Research on the Influence of Systematization Degree on the Rise and Fall of Minority Village Sports

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Abstract. From the perspective of organization degree, this paper discusses the influence of the development and decay of village sports organization on the rise and fall of village sports through the organization and operation process of village sports. The research shows that the village sports organization has the main path of passive extinction, active integration and change. The lower the degree of organization, the more limited the social resources and security the village sports organizations get, and the weaker the ability of survival and development. The main reasons for the decline of village sports culture are the barrier of intergenerational inheritance of village sports culture, the divergence of organizational values and the low degree of organization. Conclusion: Integrate social resources and improve the level of village sports organization is the effective way to inherit the sports culture of ethnic villages.

Keywords: village sport organizations, rise and fall, systematization, integration.

1. Introduction
In the long-term productive labor and social practice of fighting against nature, the original ethnic minorities living in the ancient villages in Northwest Guangxi have created and inherited a large number of village sports activities with regional and national characteristics, and the resulting village sports organizations have carried out activities in a unique way and spread to this day. Under the influence of social transformation and economic transition, some of the original sports in ethnic villages have adapted to the development of economy and society and become more and more powerful. However, some sports in ethnic villages and their organizations have gradually faded out of people's vision due to the impact of various influencing factors, and are going to decline and die out. Liang Qinshao and other scholars studied the sustainable development of national sports in the context of economic and social development, cultural integration and conflict [1]; sun Qingbin, Zhou Jiajin and other scholars discussed the adaptation of national sports in terms of organizational structure, system and culture[2]. This paper focuses on the influence of the organizational level of village sports on the development of national village sports. The so-called degree of organization refers to the degree of formal management of village sports organizations. Village sports organization is the carrier of village sports culture. Its nature, structure, function, scale and other organizational factors have a direct impact on the rise and fall of national village sports. In the period of social transformation, I
hope to explore the survival and development path of sports in ethnic villages with the degree of organization as the main line.

**Table 1.** The current situation of sports organization in guangxi minority villages.

| Village            | Nation  | Geographic location | Sport event       | Organization mode       | Character          |
|--------------------|---------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Dong Xing Village | Maonan  | Dongxing, Huanjiang | Dragon-boat Racing | Group events            | Administration Association |
| 2. Luo Fu Village | Miao    | Luofu, Nandan       | Dragon Dance      | Festival Performance    | Administration Association |
| 3. Cheng Yang Zhai | Dong    | Linxi, Sanjiang     | Firework Scramble | Festival events         | Administration Association |
| 4. Wu Yi Village  | Molao   | Wuyi, Nandan        | Board-shoe Racing | Group events            | Administration Association |
| 5. Jiu Zhou Town  | Zhuang  | Jingxi City         | Hydrangea throwing| Group events            | Administration Association |
| 6. Xiao Long Village | Zhuang | Suburb of Yizhou    | Bamboo drift      | Individual events       | Administration Autonomy |
| 7. Na Di Village  | Molao   | Wuyi, Nandan        | Ground Bull       | Group events            | Association Autonomy |
| 8. Ba Tuan Village| Dong    | Dudong, Sanjiang    | Bullfighting      | Group events            | Association Autonomy |
| 9. Yao Gao Village| Miao    | Gandong, Sanjiang   | Drumming          | Festival Performance    | Village autonomy    |
| 10. Bei Ya Village | Yao     | Beiya, Yizhou       | Lion goes to daoshan | Sacrifices—offering  | Village autonomy |

2. **An analysis of the organizing degree of sports in ethnic villages**

Village sports is a traditional sports spread in ethnic villages, which is the main component of ethnic culture. To abandon the tradition is to lose the root and cut off the spiritual lifeline [3]. The traditional culture of the Chinese nation, which has lost the sports of the minority villages, will gradually fade away. The sports organizations in ethnic minority villages are grass-roots sports organizations, which lack independent cultural forms. The original sports organizations in villages lack of social resources support, lack of effective constraints of government supervision, laws and regulations, and are prone to deviate from the direction of healthy development and fall into survival difficulties [4]. Generally, some village sports activities such as festival, entertainment and sacrifice are carried out in non-farming, leisure and harvest seasons, as shown in Table 1. From the perspective of organizational level, dragon boat racing, dragon dance, Hydrangea throwing, cricket and other projects are highly organized and managed by the government, institutions, schools, sports associations and other organizations, going out of the field, from folklore, leisure to competition and performance. The improvement of the degree of organization promotes the popularization of village sports and the improvement of the level of competition, which in turn provides the impetus for the popularization and development of activities, promotes the improvement of the level of organization of village sports and forms a virtuous circle [5].

3. **Analysis on the mechanism of sports organization in ethnic villages**

From the perspective of functionalism, every part of society has an effect on the whole, thus maintaining social stability. In the process of historical evolution of ethnic minorities, village sports organizations not only play the ontological function of sports organizations, but also gradually extend to undertake the social functions of leisure and entertainment, development of local economy, maintenance of social stability of villages, reflecting the socialized characteristics of village sports organizations. In every link of the organization process of village sports activities, the research on the
combination of material expression form, psychology, consciousness, values and other essential connotation can more objectively analyze the mechanism of the operation of village sports organization (Table 2). 1 is operation form; 2 is Spiritual connotation.

| The rise of village sports | Scale expansion, organization expand | Sports diversity, Function weakening | Organization decline |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1                         | Sports expand, set up organization  |                                   |                      |
| Social needs of ethnic groups | Values identity, honor, attribution | Unity of values                    | Differences and conflicts of values | Elimination of values |

The reason of human's all behaviors is not his thinking, but his needs. The need-motivation-behavior chain is the driving force of human's behaviors [6]. Driven by the survival needs such as fighting against nature, fitness and entertainment, village people create and inherit village sports activities. In order to meet the needs of the development and expansion of village sports activities, ethnic groups have developed certain social relations through sports activities, and have built a community with goals in accordance with certain principles, requirements - village sports organizations; members have identified their values, and achieved the organizational goals to gain a sense of honor and belonging. The values of the members are unified, the organization is expanded, the degree of organization is improved, and the development of sports in ethnic villages is strong. The expansion of the organization enhances the integration of various social resources, thus enhancing the social function and becoming an important carrier platform for ethnic people to participate in social life and inherit the connotation of national spirit and culture. In the transition period from traditional society to modern society, the village sports culture is more vulnerable to the impact of foreign culture, the differences and conflicts of values, the diversification of village sports activities, the weakening of organizational functions and the decline of the degree of organization. The organizational goal cannot be achieved, the inheritance of village sports culture is blocked, the values are eliminated, and the village sports and its organization decline and die out.

4. The characteristics and path of the decline of village sports organization

4.1. Analysis of passive extinction characteristics
Village sports culture is a kind of social phenomenon, which inevitably has its historical process of emergence, development and decline, or changes from one form to another. A large number of village sports culture with regional characteristics and era background, such as temple fair culture, shadow puppet culture, juggling and troupe culture, which are accompanied by childhood memory and have strong traditional sports culture elements, are completely unfamiliar to the younger generation. In addition to the irresistible external force, the decline of this traditional culture and its organization is universal, extensive and progressive. Now it can only become a scene segment in the film and TV series or a literary work written by the literati, which is separated from the public life and loses its vitality and development space.

4.2. Active integration and change
The village sports culture is now showing a trend of polarization. Since ancient times, the communication of ethnic minority villages along the river has been strengthened with the convenience of waterway transportation. Village sports activities have become the main content of village festivals and sacrificial activities and an important means of inter village communication. Performance and competition enhance the sense of honor and belonging of the ethnic group, stimulate and promote the improvement of the level of sports organization in each village, so as to achieve organizational value by completing organizational tasks more smoothly. In order to meet the needs of performance and
competition, and even integrate the resources of several villages to fight against the competition, the village sports organization strength of the main body of resource integration expands, and is disintegrated by the integrated organization. This extinction is the survival choice of individual village sports organizations, which is more conducive to the inheritance of dominant culture. Through the integration of resources in Dongxing village, the dragon boat team of Huanjiang County has built a dragon boat team with its own village as the main body, and often participates in the regional and international dragon boat races, even ASEAN International Dragon Boat races.

4.3. The path of the decline of village sports organization

Nowadays, the social transformation and economic system transformation of our country have had a profound impact on the development of village sports. The village sports culture, which originated from agricultural civilization, has not yet formed an independent form, so it has lost the existing soil of the original social culture. It is easy to be assimilated in the exchange and conflict with the foreign sports culture and lose the original national characteristics, leading to the dilution and change of people's traditional cultural concepts. Change, affect the survival and development of sports in ethnic villages [7]. One of the main ways for the decline of village sports organization is that the traditional cultural heritage obstacles lead to the dysfunction of organization function, the decline of organization level, and the desalination and change of organization values. Irresistible natural disasters will lead to the loss of a large number of people in villages. In the process of urbanization, the original ecology of village ethnic groups is destroyed, the organization function of village sports is blocked, and the material carrier of village sports is destroyed. Another form is organizational change. The members of one or several village sports organizations who have experienced the change of living environment reconstruct new village sports organizations because of the identity and unity of values. The activity form and sports culture of village sports can maintain the original state, or may appear in a new form. For example, there are obvious differences in contents and forms between basket throwing Hydrangea in plain areas and high pole throwing Hydrangea in mountain areas, dragon boat racing in big rivers and rafting in small rivers and bamboo rafting alone.

5. Obstacles of intergenerational inheritance of village sports organizations

The direct reason for the obstacle of the inheritance of village sports culture is the gap between the inheritor and the inheritor of village sports culture. Value identity is the source power and behavior orientation of the individual behavior of organization members obeying the organization's tasks to achieve the organization's goals. When cultural conflicts affect the survival and development of village sports, village sports organizations determine the orientation of organizational behavior according to certain principles and scales. The inheritance of culture needs inheritors and inheritors. The current situation of some "hollow" villages makes the middle-aged and old people who are the inheritors of village sports become lonely performers, and the cultural inheritance without inheritors has lost its significance. Some narrow inheritance values, which are linked by blood and clan, do not spread to outsiders, are inherited from generation to generation once there is an ideological gap between the next generation and the next generation. The present obstacles directly lead to the disappearance of village sports culture. Some oral village sports culture, such as sacrificial incantations and dances, such as shangdaoshan and xiahuohai, once there is a break of intergenerational inheritance, there will be a big deviation between the lost or imparted content form and essence. The emergence of abstract characters makes up for the shortcomings in this area, and makes the essence of culture continue. For example, music, song and dance, architectural equipment and other cultures, despite the vicissitudes of the times and the changes of the nation, the literal culture can also be more truly reproduced than the oral culture.

6. Conflict of values and obstacles of intergenerational inheritance

From the perspective of conflict theory, there are differences, conflicts and identifications among the members of the village sports organizations and among the village sports organizations, which are the
power source of the continuous development of the village sports organizations, and promote the communication and dissemination of the village sports culture, that is, the mainstream high potential culture flows to the non-mainstream low potential culture, and the strong culture merges the weak culture and then unifies it. Values. The reform of market economy has a far-reaching impact on all fields and levels of society. The development of industrialization provides more economic support and power for village sports. Village sports should adapt to the economic and social development to obtain the space for survival and development. Creating social and economic benefits has become the direction of sports development in ethnic villages. In line with the market-oriented requirements of the national sports through commercial packaging, market-oriented operation to get priority development. For example, competitive village sports such as dragon boat racing, Hydrangea throwing, etc., and performance and appreciation projects such as bullfighting and lion climbing the sword mountain become part of local tourism resources and create economic benefits. However, the events such as drum pulling and local bull are not competitive and ornamental, which are not suitable for commercial operation or difficult to participate in and promote. They can only be used as a means of entertainment and fitness and are in a low level of development. Village sports organization is the material carrier of sports culture inheritance. The construction and socialization of village sports organization is of great strategic significance. The transition of commercial development will cause the village sports to become profit-seeking tools. The village sports organizations deviate from the function of organizing village sports activities, and gradually lose the role of inheriting traditional sports culture. The traditional values are impacted and lost.

7. Conclusion
The process of the existence and development of village sports culture is the process of developing and discarding the value of its social existence, that is, the existence and development of national traditional sports culture or some parts of its culture that meet the social needs; and the existence of national traditional sports culture whose value is not recognized by the society is gradually declining in the game of cultural production and demand. On the basis of attaching importance to the creation of social benefits by village sports organizations, the extension function of developing local economy is exerted to create economic benefits. The development of local education, science and technology and other cultural undertakings, the socialization of ethnic groups to promote the degree of village sports organization, thus promoting the social development of ethnic village sports. Guided by the socialist core values, we should strengthen the construction of village sports organizations, protect and inherit the national traditional sports culture, improve the degree of organization, regain the ontological function of village sports organizations in respect of ancestors, fitness and entertainment, constantly improve the level of sports organization, give full play to the function of inheriting the national traditional sports culture, and realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

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