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Technology Solutions to Improve the Efficiency of Resource Sharing Among Law Training Institutions in Vietnam

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ABSTRACT

Currently, there are about 100 law training institutions in Vietnam. In 2019, Vietnamese law training institutions established a network. This activity is very necessary to support each other in the process of law training between the law training institutions. In this article, the author will mention and present the problem of technology application and recommend solutions in sharing resource activities between law training institutions in Vietnam for the next period.

Keywords: technology; teaching resource; law training; facts; solutions; Vietnam.

INTRODUCTION

The Politburo of Vietnam issued Resolution No. 48 on the Strategy for building and perfecting the legal system by 2010, with orientations to 2020 and Resolution No. 49 on the Strategy for Judicial Reform to 2020. Accordingly, in order to meet the human resource requirements of building the rule of law state, many new law training institutions have been established besides expanding the scale in both quantity and quality of law training institutions. However, many law institutions still lack lecturers, facilities, and teaching materials. Therefore, law training institutions in Vietnam have now established a network to support each other to improve the quality of law training in Vietnam. Thus, this network needs to implement a cooperation plan in network planning, curricula, lesson plans, input and output standards, permanent lecturers, etc. Therefore, the study of sharing resources in law training activities among law training institutions is essential to find the right solution to improve the quality of law training in Vietnam for the next period.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Vietnam's Law on Higher Education already has regulations on planning the network of higher education institutions. Accordingly, the network of higher education institutions must ensure the efficient use of resources, and harmoniously building public and private higher education systems. Besides, to develop private higher education institutions operating not for profit, creating a mechanism for the formation of universities and major university centers of the country, meeting the learning needs of the people, realizing the goal of sustainable development, serving the cause of industrialization, modernization and socialization. This is an important legal basis for the network of Vietnamese law training institutions to be established and operated.

Contents of cooperation in sharing information resources between law training institutions include: Interlibrary borrowing; Additional coordination; Centralized information processing; Share table of contents; Folder data sharing; Collaborative micro-documentary library; Coordinating in building a conjugate index; Exchange of documents; Exchange expertise and personnel. The cooperation and sharing of information resources between law libraries in Vietnam is implemented in the libraries of law training institutions, including 06 schools: Hanoi Law University, Ho Chi Minh City Law University, Ho Chi Minh City University of Economics and Law, Vietnam National University, Hanoi Procuracy University, Ho Chi Minh City Open University and the Academy of Justice. Regarding the model of cooperation, sharing of information resources and library services among six law training institutions applying the distributed model.

The legal basis for cooperation in sharing information between law libraries is the Memorandum of Understanding on the exchange and sharing of documents. This is a bilateral cooperation agreement between universities, with the following contents: (i) exchanging documents for teaching, learning and scientific research, including textbooks, scientific journals, publications other products owned by each school; (ii) sharing endogenous documents including theses stored at the library to be used as references for research and teaching works, the form of supply is a copy; (iii) sharing digital documents, granting digital library access rights to librarians, lecturers, researchers of each school who need to use digital documents.

However, the results of sharing library services are still limited, for example, the number of visits to digital documents and the number of uses of information services on demand is low. Due to problems with copyright issues and reader account security, the sharing of digital documents is done through the librarian as a focal point. Although the demand for digital documents by readers in schools is very great, the above regulations force them to go directly to the library to be served. This is an obstacle and inconvenience for readers while being able to access the digital library anytime, anywhere. The communication and marketing of the library's document sharing and services are still limited, not very effective, and have not been widely introduced to the public to know and receive instructions on how to use them.

METHODOLOGIES RESEARCH

In this paper, the authors use many kinds of researching methodologies to analyze legal policy and documents (law and regulations) related to sharing teaching resources between the law training institutes. To examine these relationships, the author developed some hypotheses and tested these hypotheses using some empirical models. Statistics and surveys are also used to finish this research. The authors used the poll to survey the students, lecturer, law school, and associations in Vietnam.

FACTS OF SHARING TEACHING RESOURCES AMONG LAW TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Human resources play an important role in law training institutions, including lecturers, experts, managers, and staff working in those institutions. The sharing of human resources among law training institutions in Vietnam is already underway. Some activities can be mentioned such as the signing of agreements on cooperation and exchange of human resources between organizations and legal training institutions. For example, the Judicial Academy has signed many memorandum of understanding cooperation agreements with many law training

organizations in the country, cooperated with Bar Associations in some provinces and cities across the country and the Judicial Academy (Ministry of Justice) to organize the signing of a comprehensive cooperation agreement on many aspects in specific activities such as cooperation in training and fostering of the legal profession; cooperation in scientific research activities; international cooperation activities.

In 2019, on the basis of the initiative of Hanoi Law University, a network of law training institutions in Vietnam was established to create a bridge, a forum for sharing experiences and cooperation, promoting strengths in support mutual assistance in the field of legal training and research. Within the framework of the operation of the Network of Law Training Institutions in Vietnam, seminars and forums are often organized for members who are law training and research institutions throughout the country to discuss and exchange teaching experience, expertise, building development orientations for the whole country, improving the quality of training and scientific research, affirming its position in training quality legal human resources, meeting the needs of the strategy of judicial reform, rule of law state building and international integration.

TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF RESOURCE SHARING AMONG LAW TRAINING INSTITUTIONS IN VIETNAM

The formation of networks and the exchange of experiences, human resources and documents between training institutions has long been applied by many countries and international organizations. The establishments signed the cooperation in production, sharing of learning materials, building basic training programs that meet the standards required by reality on judicial reform, building the rule of law and international cooperation.

In addition, building websites, aggregating data on a list of law lecturers by major with a full national profile is also a good thing to do. This is the basis to invite quality experts in seminars, scientific seminars as well as to write textbooks and documents for teaching and researching law. Moreover, the building of this database of lecturers is also a meaningful source of reference material for students and researchers to choose lecturers to guide the writing of theses, dissertations or training institutions. There is a lack of regular lecturers who can approach and contact suitable visiting lecturers.

In addition, it is also necessary to strengthen the implementation of international exchange programs so that Vietnamese students can go to law schools of other countries to study, research, short-term visits or invite them to study abroad. Excellent lecturers from foreign law training institutions come to Vietnam for short-term visits within the framework of the international cooperation program. This is something that a number of large law training institutions in Vietnam have applied successfully in recent years and should continue to be replicated to be implemented in the entire network of law training institutions in the country. Large law schools can help small new institutions do this through collaborations, student exchanges, forums, seminars, and short-term training.

For the cooperation of legal data resources, expand the digital library access, grant accounts to readers in need. Libraries can charge fees and have preferential policies for readers of libraries participating in sharing information resources. Granting library cards, organizations serving readers wishing to use the law library for libraries in the same area, providing interlibrary

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borrowing services, providing information services on request for independent libraries from libraries that are geographically distant. Sharing library catalogs, connecting online public access catalogs (OPACs) through the application of Z39.50 protocol, integrated on each library's portal to help readers look up documents easily and conveniently. Using a single search command, readers can look up documents of all connected libraries instead of having to visit each library's website to find documents. Sharing bibliographic data between law training institutions, using copy cataloging between law libraries to save time and effort for document processing, and standardize cataloging work. Coordinate to organize seminars and scientific talks to exchange knowledge, share working experiences and professional issues, contributing to improving the capacity of law librarians. Strengthen marketing communication to introduce and promote products and services associated with and shared between libraries to a large number of readers at each law library.

CONCLUSION

From the above analysis, it can be seen that the application of scientific and technological achievements in resource sharing among law training institutions in Vietnam is essential to improve the quality of law training in Vietnam. From the model of cooperation and application of information technology in sharing resources of the network of law training institutions, other universities in the country can follow to build a database of law schools, students and specialized knowledge and make the best use of this knowledge resource in the teaching and learning process.

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