



Some Solutions to Implement the Law on Education in the Universities of Vietnam

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ABSTRACT

Abstract. Implementing the law on education in universities is a process of purposeful activities. Making legal regulations on education come to life become legal acts of legal entities in the process of organizing, implementing and operating higher education. In the past years, implementing the law on education in universities has always been associated with the educational goals to meet the development requirements of the country. In this article, I mentioned some solutions to implement the law on education in universities in Vietnam.

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1. Set the Problem:

Implementing the law is the second phase after the law has been developed, this is an indispensable phase of the legal adjustment mechanism. Because the law will only be on paper if not done in real life. The law will promote its role and values in adjusting social relations, maintaining order and creating conditions for the society to develop when respected and fully implemented and strictly implemented in life. Therefore, the important issue is not only to enact many laws but to implement them strictly in practice. The law on education is a system of legal regulations promulgated by the State to regulate social relations arising in the organization and educational activities in educational institutions. Implementing the law on education in universities aimed at improving people's intellectual standards, training human resources, fostering talents for the country, meeting the requirements of national construction and defense.

2. Implement the Law on Education at Universities:

Education is one of the three key areas that need to be breakthrough to transform the socio-economic situation, creating a strong shift in human resource development. Education is a purposeful, programmatic activity that impacts people through a system of measures to impart knowledge and experience, training skills and lifestyles, and preparing for objects educate and participate in labor, go into social life and improve the quality of life. Education is an indispensable activity of human social development, which is a fundamental part of the process of reproducing and expanding social labor.

Article 61 of the 2013 Constitution affirmed: Education development is the leading national policy to improve people's intellectual standards, develop human resources and foster talents (National Assembly, 2013). After 25 years of national renewal, our higher education has gradually developed in scale and variety of types of schools and forms of training; Higher education has provided the main source of labor with college, university, master and doctoral degrees in service of socio-economic development, the process of national industrialization and modernization, security, national defense, and international economic integration. So implementing the law on education in universities has some contents:

Firstly, to implement the legal provisions on establishment, types of schools and authorities of the school. According to the Law on Higher Education: The Ministry of Education and Training shall assume the prime responsibility and coordinate with the concerned ministries, agencies, and localities in concretizing the planning contents into programs, Specific implementation plans to direct, guide and organize annual implementation and each stage (National Assembly, 2012). The establishment of a university is based not only on the needs of investors but also on the demand for higher education development of regions, regions and the country and requires state management of higher education. Types of universities; establishment authority, authority to permit educational activities; conditions for establishment and conditions for permitting educational activities; order, procedures and dossiers for school establishment; sequences, procedures and dossiers allow the school to



implement the objectives of the content, programs, educational methods and regulations related to enrollment, teaching, learning, examination, examination and public graduation, diploma and certificate.

Secondly, implementing legal regulations on training and scientific research activities of universities. On the basis of the law, the universities stipulate the conditions, standards and order, procedures and records to recruit subjects to study at universities; regulations on goals and requirements on the content of higher education methods; programs and curriculum of higher education; training methods and forms, ways of evaluating training results for subjects, disciplines and training levels of higher education; ensure communication with other educational programs; ensure the quality and efficiency of education and at the same time conform to the conditions of facilities, equipment, staff, lecturers and staff of the school; ensure schools have autonomy to carry out their training and scientific research process without relying on superior management agencies. Universities only need to base themselves on the framework program rules to determine their school's specific educational program.

Thirdly, implementing legal regulations on accrediting education quality at universities. Accreditation of education quality is the main measure aimed at determining the level of implementing the educational objectives, programs, and contents for the school. The accreditation of education quality is carried out periodically throughout the country and for each university. The result of accreditation of education quality is publicly announced for the society to know and supervise. In order to improve the quality of education and training in universities, annually or on a regular basis, the school organizes registration with an organization competent to accredit training programs and basic quality accreditation according to the criteria and standards set by the competent authorities. Results of accreditation of educational programs, accreditation of educational institutions are grounds for recognition or recognition of universities and educational programs that meet the quality standards. Universities have the right to lodge complaints and denunciations and initiate lawsuits with competent state agencies on decisions, conclusions and acts of organizations and individuals performing the task of accrediting education quality when there are grounds. Just assume that the decision, that conclusion is not correct, the behavior is illegal.

Fourthly, implementing the legal regulations on state management for higher education. State management for higher education must clearly state that the Ministry is responsible for state management of education in general and higher education in particular. Regulations and guidelines relating to the direction, administration, and management of universities must be developed and promulgated on the organization of enrollment, training, program development, curriculum compilation, and

scientific research, management, allocation, printing of diplomas, certificates, inspections, and inspections. At the same time, clearly define the responsibilities of the managing ministries with schools in managing universities on training activities, scientific research, international cooperation of the university, investment in facilities and finance. of the school; clearly define the administrative and territorial rights of the People's Committees of the provinces and cities where the schools are located.

Fifth, implementing legal regulations on financial management and tuition regime. Universities that want to fulfill their goals and duties must have the legal frameworks for the universities to have financial autonomy to perform tasks, use labor, strengthen mobilization and uniform management of financial revenue sources to expand and improve the quality of non-business activities, encourage and create conditions for non-business units to increase collecting, saving costs, increasing income associated with the working efficiency of staff, lecturers and staff. Thus, the new universities promote the available capabilities of resources, machinery, equipment and facilities for scientific research and technology transfer to meet the increasingly rich and diverse needs with higher and higher quality of society; create conditions for people to have opportunities to contact, select service activities of the school with different levels, in accordance with the ability of costs in training such as formal training, regular training; organize links with foreign educational institutions, organize training under foreign programs, and grant diplomas abroad. These regulations are based on ensuring the autonomy and self-responsibility of universities in the direction that the state management agency does not intervene too deeply in the internal activities of the university.

Sixthly, implementing legal regulations on organization and personnel. The organization and personnel are shown in the rules of the principal's authority to determine the organizational structure of the school according to the training level prescribed in the university charter and specifically in the organizational and operational regulations. dynamic of each school after it is approved by the managing agency; decide on the internal organizations of the schools as well as the authority to appoint and immunity to the leadership positions of the school. In addition, this guarantee also includes recruitment regulations, additional tutoring contracts, and payrolls. For non-public schools, the legal guarantees give full autonomy on the organization and administration of the school apparatus, as well as the transfer, recruitment and use of management staff and teachers according to regulations on standards and responsibilities for each type of school that the state has stipulated.

Seventh, implementing legal provisions on international cooperation. In the trend of international integration in general and integration, diversification, and internationalization of higher education in particular, the

law on higher education must be prescribed in the direction of creating favorable conditions for universities. take the initiative in expanding international cooperation relations with organizations, individuals, educational institutions, research institutes of the region and the world. International cooperation is carried out in many ways such as the establishment of links between Vietnamese higher education institutions and foreign higher education institutions; linking training programs between Vietnamese higher education institutions and foreign higher education institutions; exchange lecturers and students in learning, teaching, scientific research, organizing conferences, seminars or participating in international conferences and seminars.

Eight, implementing legal provisions on inspection, examination, and handling of law violations. Implementing the law on higher education can only be effective and strictly implemented when inspected, inspected and supervised by competent agencies. Through the process of organizing this inspection and supervision, it is possible to detect violations of law on higher education to take measures to strictly handle. The violation of the law on higher education may be carried out by the universities themselves as it exceeds the scope allowed to carry out school establishment activities, organizational structure, and authority of the school. enrollment, training, scientific research, educational quality accreditation, financial management; HRM; international cooperation. Violations may also be caused by competent state agencies, organizations and individuals that obstruct schools from exercising compulsory autonomy or compulsory implementation of the schools to be held accountable. mandatory provisions of law.

3. Solutions to Implement the Law on Education in Universities:

Firstly, raise awareness of implementing laws on education in universities: Socio-economic development objectives aim to bring our country out of the underdeveloped situation in 2010 and basically become a modern industrialized country by 2020, requiring higher education to develop. strong to contribute to promoting the industrialization and modernization of the country. The transition to a socialist-oriented market economy; the rapid development of science and technology; the trend of globalization and international economic integration; The growing demand of the people is both an opportunity and a great challenge for our higher education.

Education is a top national policy, which means that the Party and State education policies are important in the first row of all other policies. Wanting education is the top national policy, it must be from officials, priority policies and management organization. Education development is a leading national policy aimed at improving people's intellectual standards, training human resources, fostering talents and serving the people's right to study right.

Developing education on both sides: quantity and quality; in which quantity development is important, quality development is decisive, because quality determines the effectiveness of educational development.

Implementing the law on education with a particularly important position and role. It is the best way to bring higher education law into life and actively implement the Party and State's educational goals. Good implementation of the provisions of the law on higher education will contribute to limiting law violations in the field of education; contribute to the dissemination of legal education and build habits and consciousness of living and working laws according to the Constitution and laws. Vietnamese education must be the education of the people, by the people and for the people, towards a learning society. The education system is not only for young people but also for everyone to study for life, in which formal and non-formal schooling can achieve the desired level of knowledge and skill. power. The State should create a strong mechanism to mobilize resources and wisdom from the people to develop education and adopt policies to ensure equality between public schools and non-public schools. A closer link between school, family and society.

Secondly, perfecting the legal regulations on implementing the law on education in universities: The legal system of higher education in our country is still not in line with the requirements of the practice of higher education in terms of quantity and quality; lack of comprehensiveness, incomplete, lack of synchronization, overlap, inconsistency, even contradiction, low feasibility, slow to life. It is not time to reflect and adjust the activities of higher education. In order to carry out higher education activities, every year, there must be hundreds of legal documents issued by the National Assembly, the Government, the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Education and Training and ministries and branches. Relevant issued to regulate the activities of higher education. In the Resolution No. 50/2010 / QH12 dated June 19, 2010 of the National Assembly on the implementation of policies and laws on school establishment, investment and assurance of training quality for higher education confirmed: The above-mentioned shortcomings and shortcomings in higher education are due to the incomplete legal system of higher education, the guidance on the implementation of the Education Law is still slow; Some policies on higher education have been issued slowly, not synchronously and have not been amended and supplemented in time to fit with the reality (National Assembly, Resolution No. 50/2010). On the other hand, to ensure the current and consistent legal regulations, the Resolution also requires the Government to quickly review and improve the system of legal documents on higher education, issued under its authority or direct the concerned ministries and agencies to promulgate necessary legal documents, amend and supplement legal documents which are no longer

appropriate, issue university charters and colleges' charters.

In addition to the issues stipulated in the Education Law, the Higher Education Law, the other issues will be adjusted by the system of sub-law documents such as Resolutions, Decrees, Decisions, Instructions, Circulars. In order to guide and specify the provisions of the Higher Education Law and the contents promulgated by the Government, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Education and Training and the Ministries. Thus, together with the Higher Education Law is a document with high legal value, it will form a complete, synchronous and uniform legal system to adjust all educational activities. University creates a legal system of higher education.

Thus, perfecting the legal provisions on education in universities such as Institution of regulations on management of higher education towards increasing autonomy, enhancing social responsibility and promoting edge capacity. pictures of higher education institutions. The institution of regulations on assigning enrollment quotas, enrollment methods, and diploma management, certificates on the basis of increasing the autonomy and accountability of the school before the learners and society. Regulating the content, methods and educational programs to meet the needs of highly qualified resource training and international integration. Institutionalizing teachers' regulations to develop and improve the quality of teachers is a key step in improving the quality of higher education. Regulating network planning and structure of the higher education system in order to fundamentally and comprehensively innovate the structure of highly qualified human resource training. Regulate and diversify investment resources for higher education, hand over autonomy to higher education institutions in the financial sector in order to create conditions for schools to actively build and develop. The institution of regulations on scientific and technological research, promoting international cooperation in higher education contributing to integration with the regional and world higher education system. The institution of regulations on assurance and accreditation of education quality to maintain and continuously improve the quality of higher education. Issue legal documents on the organizational and operational regulations of the school council as the representative of the social community in higher education institutions. Promulgating the Law on Teachers, the Law on Higher Education and the sub-law documents stipulating issues: state management of higher education, training programs, and enrollment. Develop mechanisms and policies to continue implementing the policy of educational socialization; specifying the type of international school in legal documents; clearly stipulating the function of state management of education of the Ministry of Education and Training with educational establishments with 100% foreign capital.

Thirdly, Strengthening the organization of state management apparatus and improving the capacity of the law enforcement staff in education in universities: The organization and management of the State in the implementation of the law on education is an important content of the law on education. It is not only a content of implementing the law on education but also an activity to ensure that the law on education is organized and strictly implemented in social life. It can be said that all the contents of the education law are guaranteed to be strictly implemented or not, greatly dependent on the state management of education. Therefore, in order to ensure the implementation of the education law, it is imperative that there is a state management activity on education. The positive elements of state management of education in universities are to exploit the creative potential of the people who focus on managers, educators, employees, students, and everyone involved in higher education activities. They are knowledge who discover and exploit information useful for life, ready to overcome all prejudices, the foundations of that opposition are the sense of responsibility for the development of the country, of the nation. On the basis of a thorough understanding of people, managers must be responsible for building macro conditions, through legal documents, to create free space with reasonable limits, consistent with the capacity of the management object and the management capacity of the state to promote the creativity, activeness and confidence of each person, each university.

The effective implementation of the law on education depends greatly on the professional and professional qualifications as well as the moral qualities, enthusiasm, and responsibility of the teachers and educational managers. Therefore, the building of a contingent of educators and educational managers who are good in professional, professional, ethical and devoted careers is one of the important factors that facilitate the protection ensuring the implementation of education law. In addition to strengthening the organizational structure and staff, attention should be paid to strengthening key activities in the school such as organizing teaching and learning programs, planning and organizing other educational activities. to improve the overall quality of the younger generation according to educational goals. Paying attention to strengthening organizations in the school such as party organizations, trade unions, youth unions; professional teams, scientific councils, education councils, etc., to create a synergy to carry out the school's duties.

To ensure the implementation of the law on education in universities in Vietnam today is better, requires the elaboration and careful implementation of planning, training and retraining plans for the contingent of houses teachers and managers to ensure the completion of the task. Planning, training, and retraining of teachers and educational managers must ensure the following requirements:

Developing a national human resource strategy to meet the socio-economic development stages of the country, reaching a scale of about 450 students / 10,000 people by 2020 to meet the human resource needs of each locality, each field of business across the country and meet the needs of the labor market. There is a policy to focus resources on developing universities towards careers - application to attract about 70% to 80% of the total number of students attending these schools.

There must be regular planning and plans for training and retraining for teachers and political managers in terms of professional and political management according to the needs of performing the tasks of the branch. Fostering to standardize teachers according to the regulations of the Ministry of Education and Training to create a foundation for the implementation of comprehensive quality improvement in all disciplines. Ensuring the student/faculty ratio of the higher education system does not exceed 20. By 2020, at least 60% of lecturers will reach a master's degree and 35% will have a doctorate degree. It is necessary to have recruitment, use and remuneration policies for lecturers and education managers. There is an adequate policy in solving the regime for the number of older teachers, weak professional capacity does not meet the requirements of current education innovation.

Besides, it is necessary to do well the organization and management of the State on education in the current universities: Pay more attention to the promulgation of legal documents to concretize the Party's guidelines and policies and the State's policies and laws on education; attach special importance to issuing documents with contents to build mechanisms, policies, organizational forms and methods of implementing education legislation in conformity with the characteristics of each university. Further strengthening the work of fostering the Party's guidelines and policies, the State's policies and laws, regularly paying attention to raising the professional and professional qualifications for teachers and teachers' sex.

Implementing the Government decentralization decree on education management. The schools are responsible for specifying educational policies, mobilizing resources, developing and organizing the implementation of planning and educational development plans, ensuring scale development and improving the quality of education at universities. Strengthening the preliminary review, review and good work of emulation and commendation typically advanced replication in the field of education. Expediently implementing the State's Decrees on education with the following requirements: Specifying the functions, tasks, and powers of the educational management apparatus at all levels; building organizational structure and operation of education management apparatus at all levels from central to local levels.

Fourthly, promoting propaganda and dissemination of the law on education in universities: In the context of building the rule of law and international integration, the law should be publicized and transparent. Therefore, the propagation and widespread dissemination of legal regulations to people, organizations, and mass organizations are very important and necessary to contribute to the implementation of the provisions of law. the most effective way. The timely, complete and systematic announcement by the State of legal documents not only demonstrates the State's management role in society but also shows the State's responsibility and concern. It is also a very important measure to bring the law into life, turning management decisions of the state into concrete actions of all subjects participating in educational activities, contributing to promoting the industrial career. chemistry, modernization, implementation of rich people, strong and fair, democratic and civilized society. The National Assembly passed the Law on Dissemination and Education on June 20, 2012, and came into effect on January 1, 2013, creating a legal basis for promoting and improving the effectiveness of popular work, legal education. In order to well implement the Law on Dissemination and Education of the Government, issued Decree No. 28/2013 / ND-CP dated April 4, 2013, the Government promulgated a decree detailing a number of articles and exam measures. operating Law on Dissemination and Education. The law on education and higher education should be propagated, disseminated and educated to create a full and unified awareness in state agencies, universities, university lecturers and the whole society. Depending on the specific audience, propaganda and dissemination should focus on specific contents. Propaganda, dissemination and legal education on higher education should create a basic awareness about the position and role of law; on the provisions of law and at the same time increase the belief in the law, the attitude to respect that law in order to commit lawful acts. Disseminate and widely disseminate legal documents and regulations on education on the mass media, in various forms such as organizing contests to learn about higher education law, organize talks and reporters on the contents of legal regulations on higher education for students. Loads of legal regulations are accessible to those who have to implement and enforce the Higher Education Law so that educational actors know the law, understand the law and comply with the provisions of the law.

Transparency of legal documents is not only a regulation of a country but also a criterion of countries in the world, especially in the current conditions where the integration and expansion of relations with other countries in the region and in the world is a common trend of all countries. In order to meet and publicize and transparent documents, propaganda and widespread dissemination of the provisions of the law of higher education to everyone, every organization, every organization is even more

important, and more necessary than ever. That contributes to making the law enforceable in the most effective way.

Promptly and systematically announcing legal documents not only demonstrates the State's management role in society but also shows the State's responsibility and concern for development. Democratic rights and political activities of the people, making every Vietnamese citizen really participate in the management of State affairs. It is also a measure to turn state regulations into concrete actions of people, all organizations and of all societies, contributing to promoting the cause of industrialization and modernization and achieving the objectives. rich, strong, democratic, fair and civilized people.

Propagate and widely disseminate the provisions of the law on the mass media and in many different forms: such as organizing law dissemination conferences, contests on law provisions, hold talks, thematic reporters on the contents of the law ... The purpose is to convey the provisions of the law so that law enforcement objects understand the provisions of the law, know the rules law and compliance with the provisions of the law.

Fifth, ensure material conditions for the implementation of education law in universities: Promote the implementation of the policy of educational socialization in order to mobilize resources for educational development at universities. Develop training cost standards and state funding policies on building facilities for universities. Develop and issue a system of standards for conditions to ensure training quality and indicators directly related to the policy set by the State for the higher education system. Compulsory regulations on having to have enough facilities and reinvestment to build schools. Continue to develop private universities. Experiment to open high-quality universities with State and foreign investment, operate under new models, advanced training programs and autonomy to take high responsibility in training and research activities. science.

Tuition must be considered in relation to training costs and other social policies, ensuring stable, quality universities with effective quality. Tuition is an important source to offset the necessary costs of education. Depending on the university, these costs may vary. Universities openly charge for society to know and monitor. The state will pay for national human resource programs, provide scholarships to the poor and policy beneficiaries whether they study at public or private schools. This scholarship is used to cover part or all of the costs in special cases that can be used for living expenses with poor students who are good students or ethnic minority students. The State establishes an education development fund for schools with preferential interest rates to build schools, classrooms, laboratories, and libraries. With the above point of view, the Government regulates the content and methods of building tuition and admission fees for public universities. Public universities are entitled to actively build and decide the fee and

enrollment fees within the tuition and admission fees set by the Government. Foreign-invested private universities and universities are entitled to actively build and decide on the fee and enrollment fees. Tuition fees and admission fees must be publicly announced at the same time with the admission notice. Universities implementing high-quality training programs are charged tuition fees commensurate with the quality of training.

The State increased investment in infrastructure construction for higher education; Universities have also focused on investment in building facilities such as library centers, laboratories, dormitories, and sports playgrounds. The State has policies to encourage, support and encourage domestic and foreign investors to invest in higher education; ensure legal ownership and physical and mental benefits of investors. Increasing investment in land, facilities, equipment, facilitating training institutions, focusing on the effectiveness of investment. It is essential to avoid spreading investment that requires investment priorities for large training institutions. Universities have also actively implemented diversification of revenues from training, research and development contracts, technology transfer, service, production and business activities. Renovating the mechanism of higher education finance, building training cost norms of different branches on that basis, determining the level of tuition and investment of the state; implement socialization of higher education, mobilize all resources to invest in upgrading material foundations, training and scientific research facilities, laboratories, electronic library network at the facilities, department of higher education.

Sixth, other support solutions: In addition to the above solutions to better implement the implementation of the law in universities in Vietnam in this current period, it is necessary to add some other support solutions such as:

Promote the inspection, inspection, supervision, and handling of violations in the implementation of the law on education at universities. Conduct regularly the inspection activities of the Party agency and strengthen supervision activities for the implementation of the education law of universities.

Promote inspection activities of state administrative agencies for the implementation of the law on education in the areas under their management. Regularly conducting a specialized inspection and inspection activities of educational management agencies for activities in education. Inspection, inspection and supervision activities must be associated with conclusions on the assessment of the level of law enforcement, on the responsibilities of individuals and organizations in the implementation of the law on education. Strictly handle violations in the implementation of the education law. Attaching the handling of violations to the inspection, inspection, and supervision of the implementation of the legislation on education, ensuring the implementation of the legislation on education in universities.



Consolidate the organization and apparatus of educational inspection agencies at all levels. Strengthening inspection and examination activities, conducting regular inspections and inspections in conjunction with inspections, unexpected inspections, and focal points. Detecting and strictly handling cases and negative phenomena in the implementation of training programs, in asset and financial management and use; in enrollment, examination and evaluation; in issuing and using diplomas and certificates.

Attention should be paid to building a team of financial and asset management inspectors. In addition to the number of specialized inspectors, it is necessary to strengthen the selection and appointment of regular collaborators in order to have enough forces to complete the inspection targets.

Develop appropriate mechanisms and create a favorable social environment for the implementation of education laws in universities. In order to ensure the implementation of the law on education in universities in Vietnam, it is necessary to build an implementation mechanism suitable to the characteristics of each school in each locality, harmoniously applying the law with a studious tradition., respectful teacher, respect for talented people to promote the implementation of the law on education at universities in Vietnam today, contributing to the implementation of our country's educational goals that the National Party Congress IX has affirmed: Promoting the capacity of self-study, self-improvement of education and skills, promoting the learning movement among people by formal and non-formal education, implementing education for everyone, the whole country became a learning society, the document of the National Party Congress th XI identified: Educational development is the top national policy. Basically, and comprehensively renovating Vietnamese education in the direction of standardizing, modernizing, socializing, democratizing and international integration, in which renewing the mechanism of education management and team development teachers and managers are key. Focusing on improving the quality of education, training, attaching importance to moral education, lifestyle, creative capacity, practical skills, and entrepreneurship. Renovating education finance mechanism. Performing quality accreditation of education and training at all educational levels. Building a healthy educational environment, closely combining schools with families and society (Vietnam Communist Party, 2011). The favorable social environment is a condition to ensure the implementation of the education law, the social environment must fully meet the favorable political, economic and social conditions to ensure the implementation of the law. about education in universities in Vietnam today. In order to prevent, limit and solve law violations on education, the favorable social environment plays a very important role, it is both a condition to ensure that the law on education is strictly

implemented in life. Social life is both a decisive factor for the effectiveness of implementing the law on education.

The effectiveness of implementing the law on education depends on factors such as the legal system, the legal level of education of officials and people, social environment and material conditions to ensure the implementation. Therefore, ensuring the implementation of the law on education is to create a social environment for this activity, closely associated with the movement of development, culture, etc., in localities to push strong implementation of the law on education, creating a broad and synchronous movement among members of society.

4. Conclusion:

The law on education has an important position and role in social life, creates a basis for the development of educational career, meets the requirements of development and integration of the country as well as promoting the studious tradition of people. This is the institutionalization of the Party's views on education, creating a legal corridor to ensure educational activities. But its effectiveness and value depend greatly on the process of organizing the implementation as the methods and measures to bring education law into the real life of society. Implementing the educational goals, the most important issue is the effort in building, improving and implementing the law on education in universities. To continue strengthening, maintaining and promoting the socialist nature of revolutionary education, at the same time creating a strong legal basis to standardize, modernize and socialize education. Contribute to our country to significantly improve the material, cultural and spiritual life of the people, creating a foundation until 2020 that our country basically becomes a country of industrialization and modernization.

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