

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE  
OF EDUCATION MANAGEMENT**

**Symposium Towards a Learning Society:  
Support Teaching and Learning Quality  
in Vietnam**

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**Innovation of role of educational managers/  
educational management profession  
towards cooperation and integration trends**

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# Resolution of the Communist Party Congress XI

*“ ... Basically and comprehensively innovating education and training responding to the development of the society; enhance the quality towards standardization, modernization, socialization, democracy and international integration in order to the contribution and protection of the country. Promoting the development of learning society, creating opportunity and facilitating every citizen to pursue lifelong learning... ”*

# Resolution of the Communist Party Congress XI

“.....Basically and comprehensively innovating  
education and training .....”

✓ *Why?*

✓ *What?*

✓ *How?*

**Why innovating basically and comprehensively  
education and training of Vietnam?**

# Education quality and competitiveness

## Global competitiveness Ranking by World Economics Forum (WEF):

- 2006: 64
- 2007: 68
- 2008: 70
- 7/9/2011: Vietnam dropped 6 levels, from 59 down to 65/142 countries.

Amongst ASEAN countries, rank above Phillipine + Myanmar (Lào + Campuchia not ranked yet). Singapore ranks 1<sup>st</sup> amongst ASEAN countries (and behind only Swiss).

# 3 factor groups for ranking

## 1. Basic factors

- Các định chế
- Infrastructure
- Macro economic stability
- **Healthcare and basic education**

## 2. Advanced factors

- **Higher education**
- Goods market
- Labour market
- Finance market
- Readiness for technology
- Market size

## 3. Creative factors.

- Business sophistication
- Creativeness

# Ranking results of some educational factors

- ❑ Healthcare and basic education: rank 84 with 5,3 point
- ❑ Effectiveness improvement: higher education rank 98 with only 3,9 point
- ❑ School management quality rank 120
- ❑ Education system quality rank 120
- ❑ Upper secondary education universalization ranke 103
- ❑ Lower Secondary education universalization ranke 100
- ❑ Education expenditure ranke 100

## 3 strengths of Vietnam:

- Macro stability
- **Healthcare – primary education**
- Market size

## Besides, WEF pointed 3 main “weaknesses”

- Infrastructure
- Readiness for technology
- Vocational training and higher education

Therefore:

Improving quality and competitiveness for education and training system of Vietnam is a must and a challenge.

Why innovating basically and  
comprehensively education and training  
of Vietnam?

# Changes in education in recent years

- Concept “customer”; “profit”;
- Rapid growth in scale;
- Investment in education of the Government is not correlative
- Change in education face: scale, quality, model of organization;
  
- Other countries in the world: facing the problem of quantity and quality and making efforts to find solutions to respond to the human resource need of 21<sup>st</sup> century.
  
- One of the solutions: maintaining the increase in school fee to an acceptable extent for domestic pupils and students; increasing the attraction and enlarging international enrolment scale (both students and pupils) with very high tuition fee to increase the turnover for education and training system.
- Trend of “export” of higher education

# Outcome standard of student of 21<sup>st</sup> century

- Basic subjects
  - English, reading or writing
  - International language
  - Arts
  - Maths
  - Economics
  - Science
  - Geography
  - History
  - Government and citizenship

■ **Knowledge that learners concern in 21<sup>st</sup> century**

- Knowledge in globalization and integration
- Knowledge in finance, economics and business
- Knowledge in citizenship (right and obligation)
- Knowledge in health
- Knowledge in ICT

■ **Skills needed for studying and innovation**

- Creative and innovative
- Critical thinking and problem solving
- Communicating and cooperative

■ **Attitude, lifestyle , and career**

- Flexibility and adaptability
- Creativeness and activeness
- Social integration and culture exchange
- Productivity and accountability
- Leadership and responsibility

➤ **Supporting system for education in 21<sup>st</sup> century**

- Standards and assessment
- Modern, relevant curriculum and teaching
- Continuous professional development
- Dynamic learning environment

❖ Therefore:

Expected knowledge, necessary skills, proper attitude and life manner are what learners and society require from the 21<sup>st</sup> education system

**What to innovate? How to innovate?**

*What should we prepare for the future  
owners of the country?*

# Comparison

<b>Traditional education system</b>	<b>21<sup>st</sup> century education system</b>
Teachers are knowledge providers	Teachers show the ways to access knowledge resource
Learners are students and pupils in education institutions	Learners are anyone, in schools or out schools.
Learners learn from teachers	Learners learn from teachers and with their own creativeness
Exams are to assess learning results	Exams are to orient the learning and encourage talent development of individual learners.
All learners learn same things	Learners are self-oriented, directive
Good learners are filtered and continue to learn in advanced levels.	Everyone has chance to learn further

# Essential and comprehensive changes in Vietnam education (What & How)

- ❑ Innovating the national education structure, moving from supplying approach to demanding approach;
- ❑ Innovating the curriculum: moving from content approach to ability approach, from learning once for whole life to life long learning ;
- ❑ Innovating teacher education: moving from static and fragment training system to open, dynamic and continuous training system;
- ❑ Innovating financial mechanism, moving from state – school relationship to state – school – market in finance provision and education supply; developing public – private partnership in education and training (**PPP**)
- ❑ Innovating management: moving from centralized and mono-discipline management to decentralize and multi-discipline management.

# Education managers /management in innovation and integration

<b>Traditional Education Manager MH 20</b>	<b>Strategic Education Manager MH 21 or NQ 11</b>
Input-Oriented	Output-Oriented
Top-down Planning	Top-down & Bottom-Up Planning
Rigid Implementation	Adapted & Change-Oriented
Central Making Decisions	Decentralise and Social Responsiveness
Compliance-Monitoring	Performance-Monitoring

# THEME 3: MANAGERS

Including three sub-themes:

1. Development of Educational management capacity;
2. Enhancing access to education;
3. Managing professional development

# Sub-theme 1: Development of Educational management capacity

1. Accountable education managers: New leadership profiles of successful schools;
2. Pre-service and in-service trainings for educational managers in the tendency of innovations and integration
3. Building leadership power through professional competencies

# Sub-theme 2: Enhancing access to education

1. Socialization Policy and Access of the Rural Poor to Education in Vietnam
2. Current situation and solutions for enhancement of access to education services of the poor in Vietnam
3. School staff appraisal based on job description

# Sub-theme 3: Managing professional development

1. Some issues of modalities used in in-service trainings for teachers in Vietnam
2. Applying the theory of change to improve sustainability of in-service trainings in five VVOB programme provinces
3. Capacity development for the lecturing staff of education management to meet needs of pre- and in-service trainings of lecturers of education management

Sincerely thanks!