

Analyses on the Societal Influencing Factor of the Training of Juvenile Track and Field Athletes in Heilongjiang

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Abstract

By means of documental data method, survey method, questionnaire method and statistical method, the thesis studied the current situation of societal influencing factor of t juvenile track and field athletes in Heilongjiang Province in Heilongjiang province. The research result is showed as: Family' investment is the main part of juvenile track and field athletes in Heilongjiang Province. The juvenile track and field athletes has a fitting society environment in Heilongjiang province.

Keywords

Heilongjiang province; Track and field; Juvenile athletes; Influencing factor.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the reform of economic system, the ways to acquire resources for the training of competitive sports talents have changed correspondingly. The existing research results have shown that the training of juvenile track and field athletes in Heilongjiang Province will remain the main strength for the cultivation of high-level juvenile track and field athletes for a long time. The acquisition of social resources in the training of juvenile track and field athletes will have an important impact on the sustainable development of the training system of juvenile track and field athletes. Therefore, it is of certain practical significance to study the social factors affecting the training of juvenile track and field athletes Heilongjiang Province.

2. RESEARCH OBJECTS AND METHODS

2.1 Research Objects

The research objects are some track and field athletes, coaches and parents of athletes in Heilongjiang Province and the ordinary students and students of Harbin, Daqing cities.

2.2 Research Objects

Literature method, interview method, questionnaire method and data statistics method.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1. Analysis of Financial Resources

During the investigation, it is found that only the training process expenses paid by athletes in the six theoretical sources of funds are relatively stable, while the rest, such as national allocation, social sponsorship and competition awards, cannot provide significant support for the training of young athletes in terms of quantity and stability. Youth track and field athletes training is a systematic project, there must be a certain amount of funds to ensure the normal

operation of the system. At present, the social funds cannot be obtained, national funds are gradually withdrawn from the field of youth track and field athletes training, and the mechanism of paid transmission is still not sound, the paid training has become the only stable source of funds for youth track and field athletes training in Heilongjiang Province. Therefore, the current situation of this funding source is studied in this paper.

The investigation indicates that the juvenile track and field sports trainings in Heilongjiang Province are all the paid trainings. In the questionnaire survey, 80% parents of athletes thought the charges is reasonable, the 20% parents choose the other answer. By the chi-square test, the difference is extremely significant ($n=110$, chi-square =108.01, $p < 0.01$). It indicates that the vast majority of parents approve the paid training. Fees charged for amateur track and field training vary greatly depending on the type of training the athletes choose and the school, ranging from 1,000 yuan to 10,000 to 20,000 yuan. In addition to training fees, some athletes also pay competition, management, tuition, accommodation and other expenses. The details of payment are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. List of frequency selection of athletes' annual training-related expenses paid by their parents

Frees x (yuan)	Select frequency	Percentage (%)	Cumulative percentage (%)
$x \leq 1500$	50	45.5	45.5
$1500 < x \leq 5000$	25	22.7	68.2
$5000 \text{ yuan} < x \leq 10000$	7	6.3	74.5
$10000 \text{ yuan} < x$	28	25.5	100
total	110	100	100

A survey is conducted on the issue of "the impact of training expenses on the daily life of families". The parents who think it has a big impact account for 20%, The parents who think it has an average impact account for 46.4% and the others account for 33.6%. Overall analysis, the paid cost has been a certain impact on their family life. Spearman correlation test is conducted between the amount of charges and the impact degree of family daily life after excluding the option that can not determine the impact of charges, which proves that there is a high correlation between the current amount of charges and the impact on family daily life ($n=101$; $r = 0.338$; $p < 0.01$), It indicates that the amount charged for participating in amateur athletic training has reached the maximum economic capacity of the family.

To sum up, the juvenile amateur athletic training in Heilongjiang Province has been introduced into the market mechanism. However, the market mechanism is not perfect, athletes training funds are mostly borne by athletes, and it arrives to the maximum capacity of athletes' families. he existing sources of funds can no longer meet the demand, athletes training units must obtain funds from as many channels as possible to further improve the training environment of team members, the technological content in the training process of athletes and sufficient training and competition funds for sports teams. And the sports management departments should play a guiding role in this process.

3.2. Analysis of Human Resources

The research results have shown that school is the main place for ordinary students to contact with track and field sports, and ordinary middle school students are the main human resource base for the selection of junior track and field athletes in Heilongjiang Province. The training of juvenile track and field athletes in Heilongjiang Province needs to have a considerable number of potential human resources available for selection and stable practical human resources in training as a guarantee for development. Therefore, it is of great significance to study the

influence factors of these two groups on the attitude of participating in track and field sports and amateur training.

3.2.1 analysis of track and field preference of ordinary middle school students

The existing research results have shown that sports interest has become one of the intrinsic motivation for primary and secondary school students to participate in sports. According to the survey, ordinary middle school students who choose to participate in track and field amateur training and the students who did not choose to participate in track and field amateur training of track and field preference have significant differences (n=278, chi-square=95.13, p<0.01, preference scoring method), which suggests that ordinary high school track and field preference and choice of participate in track and field amateur training has greater relevance. In order to reflect the actual situation objectively, students fill in the three sports activities in the order they like to participate. Then the values are assigned in selected order. The first choice will get three points, the second choice will get two points, the third choice will get one point, and the other choice will get zero points. The score method will calculate the preference degree of sport programs of ordinary middle school students Heilongjiang Province (see Figure 1).

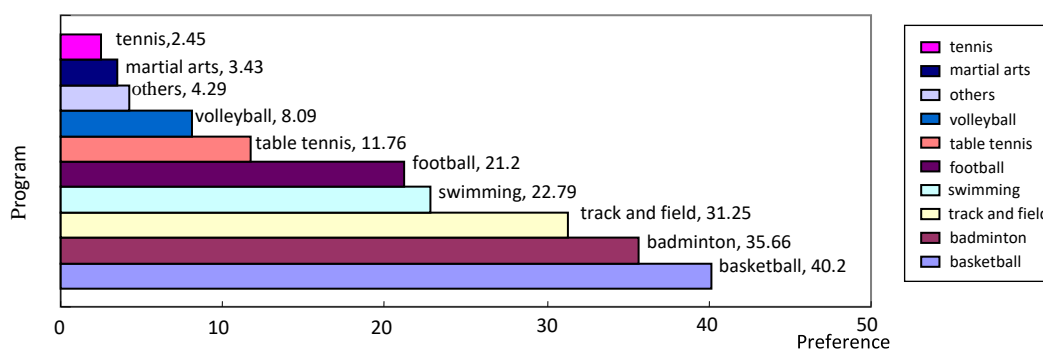


Figure 1. Program preferences of ordinary middle school students

It can be seen from figure 1 that basketball is the most popular sport among middle school students, badminton comes next; track and field and swimming rank the third and the fourth. Chi-square tests are conducted on the preferences of the top four sports programs (see Table 2). The results show that basketball is not significantly different from track and field and badminton, but significantly different from swimming. This shows that track and field sports in ordinary middle schools is still a favorite activity of students, there is a good atmosphere to carry out. Because badminton sport has higher entertainment and not intense, it is more suitable for ordinary middle school students during the break activity. Then, its preference is also higher.

Table 2. Comparison of preferences of athletics and other sports

program	basketball and badminton	basketball and track and field	track and field and swimming
chi-square	3.945	10.729 *	31.557 **
P	0.268	0.013	0.000

Note: "*" means significant difference, "**" means significant difference.

3.2.2 Analysis of the current situation of the attitude of ordinary middle school students and their parents towards the training of track and field sports

The survey shows that middle school students and their parents has free option to participate in the amateur training. When middle school students choose to participate in the amateur training, basketball, badminton, track and field and swimming are the main four programs. Parents of middle school students mainly choose basketball, swimming, table tennis and track and field for their children. Track and field events accounted for 23.0% and 24.9% of the total selection frequency respectively. This indicates that parents of ordinary middle school students hold a positive attitude towards the amateur training of track and field events.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1. Conclusion

4.1.1. The market mechanism has been introduced into the training of juvenile track and field athletes in Heilongjiang Province, but the market mechanism is not perfect. The funds for the training of juvenile track and field athletes mainly come from the training fees paid by athletes.

4.1.2. Juvenile track and field athletes in Heilongjiang Province have a good foundation for social survival. When ordinary students and their parents choose to participate in the amateur training, track and field sport obtains a higher frequency of selection.

4.2. Suggest

4.2.1. The teaching of track and field should be popularized in ordinary primary and secondary schools, the development of track and field culture should be actively promoted, and the human resource base for selecting basic materials for the training units of young track and field athletes should be expanded.

4.2.2. Administrative guidance for the training and development of juvenile track and field athletes in Heilongjiang Province should be strengthened on the premise of reducing administrative order intervention.

4.2.3. Through promoting the industrialization operation of juvenile track and field athlete training in Heilongjiang Province, improving the sports talent resource training and exchange market, guiding the investment of social funds in juvenile track and field athlete training in Heilongjiang Province, and the economic support for the sustainable development of juvenile track and field athlete training in Heilongjiang Province can be obtained.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Heilongjiang Bayi Agricultural University Talents Supporting Program (RRCPY201818).

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