



Changes in Physical Education Policy in Vietnam Universities

Le Van Dau^{1*}, Le Van Ninh¹

¹University of Transport and Communications, No.3 Cau Giay Street, Lang Thuong Ward, Dong Da District, Hanoi, Vietnam

*Corresponding Author

Le Van Dau

University of Transport and
Communications, No.3 Cau Giay
Street, Lang Thuong Ward, Dong
Da District, Hanoi, Vietnam

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Abstract: After 10 years of implementing "Vietnam Sports and Sports Development Strategy to 2020" according to Decision No. 2198/QĐ-TTg dated December 3, 2010, of the Prime Minister, physical education and physical education movement Quality in schools has made great and widespread development, creating a strong spillover effect and attracting a large number of students to participate. The team of teachers and administrators of physical education and sports schools has been strengthened in quantity, and the professional quality has been partly improved. This study highlights the problems posed in the physical education policy in Vietnamese universities, thereby making some recommendations to improve this policy in the future.

Keywords: Changes in physical, education policy, Vietnam, University.

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INTRODUCTION

Summing up 10 years of changes in physical education policy in the national education system, the evaluation report of the Department of Physical Education (Ministry of Education and Training) said that after 10 years of implementing Resolution No. 08-NQ/TW of the Politburo [1], physical education and sports activities in schools have achieved important results, positively contributing to the overall achievement of the cause of education and physical training. sports.

The direction and management of physical education and school sports have been renewed [2]. The team of teachers and administrators of physical education and sports schools has been strengthened in quantity, and the professional quality has been gradually improved. Schools have paid attention to investing in facilities and equipment for physical education and school sports.

The curriculum and methods of teaching, testing, and evaluating physical education have been gradually renewed [3]. School sports activities are

maintained, methods, contents, forms of teaching and learning Physical Education have had certain innovations. The renovation of programs, teaching, and learning methods has attracted students to participate in sports training and competitions, initially making contributions to the achievement of comprehensive educational goals for students. pellets.

Propaganda activities on physical education and school sports have been promoted, deployed in a rich and vibrant manner. The Departments of Education and Training, higher education institutions, pedagogical colleges, and intermediate schools have focused on propagandizing and responding to physical education and school sports activities, contributing to raising children's awareness. students about physical training, endurance development, and physical improvement [4].

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RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sports movement in schools

Implementing the Vietnam Sports Development Strategy to 2020, for many years, following the direction of the Ministry of Education and Training, schools across the country have well-maintained sports activities such as morning exercises, Between now and 2016 until now, PE staff and teachers in high schools have regularly participated in training courses on methods of teaching swimming and drowning skills in order to implement Directive No. 1572/CT-BGDĐT dated 12/5/2016 on strengthening measures to prevent accidents, injuries and drownings for children, pupils and students [2]. In addition, the Ministry of Education and Training has directed schools to establish and maintain regular activities of student sports clubs and successfully organize sports activities for students such as National Phu Dong Health Association, championships for each sport for high school students, university students, and professionals are held annually such as Athletics, Swimming, Football, Volleyball, Basketball, Table tennis, and martial arts, etc.

The movement of physical education in schools is organized regularly from the grassroots level to the whole industry, contributing to improving the effectiveness of physical education, building a healthy educational environment, and repelling social evils that are at risk of entering schools. 5]. Thereby, step by step perfecting the goal of comprehensive education for students with diverse and vivid forms. The system of sports competitions among students is maintained and developed, which has attracted a large number of students to participate in practice. Sports achievements among pupils and students are increasing day by day, and many talented faces have been discovered in order to foster and supplement the force for high-achievement sports for the country.

Facilities for sports activities in schools have been gradually enhanced, mobilized the contributions of many resources, enlisted the sponsorship of many domestic and foreign organizations to build the facilities. The material for the development of sports movements is increasingly extensive, initially partly solving the needs of students for sports training and competition. Funds for school sports activities are concerned by leaders at all levels from the central government to schools, and reasonable funds are used to purchase equipment and serve the training and organization. participate in sports competition activities of students, students. According to statistics, nationwide, 80% of students are active regularly, 60% of high schools have sports clubs,

90% of colleges and universities have sports clubs [5].

In addition to participating in domestic sports tournaments, over the past 10 years, the Ministry of Education and Training has maintained the organization of sports delegations representing Vietnamese students and students to participate in international sports competitions such as international competitions. The Southeast Asian Student Sports Festival, the Southeast Asian Student Sports Festival (Vietnam is always one of the top three countries in the region), and the World Student Sports Festival (Vietnamese athletes' union has made miracles when winning the championships with many Gold, Silver, and Bronze medals at the Congress). In particular, at the 5th Southeast Asian Student Sports Festival 2013, hosted by Vietnam in Hanoi, the Vietnamese student-athlete delegation excellently led the Games with 50 gold medals, 27 silver medals, and 27 gold medals, 23 bronze medals.

Up to now, Vietnam continues to maintain and promote effective international relations with countries belonging to international student and student sports organizations such as the World Student Sports Federation (FISU), Union Asian Student Sports Federation (AUSF), Southeast Asian Student Sports Council; Thereby, contributing to the implementation of the policy of international development and integration with the goal of strengthening solidarity, friendship and mutual understanding among countries in the region and world.

The State's policy on physical education

The State's policy on the development of physical training and sports is prescribed in Article 4 of the 2006 Law on Physical Training and Sports as follows [6]:

To develop the cause of physical training and sports in order to improve the health, fitness, and stature of the Vietnamese people, contribute to improving the cultural and spiritual life of the people, and strengthen international cooperation and exchange. on sports, improving understanding among nations and peoples to serve the cause of national construction and defense.

Gradually increase state budget investment, reserve land funds, and adopt policies to promote resources to build physical foundations, train and foster human resources, discover and foster sports talents to train into talents. sports skills, research, and application of science and technology in order to improve the quality of physical training and sports

activities, and develop a number of sports to reach the world level.

To encourage organizations and individuals to participate in the development of physical training and sports careers, to establish sports service establishments to meet the people's training, recreation, and entertainment needs, ensuring to Public and private sports facilities are equal in enjoying tax, credit, and land incentives as prescribed by law.

Prioritize investment in the development of physical training and sports in areas with extremely difficult socio-economic conditions, conservation, and development of ethnic sports.

According to Circular No. 25/2015/TT-BGDĐT, the physical education program in universities will be drafted by the schools themselves, the amount of knowledge is also regulated by the schools to match the requirements of each training major. create [7]. But must ensure a minimum of 3 credits and the score does not count towards the student's overall GPA.

This Circular takes effect from November 29, 2015, and applies to national universities, regional universities, academies, universities (including member universities of national universities, regional universities) in the national education system shall implement formal university-level training programs and relevant agencies, organizations, and individuals.

The law does not apply to higher education institutions specializing in physical education and sports and specialized training in physical training and sports in higher education institutions.

Accordingly, schools will specify the amount of knowledge in this subject in accordance with the requirements of each training discipline, but the minimum amount of knowledge students need to accumulate in the Physical Education subject program is 3 credits.

Schools publicly announce the Physical Education subject program right from the beginning of the course so that learners can choose courses and register for the study.

Arrange lecturers, ensure facilities to meet the requirements of the subject curricula of Physical Education and the practice of physical exercise and sports to improve health and develop physical strength for learners. ensure the implementation of comprehensive education goals and other contents as prescribed.

The assessment of the modules, the assessment of learning results in the physical education subject program is specified in the subject program and according to the regulations; are not included in the overall academic grade point average of the semester, school year, or course.

Particularly, students who are disabled or not healthy enough to learn some content in the Physical Education subject program may be considered for exemption or reduction of inappropriate content or learning suitable substitutes.

Heads of higher education institutions shall specify the exemption and reduction and stipulate alternative learning contents for people with disabilities and those who are not healthy enough to study.

To deploy and implement the strategy, the Ministry of Education and Training has always identified physical education and school sports as one of the important goals in the education and training of students. The Ministry of Education and Training has directed and guided provincial and municipal Departments of Education and Training, academies, universities, colleges, and pedagogical intermediate schools nationwide to carry out tasks to develop the subject of physical education.

Accordingly, the PE program was implemented and achieved high results with the following objectives: Improving the quality and effectiveness of physical education and school sports in order to enhance health, develop comprehensive physical fitness, and equip knowledge, basic motor skills and forming regular physical training habits for children, pupils, and students. Linking physical education and school sports with the education of the will, morality, lifestyle, and life skills to meet the needs of healthy entertainment for children, pupils and students; at the same time, contributing to the discovery and training of sports talents for the country.

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Suggest Some Issues

Implementing the direction of the Ministry of Education and Training on increasing investment in physical facilities for school sports has been seriously implemented by schools at all levels from primary school to university. Accordingly, schools have issued regulations on standard facilities for physical education and school sports activities.

In addition, many localities have also actively invested in upgrading the system of facilities to serve the needs of entertainment and sports activities for students with various capital sources. The improvement of efficiency in the use of exercise equipment for students has been paid attention to. Currently, all general education institutions have gymnasiums and equipment for physical education and school sports, and many general education institutions have multi-purpose gymnasiums [9, 10].

For higher education: the system of facilities and equipment for physical education and school sports are interesting [9, 11]. Some localities have adjusted the planning, invested in facilities, yards, and practice rooms, creating favorable conditions for changing teaching content and methods, initially meeting the needs of learning and teaching. sports training of students. Accordingly, up to now, nationwide, 64% of training institutions have sports fields, 13% of training establishments have swimming pools, etc. Sports courts such as badminton, volleyball, basketball, etc. Each school has nearly 7 yards with an average area of 2.08m²/student.

The number of teachers teaching physical education in schools from primary to university is increasing day by day. This is also the most important force in the development of physical education and school sports. The improvement of the quality of teaching organization and the good implementation of the program of innovation in teaching methods of PE in the whole industry has been paid attention to. Accordingly, every year, lecturers and physical education teachers are entitled to participate in long-term training courses

in their majors and short-term training courses to meet the teaching requirements in the current period [12, 13].

Up to now, the whole country has 45,538 lecturers and teachers of general education, of which 72 lecturers and teachers with doctoral degrees, 2450 masters, and 35,626 bachelors. In the 2019-2020 school year alone, the total number of physical education teachers receiving professional training at ministerial, departmental, departmental, and school levels is 13,918 people (primary: 5,045 people, junior high school 5727, high school). There are 2,114 people and 1032 teachers at multi-level high schools. The number of physical education teachers at training institutions is 355 people/45 schools surveyed. Every year, many localities also organize teacher contests. Teaching physical education well encourages teachers to self-study, cultivate knowledge, improve their pedagogical professional qualifications and teaching methods.

CONCLUSION

Thus, education policy has a very important meaning for the work of physical education in universities. The whole education sector needs to continue to coordinate with relevant units to effectively implement Decision No. 1660/QĐ-TTĐ, issued on October 2, 2021, by the Prime Minister on approving the School Health Program road period 2021-2025. Focusing on the development of sports activities of students, students ensure the goal of comprehensive physical development and basic motor skills of students and students. From there, contributing to the discovery and training of sports talents and talents. The link between mass sports and high-performance sports. Associate physical education, physical training, and sports in schools with the education of will, morality, lifestyle, and life skills for students.

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