

PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS VALUES AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN VIETNAM DURING THE RENOVATION

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ABSTRACT

In Vietnam, ensuring human rights is a consistent policy in the development strategy, taking people as the goal and driving force of development. Along with the growing and deeper integration of Vietnam, policies to promote and guarantee human rights have been paid more attention to the whole political system. Vietnam has had a profound impact on all areas of socio-economic life, including human rights. To promote opportunities and minimize negative impacts, countries need to evaluate the impact of this revolution comprehensively, including the impact on human rights.

Keywords: promoting, human rights, the renovation, Vietnam

INTRODUCTION

During the renovation, Vietnam is going strong around the globe, no one can yet predict how the world will change, because the scale, scope and complexity are extremely large, requiring countries to be more proactive in the strong impacts of smart industry and modern technology. IR 4.0 is developing at an exponential rate, in which many of the contents of this revolution are not fully envisioned, at the same time posing many problems affecting all fields, especially. In the early years of the twenty-first century, Vietnam initially took advantage of the achievements of the during the renovation, actively contributing to ensuring human rights recognized by the world community, but it is also putting poses many challenges to ensuring human rights. The issue needs to comprehensively identify the opportunities and challenges facing the strong impact during the renovation on human rights in Vietnam today.

METHODS

The author uses the method of collecting information; logical, historical method; evaluation method is mainly. Information collection method is an important method to help the author collect information purposefully, avoid spreading and general. The logical and historical method helps the author to understand how the research problems have been solved and developed. The evaluation method helps the author to have an objective and honest view of the researched problems and the problems that are open.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Human rights are an inherent dignity that belongs to all. The universal value that countries around the world today recognize is that all individuals have human rights, should be respected and treated equally without any discrimination on gender or language. Language, race, color, nationality, religion, residence, occupation, disability, social status or any other status. Human

rights are recognized and protected by law through international treaties, international practices, documents in the international legal system and the laws of each country. The framework of international human rights standards has been formed, recognized by countries, which requires all institutions and organizations in society to be obliged to respect, protect and implement, including even in the context of many changes today.

In terms of opportunity, the applications of this IR 4.0 are tools for expanding recognition, promotion and protection of human rights. For example, the right to access information is implemented more quickly and fully with the support of the internet, big data, the development of online information systems, social networks... Big data makes it easier to collect and separate data, thereby supporting and monitoring discrimination against vulnerable groups. Information about human rights violations is also shared more quickly, so that governments, NGOs, and other parties responsible for human rights can receive and provide timely support time.

With the development of new technologies, especially technologies related to health, education can help increase service accessibility and improve socio-economic development indicators, thereby increasing ability to enjoy the right to health, education, food rights, entertainment rights, the right to benefit from the development of science and technology. Digital technology also makes the realization of freedom of expression more effective. Media and social networks are increasingly becoming an important channel expressing the freedom of expression and expression of the people in the world. New technology applications also facilitate access to rights for vulnerable groups. For example, technology contributes to increasing accessibility to services and reducing support costs for people with disabilities. People with a disability will have the opportunity to have greater use of modern equipment to assist with their disability. The development of genetic technology also makes the investigation of crime easier, especially crimes against women and children...

The development of automatic technology helps free up human labor, increases labor productivity, increases income, contributes to investment in human development through education, medical care, and human rights protection in the production process towards sustainable social growth.

Along with the development of technology is the formation of a free employment economy (gig economy) and new business models in the form of self-employment and self-employed. The current freelance job economy will give workers more opportunities to find jobs and increase their income more flexibly, such as through sharing services when using taxi Uber, Grab, or translation. Freelance jobs on technology platforms like Taskrabit.

In terms of challenges, the new applications of the IR 4.0 also pose a series of new challenges for the promotion and protection of human rights in many fields. The growth and popularity of the internet as well as social media platforms are an important channel to promote the right to access information, to promote human rights education, to realize freedom of expression and expression, but also poses a new challenge to online violence, aggressive agitation, discrimination and violence, and fake news. The easy access to information and personal data has even led to the violation of democratic rights in the political system, such as the use of technology to interfere in elections in some countries last time.

The development of algorithms and artificial intelligence has in many cases gone beyond the legal system's ability to protect the rights of the legal system, such as online privacy, the right to protect data, and personal information. For example, the rapid dissemination and dissemination of information on social networks can lead to an invasion of freedom of private information because once shared, it is difficult to correct or delete when necessary. Currently, many countries around the world are forced to pass laws on personal data protection in the development of technology, with special emphasis on corporate responsibility to protect privacy and personal information (Phil & Christen, 2018). Artificial intelligence can be used as a tool to treat illness, but also increases inequality and disparity in society.

The development of automatic technology has helped free up human labor, increased productivity, but also pushed millions of people to face the risk of losing their jobs. Many traditional industries and trades will also disappear quickly. For example, if in 1998, Kodak camera company employed 170,000 people, accounting for 85% of the photo paper market in the world, recently, this business line is no longer active. The fields of craft jobs will also disappear, replaced by the emergence of new industries and occupations requiring high skilled skills. According to research by the McKinsey Global Institute, it is estimated that by 2030, between 400 and 800 million jobs in the world will be replaced by automation technology (James, M., & et al, 2017). The birth of "smart factories", in which machines are in-touch and linked together through a system that can visualize the entire production process by itself, make decisions. Gradually replace the previous production lines. The IR 4.0 will also lead to a trend that countries with technological and capital advantages will return to invest in their own countries on the basis of applying "smart factory" technology. Do not invest in countries with labor advantage.

The status of "temporary labor" and "freelance labor" without labor contracts also poses major challenges to ensuring workers' rights, including the right to satisfactory working conditions, the right to collective bargaining and the right to freedom of association; At the same time, during the renovation has a special impact on the change of labor markets in many countries, although it has just started, but it has been disrupting the traditional labor market structure in many countries. At the World Economic Forum held in 2016 in Switzerland, scientists warned that, under the influence of the IR 4.0, the labor market will be seriously challenged because of the imbalance between labor supply and demand. The demand for high quality labor will increase, the demand for unskilled and middle and low skilled workers will decline rapidly. The World Economic Forum 2016 predicted that the 4.0 industrial revolution will create about 2 million new jobs in the high-tech and automation industries, but will disappear about 7 million jobs in the industry. The sector uses a lot of unskilled and low-skilled workers.

IR 4.0 especially affects vulnerable groups, such as women, people with disabilities, children, and the elderly. These are groups that need special assistance in accessing and exercising human rights. The advent of digital technologies with online platforms can contribute to promoting gender equality by helping women access information, education and connection with development opportunities, but also increase risk of cyberattack, harassment, and violence. New technologies can provide learning and information opportunities for children, while also creating new risks to children's rights, including the rise of modern slavery, the

exploitation of young labor. Violence, online child abuse, trafficking in children and many other violations of children's privacy.

Currently, when formulating and implementing development strategies, policies and programs in the context of the impact of the IR 4.0, many countries emphasize human rights impacts. Governments are very concerned and proactive in issuing their own industrial development strategies. For example, with the common goal of security, prosperity and sustainability, on February 12, 2018, Thailand adopted a human rights platform and program to incorporate into the Thailand Strategy 4.0. This field includes specific contents: Raising awareness about respect for human rights; building a human rights violation tracking system; building a culture based on rights; building a network to monitor the exercise of rights; improve data on violations of rights; amend the law in response to change; raising awareness of state officials on human rights; reducing human rights violations and abuse; building typical human rights models; take measures to implement human rights proposals. The Australian Government has taken many initiatives to implement the Industrial Revolution 4.0. In 2016, the Prime Minister of Australia set up a special group of the Government on the IR 4.0 aims to cooperate with the German Government to implement the 4.0 industrial platform in areas, such as architecture, standard construction, SME support, industrial test station 4.0, network security systems, jobs, education and training. Australia's National Committee on Human Rights has carried out a major research project on technology and human rights with many consultations and seminars to identify practical problems; conduct research and consult with the public on how best to address opportunities and human rights challenges in the context of new technology, develop an appropriate reform road map (Nguyen, 2021).

For Vietnam, people – people are always placed at the center, both the target and the driving force of all policies and actions. Despite many difficulties and challenges, both objective and subjective, in general, the protection and promotion of human rights in Vietnam has achieved many great achievements, trusted and appreciated by the international community. Since the adoption of the 2013 Constitution, the work of legal reform, institutional and policy improvement has been strengthened with more than 100 laws and laws related to human rights being enacted or amended. Additional. Most recently, on November 20, 2019, the National Assembly passed the Labor Code (amended) with many new regulations to better ensure the rights of workers, basically compatible with important international treaties. Of the International Labor Organization (ILO). The results of ensuring human rights in practice are also evidenced through convincing numbers, such as: good implementation of policies for people with meritorious services, social protection, job creation, sustainable poverty reduction. Firm; The rate of participation in social insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance increased rapidly; The rate of poor households will decrease to less than 3% in 2020. The fields of ethnic work, religion, care for the elderly, women, children, fitness, sports and information and communication are focused. Essential infrastructure, especially in poor districts, poor communes and ethnic minority areas, has been strengthened. Vietnam's Human Development Index (HDI) has been continuously improved, belonging to the group of countries with high average human development in the world. We have completed many of the Millennium Development Goals ahead of time, which have been recognized as a bright spot in the field of

poverty reduction, health care, and education, and are continuing to actively implement the national action plan for development. Sustainability under the United Nations 2030 Agenda. Currently, in order to take advantage of the opportunities and overcome the challenges of the IR 4.0, the Vietnamese government has clearly stated the task: "To soon develop an approach and actively participate in the Revolution Industry 4.0". To implement this policy, in March 2017, the content of the IR 4.0 was discussed at the regular Government meeting. On 4-5-2017, the Prime Minister issued Directive No. 16 CT-TTg, on strengthening access capacity to the Fourth Industrial Revolution. This Directive identifies challenges, opportunities and offers solutions and tasks for Vietnam to proactively "take a short cut and stay ahead" in the IR 4.0. Vietnam belongs to the group of countries in the transition period of the Technology Revolution 4.0 with many development opportunities in the fields of production, service, agriculture, banking, and finance.... The development and application of new technological achievements will bring economic growth to Vietnam, contributing directly to improving people's enjoyment of human rights in many fields. For example, the application of digital technology has helped create jobs and jobs for a number of new industries and occupations in Vietnam, such as technology driving, Airbnb rental services, and online businesses... Thus, it contributes positively to ensuring the right to employment and the right to a satisfactory standard of living for the people. Technological breakthroughs will also help create applications in medicine to actively support expanding access to health services and ensuring health rights. The rapid development of printing and online services is a great opportunity to promote and realize the right to access information and freedom of expression in Vietnam.

While many countries around the world are still confused in choosing a strategy to deal with Covid-19, with the view of "for the people", with the spirit of "leaving no one behind", the Party and our State has taken strong and comprehensive measures, which may cause economic damage in the immediate future, but at all costs must protect people's lives.

On the basis of that humanistic perspective, Vietnam's Covid-19 prevention campaign has been outstandingly successful, becoming a global bright spot. The Party and State do not allow disadvantaged groups of people to be disadvantaged. On the one hand, social security and welfare packages are quickly decided and implemented in a practical way. On the other hand, in response to the correct direction and leadership of the Party and State, a movement of mutual love has broken out across the country. New terms appear that go straight to international media such as "Rice ATM", "0\$ shop" have made the whole world admire with the spirit and heart of Vietnamese people.

While the world's traffic and trade was almost "frozen", stalled, slow, many activities were suspended or canceled, in Vietnam, basically, with effective epidemic prevention results. Vietnamese people still enjoy all freedoms normally, especially freedom of movement and freedom of information. In the context of the global spread of the Covid-19 pandemic and the world's aviation being almost inactive because of the epidemic, our Party and State have made efforts to organize nearly 200 flights, bringing about 60,000 Vietnamese citizens, belonging to the priority subjects under the direction of the Prime Minister, from more than 50 countries and territories returning home. At the same time, creating favorable conditions for many flights of countries to bring foreigners in Vietnam home. These efforts not only demonstrate the

guarantee of freedom of movement for each person in challenging conditions, but also show the humane spirit of the Party, State and people of Vietnam towards their children. abroad and with foreigners in Vietnam. These humanitarian flights also show the stature and position of Vietnam, multiplying pride and faith in the country.

Vietnamese people are fully informed every day, every hour, even every minute about the world situation, especially the epidemic situation. Notably, the Government makes public and transparent all information and measures related to epidemic prevention and control so that the people know, understand, and respond and follow. This has made fake news almost no longer "use martial arts", the official information channels of the Party, Government and authorities at all levels are trusted by the people.

With the policy of performing dual tasks, economic activities and services in Vietnam still take place normally. As a result, the number of unemployed people is controlled, basically the whole people still have the conditions to work and earn a living, even some fields and professions are busier to serve the social needs of the pandemic and especially to take advantage of the opportunities brought by multilateral trade agreements. Education - training at all levels still takes place normally. Many schools even welcome international students from other countries. At the same time, cultural, tourism and sports activities are still active. Looking out at the world with the nationwide blockades in countries, we can see and feel the full value of freedom and the right to enjoy and pursue happiness in Vietnam.

It can be said that the praise of international friends, the words from the bottom of the heart of the person returning from the near-death point are living proofs of the great humanity of the Vietnamese people, for their tireless efforts of our Party and State for human rights, regardless of nationality or ethnicity.

However, Vietnam's access to the 4.0 Industrial Revolution is still at an average low level. According to the assessment of the Ministry of Science and Technology published in April 2017, Vietnam's readiness level in approaching the IR 4.0 only reached 4.9 / 10 points. Therefore, Vietnam needs to have policies, policies and programs to approach this Revolution with a long-term vision, taking into account impacts and risks in the fields of economy, society, law and human rights.

Like in other countries, the impact of the IR 4.0 on human rights is quite clear in terms of both human rights legislation and the practical implementation of rights. Some of the challenges on human rights in Vietnam in the context of the IR 4.0 are as follows:

The development of the Internet and social platforms poses many legal challenges to the realization and assurance of human rights in Vietnam. Regarding privacy, a number of new issues require legalization by legal provisions related to the right to protection of personal data, the right to be forgotten on the Internet. Although it is regulated in the 2013 Constitution, Vietnam has yet to pass a separate privacy law to regulate these new legal issues.

In the field of labor, the emergence of the free economy with new business models and industrial relations forms a new workforce that is outside the regulation of the labor law and Law on Social Insurance of Vietnam. The current Vietnamese labor law also does not recognize some new rights that have emerged in the context of the IR 4.0, such as the right to be disconnected

IR 4.0 has been and is directly affecting the guarantee of employment rights in Vietnam. In the coming time, jobs in manufacturing industries, such as garment, footwear, electronics – which are Vietnam's main export and attract foreign direct investment capital – will be strongly influenced by automation technology, smart factory. Job loss is a risk that Vietnamese workers are directly affected when 17% of the workforce is active in manufacturing industries. Therefore, building policies, retraining programs, and changing careers for this group of workers is an essential requirement.

To overcome the emerging challenges and further promote human rights to the impact of the current IR 4.0, it is necessary to pay attention to the implementation of the following basic directions:

Firstly, on the basis of the 2013 Constitution, continues to build and improve the law on human rights assurance. This process should note: Institutionalization of human rights established in the 2013 Constitution into clear, transparent, and consistent standards for understanding and implementation. Do not let the right status “hang”. Soon to issue unified guidance on methods of restricting rights in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the 2013 Constitution; Building a legal framework on democracy, the rule of law, and social governance for ensuring human rights. For example, building and implementing laws on implementing socialist democracy such as Law on Referendum, Law on Association, Law on Protests, Law on Access to Information...; institutionalize the organization and operation of the actual socialist rule of law State (organizational mechanism and operation of the National Election Council and National Audit, constitutional mechanism); institutionalize the State's responsibility for national governance (building the law on supervision and criticism of the Fatherland Front, and managing national security.). On that basis, the State of Vietnam has created a legal framework strong enough to guarantee the rights of all people and all social groups in practice. Second, continue to focus on building and consolidating state institutions in the protection and supervision of the implementation of human rights. Currently, it is necessary to pay attention to consolidating and perfecting the repair mechanism and compensating for the damage caused by the violation of human rights; detection and prevention mechanisms of human rights violations in all areas; mechanism to protect the rights of vulnerable and vulnerable groups. Next, there is a need to promote the establishment of a specialized national human rights body in addition to the legislative, executive, and judiciary. To do so, it is necessary to promote a comprehensive and scientific study of a number of options for forming this agency in accordance with international standards, with the process of building a Socialist Vietnam State of the Law. Third, attaching importance to the application of the human rights-based approach in the formulation and implementation of laws, policies, programs and projects for socio-economic development. The use of this method should focus on building measures to improve the capacity of the rights holder and the obligee to exercise the right in each specific field; creating strong changes in ensuring economic, social and cultural rights for the poor, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, people living with HIV / AIDS...

Fourth, to increase communication and education on human rights. The current central task is to strongly innovate both the content and methods of human rights education for leaders and managers at all levels; Law enforcement officers and university students. Next, it is necessary

to firmly institutionalize the introduction of human rights education into political, administrative schools, universities, and schools of mass organizations. Education must aim to raise awareness, respect and compliance with human rights in the management activities of state agencies, civil servants and public employees; social and economic organizations; development programs and policies.

CONCLUSION

The position and power of our country has grown much stronger; the scale, potentials and competitiveness of the economy have been raised; economic growth is quite good, macro foundation is basically stable; people's lives in all aspects are constantly being improved; trust of the business community and society increased. Achieving the above results, Vietnam has taken advantage of the positives of the IR 4.0 to develop people to meet socio-economic development requirements. However, the IR 4.0 also poses many challenges to human development, requiring Vietnam to synchronously implement the above solutions to ensure human rights in the context of the revolution.

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