



ICT application in higher education in post-COVID-19 economy in Vietnam

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Abstract

This study aims to present the opportunities and challenges of the higher education sector in the post-COVID-19 period. This is a topic of most interest today because it is related to the issue of a young generation, the generation of people capable of mastering the country. The results of COVID-19 disease research have had a huge impact on us and almost all sectors and businesses have been affected. However, every business and industry wants to return to the same trajectory and development style as before. The disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic affect every country, including big ones such as China, the US. The student generation has to endure more difficult challenges. In countries where the Internet has not been widely developed, online learning is extremely difficult. Universities and colleges in low-income countries have to deploy quality distance learning training plans and programs for students due to the lack of experienced lecturers and human resources for teaching. In countries where the pandemic is still raging, the decision to reopen schools is heavily influenced by political, economic, and health considerations.

Keywords: Opportunities, challenges, learning, education, post-COVID-19 period

1. Introduction

The general situation of Vietnam's economy after COVID-19

The period 2019 - 2020 is the most disastrous period in recent decades. The COVID-19 epidemic, which broke out in China, is considered the second largest economy in the world, accounting for 17% of GDP (about 14.3 trillion USD) and contributing 33% of the total global economic growth.

Due to being a country with a developed economy and an important role in the world economy, it has spread badly to other countries in the region, in which Vietnam is also seriously affected by the COVID-19 epidemic. From December 8 to December 2019, the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic in China has been having a great impact on the global economy. On March 11, 2020, WHO declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. In 2020, Vietnam's economy and society takes place in the context of a strong outbreak of acute respiratory infections caused by a new strain of Corona virus (COVID-19) and unpredictable developments on a global scale that have seriously affected important to the global scale, affecting all socio-economic aspects of other countries in the world. As of December 30, 2020, the world recorded 82,408,491 cases of COVID-19 (in the period of December 30, 2020). which has 1,798,511 deaths in 220 countries and territories). The US is the country with the highest number of infections in the world with 19,977,704 cases and 346,579 deaths. Meanwhile, in Vietnam, 1,465 cases of COVID-19 have been detected (only 35 deaths).

In the year 2019 - 2020, countries with large economies are facing the deepest recession, the worst in recent times. However, in the last months of 2020, when most economies restart after the blockade due to the COVID-19 epidemic, the world economy is forecasted to have more positive signs. Specifically, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) forecasts that the US growth in 2020 will be - 3.5% (up 1.8 percentage points compared to the forecast in September 2020) and 4. 2% in 2021. Similarly, China will grow 2.1% in 2020 (up 0.3 percentage points year-on-year) and 7.7% growth in 2021.

Japan keeps its growth forecast unchanged growth – 5.4% for 2020 and recovery to a growth of 2.3% in 2021. EU Area – 7.4% in 2020 (0.6 percentage point year-on-year increase) and 5 .6% in 2021. Global trade, commodity prices are gradually recovering, global stock markets surged in November and December thanks to positive signals from vaccine production and effectiveness. COVID-19 prevention, besides the advantages from the positive growth results in 2021, the macro-economy is stable but faces many difficulties and challenges.

- The COVID-19 epidemic is complicated and unpredictable, and situation of international trade disruption causes consequences to Vietnam's production, export and import activities. Businesses are closed, demand is high, resources are reduced, unemployment is high.

Urgency of the problem

At the beginning of 2020 SARS – COV – 2 severely affected the entire education industry worldwide, leading to the closure of a series of universities. According to UNESCO, as of April 8, 2020, around the world, nearly 1.6 billion students have been affected: 188 countries were forced to close schools nationwide, causing an impact on the world. 91.3% of the total number of students worldwide. In Vietnam , as of April 8, 2020, all 63 provinces and cities have allowed students to stay at home. The corona virus has posed many challenges to Vietnam's education and training system. With schools closed to implement social distancing nationwide to prevent the spread of this virus, educational institutions and teachers face enormous challenges. That is how to connect with students and ensure continuity of teaching through online training.

For students in big cities, online training is the best way to teach students. However, many students in remote areas do not have a stable Internet connection, so it is extremely difficult to ensure the continuity of education through online learning. The closure to implement the distance according to the State's directive affects not only schools but also parents, teachers and training institutions. Many parents have to take time off work to take care of their young children, and working from home and taking care of children together has reduced labor productivity. In addition, the complicated development of the epidemic also pushed schools and private educational institutions to face the risk of permanent closure. Since then, thousands of people have lost their jobs, and millions of students have had their studies interrupted. For public educational institutions, uncertain decisions will cause delays in the payment of tuition fees for students and affect the salaries of teachers and staff.

- In the academic year 2020-2021, there are 1,560 thousand university students who have to study online. Therefore, the application of ICT is increasingly making a strong contribution to economic growth, especially the current university training industry during the COVID-19 pandemic. ICT is a good application for today's education such as online learning, online learning, and online learning. online, online enrollment, rich lecture materials.

Overall objectives

Research on the impact of ICT application on the higher education sector in Vietnam: High cost, poor ICT catch-up,

low success rate, limited control of teachers.

Detail goal

- Research on the status of higher education sector in Vietnam during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Research on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the higher education industry in Vietnam:
- Research on the current status of ICT application and the industry's advantages in the post-COVID-19 epidemic in Vietnam: Rich, student-centered documents, interaction between teachers and students.
- Offer some solutions to improve the efficiency of the higher education sector in Vietnam.

2. Rationale

2.1. The concept and characteristics of higher education:

2.1.1. The concept of higher education

According to the Dictionary of Education, higher education is understood as a level of training with a high level of professional education with the aim of training learners with political and moral qualities, a sense of service to the people, have professional knowledge and practice capacity corresponding to their training level, have good health to meet the requirements of national construction and defense. In Vietnam today, higher education can be understood as a form of educational organization for post-secondary education levels with training levels: bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees.

- Higher education plays a particularly important role for the prosperity of a modern economy.
- The knowledge economy will increasingly play a decisive role in the future prosperity of mankind.

2.1.2. Features of higher education in the market economy

- Higher education services have the characteristics of other services.
- Higher education services in the market economy have both the economic content of a commodity product and the content of social production relations.
- Higher education services are a special commodity that requires state management.
- Higher education services are bought/sold like regular services.
- Higher education services are provided in the education market.

2.1.3. The role of higher education in social development:

- Higher education contributes to increasing the scale of human capital concentration for the entire national economy.
- Higher education contributes to promoting the development of the economy in a comprehensive way.

2.2. Higher education management

The concept of higher education management from an economic perspective

In the field of education, the State is the main subject of higher education activities, the higher education system is uniformly managed by the State, although it exists in different forms: public and non-public. or links domestically and with foreign countries. The participation of all sectors of society in higher education is necessary and reasonable, but the role of the State must be key, provided that the role is properly and clearly conceived in the context of the

university.

- State management of higher education can be understood as the process of planning, organizing, directing and controlling the activities and use of resources of higher education institutions to achieve the objectives on higher education proposed.
- The subject of higher education management is the State, with the system of state power agencies being the Government and the system of state management apparatus in higher education from the central to local levels.
- The object of higher education management is the system of educational institutions and the people involved in the higher education process.
- The goal of higher education management is to effectively use the resources of higher education policies, or in other words, the resources of the economy. To achieve management goals, the State needs to set goals in the field of higher education, formulate strategies for higher education development, and promulgate the legal system and higher education development policies, inspect, examine and supervise the implementation of higher education development laws, strategies and policies of higher education policies to achieve the objectives of higher education defined in each period and towards meeting educational and economic development goals of the country.
- The role of higher education management in the market economy is to create a favorable, safe and equal higher education environment through factors such as good infrastructure, legal system adequate, stable, clear administration and clean and healthy public apparatus. The above factors are all created by the state (and only the state) to attract domestic and foreign investment. meet the goals of higher education development.

Planning higher education development strategies to achieve goals in the field of higher education

The planning and implementation of the higher education development strategy is one of the important contents of economic management for higher education, helping higher education activities develop in the right direction. well perform the defined goals of higher education.

Promulgating a system of legal documents related to higher education management

Laws related to higher education administration, including a system of legal norms promulgated by the State and guaranteed to be implemented to regulate social relations arising in the process of educational organization and operation. university education.

Formulate higher education development policies in each period in order to implement the planned higher education strategy

On the basis of the higher education strategy together with the identified objectives, the State conducts policy making for higher education development with the nature of concretizing the chapters of the Party and the State in the field of higher education. field of higher education.

Inspect and supervise the organization and implementation of educational development strategic goals and policies of higher education institutions

Inspect and supervise the organization and implementation of strategic goals and educational development policies of higher education institutions, including: inspection, examination and supervision of educational financial management activities universities and facilities of higher education institutions; human resource management of higher education: education inspector; examine and control the observance of the law on higher education, and prevent phenomena of violations of laws and policies; protect the interests of learners and educational institutions; quality assurance and education quality accreditation, handling violations of the law on higher education.

2.3. Factors affecting the state management of higher education

- State management thinking on higher education.
- State management capacity in higher education.
- Methods and methods of state management of higher education.
- The quality of inspection, examination, supervision and legal violations on higher education management.
- Requirements of market economy development, globalization and international integration.
- Mechanism for maintaining and enhancing the social responsibility of higher education policies.

2.4 State management experience in higher education from an economic perspective in some countries and lessons for Vietnam:

State management of the economy of Vietnam's higher education can study and apply the experience of higher education development in the world, showing that this area was born, existed and developed from the resources. Therefore, for stable and sustainable development, the whole system must use the market and the social environment to survive. However, the world experience is that the state needs to realize that the development of higher education is not the same as the development of enterprises, in which it accepts forms of micro, small and medium enterprises to avoid rampant establishment, permissiveness negatively affects the development of the whole system. Therefore, in the coming time, the state needs to orient higher education in Vietnam to develop more types of services outside of training such as scientific research and technology transfer, investment in opening a production center or opening a production center. application of new technology in production, the consulting center thereby more closely connects the operation of the system and society, reducing dependence on training funding. That is why the state needs to strictly manage the licensing of the establishment of universities in such aspects as stipulating the amount of capital required, the area owned by the university, and the number of lecturers to ensure that each school is established. is a training facility with sufficient resources and conditions to survive and develop.

3. Research methods

3.1. Data sources

In higher education industry research, accessing and having some data is sufficient to make a report. In addition to focusing on the theoretical basis, our group also needs to find out suitable data sources related to our topic, here are some data sources taken from reputable websites that we have searched for. be like:

- <https://vietnamnet.vn/vn/Giao-duc/phan-tich-du-lieu->

- nguoi-hoc-chia-khoa-Giao-duc-dh-moi-392542.html
- <https://giaduc.net.vn/>
- <https://www.unapcict.org/sites/default/files/2019-01/eprimer-edu-vietnamese-version.pdf>

3.2. Data collection method:

Primary data is data that is not yet available, collected for the first time, collected by the researcher himself. In fact, when the secondary data does not meet the research requirements, or the suitable secondary data cannot be found, the researchers will have to conduct primary data collection. The method of collecting relevant secondary data requires search work, consisting of two interconnected stages:

- **Step 1:** Determine if the type of data you need is present in the form of secondary data.
- **Step 2:** Locate the exact data you need.

Only in the field of higher education, in the digital age with the explosion of the internet, it is becoming more and more common for learners to own computers or smartphones with internet connection. This directly affects teaching and learning methods, completely changing the traditional education method, reaching an active and global educational space. Digital platforms for education are increasingly being applied in most universities in the country.

3.3. Data analysis method

- Analysis of learner data is the assessment, collection, analysis, and reporting of data about learners and learning contexts in order to understand and optimize learning; environment where learners and teachers interact.
- Three examples of student data analysis applications made at the University of Melbourne (Australia) include: perception and interaction; large-scale open online classes; and simulate cortical surgery skills.
- In the first example, the professor shared that educators can use analytics to find different behavior patterns of students when they complete small tasks in the learning process. Different behavioral patterns will suggest different learning styles and approaches of students, as well as different perceptions when doing assignments, resulting in different learning outcomes and levels of success.
- In the second example, analyzing from large-scale open online classrooms how we design and organize our curriculum at the macro level can actually affect students' learning methods, that is, see and study.
- The method of learning from simulation in the last example received positive feedback from 24 medical students participating in the experiment in an interview right after the experiment.
- This analytic approach can help schools get huge data of individual students, can understand how each student is performing their learning tasks, and at the same time expand the curriculum, and help education workers understand the perception and learning process of students, thereby helping them have a better learning process and method, to get good learning results. and then more successful.

3.4. Research process

Step 1: Identify and clarify the research problem

Step 2: Research related theories and evaluation models

Step 3: Determine the research model

Step 4: Build a scale and questionnaire for the research

Step 5: Investigate, collect and process research

Step 6: Analyze research data

Step 7: Presenting the research results

Step 8: Conclusion and recommendations, complete the research

4. Research results and discussion

4.1 Characteristics of the education sector

Currently, there are many different definitions of the term higher education and in Vietnam there is still no official definition. The concept of higher education is roughly understood as a form of advanced, intermediate knowledge training for learners. Higher education appears in universities and institutes, it consists of three levels: college, university and graduate. With the current development of science and technology, higher education is increasingly interested and consolidated. A team of highly qualified experts and lecturers are always trained to develop quality young knowledge.

4.2 Competitiveness of the higher education sector compared to other sectors in Vietnam's economy

The higher education sector is very interested because it is a human resource for other industries. Globalization and international trade require countries and their economies to compete with each other. Countries with strong economies will hold a competitive advantage. A developed economy will include many different industries with different competitive advantages in the global market. The education system and the economy of a country are interrelated. They are both the means and the result of a process of interacting with each other. If the economy and other sectors do not develop, education will not develop. If education is not developed, then there are not enough human resources to help the economy develop. Both bring benefits to society, helping countries develop sustainably. Thereby it can be seen that the development of a country's human resources will determine how that country's economy operates. The difference in training levels is an important factor separating developed and developing countries. The productivity of an economy increases as the number of educated workers increases because skilled workers can perform tasks more efficiently.

4.3 Impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on sectors of the Vietnamese economy

The education industry has not been affected by Covid-19 much compared to the rest, but there are still certain impacts. Income at schools in epidemic areas will be affected because the source of students enrolled in the school will be limited. In particular, students will face difficulties in tuition fees, so this also affects the income source of universities. Compared with high-risk economic sectors, which are frozen and delayed due to the pandemic, the education sector is only affected in terms of appearance.

4.4 Income improvement in the higher education sector of the Vietnamese economic sector

Measures to improve income in the higher education sector:

- Open up many diverse industries to attract more students.
- Reduce tuition fees to increase the number of students.
- Expanding branches to widen the scope of education.
- Upgrade infrastructure to attract student input.
- Improve the quality of students and faculty so that the

school becomes prestigious and known.

4.5 ICT application in mitigating consequences and seeking competitive advantage during the Covid-19 pandemic

As for the current application of ICT in the higher education sector, which has been popularized, affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, it is also strongly applied to improve and minimize the consequences.

- Teaching online on apps, electronic applications, teachers and students can interact with each other (but there are still a lot of limitations).
- Pay tuition fees via banking, momo...
- Examination, exam, opening ceremony, news announcement, course registration are all operated online through websites and electronic applications.
- The application of ICT helps the higher education sector to stabilize, reduce the consequences and has a partial advantage for competing with other industries.

5. Conclusion

Advantages

Higher education has helped students have high self-study and the ability to manage time independently. At the same time develop more independent character and self-training for students.

The training programs of the schools are constantly being renewed according to the development of society. The schools' technical facilities are focused on investment. Since then, the student's ability level has also improved a lot. There have been a lot of student researches that resonated not only in the country but also in the region. The output quality of the students is getting higher and higher. Updated with the complicated epidemic situation, higher education has been the leading education in terms of changing teaching methods and supporting students to their best to facilitate learning during the difficult and complex epidemic situation.

Dis-advantages

Besides the above achievements, there are still limitations in the training process. The way schools organize training programs are still inadequate, still heavily theoretical, but not much focus on practice. Although the training time of higher education in our country is quite long, from 3 to 5 years, it takes too much time to study general subjects (about 1 year or 1 and a half years).

The quality of the output students does not meet the actual work. The demand for jobs in the market today is very large, but the unemployment rate of students is still high due to the lack of practical skills. Although the training programs of some schools have been innovated, the effectiveness is not obvious, even reduced, and has not kept up with the changes of society.

The universities cannot control students as closely as at the high school level, academic performance is somewhat scattered. Sometimes, teachers are so busy that they don't have enough time to pay attention to each student.

Recommendations and solutions

For the school, the school needs to organize many activities for students to participate and connect. Make sure those activities are useful and well controlled. Tuition support and distribution of many hours of classes for students to comfortably arrange their time Each training institution needs

to innovate training content and establish new more suitable teaching methods. Minimize unnecessary subjects, reduce the time to study general subjects to focus on practice. The training content must match the actual requirements. The process of testing and hitting must be conducted strictly and objectively to find the best results with the ability of each student. Last but not least, educational institutions should expand and increase their research activities. It is necessary to encourage and encourage the process of research and participation in international competitions to motivate scientists to create a premise for Vietnam's higher education to integrate with international education.

For the state, it is the state's management of higher education institutions. The State focuses on defining a vision and strategy for education, has a quality assurance strategy, and creates conditions for educational institutions to manage effectively. The State must ensure equity in education, eliminate the current rampant status of students pursuing achievement in exams. In addition, the structure of qualifications and occupations in our country has not been balanced. The level of education in cities and rural areas is still too far away, making the quality of students uneven. Industrial parks, companies and enterprises are concentrated mainly in big cities with high demands, and human resources in rural areas cannot meet them. As a result, unemployment continues to rise.

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