

Building a Relationship Between Vocational Training Institutions and Enterprises in Vietnam in the Integration Period

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Abstract

In recent years, with the policy of international economic integration of Vietnamese government, vocational training has made many positive changes. The quality and efficiency of vocational training have been improved and trained workers have participated in almost all sectors of the national economy. The effective cooperation model between the vocational training institution (the schools) and the enterprises is the key for this success. We used both qualitative and quantitative approaches for analysis data. The results of descriptive statistics, Cronbach's Alpha analysis have identified and measured 7 attributes of building a relationship between vocational training institutions and enterprises. The paper discusses the relationship between the schools and enterprises in vocational training in Vietnam and make some recommendations for effectively enhancing this relationship in the coming time.

Keywords: vocational training, schools, businesses, relationships

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1. Introduction

Over the past few years, the development of vocational training and skilled - human resource has been very interested by the Social Communist Party and the State of Vietnam and has made many positive changes. The legal system has been increasingly completed and created a full legal corridor for the development of vocational training. The network of vocational training institutions has been widely developed and diversified in terms of types, training levels and operating models.

According to a report by the General Directorate of Vocational Training, in 2019, Vietnam has 1,917 vocational training institutions including 400 colleges (301 public schools), 492 secondary schools (277 public schools) and 1,025 vocational training centers (645 public centers). The total number of public vocational training institutions is 1,223 (578 public colleges and universities) (The General Directorate of Vocational Training, 2019a).

The enrollment result of vocational training of the whole country in 5 years (from 2014-2018) was 8,781,901 people. On average per year, over 2 million people are enrolled in the whole country. In 2 years (2017-2018), more than 2.2 million people were enrolled every year, of which enrollment of college and secondary schools reached more than 540 thousand people/year (accounting for 25% of the total national enrollment); primary enrollment and other vocational training programs attracted more than 1.6 million people/year (accounting for 75% of the total national enrollment) (see table 01).

Table 1: The enrollment result of vocational training of Vietnam from 2014-2018

Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	2,270,271	2,292,834	1,958,655	2,204,400	2,210,000
Colleague enrollment	269,988	219,885	91,559	230,400	219,800
Secondary enrollment	301,605	303,854	147,096	310,000	325,200
Sum of Colleague & Secondary	571,593	523,739	238,655	540,400	545,000
					1,665,000

Source: *The General Directorate of Vocational Training (2018)*

Factors of ensuring vocational training quality are increasingly strengthened. The quality and efficiency of vocational training has been increased. Trained workers have participated in almost all sectors of the national economy and have taken on complicated positions and jobs that must have been undertaken by foreign experts before. Currently, over 85% of pupils and students have found jobs or created jobs by themselves immediately after their graduation. In some of occupations and vocational training institutions, this rate even reached 100%.

To achieve these results, besides focusing on increasing investment in facilities, equipments, models, tools, etc. and organizing practice and internship courses, vocational training institutions have also implemented many other solutions. Specifically, vocational training institutions have increased hours of practices and internships to at least 70% of the total hours of each program; schools and students have paid more attention to the work of career counseling, guideline. Especially, schools have focused on practical models and internships in businesses and these

have gradually become indispensable activities in the training process.

Currently, in the world, the cooperation model between training institutions and enterprises becomes very popular and effective, especially in developed countries. In Germany, this model is operated by a dual vocational training system, so that, learners will be practically trained at vocational training institutions and offices of enterprises. Accordingly, enterprises have tasks such as: participating in building career lists, standards and training programs; selecting, paying salary and training students; taking exams in competency assessments; being responsible for ensuring the vocational training quality. Similarly, the dual model of vocational training is also applied in most developed countries in the world such as England, France, United States of America, Japan, Australia, etc...

In the trend of international economic integration, "educational socialization" has become more and more popular in Vietnam. Inside the all relationships of society, the relationship between schools and enterprises plays a very important role. It helps the schools orient and organize its training activities so that learners can make practices and internships meanwhile schools can carry out train programs "based on demand" as well as improve the quality, efficiency, scale of training step by step.

According to general assessments of the General Directorate of Vocational Training (2019b) on the cooperation situation between vocational training institutions and enterprises, there are many forms of cooperation in recent years and the role of enterprises has been shown in many aspects as follows: (i) Participating in developing training programs; (ii) Sending officials and experts to teach at the vocational training institutions; (iii) Participating in evaluating and organizing graduation examination of the vocational training institution; (iv) Receiving and guiding trainees at the enterprises; (v) Sending workers to study at vocational training institutions; (vi) Collaborating with vocational training institutions for training secondary, college and regular training programs; (vii) Supporting facilities and equipments for schools as well as granting scholarships for students and pupils to attend the schools; (viii) Receiving teachers from schools to visit and practice; (ix) Providing information on needs of training and labors as well as the recruitment of graduated students; (x) Giving feedback on the working quality of learners at their businesses (The General Directorate of Vocational Training, 2019).

Recognizing the importance of building a relationship between schools and enterprises, in Vietnam, the Ministry of Education and Training issued the Regulation on career guidance, job counseling in higher education and secondary institutions (Issued together with Decision No. 68/2008/QĐ-BGDĐT of 9th December, 2008 of the Minister of Education and Training). The Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs issued the Official Letter No. 786/LĐTBXH-TCGDNN dated 2nd March, 2018 on linking vocational training with enterprises and also issued many guidelines and instructions to support schools. The Ministry of Education and Training and The Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs (the General Directorate of Vocational Training) also organized many seminars, summaries and meetings to discuss on building the relationship between the schools and enterprises. Both of ministries organized training programs on the topic of "Building training programs associated with business needs", etc.

2. Literature Review

Hoang (2016) said that the training of human resources of the training facilities are also to meet the needs of society and firms. Therefore, any training program should be viewed according to the law of labor supply and demand. The cooperation between enterprises and training institutions will have positive results.

Nguyen (2016) affirmed that the cooperation and cooperation program between universities and firms is the mission and interests of both sides, which must be maintained regularly. Universities need to collaborate with businesses to have more information seminars for students. The author also affirmed, the importance of linking training between universities and firms from the perspective of benefits for both sides.

According to Bach (2019), the success factors of the German vocational training system include: (i) The cooperation between the Government, the business community and social partners in sharing finance, updating and carry out training programs, assessing and issuing certificates; (ii) Learning at the workplace: Training at the enterprises as part of coordinated training programs (conducted in two places in schools and enterprises) with unified training regulations; (iii) Accepting national standards: Occupational standards and certificates are easily converted and equivalently accepted; (iv) Qualified vocational trainers: Vocational training staffs of enterprises and professional and pedagogical teachers of vocational training institutions; (v) Research and consultancy institutionalized: The labor market and the results of vocational training research are the basis for adjusting vocational training programs.

Bui (2019) argued that in recent years, the quality of vocational training in Vietnam still limited in the context of: (i) High rate of job movement; (ii) Student's lack of capacity and practice; (iii) The labor quality not met the business needs; (iv) The high unemployment rate.

3. Research Methodology

We used a qualitative research methodology based on some in-depth interviews with 3 lecturers with proficient in

training, both of theoretical and practical. At the same time, we interviewed 3 experts working as Human resources manager in firms. The results of the interviews include building the relationship between schools and enterprises. Based on the prior studies and results of qualitative research through expert interviews, we have conducted inductive method to verify, adjust and add attributes in questionnaires for collecting final data of the research. Inheriting the results previous studies and using qualitative research methodology through interviews with experts. We identify building the relationship between schools and enterprises (BRBSE) including seven attributes as follows,

Code	Variables and Its Attributes
Building the relationship between schools and enterprises (BRBSE)	
BRBSE1	Meeting the need of labor recruitment for businesses within a limited time (usually 1 week to 2 months)
BRBSE2	Developing training programs based on the orders of the enterprises
BRBSE3	Building a training model to suit with the recruitment requirements of the employers (immediately meeting the recruitment requirements of enterprises at any time)
BRBSE4	Building a model of the division specialized in business relations to develop towards the direction of labor supply service
BRBSE5	Developing a good mechanism to attract cooperation and to exploit the capacity of good experts from businesses
BRBSE6	Building an appropriate cooperation mechanism and a training model to jointly exploit the potential of facilities, equipment and technology of enterprises for the sake of practical teaching and internship training
BRBSE7	Building a model for training quality management closed to the needs of the enterprises

Then, we have designed a questionnaire consisting of 7 variables with a 5-point Likert scale from 1 “not totally agree” to 5 “fully agree”. The method of data collection was accomplished through the survey and subjects were the staff of training department of colleges, secondary schools and human resources manager in firms.

We sent 150 questionnaires and received the feedback of 135. After checking the information on the votes, there were 120 questionnaires with full information for data entry and analysis, the size of this sample was consistent with study of Gorsuch (1983). We used both qualitative and quantitative approaches for analysis data. SPSS is a tool to support us to have descriptive statistics, Cronbach's Alpha were used for evaluating and measuring the building the relationship between schools and enterprises.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Descriptive Statistics

Table 2: Personal characteristics of the participants

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Gender			
Male	64	53.3	53.3
Female	56	46.7	100.0
Work experience			
Over 5 years	69	57.5	57.5
To 5 years	51	42.5	100.0
Total	120	100.0	

Table 2 shows that among the 120 respondents, 53.3% of the participants were male while the remaining 56 were female, representing for 46.7%. Of these, 42.5% of the participants have work experiences for 5 years or less, and over 5 years accounted for 57.5%.

Table 3: Descriptive Analysis of Attributes of the Building the relationship between schools and enterprises

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
BRBSE1	120	2.0	5.0	3.525	.8596
BRBSE2	120	1.0	5.0	3.642	.9056
BRBSE3	120	2.0	5.0	3.583	.866
BRBSE4	120	2.0	5.0	3.625	.800
BRBSE5	120	2.0	5.0	3.833	.726
BRBSE6	120	2.0	5.0	3.800	.894
BRBSE7	120	2.0	5.0	3.867	.829
Valid N (listwise)	120			3.696	

Data in Table 3 illustrate that the respondents agreement with the dependent variables of “Building the relationship between schools and enterprises” where seven attributes were quite high with an average of 3.696 compared with the highest of the Likert 5-point scale. All 7 attributes were rated at an average of 3.525 or higher.

4.2. Testing Cronbach's Alpha

The building the relationship between schools and enterprises has been measured by the Cronbach's Alpha with coefficient of 0.733. Results of testing Cronbach's alpha of attributes are presented in Table 4 as follows,

Table 4: Results of Cronbach's Alpha Testing of Attributes

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
BRBSE1	22.350	6.313	.394	.697
BRBSE2	22.233	5.710	.315	.629
BRBSE3	22.292	5.536	.394	.687
BRBSE4	22.250	5.971	.328	.631
BRBSE5	22.042	7.570	.311	.697
BRBSE6	22.075	6.608	.315	.704
BRBSE7	22.008	6.714	.314	.726

The results also show that attributes of the dependent variables had a Cronbach's Alpha coefficient greater than 0.6 and were less than the common Cronbach's Alpha coefficient; the correlation coefficient of all attributes was greater than 0.3, so all the attributes of the dependent variables were statistically significant (Hoang & Chu, 2008; Hair et al, 2009).

5. Discussion

5.1. Characteristics of vocational training schools

Firstly, schools are the places with the young labor force that have the same capacity and is well organized and trained. These objects can be disseminated with information and quickly mobilized with a low cost.

Secondly, the schools have a legal status and certain prestige with the learners, learners' families and the community.

Thirdly, the schools have facilities, teachers, capacity to organize training programs in many fields and levels. They are also quite professional in organizing training programs in most types of businesses by themselves.

Fourthly, students in secondary schools spend over 70% time for their practice and intership. If they are able to combine practice with working in enterprises, they will have many opportunities to help enterprises reduce costs of labor and production.

Fifthly, schools are often the places where gather many good experts to advise, support or directly undertake important positions at the enterprises, transfer technology or help enterprises quickly access with new technologies...

5.2. Characteristics of enterprises

Firstly, it must be affirmed that the enterprises are the largest customers for training products of all schools. Therefore, the schools have a responsibility to find ways to meet the requirements and to recognize positive and negative feedbacks on the quality of training products from the businesses. Enterprises can make the most honest recommendations about the quality of trained labor and determination of job positions, training programs, output standards and training methods of schools.

Secondly, enterprises have facilities, equipments, updated technologies which are organized with a larger scale, higher efficiency and closed to practical models in schools. If students practice in businesses, schools will save much funding for infrastructure investment, practical equipment and find easy to change careers and expand training scale.

Thirdly, businesses also attract many good and high skill experts. This is the source of high quality experts and lecturers to help ensure and improve the training quality of the school.

Fourthly, the labor force in enterprises always in needs of re-training and advancedly training to respond to very rapid changes in technology. Therefore, businesses are also customers that provide very effective input for schools (because of obtained benefits from financial capacity of the business is stronger than that of individual learners)... Schools and businesses cooperating closely in many fields will create conditions for promoting their full potential and complementing each other with new potentials. All these will create conditions for them to develop.

6. Recommendations

6.1. For the schools

First, creating consensus of teachers in the schools

The motto "On-demand training", "Accompanying with enterprises", "Considering learners the center"... must become a common policy, an action slogan and a successful determination to all teachers and staffs of the schools.

Second, actively, proactively establishing and operating win-win relationships between schools and businesses

Specifically, schools and businesses have to answer two questions in their cooperation: "What must they do?" and

"What will they receive?". In particular, they should pay more special attention to the interests of learners. Schools do not pay attention to profit in cooperation with businesses. Especially, students to work at business should be implemented without fee.

Third, bring into full play the comparative advantages of each school

Taking advantage of the direction and high support of leaders at all levels, especially the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs and its departments.

Taking advantage of geographical locations.

Fourth, strictly implementing the motto of "On-demand training"

Meeting the needs of training and labor use of enterprises.

Meeting the needs of learners about the majors, especially implementing various methods and forms of training so that students have more choices to study. Ensuring students to learn and work as well as get income to pay for their daily life.

Fifth, forming units to perform the work

The Business Relationship Department or the Business Relationship Team becomes important parts in establishing and operating the relationships between the schools and the businesses.

Selecting staff members to undertake the task of establishing and operating the relationship between the schools and businesses.

Sixth, relations between schools: Schools need to establish and operate cooperation relationships, share experiences, and coordinate to meet the needs of businesses in particular and the labor market in general.

Seventh, training foreign languages: Foreign language is a tool to help work effectively and to increase labor productivity. Therefore, requiring students to learn foreign languages become indispensable needs of the schools. Particularly, labor-transferring occupations in the ASEAN economic community and occupations of the Government of Vietnam have signed a technical agreement on trainees and labor export to traditional and potential markets.

6.2. For the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs

The Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs of Vietnam has specific plans and coordinates with the Ministry of Education and Training, as well as relevant ministries and sectors to create a more favorable legal corridor for schools in developing relationships with businesses. It is necessary to establish clear regulations and specific guidelines to create favorable conditions for schools to access and receive grants from domestic and foreign organizations and individuals. So that, these schools have enough facilities and financial resources for good effectiveness of vocational employment, training, counseling and career guidelines.

It is necessary to have regulations, directives, guidelines, encouragement and reward for businesses in actively establishing and operating relationships with the schools.

7. Conclusion

The nature of the coherent relationship between vocational training and enterprises is benefit. They must get benefits in cooperation to strengthen their relationship. In fact, the benefits need to be harmoniously satisfied for both sides and the relevant third parties (learners, learners' families, relevant agencies, units, communities). First, schools need to understand what they have for business needs and what their needs from the businesses. Second, schools have to find ways to improve and present their competencies to businesses (potential customers). They should also convince businesses to believe that in their corporations there is nothing better than effectively completing their commitments (response time, service quality and training products, disbursement capacity).

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