



MANAGING NEW FORMS OF SPORTS HABITS AMONG THE EMIGRANT SETTLING PENDING CULTURAL ACCULTURATION VIETNAM

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Abstract: The result of this is a community in society united by the lack of basic needs in all areas of life. This includes sport, an area that needs more attention. Therefore, the purpose of this survey is to address lack of knowledge on this topic and form the basis for further research. The main aspects that need to be studied in depth are: the nature of the sports played, the types of competitions, comfort, the cultural manifestations involved in the sport, the need of a community and Moreover. The findings of this study were gathered by extensive surveys, interviews, focus groups and expert councils. Furthermore, the inclusion of the emigrant community, sports policymakers and professionals in the field has resulted in the creation of a dialogue among stakeholders, through a series of questions. Questions are compiled strategically. All information collected pending the research period was compared and methodically developed. It concludes in a series of recommendations and recommendations on how to make progress in integrating this community in the coming years.

Keywords: **Managing, Emigrant, Settling, Pending, Sports.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Currently, migration is primarily economic and although no one is forced to emigrate, it is the gradual impoverishment of a large part of humanity that is responsible for the current movements of the system. The global economy causes a great imbalance between some regions and others (Jonakin, 2012). Migration flow is the movement of people from one place to another over a long period. The causes of these migration stems from different circumstances. However, these movements do exist for thousands of years and thanks to them new peoples and cultures have emerged. Flow types sometimes occur spontaneously, at the discretion of those involved, but in many other cases they are forced.

Foreigners who come to this country need comprehensive care in all areas of need, work, healthcare and housing (Martinez, et al, 2015), are the most requested things in the beginning. This is very important at the beginning of their stay. The sports spaces were then used as the main meeting places, where it was not just a matter of sport but also a place to exchange valuable information related to the practical aspects of everyday life. In that way, the purpose of this paper is to analyze the role of sport activities as a social integration tool for the management of sports spaces. In this regard, in principle, sport is not important, but it makes sense when the opportunity for coexistence between a foreigner and a native is created around it.

Social science basis

Public space is defined as a place where people can move freely, thus having the same scope, property and public use, or as suggested by Torres (2005), "That is the social space shaped in a way accessible to all, according to diverse uses and implies coexistence among strangers "

The causes of migration are many and do not have a single origin, although we assume from the assumption that the underlying motive is economic, based on economic migration. Mainly from developing countries to richer countries, the opposite is rare.

This concentration often annoys a large chunk of indigenous people, who fear and resent the fact that areas they consider their property overflowing with foreigners.

Also true, migrants disadvantaged as a minority relative to indigenous peoples may be interested in specifying the types of uses that can be made in public spaces, especially when this is the case. is appropriate. with their customs. But this conflict would not arise if the city was not understood only as one accumulating works, people but also a place for cultural participation and exchange. As many urbanists emphasize, a city is not merely a centrally governed city, but also citizens and government, as a place of participation and engagement (Santos, et al, 2004).

In this way, it is necessary to consider how the use of public space is understood by the Ecuadorian, Moroccan, Turkish, Chinese, Senegal, etc., or self-centered groups. Do they coincide?

The answer is obvious, not in most cases, since the use of the place is nothing more than a cultural manifestation of the traditional use that man has made throughout history.

Likewise, the social background of emigrants varies widely: sometimes they are family; sometimes they are quite masculine or feminized groups; it is sometimes questioned by youth groups, etc. All of these situations lead to the use of a lot of public spaces that barely allow for homogeneous immigration (Aramburu, 2005; D. C. Thuc, ,2019).

According to Llopis and Moncusí (2005), whether a space is public or not depends very much on the legitimacy of the type of use that people can use. But that legalization is a double-edged sword, since in practice it means limiting what can or cannot be done in those spaces, thus undermining free activity.

Sports value

Social theorists who reflect on sport emphasize, among other things, their social function (Kennett, et al, 2007; Llopis, 2009; Jesús F.G, et al, 2018; Durán, 2002; D. C. Thuc ,2019). In addition to authors who have delved into this topic, current sports policy-setting organizations in Asia have recently emphasized the socially positive attributes of sport. Sport, with its values attached, is seen as a physical activity, a joy, a competition, and a source of happiness. Hence, it is a valid work tool for reaching out to the expat's context and working for real immersion. This is in the text of the 1992 Asian Sports Regulations: "Sport means all forms of physical activity, through normal or organized participation, to represent or improve. physically and mentally, forming relationships or achieving results in competitions at all levels ". The effects programmed physical activity can have on the settling have been studied for a while.

In this regard, according to Santos, et al (2004), some problems have been observed from the empirical analysis. These include: the lack of specific goals in sports interventions, they are sometimes superficial and too close to clichés regarding the social benefits and values of sport. The analysis also notes the variety of sports used, football dominated most initiatives, a lack of real political will and even contradictions that hinder and dissuade. Actions achieve continuity over time. The latter is a key factor in achieving the goals of social integration.

By promoting tolerance, acceptance and respect for diversity in relationships with other young athletes, sport can make a significant contribution to cross-cultural understanding and fight against racism, xenophobia, sexism and other forms of discrimination (Treaty of Nice. 2003).

Lectures on the positive attributes of physical activity have spawned more initiatives to use sport as a means of social inclusion among emigrants.

Conflict in the sports arena

Asia is a heterogeneous territory comprised of people from different cultures and backgrounds who should adopt policies that instead limit the use of common spaces to please the majority of society, the knowledge of others will be fostered. This is because this type of problem can also occur between people of different generations, such as when children playing squares disturb pedestrians or neighbors of nearby houses. Then

wouldn't it be more helpful, to resolve conflicts, to encourage dialogue between different people using these spaces? "The intention to have a conflict-free public space is a contradiction, as its democratic nature makes it a place of competition, in which we have to constantly negotiate about what it means and how to use it. under threat "(Aramburu, 2005).

Open public space does not mean it has no norms. The social conventions governing public spaces establish the ways in which interactions will develop and provide standards of use and behavior (Torres, 2005). While it is true that these conventions are determined by the cultural origin of the person, it is also true that these conventions must constantly change and change, adapting to the circumstances of diverse and changing reality. that emigrant is currently represented within Asia.

II. METHODOLOGY

The research tools used with this settling were: participant observations, in-depth interviews, discussion groups, and an expert panel, clarifying new concerns raised. Data were analyzed using Atlas Ti (Jesús F.G, et al, 2018). This is the program used to analyze data because it complements Background Theory very well, as it facilitates the intuitive and intuitive integration of information generated pending investigations.

The methodology is used for the Interpretation-Qualitative models. The selected research method relates to Fundamental Theory (Glaser and Strauss, 1967), which is a way of research that allows building theories, concepts, hypotheses, and propositions, starting directly from the data. data, not from previous assumptions.

Pending the research development phase of this work, 308 emigrant and advocate associations and organizations in Chau Doc (Vietnam), were surveyed for analysis, among other variables. measures are taken to promote the sport in emigrant communities. The results showed that 29% of these associations accepted emigrants to practice sports on a regular basis. 32 interviews were conducted, 38 with representatives from related associations, organizations, and sources, and two with government representatives in charge of sponsorship of sport promotion projects.

By the nature of the interviewees, 33 were female and 32 male and they were from Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Myanmar, the Philippines, and China.

According to the profile, up to 29% of those interviewed used to be in charge of sports-related associations; 29% and 26%, respectively, among those interviewed were sports users and immigration professionals (social workers and others); About 11% are sports coaches and in the end, 5% are interviewed for special reasons.

Furthermore, four focus groups comprising men, women, and young emigrants of different nationalities were formed. Finally, the study was concluded with a meeting of experts with the participation of government representatives in charge of sports policy, and professors of sports and immigration majors.

III. RESULTS

According to the results of survey participants and interviews, when considering the sports habits of emigrants, it has been shown that the sport is most practiced and promoted, above all, football, rock. Mostly men participate in the sport, although there is an increasing trend in women's teams in soccer championships. Southeast Asians love to play on weekends, North Asians Monday through Thursday nights, and Western Asians at any casual time. The games usually take place in public sectors, in sports centers, and in government-assigned facilities after project approval to demonstrate their use.

In this respect, we can see a great sense of localism in certain sports grounds where emigrants play and feel as if these spaces are their own at certain times of the day, year after year. This risks social change and likewise

causes self-marginalization and problems with communication with the people in charge of the venue where they play.

Most provincial immigration tournaments are organized by Chinese nationals and are open to all nationalities.

However, the majority of registered teams are Southeast Asian and it has been noted that these tournaments move food and gambling money. This can be understood as a consequence of this new concept of sport in nature, it is related to culture.

There is a growing desire in emigrant football teams to become more professional, to train, and train young people from all over the world to demonstrate their potential on the pitch. However, constraints such as lack of resources, time, and facilities hamper their efforts. However, the organization of soccer clubs and tournaments, especially from Southeast Asia, which is becoming more and more popular, although most interviewees confirmed have difficulty maintaining and keeping their equipment due to the high cost.

For the formation of teams in sports competitions, although they are mainly made up of people of the same nationality or geographic area, mixed teams are comprised of different nationalities. becomes more frequent. Furthermore, the associations promoting this sport intend to encourage this combination when they host sporting championships and events. All the immigration associations interviewed made an effort to strengthen ties between cultures on the pitch, in their own experience, to overcome stereotypes, stereotypes, and barriers. Culture and language were witnessed. However, it must also be noted that instances of racism and discrimination by referees, players, and fans persist on and around the pitch, therefore we must continue to work to eliminate leave it.

Sports and general physical activity, especially team sports, represent an escape from everyday life for many emigrants, as well as the opportunity to interact with others, to reassert their identities, and spend free time with their families. The "Third Half", as it is named by some associations, increases the value of the sport in most cases studied. This is when players and other participants celebrate after either championship. Compete with friends and family, drink, eat, dance, and generally interact. Consequently, it has been found that sport can be directly linked to various cultural practices (especially from Southeast Asian countries). Southeast Asians tend to associate sports with fans and celebrations, joining championships with people of all ages and abilities, meaning you can see healthy teenagers and elders in physical condition, worse but giddy, all together in the same team.

The use of sports facilities by women, in particular Southeast Asian women, is currently very limited, as the placement of sports grounds for a certain period for events such as championships must be pre-arranged. The problem here is their precarious situation and often not knowing their schedule for the coming months. This means they do not apply because of the risk of being unable to use the court or in their case unable to participate due to individual obligations.

The organization's sports programs pass through different channels than the sports programs used by emigrants. The organizations respect and even support them even though they tend not to interfere with them. The fact that emigrants do not participate in such programs is mainly due to their structure as it is not taken into account that these emigrants have a different life both in terms of culture and profession. The solution to this would be to reach an agreement on sports policies based on two-way communication between government and users, noting that these users are natives and emigrants.

The emigrant community's use of sports facilities varies considerably. This is generally due to their experience of how the system works in their country. They were likely used to make open spaces available for use at any time, unattended, maintained by local authorities, and free of charge.

In this respect, vocational education and training courses largely depend on having a lower secondary certificate, making it extremely difficult for them to not be recognized for their previous studies when coming to Vietnam. However, it is encouraging that the progress seen in some counties is no longer an essential requirement.

It has been made clear that city councils in charge of immigration services and economic funds for emigrant communities are dissatisfied with the government because of inadequate funds and they are now applying for local funding to ease the strain of Financial straightforwardness in more pressing matters.

Regarding training, there is a great need to work towards certifying qualifications obtained in their home country. This requires the local Department of Education to speed up the processing and be more lenient.

Taking a closer look at how information about financial assistance is distributed to sports agencies and organizations, we can see that it passes through channels towards the largest settling (indigenous people). Since this excludes emigrant settlements by themselves, you should adopt adaptive programs that can pass the same information on to the emigrant community. An ideal example would be in the medical and educational sectors, where posters and their content are tailored to their needs. However, improving the subsidy process is seen as risky because economic dependence on government is another, albeit a less obvious, form of exclusion in the sense that this dependence prevents individuals. act freely and reduce creativity and responsibility. However, in this way, it is imperative to cooperate closely with public institutions, which would not happen otherwise.

Going into the sporting concepts of origin, it is clear that people in the vicinity of ChauDoc tend to want to be professional footballers and say that in Vietnam there is a lot of favor for Vietnamese people when choosing Professional team players.

In terms of age-related to sports and exercise, it is clear that not many emigrants over the age of 40 use sports facilities. It is believed that the reason for this is because the majority of these emigrants came into the immigration wave in the 1990s and early 2000s when they were quite young and of working age. Logically, no representative emigrant group of this age group (40+) exists in sports centers or the rest of the country. Another explanation found for this is that culturally, foreigners change the types of activities they engage in or simply abandon them altogether when they reach a certain age. According to the interviews conducted, it seems the answer is most likely the following one. Having observed migrant groups separately, for example, how Southeast Asians associate physical activity with enjoyment and social interaction, it is also found that, at a certain age, potential problems with sports training, such as injury or low fitness, lead to loss of interest. The consequence of this is that the facilities are assigned to young people, in addition to coming to the field from time to time to play and cheer on the players.

IV. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Recreational and sporting programs are organized by the Governing Body and pro-emigrant organizations, although they can be ideal spaces for the social inclusion of newcomers to the country (Forde, et al, 2015), often de-codified from the lives of those who first set their sights on meeting the most pressing needs (Martinez, et al, 2015), "I remember we wanted to hold a reading seminar with Emigrants and those words are: a reading workshop when I have two children, my wife is pregnant and I am out of work? What are you thinking about? That puts my feet on the ground. We move on to other levels, we think about the importance of reading seminars, championships, and it is true they do, but when it comes to survival, these things are relativized..".

This group moving towards such basic levels of survival requires employment and food first and finally sports programs, even though these programs require social inclusion (Hatzigeorgiadis, et al, 2013). However, there are instances when they yell at the practice of physical activity, assigning different meanings to those who feel proud (Edwards, 2015).

To achieve total integration, it is fundamental for both natives and emigrants to make an effort to work toward attaining a mutual understanding and to value the cultural richness contributed by every community (Jesús F.G, et al, 2018). Only in this way will we experience the creation of a multicultural society (Jesús F.G, et al, 2018).

One of the main conclusions obtained from this study and other related experiences is that this challenge can only be overcome through the recognition of this diverse society and its potential. This means involving the emigrant settling both in sport and other areas of life, and working together in creating intervention policies that include and meet the needs of today's diverse and changing society. Failure to do so is to deny part of its essence, which can only result in social exclusion.

Attempts made by the government to promote coexistence between emigrants and natives by way of championships or events have proven to be unsuccessful. The same associations participate time after time as they are invited by the institutions according to their contact networks and funding bodies where a folkloric scene is created, which they have called the "couscous and potato omelette" parties.

Nevertheless, it is an opportunity for people to get to know each other and live peacefully side by side and a way to support local neighborhood initiatives and long term programs to form bonds between these groups.

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