

A Comparative Study on the Promotion Cases and Safety Guarantees of Swimming Classes for Primary and Middle School Students

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Abstract: Swimming has a high fitness value, and it is also a sport with survival and education significance. The incidence of drowning accidents in primary and secondary schools in China is relatively high. Therefore, it is of great significance to carry out swimming teaching in primary and secondary schools to promote the swimming skills of primary and secondary school students. So, they can have self-rescue in water and general life-saving ability. Based on the theory of sports, sports management, school physical education and social sports, this article uses the literature method, questionnaire survey method and expert interview method to summarize a predecessor's research. An empirical investigation and research was conducted on the promotion cases and safety guarantees of swimming class projects for primary and secondary school students. Finding different regional government policies, school characteristics and regional differences in different regions have different promotion or hindrance effects on the promotion and safety of swimming lessons for primary and secondary school students. At last, we made a comparative analysis.

1. Introduction

Most of the researches on swimming teaching activities in primary and secondary schools in China are based on the content, methods and means of swimming teaching. The analysis of the development of swimming lessons for primary and secondary school students is relatively rare. Even the research on the status quo of the swimming class in primary and secondary schools or the feasibility study only stays on the basis of the school's own swimming venues and swimming courses. There is almost no research on the introduction of social resources to develop swimming lessons in schools.[1]

Most of the foreign swimming venues are built in the primary and secondary schools and residents' communities, and each community swimming venue is basically free to the public. For example, in the United States, the swimming pools in secondary schools are usually large in size, and the swimming pool facilities are very complete. Foreign governments, society, schools and individuals attach great importance to improving the physical fitness of young children and their viability. The government believes that swimming is not only a sports swimming class that can be used for life, but also a "protective umbrella" for life safety. In elementary schools, each school conducts strict swimming tests every year. In secondary schools, it is necessary to increase the content of diving, life-saving and competition in the class.[2] The increase of these contents makes the swimming lessons more complete, and it increases students' salvation. Meanwhile, it is necessary to help yourself.

2. Research Object and Method

2.1 Research object

The research object of this thesis is the promotion of swimming lessons for primary and middle school students in a sports company in Beijing.

The survey targets are the coaches and managers of a sports company in Beijing. Some of the leaders, physical education teachers and students of school in Beijing.

2.2 Research methods

This article is based on the theory of sports, sports management, school physical education and social sports. Based on the research of predecessors, the sociological research method is used to combine qualitative interviews with quantitative statistical analysis of questionnaires. The subject conducts an empirical investigation.

2.2.1 Documentary Law

According to the research needs, through the relevant literature in China Knowledge Network database to provide reference, the search terms are mainly for swimming class promotion, swimming classes for primary and secondary schools; extensive reading of swimming class promotion books, to learn from the absorption of previous research results And provide the literature basis for this article.

2.2.2 Questionnaire method

The design of the questionnaire and the screening of indicators are completed under the guidance of experts. At the same time, the questionnaire adopts the Krongi formula to carry out statistical significance detection, that is, within the scope of the survey sample, 15 days after the formal issuance of the questionnaire, the questionnaire will be distributed. The students repeatedly distributed 20 copies of the same questionnaire. After the questionnaire was processed, the questionnaire test results showed that the correlation coefficient value of the two surveys was 0.956 ($p < 0.01$), indicating that the test results reached the same level test standard. And the reliability was higher.

In order to accurately understand Beijing Beijing Primary School and Ordos City North Division physical education teachers, students have prepared two questionnaires for the attitude and suggestions for swimming. A total of eight questions were designed for the PE teachers questionnaire. The questions related to the attitude of the physical education teachers in setting up swimming lessons and the difficulties in setting up swimming lessons in schools. A total of nine questions were designed for the student questionnaire to evaluate and analyze the results and causes of the students in the two schools after a one-semester swimming class.

The questionnaire was issued by the heads of the two school sports teams and was issued in face-to-face form. Two of the schools were carried out at the same time in the same week, and the volume was collected and sent back to the author by mail.[3] The following is the result of collating and counting the questionnaire. Students and physical education teachers of the fifth grade of W Beijing Elementary School and Beijing Normal University were surveyed and distributed a total of 118 questionnaires. 100 student questionnaires, including 50 primary school students issued questionnaires, 44 questionnaires, 40 valid questionnaires, effective recovery rate of 80%; Beijing teachers issued questionnaires, 46 copies, 42 valid questionnaires, effective recovery rate 84%. 18 physical education teachers, including 10 primary school physical education teachers issued questionnaires, 9 copies, 9 valid questionnaires, effective recovery rate of 90%; Beijing Normal University physical education teachers issued 8 questionnaires, 6 questionnaires were recovered, 6 valid questionnaires, effective The recovery rate is 75%, see Table 1.

Table 1 Questionnaire distribution statistics

Survey respondent	Number of copies	Number of retrieves	Effective number of copies	Effective recovery rate(%)
Student	200	190	186	93
P.E. teacher	40	38	38	95
Total	240	228	224	93

2.2.3 Expert interview

According to the research needs, the author on the leadership of Haila Sports Co., Ltd., the leadership of Ordos City Education Bureau, Beijing Beijing Primary School, Ordos City Beijing

Normal University leaders through face-to-face or telephone interviews on Beijing Hailao Sports Co., Ltd. in Beijing Elementary School or The Beijing Normal University conducts in-depth interviews with successful or failed places in the promotion of swimming classes in primary and secondary schools. It provides more powerful information and more convincing data for the research of this article. The list of experts is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 List of expert interviewees

Serial number	Interviewee	Position
1	Mr. Zhang	Secretary of the Party Committee of the Education Bureau
2	Mr. Liu	Deputy Director of Education Bureau
3	Mr. Zhao	Beijing Primary School Principal
4	Mr. Sun	Sports team leader
5	Ms. Qian	School Principals
6	Mr. Wang	Chairman of the company
7	Ms. Zhou	General manager

3. Primary and secondary school swimming class promotion model

3.1 Promotion goals

Children are the future of the motherland. Their safety is not only related to the happiness of a certain family, but also to the development of a nation. In recent years, the number of abnormal deaths of primary and middle school students in China has continued to rise every year. According to statistics, on average, more than 40 students died in the same day, and the number one killer who threatened the safety of primary and secondary school students in accidental injuries was the first in accidental injuries.[4] The killer, which accounts for about 40% of the accidental injuries of young children and children, isn't such a huge amount of data enough to make us sound the alarm?

Primary and secondary schools should set up swimming survival education courses, teach them the importance of swimming survival skills and caring for life, and teach them the ability to protect themselves[5]. The company has involved professors of relevant survival knowledge and skills throughout the school swimming class system, teaching students the correct prevention and treatment of drowning accidental injuries. It is the main purpose and core of the company's promotion, and it is also the goal that the company's leaders have been pursuing.

3.2 Promotion and implementation process□

In order to speed up the popularization of swimming lessons, the promotion and implementation process of this project consists of the introduction of teachers, the teaching of students and the evaluation of students in the Lan section, as shown in Figure 1.

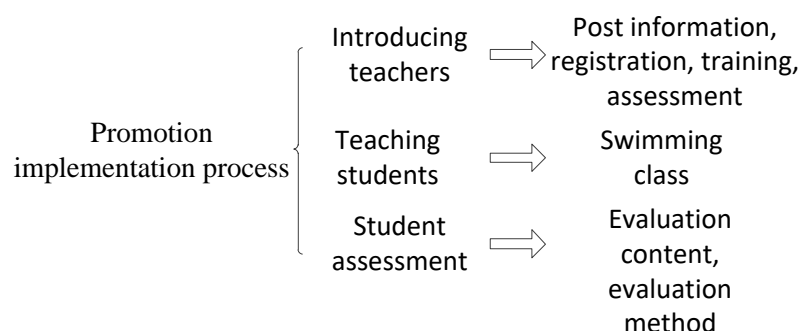


Figure.1 Promotion implementation process framework

The introduction of the teacher determines whether the coach can enter the training session through the examination of the qualifications of the coach, namely the swimming level, the swimming coach qualification certificate and the swimming lifeguard card. After the coach passes

the audit, the coach will be trained for one month. Red personally served as a lecturer to explain the company's requirements and the template for the company's swimming class for primary and secondary school students[6]. After the training, the coaches should conduct a rigorous assessment, and the coaches will follow the training content to conduct the trial assessment form. After the final assessment, the labor contract will be signed on the basis of the coach's own consent.

Teaching students includes the popularization of swimming lessons and the promotion of professors and professors of swimming team training. According to the course template learned during the training, the coaches strictly follow the existing teaching plans and teaching objectives to implement swimming lessons. Teaching a student is a process. The quality of its implementation directly affects the success and failure of the entire swimming class promotion. It is the most important part of the promotion model.

Student assessment is the standard for testing teaching results. Teaching plans and teaching methods, and hand-pitching are not suiTable. Students' grades can be explained. It is the key to establish strict assessment standards. The content of the assessment, the evaluation method and the evaluation time are the key to the student assessment.

4. Primary and secondary school swimming class safety guarantee

4.1 Swimming practice pre-class safety education content

Investigating the basic situation of students and explaining safety knowledge is necessary. Communicating with the school hospital before the practice class is important. And all students with mental illness, heart disease, epilepsy and infectious diseases are forbidden to take swimming lessons. Before the swimming practice class, students should be introduced to the shape of the swimming pool, the depth of the area and the scope of the teaching area to teach students simple self-help methods and cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

4.2 Security of hardware facilities

The survey shows that the five colleges use open-air swimming pools. Some schools also have children's paddling pools. There are fewer open spaces around the swimming pool. The walls are very close to the swimming pool, and some are less than two meters away. The leaves are directly dropped into the pool, which also affects the quality of the pool water. The opening of all college swimming pools is based on physical education, and all schools are investing in expenditures, not for profit. However, under the impetus of the current market economy, some sports academies also contracted swimming pools to individuals and teaching management offices to operate. The school gave a part of the expenses, and the contractors then managed themselves. This kind of contracted swimming pool hardware facilities are old, no progress

Safety updates and replacements, there is water on the ground, it is easy to slip when not paying attention, and the pool tiles are sharp and sharp in the pool; some schools have more swimming lessons and there is no support for students in class, pool pool, carefully Slip, no diving, toilets and rules and regulations are not clearly marked. The number of students in the class is very high, and the quality of the pool water is also cloudy. In the teaching, the water level of the swimming pool is also relatively high. The students in the teaching will have fear. The water level should be placed at the best teaching level from 1 meter to 1.2 meters. Many facilities are still to be equipped, swimming pool radio equipment, emergency medicine, oxygen bags, emergency room, transport version, neck guards, etc. The system is not built into the wall. There are still many shortcomings in the swimming pool hardware.

4.3 Software Management Security

The basic teaching requirements of the swimming class. Before the start of the course, the students had a physical examination. Some students did not have a physical examination at all. The management of the teacher was not strict. The swimming course system was not the same. Many teachers did not have a list of their own classes, and they also wore general casual clothes. They

could only speak on the shore. If there is an accident, there is no time to rescue, and the teaching can not be demonstrated. Without a process of visual teaching demonstration, the quality of teaching becomes a problem. Students do not have physical examinations, teachers are not well managed, and some hidden organic lesions may occur, such as epilepsy, athlete's foot, pneumothorax, asthma, heart disease and high blood pressure. These are all on the wall system, if not In the real world, any security risks may occur. The preventive measures have not been implemented, and the report has been fortunate. The teacher does not pay attention to it, and the students are more indifferent to safety awareness.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Comparative analysis of swimming class promotion in primary and middle schools

5.1.1 Schools compare swimming management

The middle school puts the time for the physical education class on the swimming class. The class schedule is not adjusted according to the characteristics of the swimming class itself, which means that a swimming class is only 40 minutes. The time for students to change clothes in the swimming class will add up to 10 minutes in the summer. In the winter, the students will have longer time to change clothes, and the students will have 30 minutes in the swimming class. Through the interviews with the coaches, after preparing for the action on the land and explaining the swimming movements, the students actually went into the water for a short time. The result is that not only the students are unwilling to go into the water, but the coaching is also tricky. Because the time is short. The teaching cannot be connected, and the quality of teaching cannot be guaranteed. Through interviews with company executives, they learned that the swimming class was negotiated with the school, but the school is the class schedule and the school work has been sweet, and the change is not changed. So the whole semester swimming class is carried out. Because the school did not take into account the particularity of the swimming class, they blindly put the swimming lessons in accordance with the normal physical education class. So that the school and the coach swimming class is reduced and students' interest is decreased. Meanwhile it reduces the student's attendance rate and slows down the speed at which students learn to swim.

On the contrary, the situation in Beijing Elementary School is completely different. Although Beijing Elementary School has a relatively small number of classes per semester per year, it has a long class time and can guarantee the quality of students' classes. Beijing Elementary School changes its swimming class every month, and each time The class is changed once a month, and the five grades take turns swimming lessons. Only the first-grade popular swimming class is scheduled to take turns, arranged in the time period before the afternoon of school, and will not conflict with other grade swimming lessons. This arrangement not only enables students of all grades to learn and improve their swimming skills, but also makes rational use of the school's swimming venues. □□

5.1.2 Comparison of local policy support

Regarding the local policy documents launched by the schools of Beijing Elementary School and Beijing Normal University, Beijing Elementary School received more policy support, including documents on swimming lessons for primary and secondary school students, as well as education on swimming safety for primary and secondary schools. Strengthen the physical exercise of primary and secondary school students and the documents on preventing floods in primary and secondary school students. The North Division is much more difficult because there is no policy to support the physical activities of primary and secondary school students. There is no document on the division of related responsibilities and obligations. For the case of sending government, school and company H, the school is more risky and difficult. Take this step... Although the country's emphasis on the physical activities of primary and secondary school students is increasing year by year, the national policy guidelines can only indicate the direction of development for each school. To implement and implement it effectively, it must rely on the attention and vigorous promotion of relevant local departments. Therefore, some cities and municipalities have no support for the sports activities of

primary and secondary school students, which is an important reason for the failure of the North Division to open a swimming class.

5.2 Comparative Analysis of the Safety Guarantee of Swimming Classes in Primary and Middle Schools

5.2.1 The importance of safety education

Some school swimming safety education lacks the proper understanding and the degree of attention is not enough. One week before class, students should be educated in safety theory courses, and an independent and complete class will be offered for the teaching of plastic people. Cultivate the mutual rescue ability between the students, so that students can learn more about swimming safety and prevention, so that they gradually form a sense of swimming safety and enhance their self-protection ability. Swimming class is an important guarantee for the safety education effect of swimming lessons. The lack of sufficient time can not guarantee the quality of teaching. The student's health record is incomplete and there are some necessary medical kits.

5.2.2 Attitudes towards safety education in swimming classes

The attitude of students in implementing safety education in swimming classes directly affects the effectiveness of implementing safety education in swimming classes. From the survey, it was found that students from some units expressed their support and cooperation attitude towards the implementation of safety education in swimming classes. The key lies in the attitude of the swimming teacher. Therefore, before the first class, the students should systematically conduct safety education for students, publicize the importance of safety education in swimming lessons, deepen the self-protection awareness and safety awareness in the minds of middle school students, emphasize the discipline of the class, and require students. Do not play in the water, play, can not jump and push people into the pool, can not snorkel and realize that doing these dangerous actions will have serious consequences.

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