

# THE GRADUATION PROCESS OF STUDENTS'S HANOI UNIVERSITY OF HOME AFFAIRS IN HO CHI MINH CITY CAMPUS IN THE COVID – 19 PANDEMIC BACKGROUND

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**Abstract:** The graduation path of students is one of the goals and orientations set out by the campus of Hanoi University of Home Affairs in Ho Chi Minh City in the training program for each course. To do this, the campus constantly improves the qualifications of its lecturers and the quality of training of its students to help students graduate on time. The article will focus on clarifying the following contents: The current status of training at the campus in the context of COVID-19; the experiences and skills that students need in the context of COVID-19 when studying to meet the graduation schedule on time.

**Keywords:** Roadmap, graduation, status, orientation, Campus, Covid-19.

## 1. Make a problem

The Covid-19 pandemic broke out in Wuhan (China) at the end of November 2019, then quickly spread globally; So far (September 14), it has spread to more than 210 countries and territories across continents, with nearly 30 million people infected and nearly one million deaths. So far, humanity still has a lot of unknowns about this pandemic.

In general, the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on the international level are also impacts on Vietnam. However, due to the specific conditions of Vietnam, those impacts have different points, nuances and levels, profoundly affecting many aspects, in which the field of education - training is no exception.

In fact, although the rate of vaccination against COVID-19 has been accelerated in many regions recently, in general, the number of infections and deaths globally remains high. In addition, the world is also witnessing the emergence of more and more variants of the SARS-CoV-2 virus as well as the rapid spread of these variants. For these reasons, some countries have identified the need for a safe and long-term adaptation to COVID-19. Australia, for example, has now had to admit its inability to completely eliminate the COVID-19 epidemic and switch to a strategy of "safe coexistence" with the pandemic. The Australian government has planned to lift the blockade order upon reaching the target of 70% of the population receiving full doses of the vaccine and gradually reopen international borders when this number reaches 80%. Like Australia, many countries are also

researching suitable solutions to both fight the epidemic in the long term and gradually restore production and business activities.

Recently, Executive Director of the World Health Organization's (WHO) Health Emergencies Program Mike Ryan said that it is likely that the world will not be able to completely eradicate the SARS-CoV-2 virus. For his part, Dr. Anthony Fauci, the top epidemic adviser to the White House (USA) also warned, the world will have to live with Covid-19 forever, just like with the flu.

The complicated developments of the Covid-19 epidemic also increased anxiety and forced governments of countries to continue to apply basic measures in disease prevention and control, especially when some countries in Asia entered the country. Holidays and peak tourist season. According to the announcement of the China National Railway Corporation, it is forecast that about 40 million passengers will travel in China during the four-day Mid-Autumn Festival holiday this year.

To limit the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic, the government of Xiamen City, Fujian province, has asked people not to leave their homes unless it is necessary. In addition, parks, tourist attractions, and sports venues were ordered to close, while mass activities, including tours, fairs, and performances, were also suspended.

In India, to ensure the safety of people during the upcoming festive season, the states of the country have been instructed to effectively take the necessary precautions to avoid mass gatherings. According to Xinhua, on September 18, the Indian government also asked the states to conduct an in-depth analysis of the COVID-19 epidemic situation while strengthening the medical infrastructure, increasing the stock of essential medicines, and strengthening human resources to respond to any potential outbreaks. According

According to a report by the Department of Preventive Medicine-Ministry of Health, until October 10, 2021, the Ministry of Health has allocated 57 rounds of the COVID-19 vaccine for a total of 81.7 million doses. Of these, 21.5 million doses were allocated within the past week. The pre-allocation number has been transferred to the provinces and cities for vaccination implementation.

In particular, from October 1st to October 10th, 2021, the Ministry of Health received and distributed 26 million doses, in which more than 11 million doses have been injected; On average, the country can inject about 1.1-1.2 million doses of vaccine per day. Compared with September 2021, the average number of vaccine doses per day tends to increase.

The representative of the Ministry of Health said that we must keep this schedule from now until the end of October and even increase the vaccination schedule even more so that we can ensure vaccination coverage for those who have not received the first dose and vaccinated.

According to the COVID-19 Vaccine Immunization Portal, by noon on October 15th, 2021, nearly 60 million shots of the COVID-19 vaccine had been administered nationwide.

According to the Department of Preventive Medicine, up to now, the rate of vaccine use of the provinces (according to distribution) of the whole country has basically reached quite high, only about 6-7 provinces, mainly the mountainous provinces in the North. The North has a vaccination rate of less than 70% of allotted vaccines, while the rest of the provinces have a high rate of 85% -100%. It is possible that some localities have fully vaccinated the allotted vaccines, but have not updated the national vaccination system in time.

Up to now, 8 provinces and cities have performed over 1 million vaccinations against COVID-19 including: Hanoi, Hai Phong, Quang Ninh, Khanh Hoa, Ho Chi Minh City, Long An, Binh Duong, Dong Nai .

According to current statistics, the coverage rate of at least one dose of vaccination for the population aged 18 and over in four provinces and cities is more than 90%; two provinces have coverage rates of 70-80%; four provinces have coverage rates of 50-70%; and more than 50 provinces have coverage rates of less than 50%.

The provinces have over 90% coverage of the first dose vaccine, including 4 provinces: Khanh Hoa, Ho Chi Minh City, Long An, and Binh Duong. From 80-90%, one province is Quang Ninh; from 70-80%, there are 10 provinces: Hanoi, Bac Ninh, Lang Son, Ha Nam, Da Nang, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Dong Nai, Lam Dong, Tay Ninh, and Kien Giang; 40-60% have 30 provinces, and less than 40% have 18 provinces.

According to Deputy Minister of Health Do Xuan Tuyen, in the early days of October, the Ministry of Health issued 3 consecutive documents reminding localities about speeding up vaccination progress, as well as strengthening the chain system, so that the provinces and cities can receive the vaccine promptly when the vaccine is distributed to the locality, quickly and effectively deploy the vaccination for the people.

It is expected that by the end of October 2021, Vietnam can receive nearly 40 million doses of vaccine from different sources. The number of vaccines in the last 2 months of the year that can be returned to Vietnam is up to more than 65 million doses.

The Ministry of Health has asked the provinces and cities directly under the Central Government to make statistics on vaccination subjects according to the plan for the last months of 2021 and the plan for 2022; focus on injection subjects according to the Government's resolutions and decisions; guiding injection for children from 12 to 17 years old, priority given to subjects as prescribed.

Regarding the current speed of COVID-19 vaccine vaccination, Prof. Dr. Nguyen Thanh Long - Minister of Health - said that in recent times, the Ministry of Health has continuously given instructions to speed up progress vaccination.

We have been organizing the largest vaccination campaign in history at more than 12,000 injection sites in all provinces and cities, including both fixed and mobile injection sites. The Ministry of Health has continuously organized training, training, online conferences, inspection and supervision with localities to urge the implementation of vaccination campaigns on the principle of speeding up coverage of the first dose. Organize the injection immediately, then compensate for the 2nd injection for those who have had the 1st injection until the deadline.

Thus, Vietnam has also taken the first steps towards living with the epidemic.

In fact, the COVID-19 epidemic has significantly affected the learning outcomes, especially the learning and graduation routes, of generations of students across the country. The percentage of students with low academic performance during the epidemic is quite high, greatly affecting their future learning outcomes.

As a student at the Hanoi University of Home Affairs-Campus in Ho Chi Minh City, also affected by the COVID-19 outbreak, I have realized the importance of this issue stemming from the current situation. Then, I chose the topic "Graduation route of students from Hanoi University of Home Affairs in Ho Chi Minh City" as the topic of the MOTIVE project.

In fact, no author has written about the graduation routes of students, so it can be said that this is a new issue. But it is worth mentioning here that I researched the graduation routes of students from the Hanoi University of Home Affairs Campus in Ho Chi Minh City, which is very new.

The article clearly shows the graduation route of students from the Hanoi University of Home Affairs Campus in Ho Chi Minh City in the context of the COVID-19 epidemic, assessing the influencing factors and, thereby, offering solutions. Measures to improve and renovate students' graduation work in the context of the COVID-19 epidemic

The article uses the document research method and synthesizes, compares, and statistically uses data using Excel.

## **2. Analysis and problem solving**

### ***2.1. Overview of the Campus of Hanoi University of Home Affairs in Ho Chi Minh City***

*Period 2012-2015 (Ho Chi Minh City Representative Office)*

On October 17th, 2012, the Rector of Hanoi University of Home Affairs signed Decision No. 879/QĐ-DHNV to establish the Representative Office of Hanoi University of Home Affairs in Ho Chi Minh City. Ho Chi Minh. The Representative Office of Hanoi University of Home Affairs performs the functions and tasks authorized by the Rector for short-term training and retraining and technology transfer services in the South.

*Period 2015-2018 (Campus in Ho Chi Minh City)*

In 2015, on the basis of upgrading from the Representative Office of Hanoi University of Home Affairs in Ho Chi Minh City In Ho Chi Minh City, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued Decision No.

1877/QD-BNV dated December 18, 2015 on the establishment of the Campus of Hanoi University of Home Affairs in Ho Chi Minh City. The Campus has full functions and tasks for training, fostering, research implementation, scientific application, and international cooperation.

Immediately after the decision to establish the campus in Ho Chi Minh City, Ho Chi Minh continued to affirm his will to strive for the common goal of the university and contribute to the construction of human resources in the public sector to meet the needs of socio-economic development in the South.

*Period 2018 - present (Campus in Ho Chi Minh City)*

Carrying out the task of developing and expanding training and fostering high-quality human resources for the public sector, Hanoi University of Home Affairs has developed a project to upgrade the campus in Ho Chi Minh City. On December 27, 2018, the Minister of Education and Training signed Decision No. 5600/QD-BGDT to establish the Campus of Hanoi University of Home Affairs in Ho Chi Minh City.

Campus of Hanoi University of Home Affairs in Ho Chi Minh City is a training and fostering institution under the Hanoi University of Home Affairs, with the function of training undergraduate and postgraduate levels; scientific research, technology transfer; international cooperation and public services to serve the Home Affairs sector, the civil service and the requirements of society.

Hanoi University of Home Affairs campus in Ho Chi Minh City has the main tasks such as: organizing enrollment and training human resources at undergraduate and graduate levels; Developing training programs, ensuring the connection between training programs and levels, organizing the implementation of educational programs, plans, and measures, and managing learners Participating in self-assessment of educational quality and being subject to accreditation of educational quality by competent authorities; Scientific and technological research; application, development, and transfer and transfer of results of scientific and technological activities; protecting the interests of the state and society; the legitimate rights and interests of individuals in training and scientific and technological activities of the campus; Consulting and services on training, fostering, science and technology, and public-private cooperation; providing public services to serve the Home Affairs, civil service, and society's requirements in accordance with the campus's capacity and the provisions of law; Cooperate with domestic and foreign organizations and individuals in training and scientific research according to regulations.

As of December 2019, the Campus has 90 civil servants, officials and employees. The organizational apparatus includes: Board of Directors; advisory councils; 5 functional rooms (Administration - Administration - Organization Department; Planning - Finance Department; Training Management Department and Student Affairs; Science Management Department, International Cooperation and Information - Library; Department of Testing and Quality Assurance);

4 specialized faculties (Faculty of Basic Science and Political Science; Faculty of Administration and Law; Faculty of Human Resources and Social Management; Faculty of Office Administration and Archives) and 3 centers (Center for Informatics - Foreign languages; Public service center; Training center in Da Lat).

### **2.2. Survey Description**

The author conducted a random survey of 41 matriculated students in 2017 and 200 matriculated students in 2018, 2019, and 2020, including both men and women, from all training disciplines at the campus.

### **2.3. Discussion results**

Regarding the learning results, we are only interested in students who passed the 1805, 1905, and 2005 courses. Through the results of the survey and classification, the author collected the following data table.

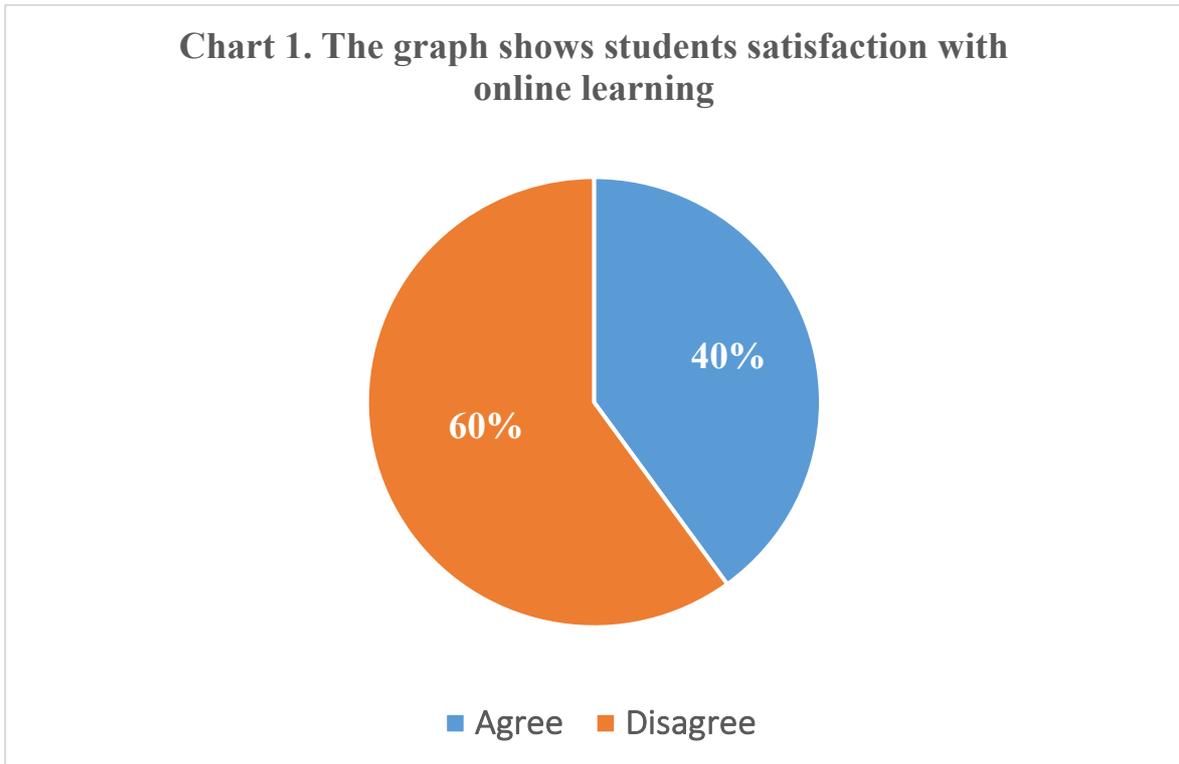
**Table 1. Number of students participating in the survey**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Class code</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>1805LHOE</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>60</b>
	<b>1805QLND</b>	<b>20</b>	
	<b>1805QLNE</b>	<b>15</b>	
	<b>1805QLNF</b>	<b>25</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>1905LHOD</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>
	<b>1905LHOE</b>	<b>10</b>	
	<b>1905QLNC</b>	<b>15</b>	
	<b>1905QLND</b>	<b>15</b>	
	<b>1905QTVD</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>2005LHOH</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>75</b>
	<b>2005LHOI</b>	<b>10</b>	
	<b>2005LHOK</b>	<b>10</b>	
	<b>2005QTVG</b>	<b>25</b>	
	<b>2005VTLB</b>	<b>10</b>	
	<b>2005LTHB</b>	<b>5</b>	

For students of the matriculated courses 1805, 1905, 2005, the process of students' knowledge accumulation during the Covid-19 pandemic is affected by the following factors:

About how to equip knowledge

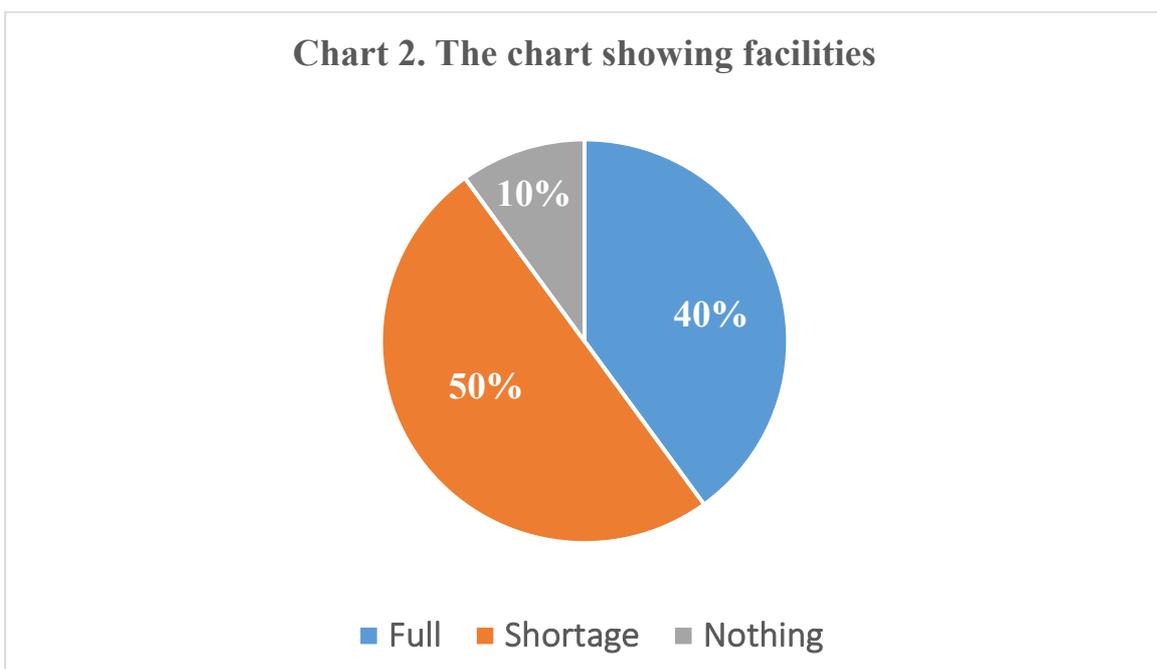
Due to the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic, most schools changed the form of face-to-face learning to online learning. The author surveyed students' satisfaction with online learning, shown in chart 1.



40% of students feel satisfied with online learning and conversely 60% are not satisfied with online learning.

About the physical conditions

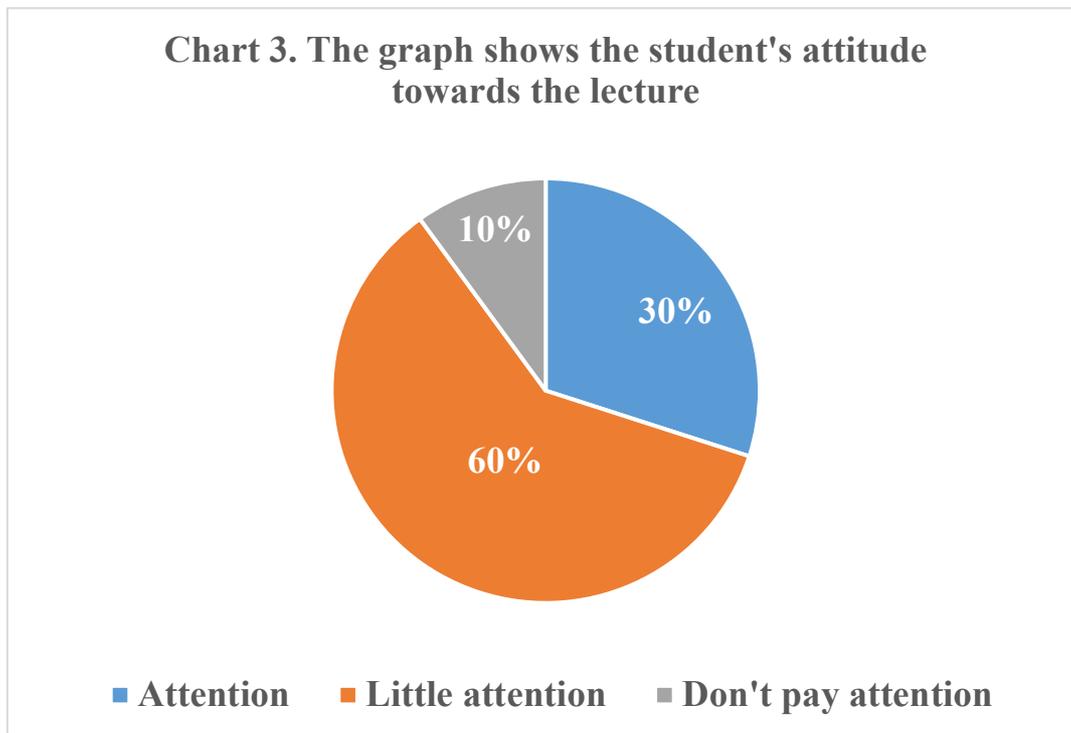
The author surveyed the conditions of facilities to meet the needs of students for online learning, which is charted as follows:



Through the chart, it can be seen that only 40% of students have adequate facilities for online learning, 50% of students do not have adequate facilities and 5% of students do not have facilities. quality for online learning.

About students' attitudes towards the lecture

The author surveyed students' attitudes towards the lecture, charted as follows:



Through the survey results, it is found that only 30% of students pay attention to and listen to lectures from teachers, 60% are less interested in lectures, 10% of students are not interested, work alone during class .

### 3. Conclusion

Therefore, the author draws some conclusions as follows:

- *Firstly*, up to 60% are not satisfied with the way of equipping knowledge of online learning;
- *Second*, more than 50% of students do not have and do not have adequate facilities for online teaching;
- *Third*, 70% of students are less interested and not interested in the lecturer's lectures.

From there, the author gives a number of reasons, as follows:

- *Firstly*, the teaching method of the lecturer is not suitable for online teaching and learning;
- *Second*, the quality of lectures is not high, making students feel bored and less interested;
- *Third*, online learning makes the effectiveness of the lecturer's interaction with students not high, so it is easy for the lecturer to lose interest when teaching;
- *Fourth*, the physical conditions are still inadequate, causing students to lack a volume of knowledge;-

- *Fifth*, the online learning budget, the student's online fee does not meet the learning requirements. Universities' revenue streams have declined during the COVID-19 pandemic. The budgets of universities are forced to change in revenue and expenditure structures, streamlining inefficient internal stages or abandoning the plan to expand administrative personnel. Government subsidies for universities in many countries will decrease next year. Meanwhile, it is difficult for universities to cut spending, in part because there are expenses that are fixed by long-term commitments;

- *Sixth*, the lecturer cannot control whether the students are sure to follow each unit of the module and follow the lesson.

The author offers some solutions as follows:

For students:

*Firstly*, don't put too much emphasis on thinking after graduation whether you will find a suitable job or not, as long as students are capable, the job door is always open. *Second*, try to follow the policy of the University to graduate on time, always maintain a state of readiness. And *finally*, choose carefully, confidently apply to the unit that you are interested in, interested in and plan to stick with the "first steps in life".

For teachers and schools:

Innovating teaching forms and methods in line with the pandemic;

Enhance the application of information technology in teaching and learning;

Create opportunities for interaction between students and lecturers in learning;

Create conditions for students to study during the epidemic season, avoiding the phenomenon of making it difficult for students;

Strengthen financial support for studying during the epidemic season for students with difficult circumstances;

Improve the quality of online learning applications to avoid delays in learning.

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