

# Study on the Present Situation and Countermeasure of Campus Football Development in Yunnan Border Area

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**Abstract:** Campus football is the focus of the development of Chinese football, football in China is very strong appeal. On the basis of the good development of campus football, we will bring football to more students, actively cultivate their football skills and tactics, and cultivate high-quality football talents for the country and the society. This study mainly adopts the methods of literature, interview and questionnaire. Investigated the development of campus football in Yunnan border areas, including interviews with coaches, students, administrators and parents, studied the status of campus football activities, analyzed the questionnaire survey, and put forward constructive suggestions and opinions on the existing problems, so that campus football can be actively integrated into junior high schools in Weixi County. The goal is to help the development of campus football in the border area.

**Keywords:** Yunnan border areas, Football activities, Carry out research.

## 1. Introduction

As the world's first sport, football has an irresistible charm. As a breakthrough of physical education reform, campus football reform plays a leading and exemplary role in physical education reform, and middle school football teaching and training is the most critical link. Taking campus football in Yunnan border areas as the research object, this paper analyzes the current situation of campus football in Yunnan border areas by using a variety of research methods, such as literature, questionnaire and statistical methods, and explores the factors influencing students' interest in football, including teaching hours, teaching content and methods. In order to find out the factors that hinder students to participate in football, and then put forward targeted development countermeasures, in order to improve the development strategy of campus football.

## 2. Manuscript Preparation

### 2.1. Research object and method

#### 2.1.1. Research object

This paper takes the present situation of campus football development in frontier area as the research object.

### 2.2. Research method

#### 2.2.1. Literature survey

By reading a large number of materials related to campus

football in the school library, looking up books about campus football theory, sorting out the development status and characteristics of campus football, and finding out the experience and results of previous studies for reference. Wan Fang sorted out the literature in recent years and summarized the research results in recent years, which provided sufficient theoretical basis for the study of this paper.

#### 2.2.2. Questionnaire

On the basis of consulting a large number of literatures related to this study, this paper takes the current situation of campus football development in border areas as the research object, and designs a random survey of 300 students in the "Research on the Current Situation of Campus Football in Border Areas". 299 questionnaires were collected with a recovery rate of 99%. There were 296 valid questionnaires, with an effective rate of 98%.

#### 2.2.3. Mathematical Statistics

With the knowledge of sports statistics, SPSS 17.0 software was used to integrate and process the data, and various features revealed by the data were discovered and mined.

## 3. Research Results and Analysis

### 3.1. Football teachers and teachers in Yunnan border areas

Table 1. Age survey statistics of PE teachers (N=8)

option	subtotal	proportion
Under 30 years old	2	25%
31-40 years old	3	37.5%
41-50 years old	2	25%
Over 50 years old	1	12.5%
male	7	87.5%
female	1	12.5%

The survey on the age of border physical education teachers in Yunnan shows that they are generally in the range of middle-aged and young people. There are 2 physical education teachers under 30 years old, accounting for 25%, and only 1 physical education teachers over 50 years old. Because the current school scale continues to expand, the demand for teachers is great, the recruitment of teachers generally tend to have a certain teaching experience of young teachers, so as to ensure the quality of teaching, improve the teaching energy and momentum; In the survey, it is found that the current PE teachers are mainly male teachers, there are 7 men, accounting for 87.5%, female teachers only 1. This is mainly because physical education teachers have certain

requirements on sports skills, and more men like football than women. The survey site is located in the border area near Myanmar, and they have been affected since childhood, so they gradually like football. As a result, there are a large number of boys learning football, but few girls, leading to a phenomenon of more men than women. It is suggested that more classes should be held for interest, both men and women should be accepted, so as to improve the football level in the border area and strive for a relatively balanced ratio of men and women.

### 3.2. Frequency of students' participation in football

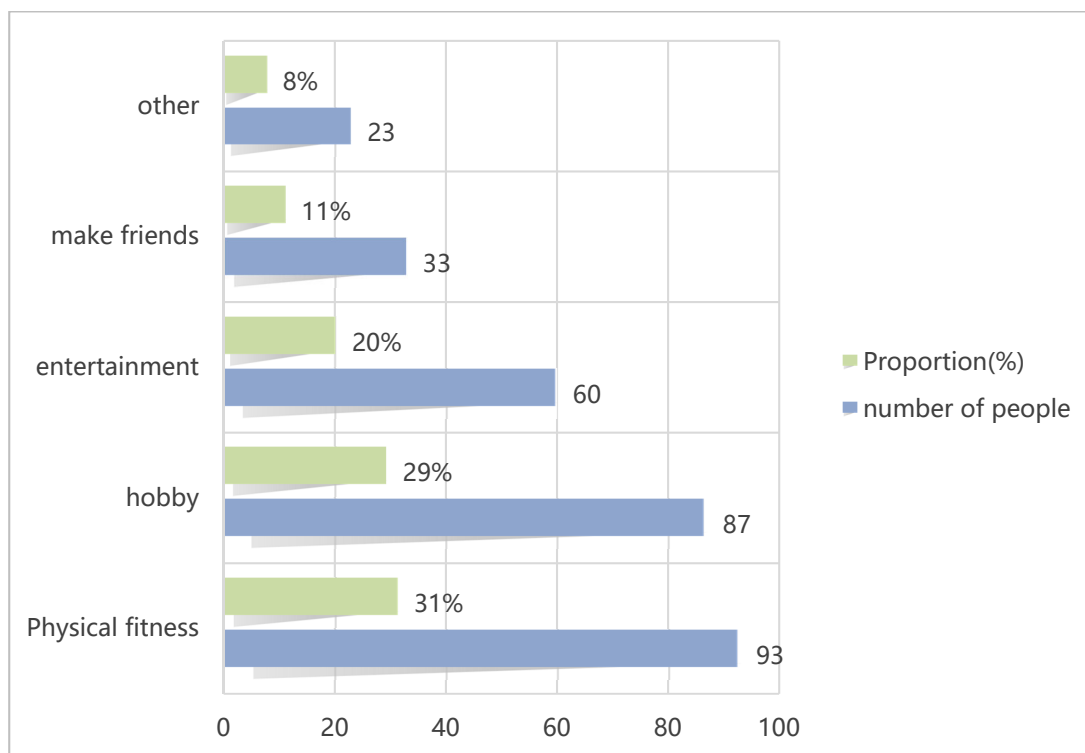
**Table 2.** Frequency table of students' participation in football (N=296)

Frequency of participation	1-2 times a week	3-4 times a week	4 times a week or more	1-2 times a month
Proportion(%)	27	31	34	8

As can be seen from Table 2, the frequency of students participating in football is about 3-4 times a week, except for a small part of them who are not enthusiastic enough. People who exercise for more than 30 minutes at a time with a heart rate of more than 100 beats per minute and exercise more than three times a week are called exercisers. It can be seen that a

large proportion of people who participate in football are sports people. The promotion of campus football sets up the idea of lifelong sports for students.

### 3.3. Students' motivation to get involved in football



**Figure 3.** Motivation of students in border areas to participate in football (n=296)

As can be seen from Figure 3, there are many different motivations for students to participate. Physical health and hobbies topped the list, accounting for 31 percent and 29 percent, respectively, indicating that physical and mental health and hobbies can motivate more people. Get involved. Because football has a great advantage on the physical

strength of the participants in the game, the mass is very strong, the rules are relatively loose, and in the game, any part of the body can touch the ball, to a certain extent has the dual function of fitness and spiritual construction.

### 3.4. Participating venues

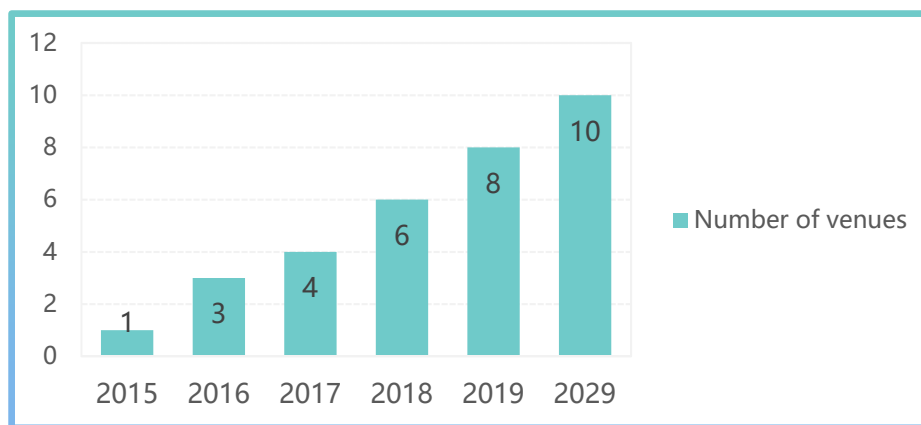


Figure 4. Football field condition

As can be seen from Table 3, although football stadiums in border areas are increasing year by year, the number is still relatively small, which cannot fully meet the needs of football fans. There is a shortage of football stadiums and few, if any, other stadiums could be converted. Although the crowds are growing, people often organize themselves to play, and there is little need for professional courts. Just some government

departments or clubs. Professional venues are only used for big games and are generally not cheap. Most people participate in sports only occasionally and do not choose professional venues. As a result, profit has become an important reason for the scarcity of these professional venues.

### 3.5. Forms of student participation in football

Table 3. Forms of student participation in football

	State organization league	School league	Class league	Other forms	total
Number of people	1	2	18	29	50
proportion	2%	4%	36%	58%	100%

As can be seen from Table 3, 36% of students participate in class league football, 2% participate in state organized league football, 4% participate in campus league football, and 58% participate in football activities in other ways. Other forms on the questionnaire included not participating in any competitions. Generally, it can be seen that most students in Yunnan border areas do not participate in football matches, and only a few people can participate in football matches. The main reason is that due to the COVID-19 pandemic, fewer matches have been held and more people have not been able to get involved in the sport, with most students lacking in football skills.

## 4. Conclusion

1. In the survey of physical education teachers in border areas, males account for a large proportion, and their age ranges are generally middle-aged and young;

2. Due to the dual pressure of the field and natural environment, the development of football in border areas is limited. Standard football pitches are few and expensive.

3. At present, there are practical problems of policy formulation, but they have not been implemented yet, and there are practical problems of lack of policy formulation. The government does not pay attention to the development of campus football and does not make clear the goal of county football development. At the moment, the Education and Sports Bureau is the link between school football and sports departments, but they are only responsible for commercial guidance, such as outside youth academies. The dual relationship of campus football is not clear, so it is difficult to

guarantee the future development of regional football effectively.

4. Football in schools in border areas has not been carried out substantively and corresponding documents are lacking. The development of campus football involves a lot of financial problems, the fund can not be guaranteed, the school can not hold campus football activities. Schools that do not support football activities have stricter requirements for football activities, and the development of campus activities has been greatly hindered and entered a stagnant state.

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