



HIGHER EDUCATION IN VIETNAM - CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES TO 2020 -

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The Ministry of Education and Training of Vietnam

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- Current situation: Issues and responses
- Challenges
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Current situation (I)

1. Developing a fairly completed higher education system and enlarging higher education scale

- 214 colleges (28 non public colleges)
- 205 universities (54 non public universities)
- **02 new public models university or so called world – class universities**
- 756.292 college student
- 1.448.021 university students
- 84,109 lecturers, including 9,152 doctoral and 36,360 masters

2. Establishing a fairly quality assurance system

- Investment in improving infrastructure
- Building quality culture in higher education institutions
- New curriculum have been established to adopt with the growing practical change of the world of work
- Reform of teaching methods, testing and evaluating measures
- Curriculum reorientation have been carried out in varying levels

Source: Statistics from the Department of Planning and Finance - MOET in the academic year 2011- 2012

Current situation (2)

3. Reforming higher education management and governance

- Strengthening the society's supervision on higher education and gave more autonomy to colleges and universities

4. Reforming higher education finance

- Established a diversified higher education financing system

5. The system of normative law on higher education has been gradually be completed

- Laws on Higher education came to effect since January 2013
- Education development strategy (including higher education) to 2020
- Decision 37/QĐ-TTg dated 26/06/2013 on the adjustment of planning universities and colleges network to 2020
- Core and important documents for higher education have been modified and promulgated to abide the new Law

Challenges

- The quality of graduates are not compatible with socio-economic needs (innovation ability, practical and soft skills)
- The higher education structure is still rigid
- The weak linkage among education - scientific research and commercialization
- Financial allocation mechanism from state budget is mainly based on the egalitarianism
- The effectiveness of loans in a number of higher education projects has been low
- Higher education's homogenization and lack of diversity
- The quality of lecturers and managers is inadequate
- The changes to the curriculum were slow and failed to meet society's demand

Strategies to 2020 (I)

Key principles

National level

- Change from quantity to quality and efficiency

Institutional level

- Focus on fully develop students' capacities and competencies

Strategies to 2020 (2)

1. Reform of the organizing and recruiting student
2. Reform higher education finance
3. Establish and reorient teaching programs
4. Strengthen the collaboration between higher education and industry
5. Adjust the development indicators of higher education following the state documents;

Strategies to 2020 (3)

6. Continue to reform higher education management and governance
7. Continue and speed up the reform of knowledge delivering methods, testing and assessment
8. Establish a national qualifications framework
9. Focus more on improving the quality of teaching and managing staff
10. Have put in place robust quality assurance frameworks
11. Actively integrate and improve the efficiency of international cooperation



Thank you for your attention