

Research on Vietnam Strength of Competitive Sports in Southeast Asia Games

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Abstract

The results of the study are statistics and comparisons of Vietnam's sports performance to countries in Southeast Asia and the World, from 1989 to 2017. By methods, synthesizing documents, Statistical maths, expert interviews, The author has demonstrated and compared the results of the achievements of sports in Vietnam over the years of statistical significance, the results of the research are highly scientific and appropriate practices.

Keywords: Vietnam Strength; SEA Games; Sports training, High performance sports

INTRODUCTION

Competitive sport is an operating process based on the comprehensive development of the body, maximizing human potential in physical, psychological, intelligence, etc. (Wang Fengchun, 2005), with the main purpose of improving the process. Sport technical level and create excellent sports performance. Competitive sports are different from sports education and recreational sports (Wang Jian, Liu Wenhua, Qu Luping, 2009). Its strong competitive nature, ultra-high technology, and noble entertainment cannot be compared to any other sports activity. To a certain extent, the development of the competitive sport is an important manifestation

of a nation's comprehensive strength and social civilization. Its development is closely related to a nation's level of economic, cultural, and technological development, and it influences each other and develops together. Modern competitive sport is hailed as modern science and technology. The level of development of competitive sport today depends greatly on the development of science and technology. This is a competition of advanced training methods and methods.

Since 2000, with the continuous progress of the cause of modernizing socialist Vietnam, Vietnam's competitive sport has grown rapidly.

Several beneficial projects have shone during the previous Southeast Asia Olympics and have achieved good results on multiple occasions. With a vibrant image as a mighty nation, competitive sports have completely entered the stage of Southeast Asian sports. From 2001 to 2015, Vietnam participated in the SEA Games and the development of competitive sports was faster: In 2001, the Southeast Asia Games Malaysia, Vietnamese sports delegation Nam has won excellent results 33 gold, 35 silver, and 64 bronze, and the total number of gold medals jumped to Southeast Asia 4th place. During the 2003 SEA Games in Vietnam, Vietnam won an outstanding record of 156 gold, 91 silver, and 93 bronze, topping Southeast Asia. At the Southeast Asia Games in 2005, Vietnam won 71 gold, 68 silver, and 89 bronze. Outstanding achievements, the number jumped to third place in Southeast Asia, Vietnam won 64 gold records, 58 silver, and 82 bronze in the 2007 Southeast Asia Olympics, the number jumped to third place in Southeast Asia, Vietnam won the 2009 Southeast Asia Games 83 gold records, 75 silver, and 57 bronze. Sac, ranked second in Southeast Asia, at the Southeast Asia Games 2011, Vietnam won 96 gold records, 92 silver, and 100 bronze, ranked third in Southeast Asia, At the Asian Games and Southeast Asia 2013, Vietnam won an outstanding record of 73 gold, 86 silver and 86 bronze, ranking third in Southeast Asia. At the 2015 Asian and SEA Games, Vietnam won 75 gold, 53 silver, and 60 bronze. The number of outstanding records ranked third in Southeast Asia. However, for many years, Vietnam's competitive sports had a practical bottleneck in the project structure with a narrow distribution of gold-winning projects and several advantageous projects. In particular, five gold medals in the SEA Games such as athletics, swimming, water, shooting, and martial arts are Vietnam's competitive sports. China's weak links have weaker strengths and all previous SEA Games have achieved very little, limiting the overall

strength of Vietnam's high-level competitive sports. Also, "Outline of sports reform and development for the period 2007-2017" issued by Vietnam General Department of Sports in December 2006 pointed out: adjusting the project structure, improving the project layout, and expand new advantages based on ensuring the projects have initial advantages. project. In November 2011, the "Outline of the Southeast Asia Games Plan 2010-2020" issued by the Vietnam National Sports Bureau once again emphasized that optimizing the project layout structure and opening. New gold medal growth points should focus on long-term, careful layout, scientific planning, and increased investment Cultivate top players as a focus, promoting the impact on the gold medal as soon as possible, accelerate the development of the entire project and accelerate the transition to the preeminent project (N.M.Hung, 2018).

Vietnam is a famous sports development country in Southeast Asia. In the last five SEA Games, Vietnam's competitive sport has created the advantage of the gold medal and the overall score of the third group. It has become partners with other sporting powers such as Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. Side by side. In particular, the 29th National Sports Festival 2015 was held in Vietnam (N.M.Hung, 2018). Vietnamese sports, the proud record of the third place in the score, has sent satisfactory answers to the people of Southeast Asia and the whole country, and once again demonstrated the power of Vietnamese sport to the world. The successful organization of the 29th National Sports Festival has created an unprecedented opportunity for the development of Vietnam's sports career.

Material and Methods

By summarizing and analyzing the results obtained from 1989 to 2017, the sports performance of 11 countries in Southeast Asia

(N.M.Hung, 2018). The author has proved concrete and scientific results. Since then the author has made appropriate comments for Vietnam Sports.

Results

The total medals won by the nations of Southeast Asia through the SEA Games are shown in Table 1 as follows:

Country	Medal			Total
	Gold medal	Silver medal	Bronze medal	
Brunei	11	41	132	184
Campuchia	47	88	192	327
Indonesia	1714	1558	1580	4852
Laos	66	87	267	420
Malaysia	1109	1120	1533	3762
Myanmar	546	697	906	2149
Philippines	894	1041	1295	3230
Singapore	828	881	1189	2898
Thailand	2149	1814	1802	5765
Vietnam	782	729	829	2340
Timor-Leste	3	5	18	26

Table 1 shows: The total number of medals of countries over the period wall. The highest is Thailand with a total of 5765 medals; Indonesia ranked second with a total of 4852 medals; Ranked third is Malaysia with a total of 3762 medals; Ranked fourth is the Philippines with a total of 3230 medals; Ranked fifth is Singapore with a total of 2898 medals; Ranked sixth is Vietnam with a total of 2340 medals; Ranked seventh is Myanmar with a total of 2149 medals; Ranked eighth is Laos with a total of 420 medals; Ranked ninth is Cambodia with a total of 327 medals; Ranked tenth is Brunei with a total of 184 medals; Ranking eleven is East Timor with a total of 26 medals.

Assessing the overall development speed of Vietnam's sports competitions at the SEA Games.

To evaluate the development of sports competencies, the thesis interviewed 66 managers, experts on sports competencies in Vietnam, and coaches (N.M.Hung, 2018). Interview results are presented in Table 2 as follows:

Table 2. The overall growth rate of Vietnam's competitive strength since liberation

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage	Effective	Accumulation
Very slow	2	3.0	3.0	3.0
Slower	23	34.8	34.8	37.9
Medium	29	43.9	43.9	81.8
Faster	12	18.2	18.2	100.0
Total	66	100.0	100.0	

The leading causes affecting the development of Vietnamese sports competitions at the SEA Games.

In the process of developing high-performance sports to meet the requirements and competencies at the SEA Games and the international achievement sports tournament, many causes are affecting the need to overcome. In particular, leading causes are affecting the development of Vietnam's sports competencies at the SEA Games. Interview results are presented in Table 3 as follows:

Table 3. Reasons for Vietnam's competitive strength leading in Southeast Asia

		Experts agree		Cases
		N	%	
The reasons why Vietnam's competitive strength is leading in Southeast Asia.	Ethical factor	62	6.5%	93.9%
	Selection factor	63	6.6%	95.5%
	Leading training theory	54	5.7%	81.8%
	Technology leader	63	6.6%	95.5%
	Athletes have high psychological factors	64	6.7%	97.0%
	Athletes have a high cultural quality	53	5.6%	80.3%
	Senior coach	61	6.4%	92.4%
	Appropriate competitive system	62	6.5%	93.9%
	Ensure economic and hardware conditions	62	6.5%	93.9%
	Training method and post-match recovery, a good measure	62	6.5%	93.9%
	Use full nutritional medicine	62	6.5%	93.9%
	The formal training of the Vietnamese athlete's system began earlier	53	5.6%	80.3%
	Using high-tech achievements	64	6.7%	97.0%
	Strong backup talent	62	6.5%	93.9%
	Long service life for athletes	62	6.5%	93.9%
Other factors	43	4.5%	65.2%	
Totals		952	100.0%	1442.4%

Compare Vietnam's sports performance with other Southeast Asian countries through Sea Games

The performance of Vietnam and Southeast Asia through the Sea Games is shown in Table 4 as follows:

Table 4. Competitive performance of Vietnam and Southeast Asian countries through Sea Games

Year	No.	Country	Number of medals			Total	Ranks up
			Gold medal	Silver medal	Bronze medal		
1989	1	Indonesia	102	78	70	250	1
	2	Malaysia	67	58	75	200	2
	3	Thailand	62	63	66	191	3
	4	Singapore	32	38	47	117	4
	5	Philippines	26	37	64	127	5
	6	Myanmar	10	14	44	44	6
	7	Vietnam	3	11	5	19	7
	8	Brunei	1	2	4	7	8

	9	Laos	0	1	0	1	9
1991	1	Indonesia	92	86	69	247	1
	2	Philippines	91	62	84	237	2
	3	Thailand	72	80	91	243	3
	4	Malaysia	36	38	65	139	4
	5	Singapore	18	32	45	95	5
	6	Myanmar	12	16	28	56	6
	7	Vietnam	7	12	10	29	7
	8	Brunei	0	0	8	8	8
	9	Laos	0	0	0	0	9
1993	1	Indonesia	88	81	84	253	1
	2	Thailand	63	70	63	196	2
	3	Philippines	57	59	72	188	3
	4	Singapore	50	40	74	164	4
	5	Malaysia	43	45	65	153	5
	6	Vietnam	9	6	19	34	6
	7	Myanmar	8	13	1	22	7
	8	Laos	0	1	0	1	8
1995	1	Thailand	157	98	91	346	1
	2	Indonesia	77	67	77	221	2
	3	Philippines	33	48	64	145	3
	4	Malaysia	31	49	69	149	4
	5	Singapore	26	27	42	95	5
	6	Vietnam	10	18	24	52	7
	7	Myanmar	4	21	37	62	6
	8	Brunei	0	2	6	8	8
	9	Campuchia	0	0	2	2	9
1997	1	Thailand	83	97	78	258	1
	2	Malaysia	55	68	75	198	2
	3	Philippines	43	57	109	209	3
	4	Vietnam	35	48	50	133	4
	5	Singapore	30	26	50	106	5
	6	Myanmar	8	34	44	86	6
	7	Brunei	0	2	8	10	7
	8	Laos	0	0	7	7	8
	9	Campuchia	0	0	6	6	9
1999	1	Thailand	65	48	56	169	1
	2	Malaysia	57	45	42	144	2
	3	Indonesia	44	43	58	145	3
	4	Singapore	23	28	45	96	4
	5	Philippines	20	26	41	87	5
	6	Vietnam	17	20	27	64	6

	7	Brunei	4	12	31	47	7
	8	Myanmar	3	10	10	23	8
	9	Lào	1	0	3	4	9
	10	Campuchia	0	0	0	0	10
2001	1	Malaysia	111	75	85	271	1
	2	Thailand	103	86	89	278	2
	3	Indonesia	72	74	80	226	3
	4	Vietnam	33	35	64	132	4
	5	Philippines	30	66	67	163	5
	6	Myanmar	22	31	42	95	6
	7	Laos	19	14	53	86	7
	8	Campuchia	1	3	7	11	8
	9	Brunei	1	1	5	7	9
	10	Timor-Leste	0	5	6	11	10
2003	1	Vietnam	158	97	91	346	1
	2	Thailand	90	93	98	281	2
	3	Indonesia	55	68	98	221	3
	4	Philippines	48	54	75	177	4
	5	Malaysia	44	42	59	145	5
	6	Singapore	30	33	50	113	6
	7	Myanmar	16	43	50	109	7
	8	Laos	1	5	15	21	8
	9	Campuchia	1	5	11	17	9
	10	Brunei	1	1	8	10	10
	11	Timor-Leste	0	0	0	0	11
2005	1	Philippines	113	84	94	291	1
	2	Thailand	87	78	118	283	2
	3	Vietnam	71	68	89	228	3
	4	Malaysia	61	49	65	175	4
	5	Indonesia	49	79	89	217	5
	6	Singapore	42	32	55	129	6
	7	Myanmar	17	34	48	99	7
	8	Laos	3	4	12	19	8
	9	Brunei	1	3	2	6	9
	10	Campuchia	0	3	9	12	10
	11	Timor-Leste	0	0	3	3	11
2007	1	Thailand	183	123	103	409	1
	2	Malaysia	68	52	96	216	2
	3	Vietnam	64	58	82	204	3
	4	Indonesia	56	64	83	203	4
	5	Singapore	43	43	41	127	5
	6	Philippines	41	91	96	228	6

	7	Myanmar	14	26	47	87	7
	8	Laos	5	7	32	44	8
	9	Campuchia	2	5	11	18	9
	10	Brunei	1	1	4	6	10
	11	Timor-Leste	0	0	0	0	11
2009	1	Thailand	86	83	97	266	1
	2	Vietnam	83	75	57	215	2
	3	Indonesia	43	53	74	170	3
	4	Malaysia	40	40	59	139	4
	5	Philippines	38	35	51	124	5
	6	Singapore	33	30	35	98	6
	7	Laos	33	25	52	110	7
	8	Myanmar	12	22	37	71	8
	9	Campuchia	3	10	27	40	9
	10	Brunei	1	3	8	12	10
	11	Timor-Leste	0	0	3	3	11
2011	1	Philippines	113	84	94	291	1
	2	Thailand	87	78	118	283	2
	3	Vietnam	71	68	89	228	3
	4	Malaysia	61	49	65	175	4
	5	Indonesia	49	79	89	217	5
	6	Singapore	42	32	55	129	6
	7	Myanmar	17	34	48	99	7
	8	Laos	3	4	12	19	8
	9	Brunei	1	3	2	6	9
	10	Campuchia	0	3	9	12	10
	11	Timor-Leste	0	0	3	3	11
2013	1	Thailand	107	94	81	282	1
	2	Myanmar	86	62	85	233	2
	3	Vietnam	73	86	86	245	3
	4	Indonesia	65	84	111	260	4
	5	Malaysia	43	38	77	158	5
	6	Singapore	34	29	45	108	6
	7	Philippines	29	34	38	101	7
	8	Laos	13	17	49	79	8
	9	Campuchia	8	11	28	47	9
	10	Timor-Leste	2	3	5	10	10
	11	Brunei	1	1	6	8	11
2015	1	Thailand	95	83	69	247	1
	2	Singapore	84	73	102	259	2
	3	Vietnam	73	53	60	186	3
	4	Malaysia	62	58	66	186	4

	5	Indonesia	47	61	74	182	5
	6	Philippines	29	36	66	131	6
	7	Myanmar	12	26	31	69	7
	8	Campuchia	1	5	9	15	8
	9	Laos	0	4	25	29	9
	10	Brunei	0	1	6	7	10
	11	Timor-Leste	0	1	1	2	11
2017	1	Malaysia	145	92	86	323	1
	2	Thailand	72	86	88	246	2
	3	Vietnam	58	50	60	168	3
	4	Singapore	57	58	73	188	4
	5	Indonesia	38	63	90	191	5
	6	Philippines	24	33	64	121	6
	7	Myanmar	7	10	20	37	7
	8	Campuchia	3	2	12	17	8
	9	Laos	2	3	21	26	9
	10	Brunei	0	5	9	14	10
	11	Timor-Leste	0	0	3	3	11

Source: (N.M.Hung, 2018)

The evolution of Vietnam's number of gold, silver, and bronze medals through SEA Games and the total number of Vietnam medals achieved is shown in the following charts:

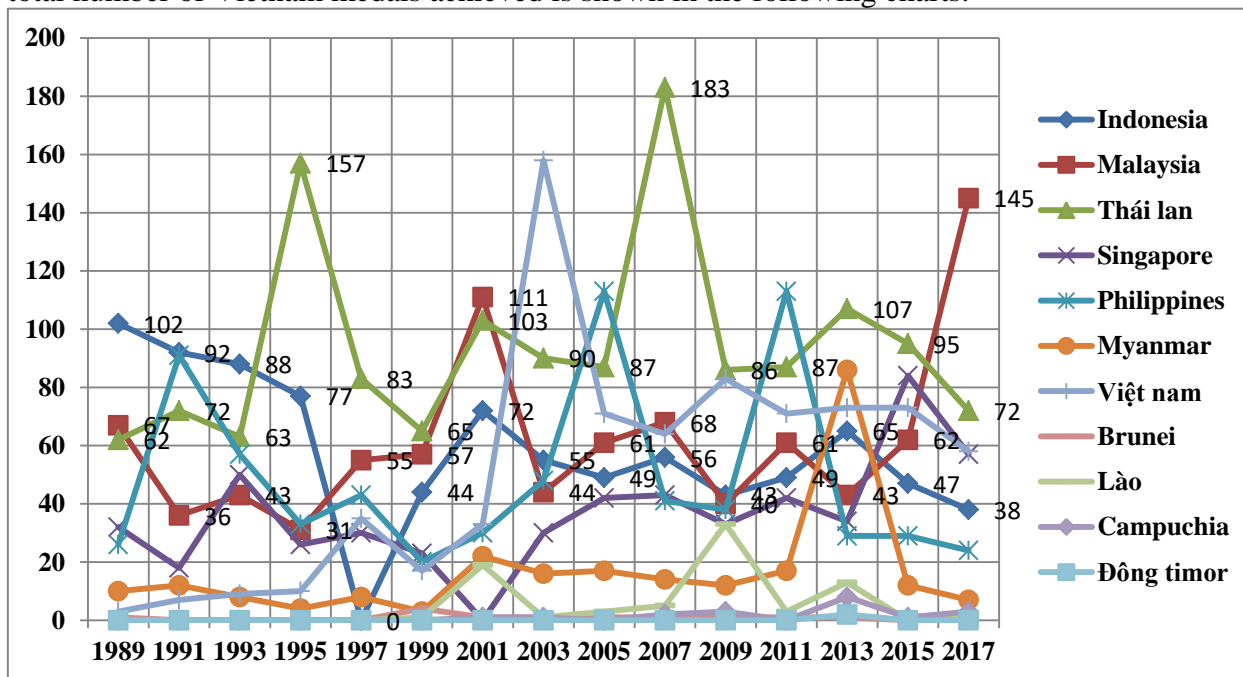


Figure 1. Evolution of the number of gold medals in Vietnamese sports compared to other countries in South East Asian Games (SEA Games).

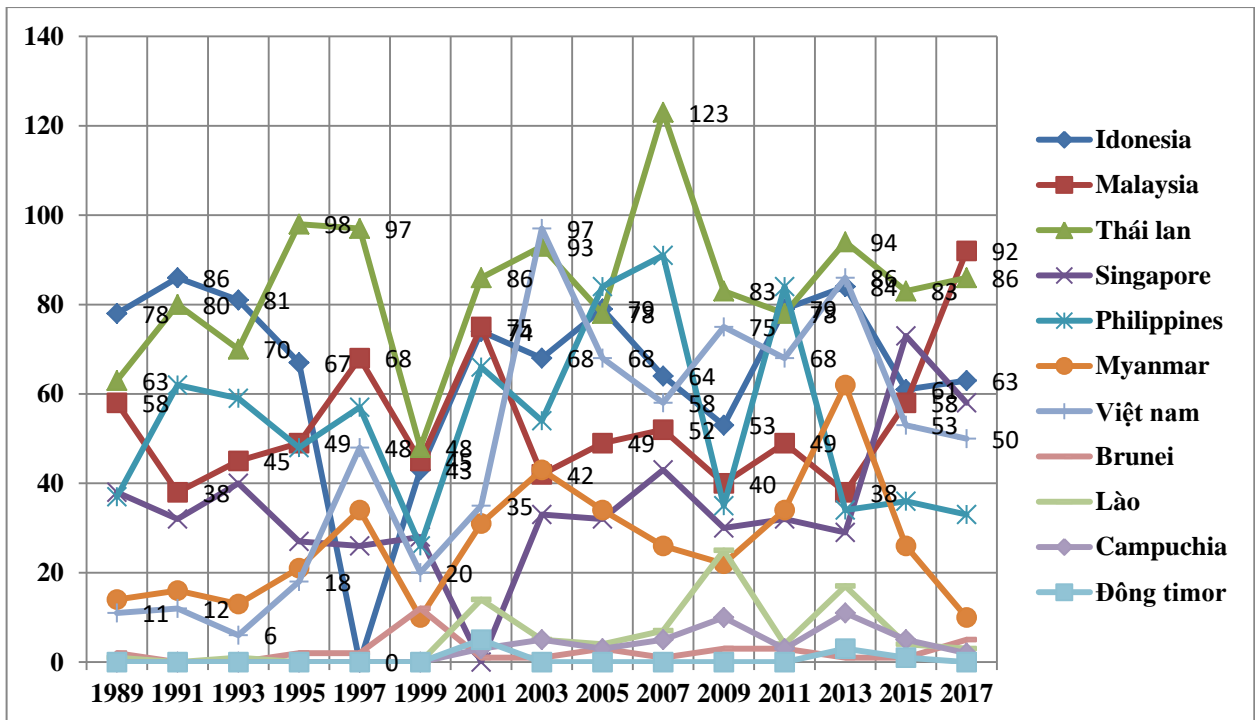


Figure 2. Evolution of the number of Silver medals in Vietnamese sports compared to other countries in SEA Games.

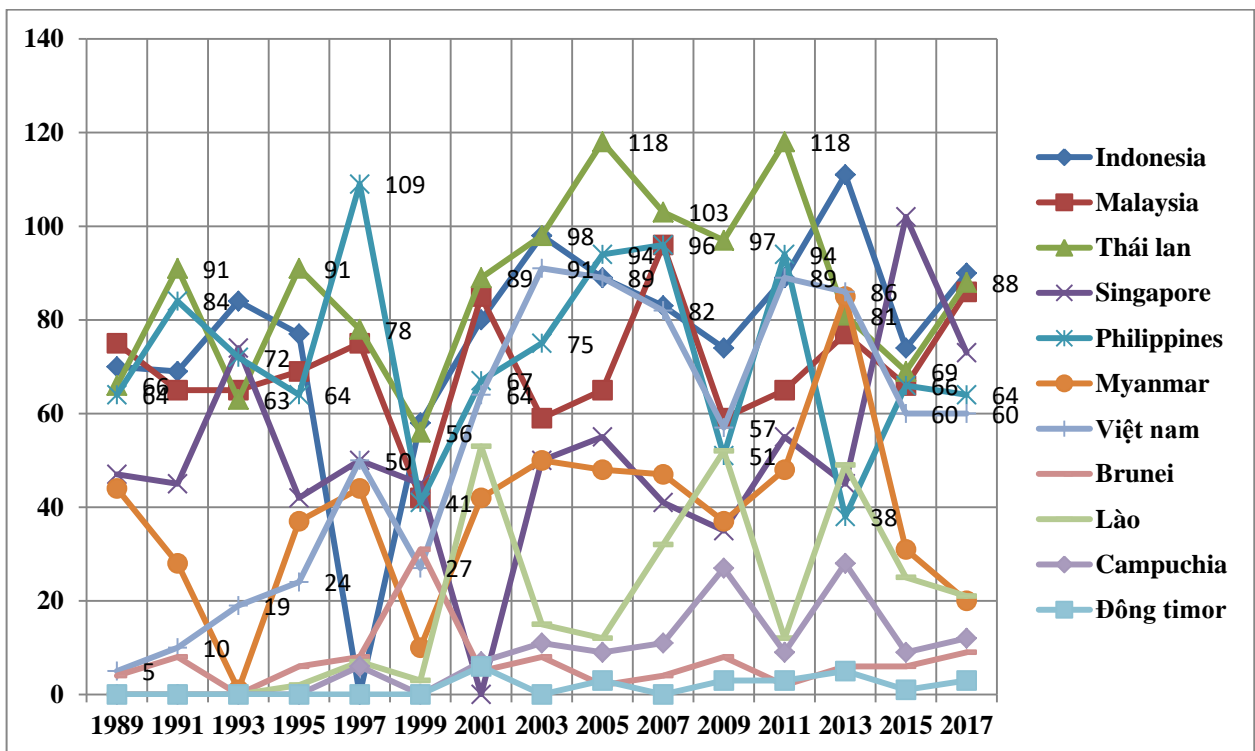


Figure 3. Evolution of the number of Bronze medals in Vietnamese sports compared to other countries in SEA Games

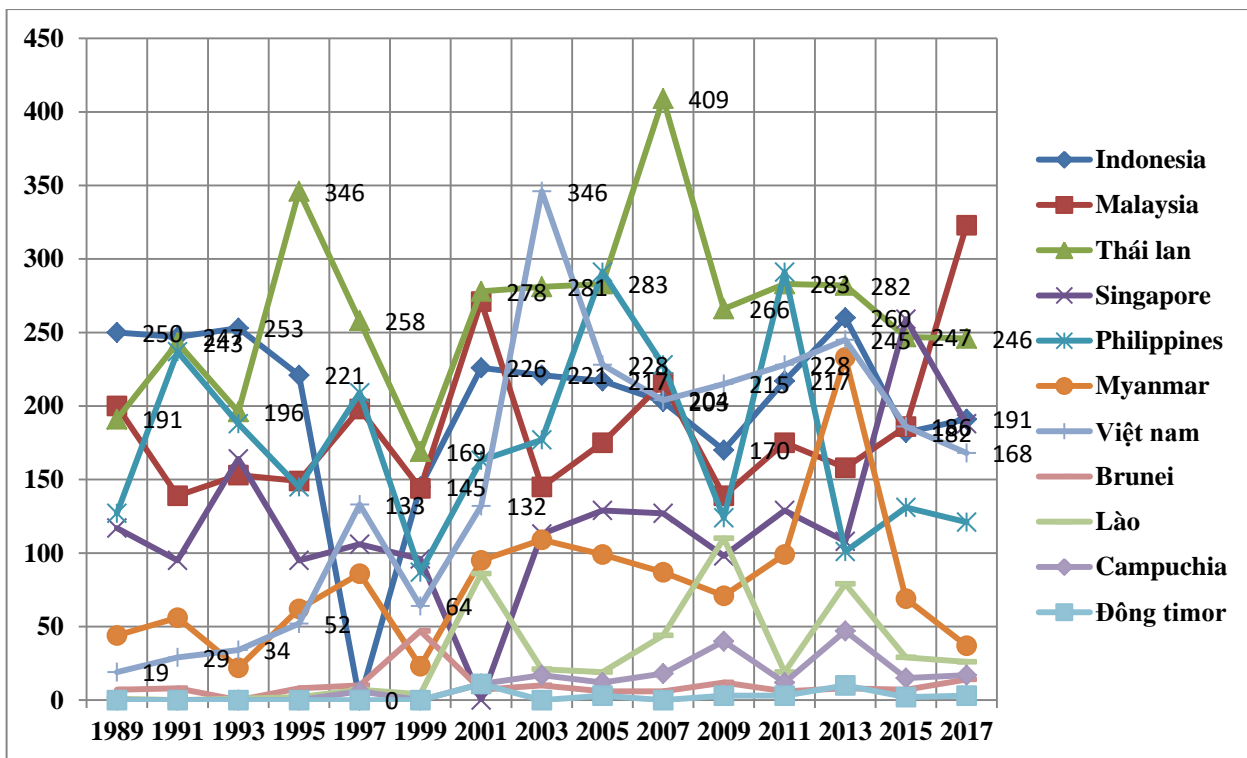


Figure 4. Vietnam's total medals performance compared to the countries in SEA Games

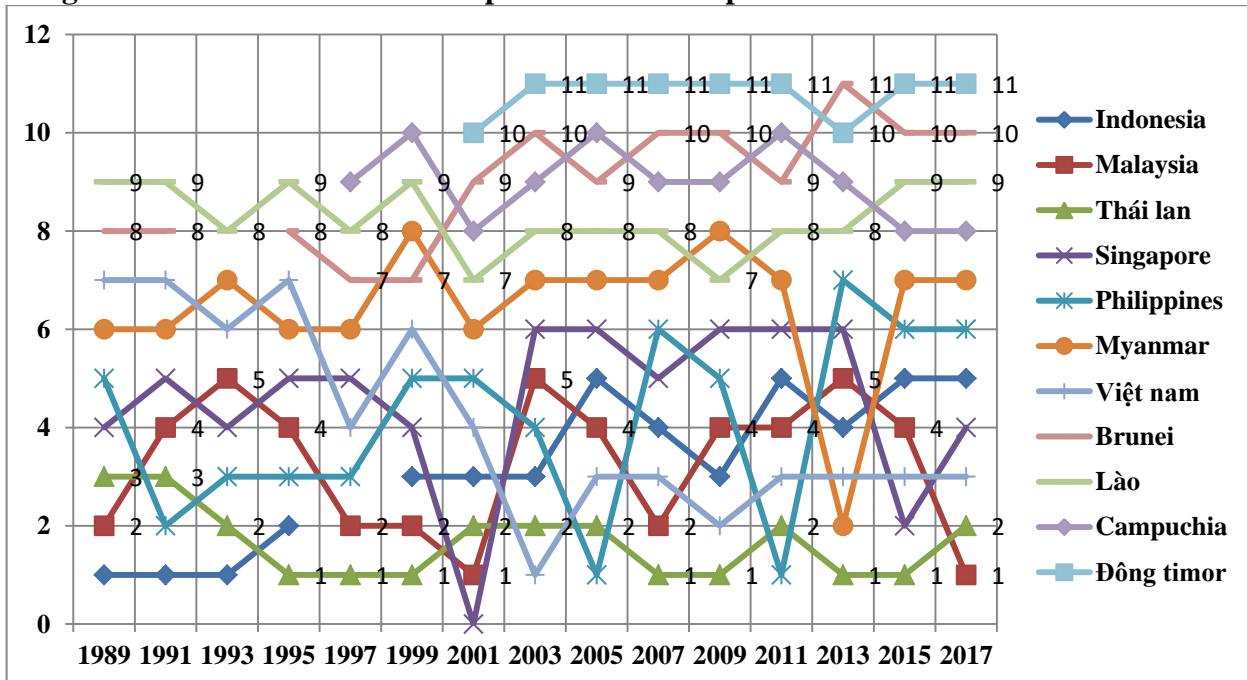


Figure 5. Vietnam's ranking of competitions compared to other countries in SEA Games

Identify existing problems and oppose the development of Vietnam's sports competencies at the SEA Games

High-performance sports (HPS) are activities of practice and competition of athletes; in which, high achievement, sports record are considered cultural values, are the strength and capacity of people; The State develops high-achievement sports to maximize the athletic's will, athletic ability and technical ability to achieve high performance in sports competitions. Developing high-achievement sports is a political task to promote the nation's traditions, meet the spiritual-cultural needs of the people, uphold the spiritual willpower, national pride, and contribute to improving the prestige and status of the Vietnamese people. High-achievement sports play an important role in the development of sports and gymnastics in general, improve human health and capacity, have a great effect in strengthening friendship and solidarity between nations, peoples and contribute to improving the prestige of the locality and the country. Therefore, in our country, the Party and the State are very interested in sports and physical activities, in which high-achievement sports are shown through specific systems of opinion, law, and policy: "The State has policies for developing high-achievement sports, investing in building modern facilities and equipment; training and fostering athletes and coaches of national and international qualifications; organizing sports competitions high-performance sports; participating in international sports tournaments; encouraging organizations and individuals to participate in developing high-performance sports "(Article 31 of the Law on Physical Training and Sports No. 77/2006 / QH11, approved by the XIth National Assembly passed at the 10th meeting on November 29, 2006). However, at present, High-achievement Sports in Vietnam Besides the achievements,

there are still outstanding issues that limit the development process.

Limitations still exist, such as:

Facilities and training equipment: Regarding State policies, High-performing athletes training, and coaching: The detection and training of gifted athletes from a young age still face many difficulties, Literature learning the chemistry of athletes; The research and application of science and technology to develop sports and gymnastics, especially financial centers, are still heavy in theory, lightweight in the application, and have not had a clear effect.

Dicussion and Conclusions

The Southeast Asian Games held 29 games, held from 1959 to 2017, held every 2 years. Through each conference, the number of sports is becoming more and more diverse, more than the first conference held only 12 sports increased to 44 sports at the 26th congress. increase. The number of athletes also increased significantly from 518 athletes at the first congress increased to 5336 athletes at the 23rd congress. The total number of medals of the nation over the period wall. The highest is Thailand with a total of 5765 medals; Indonesia ranked second with a total of 4852 medals; Ranked third is Malaysia with a total of 3762 medals; Ranked sixth is Vietnam with a total of 2340 medals;

Vietnam's athletic ability at the Southeast Asian Games tends to develop normally and relatively slowly. Due to many important causes and obstacles affecting the development of Vietnam's sports competencies, it is necessary to enhance and promote the search for breakthroughs in the development of Vietnam's sports competencies. at the Southeast Asian Games.

Experiencing SEAGames in the early stages of Vietnam's sports performance at the Southeast Asian Games from the 15th to 20th SEAGames is always low, the rankings are not high but in

recent years, the competition performance and Vietnam's sports rankings are always ranked 1-3 in Southeast Asia. Through the Southeast Asian Games, the number of athletes and the number of Vietnamese sports participating in the competition tend to increase but the performance in recent years fluctuates in the top 3 in Southeast Asia. .

Vietnam's sports performance in Southeast Asia has improved in recent Southeast Asian games. Ranking always ranges from 1-3 for a total of 11 countries in Southeast Asia. The number of Vietnamese subjects participating in the SeaGames ranges from 8 sports to 37 sports. Performance ranges from 33.33% to 100.00%. The number of participating sports is second only to Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia; The number of athletes ranges from 46 athletes to 690 athletes. Efficiency ranges from 1.64% to 13.80%. The number of Vietnamese athletes competing in the Southeast Asian Games compared to the country in the region after Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia.

In the development of high-achievement sports, Vietnam is still limited and exists, participating in training and competitions in the Southeast Asian Games, Vietnam also faces many limitations and shortcomings, making Vietnam's sports performance is still not commensurate with its potential and lack of stability, especially sports in the Olympic program. The number of highly qualified athletes is still thin, in some stages there has been a shortage of adjacent forces in some subjects. Achievement ranking in the continental arena and the world is still modest, unstable. Since then, the thesis has exported 18 opposites, and has tested the feasibility, met the requirements of statistics to develop Vietnam's athletic ability at the Southeastern Games. Asia in later years has become more and more qualified.

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