

Research on rural public sports under targeted poverty alleviation ——Take Pingli County as an example

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Abstract: Taking the targeted poverty alleviation as the research background and the evidence-based practice method as the guide, this paper makes a field study on Pingli County by using the methods of literature, field investigation and field investigation. The research results show that: The poverty alleviation effect of rural public sports in Pingli County is inaccurate, marginalized and marginalized, the exercise awareness of the sports population is blind, the investment of funds and facilities is inaccurate, and the sports laws, regulations and measures are inaccurate. Suggestion: Pingli County government should make overall planning, adjust measures to local conditions, carry out national fitness activities, increase the investment in sports financial funds, and improve the fitness public service system.

Keywords: poverty alleviation; rural public sports; evidence-based practice

1. Introduction

The implementation of the Rural Revitalization Strategy is a major strategic deployment made by the Party Central Committee and the State Council in the new era to win the decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and building a modern socialist power. On November 3, 2013, General secretary Jing Ping Xi during the investigation and research in shibadong village, Huayuan County, the important discussion of "targeted poverty alleviation" was put forward for the first time, leading China's poverty alleviation to open a new era. In the context of targeted poverty alleviation, the development of rural public sports is particularly important. According to the statistics of China sports daily, the resettlement of sports facilities in China has exceeded 1.7 million, with a per capita stadium area of 1.66 square meters. In terms of rural public sports, there is still a great gap compared with the construction indicators of township sports facilities. Rural public sports poverty alleviation is still marginalized compared with education, medical treatment and housing.

Pingli County is located at the junction of Shaanxi, Hubei and Chongqing. It has 11 towns, 137 villages, 6 urban communities and 30 rural communities, with a total population of 230000. There are 441.79 poor households in 18507 villages and counties. The health poverty alleviation measures vigorously implemented since 2016 have achieved remarkable results. The county has vigorously carried out rural sports poverty alleviation and actively guided social financing, individual fund-raising and sports lottery welfare, which has changed the phenomenon that many poor villages do not have public sports equipment. However, compared with the whole targeted poverty alleviation system, the foundation of public sports poverty alleviation in the county is still weak.

Based on this, we should fully understand and learn General secretary Jing Ping Xi Thought and connotation of targeted poverty alleviation, Starting from the problem, seeking truth from facts, matching the thought of targeted poverty alleviation, according to the actual situation of rural sports development in Pingli County, adjusting measures to local conditions, promoting the development of rural public sports and improving the physical level and quality of life in rural areas have great practical significance and strong academic value.

2. Research object and method

2.1 Research object

Taking the targeted poverty alleviation of rural public sports in Pingli County, Shaanxi Province as

the research object.

2.2 Research methods

(1) Documentation method. Through CNKI, web of science and Wanfang databases, search with "targeted poverty alleviation" and "rural public sports" as the subject words, screen the literature related to the subject for reading, sorting and analysis.

(2) Field investigation method. A sample survey was conducted in 11 townships, 137 villages, 6 urban communities and 30 rural communities in Pingli County. The allocation of public sports facilities was carried out in 8 poor villages, 8 non poor villages and 6 demonstration villages.

(3) Fieldwork. By visiting 11 villages and towns in Pingli County, I checked the basic sports facilities in rural areas, the people exercising, talked with the people exercising, recorded the relevant contents, and sorted out and analyzed them.

3. Description and analysis of rural public sports poverty alleviation in Pingli County

On April 21, 2020, General secretary Jing Ping Xi Based on the investigation and research of the old county town of Pingli County, Ankang City, starting from the reality of Pingli County, taking data as the foundation and visits as the basis, we found the actual problems of rural public sports.

Table 1: Per capita area of sports venues in poor village

Poor village	Zhongyuan Village	Huayuanling Village	Sanliya Village	Niujaoba Village	Sanping Village	Qiligou Village	Jinshahe Village	Banbianjie Village	Total
population	1946	1512	1687	1112	1055	2029	892	1003	11236
Stadium ground (m ²)	1200	930	580	860	530	350	610	500	5560
Per capita occupied area (m ²)	0.62	0.62	0.34	0.77	0.50	0.17	0.68	0.50	4.2

Table 2: Per capita area of sports venues in non poor villages

Non poor village	Plateau Village	Liangjiaqiao Village	Songyang Village	Xiba Village	Xinglongzhai Village	Tielu Village	Baijiawan Village	Maocergou Village	total
population	1963	1420	1596	2472	968	2845	1174	1081	13519
Stadium ground (m ²)	1632	980	680	1320	580	2000	630	1200	9022
Per capita occupied area (m ²)	0.83	0.69	0.43	0.53	0.60	0.70	0.54	1.11	5.43

Table 3: Per capita area of sports venues in the investigated demonstration villages

Demonstration Village	Longtou Village	Bajiaomiao Village	Shuhe Village	Wufeng Village	Lianhuatai Village	Yaofugou Village	total
population	3471	1640	733	1140	1548	1369	9901
Stadium ground (m ²)	804	540	860	1960	680	4600	9444
Per capita occupied area (m ²)	0.23	0.33	1.17	1.72	0.44	3.36	7.25

Table 4: Allocation and supply of public sports in surveyed poor villages (n)

Sports facilities (n)	Comprehensive sports room	Table tennis table	Basketball Court	Fitness square	Fitness path	Badminton court
Zhongyuan Village	1	1	1	1	1	1
Huayuanling Village	1	2	1	1	1	0
Sanliya Village	1	1	1	1	1	0
Niujaoba Village	1	1	1	1	1	0
Sanping Village	1	2	0	1	1	0
Qiligou Village	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jinshahe Village	1	1	1	1	1	0
Banbianjie Village	1	1	1	1	1	0
Total	8	10	7	8	8	2

Table 5: Allocation and supply of public sports in surveyed non poor villages (n)

Sports facilities (n)	Comprehensive sports room	Table tennis table	Basketball Court	Fitness square	Fitness path	Badminton court
Plateau Village	1	2	1	1	1	0
Liangjiaqiao Village	1	1	1	1	1	1
Songyang Village	1	0	1	1	1	0
Xiba Village	1	2	2	1	1	0
Xinglongzhai Village	1	1	1	1	1	0
Tielu Village	2	2	1	1	1	1
Baijiawan Village	0	2	0	1	1	0
Maoergou Village	1	1	1	1	1	0
total	8	11	8	8	8	2

Table 6: Allocation and supply of public sports in surveyed demonstration villages (n)

Sports facilities (n)	Comprehensive sports room	Table tennis table	Basketball Court	Fitness square	Fitness path	Badminton court
Longtou Village	1	2	1	1	1	0
Bajiaomiao Village	1	2	1	1	1	0
Shuhe Village	1	2	0	1	1	0
Wufeng Village	1	4	0	1	2	0
Lianhuatai Village	1	2	1	1	1	1
Yaofugou Village	1	3	1	1	2	0
total	6	15	4	6	8	1

3.1 Inaccurate public sports allocation and public service system of "targeted poverty alleviation"

Pingli County has 14 various sports associations, more than 260 social sports instructors at all levels, and 179 sports venues, including 1 indoor venue and 178 outdoor venues, with a per capita sports venue area of less than 1 m². Per capita sports guidance is less than 0.01%. The reason is that rural areas are affected by the objective reality of backward economy, poor information and outdated thinking, coupled with the lack of sports public resources, inadequate information understanding, and the disharmony between the government's investment in sports public resources and the rapid economic development, resulting in a series of problems such as the slow development of rural sports.

From the analysis of the survey results, since the release of the three children, the rural population in Pingli County has been expanding. With the increase of the population, the area of sports venues in different types of villages (poor villages, non poor villages and demonstration villages) shows a decreasing trend. From the visit and survey, most of the sports facilities are set up in the rural village committee (including a basketball court and cement hardened ground), and many venues are very dilapidated, The possible reason is that the original design and construction are not up to standard and the result of long-term unattended maintenance.

3.2 Inaccurate awareness of public physical exercise of "targeted poverty alleviation"

The survey results show that the vast majority of rural people do not have a good sense of exercise, and their spare time is occupied by activities such as watching TV, playing poker and playing mahjong. Due to the lack of corresponding stadiums and facilities in rural public sports, the lack of 15 minute fitness circle, the lack of exercise awareness, and the interaction of objective and subjective factors, the national exercise activities are limited to the Spring Festival, while the participants are mostly students, retired comrades and village cadres, and the grass-roots farmers basically do not participate.

The data survey found that the majority of residents tend to develop well in terms of physical exercise awareness and exercise habits. Although most people know about the knowledge that participating in physical exercise can prevent some physical diseases, it is not comprehensive, and a few people don't understand it. Some people exercise blindly and blindly. Due to the high work pressure, the middle-aged and elderly students participate in more activities, and the exercise awareness of young people and middle-aged people needs to be further improved, resulting in the phenomenon of "hot at both ends and cold in the middle" [1].

3.3 Inaccurate public sports funds for "targeted poverty alleviation"

Compared with cities, the investment of public sports in rural areas is relatively single. It mainly depends on government funds, a small part depends on people's self financing, and the capital supply of township enterprises is less. The lack of funds not only directly leads to the investment and construction of sports equipment and venues, but also seriously affects the development of sports activities and the enthusiasm and motivation of people's participation, thus affecting people's awareness of participating in exercise. The development of sports in poor areas is related to the natural geographical environment in mountainous areas, and the natural environmental conditions are important constraints ^[2]. The development of the project, the hosting of lectures and the exhibition of activities all need to spend a lot of human and financial resources. The lack of funds restricts its extensive development.

4. Research on the practice of rural public sports in Pingli County under the guidance of evidence-based practice methodology

In strict accordance with the method of evidence-based practice, starting from the direction of the implementation of public sports poverty alleviation in Pingli County, this paper makes an in-depth investigation and finds out the problems.

4.1 Evidence based public practice in rural sports

The practice object of rural public sports. The object of practice actively cooperates with the practitioners and aims at them pertinently, just like aiming at villages and families^[3]. Facing the village is to identify the village level sports environment, mass exercise, development, etc. Aiming at rural sports is to correctly identify the needs and satisfaction of individual sports.

The manager of rural public sports. Through the evidence collected by basic practitioners and the evidence of non grass-roots research objects, managers summarize experience through data construction, formulation and implementation, so as to form strong relevant empirical evidence for rural public sports in Pingli County.

Third party evaluation organization. Although there is no such participant in the traditional evidence-based practice, in the evidence-based practice of rural public sports ^[4], the objective evaluation of the effect of rural public sports and the use of evidence should be considered as an important reference basis for poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation. On the one hand, the evaluation conclusion can be used as an important reference material for researchers to summarize and determine the evidence. On the other hand, when evaluating evidence, we should not only evaluate non stakeholders, but also use specific evidence to evaluate rural public sports, which is in line with the principle of seeking truth from facts and keeping pace with the times, but also a reference basis for managers to adjust poverty alleviation strategies and measures in time.

4.2 Potential problems

The constraints of the method itself. Methods determine the reliability of evidence. Through learning and practice, the principle of hierarchy can be found in the existing evidence. The practice of determining the level of evidence is based on the method of evidence and scientific standardization. In order to obtain the right decision-making power of poverty alleviation practice evidence within the framework of practice, the actual poverty reduction effect has fallen into the dilemma of "methodological centralism" ^[5].

Constraints on infrastructure and research equipment. The coverage of electronic communication infrastructure is limited. With the improvement of informatization level, local grass-roots units have made progress in informatization construction, but some areas with poor geographical conditions are still inconvenient to use network communication tools, which will inevitably limit the access to information and knowledge and delay the development of targeted poverty alleviation ^[6].

Targeted poverty alleviation talent constraints. Many subjective factors infiltrate the evidence of practice. Specific researchers engaged in poverty alleviation research may have personal subjective emotions and attitudes in the process of obtaining evidence through experimental means due to their own growth environment and educational background ^[7]. Therefore, the evidence produced will often be mixed with some subjective factors, which will have a negative effect on the effect of proving practice.

The basic database is difficult to unify data. On the one hand, the content openness of national databases is limited. Most of them only provide general documents such as policies and regulations, which plays a limited role in the correct poverty alleviation practice in specific areas. On the other hand, the database contains mostly officially published and published papers and works, but in fact, there is little useful evidence^[8].

5. Conclusions and suggestions

5.1 Conclusion

The rural public sports work in Pingli County is due to the unbalanced development of urban and rural areas. Due to the influence of many factors such as ideas, habits, venues and equipment, the development and development of sports activities in urban and rural areas are uneven. The number of exercise people, exercise projects and exercise enthusiasm in the county are much higher than those in the countryside.

People who participate in exercise in rural areas have blindness and blind obedience. Due to the lack of professional guidance and "following the trend", most people follow what their friends do. They have no autonomy and do not meet their own sports objectives and evaluate their own conditions.

The lack of funds restricts the development of rural public physical exercise. Because the development of exercise projects, the hosting of lectures and the performance of exercise activities all need to spend a lot of human and financial resources, the lack of funds restricts the extensive development of rural sports in Pingli County.

5.2 Suggestions

Overall planning of fitness projects in rural areas should be carried out according to local conditions. The departments of sports, culture, construction, public security and environmental sanitation in various towns and townships should cooperate with each other to plan and build good activity places at the same time in combination with the construction of farmers' concentrated residential areas and beautiful villages.

Strengthen the construction of rural public sports facilities. Strengthen the construction of public sports facilities, follow the principle of "reasonable layout, urban and rural consideration, convenience and practicality", scientifically plan rural public sports facilities, and actively promote the construction of rural public sports facilities.

Actively develop sports organizations and strengthen the construction of sports associations and sports clubs. Encourage mass sports organizations such as national exercise sites and sports clubs to carry out national fitness activities and publicize scientific fitness knowledge.

Implement funds, increase the investment in software and hardware of rural sports facilities, and issue relevant policies. It is suggested that the town where the government administration is located should build a sports center, the office should build a leisure and fitness square, the village committee should build a national project, and other natural villages should have certain activity venues.

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