

LEGAL AWARENESS OF OFFICIALS AT THE NORTHERN REGION OF VIETNAM

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Summary:

The sense of law reflects the social existence from the perspective of law, this reflection not only depends on the reality of social life but also on the reflecting subject such as cognitive level, understanding know about legal knowledge. The article analyzes the legal consciousness characteristics of Vietnamese grassroots cadres, thereby assessing the cause of these team's limitations on legal consciousness, seeing the need to raise the legal awareness of grassroots cadres in the Northern mountainous areas, through material activities, impacting the reality of social life and work of grassroots cadres in the Northern mountainous areas directly through tools and localities facilities to help grassroots officials effectively perform practical tasks in their assigned positions and functions.

Keywords: Legal awareness, grassroots cadres, Northern mountainous areas.

1. Introduction

The sense of law plays an important role, on the one hand, the sense of law plays an important role in the construction of a socialist rule of law State in Vietnam; on the other hand, legal awareness has a role to contribute to improving law enforcement, promoting social order; Legal awareness creates a favorable environment for the formation and development of moral consciousness.

Currently, grassroots cadres in the northern mountainous regions of Vietnam are the ones who contact and deal with issues related to the needs and interests of the people, so grassroots cadres need to raise their minds. The new legal formula to properly handle affairs in the working area, in addition, to build the State, it is necessary to raise the legal awareness right from the grassroots level, in which grassroots cadres are the forces plays an important role in implementing, applying, supplementing and testing the lines, undertakings, policies and laws of the Party and State in practice.

2. Research method

The article is done on the basis of the general legal method of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, in which focus is on analytical and synthetic methods. This is a popular method in scientific research the use of analytical methods helps us to generalize the previously analyzed problems, thereby building conclusions of the

research process. With the significance and importance of this scientific research method, when developing this article, we often use analytical and synthetic methods to analyze and acquire the research content in the article.

3. Research content

3.1. Legal awareness, grassroots officials, legal consciousness of grassroots officials

Regarding the legal consciousness, there have been many different conceptions from the perspective of jurisprudence and philosophy, for example, according to Dao Duy Tan, “legal consciousness is all thoughts and views of a class about nature. and the role of law, rights and obligations of the state, social organizations and citizens, on the legality and illegality of human behavior in society ”[14], this concept only nature, structure, content, origin, inevitable common relationship in social life. From there, it shows that the level of legal knowledge shows the level reflected in legal knowledge, the attitude towards the law, including feelings, beliefs and legal will, all exist in present people. In fact, this concept covers quite fully, comprehensively and deeply about the social expression of individuals. According to Le DinhKien's viewpoint, “legal awareness is a light reflection of people's legal life; People perceive, evaluate and express their attitudes towards legal phenomena ”[5]. According to this point of view, legal consciousness is the legal understanding and legal attitude of people before social life, including legal phenomena and the structure of legal consciousness showing characteristics and views about legal life; emotions, moods of reflected subjects such as individuals, parts or society.

From the above points of view, in our opinion: Consciousness of law is a form of social consciousness, including all theories, opinions, ideas about the law, expressing the attitudes and feelings of the child people when evaluating the fairness or unfairness, correctness or improperness of current law, the legality in human behavior, activities of State agencies or communal organizations associations and other entities.

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 salary from the state budget ”[17].

According to Article 3 of Decree No. 92/2009 / ND-CP dated October 22, 2009 on 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 (for wards and towns) or Cadastral - Agriculture - Construction and Environment (for communes); 5) Finance - Accounting; 6) Justice - Civil status; 7) Culture - Society [1].

Grassroots cadres include full-time officials and part-time officials:

- "Full-time officers: spend most of their time working on the job to perform assigned duties and responsibilities. Including elected officials: key officials of the Party Committee, People's Council, People's Committee, heads of the Fatherland Front Committee and socio-political organizations.

- Professional officers: chief of police, team leader, officer of office, cadastral, finance - accounting, justice, culture - society ...

- Part-time officers are those who only participate in the work for a part of the working time.

The grassroots-level leadership team includes the titles of Secretary, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee, Chairman and Vice Chairman of the People's Council of communes, wards and townships. These are key leadership positions at the grassroots level, responsible for leading, managing, and general operating activities in the grassroots area.

The commune police chief has the function of advising Party committees and People's Committees of the same level on the work of ensuring social security, order and safety in the commune; perform the function of management of social security, order and safety, measures to prevent and fight crime and other violations of the law on social security, order and safety in the commune according to regulations the law [26].

Judicial officer - civil status of communes, wards and townships is the person who, on behalf of the government, handles affairs in the field of justice - civil status.

Cadastral cadres of communes, wards and townships: Take responsibility before local authorities for the management of land, offices housing of agencies, organizations and residents in communes, wards and townships.

Ward urban management staff. Are the people directly involved in solving tasks related to the construction and management of urban order in a ward.

As such, grassroots 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.

Thus, grassroots 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, the 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. Grassroots cadres have a lot of life

experience accumulated depending on the field in which they operate. Because they are grassroots cadres, they must be trained at a certain level, along with their working position in the public office.

From the concept of legal consciousness and the concept of grassroots cadres, in our opinion, the legal consciousness of grassroots officials is: knowledge, beliefs, feelings, attitudes towards the law, legal prices, rights and obligations, legal or unlawful behavior of grassroots officials for the effective application of legal knowledge to work.

3.2. Legal awareness characteristics of Vietnamese grassroots cadres

3.2.1. The legal consciousness of grassroots cadres has their own characteristics, characteristics, common characteristics of the social consciousness, the legal consciousness has interaction with other parts of the social consciousness.

Legal awareness of grassroots officials is also affected by the laws of movement, change, and influence of local economic, social and cultural conditions, and subjective factors and objectively, thereby, forming legal awareness and understanding through the participation of grassroots officials in building and completing the legal system.

General characteristics of grassroots officials, regardless of their position, must be based on the principles, procedures of law and legal documents in the process of handling affairs related to the interests of the House country, of the collective and of the people. In order to successfully complete the assigned functions and tasks, grassroots cadres need to have knowledge and understanding of legal knowledge at a certain level because of the legal awareness of grassroots officials plays an important role in implementing, enforcing and bringing the law into the grassroots life to contribute to improving the professional efficiency of this team, thereby reinforcing the attitude and belief in the law of the staff grassroots level into the integrity and fairness of the law.

In terms of subjects, the legal consciousness of grassroots cadres is the consciousness of a social group, including those with similarities in the characteristics and characteristics of the professional work, in terms of functions, tasks and work together on the scope of a commune, ward or town. This is a team that directly implements and introduces the law into the local social life, they directly handle affairs related to the interests of the State, the collective and the citizens in the grassroots area.

In relation to the moral consciousness, the legal consciousness and the moral sense together reflect the social existence, but they differ in the ways and results that reflect, if the sense of the law reflects the legal life. Laws in the Northern Uplands, which as a result reflect, would be modeling into general mandatory rights and obligations to regulate the behavior of grassroots cadres in the Northern Uplands and Northern Mountains in performing duties. At the grassroots level, ethical consciousness reflects social existence in the form of rules regulating the behavior of grassroots cadres in the North and North mountains by conscience and self-regulation and self-improvement, self-assessment is voluntary on their own. The content of moral consciousness does not imply rights but only obligations, which are obligations in legal consciousness, obligations from conscience,

responsibility, and self-consciousness of grassroots cadres in the Northern mountainous region northern mountains.

Political consciousness reflects the political and economic relations between classes, nations and peoples, as well as the attitude of the classes to state power, the basic characteristic of political consciousness is The most direct and focused expression of class interests. Legal awareness also directly reflects socio-economic relations, first of all production relations. The sense of law is directly influenced by political consciousness, because the nature of law is the will of the ruling class expressed in the legal system, legal documents and regulations. Law but each social regime has class, state has only one legal system, expressing the will of ruling class. In relation to political consciousness, legal consciousness is dominated, guided by political consciousness. Thus, raising political awareness helps grassroots cadres in the northern mountainous areas of North Vietnam to raise their sense of law, making an important contribution to the maintenance of the state's order and discipline. society. The grassroots grassroots cadres who are aware of the law will strictly ensure the strict implementation of the State's laws and regulations, and ensure social order and safety. Legal awareness also contributes to ensuring the realization of the State's socio-economic goals; legal awareness ensures the democratization of social life, protects the people's legitimate interests.

3.2.2. Legal awareness of grassroots cadres in the northern mountainous region of Vietnam directly reflects the reality of legal life in communes, wards and towns.

The results of that reflection showed that the legal consciousness of Vietnamese grassroots officials had specific contents, including: Awareness and understanding of the law; Attitudes, feelings, and beliefs about the law; Applying legal knowledge to receive, accept and handle professional affairs within the assigned scope, functions and tasks.

The grassroots cadres in the Northern mountainous areas work directly with the people, closely following the people. Therefore, grassroots cadres have a particular important position and role. It can be said that all the Party and State's lines, undertakings and policies are through grassroots cadres to enter people's lives. Through grassroots cadres, people can exercise their rights and obligations in the most direct way, reflect and express their thoughts and aspirations directly, accurately and quickly by grassroots officials when dealing with people's affairs, they have professional qualifications, political theory, education and understanding of the law, apply the law to solve the work gradually improved against title standards and mission requirements.

President Ho Chi Minh paid special attention to officials, considering this a key issue. He affirmed: "Officials are the ones who bring the policies of the Party and the Government to the people to understand and implement, and at the same time bring the situation of the people to the Party and the Government to understand clearly to set the policy the right book "[12, p.269]. The very important role of cadres to the revolutionary cause is also expressed in that without them, there would be no revolution, the set goals could not be accomplished, staff has a decisive role for the job "All success or failure are due to good or poor staff" [12, p.309]. Vietnamese grassroots cadres have all the characteristics and characteristics of different roles that they must perform such as citizens, countrymen, relatives, relatives, representatives of the community, for the family. These roles of grassroots cadres are uniform and contradictory, and in each individual condition and situation, dominate their

civil service activities, especially in dealing with related issues. Relationship between individual interests - community - state. However, the mentality of grassroots cadres in the Northern mountainous region due to the influence of customs, customs, natural conditions, village customs ... is often inferior, conservative, including local ideas. Some grassroots cadres have low cultural qualifications and understanding of the law, do not have a sense of self-discipline in studying and studying the law, so when handling the affairs of People still lack knowledge about the State, the law and apply to their work.

Due to ethnic minority, remote and mountainous communes, natural, economic, social conditions, difficult transportation, the media exchange and update the Party's guidelines and policies, the law. The State is still limited, and the grassroots cadres in the Northern mountainous areas are still affected by customary laws, so when dealing with violations of the people, some grassroots officials say that there is no crime, Because in the customary law of their people, they do not stipulate that these acts are wrong, only when they are brought before the authorities to deal with them can they realize the behavior is a violation.

Most of the cadres at the grassroots level in the Northern mountainous areas are residents, living in the locality, sticking with the local people, so the relationship between relatives, relatives ... is easy to dominate, significantly affecting the application of legal knowledge to work, even leading to the situation "the king's spell loses the village's rule".

The village of the northern mountainous ethnic minorities is generally an agrarian social organization and is a cultural community with codes of conduct, and communal social relations. Each village is a basic unit in the structure of the population's residence. In each village, there are a number of lineages living, it can be said that it is a tightly self-governing society, with simple institutional structures such as family heads, village heads are very effective. Therefore, the cadres at the grassroots level in the Northern mountainous areas are mainly local people, with brotherly relationships, ethnic lineages and close ties with the people. They are mainly local people, who are directly involved in production, and are the representative of the power of the state in the locality. Therefore, the contingent of grassroots cadres in the Northern mountainous areas are often influenced, influenced by village customs, cultural characteristics of ethnic groups such as Tay, Nung, Thai ..., characteristics of the locality, of the lineages.

Currently, the cadres at the grassroots level in the Northern mountainous areas have been upgraded in terms of professional qualifications and skills, they all have basic training our Party always attaches great importance to cadres' work, especially in the period of public promotion nationalization and modernization, however, there are still many shortcomings in terms of education, awareness, and public service implementation capacity. Especially, cadres at grassroots level in the Northern mountainous areas in difficult areas, or in professional fields such as justice and construction, have not received basic training. Therefore, grassroots cadres in the Northern mountainous region have had many shortcomings in their capacity to perform public service.

The contingent of grassroots cadres at the northern mountainous region plays an important role in implementing the Party's policies and the State's laws to the people. Vietnamese grassroots cadres are considered as "bottom" (both full-time and part-time) staff who are directly dealing with local people's problems every day and every hour. "Beating the mountain of work", but the regime for grassroots cadres in the northern mountainous region,

according to the current regulations, does not guarantee their lives. This directly affects the effective and effective governance of local governments.

The grassroots cadres have common characteristics, that is, those who are close to the people, close to the people, know the people, directly implement the Party's line, the State's legal policies on the people, and stick with the people have low stability compared to higher level officials. The grassroots cadres are of low specialization and have lots of experience.

3.2.3. Legal awareness of grassroots officials is influenced, influenced by the unique cultural characteristics of the locality.

Grassroots cadres operate in large spatial areas but face many socio-economic difficulties, along with the psycho-social characteristics imprinted in the lives of ethnic groups directly affects the way of thinking, how, and the leadership style of grassroots cadres. Before the customs and practices of villagers (not only good customs and practices but also backward customs and practices), to solve common affairs, grassroots cadres must know to consider, must know how to exploit (sometimes it is necessary to know to accept) customary laws of the village so that it is beneficial for work, for the common cause. Grassroots cadres are ethnic minorities. Grassroots cadres who are ethnic minorities are honest in nature, honest, upright, very realistic working style, close to the people, understand customs and practices, and speak the language of ethnic minorities in the locality. Phuong. But limited in common language, communication, lack of scientific knowledge, theoretical thinking logic, simple thinking based on experience. The team structure in the political system at the grassroots level usually has enough representatives of all ethnic groups living in the area, each with its own cultural identity.

The subjects of activities and communication of grassroots cadres in the Northern mountainous areas are very diverse, because the ethnic community here, besides common points, there are different perceptions, economic circumstances, social position, about value orientation, habits. Vietnamese grassroots cadres cannot deal with their affairs solely by reason and law, but must also take into account family feelings, lineages, villages and communities. Therefore, grassroots cadres in the Northern mountainous region must not only have enthusiasm and sense of responsibility, but must behave in accordance with national psychological characteristics; know how to encourage, persistently persuade, and guide people in working and production, organizing their lives, according to the goal of bringing the village to a prosperous, happy, civilized.

Northern mountainous areas are large, with limited intellectual level, uneven socio-economic development conditions, and rapid urbanization in some places; the impact of the negative side of the market mechanism has gradually eroded the inherent good ethical values, traditional culture of the village; a pragmatic and selfish lifestyle tends to develop, especially among young people; the activities of crimes are increasingly sophisticated, cunning and difficult to detect; The status of young people at working age without work still accounts for a high proportion, especially in remote and ethnic minority areas.

Some legal provisions related to ensuring order and security in remote and ethnic minority areas are still inadequate, the guiding documents have not met, consistent with the level of awareness of people in the

Northern Midlands and Mountains; Some regulations on land acquisition for the implementation of socio-economic development goals, on land dispute resolution, grievances, and settlement of complaints and denunciations are still general, not consistent with the practical situation; the responsibilities of branches and levels have not been clearly defined to participate in solving cases of large concentration of people, causing complications in terms of security and order; a number of criminal acts specified in the Criminal Code are difficult to apply in practice; criminal sanctions, administrative sanctions for some acts are still mild, not deterrent to violators and effective prevention is not high.

Currently, grassroots cadres in the Northern mountainous areas are affected by an "open" working environment, thus creating a barrier for grassroots cadres who have not fully utilized their capabilities, working environment. The narrowing is difficult to create a dynamic and modern feature for this team. On the other hand, the sense of locality, patriarchy, localism is rooted in local interests, economic self-sufficiency, self-sufficient, closed villages, long-standing with close ties to many face, with its own convention, customary law, the power of the lineages and the clan built on the basis of feudal morality. In addition, in the context of a multi-sector economy, the tendency to pay attention to personal interests and promote personal development, without proper awareness will be the condition for local ideas, status, development paternalism, affecting to raise the legal awareness of Vietnamese grassroots cadres.

A part of grassroots level officials' legal awareness has not yet met the requirements of public service enforcement. There are inadequacies in learning and improving the professional skills and qualifications of many grassroots cadres. The professional qualifications and skills are not equal, the nature of the work is complicated the quantity and quality in many places are lacking and weak, thus limiting the raising of legal awareness of grassroots cadres. Due to the fact that there are officials at the grassroots level who do not understand and correctly apply the law provisions in public service, there are many cases of law violation.

In the implementation of public duties, due to the occasional practice of morality and a sense of responsibility, some grassroots cadres are negative, lack of bravery, decline in moral qualities, and among many other reasons violating the law, being examined for penal liability, affecting legal discipline, reducing the effectiveness of the state apparatus and the confidence of the people.

From the above shortcomings, it can be seen that regularly raising legal awareness for grassroots cadres in the northern mountainous regions of Vietnam will overcome the situation due to lack of legal knowledge, which leads to law violations, due to the lack of responsibility in performing public duties, which leads to law violations and not strictly handling law violations, which leads to a psychological disregard for the law.

Currently, due to the habits, mindset and way of doing the centralized bureaucracy and subsidy mechanism, it still weighs heavily on grassroots cadres in general and grassroots cadres in the northern mountainous regions of Vietnam in particular. Professional qualifications, administrative skills, slow innovation, bureaucratic corruption, and harassment of the people continue to take place in some parts of grassroots cadres. In order to have competent grassroots staff suitable for a service administration, an administration in a market-oriented mechanism and globalization trend requires grassroots staff to have knowledge. necessary in terms of law, professional qualifications, political reasoning, state administrative management, social knowledge, emotional,

attitudes and effective application of the law; have professional qualifications and skills, successfully complete assigned tasks, have sufficient macro management capacity, and acquire advanced scientific achievements in administrative management applied in our country conditions. .

The quality of working efficiency of grassroots cadres determines the efficiency and effectiveness of the government. If grassroots officials are qualified, with a high sense of responsibility and dedication to their work, it will ensure effective management in all fields and vice versa if they lack knowledge, Without professional qualifications, it will affect their management performance in the locality. In reality, some grassroots cadres currently do not deserve their positions and roles. In fact, bureaucracy, bossy, authoritarianism, to act as revolutionary officials of the people; have not promptly resolved and reflected the urgent legitimate requests of the people, themselves and their families have not been at the forefront of the implementation of the Party's lines and policies and the laws of the State; understanding of policies and policies are not systematic, not deep enough, giving themselves privileges and privileges that undermine democracy at the grassroots level, leading to ineffective state management and management effectiveness. the state is not high, affecting the stability of the entire political system. The hostile forces take advantage of the situation to plot peaceful developments, reducing people's confidence.

3.2.4. Causes of the limitations of legal awareness of Vietnamese grassroots officials

Firstly, a part of grassroots cadres at the grassroots level in the northern mountainous region of Vietnam has changed from the old mechanism, formed from many sources, so the structure is not synchronized, the qualifications, qualities and capabilities have not met the requirements. of practice.

Second, the qualifications of some cadres at the grassroots level in the Northern Mountains are still too low compared to the requirements and tasks, so even though they have been trained and fostered in terms of expertise and skills, their input is not Therefore, the quality after training and retraining is not high, the training courses are mainly short-term, so the efficiency is low, leading to the fact that grassroots cadres in the Northern mountainous areas do not know what to do, and lack legal knowledge. so in the process of applying cannot afford to perform the task.

Third, in some places, there is still a situation of cadres at grassroots level in the Northern mountainous areas who go to school in the form of running degrees to meet the prescribed standards; Many cadres, though meeting the standards, have not been systematically trained and fostered; a number of grassroots cadres have not been diligent in learning and practicing, working style and working habits have changed slowly, grassroots cadres still lack creativity in applying the law to propagate the ways. the Party's resolutions and the State's legal policies to build local political tasks have not yet had good and breakthrough solutions in performing the tasks.

Fifth, the quality of cadres at grassroots level in the Northern mountainous area is still low compared to the requirements of the mission, in some places the propagation and dissemination of the undertakings, lines and policies of the higher level to the grassroots level is not timely, full. In addition, there is still a part of grassroots cadres who have low sense of responsibility for their jobs, working in moderation, waiting for, and relying on their superiors.

Sixthly, in some localities, a part of grassroots cadres in the Northern mountainous areas have not operated really based on the law, sometimes they handle work according to subjective wishes, dealing with people, with the community still heavy in customs, habits, emotions, a number of grassroots cadres in the Northern mountainous areas have wavering thoughts, dare not work in "hot" times, ... a few cadres lack a sense of responsibility towards the people, not really enthusiastic about their work, a few show signs of moral deterioration, loss of solidarity, opportunities, factions, family and lineages have reduced trust. of officials and people.

Seventhly, a part of a number of cadres at the grassroots level in the Northern mountainous region are qualified, but their capacity is still limited, especially administrative capacity and skills (expressed through the issuance, advisory, etc.) issuing documents, handling administrative situations, executing public duties ...); Some work passively, indifferently, with low responsibility, do not know the local situation, the work situation; A few showed lack of responsibility, did not really pay attention to the grassroots level and even the professional civil servants at the commune level by branch or field in charge.

Eighthly, a portion of cadres at grassroots level in the Northern mountainous region (including the heads of agencies and units have not used effectively their working time; the observance of administrative discipline and discipline is somewhat less strict. Responsibility, pioneering and exemplary character of civil servants who are heads of agencies and units have not brought into full play, thus somewhat affecting the working style, style and working style of grassroots cadres, photos affects the quality and performance of agencies and units.

4. Conclusion

Fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the cadres at grassroots level in the North of Vietnam, which have a close relationship with the results of public service activities. Responsibilities and duty of public service execution duties of grassroots cadres in the Northern mountainous region are an important factor in improving the efficiency and results of public service activities. Most of the cadres at the grassroots level in the Northern mountainous areas are residents, living in the locality, sticking with the local people, so the relationship between relatives, relatives ... is easy to dominate, significantly affecting the application of legal knowledge to work, even leading to the situation "the king's spell loses the village's rule". A part of grassroots cadres promptly grasp the content of recently issued and enacted legal documents to have understanding while applying it to solving work-related issues and in life. From the legal awareness characteristic of Vietnamese grassroots cadres, it is necessary to raise the legal awareness for this team because they are the force that plays an important role in the implementation, application, supplementation and inspection. in practice the Party's and State's guidelines, undertakings, policies and laws are an important bridge between the Party and the people.

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