



Sociological analysis of the attitude to physical education of urban and rural schoolchildren in China

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Abstract

Objective of the study was to conduct a sociological analysis of the attitude to the physical culture of urban and rural schoolchildren in China, identify patterns and trends and adopt positive pedagogical directions and design them into the domestic practice of physical education of schoolchildren.

Methods and structure of the study. To conduct a sociological analysis of the attitude of Chinese schoolchildren to physical education, a questionnaire was developed. The survey was attended by urban and rural schoolchildren of the 7th-9th grades of the People's Republic of China. The total number of schoolchildren was 700 people (300 rural and 400 urban schoolchildren). Within the framework of mutual cooperation, graduate students studying at the Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical University named after V.P. Astafiev conducted a survey of schoolchildren in China. Accordingly, the collected sociological material was processed and presented in the table. These results allow us to see a sociological picture of the attitude to the physical culture of urban and rural schoolchildren in China.

Results and conclusions. A questionnaire of sociological analysis of attitudes towards the physical culture of urban and rural schoolchildren in China included nine main questions:

1. What should be the teacher?
2. Do you like creative teachers?
3. What should be the main thing in the lesson of physical culture?
4. Are your teachers strict?
5. What does physical education teach you?
6. Is it difficult for you to study in physical education lessons?
7. What is not etched for you in physical education lessons? Et al.

As the analysis of the survey results showed, the attitude of Chinese schoolchildren to physical education: more than 55% of Chinese schoolchildren love teachers with humor, who constantly contribute something new and interesting in their lessons; 80% of schoolchildren believe that the class needs to be differentiated by the level of physical fitness and 32% of children see the division of the class into girls and boys; 65% of schoolchildren in China do not like physical education, as they are very tired of physical activity.

The sociological analysis made it possible to identify the strengths and weaknesses of teaching physical culture in Chinese schools and make appropriate adjustments to the practice of domestic physical culture in the country's schools.

Keywords: *physical education, sociological analysis, urban and rural schoolchildren, China.*

Introduction. Currently, the People's Republic of China continues to amaze the world community with its progressive achievements in the socio-economic development of the country, including in physical culture and sports. Physical education is a compulsory

academic discipline for children in schools in China. A sociological analysis of the attitude of urban and rural schoolchildren in China to physical education was carried out. This analysis will allow us to see the positive and negative aspects of the functioning of physical

**Table 1.** Results of a sociological survey of the attitude of schoolchildren in grades 7-9 in China to physical education at school

No.	Survey question	Schoolchildren's answers	
		Urban	Rural
1	What kind of teacher should a teacher be?	55% - with a sense of humor 39% - ability to perform physical exercises well	40% - with a sense of humor 60% - ability to perform physical exercises well
2	Do you like a teacher who allows students to offer something new?	50% - like it 50% - don't like it	56% - like it 44% - don't like it
3	What should be the main content of a physical education lesson?	75% - training in sports 18% - free content	58% - training in sports 42% - free content
4	How should students be distributed in the classroom during physical education classes?	32% - girls and boys separately 68% - by level of physical fitness	16% - girls and boys separately 84% - by level of physical fitness
5	Do physical education teachers punish you?	60% - no 40% - yes	80% - no 20% - yes
6	What do you want from physical education?	60% - vigor and health 35% - development of sports skills 5% - there is no way to avoid physical education	60% - vigor and health 30% - development of sports skills 10% - there is no way to avoid physical education
7	If you have a hard time in physical education classes, will you give them up?	90% - no 10% - yes	94% - no 6% - yes
8	Why do you like physical education class?	20% - you can play with classmates 30% - the teacher conducts the lesson well 18% - distract from other subjects 32% - good for health	20% - you can play with classmates 10% - the teacher conducts classes in an interesting way 20% - I feel freedom only in physical education 50% - good for health
9	For what reason do you not like physical education?	60% - I get very tired 20% - is a waste of time 10% - not interesting 10% - don't like the way the teacher leads	65% - I get very tired 15% - is a waste of time 15% - not interesting 5% - don't like the way the teacher leads

education in Chinese schools and make the necessary adjustments to the domestic process of physical education.

Objective of the study was to conduct a sociological analysis of the attitude towards physical education of urban and rural schoolchildren in China, to identify patterns and trends, to adopt positive pedagogical directions and project them into the domestic practice of physical education of schoolchildren.

Methods and structure of the study. To conduct a sociological analysis of the attitude of Chinese schoolchildren to physical education, a questionnaire was developed. Urban and rural schoolchildren in

grades 7-9 of the People's Republic of China participated in the survey. The total number of schoolchildren was 700 people (300 rural and 400 urban schoolchildren). As part of mutual cooperation, graduate students studying at the Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical University named after V.P. Astafiev, conducted a survey of Chinese schoolchildren. Accordingly, the collected sociological material was processed and presented in the table. These results allow us to see a sociological picture of the attitude towards physical education of urban and rural schoolchildren in China.

Results of the study and discussion. Upon completion of a sociological survey based on a developed



questionnaire, which included nine main questions, the general attitude of Chinese schoolchildren towards physical education at school was revealed.

Table 1 presents in detail the survey questions and the results of the responses of urban and rural schoolchildren in grades 7-9 in China on their attitudes towards physical education classes at school.

Analysis of Table 1 showed the following: more than 60% of schoolchildren have a positive attitude towards teachers who conduct physical education lessons in a creative and interesting way; more than 70% of schoolchildren believe that it is necessary to study more various sports in physical education lessons; more than half of schoolchildren want to gain vigor and health from physical education lessons; up to 70% of schoolchildren get very tired from the stress of physical education lessons; up to 20% of schoolchildren have the opportunity to play with classmates during physical education lessons. In general, up to 70% of urban and rural schoolchildren perceive physical education classes at school positively.

Conclusions. A sociological analysis of the attitude of urban and rural schoolchildren in China to physical education showed the following results: 55% of urban schoolchildren believe that a physical education teacher should have a sense of humor; 60% of rural schoolchildren say that the teacher must demonstrate the exercises well; 50% of urban and rural schoolchildren like it when the teacher introduces something new into the lesson; up to 70% of urban

and rural schoolchildren believe that more time should be spent learning new sports in physical education lessons; 60% of urban and rural schoolchildren want to gain vigor and health during physical education lessons. This phenomenon is observed among schoolchildren in China - more than 60% of children get very tired during physical education lessons.

The obtained analytical material allows us to compare it with the practice of physical education classes of Russian schoolchildren and make the necessary adjustments to the program content of domestic school physical education.

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