

Development of Our Nation's Sports Policies

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Abstract

To examine the development of our nation's sports policies, we use the method of literature analysis, and find the following results: Before the year of 1996, our national sports policies were at the experimental stage, which lacked consistency. Classified into Physical Education field, these policies depended on politicians. In this period, our winning events in Olympics were track & field, weight-lifting, baseball, and table tennis, which brought home 3 silver and 2 bronze metals. During the period from 1997 to 2003, our national sports policies became more professional and concerned about long-terms. However, with the dominance of two ministries, Physical Education was influenced by politics. In the 2000 Olympic, weight-lifting, Tai-Kwan-Do, and table-tennis helped us win 1 silver and 4 bronze metals. After 2004, our sports policies emphasized more on Asian Games and fundamental development, but politics still interfered professional decisions. Under such political factors and concerns for sport industry, our Olympic goal targeted at Tai-Kwan-Do, weight-lifting, and archery with a result of 2 golds, 2 silvers, and 5 bronzes. Other sport powers, such as China, Japan, and South Korea can be our guidance.

Keywords: Sport , Athletic Policies

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我國競技運動政策之發展

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摘要

為了檢視我國競技運動政策之發展，以文獻資料分析法研究，發現：1996年之前我國競技運動政策，屬於實驗性質，連慣性不佳，傾向於學校體育的範疇，偏重人治的重點選項，此期奧運得牌項目為田徑、舉重、棒球、桌球，共得3銀2銅；1997~2003年我國競技運動政策，較具專業且長遠政策規劃，唯雙頭馬車的行政領導，兩部會政策糾纏在學校體育，此期只2000年奧運，其得牌項目為舉重、跆拳道、桌球，共得1銀4銅；2004年之後我國競技運動政策，較重視亞奧運項目之基層發展，唯行政干預大於專業評估，考慮到政經環境與運動產業發展，此期奧運得牌項目為跆拳道、舉重、射箭，共得2金2銀5銅。亞洲競技運動強國，如中國、日本、南韓都有其借鏡之處。

關鍵字：競技運動，體育政策

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