



IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE MANAGEMENT FOR EDUCATION UNIVERSITIES IN VIET NAM NOW

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Abstract:

Higher education is an important level in the national education system to create high-quality human resources to serve the cause of industrialization - modernization of the country and international integration. After more than 10 years of implementing Resolution No. 29-NQ/TW on fundamental and comprehensive innovation in education and training, higher education has achieved great achievements, besides there are still difficulties, exist. Therefore, improving the effectiveness of state management of higher education is one of the important tasks to contribute to realizing the goals of socio-economic development and international integration.



NÂNG CAO HIỆU QUẢ QUẢN LÝ NHÀ NƯỚC ĐỐI VỚI GIÁO DỤC ĐẠI HỌC Ở VIỆT NAM HIỆN NAY

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Từ khóa:

Giáo dục đại học, nguồn nhân lực chất lượng cao, đổi mới căn bản toàn diện giáo dục & đào tạo, nâng cao hiệu quả quản lý nhà nước, phát triển kinh tế xã hội.

Tóm tắt

Giáo dục đại học là bậc học quan trọng trong hệ thống giáo dục quốc dân nhằm tạo ra nguồn nhân lực chất lượng cao phục vụ cho sự nghiệp công nghiệp hóa – hiện đại hóa đất nước, hội nhập quốc tế. Sau hơn 10 năm thực hiện Nghị quyết số 29-NQ/TW về đổi mới căn bản, toàn diện giáo dục và đào tạo, giáo dục đại học đã đạt được những thành tựu to lớn, bên cạnh đó vẫn còn những khó khăn, tồn tại. Do vậy, nâng cao hiệu quả quản lý nhà nước đối với giáo dục đại học là một trong những nhiệm vụ quan trọng nhằm góp phần thực hiện các mục tiêu phát triển kinh tế xã hội và hội nhập quốc tế.

1. Introduction

Education and training play an important role in the socio-economic development of each country. Aware of this problem, the Communist Party of Viet Nam, through its congresses, always affirms: “Education and training is the top national policy, the cause of the Party, the State and the entire people. Investing in education is investing in development”, considering educational development as a fundamental factor - a breakthrough for national development and integration. Higher education in Viet Nam has a long history of thousands of years with the

milestone of the Temple of Literature - Quoc Tu Giam - Vietnam’s first university being born (in 1070). After the August Revolution (1945), the cause of higher education received increasing attention from the Party and State. To meet the needs of national development and international integration, at the 8th Plenum of the Party’s 11th Central Committee, Resolution No. 29-NQ/TW, dated November 4, 2013, “On fundamental innovation” was passed. Basic and comprehensive education and training, meeting the requirements of industrialization and modernization in the context of a socialist-oriented market economy

and international integration. Since then, the reform of higher education has been carried out in Viet Nam with the goal of creating a fundamental and strong change in the quality and effectiveness of education and training to meet increasingly better needs. than the work of building and protecting the Fatherland and the learning needs of the people. Resolution 29 also sets the goal that by 2030, Vietnamese higher education will reach an advanced level in the region.

2. Research methods

The article uses the following basic research methods:

- Analysis and synthesis method: used to clarify the content of the research object; Using the synthesis method will help generalize previously analyzed issues, thereby building conclusions from the research process.

- Sociological investigation method: used to investigate and survey the current state of state management of higher education.

- Practical research method: used to investigate and survey the quality of higher education, the qualifications of university lecturers, the number of research works of lecturers... from which to draw conclusions, Evaluate the effectiveness of state management of higher education in recent times and propose solutions.

- Logical and historical methods: used to analyze, explain and clarify the concept and role of higher education today.

3. Research results

3.1. The need to improve the effectiveness of state management for higher education

The need to improve the effectiveness of state management of higher education in Viet Nam is determined by the country's development situation and the general trend of the world. Domestically, the reform process has been going on for more than 30 years and is increasingly going deeper. The requirement to transform the economic model

from breadth to depth and the need to restructure the economy towards quality, efficiency, and high competitiveness require higher education to meet learning needs. of the people and quickly contribute to training high quality human resources. Failure to improve the effectiveness of state management of higher education will lead to lax quality of higher education, poor quality higher education products and will be one of the factors hindering development. of the country.

Besides, the need to change higher education also comes from the strong development of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Under the impact of this revolution, professional knowledge will be outdated very quickly, new knowledge and scientific information will be created at an exponential rate and can be stored in very compact means. In the "digitalized" environment, higher education will be drastically changed from philosophy, educational goals to the role of the teacher, from teaching methods to the "center" position of the learner.. . Therefore, improving the effectiveness of state management of higher education towards improving the quality of higher education is a global trend and Viet Nam cannot be out of that trend. Currently, the competition between countries is essentially a competition in human resources and science and technology, so in the end, this is a competition in the quality of human resources, factors Determine development opportunities.

State management of higher education plays a particularly important role in determining the effectiveness and efficiency of higher education, determining the quality of higher education, specifically shown as follows:

Firstly, state management has built an institutional system to help build a legal environment and prevent and handle violations of law in higher education.

Second, state management aims to build an organizational structure and a state management apparatus for higher education that operates consistently and effectively.

Third, state management of higher education contributes to improving the quality of higher education.

3.2. Current state management of higher education

After more than 10 years of implementing the innovation policy, higher education in Viet Nam has achieved a number of encouraging achievements. First of all, Viet Nam has gradually institutionalized the views and contents of Resolution No. 29-NQ/TW on educational innovation into State policies and laws. Specifically, in 2018 and 2019, the Law amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Higher Education (2018) and the Law on Education (2019) drafted by the Ministry of Education and Training was approved by the National Assembly. adopted and gradually brought into life, creating a legal corridor for state management activities on higher education. Higher education institutions are spread throughout the country, creating conditions to improve equality in people's access to higher education.

Regarding the management and administration of the higher education system, in addition to the management of state agencies, Viet Nam has gradually strengthened the autonomy of universities. The quality of higher education is gradually improved and approaches international standards. In 2022, Viet Nam higher education ranked 59th in the world according to USNEWS's 2021 ranking of countries in the field of education. In 2024, Viet Nam will have 5 representatives entering the world university rankings in 2024 including: Duy Tan University, Ton Duc Thang University, Ho Chi Minh City National University, Ha Noi National University and Ha Noi Polytechnic University. Inspection and quality assurance work is increasingly in order. As of August 31, 2024, there are 195 higher education institutions; 11 pedagogical colleges were evaluated and recognized to meet educational quality standards according to domestic standards.

However, besides its achievements, Viet Nam higher education still has limitations. In general,

higher education still lags behind other countries in the region and the world; Development is not commensurate with requirements and tasks and does not meet the learning needs of the people. The process of industrialization and modernization of the country requires high-quality human resources in fields such as biotechnology, information technology, manufacturing industries, captains, pilots, ship drivers, and architecture. professors, doctors, business administrators, and tourism, but higher education institutions in many fields still have limited teachers, practice facilities, and internships, especially specialized foreign language teachers and leading professors in the field.

The higher education system in our country is unevenly distributed across regions and the structure of training occupations still has many shortcomings. Most universities are concentrated in the delta and big cities, such as Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh city, Da Nang, Hue, Can Tho, Thai Nguyen...The higher education system is developing massively and spontaneously, with many small-scale schools, overlapping training fields, and thin teacher resources. Private universities only attract retired administrators and teachers; the teachers are mainly on contract from public schools.

Higher education such as masters and doctorates do not provide focused training, foreign languages are weak, so they cannot access modern world knowledge in a timely manner. The compiled programs and textbooks are not consistent and have not quickly approached the world's modern programs and textbooks to conduct joint training with international higher education institutions. The number of teachers trained abroad is still small. The number of Vietnamese teachers teaching at international universities is even smaller. Budget spending on education and training is limited. University facilities have improved somewhat, but in general, the entire system is still inadequate.

In Report No. 124/TTr-CP dated April 11, 2018 of the Government, it was pointed out: The 2012

Law on Higher Education has revealed a number of limitations and inadequacies in the face of new requirements of management and organization practices higher education organization and activities in the context of socio-economic development and increasingly deep international integration. State management still has many points that are not consistent with the conditions of university autonomy, and are not truly consistent with international practices, affecting the international integration process of Viet Nam higher education. Specifically:

- Limitations of state management institutions on higher education:

Firstly, the legal framework on decentralization of management for higher education institutions has not been completed, especially financial and investment management.

Second, the state management institution for higher education is slowly being innovated and still focuses heavily on administrative management of higher education institutions;

Third, the institutional system of state management of higher education still lacks synchronization and system.

- Limitations in planning and implementing higher education development strategies:

Firstly, the higher education development policy has aimed towards the goal but has not shown effectiveness and realism;

Second, the tools of financial policy and investment policy for higher education have not been promoted;

Third, institutions and policies on tuition, fees and scholarships do not really ensure fairness in higher education regarding the rights and obligations of students.

- Limitations in the state management apparatus for higher education:

Analysis results show that the state management apparatus for higher education is still fragmented, and at the same time, there is overlap between state management functions and public service provision functions.

Besides, higher education management thinking is still slow to be innovated towards quality management and international integration. Mechanisms and methods of state management of higher education have not fully approached the requirements of quality management, there is a situation of both embracing affairs and lax state management functions; Unified management and discipline in educational work have not been well implemented, and at the same time, the school's initiative and responsibility have not been promoted.

- Limitations on inspection and supervision activities for higher education institutions:

Firstly, state management activities on the quality of higher education do not have a mechanism to attract the participation of the social community;

Second, effective institutions and mechanisms for monitoring the quality of higher education have not been created;

Third, the mechanism for inspection, supervision and handling of violations of the law on higher education activities has not been implemented effectively.

3.3. Some solutions to improve the effectiveness of state management of higher education today

The 13th Party Congress commented: "Training high-quality human resources has not met the requirements of economic and social development." The current problem is that the limitations and weaknesses must be deeply understood so that solutions can be found to bring Vietnamese higher education to a new level.

Some proposals on state management of the higher education system in Viet Nam:

Firstly, it is necessary to complete strategies and policies for higher education development. These factors play an important role as tools to achieve educational development goals and utilize resources effectively. Strategy and policies for higher education development are considered the basic and central content of state economic management of higher education. First,

it is necessary to perfect the higher education development strategy, and at the same time develop a proactive strategy to respond to both bilateral and multilateral international agreements related to cross-border higher education services border.

Second, one of the important solutions is the need to improve the system of legal documents related to higher education. Up to now, the system of legal documents on higher education in Viet Nam is considered to be highly effective, complete and timely. However, certain limitations still exist. In particular, it cannot be affirmed that equality in operations and utilization of opportunities between public and private higher education institutions has been created. There is inconsistency in considering higher education institutions as service providers with legal entities and high autonomy, as well as not achieving the expected equality in higher education management between different countries. relevant establishments, organizations and individuals. Therefore, it is necessary to implement some specific solutions to improve the quality and equity of higher education. It is necessary to improve the system of legal documents on higher education management in the direction of considering higher education institutions as legal entities with high autonomy. Next, it is necessary to adjust and improve the legal system related to tuition, fees, scholarships, as well as subsidy and student support policies. Finally, legalizing the relationship between the State and universities is important to create conditions for the sustainable development of the higher education system.

Third, it is necessary to strengthen inspection, examination and supervision of higher education activities. Inspection, examination and supervision activities play an important role in the management of the entire state management system as a whole. general and the economic management system for higher education in particular. These activities are intended to ensure that units comply with the laws and regulations of the State. Inspection, testing, control and supervision play an important

role in ensuring that higher education institutions comply with regulations on human resource management, finance, investment, enrollment and training. These activities help detect, handle and promptly prevent all manifestations and violations of regulations in training management at higher education institutions, in addition to warning and preventing violations. corruption and waste of State assets in educational management activities.

Fourth, it is necessary to improve the higher education management apparatus with a particularly important role in the state economic management system for higher education. Improve the management mechanism, including eliminating the governing ministry mechanism and instead building a state ownership representation mechanism for public higher education institutions. This is aimed at ensuring independence and transparency in management, while strengthening the inspection and supervision role of the community. In addition, it is necessary to take advantage of the role of unions and mass organizations, especially professional associations, so that they contribute to monitoring the quality of higher education, creating an open and educational environment. transparent. It is necessary to improve the management hierarchy in higher education, which means the government focuses on building and directing the implementation of development strategies, guiding the implementation of quality assurance and accreditation systems. higher education. This includes perfecting the legal environment, strengthening inspection, supervision and regulation of the structure and scale of higher education in a way that flexibly responds to the country's human resource needs in each situation. period period.

4. Conclusion

Higher education is a prerequisite for economic development and socio-political stability. University training is a form of knowledge accumulation and technological development that makes workers more flexible in adapting to

new careers because leaders gain both skills and abilities through the process. teaching program.

To better promote the role of higher education in the current context, solutions need to be thoroughly implemented. In addition to implementing university autonomy, it is necessary to promote international integration and improve mechanisms and policies to strongly mobilize resources from society for higher education. Aiming to support and promote higher education institutions with strong enough financial resources to develop advanced and modern training programs, ensuring they meet the requirements of socio-economic development associated with context of international integration and the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Strengthen the facilities and capacity of the teaching staff, thereby effectively implementing training programs as well as implementing scientific research tasks to ensure good results. At the same time, it is necessary to further improve the effectiveness of state management of higher education to successfully implement the set educational development goals.

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