



<sup>1</sup>Chen Dongdong, <sup>2</sup>Anastasiia Bondar, <sup>3</sup>Liu Shaoying

<sup>1,2</sup>Kharkiv State Academy of Physical Culture, Kharkiv,

<sup>3</sup>Haikou University of Economics, Haikou, Hainan Province, China

### PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF CHINESE YOUTH BY MEANS OF CHINESE NATIONAL TRADITIONAL SPORTS

**Abstract.** The article discusses the important influence of Chinese national traditional sports on the formation of national consciousness and patriotism among children and youth in China. These sports are actively introduced into the practice of educational institutions.

**Key words:** national traditional sports, schools, colleges, universities, students, patriotic education.

**Introduction.** Preserving national and cultural traditions is a priority for the Chinese government and society. Some traditions have a thousand-year history, they are preserved thanks to the 56 ethnic groups that pass them down from generation to generation. Such cultural heritage includes the Chinese national traditional sports culture, which includes dancing, gymnastics, martial arts, and a total of 977 types of physical activity [4]. The government of the country stimulates the introduction of certain national traditional sports into the curriculum of educational institutions, initiates competitions and provides training for the active dissemination of these sports among the population [5]. Particular attention in the country is paid to the involvement of children and young people in classes, since it is during education in educational institutions that the child's personality is formed, value orientations are laid, moral and volitional qualities are developed, in particular, love for the Motherland, respect for its traditions [2].

**Purpose of the study** – to determine the role of Chinese national traditional sports in the patriotic education of children and youth in China.

**Research methods.** Methods of analysis, synthesis, generalization, methods of sociological survey were used.

**Results of the study and their discussion.** Every year in China, traditional sports of national minorities are gaining more and more popularity among schoolchildren and students [3]. This is confirmed by the results of a survey among schoolchildren and students, who noted that they are happy to engage in national traditional sports in physical education classes (63%) and in their free time (37%). The most popular Chinese national traditional sports among schoolchildren and students are wushu (33%), dragon and lion dance (25%), landslide draughts (Go) (15%), dragonboat rowing (dragonboat) (15%), Chinese chess (8%), and other sports (4%).

The main role of Chinese national sports in the physical education of children and youth in the PRC is: to promote the patriotic education of children and youth; development of children's and youth and reserve sports for further selection in sports of higher achievements; Russia to the "Chinese dream" and the creation of an attractive image of the country in the world.

National traditional sports are included in the Physical Education Program of secondary education institutions along with such sports as: athletics, gymnastics, games, ball games, rhythmic gymnastics, dance, business games for the development of the student body [3].

A decisive role in the introduction of Chinese national sports into the practice of educational institutions was the promotion of patriotic education of children and youth. According to the reform of the education system of 1985, the purpose of education is to implement "... education in order to improve the quality of personality", which is based on the Chinese tradition. In accordance with Art. 6 of the Law of the People's Republic of China "On Education" states that the state educates patriotism, collectivism among young people, introduces the ideas of the legal system of the state, national defense of the country, the principle of the unity of the nation. In 2016, a directive on education was adopted, which stated that Chinese pupils and students should be even more patriotic and loyal to the party. The Ministry of Education calls for "patriotic education" to accompany all stages of education, including the study of history, cultural heritage, visits to museums, etc [2].

On July 24, 2021, the General Directorate of the CPC Central Committee and the General Directorate of the State Council decided to further reform the educational system, which also affected physical education. The decision states that physical education curricula for primary and secondary schools should be developed, adhering to the principles of taking into account the sports interests of students for the organization of educa-



tion. At the same time, “three breakthroughs” should be achieved: breaking through the stereotypes of educational thinking, whereby “traditional sports” should be transformed into “sports of a new era”; to interrupt the inherent way of learning only in an educational institution and move to the “home-school-society connection”; break through the inherent grading system, i.e. “single assessment” should be changed to “comprehensive assessment” [1].

With the reform of the educational system and the sporting of school physical education, Chinese national traditional sports in educational institutions are playing an important role for the development of children's and youth and reserve sports, since they are the basis for sports of higher achievements and contribute to the selection of talented athletes for further preparation for competitions of the highest level.

**Conclusions.** National traditional sports play an important role in the patriotic education of children and youth in China, which is why they are introduced into the curricula of educational institutions. These sports are popular among children and young people in China, and they enjoy practicing these sports in physical education classes and after school hours.

**Prospects for further research** are to study the international experience of using national sports in the patriotic education of children and youth.

#### References

1. Expert group. The policy of “double reduction” and the development of school sports. Journal of Shanghai University of Sport, 2021, 45(11). С. 1-15. <https://doi.org/10.16099/j.sus.2021.11.001>
2. Kravtsov A.A. Natsionalno-patriotychne vykhovannia v krainakh Dalekoho Skhodu. Scientific Bulletin. Philosophy Series. Kharkiv: KhNPU, 2018. Vol.50. S. 170-175
3. Physical Education in China. Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Nepal. URL: [http://np.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/Education/200410/t20041027\\_1586468.htm](http://np.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/Education/200410/t20041027_1586468.htm)
4. Chen Dongdong, Bondar A. Popularization of chinese national traditional kinds of sports. Scientific journal of the National Pedagogical Dragomanov University. Episode 15. Scientific and Pedagogical Problems of Physical Culture (Physical Culture and Sports). 2022. Issue 6 (151). С. 9-13. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.31392/NPU-nc.series15.2022.6\(151\).01](https://doi.org/10.31392/NPU-nc.series15.2022.6(151).01)
5. Wang SC. Analysis of the characteristics of chinese traditional sports culture in the new period. Journal of Sports Medicine and Therapy. 2019. 4. s. 053-060. DOI: [10.29328/journal.jsmt.1001044](https://doi.org/10.29328/journal.jsmt.1001044)