

Building Criteria for Assessing the Impact of Policy on the Development of Sports for Everyone

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Abstract

Based on the promulgated physical training and sport development policies, regulations on policy impact assessment, the values of sport in practice, through surveys and surveys. In fact, through a poll of experts and research results, 6 groups of criteria were selected to evaluate the impact of policies on the development of sport and sport for everyone. The evaluation criteria are scientifically and realistically developed. and ensure reliability through test results by Cronbach Alpha coefficient (Internal Consistent Reliability Analysis) and exploratory factor analysis EFA (KMO and Bartlett's Test).

Keywords— Criteria, impact assessment, policy, development, sport for everyone.

ARTICLE SOURCE

The article is extracted from the author's research thesis, titled "Evaluating physical and sports activities for everyone under the impact of policy on the development of physical training and sports".

I. INTRODUCTION

In Vietnam, the movement of physical training and sports (sports) for all has developed widely in the whole country, reflected in the increase in the number of people who practice a sport regularly. People exercise their bodies following the example of the great Uncle Ho" which has been widely deployed in recent years, has brought into play its practical effectiveness and is the driving force behind the strong development of grassroots sports movement. Physical education and sports in schools have changed and gradually come into order.

Evaluating and analyzing the impact of promulgated policies in policy implementation is a regular job of managers. However, policy analysis is not only a need of managers but also a need. of business organizations, the needs of the people; Therefore, many researchers believe that the assessment and analysis of policy impacts is a part of social criticism of issued policies. To be able to assess the impacts of policies Sports for everyone, it is necessary to have a set of criteria to evaluate the impact of the policy. With that requirement, we conduct research to develop criteria to evaluate the

impact of the policy of developing sport and sport for everyone.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The author's research process includes the method of analyzing and synthesizing documents, interview method, mathematical and statistical method.

III. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Summary of criteria for assessing the impact of policies on the development of sport and sport for everyone

To develop criteria for assessing the impact of the policy on the development of sport for everyone, ensuring the bases, principles, and requirements set forth, and at the same time overcome the remaining problems of Sports for everyone in practice. The only way to overcome this can only be to continue to improve the system of sports policies from state management agencies.

Based on reference to regulations on policy impact assessment, practical values of sport and exercise, and grounds for selection, the thesis synthesizes 6 groups of criteria for assessing the impact of policies on physical training and sports for everyone (including mass exercise and physical education subjects, evaluation presented in table 1:

Table 1. Summary of policy impact assessment criteria Sports for everyone

No	Code conventions	Criterion/observable variable name	Subject		Basis/Evaluation
			Sports for the masses	Physical education	
		Group1: Overall assessment			According to the Law on Physical Training and Sports and currently Circular 11/2021/ TT-BVHTTDL dated October 6, 2021, on Regulations on the System of Statistical Indicators for the Culture, Sports and Tourism Sector, to reflect the situation and results of activities the main activities of the culture, sports and tourism sectors to serve the direction and administration of state agencies at all levels; serving the assessment and forecasting of the situation, planning strategies and policies for the development of management fields of the culture, sports and tourism industries; meet the demand for statistical information on the cultural, sports and tourism sectors of organizations and individuals
1.	TĐC1	Percentage of people who practice exercise and sports regularly	x		
2.	TĐC2	Sports family ratio	x		
3.	TĐC3	Percentage of fitness and sports collaborators	x		
4.	TĐC4	Percentage of schools that teach correct and complete physical education programs according to regulations		x	
5.	TĐC5	Percentage of schools that regularly engage in extra-curricular sports		x	
6.	TĐC6	Number of sports tournaments held	x	x	
7.	TĐC7	Number of sports facilities	x	x	
		Group 2: Assessment of the economic impact			
8.	TĐKT1	Developing the production of sports goods	x	x	Physical training and sports contribute to socio-economic development, in which the import-export goods of physical training and sports are diverse and abundant such as equipment, machinery, and exercise equipment; apparel: sports clothes, sports shoes;...
9.	TĐKT2	Expanding many types of sports business	x	x	Many types of business sports for everyone have developed, creating a great source of income in SPORTS centers, Gyms, group training...
10.	TĐKT3	Develop many sports, many forms of exercise SPORTS...	x	x	Developing many sports and forms of exercise and sports such as individuals, collective groups, sports communities, ethnic sports, modern sports, extreme sports, etc. to attract many participants participating in physical training and sports contributes to economic development.
11.	TĐKT4	Organize many sports competitions at each level	x	x	Organizing sports tournaments that attract a large number of athletes and

		(province level, district level, commune level), each branch...			visitors, contributing to tourism and economic development in each locality.
12.	TĐKT5	Increase socialization of investment in Sports	x	x	Socializing investment in physical training and sports such as building a physical infrastructure system of sports, sponsoring sports tournaments, etc. brings great economic benefits.
13.	TĐKT6	Increase investment in the system of physical facilities and equipment for exercise and sports for the community.	x	x	Developing many sports training spots with systems of public equipment jointly implemented by the state and enterprises to facilitate and meet the people's training and sports needs, helping to reduce costs when must go to sports centers, reduce transportation costs... bring significant economic benefits to beneficiaries of the policy of Sports for all
14.	TĐKT7	Create jobs and material and economic wealth for the family and society.	x	x	Many forms and types of businesses The sport has created job opportunities for many people, creating a significant economic source for individuals, families, or collectives...
		Group 3: Assessment of the social impact			
		The influence of orienting the movement of society			
15.	TĐXH1	Expanding social relationships, increasing the exchange of links, and creating many sports and sports communities.	x	x	Sports have a positive spillover to society, creating many communities of exercise and sports, contributing to building a healthy, healthy, and cohesive society.
16.	TĐXH2	Forming a sports social group	x	x	A sports social group can be a family, a group of friends, a class, an agency, etc., in which individuals in the group interact to influence individual behavior, spread to collective behavior, and contribute to the community. part of creating a society with cultural, civilized, polite behavior...
17.	TĐXH3	Strengthening the state management of sports activities and business activities in the society	x	x	State management agencies supervise sports activities and the business of physical training and sports to ensure compliance with the provisions of law, helping to stabilize society.
		The effect of regulating social problems			
18.	TĐXH4	Reducing social evils.	x	x	Exercise and sports help many people avoid social evils such as games, gatherings of alcohol, black and red games, etc. to help create a better and healthier society.
19.	TĐXH5	Do not create a gap between rich and poor, reduce	x	x	When participating in physical training and sports, there is no longer a

		social inequality.			gap between rich and poor between individuals and the collective, or with the community, contributing to reducing social inequality, contributing to creating a harmonious and united society.
		Human development impact			
20.	TĐXH6	Comprehensive human development, raising people's awareness and intellectual knowledge in society.	x	x	Exercise and sport have an impact on promoting social development, contributing to the comprehensive human development in mind, virtue, body, and beauty.
21.	TĐXH7	Create for people a healthy, positive, civilized, polite lifestyle, for the common good, for the collective.	x	x	Physical exercise and sports are physically healthy, mentally refreshing, reduce fatigue from life and work, help people have a healthy lifestyle, and actively contribute to creating a civilized and polite society, for the common good, for the collective
22.	TĐXH8	Help form social norms through SPORTS activities.	x	x	Exercise and sports must comply with sports and sports Laws, the laws of each sport, for the collective, so the practitioner must comply, thereby contributing to the formation of social standards for the common good, for the sake of exercise.
23.	TĐXH9	Improve people's quality of life	x	x	Exercise and sport help people improve their health, refresh their spirits, and prevent and reduce diseases, so it contributes to improving people's quality of life.
24.	TĐXH10	Create opportunities for groups of people with special circumstances (disabled people, elderly people, people with difficult circumstances...)	x	x	Sports, regardless of rich or poor, regardless of distance, regardless of circumstances, is a new and better environment for the less fortunate to have the opportunity to integrate into the community, increase faith in life, and look at the world. get a better and more meaningful society.
		Group 4: Assessment of impact on health			
25.	TĐSK1	Disease prevention and disease reduction.	x	x	Exercise Sports help prevent disease and reduce disease, and have great benefits to health
26.	TĐSK2	Reduce morbidity rate	x	x	Exercise helps people with health conditions to reduce and cure diseases.
27.	TĐSK3	Increase the body's ability to adapt to different environmental conditions.	x	x	Exercise and sports help people develop physically, thus making it easier to adapt to many different living conditions, preventing and reducing bad diseases.
28.	TĐSK4	Health recovery.	x	x	Exercise and sports as indicated and requested by specialists (doctors,

					coaches) have the effect of restoring health and improving physical fitness.
29.	TĐSK5	Physiotherapy, trauma treatment	x	x	Exercise is one of the methods of physical therapy and injury treatment used by many experts in doctors and coaches.
		Group 5: Assessment of the impact on mental health			
30.	TĐTT1	Increasing awareness about the role and effects of exercise and sport	x	x	Exercise Sports brings many benefits to physical health and health, so it helps practitioners better understand the role and great effects of exercise.
31.	TĐTT2	Promote and maintain an active, positive, and self-disciplined attitude in life and practice SPORTS.	x	x	When aware of the benefits of exercise and sports, practitioners will have a spirit, proactive attitude, and self-discipline to practice sports.
32.	TĐTT3	Help balance, and reduce life pressure.	x	x	Exercise is an activity that helps to release the pressure of life, rebalance the spirit, to regenerate energy to work and labor.
33.	TĐTT4	Helps regulate emotions, behavior in behavior, and social communication	x	x	Exercise and sports help practitioners reduce mental stress, create positive emotions, and develop cultural and civilized behaviors.
34.	TĐTT5	Is the motivation and motivation, the belief of people in life	x	x	Exercise is both a motivation and a motivation to help people's spirits be more refreshed, love life more, and value themselves, family, and society.
35.	TĐTT6	Form perseverance, will, action, ... in life	x	x	Exercise Sports is the practice of the necessary virtues for oneself and life is perseverance, will, and long-term action.
		Group 6: Assessment of the physical impact			
		For the subjects of mass physical training and sports, including:			<i>Using the criteria of the set of criteria to assess the physical fitness of Vietnamese people:</i>
36.	TĐTLQC1	Age at first menstrual period (age)	x		Evaluation of the first menstrual period of girls
37.	TĐTLQC2	Standing height (cm)	x		Assess the height growth of the body
38.	TĐTLQC3	Weight (kg)	x		Assess the growth of body weight
39.	TĐTLQC4	Quetelet Stats	x		Assess the growth of the body mass
40.	TĐTLQC5	BMI index	x		As body mass index, body mass index is a commonly used tool to measure body fat

41.	TÐTLQC6	Heart function index (HW) (*)	x		It is an index showing the response of the cardiovascular system and the working capacity of the heart to a standard amount of exercise.
42.	TÐTLQC7	Body Flexibility (cm)	x		Assess the flexibility of the body
43.	TÐTLQC8	Handgrip force (kg)	x		Hand strength rating
44.	TÐTLQC9	Lie on your back with sit-ups (number of times/30 seconds)	x		Assess abdominal muscle strength
45.	TÐTLQC10	Thrust in place (cm)	x		Strength Rating
46.	TÐTLQC11	Run 30m XPC (seconds)	x		Quick power rating
47.	TÐTLQC12	Run the shuttle 4x10m (seconds)	x		Assessment of dexterity and speed
48.	TÐTLQC13	Run according to strength for 5 minutes (m)	x		Assessment of general endurance (aerobic endurance)
		For subjects who are students, students use the criteria of the set of fitness assessment standards of the Ministry of Education and Training prescribed in Decision No. 53/2008, including:			
49.	TÐIL GDTC1	Handgrip force (kg)		x	Hand strength rating
50.	TÐILGDTC2	Lie on your back with sit-ups (times/30 seconds)		x	Assess abdominal muscle strength
51.	TÐILGDTC3	Thrust in place (cm)		x	Strength Rating
52.	TÐILGDTC4	Run 30m XPC (seconds)		x	Quick power rating
53.	TÐILGDTC5	Run the shuttle 4 x10m (seconds)		x	Assessment of dexterity and speed
54.	TÐILGDTC 6	Run according to strength for 5 minutes (m)		x	Assessment of general endurance (aerobic endurance)

Through Table 1, 6 groups of criteria have been synthesized with 54 specific criteria to assess the impact of the policy of physical training and sport for everyone. In, the thesis also develops conventions for each criterion, giving provide bases for selecting criteria suitable for each group of impact assessment criteria, and also provides assessments for the group of physical impact criteria.

2. Testing the criteria for assessing the impact of the policy on the development of Sports for All

2.1. Internal Consistent Reliability Analysis of the criteria for assessing the impact of the policy of Fitness and Sports for everyone

To test the intrinsic reliability of the criteria for evaluating the impact of the policy on Sports and Physical Education for everyone, the thesis proposes 16 experts with experience in developing legal documents and evaluating them. policy impact.

After data collection, using the internal reliability analysis method Cronbach's Alpha to remove the garbage variables and not enough reliability in the scale of the questionnaire, according to the convention: the sum of Cronbach alpha must be greater than 0.6; The correlation coefficient with the total variable must be greater than 0.3 (according to Nunnally & Burnstein, 1994). The results have 5 variables that are not reliable and are excluded because the scale is not qualified: TDXH3: Strengthening work. State management over sport and physical training activities in society; TDXH8: Helps to form social norms through SPORTS activities; DR2: Reduce the rate of diseases; TDTLQC1: Age at first menstruation (age); TDTLQC4: Quetelet index. The remaining 49 observed variables all have high and good Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient > 0.6 with satisfactory total variable correlation > 0.3 (table 2).

Table 2. Results of testing the intrinsic reliability of the questionnaires

No	Code conventions	Total variable correlation	Cronbach's alpha
1.	TĐCTTK1	.376	.927
2.	TĐCTTK2	.432	.915
3.	TĐCTTK3	.421	.921
4.	TĐCTTK4	.427	.905
5.	TĐCTTK5	.519	.906
6.	TĐCTTK6	.433	.909
7.	TĐCTTK7	.568	.915
8.	TĐKT1	.466	.941
9.	TĐKT2	.610	.936
10.	TĐKT3	.359	.926
11.	TĐKT4	.408	.924
12.	TĐKT5	.369	.914
13.	TĐKT6	.360	.926
14.	TĐKT7	.694	.915
15.	TĐXH1	.466	.921
16.	TĐXH2	.660	.927
17.	TĐXH3	.388	.541
18.	TĐXH4	.357	.917
19.	TĐXH5	.377	.920
20.	TĐXH6	.526	.926
21.	TĐXH7	.422	.900
22.	TĐXH8	.024	.810

23.	TĐXH9	.386	.858
24.	TĐXH10	.591	.874
25.	TĐSK1	.465	.910
26.	TĐSK2	.550	.235
27.	TĐSK3	.546	.899
28.	TĐSK4	.386	.895
29.	TĐSK5	.591	.804
30.	TĐTT1	.465	.910
31.	TĐTT2	.430	.859
32.	TĐTT3	.336	.818
33.	TĐTT4	.587	.787
34.	TĐTT5	.454	.894
35.	TĐTT6	.430	.914
36.	TĐTLQC1	.261	.736
37.	TĐTLQC2	.359	.879
38.	TĐTLQC3	.359	.857
39.	TĐTLQC4	.315	.503
40.	TĐTLQC5	.377	.879
41.	TĐTLQC6	.826	.891
42.	TĐTLQC7	.822	.866
43.	TĐTLQC8	.846	.873
44.	TĐTLQC9	.846	.887
45.	TĐTLQC10	.776	.913
46.	TĐTLQC11	.846	.891
47.	TĐTLQC12	.846	.895
48.	TĐTLQC13	.386	.916
49.	TĐTLGDTC1	.591	.876
50.	TĐTLGDTC2	.465	.937
51.	TĐTLGDTC3	.386	.925
52.	TĐTLGDTC4	.591	.874
53.	TĐTLGDTC5	.465	.910
54.	TĐTLGDTC6	.430	.867

2.2. KMO and Bartlett test (exploratory factor analysis) of the groups of criteria to evaluate the policy impact of Sports for everyone

After testing the scale by Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, check whether the criteria groups (according to the theoretical model) are consistent with reality, by the method of exploratory factor analysis (Using exploratory factor analysis). KMO test in EFA analysis). If the

variables included in each policy group are suitable and have a linear relationship, we will keep the variables belonging to each group unchanged (shown in $0.5 \leq KMO \leq 1.00$ and $SIG < 0.05$). If the factor loading coefficients of the component variables < 0.50 , we will gradually eliminate each variable and conduct factor analysis again to achieve the most standard model. Results of the policy impact assessment criteria Fitness sports for everyone has

a KMO coefficient of $0.817 > 0.05$ (satisfying the requirement $0.5 \leq KMO \leq 1.00$ at the threshold $SIG < 0.001$). Factor loading factor = $4.264 > 1.00$ and the total variance extracted from 0.655 to 0.787, satisfying the

requirements in the range from 0.5 to 1.00. Next, conducting an assessment by a rotating factor matrix, 49 criteria were determined to ensure the informality of 6 groups of criteria (Table 3).

Table 3. Results of exploratory factor analysis EFA of groups of criteria for assessing the impact of policies on sport and exercise for all

KMO and Bartlett's Test						
KMO coefficient (total)					0.817	
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity			Approx. Chi-Square		3547.64	
			Df (Number of Analysis Items)		49	
			Sig.		.000	
Total Variance Explained						
Group	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% variance	% accumulation	Factor loading factor	% variance	% accumulation
1	4.264	29.567	29.567	4.264	29.567	29.567
2	2.674	10.325	41.368			
3	1.286	7.684	57.741			
4	.883	5.325	69.518			
5	.657	3.187	81.749			
6	.498	1.544	100.000			
Component Matrix (Total variance extracted)						
						Component
						1
Group1: General assessment of the statistical indicator system of the field of physical training and sport						.787
Group 2: Assessment of the economic impact						.744
Group 3: Assessment of the social impact						.726
Group 4: Assessment of health impacts						.698
Group 5: Assessment of the impact on mental health						.673
Group 6: Assessment of the physical impact						.655

2.3. Results of the evaluation of selection criteria for assessing the impact of the sports policy on everyone

Using the interview method to solicit expert opinions on the criteria for assessing the impact of the policy on Sports and Physical Education for everyone. The selected experts included 36 people: 11 experts (30.56%) on construction legal documents; 5 experts (13.89%) on building SPORTS policy; 5 scientists of sport (13.89%);

15 leaders of sports management at all levels (41.67%). Including 2 professors, 4 associate professors, 12 doctorates, and 18 masters. expert opinion on a 5-point Likert scale from $\mu = 1$ to $\mu = 5$: $\mu = 1$ to $\mu = 2$ – disagree; $2 < \mu < 3$ – partially agree; $3 < \mu < 4$ – agree; $4 < \mu = 5$ – strongly agree. After analyzing and processing information obtained from experts (n=36), the criteria were selected with the mean value $\mu > 3$ (table 4).

Table 4. Results of the evaluation of selection criteria for assessing the impact of the policy of Sports and Exercise for all

No	CRITERIA	RESULT OF EVALUATION			
		Total	(%)	Mean (μ)	Std.Deviation
1.	TĐC1	152	84.44	4.22	0.764
2.	TĐC2	141	78.33	3.92	0.876
3.	TĐC3	146	81.11	4.06	0.672
4.	TĐC4	143	79.44	3.97	0.682
5.	TĐC5	144	80.00	4.00	0.759
6.	TĐC6	143	79.44	3.97	0.766
7.	TĐC7	145	80.56	4.03	0.921
8.	TĐKT1	144	80.00	4.00	0.679
9.	TĐKT2	148	82.22	4.11	0.850
10.	TĐKT3	150	83.33	4.17	0.626
11.	TĐKT4	145	80.56	4.03	0.864
12.	TĐKT5	147	81.67	4.08	0.713
13.	TĐKT6	144	80.00	4.00	0.822
14.	TĐKT7	152	84.44	4.22	0.674
15.	TĐXH1	147	81.67	4.08	0.756
16.	TĐXH2	145	80.56	4.03	0.845
17.	TĐXH4	143	79.44	3.97	0.645
18.	TĐXH5	146	81.11	4.06	0.837
19.	TĐXH6	143	79.44	3.97	0.812
20.	TĐXH7	141	78.33	3.92	0.753
21.	TĐXH9	142	78.89	3.94	0.624
22.	TĐXH10	146	81.11	4.06	0.865
23.	TĐSK1	144	80.00	4.00	0.766
24.	TĐSK3	149	82.78	4.14	0.693
25.	TĐSK4	148	82.22	4.11	0.781
26.	TĐSK5	136	75.56	3.78	0.623
27.	TĐTT1	138	76.67	3.83	0.741
28.	TĐTT2	147	81.67	4.08	0.734
29.	TĐTT3	152	84.44	4.22	0.762
30.	TĐTT4	139	77.22	3.86	0.764
31.	TĐTT5	146	81.11	4.06	0.643
32.	TĐTT6	147	81.67	4.08	0.768
33.	TĐTLQC2	151	83.89	4.19	0.745
34.	TĐTLQC3	156	86.67	4.33	0.818
35.	TĐTLQC5	151	83.89	4.19	0.696

36.	TĐTLQC6	144	80.00	4.00	0.834
37.	TĐTLQC7	145	80.56	4.03	0.781
38.	TĐTLQC8	147	81.67	4.08	0.832
39.	TĐTLQC9	154	85.56	4.28	0.940
40.	TĐTLQC10	152	84.44	4.22	0.782
41.	TĐTLQC11	143	79.44	3.97	0.756
42.	TĐTLQC12	145	80.56	4.03	0.834
43.	TĐTLQC13	143	79.44	3.97	0.848
44.	TĐTLGDTIC1	146	81.11	4.06	0.784
45.	TĐTLGDTIC2	149	82.78	4.14	0.787
46.	TĐTLGDTIC3	142	78.89	3.94	0.676
47.	TĐTLGDTIC4	149	82.78	4.14	0.841
48.	TĐTLGDTIC5	143	79.44	3.97	0.851
49.	TĐTLGDTIC6	150	83.33	4.17	0.874

The selection criteria are divided into the following 6 groups:

Group1: General assessment of the statistical indicator system of the SPORTS field, including 7 criteria: resettlement 1, resettlement 2, resettlement 3, resettlement 4, resettlement 5, resettlement 6, resettlement7.

Group 2: Economic impact assessment, including 7 criteria: TDKT1, TDKT2, TDKT3, TDKT4, TDKT5, TDKT6, TDKT7.

Group 3: Assessment of impacts on society, including 8 criteria: DRXH1, DRXH2, DRXH4, RR5, DRXH6, RR7, RR9, DRXH10.

Group 4: Assessing the impact on health, including 4 criteria: MR1, MR3, MR4, and MR5.

Group 5: Evaluating the impact on mental health, including, 6 criteria: TDTT1, TDTT2, TDTT3, TDTT4, TDTT5, TDTT6.

Group 6: Assessment of the impact on physical fitness, including 17 criteria: CIRC 2, MR 3, CI 5, CI 6, CI7, RR 8, RR, 9, RR 10, CI 11, 12, 13, CI QUALITY 1, PHARMACOLOGY OF EDUCATION 2, PHYSICAL EDUCATION 3, PHYSICAL EDUCATION 4, PHYSICAL EDUCATION 5, PHYSICAL EDUCATION 6.

IV. CONCLUSION

Through research methods, 49 criteria of 6 groups have been tested through the internal reliability of Cronbach's Alpha > 0.6 with a satisfactory total variable correlation > 0.3. The factor analysis test has a KMO

coefficient of $0.817 > 0.05$ (satisfying the requirements of $0.5 \leq KMO \leq 1.00$ at the threshold $SIG < 0.001$). Evaluation by the method of interviewing and soliciting experts, the selection results are from 75.56 to 86.67% of the 6 groups with 49 criteria for assessing the impact of the policy on Sports and Physical Education for everyone. Thus, it can be affirmed that these 49 criteria are all reliable, objective and scientific, and usable. for further research steps.

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