

Research on the Construction of Campus Football Clubs in Higher Vocational Colleges

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Abstract

With the continuous development of vocational education in our country, national leaders have issued important speeches and instructions one after another. President Xi Jinping emphasized in the National Vocational Education Work Conference in June 2018: "Accelerate the development of vocational education, so that everyone has the opportunity to have a brilliant life." , field inspection method, questionnaire survey method and interview method, based on the basic situation of vocational and technical colleges, analyzes the development status and existing problems of football clubs in higher vocational colleges in Yunnan Province, in order to promote campus football in higher vocational colleges in Yunnan Province. The club provides the necessary basis.

Keywords

Vocational Colleges; Soccer Club; Construct.

1. Introduction

Compared with western developed countries, the development of football in my country lags behind, and the football population is very small. for this reason The Party Central Committee and the State Council of which Ping is the general secretary have emphasized that the development of competitive sports, mass sports, and leisure sports in my country should be promoted. Education, and vigorously develop my country's sports industry development and other important content. Among them, the development of football in my country and the overall reforms, while implementing a series of strong measures. Since the development of football in my country, various questions These problems have always accompanied the development of football in our country, and these problems also restrict the improvement of the level of football in our country. to mention Raise the level of football in my country, and draw up a development path for football that is in line with my country's national conditions.

2. Research Object and Method

2.1. Research Object

This paper takes the campus football clubs of Yunnan higher vocational colleges as the research object. A survey was conducted on the students and coaches of football clubs in 10 Kunming vocational colleges.

2.2. Research Method

2.2.1. Literature Survey

Check out a large number of relevant literatures on Chinese football clubs in recent years, as well as the archives of the State Sports General Administration and Yunnan Provincial Sports Bureau on policies related to youth football clubs.

2.2.2. Questionnaire Method

According to the purpose and content of this research, through field inspections of football clubs in various vocational colleges, to find problems and ask for opinions, and in accordance with the basic requirements of questionnaire design in sports scientific research methods, a "status quo questionnaire" was designed, including football club students and coaches. The first drafts of the two questionnaires, the first drafts of the questionnaires were consulted and revised repeatedly. The purpose of the questionnaire is to understand the development status of football clubs relying on higher vocational colleges, and to provide reliable data for the analysis of this research.

2.2.3. Field Visit Method

On-site visits and visits to ten football clubs in higher vocational colleges, interviews with some club coaches, and understanding Club activities. Listen to the relevant person in charge of the club management and operation experience introduction.

2.2.4. Mathematical Statistics

Using sports statistics knowledge, SPSS 17.0 software was used to integrate and process the data, and to find and mine various characteristics revealed by the data.

3. Research Results and Analysis

3.1. The Opening of Campus Football Clubs in Kunming Higher Vocational Colleges

Table 1. The opening of campus football clubs (N=10)

School	Open a campus football club	not opened a campus football club
Investigation point 1	start a football club	
Investigation point 2	start a football club	
Investigation point 3	start a football club	
Investigation point 4	start a football club	
Investigation point 5		No football club
Investigation point 6	start a football club	
Investigation point 7	start a football club	
Investigation point 8		No football club
Investigation point 9	start a football club	
Investigation point 10	start a football club	

Judging from the data, among the 10 Kunming vocational colleges surveyed, 8 schools have opened campus football clubs, and only one school has not. The number of youth sports clubs in schools accounts for more than 80% of the total number of school youth sports clubs. Among them, there are more campus football clubs in higher vocational colleges in Chenggong District, Kunming. The reason may be that in recent years, the country has vigorously developed the football business, the youth training mechanism has been continuously strengthened, and the students' love for football has increased.

3.2. Teachers of Campus Football Clubs in Higher Vocational Colleges

3.2.1. Age of Teachers

Table 2. The age of the teachers of the campus football club (N=47)

age	25-35 years old	36-45 years old	45-55 years old
number of people	12	28	7
Proportion(%)	25.6	59.6	14.8

From the distribution of age structure, it can be found that physical education teachers aged 25-35 in campus football clubs account for 25.6% of the total; physical education teachers aged 36-45 account for 59.6% of the total; physical education teachers aged 45-55 account for 14.8% of the total. Overall, the age distribution of campus football clubs is relatively average, and there is no trend of aging teachers. Teachers under the age of 45 occupy a large proportion, and this part of physical education teachers is the main force in physical education, academic research and other aspects. These high-level talents who study physical education provide a basic guarantee for our school's physical education teachers. The largest proportion, physical education teachers aged 36-45, will be the mainstay of the development of the campus football club. Now in physical education, the enthusiasm of young teachers should be fully mobilized, academic seminars should be held frequently, class experiences should be exchanged with old teachers, and young teachers should be encouraged to apply for sports teaching-related topics, so as to maximize the important role of young teachers in the teaching team. It can also be seen from Table 2 that the proportion of teachers aged 45-55 is 14.8%. Most of them are leaders of school physical education teaching and scientific research, and have obvious influence on school physical education teaching and academic research.

3.2.2. Teachers' Educational Background

Table 3. Educational background of campus football club teachers (N=47)

Bachelor of Science	Doctor of Physical Education	On-the-job postgraduate	Full-time Master	Bachelor
number of people	0	25	14	8
Proportion(%)	0	53.1	28.7	17

Under normal circumstances, the level of a teacher's education is directly proportional to his teaching level. The higher the comprehensive quality of a teacher, the The quality of classroom teaching is also higher. As can be seen from Table 3, campus football clubs are basically based on master's research. Mainly students, teachers who do not have a physical education doctorate degree, among the existing master students, on-the-job graduate students accounted for 53.1%, and only 28.7% of full-time postgraduates. Although they are all postgraduates, on-the-job postgraduates only Taking classes in winter and summer vacations is very different from full-time postgraduate students in physical education, physical education theory and scientific research.

3.3. Basic Information of Campus Football Clubs

3.3.1. The Gender Ratio of Students in Campus Football Clubs

Table 4. The gender ratio of campus football clubs (N=217)

gender	number of people	proportion
male	188	0.87
Female	29	0.13

According to data from a survey on the gender and age of football club members in higher vocational colleges, men account for 188, accounting for 87% of the total. 29 women make up 13% of the total. Because of the characteristics of football, the number of men participating in football is higher than that of women all over the world.

3.3.2. Skills Learning Status of Students in Club Training Courses

Table 5. Skills learning status of students in club training courses (N=217)

Options	number of people	proportion
Fully grasp	73	33.6
Most content can be mastered	103	47.5
Few things can be mastered	27	12.4
totally out of control	14	6.5

As shown in Table 5, it can be seen from the survey of students' skills learning in club training courses that 33.6% of the students can completely master the teaching content, and 47.5% of the students can master most of the teaching content. However, 12.4% and 6.5% of the students did not have a good grasp of the teaching content. It shows that the vast majority of students recognize the teaching content of the club, and it is also suitable for students' own physical and psychological development characteristics. But there is still the problem of not well grasping the teaching content in the above survey. Because Yunnan Province has always been in the backward areas of the country. Its politics, economy, culture, education and other aspects lag behind the rest of our country. The football education that students receive from childhood is also limited, so the lack of these basic elements makes some students slow to learn and master skills. Through the understanding, in some colleges and universities in Yunnan, when the football class is carried out, the students in the class are very poor, and some students say that they have never been exposed to football before going to university. This phenomenon also exists. Yunnan's development is backward, and its football education foundation is very weak.

3.4. Training Situation of Campus Football Club

3.4.1. Weekly Training Frequency

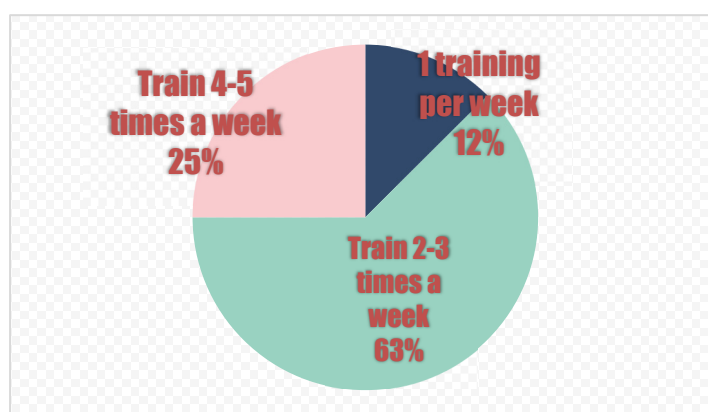


Figure 1. Weekly training frequency of campus football clubs

The training forms of campus football clubs are mainly daily training and pre-match training. Judging from the training situation of campus football clubs, the survey results show that there are currently 8 clubs in higher vocational colleges that organize training every week during the school period, of which , 1 club trains once a week, accounting for 12%; 5 clubs train 2-3 times a week, accounting for 63%; 2 clubs train 4-5 times a week, accounting for 25%;

3.4.2. Weekly Training Time

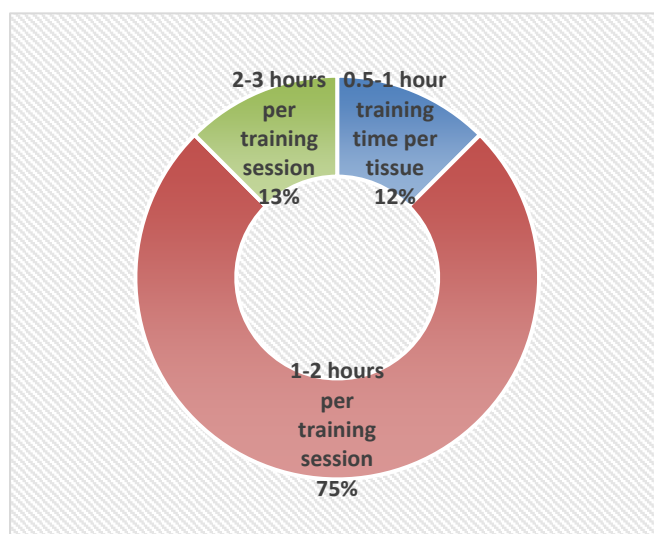


Figure 2. Weekly training time of the club

As can be seen from Figure 2, there is one football star club in Kunming higher vocational colleges that organizes training time for 0.5-1 hour each time, accounting for 12%; 6 for 1-2 hours, accounting for 75%; 1 for 2-3 hours, accounting for 13%; The main reason for this phenomenon is that the current campus football clubs are mainly set up in higher vocational colleges. College students are under great pressure to study. Football training mainly uses their spare time, and students have many courses. , the time that can be used for training is not very sufficient, and the time for training is mainly used in the middle and afternoon, resulting in greater flexibility in training times and training time. If daily training is the basis for athlete's technical improvement, then training is an effective supplement to daily training.

4. Conclusion

The development of campus football is an important measure to improve the overall level of football in our country. Therefore, strengthening the management and cooperation of campus football clubs can fully integrate campus football teaching and training resources, optimize the development structure of campus football, and realize the sustainable development of campus football in higher vocational colleges. Based on this, this paper focuses on analyzing the development of campus football clubs in higher vocational colleges, and puts forward relevant development ideas and countermeasures, hoping to lay a solid theoretical foundation for the steady advancement of campus football in higher vocational colleges. The sustainable development and implementation of the sports club model in our country is the requirement of improving the physical and mental health of college students in our country, and it is also the only way for our college sports to enter the sustainable development stage.

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