

Analysis and Strategy Research on Education Problems in Yi Area of Sichuan Province

Akou Jianshi

Southwest Minzu University, Chengdu, Sichuan Province, 610042, China

Keywords: Yi area in sichuan, Physical education in primary and secondary schools, Problems, Tactics

Abstract: Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, great achievements have been made in education in Yi area of Sichuan Province, but there is still a big gap compared with other areas. There are many reasons, not only historical reasons, but also geographical environment and other reasons. Teaching is an art, especially physical education, which is a subject teaching with strong artistic atmosphere. Faced with the improvement of modern education and teaching skills, we front-line physical education teachers should adapt to the development requirements of the times, while constantly improving our professional knowledge, it is more important to reform teaching ideas and teaching methods. This paper discusses the physical education of primary and secondary schools in Yi area of Sichuan Province, and further deepens the important role and use value of physical education in primary and secondary schools in Yi area by studying and analyzing the present situation of physical education teaching in primary schools in Yi area.

1. Introduction

China is a country composed of 56 ethnic groups, each of which has a splendid history and culture. Yi nationality is a minority living in a remote mountainous area. Their primary and secondary schools are backward in equipment, and their physical education is totally backward [1]. Physical education is in an overall backwardness. How to make school physical education curriculum according to the specific situation of Yi nationality areas, to exercise students' health, promote their healthy development, strengthen their system, and enhance their habit of physical exercise is an important issue in developing physical education curriculum in primary and secondary schools of Yi nationality [2].

By means of questionnaire, field investigation, expert interview, literature and mathematical statistics, this paper investigates and studies the present situation of physical education in some primary and secondary schools in Yi area of Sichuan Province, and deeply explores the reform measures of physical education in primary and secondary schools in Yi area under the existing conditions, so as to promote the all-round development of students' physical and cultural quality education in Yi area.

2. Educational Purpose

At present, there are three main purposes for children to receive education: statutory definition, realistic social purpose and traditional cultural purpose. Yi area in Sichuan is no exception. The education mentioned here is education in a broad sense, including school education, social education, family education and other activities related to people's survival.

2.1 Legal Definition of National School Education

In the Education Law of the People's Republic of China, it is stipulated that “education must serve the socialist modernization construction, and must be combined with productive labor to train builders and successors of the socialist cause with all-round development in moral, intellectual and physical aspects”. This is the educational purpose reflected in the national will, which must be observed by every region and every nation, and Liangshan Yi District is no exception.

2.2 The Purpose of the Real Society

Traditional Yi people value their name over business, but they have changed in recent years. Many Yi people start business, some of them go out to work, run transportation, etc., looking for economic income for their families. Motorcycles have replaced horses, and mobile phones have replaced landlines, thus improving the quality of life and leading a good life [3]. With the change of production mode and the improvement of life quality, many Yi people fully realize the significance of education. Therefore, in their view, the purpose of educating children is to have a better and happy life in the future.

Yi people are a nation with strict hierarchy, order in both young and old, and pay attention to honor and disgrace. The Yi people's motto says, “Parents have the responsibility for their children to start a family, and children have the responsibility for their parents to cross the undead.” This is a two-way obligation. For parents, without the ceremony of crossing over, they can't reunite with their ancestors, can't exist as members of their own families, and can't enjoy the worship and sacrifice of their descendants. It is the behavior and psychological identity of the living, and it is the demand of the living's belief.

2.3 The Purpose of Traditional Culture

The role of education in survival and adaptation is self-evident. Yi nationality is a family social organization based on paternal lineage. In ancient times, personal strength was weak. If a member of society was not recognized by his family, he would be sentenced to “death penalty”, which was ashamed of the people around him and could not be tolerated. Enjoy the rights and obligations to maintain the customary law and order of the cottage. After death, they can participate in cremation. After death, they can be worshipped as ancestors by the descendants of the family, and they can be recognized and respected by their families and ethnic groups, and gain the right to participate in affairs.

Education achieves its purpose by transmitting culture, which in turn influences education, controls or interferes with educational purpose, so educational purpose cannot be separated from cultural requirements. Without culture, we can't talk about education. All activities with culture and information transmission are education, which is free education [4]. According to Yi tradition, if we give priority to the three, those who get rich are ahead of the eloquent, and those who speak eloquently are ahead of the heroes. Because those who get rich are long-term planners who have plans and put them into action, eloquent speakers are speakers who have plans and strategies, while heroes are brave actors who are impulsive for a short time. Therefore, education should reflect cultural characteristics and conform to cultural values.

3. Present Situation of Physical Education Curriculum in Primary and Secondary Schools in Yi Area

3.1 Physical Education Teaching Conditions Are Backward

First, in rural primary schools in Yi area of Sichuan Province, many schools do not have enough activity places, small activity space and insufficient range of students' activities, which leads to inconvenience for teachers to go to physical education class outdoors and often affects the normal classroom teaching of other classes [5]. Moreover, there are often physical education classes in several classes at the same time, which results in crowded, messy, chaotic teaching order and even serious potential safety hazards in limited places. Second, the school teachers are weak and there are no full-time physical education teachers. It is common for a teacher in a school to take charge of multiple subjects. Third, the lack of school sports equipment. I don't pay much attention to sports equipment, and it doesn't matter whether there are sports equipment or not. Some schools keep sports equipment improperly, resulting in the loss of equipment. Some schools prohibit the distribution and use of sports equipment in order to avoid safety accidents and unnecessary safety responsibilities.

3.2 Teaching Content and Curriculum Arrangement Are Divorced from Reality

At present, the development of P.E. teaching contents in primary and secondary schools in Yi District of Sichuan lags behind, and the teaching contents are mostly competitive events, so it is difficult to master knowledge and skills. According to the principle of “trace accumulation” and “excessive recovery” in physiology, students can't achieve the effect of physical exercise if they only take physical education class once a week without extracurricular activities [6]. However, due to the numerous courses in most schools, the shortage of classrooms and laboratories, and the arrangement of courses even on rest days, the extracurricular activities stipulated in the Regulations on School Physical Education and the Standards for Students' Physical Health cannot be guaranteed at all. Students' spontaneous sports activities are often squeezed into the early morning, lunch break and evening self-study, but these periods are not in accordance with the laws of physiology, and the advantages and disadvantages can be imagined.

3.3 Backward Ideas and Concepts

The teaching characteristics of physical education have the educational functions of moral education, intellectual education, aesthetic education, physical exercise and strengthening physical fitness. Other disciplines can only have the first three functions, but not the latter. Many people, including quite a number of guides, think that sports means jumping and having fun, without improving the height and depth of the quality of the whole nation. Because the vast majority of students are children from rural areas, they are more or less engaged in some physical labor at home. Therefore, many students, parents and even teachers mistakenly believe that labor can replace the school's physical education class, which is one of the important reasons for rural schools to ignore the physical education class.

3.4 There is a Big Gap between the Overall Quality of Physical Education Teachers and the Needs of School Physical Education

It is found that after entering the 21st century, through the “enrollment expansion” of university education in our country, the number of teachers and the structure of school affiliation in primary

and secondary schools at the city and county level in Yi region have developed greatly, but there are still 36.4% ethnic primary and secondary schools in remote areas without full-time physical education teachers. What is more serious is that there is a big gap between the overall quality of school physical education teachers and the requirements of school physical education. Teachers have a low degree of specialization in physical education and low professional skills. In the overall academic structure of teachers, only 21.7% of undergraduates graduated from physical education and 36.3% of junior college students.

From the aspects of curriculum setting, management, teaching mode and method, it still stays at the stage of traditional education, and the integrity and comprehensiveness of quality education are not fully reflected in physical education [7]. The survey results show that the quality of physical education teachers in primary and secondary schools in southwest Yi region of China can not meet and guarantee the needs of physical education teaching in schools, and the professional degree, professional skills and teaching concepts of physical education teachers need to be improved.

4. Countermeasures and Suggestions

4.1 Change Teaching Thought

As the main means to improve students' sports cultural quality, sports theory teaching should not only make students understand the history and culture, technological development and rule evolution of sports events, but also increase the proportion of sports hygiene knowledge, emergency treatment of sports injuries, sports health care and sports prescriptions, and give special lectures and guidance in combination with students' concerns.

On the basis of the existing practical courses, we should carry out step-by-step reform, gradually develop the contents suitable for students' "lifelong physical education", give full play to the unique role of physical education in psychological education and social ability, effectively improve students' ideological, moral and psychological qualities, develop students' personality and various abilities to adapt to the future society, and promote students' socialization.

4.2 Strengthen the Teaching Staff of Schools and Enhance the Status of Physical Education

For many rural primary schools in Yi area of Sichuan Province, the teachers are weak, so we should strengthen the teachers in schools, equip full-time physical education teachers, and strengthen the training of physical education teachers to further improve the teaching ability and level of physical education teachers. We should upgrade physical education to be as important as Chinese and mathematics, carefully evaluate students' physical quality, and make sports achievements one of the important contents of entrance examination.

First of all, actively guide in thought, hold theoretical lectures, and invite model PE teachers to give lectures, so as to help young teachers improve their ideological and moral standards and deeply understand the status and role of PE teachers' work. Secondly, in business, we should train and hire some experienced old teachers to guide young teachers, hold teaching observation, and carry out high-quality class selection activities, so as to improve their professional ability and teaching level through multiple channels and at multiple levels, so that they can become the leaders of disciplines as soon as possible. Finally, we should pay attention to the life of rural physical education teachers, stabilize the teaching staff, treat the treatment, status and honor of physical education teachers correctly, respect the labor of physical education teachers, arouse their enthusiasm and make them work with peace of mind.

4.3 Constructing the Structure System of Physical Education Curriculum in Primary and

Secondary Schools in Yi Area

There are three problems to be paid attention to in the implementation of national traditional physical education in primary and secondary schools in Yi area: First, we should go deep into Yi area to conduct on-the-spot investigation, excavate, sort out and develop the items in Yi traditional sports cultural resources that are beneficial to the healthy development of students' physical and mental health, and on this basis, construct the school-based teaching material structure system of physical education in primary and secondary schools in Yi area. Secondly, the content of traditional sports of Yi nationality should be based on the basic situation of schools in Yi nationality areas, and the teaching of school physical education should be carried out according to local conditions. Third, the traditional sports teaching content of Yi nationality should pay attention to safety, and traditional sports of Yi nationality which are competitive, difficult and prone to injury accidents should be reformed, so as to reduce the difficulty of movement, dilute the competitiveness and emphasize the fitness and interest of sports to ensure the safety of teaching practice activities.

4.4 Improve the Scientific Management Level of Sports Facilities and Equipment

Establish a venue use arrangement system to manage the venues in and out of class; Erect lights to prolong the use time of the site; Reasonable distribution, improve the utilization rate of the site. Reasonably plan the campus, make full use of the open space in the campus, and set up non-standard sports venues according to local conditions; To carry out the combination of paid services and unpaid services, with paid support free of charge.

Let sports combine with music and dance. Dance some children dance that students like with music, and add some dances and sports movements of various nationalities. Understand and master some folk dances that are easy to learn and understand. Physical education class should not only stay in the sports training of students in running and jumping, but also make physical education class more interesting and interested. Let physical education class be gamified, continuously improve the quality of the game, and further sublimate the game. In the process of playing games, we should give full consideration to the actual situation of students, care about their physical and mental health, correct any bad behaviors of students in time, strengthen the cultivation of students' good behaviors and habits, and make students develop in an all-round way. At the same time, let students learn to protect themselves from unexpected safety accidents. Learn to cherish yourself, care for others, unite and cooperate, help each other, overcome difficulties, and learn to do things and be a man.

5. Conclusion

The purpose of education in ethnic areas should be based on the long-term interests of human spiritual life, rather than short-term immediate behavior. The purpose of education should not only consider the interests of the country, but also the interests of ethnic members themselves. The key to the comprehensive placement of physical education in primary and secondary schools in Yi areas is to innovate and reform. If the education is carried out step by step according to the contents of the syllabus, it will only hinder the students in Yi areas. We should strengthen the cultivation of physical education teachers' ability to integrate and apply Yi traditional physical education textbooks in primary and secondary schools in Yi areas, pay attention to the renewal of physical education teachers' concepts and knowledge, improve professional quality and professional skills, and cultivate a large number of high-quality national traditional physical education teaching teams, so as to promote the coordinated development of quality education and school physical education in primary and secondary schools in Yi areas.

References

- [1] Zheng Li. *analysis and countermeasures on the internship of “9+3” students in yi area.* shenzhou, 2019, 000no. 009, pp. 204-204.
- [2] Zhuo Wang, Hu Mengzhu. (2019). *Study on the Effect and Influencing Factors of Industrial Poverty Alleviation in Ethnic Areas -- Taking Sichuan-Yunnan-Yi Area as an Example.* *Economic System Reform*, vol. 216, no. 03, pp. 72-79.
- [3] Liu Wuzhou, Qin Min. (2020). *Research on Accurate Poverty Alleviation Strategy in Liangshan Yi Area Based on Cultural Perspective.* *Journal of Sichuan Vocational and Technical College*, vol.30, no. 05, pp. 35-39.
- [4] He Pengfei. (2019). *Analysis of the Impact of Education Investment on Economic Growth in Xiaoliangshan Yi Area of Sichuan Province -- Taking Ebian Yi Autonomous County as an example.* *Rural Economy and Technology*, vol. 030, no. 015, pp. 129-131.
- [5] Shi Kun. (2018). *Analysis of the Present Situation of Local Music Education in Liangshan Yi Area of Sichuan Province.* *Drama House*, 2019, 311no. 11, pp. 195-195.
- [6] Hong Xu. (2018). *Analysis of improving classroom interactive teaching effect of primary school mathematics in Yi area.* *Motherland*, no. 14, pp. 236-237.
- [7] Zhong Qian, Wang Qi, Xia Yuzhe. (2019). *Research on the reform and development of “Three Changes” from the perspective of rural revitalization and countermeasures -- Taking Yi District of Sichuan Province as an example.* *Rural Economy and Technology*, vol. 030, no. 007, pp. 25-27.