

Research on Training Model of Sports Majors for Application-oriented Universities

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Abstract: Based on the employment dilemma of sports graduates, according to the overall requirements of the state for the transformation and development of colleges and universities, and taking the social demand for sports talents as the target orientation, this paper probes into the training mode of sports professionals in applied undergraduate colleges and universities.

1. Introduction

Among the ten major of difficult employment announced by the Ministry of Education in 2013, the major of physical education ranks among them, but it is contradictory that the society needs a great deal of talents for physical education. On the one hand, on October 20, 2014, the State Council issued "some opinions on speeding up the Development of Sports Industry and promoting Sports consumption", which made it clear from the school and social levels that the time of sports activities for students and social groups should be increased. Social organizations and individuals are encouraged to invest and invest in sports, and the scale of China's sports industry will be expanded more than fivefold in 10 years, and the country will for the first time bring the sports industry into the national strategic level. On the other hand, some sports organizations, associations, clubs and so on often complain about the shortage of professional technical guidance staff and difficulties in recruiting technical personnel to meet their own development needs.

In summary, the difficulty in obtaining employment for sports majors can be interpreted as not the sports professionals is not enough to do the degree of saturation, sports professional employment to the main reason is because of the many sports college sports professional students employment will remain confined to the physical education teachers, training mode still stop to meet physical education teachers' professional needs based, professional the curriculum is not to get rid of the shackles of mode of physical education, and social needs. In the long run, it will inevitably lead to the decline in the proportion of students' employment year by year, and will inevitably lead to a decline in the proportion of students majoring in physical education every year, until the scale of running a school for the major of physical education is shrinking. With the continuous development of higher education, the transformation of local universities that applied from the beginning of this century to has become an overall situation. In the current era of development of this type, the orientation and development of various professions has become a hot topic for experts and scholars for a time. In terms of sports majors, some scholars feel confused about the highly practical nature of sports and the current transition to application. They believe that the sports profession itself has a high degree of practicality and it is a transition from application to application. In view of this, the author thinks that the practicality of sports is only the skill level of the project and the process of the skill formation has the essential attribute of the actual operation, and is not equal to the application in this article. The application in the paper refers to the training of sports professionals to meet the job requirements of the society and is used by the society [1]. This paper attempts to combine the characteristics of social sports organizations and puts forward some suggestions on the transformation from sports colleges and departments to application-oriented ones, which are improper and are expected to be corrected by experts and scholars in the field.

2. Suggestions on Curriculum Design of physical Education Specialty

2.1 compulsory Course Module

2.1.1 Strengthening the course of improving Comprehensive Cultural quality module

As an important tool to improve the quality of talents in colleges and universities, the course of cultural quality education plays an irreplaceable role in the process of cultivating high-quality talents, such as ideological and political, college English, literary appreciation, etc. Public Culture courses such as Teachers' language should reasonably occupy the proportion of Sports Talent training courses

2.1.2 Meet the professional requirements of PE teachers module

According to the recent relevant literature, the proportion of physical education teachers who graduated from physical education majors accounts for about 30% of the total. This is still the most concentrated employment group for graduates. Graduates of sports majors in order to prepare oneself for both eventualities, first to qualify for physical education teachers, graduates should meet the requirements for maintaining physical education classes in primary and secondary schools. They should be based on the basic physical education curriculum for primary and secondary schools and "the Standard for Physical Education and Health in Primary and Secondary Schools". Requirement that the skills, theories, textbooks, teaching methods, teaching tests, and teaching practices of some regular sports programs be set up as special courses for general education and are ready for the occasion.

2.2 Professional elective course module

2.2.1 Culture courses for Social Fitness Industry

The elective course of professional culture is to train students to serve the society effectively. In addition to the technical guidance of professional sports, they should also be proficient in mastering relevant theoretical knowledge, such as physiological principles related to human body movement, principles of anatomy, etc. Management, marketing and other related knowledge courses in the operation of social sports clubs. Of course, for students majoring in physical education, there has always been a theoretical curriculum. However, in the traditional theoretical curriculum system of physical education major, the curriculum is basically set up around the professional demand of physical education teachers, which fails to broaden the vision and break the routine. The focus of the curriculum system will be expanded to the entire sports industry environment to open. Even though some sports colleges have social sports majors, the curriculum is different from that of physical education to a certain extent, but some highly sociable sports cultural knowledge still remain in the teaching mode of books and classrooms, and finally, Good or bad learning results are based on the test results of heroes, It is not known whether what is learned really applies to society. Therefore, in the course of course setting up, we need to do enough social research to make the curriculum highly related to social needs. [2]

2.2.2 Sports club special technical training course

This Course section aims to some sports programs that are relatively weak in the traditional physical education technology curriculum and are currently highly socialized (such as tennis, badminton, aerobics, and other aerobic exercises). These projects have a large number of participants in the society, and some even have long-term participation in a certain project. As a result, some projects have a high level of social skills. Because of the highly practical nature of sports, it places high demands on the level of coaches who need to work on these projects. Although some of the projects may be involved in the compulsory section, the class hours that are set to meet the needs of physical education teachers are far from the level of skills required by the social clubs. This requires the application of undergraduate college sports departments in the setting of courses. This type of project will be expanded and refined, and will be offered as an on-campus club to elective students in the school. In the teaching process, not only the teaching tasks within

the class hours should be completed in accordance with the quality and quantity, but also the training of after-school clubs based on the coaching responsibility system should be promoted and the graduates' special coaching ability and sports skill level should be effectively improved.

3. Methods and measures of cooperation between schools and enterprises

3.1 Developing Order-based Training for Enterprises

Schools and businesses are like fish and water, and they are all interdependent. The school provides qualified personnel for the development of social enterprises. At the same time, the survival and development of schools depend on the talent needs of social enterprises. For sports majors, all kinds of social sports organizations and enterprises are important foundations for their survival and growing. How to effectively achieve the graduates of physical education to meet the requirements for the selection and employment of social sports companies is an important issue that needs to be considered in the work of sports colleges and departments. In order to fully expand employment channels for application-oriented undergraduate college sports graduates, full use should be made of faculty leaders, faculty and staff resources from previous graduates, actively seeking opportunities for cooperation with social sports companies, and understanding of business-to-sports professional technology. Demand for talents, strive to sign relevant agreements with professional companies for the orientation of professional talents, so that students in the school can take down the reassurances, determine the learning direction and goals as early as possible, and study professional skills as best as possible to increase the professional employment rate.

3.2 Combining Practicing internships with Intramural Training

In the process of cultivating sports professionals, basically through continuous years of on-campus knowledge learning, organizing a short-term teaching practice before graduation to complete the academic work. With such short-term internships, students cannot fully and in-depth apply their knowledge and abilities to internship positions, and they have not achieved the goal of improving teaching effectiveness. During the internship, whether the student performance is good or bad, as long as the period of this internship has passed. In terms of special sports majors, it is impossible to improve and eventually achieve the goal of improvement. For sports majors students practice of practical undergraduate college, schools can consider getting in touch with really needing some directions or special talented companies each other for students practices based on free of charge or low salary to their counterpart companies. In this internship process, students are required to broaden their horizons and find their own shortcomings. After the completion of the internship at this stage, they will return to the school for more targeted improvement. This will repeat the cycle and improve the quality of the training of the sports professionals in this school. Ultimately, it fully meets the talent needs of social enterprises [3].

3.3 Some technical projects carry out seamless docking between campus clubs and off-campus clubs.

Club is one of the most common social terms for sports groups, and it is also widely used by social sports enterprises or organizations, especially for clubs with sports events as the unit. The school's program training teams are also often named in this form. For the application-oriented undergraduate college sports professional training clubs, in addition to hard training and efforts to improve the sports skills, but also need to do two things: first of all, It is also necessary to use various resources to seek and strengthen social club contacts with the same project as the club, and to actively understand the nature of the work of the social club staff, the content of their work and the need to do so. Tools The basic quality of preparation points out the direction for the training of the school club. Secondly, it is necessary to encourage the graduates of the school to set up the project club from the society, so as to expand the employment market for the graduates of the project club in the future.

4. Conclusion

The transformation of sports major in applied undergraduate universities is an opportunity as well as a challenge, and it is also a new development. There are few successful experiences to learn from, which requires the sports workers to explore and innovate constantly. To make positive contribution to the development of physical education specialty in colleges and universities and the growing of sports industry in our country.

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