The Contrast Analysis of the Current Situation of College Squash in Mainland China and Hong Kong, China

Junjie Wang
Sports Department, Shanghai Polytechnic University, Pudong New District, Shanghai, China
wangjj@sspu.edu.cn
Corresponding Author

Keywords: Squash; College; Sports Team; Current; Development

Abstract: Variety of research methods will be applied to this thesis, including literature consulting, expert interview, comparative analysis and etc. Comparing with the college squash in Hong Kong, China on the respects including squash courts, teacher teaching, students’ foundation and etc., the thesis will analyze the existing problems in the development of college squash in mainland China at the present stage. We come to a conclusion that the existing problems are few squash court, low reserve of talents, lack of professional squash coaches and etc. This thesis is dedicated to provide the development of college squash in mainland China with some scientific and reasonable reference and advice.

1. Introduction

Squash, which is originated on English soil, started its journey head to the world at the beginning of the twentieth century with the reputation of Lord of Indoor Sports. The squash was introduced into Shanghai in the 1980s. Comparing with other sports, the squash has various advantages of easy to learn, great competitiveness and high entertainment. What’s more, it is also an all-weather sport that a player could practice by himself. The squash, as a ball game, requires the sense of three dimensions which is less visible in other sports. And the squash is a highly ornamental sport, which is quite suitable for flexible Asian. Shanghai is a great city with the spirit of containing thousands of little rivers. It is quite meaningful and advantageous to promote and develop squash in Shanghai, both an international city and the cradle of all-inclusive culture. Many of the universities have launched squash courses and squash clubs on campus [1]. For promoting the squash, Peking University has launched the squash courses since 2012. And the Squash Association and the squash team of Peking University were both established in 2013. Considering various aspects of different universities and colleges, including more than tradition of university, geographical environment, orientation of the course and capital position, there are significant difference among the development of squash in different universities. With the unique social resources and geographic resources, Shanghai, one of the international metropolitans, has held top-notch international events for several times, promoting the international exchanges of squash and display the strength of Chinese youth. Hong Kong is the earliest region which promoted the squash in China. Comparing with Hong Kong in some aspects, such as the popularity of squash and the development in universities and teacher resources, the mainland China still has a long way to go. Through the contrast analysis of the current situation of college squash in mainland China and Hong Kong, China, this thesis is going to provide more feasible ways and development trends for our college squash in China, hoping to promote the popularization and development of college squash in China.

2. The Research Subjects and Methods

2.1 The Research Subjects

The thesis mainly targets on the development of college squash in mainland China and Hong Kong, China.
2.2 The Research Methods

2.2.1 Literature Consulting

According to the research purposes and the research needs, the related research data in various universities at home and abroad have been collected in the library of Shanghai Polytechnic University, in the method of literature consulting. For the sake of providing theoretical basis for this research, some relevant literature about the development trends of sport program will be consulted and the collected information and data will be applied, summed up and sorted.

2.2.2 Expert Interview

According to the research needs, relevant interview outlines will be formulated. In order to discuss the current situation and the solution to the current problems of college squash in China, the directors of squash program and the squash coaches in various universities will be interviewed in the forms including consulting, visiting, phone-calling and mails.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Work Unit</th>
<th>Academic Title</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jiang Jian</td>
<td>Shanghai University of Sport</td>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
<td>The Coach of the International Squash Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He Zhongkai</td>
<td>Peking University</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Squash Coach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhu Rui</td>
<td>Nanjing Sport Institute</td>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
<td>Squash Coach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song Huaxun</td>
<td>Administration of Sport of China</td>
<td>Program Director</td>
<td>Program Director of Squash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.3 Comparative Analysis

This thesis will discuss variety of information in depth. As for the major points, conclusions and suggestions which are obtained from the research, some work of summing up, analytical reasoning and demonstration will be conducted.

3. Results and Analysis

3.1 Comparison of College Squash Teachers Quantity in Mainland China and Hong Kong, China

The coach is an important component of competitive sports. As a new sports event in China, squash has a short development history and the resources of college squash teachers are sorely lacked. Although some of the coaches have comprehensive theoretical knowledge, their understanding of squash is not in-depth enough and they do not have the qualification for teaching in universities and colleges. This factor will directly lead to the lack of squash coaches and relatively limited assistance which is provided for our students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mainland China</th>
<th>Hong Kong, China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Class</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Class</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the table mentioned above, although Chinese Squash Association holds the training course for squash coaches every year, so far, there are only 10 persons who have the certificate of first class squash coach and only 3 persons who have the certificate of second class squash coach in mainland China. Besides, most of the squash teachers and coaches are not professional squash athletes. And with the condition of teaching in universities and colleges, even fewer of the squash teachers and coaches are suit for the conditions. While the other hand, there are 18 persons who have the certificate of first class squash coach and 9 persons who have the certificate of second class squash coach in the universities and colleges in Hong Kong, China. And most of the teachers and coaches were professional squash athletes. After their retirement, they chose to be a professional coach in the universities and colleges. Although there are further more population and
universities in mainland China, it has a big gap between mainland China and Hong Kong, China in the aspect of professional squash teachers and coaches.

3.2 Comparison of College Squash Courts Quantity in Mainland China and Hong Kong, China

By June 15th, 2019, according to the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, there are 2,956 national colleges in China. But according to the statistics, there are less than 10 colleges which have standard squash courts. Besides, in the colleges of Hong Kong, China (less than 20 colleges), over 50% of the colleges have at least one standard squash court. The lack of hardware facilities directly lead to the consequence that squash teaching could not be conducted in most of the universities and colleges in mainland China and there is few chances for our students to contact the squash.

3.3 Comparison of Current Development of Adolescent Squash in Mainland China and Hong Kong, China

The fundamental cause of the lack of courts and teachers in colleges is that the current development of squash in mainland China is nowhere near the development in Hong Kong, China, being primarily shown on weak mass foundation, low social participation and lack of professional athletes. The concrete analysis of the current situation of the development of adolescent squash in mainland China and Hong Kong, China will be conducted in the rest of the thesis.

3.3.1 Hong Kong, China

In the aspect of cultivating adolescent, Hong Kong, China (a squash-advanced region in Asia), conducts the Fujifilm Mini-Squash Scheme in primary schools since the children were 6 years old. The Fujifilm Mini-Squash Scheme usually get the children involved to be interested in squash by designing some simple rules and mini games. For the sake of providing the further systematic training for the students of primary training courses, Hong Kong, China will carry out the Squash Talent Foundation Programme by gathering the students with good sports quality (around 7 to 15 years old) and giving them training of middle-grade. In the aspect of social climate for squash, Hong Kong is the earliest region which began the development of squash in China and the squash were introduced into Hong Kong, China in the early 20th century. The first squash court in Hong Kong, China was built in Victoria Barracks, which is Hong Kong Park now, and named after Hong Kong Squash Centre, which is the location of Hong Kong Squash now. At present, there are almost 700 squash courts and a squash population of about 900 thousand in Hong Kong, China. Playing squash has been a common sport in Hong Kong, China.

3.3.2 Mainland China

At present, there is not a systematic system of publicizing and cultivating in mainland China. Although through the plan of bringing the squash to campus conducted by Chinese Squash Association in recent years, squash has been much more popular in various schools in some regions like the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta and the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, by cultivating the interests of children and increasing the squash population, the poor publicity and width cause the consequence that most of the children who are involved in the plan of bringing the squash to campus failed in experiencing the fun of squash, let alone being interested in squash. Only a few of the children will experience the squash because their parents may enjoy playing squash. And most of the members in college squash teams first experienced squash after being enrolled in the universities and colleges. What’s more, most of the members in college squash teams lack the sport basis and understanding of squash because they are transferred onto squash from other sports like badminton and tennis. Up to recent years, squash was developed in mainland China. In April 1999, some Sports Bureaus and sport units from more than 10 provinces and cities selected some trainees to take part in the first national squash course which was held in Beijing. In October of the same year, the first nationwide squash champion was crowned after the first nationwide squash
championship held in Kunming, which marked the beginning of the development of squash in mainland China.

3.3.3 Comparison of Current Development of Adolescent Squash in Mainland China and Hong Kong, China

Through the comparison of current development of adolescent squash in mainland China and Hong Kong, China, we could find that there are few activities of publicizing and cultivating squash in mainland China and we do not have a unified plan for cultivating. However, there is a sounder system of publicizing and cultivating squash in Hong Kong, China so that they could guarantee an excellent social climate for squash there. According to my point of view, for the current situation of squash in mainland China, one of the two most important things is to promote the squash program (mainly in the primary schools). Take Hong Kong, China for example, Fujifilm Mini-Squash Scheme is the basis of the whole reserved talents cultivating system in Hong Kong, China. Most of the excellent squash athletes of Hong Kong were cultivated and selected through this plan. But squash is still a new sports event in mainland China. Although through the plan of bringing the squash to campus conducted by Chinese Squash Association in recent years, squash has been much more popular in various schools in some regions like the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta and the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, by cultivating the interests of children and increasing the squash population, the poor publicity and width cause the consequence that most of the children who are involved in the plan of bringing the squash to campus failed in experiencing the fun of squash, let alone being interested in squash. Only a few of the children will experience the squash because their parents may enjoy playing squash. And most of the members in college squash teams first experienced squash after being enrolled in the universities and colleges. Therefore, in my opinion, promoting the squash in colleges is also one of the two most important things because our college students have abundant time and great vigor to understand and exercise squash.

4. Conclusions and Suggestions

4.1 Conclusions

4.1.1 The college squash teachers are quite scarce in mainland China. The lack of the teachers who have the qualification for teaching, enough theoretical knowledge of squash and enough squash ability at a same time will lead to the relatively limited assistance which is provided for our students.

4.1.2 The professional squash courts are quite scarce in the colleges of mainland China. And the hardware facilities for sports teaching are still not sound. Then the current situation will lead to a consequence that there is little opportunity for our students to be acquainted with the squash and exercise the squash.

4.1.3 The two facts that the publicity work of squash is not great enough in mainland China and the reserved adolescent talents are in shortage will lead to a worse social climate for squash, which directly affected the development level of the college squash.

4.2 Suggestions

4.2.1 In order to improve the quantity and quality of the professional squash teachers, more training courses of coaches should be launched.

4.2.2 The squash court is not only one of the requisite hardware facilities for the development of squash, but also a sufficient condition of promoting the students and the general public to participate in the squash. Therefore, the General Administration of Sport of China and the Chinese Squash Association should both aggressively promote the squash and correspondingly provide aid for building squash courts in various provinces and cities of China, creating the conditions for promotion and lay a foundation for the development of college squash.

4.2.3 The publicity work of squash in mainland China should study from Hong Kong, China and some other squash-advanced countries. Learning from the success of other squash-advanced regions
and combining the current situation and conditions of mainland China, the development trend of squash in mainland China will be explored.

References
