

Strengthening Rural Ecological Moral Education and Promoting National Unity -- Take Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture as an Example

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Abstract: Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture is a multi-ethnic area. All ethnic groups have made outstanding contributions to the ecological harmony and national unity of the region in their own unique way by working together and helping each other. The government of Honghe Prefecture has made suggestions, forged ahead, and worked hard to build a demonstration state of national national unity with practical actions. With the joint efforts of the people of Honghe, Honghe has presented a scene of good ecology, economic development, social stability, national unity, and happiness.

1. Introduction

The Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture is located in the south of Yunnan Province, which is named after the international river Honghe. Honghe Prefecture has superior resource endowment, rich and colorful culture, and a livable ecological environment. It is a demonstration state of national unity and progress. Honghe Prefecture covers an area of about 32931 square kilometers and governs 13 cities and counties, including Maile City, Kaiyuan City, Mengzi City, Gejiu City, Pingbian Miao Autonomous County, Hekou Yao Autonomous County, Jinping Miao Yao and Dai Autonomous County, Yuanyang County, Luxi County, Jianshui County, Lvchun County, Honghe County and Shiping County.

2. Overview of Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture

Honghe Prefecture is a multi-ethnic area. There are 11 ethnic groups in Honghe Prefecture, including Lahu, Bulang, Hui, Buyi, Zhuang, Miao, Yao, Dai, Yi, Hani and Han. By the end of 2020, the registered residence population of Honghe Prefecture will be 4.6903 million, including 1.8052 million Han people, 89930 Hani people, 1.168 million Yi people, 119400 Zhuang people, 12.3 million Dai people, 364600 Miao people, 77400 Hui people, 13500 Lahu people, 101900 Yao people, 99900 Blang people, and 4000 Buyi people. The minority population accounts for 61.5% of the total population of Honghe Prefecture.

Honghe Prefecture has a strong ethnic culture. Hani "October Year", "Yuzhaza Festival", Yi "Torch Festival", "Fire Festival", Miao "Huashan Festival", Yao "King Pan Festival" and other

national festivals are colorful. The hard-working and intelligent people of all ethnic groups have created splendid folk cultures such as Hani's long street banquet, Hani's seasonal production tune, Yi's seaweed tune, A-xi's moon dance, music dance, and cigarette box dance. Honghe Prefecture attaches great importance to the construction of ecological ethics, and has been awarded the "2015 China's Top Ten Green Cities" and "2017 China's Excellent City for Green Development". In 2018, Hani Terrace Heritage Zone in Yuanyang was named the national practice and innovation base of "green water and green mountains are golden mountains and silver mountains". Pingbian County has been established as a national demonstration county of ecological civilization. The comprehensive utilization of old industrial solid wastes and Kaiyuan Thermal Electric Recycling Industrial Park have become vivid practices of green development. The projects of Yunxi Smelting's relocation and transformation from the city to the park and the governance of Mile Dianxi River, Jianshui Wulong Lake, Kaiyuan Phoenix Ecological Park have become models of ecological governance leading high-quality development. Honghe Prefecture has become the most suitable place for human settlement, where you can fully enjoy the nourishment of green water, green mountains, blue sky and white clouds, and good ecology. At the same time, various livelihood projects in Honghe Prefecture have also been well implemented, presenting a good situation of economic development and national unity. In 2019, Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture won the honorary title of "National Demonstration State of National Unity and Progress". These achievements are the result of the people of all ethnic groups in Honghe Prefecture who have strengthened ecological and moral construction, respected nature, worked together and worked together. [1]

3. All Ethnic Groups Work Together to Build An Ecological Red River

There are many ethnic minorities in Honghe Prefecture. All ethnic groups have made great contributions to the establishment of a multi-ethnic Honghe Prefecture by taking advantage of their unique geographical advantages and their own national characteristics to develop ecotourism, promoting national culture, and rallying the hearts of the people.

3.1. Hani Nationality

Hani is one of the unique minorities in Yunnan Province and the second largest minority in Honghe Prefecture. Hani terraces are the most representative national cultural heritage of Hani. Hani people generally live in the special environment of high mountains and canyons. They live close to the mountains, build banks and embankments according to the terrain and soil quality of high mountains, and creatively explore a set of terraced cultivation methods in production practice. They used the unique natural conditions of mountains and rivers to introduce the continuous mountain springs and streams into the terraces through streams and ditches, forming the Honghe Hani terraces, which today is known as "earth sculpture" (see Figure 1). At present, there are more than 1 million mu of terraces in Honghe Prefecture, including more than 700000 mu of terraces operated by the Hani nationality. The most magnificent and beautiful terraces, such as Quanfu Village, Qingkou Terrace, Duoyishu Terrace and Laohuzui Terrace, are a concentrated reflection of the unique wonders, majestic beauty, majestic and precipitous characteristics of Hani Terrace, and represent an agricultural ecosystem integrating forests, villages, terraces and rivers. In a word, the magnificent and beautiful Yuanyang terraces with various functions represent the Hani people, and contain the concept of a high degree of harmony between man and nature and sustainable development, which is incomparable to any terraces in China. [2]



Figure 1: Hani terrace

Hani people's residential buildings are generally three storey mushroom houses with grass roof in civil structure. The house structure is a stone based soil wall, with wooden columns, wooden beams, and thatched roof paved into a four slope shaped like a mushroom grass roof. The mushroom house is not only exquisite and beautiful in appearance, but also unique; And it is warm in winter and cool in summer, which is very suitable for living. Since ancient times, mushroom houses have been scattered in mountain villages inhabited by Hani people along with the migration of Hani villagers. At present, in the long-term repair and improvement of Hani villagers, Mushroom has become both traditional and increasingly perfect. With the local majestic mountains, majestic and dangerous terraces, and the spectacular sea of clouds, it has built a wonderful scene of Hani people living and working in peace and harmony.

"Street wine" is an important custom of Hani people. In the ancient "October Calendar" of Hani nationality, around the tenth day of the tenth lunar month every year is the Spring Festival of Hani nationality in Habo Village, Oza Township, Yuanyang County - "Aung Ma Tu" Festival. Villagers usually hold long banquets in the center of the village, drink in turn and celebrate the New Year together. "Street wine" is a symbol of unity, harmony, auspiciousness and happiness of the Hani people. The festival is an important festival for Hani people. Tai'an Village of Duoqiao Village Committee in Honghe County holds a distinctive festival in April every year. During the festival, various ethnic cultural activities are held, such as swinging, riding in autumn, catching fish in terraces, interesting competitions in terraces, planting rice seedlings, dancing on the ground, monkey dance, blowing horn horn horn, etc. "Yuzhaza Festival" is a festival to pray for harvest. It is full of Hani's unique culture and reflects Hani people's cultural concept of "harmony between man and nature, and harmony between man and nature".

Hani is a people who like to live in groups and be hospitable. There are many customs of unity, mutual assistance and equal sharing in life. In case of any difficulty, the relatives and friends from the neighboring villages and villages, as well as the villagers from all walks of life, will come to help. It is precisely because of these ideas of unity and mutual assistance that the Hani nationality has made due contributions to the national unity of Honghe Prefecture. (see Figure 2)



Figure 2: Hani festival dinner

3.2. Yi Nationality

The Yi nationality is the minority nationality with the largest population in Honghe Prefecture. The Yi nationality has a long history and rich culture. The Yi people and other nationalities are dedicated to the harmonious development of Honghe Prefecture.

The Torch Festival is the main symbol of Yi culture and enjoys the reputation of "the first section of Chinese national customs". In 2006, it was listed in the first batch of national intangible cultural heritage by the State Council. From the 24th to the 26th of the lunar calendar, Xinjie Town, Yuanyang County holds the Yi Torch Festival at the Terrace Square (see Figure 3). During the festival, various folk activities held by the Yi people reflect the special meanings of folk customs, such as burning insects to chase the epidemic, occupying fields to pray for abundance, worshipping heaven and ancestors, and calling souls to redeem souls.



Figure 3: Torch festival.

"Burning insects to drive away the plague" means that evil spirits and evil spirits, disease demons and plague gods are burned down with the Torch Festival. The Yi people use the natural attribute of fire to burn insects to drive away the plague, and insert torches into the ridges of the fields to pray for the burning of pests, the killing of plagues, the killing of hunger, the killing of

disease demons, and the burning of a happy harvest year. Gather the torches together and burn them into a big campfire, which shows that everyone is united to prevent natural disasters. "Occupying fields and praying for abundant crops" is an important hope of the Yi people for the Torch Festival. The Yi people pray to God and their ancestors to protect them for a great agricultural harvest; It is hoped that the good harvest of grain can be achieved through the practice of burning insects in accordance with the field. "Zhantian Qifeng" is an important ceremony reflecting the harmonious development of man and nature. "Worship to Heaven and Ancestors" advocates that human beings must pay respect to the God of Heaven and follow the laws of nature in order to achieve agricultural harvest and people's living and working in peace and contentment. "Worship to heaven and ancestors" is an important custom to coordinate the relationship between human beings and heaven and earth. It reminds human beings that they should not be greedy to take unlimited demands from nature. Only when heaven, earth and people live in harmony can they maintain a harmonious and beautiful relationship. "Calling souls and redeeming souls" is a folk custom ceremony for the Yi people to harmoniously handle the multiple relationships between ancestors and future generations, man and heaven, reality and history. The Yi people have held the activity of "Calling for souls and redeeming souls" to repair the interpersonal relationship between heaven and earth, in order to achieve the great harmony between heaven, earth and people. The custom of "calling souls to redeem souls" always warns people that people must live in harmony with heaven, society and people to form a group of closely united and harmonious coexistence, otherwise, heaven will not allow it and the ancestors will not allow it. [3]

The traditional residential buildings of the Yi people have different styles, which fully demonstrate the ecological concept and survival wisdom of the Yi people. The residential buildings of the Yi villages are mainly built along the mountains, with flexible layout, forming close contact with the waters, and emphasizing respect for nature and harmonious integration with nature. For example, the "earth palm house" with the local characteristics of the Yi people, whose building materials are almost all from nature, may return to nature, reflecting the ecological moral concept of harmonious coexistence between man and nature. The buildings of "soil palm house" are generally enclosed in the same wall, with small spacing and gathering. The houses in the whole village are decorated uniformly, and the roof and terrace can collude with each other to facilitate interpersonal communication. [4] This kind of open residential architecture reflects the intimate, friendly and harmonious life relationship among the Yi people.

3.3. Dai Nationality

The Dai nationality is a nation that advocates water. They believe that water is incomparably great and holy, and have created a traditional water culture. The well-known Water Splashing Festival is the symbolic Dai water culture. In the middle of April every year, Kaiyuan Nandong Fengle Busi "Summer" Scenic Area will hold a Water Splashing Carnival (see Figure 4). The Dai people hope to wash away diseases and disasters with holy water in exchange for a better and happy life. They wish each other luck, happiness and health by splashing water on each other. Therefore, the Water Splashing Festival is a sign of friendship and blessing, as well as a symbol of harmonious coexistence between people and the natural environment and between people. Peacock dance is the most famous dance of the Dai people, and it is the crystallization of the wisdom of the Dai people. It vividly shows the harmony between human and nature. The Dai people revere the peacock as a symbol of good luck and national spirit, and express their long cherished wishes and life by dancing the peacock dance. At present, the Peacock Dance has become the most culturally recognized dance of the Dai people. In a sense, peacock dance has an important function of maintaining national unity. [5]



Figure 4: Water splashing festival.

3.4. Other Ethnic Minorities



Figure 5: A bumper harvest of fruits and vegetables.

Hani, Yi and Dai are the most representative ethnic minorities in Honghe Prefecture. They play an inestimable role in the construction of the national unity and progress demonstration area in Honghe Prefecture. At the same time, other ethnic minorities also use their own ways to promote the development of the beautiful and harmonious Honghe. For example, Pingbian Miao Autonomous County in Honghe holds the Miao Flower Mountain Festival every year to celebrate the safe harvest and pray for good weather in the coming year. Today, the content and form of Huashan Festival have evolved into a unique brand and business card combining Pingbian culture with tourism, fully demonstrating the new style of "Dishui Miao City", comprehensively interpreting the unique Miao customs, effectively promoting the integration of national culture and tourism industry, becoming an important measure to promote excellent national traditional culture, inherit and protect national intangible cultural heritage, and promote national unity and progress. Yao King Pan Festival is held in Yaoshan Township, Hekou County every year on October 16 of the lunar calendar. They thank King Pan by offering sacrifices to King Pan, singing King Pan songs, jumping long drums and other activities, remembering their ancestors and celebrating the harvest. At present, the King Pan Festival has become a cultural festival to strengthen national centripetal force and maintain national unity. In addition, Hekou Yao Autonomous County has also vigorously carried out various ethnic minority cultural exchange activities. Through the Singing Festival, Girls' Day and other ethnic minority festivals, ethnic minority cultures can be inherited and ethnic minorities can be more united and closer. In the spring of 2020, when the epidemic situation in Wuhan was serious, 98 ethnic minority people in Mengqiao Township, Jinping Miao, Yao and Dai

Autonomous County, Honghe Prefecture picked their own bananas and packed them for donation to Wuhan, Hubei Province. The minority people in Luxi County, Honghe Prefecture and other places spontaneously donated 36 tons of fruits and vegetables to the disaster area in Wuhan. These ethnic compatriots donated not only materials[6], but also enthusiasm for giving back to the society one by one and determination of all ethnic groups to join in the war of resistance.(see Figure 5)

4. The Government Attaches Importance to Support and Creates A Model Honghe Prefecture of National Unity

There are 11 ethnic groups in Honghe Prefecture, and the task of ethnic work is arduous. The people of Honghe deeply realize that it is difficult to seek the overall situation without seeking ethnic work. Therefore, for a long time, the Honghe government has attached great importance to the work of national unity and progress, and promoted national unity through policies, activities, construction projects and other ways, so that the glorious tradition of sharing the same breath, destiny and heart to heart of all ethnic groups can be passed on from generation to generation.

4.1. Issue Document System and Provide Policy Guarantee

In recent years, in order to strengthen national unity, Honghe Prefecture has successively issued the Regulations on Ethnic Education in Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture of Yunnan Province, the Implementation Opinions on Strengthening and Improving Ethnic Work and Accelerating the Construction of a Model State of National Unity and Progress under the New Situation, the Opinions on Further Strengthening the Construction of Ethnic Minority Cadres, the Opinions on Further Carrying out the Activities of National Unity and Progress A series of documents, including the Implementation Plan on Deepening the Work of Building National Unity and Progress and Strengthening the Consciousness of the Chinese National Community, the Opinions of Honghe Prefecture on Building a Model State of National Unity and Progress, and the Patriotic Convention on National Unity and Progress of Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture in the New Era. It further clarified the leadership responsibility mechanism, evaluation and assessment mechanism, positive incentive mechanism, standardized management mechanism, coordination and cooperation mechanism of the national unity work in Honghe Prefecture, and promoted the normalization and long-term development of the construction of the national national unity and progress demonstration prefecture. It provides institutional guarantee for further enhancing the sense of responsibility for ethnic work in Honghe Prefecture under the new situation, accelerating the economic and social development in ethnic areas, consolidating the achievements of ethnic unity, and comprehensively strengthening the demonstration of ethnic unity and progress.

4.2. Strengthen Publicity and Deepen the Sense of National Unity

In terms of publicity of national unity and progress, Honghe Prefecture has always insisted on infiltrating the awareness of building a strong Chinese national community into the whole process of national, cadre and social education. Deepen and expand the publicity and education on the theme of "The Party's Brilliance Shines on the Frontier and the People's Heart of the Frontier to the Party", carry out in-depth education on "Four Histories", advocate the implementation of the Patriotic Convention on National Unity, Progress and Patriotism of Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture in the New Era, strengthen the publicity and education of socialist core values, organize the tour of advanced model deeds, promote the action of "Internet plus+National Unity and Progress", and tell the "Red River Story" of national unity and progress. At the same time, Honghe Prefecture has designated November every year as the National Unity Publicity Month, and

has taken various festivals as an opportunity to vigorously promote the knowledge of national unity, so that the consciousness of national unity and progress continues to be rooted in the hearts of the people. Nowadays, in places such as government offices, enterprises, villages and schools, slogans of national unity such as "the Chinese nation is one family, working together to build the Chinese dream", "promoting all ethnic groups to hold together like pomegranate seeds", "breathing together, sharing destiny, and connecting hearts" can be seen everywhere.

4.3. Promote National Unity from Point to Area

As early as 1999, Honghe Prefecture carried out a demonstration pilot of national unity and progress in Gejiu Heping Primary School. In 2018, 608 demonstration sites of various types were established in the prefecture. Through the construction and creation of each demonstration site, we will set up a model of national unity, refine the successful cases and experiences of national unity building, play its leading and radiating role, and constantly promote, spread and cover the whole prefecture. In order to achieve the participation of the whole people, cohesiveness, and constantly build the awareness of the Chinese national community, Honghe Prefecture has carried out in-depth national unity "nine march" activities, namely, march into institutions, enterprises, communities, townships, schools, hospitals, religious sites, military (police) camps, families, etc. Strive to build a "demonstration belt" of national unity and progress focusing on the frontline of the border and along railways, national highways and provincial highways; The "demonstration circle" of national unity and progress that radiates the surrounding counties and cities with the prefecture as the center, the surrounding towns and villages with the county seat as the center, and the surrounding villages with the township seat as the center; The "demonstration alliance" of national unity and progress, focusing on administrative border areas, has formed a demonstration effect of linking points with lines, linking lines with areas, and taking areas with areas through four aspects of building, effectively promoting the all-round development of national unity building. [7]

4.4. Actively Help to Eradicate Ethnic Differences and Contradictions

Honghe Prefecture has always regarded supporting the development of ethnic minorities as an important part of promoting scientific development, enhancing national unity and building a harmonious society. The poverty-stricken population in Honghe Prefecture is mostly ethnic minorities. In order to solve the problem of more than 440000 people in need, as of 2019, the Honghe Prefecture government has selected a total of 3485 cadres, 895 first secretaries, and 527 task forces to stay in villages for a long time to carry out targeted assistance measures such as industrial assistance, education assistance, relocation assistance, skills training assistance, and infrastructure assistance. With the help of the Party and the government, after two centralized relocations, some people in need now live in harmony with Miao, Yi and other people. In order to solve the problem of balanced development in ethnic minority areas, the government of Honghe Prefecture has increased its efforts to focus on the construction of infrastructure focusing on comprehensive transportation, and further improved the modern infrastructure system of water, electricity, energy, communication, etc. The improvement of infrastructure has driven the economic development of ethnic minority areas. The production and living conditions of the people of all ethnic groups have been significantly improved. The happiness index has risen significantly. The interpersonal relationship has become more friendly, and the atmosphere of national unity has become more intense.

5. Conclusions

With the joint efforts of the people of Honghe, the national cause has made great progress, the society is harmonious and stable, and the economic strength has risen rapidly. In 2020, Honghe Prefecture has fully achieved the goal of economic and social development. The GDP of the prefecture was 241.748 billion yuan, up 5.2%, ranking first among the 30 ethnic minority autonomous prefectures in China.

At the same time of economic development, Honghe Prefecture has further promoted the project of cultural benefit to the people, so that national culture can be deeply integrated. We have implemented the rescue and protection of a number of traditional cultures of ethnic minorities who have lived for generations, created cultural masterpieces such as Hani Ancient Song and Norma Ami, completed the compilation of 48 volumes of Complete Works of Hani Oral Culture Translations, trained a number of cultural successors of ethnic minorities, built 70 ethnic minority villages, and built the Hani History and Culture Museum. In 2020, 18 villages including Taowa Village, Gaodian Village Committee, Mile City Patrol Inspection Department Town, Honghe Prefecture, Fengwu Village, Shuitang Village Committee, Wujiepou Town, Luxi County, Menglong Village Committee, Yisa Town, Honghe County, and 2 townships including Dongshan Town, Mile City and Yongning Township, Luxi County will be selected into the list of ethnic minority villages in Yunnan Province and the first batch of ethnic minority towns in Yunnan Province. [8-10]

A hundred flowers bloom in spring. At present, the flower of national unity is blossoming in the Red River. The prefecture party committee and government have named 483 demonstration units of national unity and progress and 1320 demonstration families; In the past six years, three units and three individuals in the prefecture have been recognized by the State Council as "Model Collective of National Unity and Progress" and "Model Individual of National Unity and Progress"; Six units and six individuals were commended as "Model Collective of Yunnan National Unity and Progress" and "Model Individual of Yunnan National Unity and Progress" respectively. [11-12]

At present, Honghe Prefecture is adhering to the "6+N" activity as the carrier, comprehensively implementing the joint construction and sharing, and promoting the full coverage of the construction work. The establishment of national unity and progress has been deeply integrated in various fields such as economic construction, social construction, poverty alleviation, global tourism, rural revitalization, ecological protection, and grass-roots party building.

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