

Research Article

The Construction of the Fusion and Symbiosis Path of Infant Sports Development Based on Intelligent Environment

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In view of the differences and uniqueness of intelligence between people, the application of new educational thoughts is the need of the time; in the educational atmosphere created by the intelligent environment, it is urgent to seek a path of integration and symbiosis. This article takes the development of children's sports driven by the intelligent education project as the main research object, selects our city's children's football as the representative of sports events to carry out case studies, and uses the spectrum education program to explore the intelligent development of intelligent children with logical and mathematical advantages in the field of sports. This paper designs a data fusion method for homogeneous smart sensors. The correlation degree of the nodes in the continuous sampling period is obtained by defining the spatial correlation coefficient, and the confidence value and coherent degree of integration are obtained by applying the angle of attraction between nodes in the definition of fusion strategy in the evaluation of neighborhood, and lastly, the node coefficient of weight is reallocated to validate the fused expression. The feasibility of the simulation is used to confirm the trustworthiness of the solution. Based on the development status of children's physical education, this article uses intelligent mobile networks to find out the problems in the physical education classes of kindergarten teachers and the problems that are not compatible with the development of children's physical education. The kindergarten normal students receive targeted physical education and acquire solid professional skills. The study indicates that the percentage of basic motor and basic motility classes in the city's kindergartens is 100%, suggesting that all preschools in the city operate fundamental motor practice classes for a group of children. They have fully realized that basic movement exercises have an impact on children's body shape.

1. Introduction

As an important part of preschool education, preschool physical education plays a vital role in the healthy growth of young children. When children actively participate in physical exercises, they need the company of teachers and scientific guidance. Teachers who instruct young children need to have a scientific theoretical foundation and solid practical ability. However, at present, our country has not set up a sports teacher major for kindergarten sports. Therefore, in order to be able to provide scientific physical education to children while they are actively participating in physical exercises, these kindergarten educators will not only comprehensively learn the professional theoretical knowledge of

preschool teachers, but also receive good physical education, learn theoretical knowledge of sports health, and master the correct motor skills.

Research on children's sports is relatively early abroad. Lillard conducted research on preschool sports and believes that preschool sports is an important part of preschool education. In the book "Talks on Education," Mr. Locke, a British education teacher, put forward "a healthy body has a sound spirit, and children's physical education is the basis of other education" and made a precise description of the connotation of sports [1]. Gujjala put forward the political concept of improving the physical fitness of children and adults, but in the late 1970s the United States really paid attention to preschool sports. Their idea of preschool

physical education is to focus on children; Attach importance to the training of Preschool Teachers [2]. Sekine systematically elaborated on all aspects of preschool physical education, including the educational purpose, content setting, organization and evaluation methods, teaching methods, etc., of preschool education [3].

Scholars at home and abroad have conducted research on children's physical education activities around teaching methods, characteristics of physical education activities, teaching content, and teachers' professional quality. Tu proposed that the overall curriculum of kindergarten "learning by doing with multiple intelligences" should combine new-age ideas with traditional teaching. Kindergarten teachers should ensure that the planned curriculum is carried out reasonably and effectively and continue to encourage teachers to actively generate innovative courses [4]. Lorenz reshaped the values of children's sports. Based on the reshaped value concept system, he established a system of contents, goals, evaluations, and strategies for children's sports education, constructed a completely new theory system of children's sports, and made a breakthrough in the traditional theory of children's sports. Innovation has promoted the reform and innovation of preschool physical education [5]. Denney took the development of school physical education as the research object, carried out a large number of experiments, and achieved rich educational research results. The specific performance is as follows: the degree of students who care about sports has increased significantly, the enthusiasm of students to participate in sports learning has increased, and the desire and attitude to participate in sports have increased significantly [6].

Using the data fusion technology of intelligent sensors to obtain relevant experimental data, combined with artificial intelligence technology, fuzzy mathematics, statistical theory, and other methods to address the problems and shortcomings of children's sports activities in our city, we propose a better alternative to improve the implementation of children's sports activities in our municipality, strengthen the professional construction of children's sports teachers, rationally and effectively use existing venues and equipment, and develop new venues and equipment and attach importance to the development of children's curriculum functions, enhance the comprehensiveness of children's physical education curriculum, and comprehensively improve the scientific level of children's physical education.

2. A Realistic Review of the Development of China's Infant Sports and a Study on Its Optimization Path

2.1. Features of Smart Sensor Data Fusion. Judging from the existing information fusion system, data fusion spans multiple fields and disciplines and integrates advanced theories and methods such as artificial intelligence and technology, fuzzy mathematics, and statistical theory. It is a highly comprehensive discipline, not a single theory and technology. Compared with single-source information

fusion, multisource information fusion has the following advantages:

- (1) The information provided by smart sensors is redundant. Reliance messages provide a high degree of stability and reliability by guaranteeing that the whole metrology solution is impervious to faults in individual sensors. Utilizing redundant as well as non-redundant information can guarantee the reliability of the application.
- (2) The information provided by smart sensors is complementary. Complementary information can make up for the deviation caused by using a single sensor to measure, greatly expand the dimension of system measurement, and effectively expand the system's ability to process information.
- (3) Improving the life cycle of the sensor network: using a single sensor for information collection, the sensor is unable to continue to provide data collection services for the system due to external environmental interference or its own failure, reducing the life cycle of the entire system; the use of smart sensor fusion can effectively avoid the above situation and through other reasons. Sensors maintain the continuity of data services, while the fusion algorithm can also monitor fault information, and the system makes corresponding decisions to ensure the normal and stable operation of the system.
- (4) Improving the stability of the system: smart transducer gauging systems have a high-level of consistency, keeping the system running even when interfered by indeterminate amounts of information.
- (5) Expanding the space coverage: the smart sensor system has a distributed measurement structure. Multiple sensors can overlap the entire space, which improves the space coverage and increases the detection capability of the system.
- (6) Expanding the time coverage: the intelligent sensor system can obtain more comprehensive and more real and continuous state data in a continuous period.
- (7) Enhancing the recognition ability of the system: the interactive information processing of the intelligent sensor system can improve the recognition performance of the system.
- (8) Improving spatial resolution: a sensor network system based on smart sensors has a higher spatial resolution capability than a single sensor network detection system. The data acquisition flow chart of the smart sensor is shown in Figure 1.

2.2. The Mathematical Embodiment of Intelligent Sensor Data Optimization Path Fusion

2.2.1. Smart Sensor Data Fusion Mathematics. If the sampled data of a certain sensor is supported by all other sensors, the sampled data is valid; if the collected sensor data of a

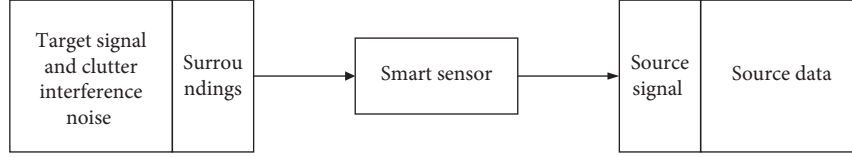


FIGURE 1: The relationship between sensors, source information, and environment.

specific sensor is solely sustained by several sensors, the monitored data of that sensor is deemed null and shall be removed in the convergence phase to enhance the convergence efficacy. In the actual environment, the choice of threshold is too subjective and absolute, which often leads to misjudgment of the fusion result. Here is a new improvement method.

The calculation of d_{ij} shows that $0 \leq d_{ij} \leq 1$. According to the statistical significance of the calculation formula, the smaller the d_{ij} , the higher the degree of sensor i supported by sensor j . Therefore, using fuzzy theory to define the correlation function, we get

$$f(i|j) = 1 - d_{ij}, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (1)$$

The size of the correlation function $f(i|j)$ indicates the degree to which sensor i is supported by sensor j . The definition of the correlation function is

$$f(i|j) = \frac{f(i|j)}{\max[f(i|j), f(j|i)]}. \quad (2)$$

Construct a matrix of $f(i|j)$, which is a square matrix, denoted as $C(i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, with a rank of n .

Then, there are

$$C_i = \min f(i|A), A = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (3)$$

A represents other sensors, and C_i represents the degree to which the i -th sensor is supported by other sensors.

2.2.2. Intelligent Sensor Data Path Planning Algorithm. In the mobile agent system, the distance between the target source nodes is closely related to the data fusion rate. Compared with the distance, the number of hops seen by the target source node can more accurately describe the energy consumption. Suppose that the distance between the two target source nodes i and j is D_j^i , R represents the maximum transmission distance of each hop, ε represents the energy control factor between $[0, 1]$, and H_j^i represents the hops of the two target source nodes, then

$$H_j^i = \frac{D_j^i}{R \times \varepsilon}. \quad (4)$$

According to formula (4), we can estimate the hop count of each pair of target source nodes. We treat the entire network as a fully connected graph. For simplicity, we assume that the vertices of the connected graph have only the target source node and the sink node.

2.3. Development Countermeasures for the Physical Education of the Province's Kindergarten Normal Schools Based on Preschool Sports. Based on preschool physical education, through the evaluation of the abovementioned problems in the development of physical education in preschool teacher training schools in the province, and according to the characteristics of the prospective vocational development of kindergarten students, the following corresponding countermeasures are proposed in order to optimize the physical education of early childhood teachers in our province and enhance the qualification of teaching physical education, so that kindergarten normal students can get targeted physical education, acquire solid vocational skills, adapt to the development of current kindergarten sports activities, and then be able to carry out scientific and reasonable physical education for children in the future, and play a positive role in the healthy growth of children.

2.3.1. Strengthening the Construction of Physical Education Teachers in Kindergarten Normal Schools. By enriching the provincial kindergarten teacher training of school physics teacher team through the acquisition of high-caliber physical education personnel, the physical education teacher structure is more rationalized. It is also to achieve a balanced state and to improve the overall level of physical education teachers under the premise of easy management and distribution, increasing the opportunities for in-service teachers to participate in training and further education, so that teachers can understand the frontier secondary vocational sports and children's sports-related knowledge [7, 8]. On the basis of promoting the importance of leadership to physical education, the level of physical education teachers' treatment is improved, so that physical education teachers can more actively participate in the physical education of kindergarten teachers.

2.3.2. Enhancing the Teaching Art of Kindergarten Teachers' Physical Education, Cultivating Kindergarten Students' Sports Interest and Sports Habits, and Improving Children's Sports Values. The physical education teachers of kindergarten normal schools in this province should enrich physical education teaching methods and means through continuous learning, strengthen the quality of physical education classroom management, and cultivate students' interest in physical education through vivid physical education and organizing sports competitions and, through the education of students' sports concepts, change students' sports concepts, and promote students to form the habit of physical exercise [9, 10]. Physical education teachers continue to promote the importance of children's physical

education to students in physical education classes, change the concept of focusing on children's intellectual development and neglecting children's physical development, and enhance students' understanding of children's sports values.

2.3.3. Based on the Employment Orientation of Kindergarten Teachers, Improving the Content of Physical Education, Optimizing the Organization of Physical Education, and Improving the Quality of Physical Education. The kindergarten teacher school should fully understand the needs of kindergarten teacher students' future development and the requirements of kindergarten physical education, based on the future profession of kindergarten teacher students, aiming at the sports literacy required for the employment of kindergarten teacher students, combining the characteristics of kindergarten teacher students, elaborate instructional materials, and approaches according to the concepts and demands of the new course guidelines, in order to make the content of the lessons compatible with the features of teacher trainers in kindergartens and appropriate for the vocational development of kindergarten teacher pupils [11, 12]. They should strengthen the scientific organization of physical education classes, change the previous single natural class organization form, form a variety of physical education classroom organizational forms based on student interests and students' future professional characteristics, and increase kindergarten students' interest in participating in physical education classes. They should carry out a variety of extracurricular sports activities and provide timely guidance, including the organization of various sports events, sports games, and sports meets, so that students can also perform physical exercise activities after class, so as to exercise students' bodies, enjoy the body and mind, and promote physical education.

2.3.4. Strengthening the Training of the Sports Organization Ability of Kindergarten Normal Students. The development of children's physical education is mostly realized in the form of morning exercises, physical education classes, sports meets, etc. The development of these children's physical activities requires effective organization by kindergarten teachers in order to carry out the activities in an orderly manner [13, 14]. In the kindergarten normal physical education class, increase the teaching of the physical activity organization ability required by the kindergarten students to carry out the children's physical activities, so that the students can fully understand the whole process of the organization and management of the physical education class, and improve the students' ability to organize the children's physical activities.

2.3.5. Increasing the Importance of Leadership and Improving the School Sports Management System. The leaders and sports supervisors of kindergarten normal schools should change the concept of physical education, increase the importance of physical education, fully implement and actively implement the sports work policy, improve the

physical education environment, actively carry out various sports activities, and organize various sports events to promote school sports [15, 16]. Establish a school sports management organization, improve the school sports work management system, and make necessary contributions to promote the efficient development of school sports work.

2.3.6. Increasing Investment in Sports Funds and Improving the Construction of Sports Facilities. School sports funds are an important material basis for ensuring the sound development of school sports classes, and also an important guarantee for high-quality completion of sports classes. Kindergarten normal schools should increase the investment in sports funds, establish a reasonable monitoring mechanism for sports funds, and manage the expenditure status of sports funds for school sports work [17, 18]. Make full use of the school's existing sports facilities and increase the utilization rate of sports facilities. On the grounds of improving the exploitation of sports equipment, we inject sports expenses to build the necessary arenas for schools and procure sports facilities and equipment to diversify students' sports and to satisfy the demands of sports education.

2.3.7. Educating Students about Safety Knowledge in Physical Education. Enhance the safety and self-protection awareness of students in kindergarten normal schools to avoid or reduce sports injuries. Cultivate students' ability to deal with sports injury accidents and be able to calmly deal with accidents [19, 20].

2.4. Advantages of Child Sports Development Driven by Projects. Project-driven children's sports break the image of children's sports in the conventional consciousness. It uses "projects" as a guide to carry out a series of sports activities around a certain sports project, from basic teaching to project events. With the support of sports projects, children's sports have been redrawn and developed to create a brand-new image [21, 22]. Children's sports in the conventional consciousness are limited to the kindergarten. The kindergarten teacher takes the role of "physical education teacher" and leads the children to use the resources in the kindergarten to carry out physical activities, in an isolated and closed state. With the kindergarten training of social preschool sports training institutions, the kindergarten sports in the kindergartens have also begun to show "project-oriented" development. The project-driven preschool sports have changed from "isolated survival" to "coexistence," breaking through the boundaries of the kindergarten, to achieve an open state of collaboration and cooperation inside and outside the park [8, 23].

2.4.1. Overall Utilization of Resources. The child sports driven by the project adopt an "open" attitude to absorb and make full use of social resources outside the kindergarten. The space for children's activities extends from the inside of the kindergarten to the outside. With the help of social training institutions, the venues outside the kindergarten are

used to hold sports events and sports teaching for children in the kindergarten, and teachers outside the kindergarten provide professional guidance for sports teaching for children.

2.4.2. Standardization and Scientification of Teaching. Under the guidance of the project, children's sports, in conjunction with training institutions outside the kindergarten, introduced foreign professional sports teachers and promoted the teaching of children's sports in a "scientific, standardized, and systematic" direction. Research on the scientific, standardized, and systematic content of teaching has shown that it is mainly for clear teaching objectives, standardized and systematic teaching content, and scientific and reasonable teaching organization [24].

2.4.3. Continuity of Activities. Children's sports under the support of the project constitute a "vertical" development from basic teaching activities to the holding of project events around a project, and the various forms of project activities are sufficient to meet the needs of children's sports interest training. Children's sports without project support are often "intermittent." Activities in the exhibition park, the placement of sports projects, and the emergence of project events not only enrich the form and content of children's sports activities, but also ensure the continuity of children's sports activities in the park.

2.4.4. Stimulating the Development of the Sports Industry. The social transformation of sports has promoted the development of the sports industry. Child sports driven by projects benefited from the development of the social sports industry and at the same time counteracted the new development of the social sports industry, forming a beneficial cycle of "mutual benefit and win-win." The development of children's sports activities is inherently inseparable from the support of sports equipment. Project-driven children's sports activities rely on sports equipment to a greater degree, and a lot of equipment with sports characteristics is needed to support children's sports projects. Undoubtedly, child sports driven by the project stimulate the development and production of children's sports equipment in the social sports industry.

2.4.5. Promoting the Integrated Development of Family Sports and Community Sports. Every child is the "little sun" in the family and has high hopes of the family. The improvement of living standards has promoted the transition from the initial pursuit of "survival and food and clothing" to the pursuit of "high-quality life" and has also caused every family to be willing to invest in the "education" and "health" of children. Children's sports activities that are not supported by sports events are more of a kind of free activities for children. Parents play with their children out of a duty, while children's sports supported by sports events, especially children's sports competitions, are conducted regularly and orderly, and competitive sports activities in certain sports

situations arouse the autonomy of the parent groups and integrate them into the competition. It can even attract parents and children to participate in a certain sport and then promote the integrated development of a family and a community sports.

3. A Realistic Review of the Development of China's Infant Sports and an Experimental Study on Its Optimized Path

3.1. Research Objects. The research object of this article is the development of children's sports driven by sports events. Taking children's football as a representative of sports events, a case study of the development of children's football in our city is carried out to examine the potential advantages and challenges of the development of children's sports.

3.2. Experimental Research Methods

3.2.1. Document Method. The application of the documentary information method in this article mainly obtains the required information through three ways. First, use the written materials in the school library to borrow books on preschool education, the characteristics of children's physical and mental development, the organization of children's physical activity teaching, children's personality cultivation and character shaping, etc., in order to understand and obtain relevant theoretical materials; second, search by keywords such as "Kindergarten Sports", "Kindergarten Physical Education", "Kindergarten Education", "Kindergarten Action Education", "School Football", and "Kids Football" by using databases such as CNKI and the electronic reading room of the school library and download the core journal literature and master and doctoral dissertations in recent years for reference, in order to understand and grasp the academic research trends that are similar to this research topic; third, use the Baidu website to search and check in recent years and early childhood education and campus football, develop relevant national policy documents, and search for news reports of children's football matches in our city in recent years through Baidu to prepare for investigations and interviews.

3.2.2. Field Investigation Method. On-site investigations and visits are mainly conducted on the 6 preschool football training institutions in our city selected by this research study one by one, with our company as the subject of in-depth investigation. Understand the background, development history, and development status of each training institution, and conduct one-to-one interviews on the organization's operation and management, event organization, etc. On the other hand, we visited various kindergartens, entered the classroom, watched the coaches organize the children's teaching, and understood the teaching environment on the spot and watched the children's football game at the right time to understand the rules of the game, the playing field, and the equipment for better understanding of the specific teaching environment of infant

football development in our city, experiencing infant football learning on-site and the atmosphere of the infant football stadium.

3.3. Questionnaire Distribution and Recovery. A total of 275 questionnaires were issued in this study, including 9 questionnaires for institutional managers, 33 questionnaires for coaches, 15 questionnaires for kindergarten management teachers, and 218 questionnaires for parents. Because the questionnaires for institutional managers and kindergarten management teachers are directly issued and collected by the person on the spot, the recovery rate and efficiency of the two questionnaires are 100%; and some of the coaches' questionnaires and parent questionnaires are mainly completed indirectly through entrustment. Questionnaires were issued and collected. Among them, 32 questionnaires were collected for coaches. The effective rate of the questionnaire was 90.91%, the response rate of the parent questionnaire was 95.87%, and the effective rate was 91.74%.

4. A Realistic Review of the Development of China's Infant Sports and an Experimental Research Analysis of Its Optimized Path

4.1. Analysis of Kindergarten Teachers' Educational Structure and Title Structure

4.1.1. Analysis of Educational Background Structure. With the development of social economy and sports science, the requirements for teachers' quality and academic qualifications are getting higher and higher. A person's level of knowledge and knowledge structure are closely related to a certain degree of formal education and the degree of education, and it is also a measure of a person's knowledge level. Some studies have shown that the educational level of preschool teachers' professional competence is significantly different. Preschool teachers with high educational backgrounds are higher than those with relatively low educational backgrounds. The lower the variance in levels of education, the less pronounced the discrepancy in competency. This indicates that the larger the variation in educational context, the bigger the variation in the kindergarten teachers' expertise.

It can be seen from Figure 2 that the preschool teachers in our city have the most junior college degrees, reaching 60.23%, undergraduate and junior college degree teachers account for 71.08% of the total number of teachers, and senior high school teachers with a high school education or below account for 1/3 of the total number of teachers. On the whole, our city's kindergarten teachers have a relatively high proportion of talents with high education qualifications. The teaching team is dominated by junior college graduates, with 12.39% of teachers with a master's degree or undergraduate degree; a large proportion of these teachers have not received professional training and learning. The education level of teachers greatly limits the importance of preschool teachers' attention to children's physical activities. In this way, most teachers will rely on personal experience in the teaching and

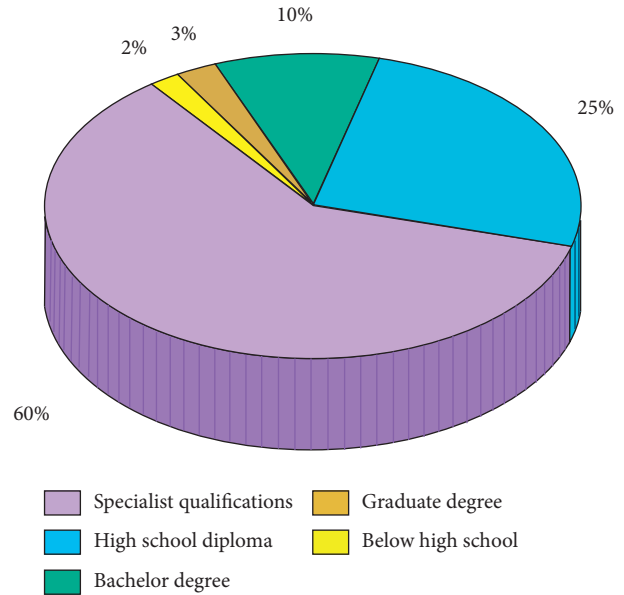


FIGURE 2: Education structure diagram of kindergarten teachers.

demonstration process. The lack of pertinence, rationality, and scientificity in the teaching and guidance of children's physical activities has greatly restricted the quality of children's physical education in our city. To survive and develop in the fierce market competition, kindergartens must highlight their talent advantages.

4.1.2. Title Structure. It can be seen from Table 1 that, on the whole, the professional titles of preschool teachers in our urban area are generally low, with only 1.8% of middle school senior professional titles, and less than 30% of teachers with primary professional titles, and more than half of teachers have no professional titles. Through visiting some kindergartens and interviews with relevant staff of the Bureau of Education, we learned that private kindergarten teachers are generally recruited by the kindergarten principals independently, without relevant personnel and establishment, so there is no way to evaluate professional titles. Relevant research pointed out that the professional competence of kindergarten teachers is gradually increasing with the increase of teaching age and educational background. From this point of view, the unreasonable structure of professional titles of teachers in our urban area is also one of the factors that affect the development of children's sports activities in our urban area.

4.2. Evaluation and Analysis of Kindergarten Management Teacher Group. From the statistical results in Figure 3, the group of preschool management teachers considered that the key constraints to children's soccer are the perception and approval of parents and the lack of teachers, followed by hardware facilities such as field equipment at 93.33% and the philosophy of preschool managers. Support and national policy support both accounted for 86.67%; among them, the scarcity of teachers ranks first with the highest alternative

TABLE 1: List of professional titles of kindergarten teachers.

Job title	Senior high school	Primary school senior	Primary level	Primary two	Primary three	Unrated title	Total people
Number of people	34	231	239	119	7	1254	1884
Proportion (%)	1.80	12.26	12.69	6.32	0,37	66.56	

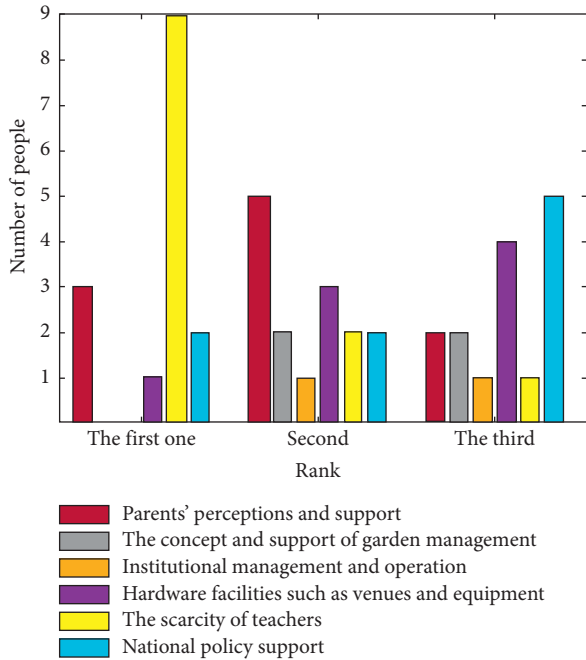


FIGURE 3: Kindergarten management teacher's statistical analysis of factors restricting the development of children's football (N=15).

frequency of 60%, and the second is the parental concept and support, which accounts for 33.33%, which ranks the first. The third place is the national policy support rate of 33.33%, of which the hardware facilities such as venues and equipment are ranked "third place" with 26.67%, second only to the national policy support. The experimental results are shown in Figure 3.

It is understood that only some children have participated in the kindergartens that have already started learning football for children, and the whole kindergarten has not yet achieved popularization. Some kindergarten managers said that the admission training of training institutions and their "profitability" characteristics can only satisfy some children, and in the teaching process, coaches who "know football but not early childhood education" will more or less teach. Therefore, in order to develop the whole kindergarten, it is necessary to popularize kindergarten sports teachers, enough sports venues, and "diversified styles" of football equipment in order to fully cultivate children's football interest in the whole kindergarten and realize the value of children's football education.

4.3. *Basic Exercises.* Children's sports activities are mainly carried out around basic movements, which mainly include walking, running, jumping, balancing, climbing, throwing, and so on. These basic movements are the main sports

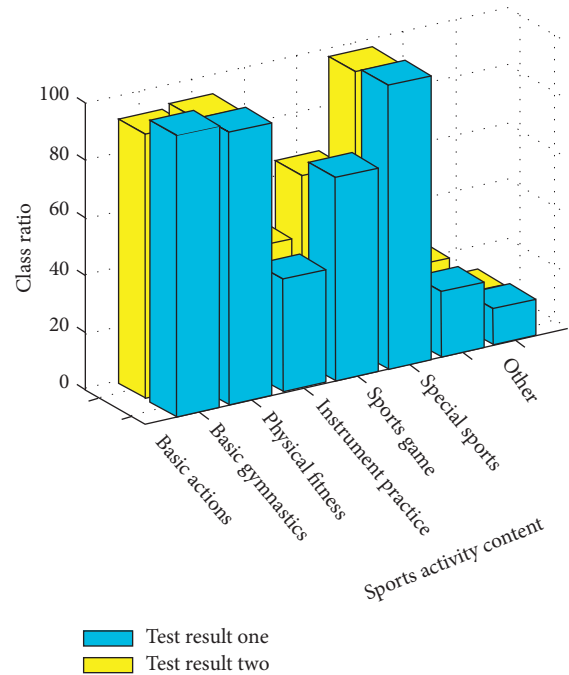


FIGURE 4: The proportion of children's sports activities in this urban area.

content in people's basic life, so we call these exercises basic movements. These basic movements are also the basis of children's sports. The development of basic movements for children is sensitive and coordinated to exercise their movements. Correct posture is very important.

It can be seen from Figure 4 that the percentage of basic locomotion and basic movability classes in our city's urban kindergartens amounted to 100%, indicating that all of our city's urban kindergartens provided fundamental motor exercise classes for children. Due to the limitation of venue equipment and safety considerations, the basic movement exercises for children in our city currently focus on walking, running, jumping, drilling, climbing, and balancing, while the content of throwing, climbing, spinning, and rolling is relatively small. And even individual kindergartens have almost no such content.

4.4. *Analysis of the Basic Situation of the Infant Football Group.*

From the statistical results in Figure 4, it can be seen that most of the children participating in the infant football training are boys, and girls account for only 6.0%; from the analysis of the children's class situation, the children participating in the infant football training mainly come from the middle class and the big class. Grades accounted for 42.50% and 49%, respectively, and the proportion of small

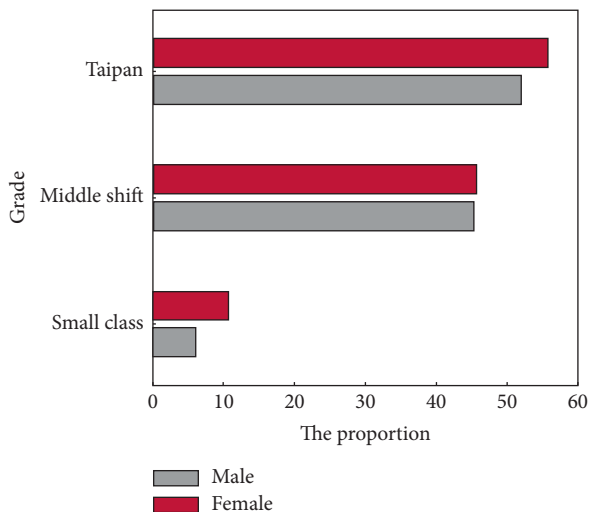


FIGURE 5: Statistical analysis of sources of kindergarten classes.

classes was very small, less than 10%. The experimental results are shown in Figure 5.

As shown in Figure 5, it is understood that the main reason is that most of the children in the small class are children around 3 years old, who are young, have low language understanding, and have difficulty concentrating, which makes it difficult to organize children's football coaches. Most infant football training institutions mainly train 4–6-year-olds from middle and large classes.

5. Conclusions

The early childhood stage is the key stage of children's growth and development. Children's physical education plays an important role in promoting children's intellectual development, strengthening their physical fitness, and cultivating their ideological and moral qualities. In order to implement kindergarten sports better, we have to enhance the sports equipment for children and offer a good surrounding for them; meanwhile, it is furnished with specialized preschool instructors to coach children's study and exercise. In addition, it is necessary to change the traditional concept of parents and establish an understanding that children's sports are equally important to children's physical and mental development, so as to continuously deepen the reform of children's physical education.

Children's sports are not simple children's games of walking, running, jumping, and climbing, nor are they physical exercises. Infancy is the golden period of life, and it is a critical period for the improvement of various physical skills. It has strong plasticity and strong learning and imitation ability. In this period, simple motor skills training (learning) for children, organizing, and carrying out some specific sports activities or organizing simplified project competitions are first beneficial to scientifically and rationally guide the development of children's sports projects; secondly, they help early childhood educators and parent groups to change the concept of children's sports, reexamine the development of children's sports, and guide more

kindergartens and parents to support the development of children's football and kindergarten sports activities spiritually and materially.

The basic content of children's physical education activities mainly focuses on children's basic movement exercises, body postures, basic gymnastics exercises, and sports games. It shows that each kindergarten pays more attention to the development of children's body shape and correct body posture, but different kindergartens are actually opened. There is a big difference between them; there are deficiencies in children's physical fitness, equipment exercises, and special sports exercises, and many contents are ignored.

Data Availability

No data were used to support this study.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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