

Analysis of the Modes of the Cultivation of Current Chinese Youth Basketball Talents

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Abstract—The training of youth basketball talents is a developmental strategy for basketball. If the existence of high-quality basketball players is a national overall basketball competition level, then the training of youth basketball is undoubtedly a further extension of the national competitive level. The development of social economy has caused the difference between the training demand of Chinese youth basketball talents and the original training mode at present. The analysis and training mode is a good way to improve the level of basketball in China.

Keywords—youth; basketball; training mode; analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

At present, the model types of Chinese youth basketball trainers are from the traditional mode of the early founding of the People's Republic of China, the sports and education combined mode combined with China's strong country route, to the socialization model that accompanied the development of China's economy, and professional model evolved to the current stage of combining American professional basketball.

These four talent training models are accompanied by social and economic development, the transition from planned economy to market economy, and the economization of sports, which have caused the differences between the training needs of Chinese youth basketball talents and the original training mode. Zhang Bo's "Discussion on the Cultivation of Chinese Youth Basketball Players" [1] argues that basketball can't just train the body and tactics. The psychological training of athletes also plays a vital role in the development of youth basketball. The training of youth basketball should effectively combine psychological training with tactics and basic training to create favorable conditions for the promotion and development of sports in the future. The training mode is a good way to analyze and improve the level of basketball in China.

Zhang Zhendong et al.'s "Theoretical Analysis of the Supporting System of China's Basketball Reserve Forces' Sustainable Development" [2] interprets the cultivation of traditional basketball talents in China through comprehensive and systematic scientific research, expounds the inadequacies of the training management process, and comes up with the understanding and thought that the regulation

and control of reserve talents should be integrated with the market economy and the operation should be combined with the market.

Lin Youliang's "A Probe into Cultivation System of Basketball Reserve Forces" [3] pointed out that the so-called "reserve talent" of basketball is actually a youth stage in the broad sense. The skill and level of youth competitive basketball is not only representative but also symbolizes the basic level of the country. It is an important part of reflecting and planning the basketball development plan.

II. TRAINING MODEL TYPES

A. Traditional Model

From the beginning of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the development of youth basketball in China began, and the government of China is responsible for all operations and planning. The government occupied an absolute dominant position to select athletes. These include the training of athletes, the participation of athletes and coaches in competitions, the decommissioning of athletes, and the placement and responsibility of related matters. This clearly reflects the distinctive characteristics of the government being dominant, and this is the model which highlights the highlights of China's "the whole nation system."

B. Sports and Education Combined Model

Most of the countries with strong sports development have adopted the combination of sports and education in the mode of cultivating talents. For this reason, the development of the training mode of "combination of sports and education" also represents the level of competitive sports in a country. For example, the basketball sports powerhouse - the United States, the only platform for talent training is the school. In the United States, with a population of 300 million, the total number of athletes in secondary schools and universities can reach 800,000. In the NCAA league, the men's team's participation in the school can reach thousands. In this way, the school in the United States is a warehouse of huge reserves of reserve talents, and is the cradle of the growth of elite athletes.

C. Socialization Model

Since China's basketball began to explore the direction of professionalism, along with the development of China's social economy, the salary income of high-level basketball players has gradually increased and become a high salary profession. Sports stars become public figures and have a certain impact in society.

D. Professional Model

In professional model, the opposite side of professional basketball is amateur basketball. Professional players provide the main force for the composition of professional basketball with the support of the clubs. In the professional market of basketball in China, the basketball club plays a vital role and occupies the dominant position in the training of competitive basketball talents.

III. TRAINING MODEL ANALYSIS

A. *The Traditional Model Is Also "the Whole Nation System"*

Under the wings of China's "the whole nation system", the basketball game system has grown step by step, and the level of rapid improvement has been rapidly improved. It has become a platform for a large number of outstanding athletes, and to a certain extent, China have realized the desire to take basketball out of China. From the development of basketball in China, it can be concluded that many outstanding talents who have made outstanding contributions to the development and progress of basketball in China are the beneficiaries of China's traditional model. With the continuous development and progress of the world's basketball and the improvement of China's overall conditions, the traditional training model slowly reveals the drawbacks of backwardness. If China wants to take it to the next level, China must keep up with the world situation.

In China, the rise and prosperity of sports mainly rely on the strength of talents to make the main support. Sports schools of all regions and at all levels are the main platform for the traditional model to cultivate competitive talents. Therefore, before the reform of competitive sports in China, sports schools at all levels are the main places for the cultivation of basketball talents in China. For example, at that time, China's "Mobile Great Wall" Battle, Wang Zhizhi, and Yao Ming three strength centers grew up under such circumstances and conditions. Although China's basketball talent training has been reformed, its model is no longer single but diversified. However, it is undeniable that all kinds of sports schools represented by competitive sports schools have made irreplaceable credit for the training of Chinese basketball talents.

B. *Combination of Competitive Basketball and Physical Education*

In the mid-to-late period of the 1980s, along with the establishment of China's socialist market economy and the beginning of institutional reforms, China's sports development model also began to change. The training mode

of "combination of sports and education" is intended to give full play to the various resource advantages of the education system, and focus on the training of young basketball talents on the education system. Such an idea is recognized by people in all walks of life and is considered to be a strategy that is close to a win-win strategy. However, after practice, this strategy has not exerted the greatest degree of effectiveness in China. Nowadays, the competitive sports system still controls the real resources. The situation of school sports has not changed drastically. The original intention has not yet been reached. The role of schools in the training of competitive athletes is still not reflected. The Basketball Sports Management Center of the State Sports General Administration of China and the Department of Sports Health and Art Education of the Ministry of Education are mainly responsible for the operation and development of Chinese basketball. One is mainly to manage competitive basketball and the other is responsible for school sports. So far the two are relatively independent and there is no real synergetic development. Expert Tan Lianbin said: In the training and transportation of competitive sports talents, the training of the national system model has not changed much so far. The combination of sports and education will not have a substantial breakthrough in the next ten years. The development of the stage will have a radical change in the true sense.

In this training mode, the time of cultural education is greatly reduced. In today's society, the era of universally only children, parents and elders use cultural quality education as a priority for children's education. Many students with good physical fitness and good condition have missed the contact with the professional team [4]. On the other hand, talented children enter the professional team to receive systematic education. Learning and training often lead to conflicts and contradictions. The players' injury caused by the lack of scientific training is even worse for the development of these children.

The competitive sports system has a special training management system. It has gradually grown and developed since the founding of the country. Competitive sports pursue strong teams of competitive talents and contribute to the Chinese basketball industry. The main goal of the training of middle schools and colleges is to pursue the rate of students' enrollment. This is a deeply rooted concept in people's minds since ancient times, and it is difficult to make changes. The pressure of exam-oriented education and the inherent thinking in society make the development of competition inferior in the school, and it is difficult to gradually strengthen in the normal process. The school will not compromise its own education model because of the training of athletes. Coupled with limited funds and the development concept of the two are not on the same parallel line, etc. In this way, not only the process of cultivating talents has many limitations, but the results of cultivating talents are even less satisfactory. But China must explore a correct path and not be afraid of failure and difficulty. Summarizing the process of training basketball talents in China, China have made a lot of efforts and are constantly exploring. In terms of model, its

main form combines multiple forms and paths with the actual situation in China.

C. Basketball Players in the Context of Rapid Economic Development

Compared with the salary level of basketball players in China today, the income of professional basketball players in the United States is much higher. LeBron James, who played for the Miami Heat in the previous year's Sports Illustrated magazine's list of American athletes' income rankings, ranked second with \$56,545,000 in annual income, which is only second to the 90 million of the boxing champion Floyd Mayweather. In addition, 13 of the NBA players entered the top 50 of the list, including Kobe Bryant of the Los Angeles Lakers (4th) and Derrick Rose (7th) of the Chicago Bulls.

To achieve the high salary trend of American players, it will attract the participation of outstanding young people to a great extent, and it can also stimulate the athletes to work hard and be positive for the cultivation of basketball talents. Market demand determines the existence and operation of the market. In response to the demand, China's social basketball is in such a situation that schools and training camps of relevant nature should be. All in all, the development and growth of the socialized basketball training model in China can bring more stable choices to outstanding young people with good congenital ability, which is a very positive promotion for China's economic basketball development. However, the form of social training in China is very different from that in the United States. China does not have perfect laws and regulations to stabilize the environment. The government does not have mature protection policies and methods to protect it. School resources and competitive sports are also separated in two ways. Therefore, the socialized talent training model is difficult to mature.

D. Professional Training Model

In professional model, the opposite side of professional basketball is amateur basketball. Professional players provide the main force for the composition of professional basketball with the support of the clubs. In the professional market of basketball in China, the basketball club plays a vital role and occupies the dominant position in the training of competitive basketball talents.

In the early days of professional basketball training, some of the clubs in China trained their talents in a too eager for quick success and instant benefits way, and it was difficult to avoid causing thirst. As it takes time to train a good basketball player, it requires more energy and financial resources. Although the cost of training is invested in every athlete to be trained, not every athlete can use it, so some clubs will follow the money transaction to buy other athletes or a large number of foreign aid to deal with the game. Such a phenomenon will directly lead to a decline in the number and quality of the reserve talent team and a negative impact.

IV. PROBLEMS IN THE MAIN TRAINING MODEL AT THE CURRENT STAGE

The training model of "the whole nation system" once contributed a lot of outstanding talents to the basketball industry in China. Although the young people accepted the basketball professional education, the limitations of this education are very large. Due to the single training channel, the choosing range of young athletes who accepted the training can be limited, which restricts their future development to a certain extent. When faced with society or studying for themselves, they found that although their special skills are solid enough, their lack of cultural education, after entering the society, their comprehensive ability of all aspects is not in line with the society, and their distribution after retirement becomes a long-term social problem.

In addition, due to the influence of exam-oriented education, parents' expectations for their children have begun to change, and they have gradually risen to hope that students will receive education and learn all kinds of knowledge and skills, become all-round talents, and have more choices in society. Therefore, although the society's increasing demand for talents related to basketball in sports majors is growing, the players are unable to meet these requirements, which inevitably lead to a waste of talent cultivation in the school, forming a vicious circle until the final impact. Until the end, it affects the basic problems of students' enrollment in competitive sports. Therefore, with the reform of China's economy and management model, China's high-level athletes have serious shortages in quality and quantity reserves.

The proportion of high-level athletes in China is small. The general trend is that the more people go in the higher direction, the more the number of people as the athletes will decrease. It is normal and reasonable for a country's movement system to be declining from high to low. The slope that is too steep will reflect the problem of insufficient reserve power.

V. CONCLUSION

In order to standardize the training of talents, the China Basketball Association has clearly stated in the 2008-2009 "Chinese Men's Basketball Professional League Club's Admission Implementation Plan" that the participating clubs must have or agree to have a team of no less than 12 players and the legal documents of the second-line team must be registered in the China Basketball Association. The agreement made clear about two major chaotic improvements. The first is the club and the university jointly running, and the second is the club and the sports bureau jointly running.

It can be seen from the above list and analysis that China's talent cultivation for basketball is gradually improving and gradually becoming a perfect process on the basis of the original. From the single "the whole nation system" to the diversified development of multiple channels, China not only cultivates more means, but also realizes the achievements with growth.

The diversified pattern of talent development is to develop for the ultimate training effect. The benefits of talent cultivation directly reflect the state of a country's competitive sports talent reserve. No matter how China's training model is updated and optimized, its purpose will not change — for China's basketball to be taller and stronger. Therefore, it is very necessary for Chinese government to analyze the advantages and disadvantages of multiple models when summarizing and adopting the training of existing models. Doing a good job of analysis and research between the various models and doing a good job in the early stage can make good for deficiency between the choices, which can realize optimizing training in the true sense.

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