

Comparative analysis of the content of basic education sports protection courses in different countries

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Abstract: With the development of science and technology and informatization, we have entered into the era of knowledge economy, under the circumstances of this era. The essence of competition has become the competition of talents and technology, and the development of talents and technology depends on the education of colleges and universities. Therefore, school education plays a very important role. This paper expounds the comparative analysis of the content of basic education sports protection courses in different countries by studying China and South Korea, which have great differences in social systems and sports protection teaching objectives. This paper conducts a comparative study on the current school compulsory education sports protection curriculum objectives, class hours, curriculum content, and curriculum evaluation methods between China and South Korea. In terms of curriculum objectives: the common goal of the curriculum in China and South Korea is to enhance physical fitness and master simple and basic sports technical skills; compared the teaching of sports protection courses in schools in China and South Korea, mainly compared the curriculum settings, teaching content and teaching form.

1. Introduction

Physical education is an important part of school education. At present, schools in our country pay more and more attention to the development of physical education, and carry out effective sports protection teaching on the basis of education reform[1]. This paper compares and analyzes the similarities and differences in the reform of sports protection curriculum in China and South Korea through the method of comparative research, and draws relevant conclusions. The development of school sports in South Korea is relatively complete. Compared with the development of school sports in China and South Korea, there are still many differences. Through comparison, it can be found that in the process of school sports development in South Korea, there are many worthy of reference for Chinese school sports education. The place. This article compares the sports protection courses in China and South Korea[2]. To explore the commonalities and differences of sports protection courses in the two countries, and provide inspiration for the reform and development of sports protection courses in the future. Judging from the goal setting of sports protection courses, both Japan and South Korea are basic courses aimed at promoting students' health by mastering basic sports skills. By means of comparative analysis, it is beneficial to promote the development of Chinese school sports in a better direction. To improve students' practical ability and physical level, cultivate interest in sports, form a positive and healthy lifestyle and positive attitude, as the goal of the basic sports protection course. The teaching of sports protection courses in China is mainly based on the physical education textbooks published by the People's Education Publishing House[3]. The content of physical education class is divided into two modules: theoretical class and practical class. However, although the development of basic equipment for sports protection teaching is relatively complete, there is still a lack of sports books and periodicals. At the same time, the school still has the situation that the management of sports venues is not in place. In terms of teaching staff in South Korea, the form of competition for employment makes the teaching staff of South Korean universities relatively high-quality, and the teaching effect is relatively good, which is conducive to the development of physical education[4].

2. Research background of sports protection courses in China and South Korea

2.1. Revision Background

In 2001, China carried out the reform of basic education curriculum in the new century. After more than ten years of practical exploration and continuous development, the education curriculum reform has achieved remarkable results[5]. In terms of infrastructure, with the prosperity and development of society, China pays more and more attention to the construction of colleges and universities, especially the infrastructure of school physical education, which has been vigorously constructed. The equipment in the stadiums is gradually complete, making the stadiums The development is gradually moving towards scale[6]. For example, the track and field curriculum system has been established, which has the spirit of the new era with Chinese characteristics and reflects the basic education and sports reform under the concept of quality education. The areas of sports participation in grades 4-6 include: happily participate in situational, role-playing and other sports games and sports activities, and experience the fun and sense of success when scoring goals in football[7]. Although the development of basic equipment for sports protection teaching is relatively complete, there is still a lack of sports books and periodicals. At the same time, the school still has the situation that the management of sports venues is not in place. Figure 1 is a photo of a Chinese physical education class.

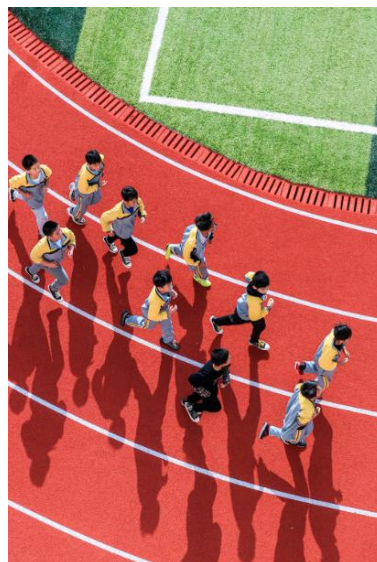


Figure 1 Chinese Physical Education Class

The biggest feature of the revision and reform of sports protection curriculum in South Korea's compulsory education stage is the change from teacher-centered to student-centered. In terms of infrastructure, in Korean schools, the establishment of sports facilities adheres to the principle of "simple and practical", and is based on professional settings to achieve the goal of talent training. The areas of health activities for grades 3-6 include familiarity with correct body posture, healthy living habits, physical growth and changes, and safety education[8]. A new method of teaching, learning and evaluation is proposed to adapt to the new requirements of today's society for the cultivation of compound talents. In South Korea's Hannan University, the construction of the track and field is relatively simple[9]. At the same time, the track and field is not only used for sports protection teaching, but also has the function of undertaking national football events through the division of functional areas. Figure 2 shows the composition of the "Happy Life" curriculum for grades 1 and 2 in Korean elementary schools.

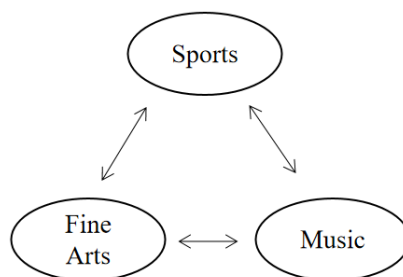


Figure 2 The "Happy Life" curriculum for grades 1 and 2 in Korean elementary schools

2.2. Comparison of revision backgrounds in China and South Korea

China's revised "Sports Protection Curriculum Standards" and South Korea's revised "Sports and Education Curriculum" were both introduced during the period of rapid political, economic and cultural development in the two countries. From the perspective of teaching management, in the process of carrying out sports protection teaching, teaching management is the guarantee for the smooth implementation of teaching[10]. Under the background of the world environment and the era, new social problems need to be solved urgently through education, and the original educational curriculum standards or sports protection curriculum cannot meet the requirements of the existing situation. China has a relatively strong unity in the management of sports protection teaching, the management system and management measures are relatively strict, and there are clear regulations on the syllabus, teaching content, assessment methods, assessment content, etc. It has played a certain role in promoting sports protection teaching, and also promoted the development of school sports.

Due to the different value orientations of physical activity, the learning modules of sports protection courses in China and South Korea are different, and the learning modules of each school stage are also different. According to the survey, before the implementation of the 2011 version of the "Sports Protection Curriculum Standards", the physical quality of students continued to decline, and relevant departments put forward various solutions to solve the problem of students' low physical strength. From the perspective of curriculum setting, physical education is a compulsory course in the first and second grades of colleges and universities, and the first grade is a basic course, and the second grade is an optional course, and only a few schools offer sports health care courses. Both countries focus on the target areas of each country's curriculum, and propose corresponding content in accordance with the concept of "target-led content"; both countries attach great importance to the cultivation of students' athletic ability; both teaching content includes content related to students' health; both countries will The local national traditional sports items are included in the physical education class. In Korean universities, public physical education is not a compulsory course, and students can choose according to their own interests, so that the autonomy of students' learning has been fully respected.

3. Comparison of teaching objectives of sports protection courses

3.1. Teaching Objectives of Chinese Sports Protection Course

China's "Sports Protection Curriculum Standard" has established a target system for physical education and health, namely curriculum objectives and staged learning objectives, which make the requirements of physical education and education courses for students more specific and clear. The purpose and task of sports protection teaching are mainly realized through the basic organizational form of physical education. Physical education and health courses implement quality education, cultivate students' patriotism and collectivism spirit, and make students' moral, intellectual, physical and aesthetic education develop in an all-round way. Through sports protection teaching, students can enhance their ability of large muscle group activity, physical response and coordination and balance. Stimulate the development of brain activity. And train students to develop good hygiene

habits and exercise habits. Under the guidance of curriculum theory and system theory, the curriculum goal system adheres to the ideological guidance of "health first", analyzes the general goal of physical education curriculum, and forms a horizontal and vertical target group between each element. In 2016, China's "Compulsory Education Curriculum Standards for Peizhi Schools" called sports protection courses as sports and health care courses. The goal of exercise and health care course includes general goal and course goal.

The target groups of physical education courses are criss-crossed, forming a systematic target network. The target system of physical education and education curriculum is composed of target groups in various fields of horizontal physical education and education curriculum. Through the study of sports protection courses, students can master the basic knowledge, basic skills and exercise methods of sports and health care, develop students' physical fitness, promote the rehabilitation and compensation of basic functions of students in training schools, cultivate good interests and hobbies, and experience success in sports. The fun of training, develop the habit of persevering in exercise, form good quality, and lay the foundation for integrating into the society. From the perspective of training goals, the goal of sports protection curriculum in my country's training schools has changed from "compensating children's intellectual and behavioral deficiencies" and "adapting to social life" to "promoting functional rehabilitation and compensation" and "experience the fun and success of sports". Form a good quality", expanded the sports protection teaching function, and put forward the sports protection teaching goals that are more in line with the needs of the times.

3.2. Teaching Objectives of Korean Sports Protection Course

In the Fourth Education Curriculum Reform (1981-1987), South Korea innovatively compiled and started the "Comprehensive Education Curriculum" in grades 1 and 2 of primary school. The sports protection course of the Korean Peizhi School is called a health education course, and the course objectives include the overall goal and the subordinate goal. That is to say, according to the characteristics of children's physical and mental development and on the basis of different requirements of various disciplines, relevant courses with similar content and similar teaching activities are compiled into "comprehensive education courses" and taught in a unified manner. The overall goal is to achieve self-worth through the implementation of planned physical activities, the pursuit of action, self-awareness, sense of justice and other goals. In the revision of the educational curriculum, the educational objectives, content, teaching, learning methods, evaluation and other aspects of the physical education and education curriculum are set from the third grade of primary school. The difference is that the setting of goals in my country more reflects the nature of training schools, such as "functional rehabilitation and compensation" and "laying the foundation for integration into society", which integrates the goal of social adaptation into the goal of mental health. More emphasis is placed on the daily application of students' physical education. For example, "making leisure activities into life, paying attention to the value of social activities", emphasizing health and safety, and realizing self-worth. From the perspective of sports training, Korean universities have strong pertinence in sports training, and at the same time, the degree of specialization is relatively high. The physical education class of South Korea's Peizhi School is called a health class. There is no health class in grades 1-3, but there are courses such as "correct life", "smart life" and "happy life". In Korean universities, there are two forms of athletic training. One is a relatively high-level sports team. After sports training, this type of sports team can represent South Korea in competitions.

4. Conclusions

Comparing and analyzing the differences in the sports protection courses of Peizhi schools in China and South Korea, and learning from the advantages of the Korean Peizhi sports protection courses, the following inspirations are obtained. The so-called reform means to abandon all the unreasonable parts in the process of physical education. Judging from the nature of the sports protection curriculum, the evaluation of the Korean sports protection curriculum links the sports

protection curriculum with human nature, and through the sports protection curriculum, the characteristic education and the characteristic schools are linked, and the two are organically combined. At present, in terms of curriculum, physical education in the first and second grades is a compulsory course. Although this is different from the non-compulsory courses in South Korea, from the perspective of students' physical fitness, it is necessary to adhere to the curriculum of the compulsory courses. Judging from the setting of the curriculum system, the biggest feature of the content of the Korean sports protection curriculum is that each field of sports activities is in the same line from primary school to junior high school, which ensures the continuity of educational content and overcomes the repetition of educational content in each grade. Clarify the value orientation of sports protection courses. The sports and health curriculum standards take "health first" as the guiding ideology, with the main purpose of enhancing students' physique and learning sports skills, strengthening the function of physical fitness and weakening other functions of sports.

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