



International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation.

The Party's views and policies on sports development in Vietnam today

Le Quang Hoang Minh

Ho Chi Minh City University of Industry and Trade, Vietnam

* Corresponding Author: **Le Quang Hoang Minh**

Article Info

ISSN (online): 2582-7138

Volume: 04

Issue: 06

November-December 2023

Received: 26-09-2023;

Accepted: 28-10-2023

Page No: 666-670

Abstract

Sports activities have a positive effect in improving people's health, contributing to enriching cultural and spiritual life, building a healthy lifestyle, and repelling social evils. Our Party always considers sports development as an important part of social policy. The Party's views on the development of sports are the basic orientations to determine the position and relationship of the entire sports career with the fields of economy, culture, society... relationships intrinsic to sport. Therefore, these are the basis for choosing and determining goals, tasks, and solutions to build planning and development plans for sports and physical education over a relatively long period of time.

Keywords: Sport, physical, education

1. Introduction

In the process of leading the revolution, the Communist Party of Vietnam is becoming more fully and deeply aware of the role of physical training and sports in the cause of building and developing the country, contributing to maximizing human strength, community and society to create social solidarity and social resources. Starting from the position and role of physical education in the cause of innovation, the issue of developing mass physical education is posed as an urgent requirement. In its development path, our Party always attaches importance to and promotes leadership and direction of mass physical training, considering this as one of the conditions for forming and developing generations of physically healthy and bright Vietnamese people spiritually, contributing to improving the stature and physical strength of Vietnamese people; creating social cohesion between individuals, individuals with the community and society; Developing a healthy living environment, repelling social evils, contributing to the economic, social and cultural development of the country. Entering the period of comprehensive reform of the country, mass physical training receives special attention from our Party. The goal and motivation of innovation comes from people and for people. Or to put it another way, people are both the subject, the driving force, and the target of innovation. Accordingly, the Party increasingly affirms the role of mass sports in promoting the human factor and mobilizing the participation of the community and society. Because, the cause of innovation is only successful when it creates individuals who are conscious subjects and are connected to each other, working together to build the community and society.

2. Research content and results

2.1. Some guidelines and policies of the Party on sports development

The Party's guidelines and viewpoints on physical training and sports, formed right from the early years of our country's revolution, have gradually been supplemented and completed in accordance with the requirements and tasks of each period of the revolution and is always a guideline for the development of the country's sports and sports industry.

As early as 1941, the Viet Minh Program clearly pointed out: "It is necessary to encourage national physical education, making the race stronger and stronger." The August Revolution was successful, after gaining power, on January 30, 1946, the President of the Provisional Union Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam signed Decree No. 14 establishing the Department of Physical Education, directly under the Ministry of Physical Education. Thanh Nien, our country's first sports agency.

In March 1946, while the young revolutionary government was facing countless difficulties and the country was in a "dangerous" situation, President Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Signed decree No. 33 establishing in the National Ministry of Education the Department of Youth and Physical Education. On this day, he wrote the article Health and Fitness, encouraging all people to exercise to improve their health:

"Preserving democracy, building the country, creating new life, everything can be done successfully if you have good health. Every weak person means the whole country is weak, every strong person means the whole country is strong. Therefore, exercising and improving health is the duty of every patriot. It's not expensive or difficult. Men and women, young and old, everyone should do it and everyone can do it. Every day when you wake up, do a little exercise. If you practice every day, your blood will circulate and your spirit will be full. This is health.

The Ministry of Education has the Department of Physical Education, whose purpose is to advise and teach people to exercise to maintain and improve their health. When the people are strong, the country is prosperous. I hope our compatriots will all try to exercise. I practice every day myself." Responding to Uncle Ho's advice, the fitness movement with the slogan "Healthy for the country" has quickly developed throughout urban and rural areas. Since then, Uncle Ho's advice on exercise has remained the same and has become the platform for action of our country's physical education and sports. Our Party always clearly affirms the important position of physical training and sports in socio-economic policies to foster and promote human factors, creating strength and motivation for national development.

Applying President Ho Chi Minh's viewpoint, our Party and State always pay deep attention to the country's sports career. During the process of revolutionary leadership, especially during the period of international integration, our Party has had many important guidelines and policies on physical education and sports associated with the specific socio-economic conditions of the country. The 10th National Congress of the Party determined that sports development is an important content, which emphasized: "Promote sports activities in both scale and quality. Encourage and create conditions for all society participates in sports activities and development. Strongly develops mass sports, amateur sports... Do a good job of physical education in schools. Expand the process of professionalizing high-performance sports. Innovate and strengthen the training system for young athletes". The Congress also set out the requirement to reorganize the state management apparatus and strengthen the socialization of management and sports activities, in order to encourage non-public organizations to participate in sports activities. , investing in the business of training and competition facilities: "Clearly define the responsibilities of state administrative management agencies and sports federations and associations. Transfer sports operations to sports organizations." implemented by social organizations and non-public establishments" . The Congress's policy has opened up a new direction of development for the sports industry, gradually achieving important achievements.

Concretizing the Party's policy, on December 3, 2010, the Prime Minister signed Decision No. 2198/QĐ-TTg approving the Vietnam Sports and Physical Education Development Strategy until 2020, which sets out Important

goals aim to build and develop the country's sports and sports system, improve people's health, improve the quality of human resources to serve the cause of industrialization and modernization of the country, and increase the life expectancy of Vietnamese people.

On December 1, 2011, the Politburo issued Resolution No. 08-NQ/TW on "Strengthening the Party's leadership, creating strong development in physical education and sports until 2020", continuing to affirm Determination: Sports development is an objective requirement of society, the responsibility of party committees, authorities and people at all levels; contribute to improving the quality of people's lives; educate will and ethics, build a healthy lifestyle and cultural environment; consolidate the great solidarity of the entire people; Expand friendly relations and international cooperation.

On the basis of the development of sports and sports and the achievements obtained, the 12th Party Congress continued to emphasize the policy: "Investment in sports is an investment in people and the development of the country", so the level, the industries must "create an environment and conditions to develop personality, morality, intelligence, creative capacity, physical and spiritual ability". Accordingly, the State must regularly strengthen the completion of legal documents and policies on budget spending and mobilize social resources to invest in building sports facilities.

In Resolution 33-NQ/TW (2014) on "Building and developing Vietnamese culture and people to meet the requirements of sustainable development of the country", our Party also affirmed and emphasized the role of physical training and sports in particular. general and mass physical education in particular in building Vietnamese culture and people: "Improving the physical strength and stature of the Vietnamese people, linking physical education with education of knowledge, ethics, and life skills, meet the requirements of building and protecting the Fatherland".

With the goal of improving people's health, at the same time responding to the aging process of the population, shifting from the disease model from infectious to non-communicable to share the burden on health care, the 12th Congress, in Our Party determines: "Develop physical education and sports for all people to contribute to improving people's health, and at the same time serve as a basis for developing high-performance sports". Resolution No. 20-NQ/TW, dated October 25, 2017 of the 12th Central Executive Committee on "Strengthening the protection, care and improvement of people's health in the new situation" also emphasized: "Develop and organize the synchronous implementation of projects and programs on improving the health and stature of Vietnamese people", "Fundamentally innovating physical and psychological education, increasing the number of optional exercise subjects at home." school, closely combined with practice outside of school. Strongly develop physical training movements".

In Resolution No. 21-NQ/TW, dated October 25, 2017 on "Population work in the new situation", our Party also identified tasks and solutions: "Promoting propaganda and advocacy work in the new situation", arousing the movement of all people to regularly exercise, play sports, have a healthy lifestyle, and a reasonable diet to improve the health, stature, and physical strength of Vietnamese people. "Continuing with the views and policies unified and developed through the Congresses, the 13th Party Congress determined: "Implement well" the overall project to develop the physical

strength and stature of Vietnamese people in the period 2011 - 2030". Develop physical education and sports for all people to improve people's health, as a basis for developing high-performance physical education and sports.

2.2. Current status of sports in Vietnam

The Law on Physical Education and Sports, officially approved by the 11th National Assembly at its 10th session on November 29, 2006, is an important legal document for the management of physical training and sports in the reform period. create a legal corridor for Vietnamese fitness and sports to develop in the right direction: for the health and happiness of the people, for the cause of building and protecting the Fatherland.

Implementing our Party's policy on developing physical training and sports in the reform period, "building a national strategy on improving the health and stature of Vietnamese people, increasing life expectancy and improving quality" race. Enhance physical strength of young people. Strongly develop physical education and sports, combining movement sports and high-performance, ethnic and modern sports. Have appropriate policies and mechanisms to foster and develop talent, bring our country's sports to a high position in the region, and gradually approach the continent and the world in the subjects that Vietnam has advantages in." (Document of the 10th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam), the development of Vietnam's Sports and Physical Education Development Strategy to 2020 sets out specific tasks and steps to institutionalize It is necessary to reformulate our Party's viewpoints and policies for the development of Vietnamese physical education and sports during the period of international integration in the next 10 years, contributing to creating a human resources team with enough intelligence and strength. force to basically turn our country into a modern industrialized country by 2020.

In recent years, the people's exercise and sports movement has had new developments in both breadth and depth. As of 2009, nearly 25% of the country's population regularly practices exercise and sports (not including students); 15.8% of total households meet the sports family standard; There are about 40,000 mass fitness and sports clubs operating regularly, including about 5,000 martial arts clubs, 3,000 outdoor health clubs, and 3,000 Billiard clubs. Most communes, wards and towns have physical education and sports councils, clubs or cultural and sports houses. About 30% of communes, wards and towns have playgrounds and training grounds. The program to develop physical training and sports in communes, wards and towns until 2010 (Decision No. 100/2005/QĐ-TTg dated May 10, 2005) has played an active role in maintaining and promoting the movement. movement "All people exercise their bodies following the example of the great Uncle Ho". Mass physical education and sports in ethnic minority and mountainous areas have made significant progress; The average number of people practicing physical exercise and sports (1) in ethnic minority and mountainous areas is about 6 - 8% of the population; About 2 - 3% of the total number of households that meet the family standard practice physical exercise (2). Boarding schools for ethnic minorities and border guard stations located in the area play a core role in promoting the exercise and sports movement among ethnic minorities, especially for young people and teenagers. The elderly people's fitness and sports movement is thriving and is regularly maintained with about 9,000 clubs; Preventive and

curative exercise has begun to be applied experimentally, but there is no clear direction yet.

Vietnam Disabled Sports Association, established in 1995, has increasingly grown in the disabled community and become a meaningful activity, helping people with disabilities overcome difficult circumstances and integrate. with the community; Currently, 46/65 provincial and city units organize regular physical training and sports activities for people with disabilities. Vietnam has participated in three Paralympics (in Sydney - 2000, Athens - 2004 and Beijing - 2008), continental and regional competitions and has achieved high achievements and rankings (ranked 14/45 in the Paralympic Games). Asia, November 3 in Southeast Asia).

Regarding physical education and sports in schools, by the 2007 - 2008 school year, over 70% of schools across the country implemented the main physical education program and some schools had active activities. regular extracurriculars. The National Phu Dong Health Association and the National Student Sports Congress are held every 4 years along with dozens of student sports tournaments that have attracted tens of millions of students. , students participate, contributing to creating a source of young sports talent for top national sports.

Fitness and sports in the armed forces have always been of interest and have developed strongly in recent years. Physical training in the military is one of four mandatory military training contents for each soldier; The average ratio of the number of soldiers participating in regular training compared to the number of soldiers in the units reached 68.6%. The police force focuses on developing martial arts sports, shooting, swimming, and armed running to directly serve professional operations and improve combat readiness for officers and soldiers. Military Sports Training Centers are major sports centers in our country that have trained many high-level athletes to participate in national and international competitions and win many medals in many sports. mainstream sports.

Regarding high-performance sports and professional sports, from 2000 up to now, especially after successfully hosting the 22nd SEA Games, high-performance sports and professional sports have achieved remarkable achievements. Encourage and contribute to improving the position of Vietnamese sports in the international arena and meet the people's needs for cultural and spiritual enjoyment.

Before the reform period, high-performance sports basically operated under a subsidy mechanism, comprehensively managed by the State. From 2000 onwards, there has been a combination of management between state agencies and social organizations, in which state management plays the leading role, the proportion of state investment in physical development Education and sports make up the majority.

From 2003 until now, our country's sports performance has continuously ranked in the top 3 of the SEA Games, in the top 20 of the Asian Games; Participated in 40 high-performance sports, won gold medals at the Asian Games in 4 subjects: Taekwondo, Karatedo, Billiard & Snooker, gymnastics, sepak takraw, silver medal at Olympics in 2000 (Taekwondo) and at the Olympics in 2008 (weightlifting). Vietnam's sports industry has successfully completed the task of hosting top sports tournaments, regional (SEA Games 22 in 2003), and continental (Asian Indoor Games III in 2009) games. International sports organizations and federations highly appreciate their organizational capacity as well as

professional qualifications.

From 2000 - 2001, the sports industry piloted the professionalization of a number of sports, including men's football. After 10 years of professional piloting, the Federation has established and organized competitions for 14 professional football clubs and 14 first-class clubs; Funds earned from football business meet about 28%, the state budget supports about 72% of the total costs spent on professional football development.

Socialization of high-performance sports activities has attracted more social resources for the development of high-performance sports and is consistent with the trend of modern high-performance sports development in the world. The people's lives have improved and the people's cultural and spiritual needs have increased, attracting more and more audiences to high-performance sports competitions and professional sports such as: Football, Volleyball, Table Tennis, Badminton, Tennis, Taekwondo, Golf..., these are favorable conditions for professional sports to develop related sports service businesses and call for contributions to charitable activities.

Currently, our country has 21 National Sports Federations, a number of National Sports Associations and Associations, the whole country has over 200 Provincial Sports Federations and Associations, these organizations are all members of the National Sports Association. Member of the Federation and National Sports Association. The Vietnam Olympic Committee (an official member of the international Olympic movement in 1980), a member of the Olympic Council of Asia and the Southeast Asian Sports Federation, plays an important role in developing the physical education movement. Vietnamese sports, acting as a bridge between Vietnam's sports social organizations and the world Olympic movement and international sports organizations. Vietnam is a member of 64 international sports organizations, has more than 40 officials participating and working in the leadership of international sports organizations, more than 100 referees are recognized as high-class referees. Asia and the world; Vietnam's sports industry has cooperative relationships with more than 60 countries and territories around the world, and has successfully hosted and organized many international sports tournaments (an average of 20 to 30 annual events). major international sports competition held in Vietnam). International cooperation activities in sports not only contribute to improving the level of athletes, but also contribute to improving the organizational and administrative capacity of managers, referees, medical staff... of Vietnam's sports industry; At the same time, through the organization of sporting events, the image of the country and people of Vietnam loving peace and being friends with all peoples living on earth has been widely promoted around the world.

2.3. Some solutions for developing sports in Vietnam today

The first, Raising ideological awareness and training human resources.

Promote the work of thoroughly grasping the Party's views and Ho Chi Minh's ideology in building and developing the physical education and sports movement, realizing the goals of "Strong people and prosperous country", "Fitness and sports for health". people's health and happiness"... Creatively applying our Party's viewpoints in the cause of building new people, improving the quality of human resources for the cause of industrialization and modernization

of the country. Continue to carry out "The campaign for all people to exercise their bodies following the example of great Uncle Ho".

Improve the capacity and leadership effectiveness of Party committees and authorities at all levels for the development of physical education and sports; The work of developing physical training and sports is a regular task of party committees and authorities. Developing physical training and sports is a mandatory content in the annual, 5-year and long-term socio-economic development plans of provinces, centrally run cities and the whole country. Strengthen information and communication work in the social community about exercise and sports, and about the effects and benefits of exercise and sports.

Second, Innovate and improve leadership and state management capacity in physical education and sports development. Innovate and improve state management institutions on physical education and sports; Promote administrative reform in accordance with the multi-sector and multi-field ministry model; Strengthen inspection and supervision.

Innovate the management of activities of physical education and sports service units; Continue to implement the roadmap to convert operations of public fitness and sports facilities to public service provision methods. Promote the implementation of the policy of socialization of physical training and sports activities; Strengthen mobilization and create favorable conditions for all organizations and individuals to invest in developing physical education, mass sports, high-performance sports and professional sports.

Third, Promoting the role and functions of the Vietnam Olympic Committee and the Federations and Associations of physical education and sports in the cause of developing physical education and sports for everyone and high-performance sports and professional sports Karma. Continue to deploy and evaluate the implementation of the provisions of the Law on Physical Education and Sports regarding the Vietnam Olympics and social-professional organizations on physical education and sports. Issue policies to encourage and support the transfer of a number of operational activities in the field of physical education and sports to social organizations and non-public establishments.

Fourth, Strengthen human resources and technical facilities. Promote human resource training. Training human resources to meet the needs of industry development in the next 10 years, focusing on training highly qualified human resources; Build a team of managers, ideologically sound, professionally skilled experts and teachers for school physical education and sports. Focus on training human resources for physical training and sports movements in ethnic minority and mountainous areas. Innovate programs and methods of school physical education in the direction of sports combined with entertainment.

Improve the quality of human resource training for the development of high-performance sports, focusing on cultural and ethical education for athletes. Focused and focused strengthening of technical facilities of the physical education and sports industry. Complete technical facilities to serve high-performance sports to ensure conditions and standards for hosting continental and world-scale sports events. Promulgate regulations on planning and construction of physical training and sports facilities. Planning for national physical training and sports technical facilities up to 2015 with orientation to 2020. Promote investment in construction

and consolidation of physical facilities for mass physical education and sports in communes, wards, towns, residential areas and develop physical education and sports in schools.

Fifth, improve the effectiveness of training sports talent, focusing on quality successors. Consolidate and develop gifted schools and classes in provinces and cities. Expand the scale and modernize national sports training centers. Innovate the organization and management of high-performance sports in a professional manner. Prioritize State investment and mobilize social resources to support facilities that train athletes in sports, especially key sports. Struggle to overcome negative phenomena in sports and sports. Repair and upgrade facilities and equipment at the National Sports Training Centers to serve the teams. At the same time, focus on political, ideological and cultural education for athletes at national sports training centers.

3. Conclusion

Physical education and sports still have limitations and do not meet the requirements of the new situation. The work of leadership and direction to organize the implementation of Resolution No. 08-NQ/TW is still slow and there is no close coordination; The allocation of investment resources for physical education and sports is still low. State management of physical education and sports is slow to innovate, lacking a management mechanism for professional sports development. There are no appropriate institutions and policies to develop the sports economy. Social and socio-professional organizations are not strong enough to manage and operate professional activities. Regimes and policies for athletes and sports coaches still have many shortcomings. Training conditions and quality of physical education and sports services are still low.

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