Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Vietnam

OVERVIEW

- The TVET system in Vietnam is under the state administration of MOET (Ministry of Education and Training). MOLISA (Ministry of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs) and other line ministries in the central level. In the local level, it is supervised by the local authorities (UNESCO, UNEVOC, 2010).
- There are several forms of TVET in Vietnam: formal, informal, continuous, and in-service training. Various range of providers include public, semi-public and private (people-founded) institutions.
- The TVET programmes being offered are summarized as follows:
  - **Short-term vocational training/re-training programmes** are for unemployed/employed individuals to get specific vocational skills and a certificate.
  - **1 to 3 years vocational training programmes** are for students who have graduated from lower or upper secondary education to lead towards a vocational certificate, middle vocational diploma and higher vocational diploma. Based upon duration and field of training, the students can be granted certificates in elementary, middle and higher level qualification. After finishing school, students can be employed to work as skilled workers.
  - **2 to 3 years vocational & technical education programmes** combine general education subjects and specific occupational subjects to lead to an intermediate diploma. The graduate will be able to enrol for higher education degree or go to the labour market.
  - The VTET system includes over 800 colleges and schools which train technicians and workers in such sectors as agriculture, industry, health care, tourism, construction and transportation.
  - There are a number of higher education institutions offering courses leading to VTET diplomas and certificates.
  - In most provinces, there are centers for general technical education and vocational training that offer short-courses for high school students and vocational programmes. However, these centers are going to be merged to become a center for vocational education in districts according to occupational education law passed 2014.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT

A working committee has been established and tasked with developing a National Qualifications Framework (NQF) and National Vocational Qualifications Framework in Vietnam, comprised of representatives from MOET, MOLISA and other related governmental departments. (MOET).

VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (2011-2020)

- Restructuring of TVET institutions and sub system of TVET
- Transformation in TVET administration
- Personnel development in TVET (teachers, managers and administrators)
- Implementation of NQF and AQRF
- Establishment of National Vocation Qualification Framework (skills standards)
- Development of curriculum and text book
- Enhancement of facilities and equipment for TVET institutions
- Quality assurance and accreditation
- Changing mindsets on TVET development
- Enhancing international cooperation in TVET
- Establishment connection (partnership) amongst school education with TVET, higher education institutions and the Industry

ISSUES IN TVET

- Overlapping functions of TVET administration from the central to local government, making the system more complicated, less effective and non-standards.
- Ill-defined and non-transparent qualifications framework creating difficulties in recognition of skills and the development of skills and the occupational standards.
- Insufficiency of qualified teachers is the biggest barrier to the expansion of the system.
- Difficulty to develop a sustainable VTET strategy as higher education system expands quickly and less jobs are available in the labour market (SEAMEO VOCTECH 2014)
- Disconnection of school education with TVET, HE, and the industry

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