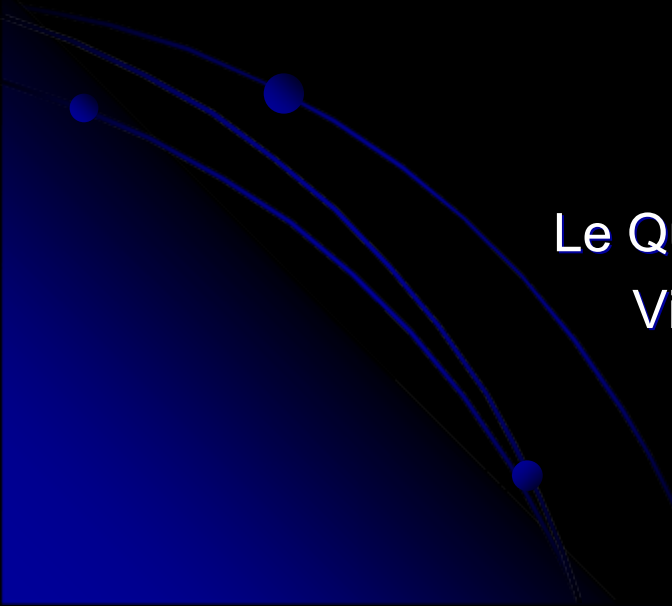


A Vietnamese university's perspective **Today's challenges and outlook for the future**

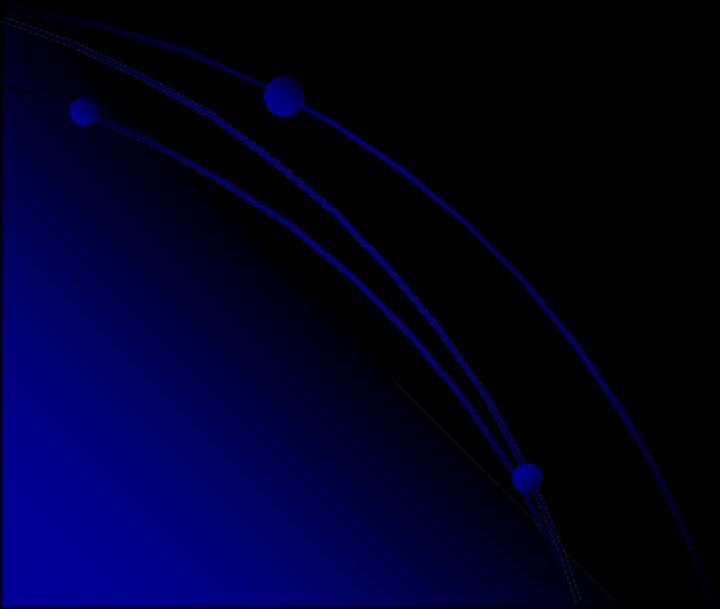
Le Quang Minh, PhD, Assoc. Prof.
Vietnam National University
Ho Chi Minh city



Content

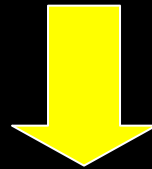
1. Reform of higher education system(s) in Vietnam
 2. Challenges
 3. Opportunities
 4. Strategies
 5. Conclusions
- 

Higher education reform

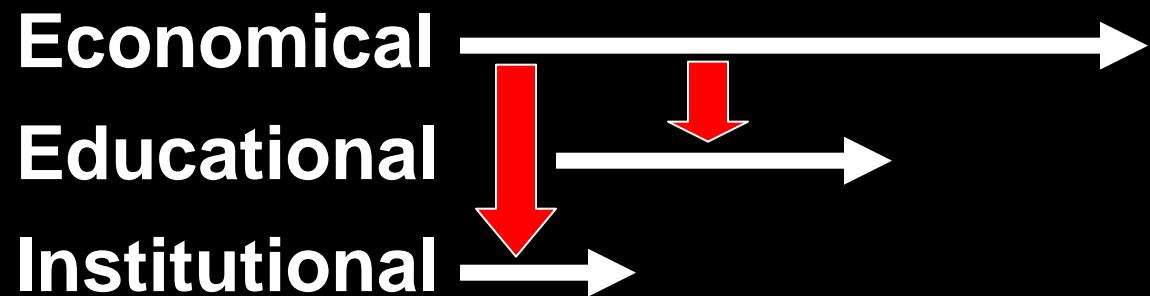


Key words

- Opened door policy from 90s
- Transition + fast-growing economics

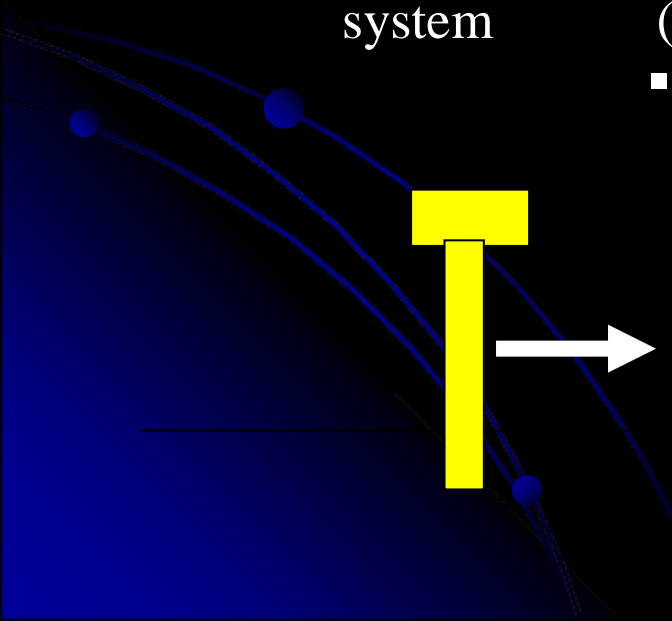


Reform

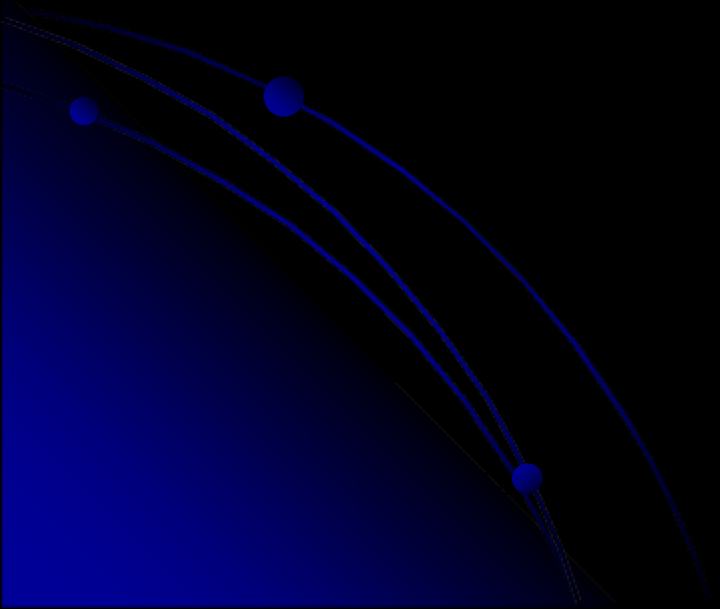


Reforms in higher education system in Vietnam

Period	Before 1954	1954-1975	1975-1990	1990 to date
	Colony	Vietnam war	Reunification	Reform
North	French system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Russian (++++) ▪ French (+) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Russian (++++) ▪ French (+) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broadening curricula ▪ More comprehensive university
South	French system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ American (++++) ▪ French (+) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Russian (++++) ▪ American (++) ▪ French (+) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More practical, less theoretical ▪ “Standard” degrees, QA ▪ 2 national, 3 regional, >100 mono-disciplinary, >30



Challenges



Challenges

- Budget shortage: research, facility
 - Teaching overload
 - Low incomes => > 1 job
- Lack of international standards, norms, definitions; internationally-accepted common practices; intellectual property law
- Weak linkage with industry/business
- Centralized power (example Prof. promotion: confused practices and criteria)

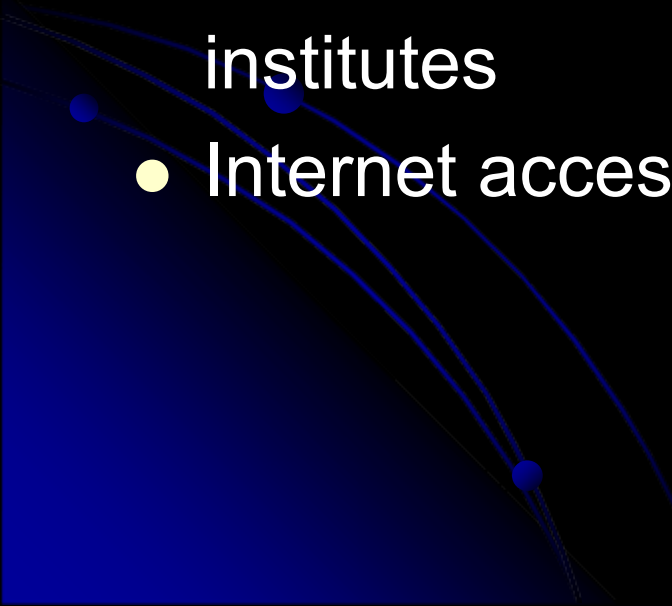
Challenges

- Qualified staff sustainability
- Unfair, “unhealthy” and healthy competitions
- Internationalization, globalization
- Technology development

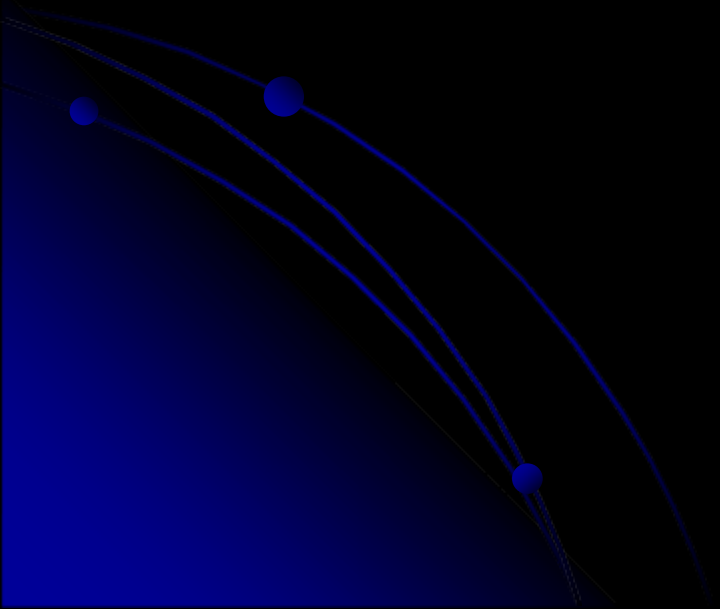
● ...



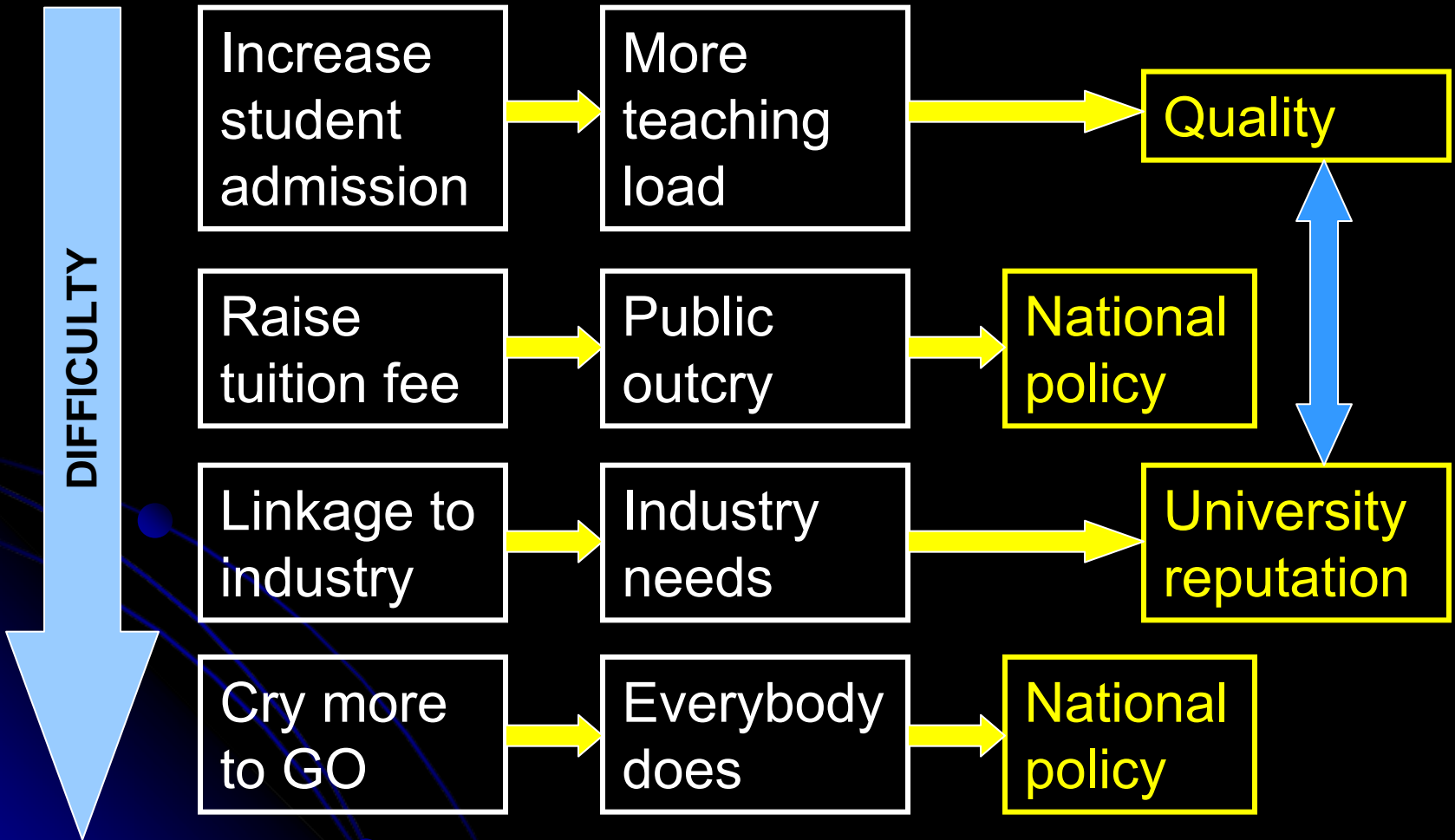
Opportunities

- High demand in labor market
 - More and more university **autonomy**
 - Well-selected and hard-working students
 - Business booming (especially in South VN)
 - Collaboration with foreign universities, research institutes
 - Internet access
- 

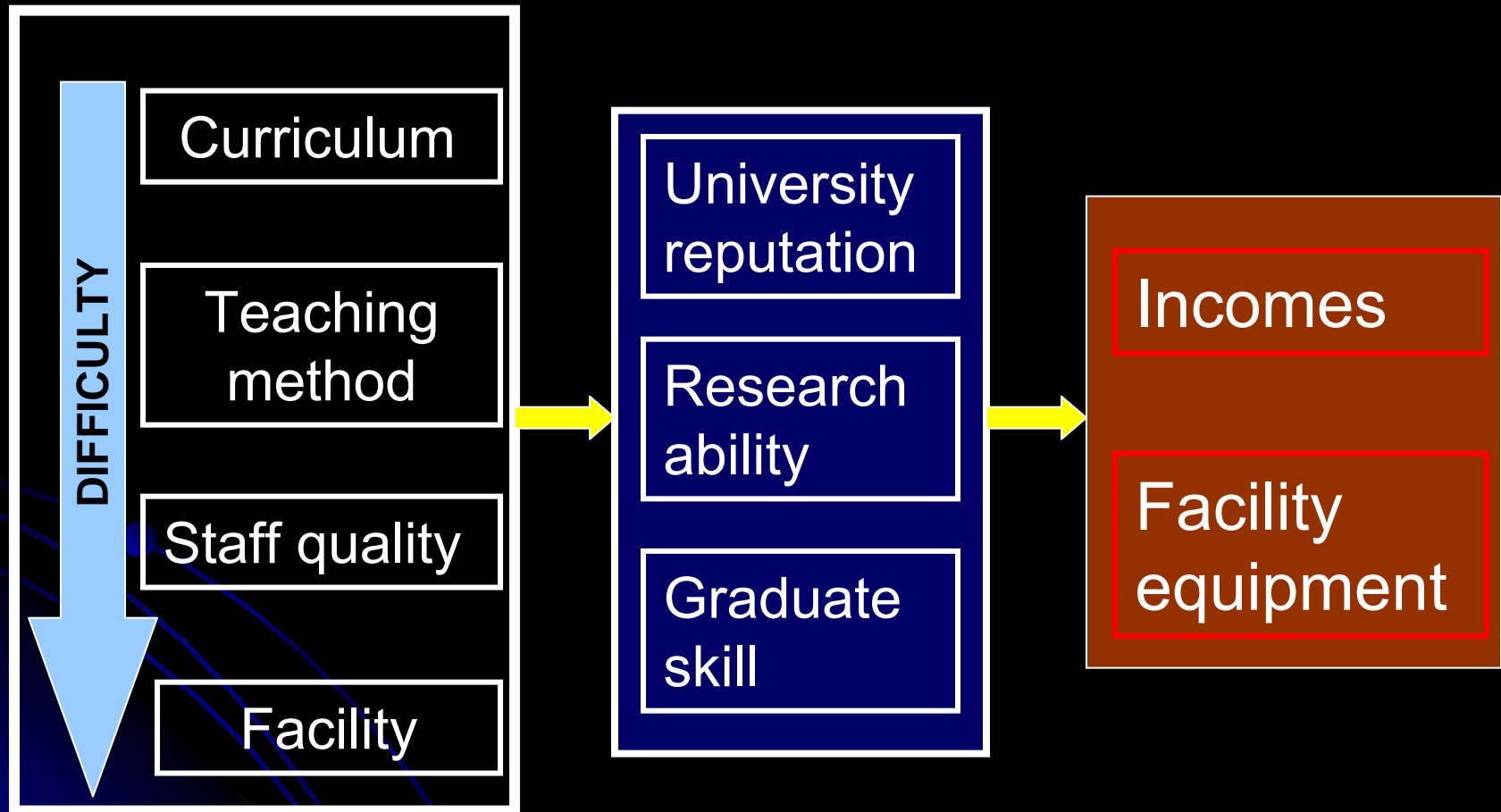
Strategies



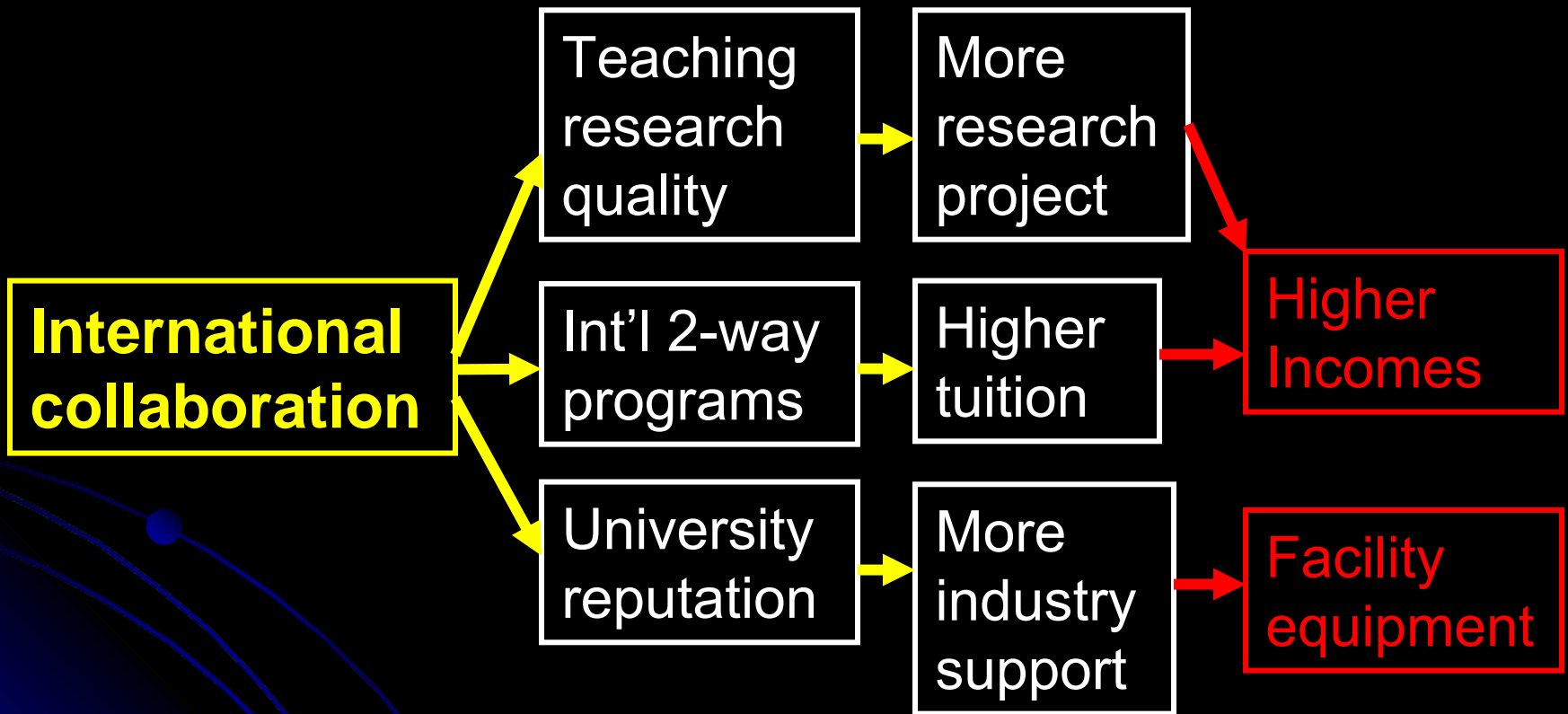
Increase budget (short-term)



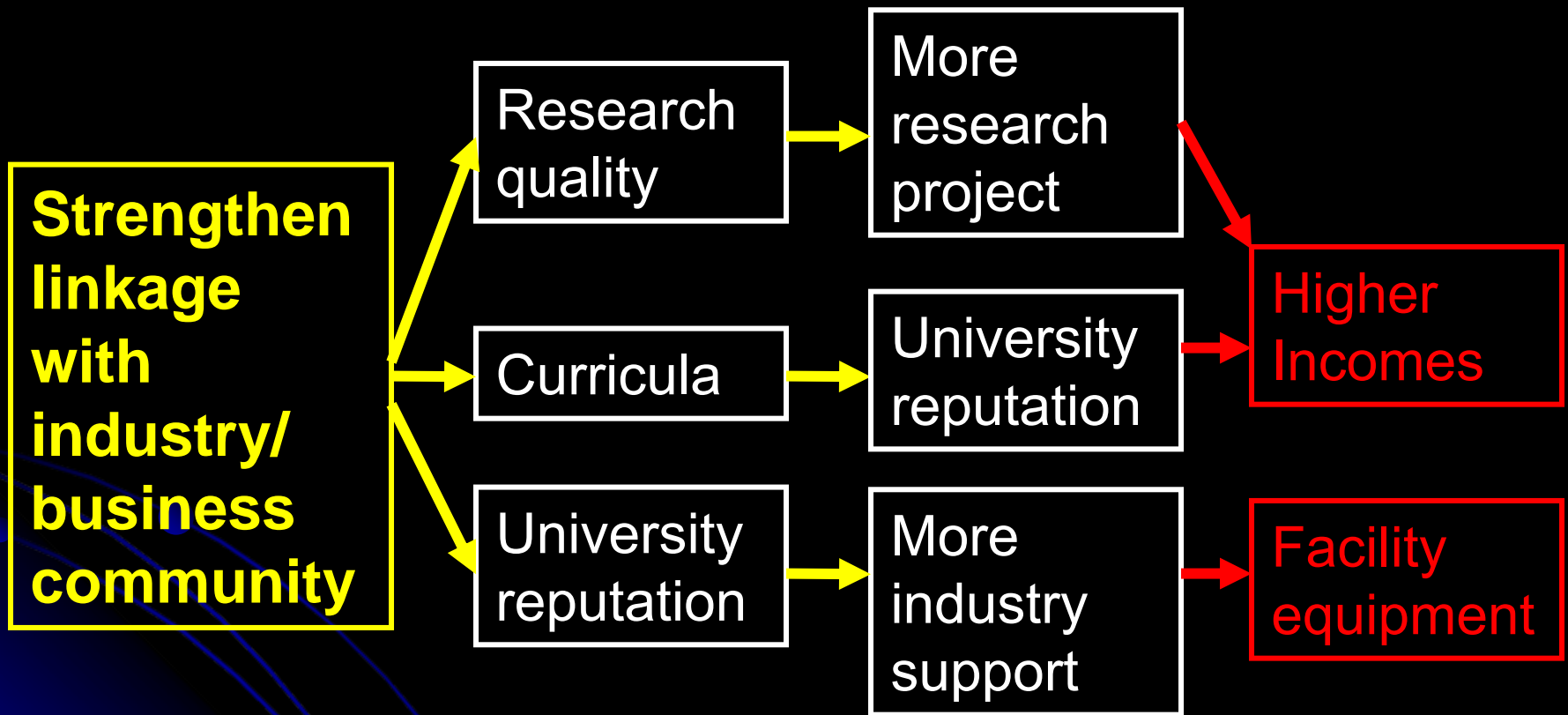
Teaching and research quality (long-term)



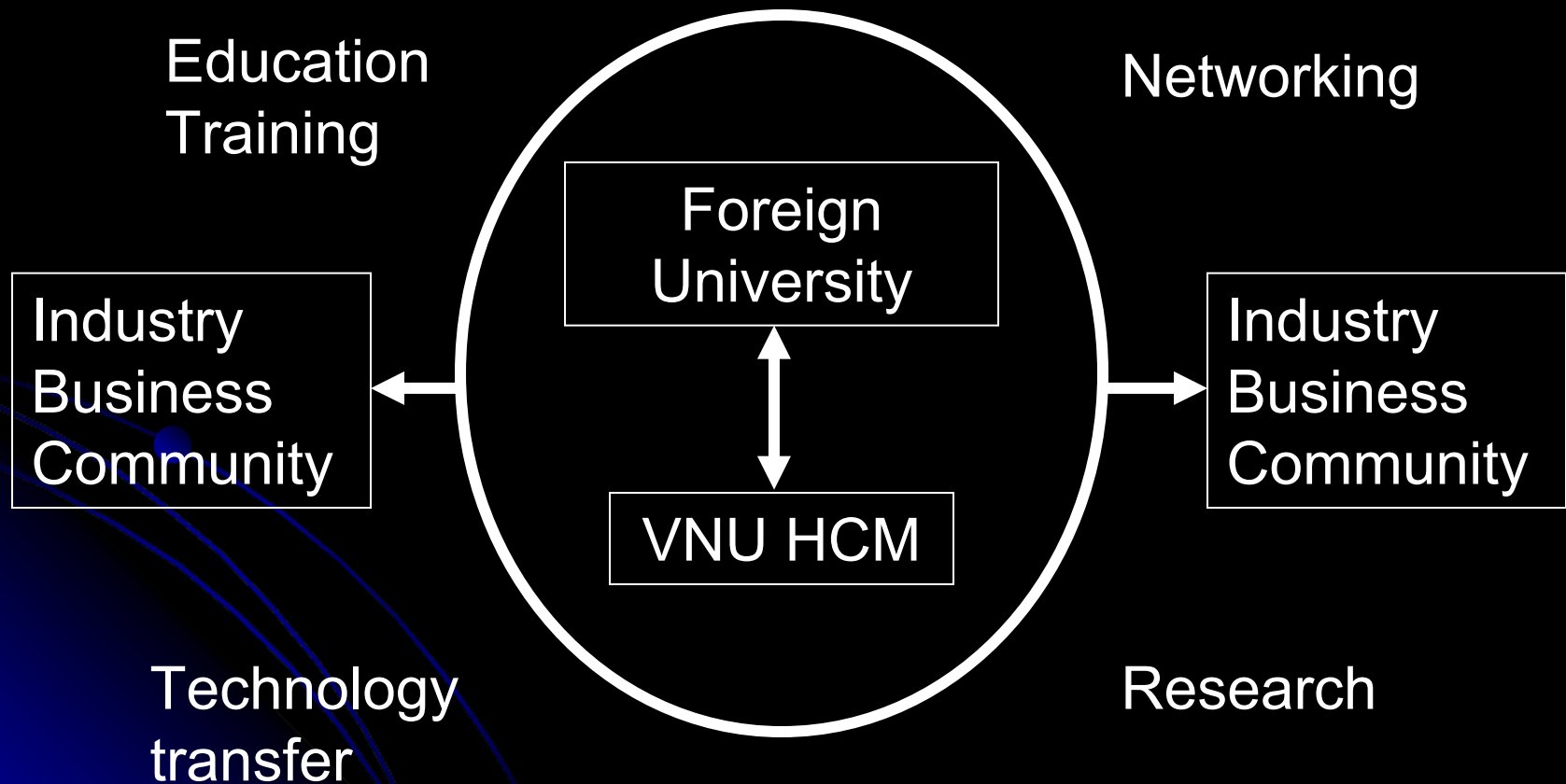
Strategy



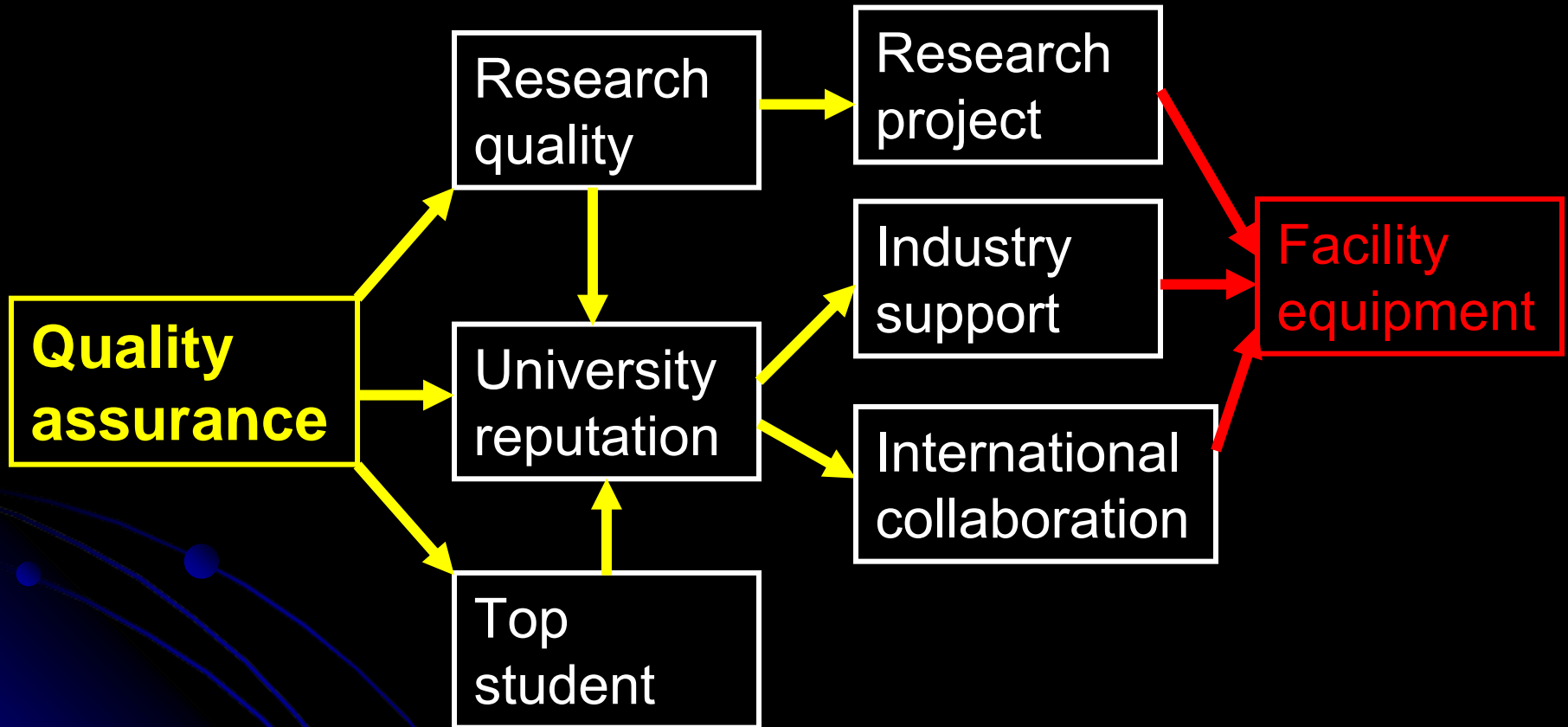
Strategy



Networking and Collaboration Strategy



Strategy



Strategy

**boost
sources:
ECV 1000**



**Sustaining
Qualified-
Staff**

Financial

Salary

Share with
industry
(part-time)

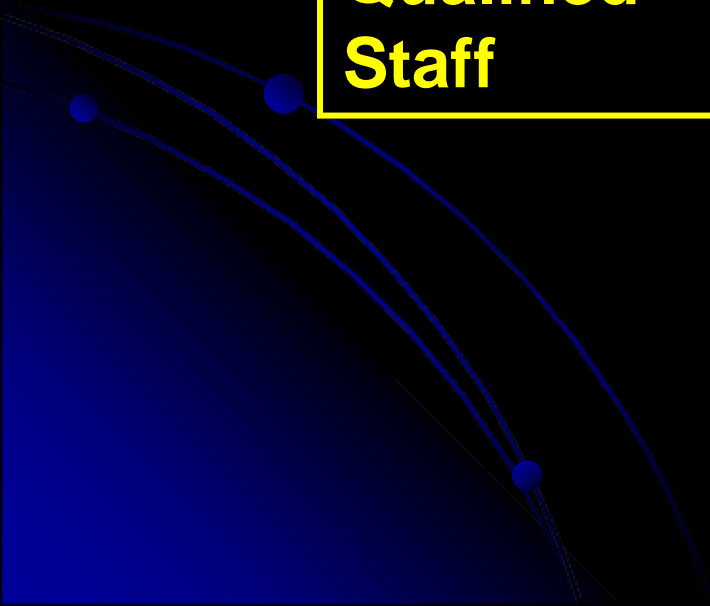
Projects

**Non-
financial**

Honor

Working
conditions

Promotion



Strategy

case study: Technology University in HCMC

- Establish a strong network and collaboration with foreign universities
- Strengthen linkage to business community
- Encourage research and publication: bonus, reward system
- Encourage student research
- Introduce new regulations with higher-level of autonomy to 10 research centers

Result

case study: Technology University in HCMC

- Contracted research for industry: $> 100 \Rightarrow 3.2$ M USD (2004), $\approx \frac{1}{4}$ total annual budget
- 2005 14/28 graduates (in Computer Science) published in Int'l Journals
- 90 national projects/year
- 3 times champion in Robocom

Result

case study: IT Park



- Incubator for more than 10 companies
- Anchor of several BIG NAMES
- Example of education-industry-community service



In 5 years



Conclusions

- Long term solution: quality
 - Short-term: staff retaining
 - Relevant policy, balanced share to scientists from incomes generated by research outcomes
 - Strong linkage with business community
 - Policy to promote student research
 - Strong commitment (and sacrifice) from the leaders to research and teaching quality
- 