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## Current situation of local sports management in the urban area of Vietnam

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### Abstract

Our research has surveyed and analyzed the status of local Sports management in the urban area of Vietnam. The results show that: 1, The state management and social management of sports at the local level in urban areas of Vietnam have enough on structure, however there are still many limitations on human resources, finance resources and materials resources; 2, People assessed that: the role of the state management and social management in the organizing and management of people doing sports activities is still limited, only stopps on the surface but not going in to essence.

**Keywords:** Situation, management, sport exercise, urban, Vietnam

### Introduction

In the recent years, along with the development of socio-economic life, daily exercise activities of people in urban areas of Vietnam have made remarkable progress. The number of sport population constantly increases and exceeds the national average. Understanding the reality about management of people's daily physical training is essential to propose reasonable solutions and policies.

### Research methods

Methods of analyzing and synthesizing materials, Methods of sociological investigation, Methods of statistical mathematics.

### Research Results and Discussion

#### 1. Status of state management

##### 1.1 Current situation of ward cultural and social officer

100% of the surveyed wards have 01 social-cultural officer, who is concurrently in charge of sports. This officer is in charge of many fields such as culture, tourism, family, monuments, advertising, hotels, and propaganda. In which sports is only a very small field? In addition, each ward in the urban area has an average of 10,000-20,000 people. A part-time officer cannot well - manage daily exercise activities of the people in the area.

##### 1.2 Current situation of Ward Culture and Sports Center

Ward Culture and Sports Center is established by the District People's Committee on the basis of consolidating existing facilities such as cultural houses, stadiums, doing exercise places, cultural clubs, sports clubs or radio stations, community learning centers extra. Ward Culture and Sports Center is headed by Culture and Social Officer, with Deputy Chairman and assistants.

The survey results show that: 57.41% of the surveyed wards have established the Culture - Sports Center, the remaining (42.59%) have not yet established. Thus, we still have to try a lot to achieve the goal of Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. (By the year 2020, 80% of wards and communes have the Culture and Sports Center).

Above is the statistics on quantity. We continue to deepen our understanding of the quality and effect of established Centers of Culture and Sports in organizing and managing people's daily exercise through the evaluation of ward cultural and social officers.

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**Table 1:** Assessing the performance of the Culture - Sports Centers in organizing the daily exercise activities of the people (n = 31)

Efficiency	m <sub>i</sub>	%
Good	11	35.48
medium	12	38.71
Not good	8	25.81

Interviewed directly and indirectly the cultural and social officers of 31 wards which have Culture and Sport Center, we can see that: 35.48% of Culture - Sports Centers is considered to promote good effect in organizing daily exercise activities of people. 38.71% of the Culture and Sport Center is rated at "Medium". Especially, there are still approximately one-fourth of the Culture and Sport Centers are considered to be inadequate and have not been able to promote the needed effectiveness to organize the daily exercise activities of the people.

In-depth discussions with managers and some people, we are known that: some Culture and Sport Center only organize a few activities on some well - known celebration occasion, some are misused, there are even some Culture and Sport Center that only have the establish decision but do not have specific offices and facilities to operate. Thus, the operational efficiency of the Culture and Sport Center in the organizing daily exercise activities of the people still has many issues that need to be considered and appropriate adjustment measures.

**1.3 Status of Cultural Houses-Sport Zone**

According to our statistics, among 327 subdivision in 54 surveyed wards, 255/327 subdivision have Cultural Houses - Sport Zone, reaching 77.98%, much higher than the target set by 2020 by nationwide (70% of subdivision have Cultural House-Sport Zone). Most of Ward Cultural-Social Officers assessed that the Cultural Houses - Sport Zone have taken good effect in attracting, organizing and maintaining daily sports training activities of the people.

**2. Social management**

In the context of state management has many limitations, social management is an important force in organizing and managing daily exercise activities of people.

**2.1 Ward sport association / ward sports council.**

Sport Association/Ward Sports Council is a social organization including active representatives of sports from different components in society to take the lead, initiating sports activities in the area. However, according to our survey: 100% of surveyed wards do not have Ward Sport Association / Ward Sports Council. Only some sports clubs or

some individual sports activities are organized by social organizations such as Youth Union, Women's Union, Veterans' Association, Farmer's Association, Elderly's Association. There is no systematic cohesion in organizing and managing mass sports activities in the locality. We need to have a social organization to join hands with the state management system to organize and manage daily sports activities in the locality.

For example: each social organization such as Youth Union, Women's Union, Veterans 'Association, Farmer's Association, Teachers' Association, Elderly's Association... can nominate 1 representative participated in the Ward Sport Association/ Ward Sports Counsel, thereby acting as the core to coordinate, launch and organize the doing sport exercises movement in their groups. It will much more systematic and efficiency.

**2.2 Other social organizations**

Social organizations such as the Elderly's Association, the Teachers 'Association, the Veterans' Association, the Women's Union... are an important force need to be mentioned in the role of organization, mobilize and manage sports activities in the area.

**Table 2:** Evaluation the role of social organizations in sports activities in the area. (n = 54)

The level of participation	m <sub>i</sub>	%
Actively participate	19	35.19
Perfunctorily participate	35	64.81
Rarely participate	0	0

35.19% of socio-cultural officers evaluated that: social organizations actively participating in the organization, mobilization and management of sports activities in the locality. However, there are still 64,81% (about 2/3) interviewed social-cultural officers evaluated that social organizations only perfunctorily participate, sometimes organizing some sport activities, just stop at surface but not go deeply into the daily exercise activities of the people.

Thus, it is clear that the social management has not exerted an active role in daily exercise activities of the people.

**2.3 Sports clubs**

The local sports clubs are places where people with love of sport can practice sports regularly. These organizations play a very important role in developing the doing daily sport movement of local people. Sports clubs can be established, organized and managed by many different components, demonstrating the different roles of different components in society. Here is our statistics.

**Table 3:** Statistics on organizations establishing and managing local sports clubs (n = 546)

Establishing and managing organizations	m <sub>i</sub>	%
Private / spontaneous group	349	63.92
Social organizations (Youth Union, Elderly Association, Women's Union.)	137	25.10
State agencies	60	10.99
Total	546	100.00

Statistics show that: the number of clubs established and managed by private or spontaneous group's accounts for two-thirds. Number of clubs established and managed by social organizations such as Youth Union, EL Association, Women's Union account for 1/4 (25.10%). The number of local sports clubs established and managed directly by state agencies

accounts is modest proportion, only nearly 11%. This shows that although the sport exercise activities of urban residents are more organized than the average of the whole country but these activities are still organized by private, individual or spontaneous group. The role of social organizations as well as state agencies is limited.

### 3. Evaluation of people about the role of sports management organizations and local authorities

**Table 4:** Evaluation of people about the role of sports management organizations and local authorities (n=2229)

Evaluations of people	m <sub>i</sub>	%
Clear, deep, positive role	317	14.22
Moderate role	429	19.25
Faint and unclear role	1483	66.53
Total	2229	100.00

Survey data shows that: people do not highly appreciate the role of local authorities and sports management organizations in the organizing daily sport exercise of local people. The percentage of people rated as "faint, unclear role" is up to 66.53% (about 2/3). These people evaluated that: the role of local authorities and the organization of sports management in the area only stop at the surface, organized some competitions-sports activities on some celebration occasions but not going close to the daily exercise activities of the people.

#### Conclude

1. Ward socio-cultural officers and Ward Cultural and Sports Centers are two state management units of sport at the basic level in urban areas. These two structures in terms of quantity are guaranteed, however, the quality is still limited in terms of human, material and financial aspects.
2. Regarding social management: 100% of the surveyed wards do not have Sport Association/ Sports Council at the ward level. Other social organizations are involved in organizing sports activities of the local people, but not systematic, most are only at "moderate" level, sometimes holding a few sports tournament.
3. Most people evaluate that the role of both state management and social management in organizing and management of local sports activities are still limited, only standing on the surface but not close to daily exercise activities of people.

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