



Education in Vietnam

Group #7

Overview

History

- Vietnam is one of the fastest growing country in Asean
- The root of education was influenced by Confucianism which believed that education must be open to everybody.
- During French colonization, French had built schools and colleges, but still hard to access.
- In 1946–1954, schools were established in demilitarized zone and focused on reading, writing and calculating.
- After that, the government reformed the new education system in order to help reunite the economic system as a whole, and they aimed to eliminate anti-literacy especially for people aged between 12–50.



Overview

Current situation

- Vietnam joined WTO in 2007.
- Education is recognized as a trade service sector.
- The quality of education is still low because of paying more attention to quantity than quality.
- The workforce in Vietnam is in the gold, but educational policies are not appropriate.
- Most people considered learning to get the qualification to pursue their own interest.



Identification of Key Issues and Challenges

- Vietnam's education run after "pragmatic but unrealistic" (Current Situation)

TABLE 4 Average number of pupils per class (Vietnam, 2020)

School level	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017	2017–2018	2018–2019
Primary	27.0	27.5	28.1	28.7	30.5
Lower secondary	33.8	33.5	34.5	35.0	35.9
Upper secondary	38.2	37.8	38.1	38.1	38.5

- Problems in teaching English in Vietnam

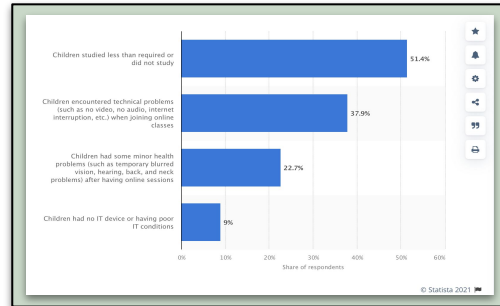
Table 1: The number of documents from some countries in Asiatic Region has been published and cited in 2011.

	Country	Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self Citations	Citations per Document	H index
1	 China	373.756	365.421	177.334	103.245	0.47	353
2	 Japan	115.416	108.877	94.705	34.116	0.82	602
3	 India	88.437	81.914	46.137	20.121	0.52	281
4	 South Korea	60.846	57.987	47.905	15.152	0.79	309
5	 Taiwan	40.234	38.302	27.871	9.251	0.69	249
6	 Malaysia	18.875	18.271	8.845	4.051	0.47	116
7	 Singapore	14.511	13.684	18.365	4.620	1.27	240

	Country	Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self Citations	Citations per Document	H index
8	 Hong Kong	12.870	12.158	11.900	2.652	0.92	268
9	 Thailand	9.760	9.173	6.418	1.512	0.66	156
10	 Pakistan	8.294	7.886	4.612	1.794	0.56	101
11	 Indonesia	2.741	2.651	1.575	315	0.57	103
12	 Bangladesh	2.197	2.114	1.106	342	0.50	89
13	 Viet Nam	2.130	2.038	1.457	337	0.68	101
14	 Philippines	1.350	1.282	1.631	238	1.21	107
15	 Sri Lanka	859	799	443	78	0.52	78

Identification of Key Issues and Challenges

- The phenomenon of Degree Appreciation
- Degradation in quality in the education and training
- The corruption in education
- The violence in school
- How Covid-19 affect education in Vietnam



Government/State Strategies, Policies, and Legislation

- Curriculum reforms
 - Curriculum and Teacher Training Systems Development
- Improvement in the quality and accessibility of the education
 - Government's education investment framework
 - Multilateral projects



Lesson Learned

- It is not just the responsibility of the government, but also of educators and educators' parents.
- The Doi Moi economic reform is a defining moment in Vietnam's history.
- This prompted education reform to match the country's labor market demands, which necessitated a high level of skills and knowledge to deal with the modern technology utilized in many businesses.
- Covid-19 has negatively impacted the education system
- The Covid-19 pandemic caused many difficulties to educators and students

Conclusion

- Doi Moi has brought opportunities to many Vietnamese.
- Before Doi Moi, 90% of population were illiterate, but now 93% are literate.
- Comparing to the past, there are more schools and university in most parts of the country which led to more access to education.
- There are still some challenges such as quality of life of teachers which should be increased to create incentives for them.
- Investments in education like equipment, laboratories, specific skill training are required to match the demand of skilled workers.

Thank You

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