizen, an administrative official. They matured in the social aspect also manifested in the value of their labor products recognized by the society and by their labor they were able to support themselves. Moreover, social maturity also shows in their private lives, they are
the people who have the full conditions to act before the law. They are people with social status, because civil servants are people holding certain positions or responsibilities according to their training qualifications and are classified into the corresponding ranks in the administrative system, therefore. The grassroots level has a certain social position to exercise the State's power to manage the whole society. Commune cadres have a lot of life experience accumulated depending on the field in which they operate. Because they are Commune cadres, they must be trained at a certain level, along with their working position in the public office.

**Legal consciousness of commune cadres**

Firstly, commune cadres must have a basic understanding of the law, legal issues in relation to current law, issues in the relationship of the application of legal imperatives, and legal requirements in all spheres of social life. From here, Vietnamese commune cadres develop knowledge of the law, including basic knowledge of the State and the law and knowledge of specific provisions of the real legal system. Comprehensively and systematically in legal normative documents.

Second, commune cadres in the course of work are inevitably required to apply knowledge and knowledge of the law to exercise their legal rights and obligations in legal situations, each event, and circumstance. Specifically, as well as the process of using laws, applying laws to protect the legitimate rights and interests of people. Therefore, this is the process of commune cadres conveying legal knowledge and legal knowledge to apply them to specific legal acts to resolve social relationships and at work. This process has helped commune cadres to be aware of legal or illegal behaviors, socially acceptable positive behavior or negative, social condemnation, and criticism. On the other hand, legal situations help commune cadres not only be aware of their own behavior but also recognize that the behavior of other subjects is consistent with behavioral standards and regulations rules are regulated or not, from which to choose the most appropriate and positive behavior.

From this perception, Commune cadres actively maintain and consolidate the general order, participate in State management, effective social management. Commune cadres have a full and profound understanding of the law, the more legal violations will be avoided.

Third, commune cadres, when properly aware of the permeability of the law in social life and social behaviors, will form a behavioral habit in accordance with ethical standards and into legal feelings. This process helps commune cadres to timely grasp the content of newly enacted and enacted legal documents to gain understanding while applying it to solving pubic-related issues in work and life. Having consciousness and understanding of the law, grassroots-level officials
promote self-consciousness, actively, participate in law-making and enforcement, express their opinions, opinions, behaviors, and attitudes of with the law, forming a culture of obeying, obeying the law, taking the law as a standard of behavior for everyone to not only master the law but also acquire knowledge and understanding of the law properly. It is sound, systematic, and comprehensive, but also knows how to apply the law correctly and fully in specific cases, circumstances and situations. The legal consciousness of commune cadres in Vietnam is the product of the legal impact on the perception of commune cadres, in addition, legal consciousness is an important factor in forming consciousness and understanding the law, the greater the consciousness of the law will directly affect the regulatory mechanism through the consciousness and positive behavior of commune cadres in public service execution and Social life. Proper consciousness and understanding of the system of legal regulations and legal documents will help commune cadres have feelings, beliefs and apply the law effectively in the process of building and implementing, and legal protection.

The role of education to enhance the legal consciousness for commune cadres in Vietnam

Industry 4.0 will not only affect people's way of life but also redefine who we are. Industrial Revolution 4.0 is happening at an exponential growth rate, spreading widely by the combination of many technologies, leading to unprecedented changes and impacts on countries and the entire society. Humanity is on the threshold of a revolution that will fundamentally change the way of thinking, living and working. Industry 4.0 leads to education 4.0. Adult learning presents many challenges and opportunities. Intellectual pleasure in the process of finding knowledge brings people to the beauty of lifelong learning joy. Technology has brought very favorable conditions for learning.

Education 4.0 has a big change in training goals and methods, moving from imparting knowledge to the masses to unleashing potentials, and at the same time empowering creativity for each individual. The instructor will move into a new role of designer, catalyst, mentor, and learning environment. With digitalized learning content, learners will have a separate learning route and can choose content that matches training objectives. The digital learning system also provides learning performance feedback with suggestions for follow-up learning content.

In Education 4.0, thanks to the application of AI, Big Data, and IoT technologies, school leaders and teachers can accurately collect data, analyze and evaluate learners; monitor the learning process at home, check the completion of homework and notify the results of learning to students and families. Even AI
technology can replace teachers in some stages such as attendance, marking, lesson preparation, and foreign language teaching support.

In Industrial Revolution 4.0, the interaction between devices and between devices and people will create a new form of production. Some new skills will be required for employees such as problem-solving skills, critical thinking, communication skills, collaboration, creativity, and innovation. This is an important feature that not only orientates and changes training programs, forms new majors in universities but also sets out the inevitable requirement of "lifelong learning" for employees in Industrial Revolution 4.0.

Firstly, **speeding up the digital transformation process, catching the applying of the new technologies.**

Currently, there are many tools for digital conversion such as video conferencing tools Skype, GoToMeeting, Blue jeans; chat and resource sharing application for Microsoft Teams; OneNote application; Stream; Reader Analytics reader analysis application; look up Tfloat dictionary; App supports mindmap drawing (Mindnode, Simplemind); Wolfram Alpha online service; Power BI tools and learning management systems Blackboard, WebCT, Desire2Learn, ANGEL, Sakai, Moodle ... At the workplace of grassroots level staff, it is necessary to apply new technology and to use the multi-function tools such as computers, projectors, smart electronic boards, electronic law books ...

Secondly, **building miniature studio models using new technologies, virtual equipment, virtual libraries... under the support of smart devices.**

Researching and applying AI technology, especially in synthesizing learning information, useful suggestions for commune cadres, creating conditions for commune cadres to access online training forms. The training content can be an important legal document together with guiding documents or many independent legal documents. These legal documents can be the first propaganda documents or the documents being propagated repeatedly and must go deeply into issues related to the professional fields of commune cadres. The organization of training courses can be on a large scale and also on a small scale. Note that it is necessary to arrange a time to convene the right, enough students, to have the regulations for serious study. It is also necessary to organize harvest writing or examination, organize the evaluation of training results (via questionnaires, face-to-face interviews...), issue certificates to stimulate learners' sense and spirit of learning. In terms of form, there should be decoration, opening, and closing for the class to be solemn and increase efficiency.

**Organizing online training to raise the legal consciousness of Commune cadres.**

This is a form of training that at the same time allows a large number of learners to directly interact, exchange, discuss and raise problems online. For example, online training on grassroots mediation implementation, thereby providing...
commune cadres with knowledge of the law and applying current legal provisions to guide and explain to people for understanding about legal violations, disputes, contradictions, understand their obligations and rights and then have appropriate and proper behavior according to the provisions of law. In case of conflicts, disputes, or law violations arising because the parties mistakenly believe that their rights and interests have been violated, the cause of not understanding the law, or think that their acts are lawful. The law will be explained and analyzed in detail by the mediator. Online training through the adjudication of the people's courts, which is an activity in the name of state power to make judgments and assessments, thereby making judgments on the correctness and legality of legal action. On the other hand, the people's court makes a legal decision when there are conflicts and disputes between parties with different interests in such conflicts or disputes.

Organizing online training is an inevitable trend that countries have successfully applied in training activities to raise the legal consciousness of Commune cadres in the northern mountainous region of Vietnam.

**Building, testing, and perfecting the organization management system and legal aid activities for Commune cadres in the Northern mountainous region.**

Raising the legal consciousness through legal aid modalities through the powerful application of information technology to provide legal aid to Commune cadres. Party committees and commune-level authorities direct the development of software for organizational management and legal aid activities to contribute to raising legal consciousness for Commune cadres, not only on legal knowledge and skills. They also provide commune cadres with access to problems so that when they encounter a specific case, commune cadres know they have to identify and learn what to do. Or when facing difficult situations, who should they look to and do? These are the reporters including research staff, law-making officers, law propaganda officers, mediators, members of law clubs, lawyers ... because they are people who have extensive specialized knowledge of the field presented and legal knowledge.

**Building e-law bookcases in the Northern mountainous region on the basis of the national electronic law bookcase** that is presided over and uniformly managed by the Ministry of Justice operated and exploited and for common use nationwide in the direction of integration with the web portal of the Ministry of Justice. Electronic law bookcases need to be equipped with legal titles in many fields: Administration, civil, justice, criminal, land, marriage, and family... along with circulars and decrees enforce; Documents, outlines introducing laws, ordinances; books, question and answer documents, comments, explanations, legal guidelines; leaflets, skits, legal stories; books and documents guiding professional skills in the fields of management of ministries, ministerial-level
agencies, government-attached agencies, other central state agencies, and provincial-level People's Committees; legal documents are linked and extracted from the National Legal Database, Electronic Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Legal Information Portal, the press release about legal documents promulgated by the Government, the Prime Minister; linked books, documents, extracted from other relevant information databases; other necessary legal books and documents suitable to the exploitation needs of users.

**CONCLUSION**

Education 4.0 opens up many opportunities for growth, but also many challenges that need to change to meet the demands of the times. This requires Commune cadres in the Northern mountainous region of Vietnam to have a change in consciousness and action and to actively and proactively foster their own legal consciousness, in order to raise the consciousness of law, reinforcing the attitude and belief in the law of Commune cadres in order to effectively apply legal knowledge to their work.

**REFERENCES**


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