

Comparative analysis of Chinese and German football youth training

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<p>Abstract</p> <p>Football has become the most popular sport in the world. China is a strong country in the Olympic Games with excellent competitiveness, but the development of football is always at a low level. The football youth training system is the key to promote the development of China's football in the future.</p> <p>This thesis through the literature material law, logical analysis, comparative study method, the differences between China and Germany youth analysis and comparative study, the following conclusion: The Chinese youth football training with German youth football training in culture, training programs, quality system, training of coaches, resources, organization, also there is a big gap between the international success.</p> <p>Based on the successful experience of German football youth training, the following Suggestions are proposed: build a good football culture, improve training program and quality system, strengthen the training system for coaches, increase resource input, organizational management.</p>	
Keywords: youth , development, training	

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1. Introduction

Since 2009, China has attached great importance to the development of youth football and committed to transforming the backward and inefficient training mode for young players. However, in recent years the development of Chinese football academy has seen limited progress despite the fact that the domestic league raised a storm of "Money football", with increased introduction of the world's best player.

With this condition, many domestic youth players felt abandoned which is a bad phenomenon. In accordance to the current development of the world's top soccer league, football academy is an integral part hence at this stage of the development of Chinese football, it is necessary to draw lessons from the experience of the football world powers to find some inspiration, such as German football.

On November 25, 2016, China and Germany signed a football strategic cooperation document at the campus football forum in Berlin. The Chinese ministry of education and the German football association signed the China-Germany youth campus football strategic cooperation agreement. The agreement will help the two countries to strengthen exchanges and cooperation in the field of juvenile football (Xinhua, 2016).

The German national team is known as one of the most famous and successful national football teams in the world, and Germany is the only country that has won both the men's and women's world cups. It has won the World Cup four times (1954, 1974, 1990 and 2014), second only to Brazil, and has not missed a World Cup since 1954. Germany also won the European cup of nations three times (1972, 1980 and 1996), the most. German football tradition is the combination of physical strength and technology, can adapt to a variety of skills and tactics of all-around football style. It was called the "German chariot" on the field. (Baidu.2019)

According to statistics on the official website of the German football association, there were 24 958 football clubs in Germany in 2016. The number of registered members of different ages reached 6,969,464, among which 1382147 were teenagers under the age of 14 and 520349 were teenagers between the ages of 15 and 18. The number of teams in different age groups has reached 159645, among which 75746 are youth teams under the age of 14, and 15801 are teams between the ages of 15 and 18. (The DFB . 2016)

The success of German football derives from its strong football culture atmosphere, extensive social football foundation and perfect youth football training system. Although China and Germany have different football youth training modes, we can learn from German football especially when the present Chinese football youth training has not been very successful.

2. Definition of Concepts

Chinese Football Association; a football governing body in China. Uniquely framed in Beijing in the year 1924, the affiliation would subsidiary itself with FIFA in 1931.(Xinhua.2016)

German Football Association; overseeing body of football in Germany. An establishing member of both FIFA and UEFA, the DFB has purview for the German football association framework and is accountable for the people's national groups. The DFB base camp are in Frankfurt am Main. (The DFB .2016)

UEFA; Uefa, the European football federation, was founded on June 15, 1954 in Basel, Switzerland, with its headquarters in Paris, France. It is the football body responsible for the management of all football affairs in the European region and represents Europe. Uefa is one of the six football federations under FIFA. (Digital football.2016)

World Cup; The FIFA World Cup, frequently just called the World Cup, is a worldwide affiliation football rivalry challenged by the senior men's and women's national groups with FIFA membership (Digital football.2016)

FIFA; The Fédération Internationale de Football Association is a non-benefit association which portrays itself as a global administering group of affiliation football. It is the most elevated oversight body on global football (Digital football, 2016)

3. Purpose of the study

The purpose of this thesis is to compare and study the differences between China and Germany in football culture, training plan, quality system, coach training, resources, organization and international success, to find out the deficiencies in the development of Chinese football academies. The purpose is also to learn from the successful experiences of German football youth training to provide some help to Chinese football youth training.

4. Methodology

4.1. Documentation method

In the process of topic selection, research and writing, the literature sources of this thesis are as follows: Cnki, Wanfang data, FirstSearch, Base Package, Baidu, Netease, Tencent and other monographs, periodicals, materials and youth training related to this thesis. These theoretical results will provide some theoretical basis for this thesis, analyze the research methods and data involved, and provide valuable reference for the research, design and conception of this thesis.

4.2. Logical analysis method

This thesis analyzes the situation of football youth training in China and Germany, and combines relevant theories and data to get the factors restricting its development and put forward corresponding countermeasures.

4.3. Comparative method

Through the comparative analysis of the situation of football youth training in China and Germany, this thesis finds out the existing problems of Chinese football youth training and puts forward some suggestions to solve these problems.

5. German football

Following Germany's defeat in the group stages of euro 2000, the DFB launched a national youth training programme in 2002. Over the next 10 years, German youth training entered a golden age. (Baidu, 2019)

5.1. German football culture

Germany is the only country that has won both the men's and women's world cups, and its highly developed professional league system is among the best in the world. In Germany football is not only a sport, but also a symbol of immigrant culture and German national spirit.

As is known to all, the German national football team has the reputation of Germany's "iron and blood chariot", representing a kind of never give up, unity and cooperation of the spirit of sportsmanship. Especially after the reunification of east and west Germany, the German team won the European championship in 1996, inspiring every German patriotic feelings.

The excellent football culture has laid a mass foundation for the development of German football. The good football development atmosphere has promoted the solution of social problems. In addition, the national team has continuously achieved excellent results, more and more German people have been inspired to participate in sports represented by football, forming a virtuous circle. (Sports cloud, 2018)

German football attaches great importance to the cultivation of youth reserve talents and the comprehensive development of young people. While improving the competitive level of players, it also pays attention to the shaping of players' personality and the cultivation of scientific and cultural qualities.

Therefore, the German football association attaches great importance to the cooperation with the school. They not only emphasize the training and competition, but also attach great importance to the study of academic courses (Yu, 2013).

5.2. The youth training program

The core of the youth training program implemented by the German football association is the establishment of training bases and youth training centers. At present, the football association has 366 training bases nationwide, where about 14,000 promising young players aged 11 to 14 are concentrated. (Yu HG 2013)

More than 1,000 youth coaches are in charge of the training bases to guide the teenagers who additionally receive weekly technique as the core in the base of systematic training, with sustained youth project, the unification of training plan also in continuous improvement. In the year 2002, priority was given to repeated practice techniques, so that the players now, focus on the master play way, so that their potential can get better with time. (Pu 2016)

To keep the training base open, the German football association allocates at least 10 million euros a year, and has spent a total of 100 million euros in the past nine years. Besides the football association, clubs also play an important role in the youth training program. Since the 2002/03 season, the Bundesliga's 36 teams must set up their own youth training centres or face disqualification from the league.

Youth centers need to be equipped with full-time coaches, boarding schools and adequate training facilities, forcing clubs to invest more in youth development and re-evaluating their own youth departments. Some 5,500 players between the ages of 12 and 23 are currently trained at the academy, FA and clubs have so far invested half a billion euros, 83 million euros last year alone.(Sun, 2015)

With such systems implemented, young players train four times a week from the age of 12, and at 15 the best go to the boarding schools the clubs belong to. The football association and the clubs work together to cast a net across Germany to ensure that no one misses a high potential.

5.3. Quality systems

The German football association has indeed invested a lot of energy in youth football. In order to further strengthen the level of youth football training, German football has developed a seven-step plan and corresponding quality system and supporting measures.

5.3.1. Seven-step plan

As shown in Figure 1, the German football association has established a seven-step football training system. In order to effectively improve the ability of players, different plans have been made for players of each age group, which is also the one reason why the German youth training is so excellent.

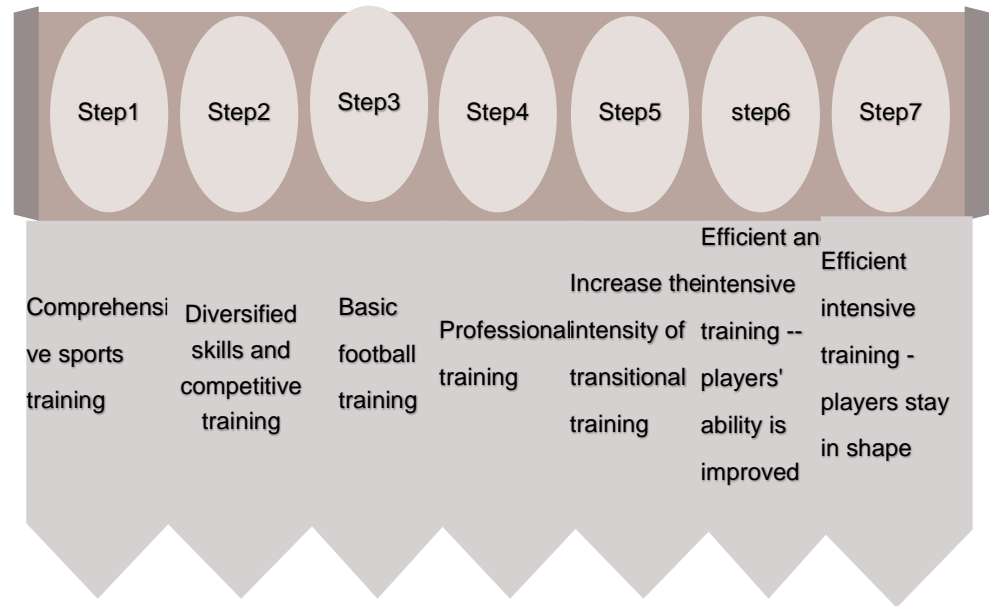


Figure 1. Seven-step training system (Daily talk about history, 2016)

a. Step 1 training: comprehensive athletic ability training

This group is the children's group with the basic plan of letting the young players understand the fun of a variety of sports, understand the basic rules of football and ball movement rules. (Gu F. 2016). The training methods are respectively 30% simple running, 20% simple ball movement, 30% small game with ball state and 20% small football game. The game is played in a 4-on-4 match (or by adding a goalkeeper) on a 20x15m-high field, with the goal no wider than two meters and no score recorded.[as shown in Figure 2]



Figure 2. 4-on-4 match field. Baidu (Daily talk about history. 2016)

b. Step 2 training: diversified skills and competitive training

The second stage is divided into E and F youth teams.

F level youth team develops interest in playing football through basic skills such as passing and handling belts, accept basic tactical knowledge instilled by the second team and learning how to play through small games. The training methods are: 15% diversified running training, 15% diversified ball training, 20% understanding of the basic technology application in the competition and 50% sub-group free-play competition. (Gu F. 2016)

The competition mode is: 5 to 5 or 6 to 6 matches in the 35X25 meter field, or 7 to 7 matches in the 40X35 meter field (including the goalkeeper). The goal is 5 meters wide and 2 meters high, without the competition of the championship situation.[as shown in Figure 3]

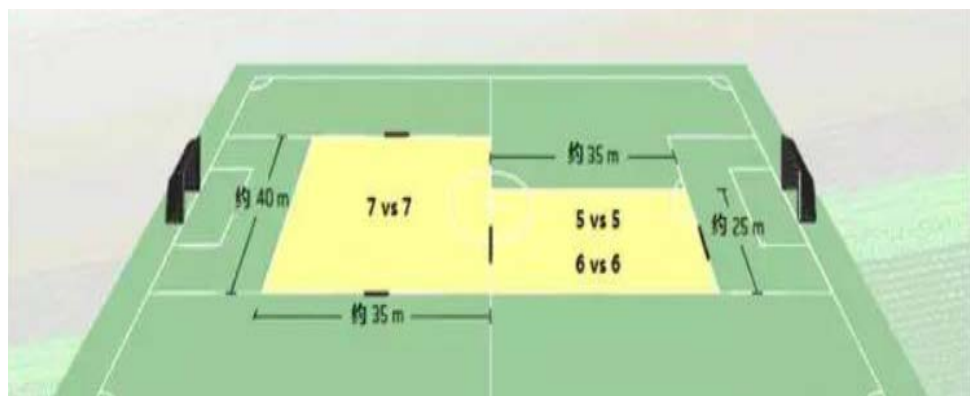


Figure3. 5 to 5, 6 to 6, 7 to 7match field. (Daily talk about history, 2016)

Level E youth team, cultivate the interest of playing football: exercise the ball and speed, improve the difficulty of technical training, learn the tactical concept of spatial distribution on the field, learn how to play through small games, form the concept of winning and losing, and organize local teams to play games.

The training methods are: 15% diversified sports, 15% diversified ball exercises, 20% technical training suitable for children, and 50% divided into groups for competitions. (Gu F. 2016)The competition mode is: 7-on-7 match (including goalkeeper) in the field of 55X35 meters, with the goal 5 meters wide and 2 meters high. [as shown in Figure 4]



Figure4. 7-on-7 match field. (Daily talk about history, 2016)

c. Step 3 training: basic football training

This stage is divided into C and D youth teams.

The youth team of grade D learns to play football with a serious attitude: to cultivate the fun and creativity of playing football, to carry out systematic training of basic skills and targeted training according to different offensive and defensive positions. Such training helps upcoming players to learn the basic tactics of group cooperation, to cultivate the personality, morale and winning spirit of the players, and to organize the teams at the same level for league matches.

The training methods are 20% of the physical training for the competition, 20% of the systematic technical training, 20% of the individual basic tactical training and 40% of both the key practice and free play of the competition. The competition mode is: 7 to 7, 8 to 8 or 9 to 9 (including goalkeeper) in the field of 50X70 meters, the goal is 5 meters wide and 2 meters high [as shown in Figure 5].

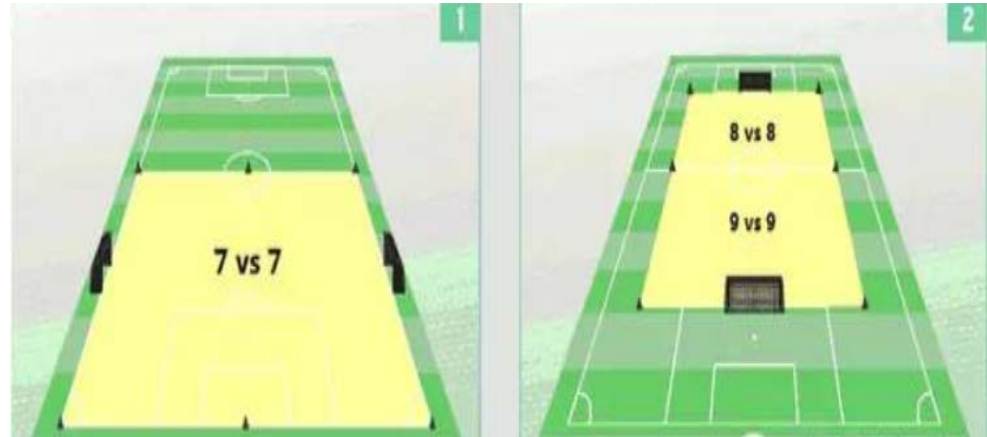


Figure5. 7 to 7, 8 to 8, 9 to 9 match field. (Daily talk about history. 2016)

Class C youth team to play serious learning: the fun of playing solid against opponents under pressure and high speed deepens the tactical learning group in defence. This makes up for the deficiency of the physical quality aspect while developing the responsibility of the team when organized at the same level in the league.

The training methods are: 20% of the football strengthening physical training, 20% of the technical intensive training, 20% of the individual and group basic tactical training, 40% of both the key training and free play of the game. (Gu F. 2016). The competition mode is: 11-11 (including goalkeeper) in the 70x100m field, with the goal 7.32 meters wide and 2.44 meters high [as shown in Figure 6].

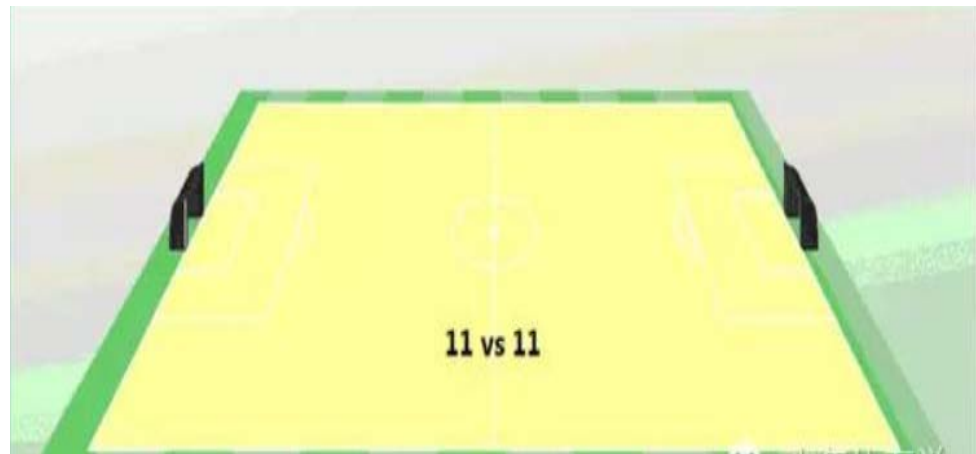


Figure6. 11-11match field. (Daily talk about history. 2016)

d. Step 4 training: professional training

Class A and class B, the youth team, application technique and passion into the game: keep the fun of playing, serious attitude and hope to have good performance, the opponents under pressure, high speed, and time is short. According to the different position of targeted training these training modes improve the team's tactics, maintain the overall stability fitness. The training methods are: 20% systematic physical training for football matches, 20% technical training for players' positions, 20% group and team tactical training, and 40% matches with key practices. (Gu F . 2016)

e. Step 5 training: transitional training that increases intensity

Grasp the professional football: strengthen personal training according to different positions for targeted physical quality training and the basic skills needed to improve tactical awareness and requires the players on the field with discipline and the will to go all out. Training mode: 30% carry out physical training according to individual conditions, 20% of the technical and tactical training for players' positions, 20% of the optimization and improvement of team and team tactics, and 30% of the complex competition.

f. Step 6 training: highly effective intensive training - players ability to improve

This program is committed to professional footballers eager to succeed and able to perform precise technical moves in the face of maximum pressure from opponents. High speed sports and time constraints develop diverse tactics

while maintaining the highest level of physical fitness required for football matches, as well as build a hierarchical team with leaders. Training style: 25% personal physical training to maintain the best condition, 25% compound training for the specific position of players, 25% perfect group and team tactics, 25% compound game style. (Gu F. 2016)

g. Step 7 training: highly effective intensive training - player retention

Makes the model for professional football: at the highest strength of rival, high speed and time is short still can make precise technology, can be based on the situation of different lead teams to make tactical changes automatically. This involves control of team tactics, as the highest level required to keep the football match fitness status, pitch works as an example.

The training methods are: 35% for maintaining the state of the players, physical training according to different personal conditions, 20% according to the position of the players to maintain the state of the training, 20% for maintaining the state of the team and tactical training, 25% of the compound game. (Gu F . 2016)

5.3.2. Youth training quality certification system and supporting policies

In order to ensure the quality of youth training, the German football association uses the quality performance management system (FOOT PASS) to carry out the quality evaluation of youth training for training bases. Elite football school and clubs' youth training centers classify the above training institutions according to their levels, and allocate funds according to their levels. (Van, Schoukens & Isakowitz, 2011)

From the perspective of a professional football club, the primary goal of the youth training system is to provide high-quality first-team football talents for the club. Standing in the perspective of the football association, we need to explore the local talent of young players, so that the national team gradually out of the trough. Both of these can be achieved through the professional transformation and quality supervision of FOOT PASS on the youth training model of professional clubs.

FOOT PASS can not only evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of a professional club's youth training mode from multiple dimensions, so as to provide Suggestions and directions for the club to build a benign youth training

mode, but also be used for the transformation of the overall structure of the club. We will analyze the relevant factors affecting the development of the youth team and find out the obstacles to the further development of the youth team.

The following is the eight dimensions influencing the development of youth football in FOOT PASS quality monitoring system:

1. Organizational structure: organizational structure, positioning of youth football in professional football clubs and relevant decision-making procedures.
2. Football development mode: organization of competition plan, training plan, working method, training course and competition.
3. Internal selection mode: scouting system and coaches' investigation and excavation of young players' abilities.
4. Competition and social support: medical, psychological, academic and social supervision.
5. External cooperation mode: external communication, coach recruitment, etc.
6. Training achievement model: the evaluation of the development process of young players depends on several performance indicators: the number of talents, the number of senior teams selected and the number of people who have obtained relevant training certificates.
7. Facilities and equipment: overall management, competition and training venues, facilities and equipment
8. Formulation and development of youth training strategy: formulation of overall youth training strategy.

5.4. Training of coaches

The German football association reformed the original training hierarchy and continuing training system for coaches (Hou&Chen . 2014), implemented integrated training offline and online, implemented offline training for rank training, and implemented combined training online and offline for continued training:

1. Establish a coach service institution based on the training base to promote the reform of various training work. Hold regular training classes at the training base so that junior coaches of the club can acquire training knowledge suitable for all ages and in line with the development trend of football.

2. Establish a football training online website, once every two weeks to update the content, on the one hand, provide the latest football training concept and knowledge, promote the coaches update knowledge structure. On the other hand, the latest in each age training plan, training content and training methods of classification, grass-roots coaches through online learning, and can be directly to apply knowledge training, this is beneficial to the concept of the unity of the training program and training to carry out.

3. Send a large number of service emails to provide information and guide the training and club work of basic-level coaches. Football coach to integrate online teaching, to achieve cross-regional, activity time, information service, self-discipline all sorts of advantages, such as the German football association as a director, to provide a complete logistics service, not only improve the teaching level of the football coach. At the same time with perfect resource information database support, also can improve the learning enthusiasm of the coach, consciousness, and implements the education concept of the love of learning.

5.5 Resources

Football training is a huge, complex and systematic project, which needs to invest a lot of money to maintain its daily activities. Therefore, the German government, German football association and German professional football clubs invest a lot of money to ensure the smooth development of football youth training. For example, the German government allocates 10 million euros per year for the construction of 366 training bases (Talent development programme, 2014).

German clubs in the first, second and third divisions invest nearly 100 million euros annually in the development of reserve talents. Since 2002, the cumulative total investment is 925 million euros for the expansion and renovation of youth training centers (Pu YJ .2016).

The large investment of youth training funds has saved the daily expenses of the players' families. Players only need to pay club membership dues or a small amount of training fees to enjoy high-level and high-quality training and matches, as well as obtain training and match clothes. Football has become a popular sport.

5.6. German football association

According to German media reports (2010 data), German football association is divided into 5 regional football associations, 21 state-level football associations, 25,869 clubs, and 649,008 football players (Gu F .2016). Figure 7 shows the south German football association in green, the North-East German football association in purple, the north German football association in yellow, the west German football association in light blue and the south. West German football association in red.



Figure7. Distribution of the German football association (Daily talk about history. 2016)

5.6.1. National league and clubs

The Bundesliga is the fairest and healthiest league in the world. Many clubs in the premier league, such as Chelsea and Manchester city, are privately owned. Only the Bundesliga is different, and the "50+1 policy" ensures the purity of German football. The so-called "50+1 policy" means that private investors and groups cannot own more than 51 per cent of a German league club. (Lopatta K. & Buchholz F. & Storz B. 2014)

Eliminating the emergence of "nouveau riche" is conducive to the sustainable development of the league, allowing more young people to get opportunities instead of excessive foreign aid. In this respect, the Bundesliga with its 50+1 policy has an advantage over other leagues. Objectively speaking, the German football association's strict regulations on the youth training and infrastructure of the clubs caused the whole Bundesliga to suffer from the "50+1" policy for several years, but from the current point of view, the German football association's iron hand has been successful.

5.7. International Success

5.7.1. Youngsters

In fact, since the beginning of the new century, Germany has made outstanding achievements in all levels of youth teams. U19 Euro youth, champion in 2008 and 2014, runner-up in 2002; U17 European youth championship, won in 2009, finished second in 2011 and 2012, and 4th in 2006. Under-17 World Cup, third place in 2007 and 2011. Especially in 2008 and 2009, the German youth team won the U17, U19 and U21 European youth championships in a row, from which Toni Kroos, Goetze, the Bender brothers and others emerged.

Of the 23 Germany internationals who took part in the World Cup in South Africa, 19 were trained by the academy and 6 were members of the under-21 champions league team in 2009. The previous year had seen him win the European youth championships in the U21, U19 and U17 divisions, a record that had never been achieved before. Of the 552 players who played in the Bundesliga last season, 122 came from the clubs' youth departments, meaning that the proportion of youth players was 22 per cent and is still rising. (Gu F. 2016)

5.7.2. National team

The Germans have reached eight World Cup finals, won four titles and reached the last four 13 times. Germany has reached the final of the European football championship six times, won the championship three times and reached the last four eight times, ranking the first in Europe. In addition,

Germany has scored the most goals in the World Cup and the European championship, showing its great strength in the world football.

Germany has led the trend of world football with its profound foundation, excellent and stable results and advanced football philosophy, and has been praised by the industry. In 1998, it was selected as the "best team of the 20th century" by the British professional football magazine "world football". In 1999, it was selected as the "best team of the 20th century in Europe" by the French newspaper "l'epre", and Germany was selected as the "best national team of the year" for 13 times by the authoritative football magazine "French football".

(Tencent .2014)

6. Chinese football

6.1. Football culture

Cuju, a traditional Chinese sport with a history of more than 2,300 years, was listed as a national intangible cultural heritage by the state council in 2006. It is the origin of the world's first football game.

During the han and tang dynasties, Cuju was introduced to Japan, South Korea and other places, and later to Rome, France and Britain, where it developed into the modern football of England. As the biggest sport in the world, modern football has developed for more than 1,000 years (Baidu, 2019). In fact, football has transcended the scope of sports and acquired cultural characteristics.

The modern Chinese national men's football team was founded in 1924 and joined FIFA in 1931. He has participated in the Asian cup football since 1976 and won the Asian cup runner-up in 1984 and 2004. China qualified for the World Cup for the first time in 2001.

Why Chinese football is so weak, why China doesn't have a country like Portugal or like Spain or like Argentina, with Lionel Messi and Cristiano Ronaldo. Chinese basketball is still in a relatively good position in the world; because it has a relatively good mass base. Chinese table tennis is among the best in the world.

Some people joke that table tennis in China is a hell of a difficulty, which is why, because the masses base is good, so basically every family has someone, can play table tennis. Football needs a big field, while table tennis needs only a table. Football needs a big field, while table tennis only needs a table.

Football is a kind of culture, which needs precipitation. Just like science and technology, it needs the whole society to devote energy to it, rather than the responsibility of specific people. If football culture cannot be cultivated, the level of Chinese football may not make any progress in many years. It is imperative to establish China's own football culture.

6.2. The youth training program

In the past five years, the Chinese football association has comprehensively deepened the reform of its system, and issued the "165" action plan for the Chinese football academy system. The main content of the "165" action plan is to build and improve one mechanism, six platforms and five guarantees.

One mechanism refers to the strengthening of communication and coordination between the Chinese football association and the national school football office, and smooth working mechanism, including straightening out the organization and forming a regular meeting system.

Six platform refers to vigorously promote the construction of campus football club development, vigorously promote the construction of juvenile football training center to promote professional football club to strengthen the echelon construction, vigorously develop brand social football academy organization, the implementation of the national area home and away league over the weekend, jointly produce foreign young football athlete training platform

The 5 guarantees refer to the following points:

- a. Strengthen the construction of talent team with the coach as the main body. The coach is the key of the youth training, which has been the consensus of the football circle. Therefore, if China's youth football is to develop faster, it is necessary to build a large team of high-level youth coaches.
- b. Establish a steering team of famous football clubs, give full play to the role of famous football clubs, carry out action of football technical service at the grassroots level, and improve the football scientific training quality of grassroots coaches.
- c. Revise the "Chinese youth football training syllabus", according to the rules of physical and mental development of teenagers and the rules of the formation of football special skills, refine the training principles, contents and methods of all ages, and support the training guide series.
- d. The youth competition training system shall be improved, and the Chinese football association shall gradually establish a graded registration, filing and approval system for football competition management, and a graded training and registration system for competition management personnel. The national youth league implements a single age set.

We will open up the national youth football player registration system. Ensure that the best players of the school football team can participate in both the school football competitions and the sports system competitions

e. Establish the national competitive training technical files of youth players and coaches. In the future, a powerful professional data company will provide comprehensive big data of youth football matches and technical files of youth individuals.

This kind of technical file is not a simple record of data, but a professional analysis of data to see the trajectory of player growth and development, and ultimately determine the direction of the future. Such database profiles are bound to fuel the youth player agency market.

At the same time, whether professional clubs or youth national teams at all levels of talent selection, there are scientific data basis. Such a model, which relies on data tracking to evaluate players, is bound to overturn the traditional selection methods. The "165" action plan is the overall guidance plan of China's youth training system and the action plan of China's youth training in the next five to 10 years.

6.3 Quality systems

Over the past five years, the Chinese football association comprehensively deepen the reform of the system, introduced the Chinese soccer academy system "165" plan of action, etc. Series of policies, at the same time, the reform of the Chinese football association youth organization structure, build system of director of youth, youth players and training compensation policies, built more than 20000 distinctive campus football schools, nearly 7000 social football academy organization, initially formed youth football training "popularization" and "improve" the new pattern of coordinated development. (Digital football. 2016)

In order to improve the quality of Chinese football youth training, the Chinese football association sent a team of experts to various youth training centers to carry out field research. Issued the "interim management measures of China football association youth football training center", the youth training center to implement the declaration, audit, evaluation system.

After the team reviewed the application materials one by one and combined with the field research of the expert group in the early stage, 15 units in 15 cities including Beijing, Shanghai, Chongqing and Dalian, were approved as the first batch of youth training centers in the new cycle.

At the same time, the Chinese football association, in line with the country's overall diplomatic strategy, gave full play to football's unique role in enhancing international cultural and people-to-people exchanges, and signed cooperation agreements with 21 national and regional federations, including France and Germany, to establish cooperative relations with FIFA, AFC and UEFA.

This year, the Chinese football association and FIFA signed a memorandum of cooperation to establish a joint working group. In 2017 and 2019, Chinese football association was successfully elected as the director of FIFA and successfully bid for the Asian cup in 2023, which has won a favorable international environment for the reform and development of Chinese football. (Baidu, 2019). Only by giving up the pursuit of rapid success and rapid development can Chinese football gradually improve its level.

6.4 Training of coaches

The youth training coach has a profound influence on the development of the youth football players. At present, there is no scientific establishment of the training system and the qualification certification system of youth coaches in China.

There is no unity in the concept and method of youth football coaching, which has insensibly added many twists and turns to the road to youth football, and even directly affected its future professional development (Zhao & Wang, 2016).

While the level of youth coaches in China needs to be improved, the slow growth of the number of youth coaches has also become a thorny issue. The reason is that there is a huge gap between the salary of youth coaches and that of professional club coaches. Excellent football coaches are more inclined to devote themselves to professional club coaching, and the mentality of seeking quick success and quick profits makes more coaches unwilling to become youth coaches with low income.

The salary of youth football coaches has a direct impact on their work enthusiasm, which also forms that the number and enthusiasm of coaches engaged in youth football training in China cannot meet the training needs of youth football reserve talents in China.

6.5 Resources

6.5.1 Land resources

As we all know, China has the third largest land area in the world, after Russia and Canada. In China, land resources are especially valuable, whether in schools or clubs. Take the capital of the United Kingdom, London, for example, with an area of 1577.3 square kilometers, there are 14 professional football fields, not including the small football fields. What is the concept? An average of 112 square kilometers has a professional football field.

The Chinese capital, Beijing, which is roughly the size of London, does not have a single professional football stadium on an area of more than 1,600 square kilometers. There are only five professional football fields in China, covering 9.6 million square kilometers. (Sports cloud, 2018)

Now China's real estate business is so hot, and the per capita football field area is less than one square meter. Which is why Chinese football did not go to the World Cup did not reach a very high level.

6.5.2 Lack of funds

In Chinese campus, learning is the most important, so many schools do not pay much attention to sports, the school investment in this is very small, resulting in a lot of sports essential equipment and teaching supplies are in short supply.

Without these equipment and teaching supplies, sports programs cannot be carried out smoothly. Such a big project is not the school can do well. We have seen Chinese business giants such as Alibaba, Suning and Tesco name and purchase Guangzhou Evergrande, Suning Tesco and other Chinese super league teams to achieve the purpose of publicity and marketing to make money. (Sun, 2015)

In the context of campus football, there is little social capital to invest in or provide relevant football services. Our campus football started late. If the government and schools are solely responsible for cultivating young talents for the society and the country, our football level will not be good in another 100 years.

6.5.3 The school is short of professional teachers

If the venue is the basis of carrying out youth training, then teachers are the booster of youth training work. Soccer teachers are so rare in primary and secondary schools in China that some PE teachers who are not good at soccer are forced to teach a sport they are not good at or have never learned. It's not their fault, because Chinese schools now value degrees more than your skills. Many skilled teachers are turned away because they don't have enough degrees.

6.5.4 People lost their enthusiasm for football



Figure 8. China's national football team trounced Thailand. (Baidu picture, 2018)

As is shown in figure 8, the Chinese football team lost to the Thai football team by a score of 1:5, and the Thai football team ranked nearly 100 places lower than the Chinese football team in the world. According to statistics, between 1990 and 1995, the number of youth football talents in China reached a record

high of 650,000. Between 1995 and 2000, it fell to 310,000. Between 2000 and 2005, it fell to 180,000. In 2007, there were only more than 50,000 young football players registered with the Chinese football association. (Pu, 2017)

And this number after the 2008 Olympic Games, continues to show a geometric base of decline. However, in recent years, the Chinese football association has registered less than 10,000 young football players, a significant gap, which is enough to prove the root cause of China's football performance decline.

The poor performance of Chinese football on the international stage has made Chinese people lose confidence in the game. Many parents of teenagers who like football believe that the game has no good future, so these parents refuse to let their children learn football, and the grassroots population of football will be greatly reduced.

6.6 Chinese football association

In the "Chinese football league system" formulated by the Chinese football association, there are eight levels of leagues, the Chinese super league, the first Chinese league, the second Chinese league, the Chinese champions league, the champions league, the member associations of the champions league, the city league and the county league.

It is true that China has a large population, but compared with other countries, football population is not dominant at all. Opinions on the number of registered players in China vary widely, with the Chinese football association putting the figure at 8,000 and many web portals reporting tens of thousands, compared with 710,000 on FIFA's website.

There may be different statistical methods, but if we take FIFA's data, it is 710,000. In the same period, the number of registered players in Japan is 1.05 million, which is nearly 1.5 times that of China. In Japan, which has a population of 127 million, eight per 1,000 players are registered. The proportion of registered players and in China is 0.5%.

6.6.1 National league and clubs



Figure9. The world's top 10 highest-paid. Weibo

In recent years, professional football in China is very popular, but this cannot hide the fact that China's football level is lagging behind in both Asia and the world, which has a lot to do with the clubs' neglect of youth training (Wang, 2014). China's professional football clubs, in order to achieve their current achievements and earn financial income, have brought in a large number of foreign super athletes and world-renowned football coaches.

Such as Hulk, Paulinho and Oscar, as well as world-class football coaches such as Lippi and Pedro. As can be seen from figure 9, half of the top 10 players in the annual salary list are foreign players. There is no doubt that "money football" is gaining momentum in China.

In order to compete for good results, domestic clubs allow foreign players to get more playing time, resulting in a huge reduction in the playing time of domestic players in the league, and some young players can not even enter the competition list, resulting in a serious shortage of talent in Chinese soccer youth training.

The club's approach of giving up the future development only for the immediate benefit will only make China's soccer player training mode fall into a dilemma, and China's football academy cannot get the attention it deserves. The influence of the Chinese super league is gradually expanding, but as the

strength of Chinese football players has not improved, the low level and weak competitiveness are still synonymous with Chinese football.

6.7 International success

6.7.1 Youngsters

The Chinese national youth team has a much better record than the Chinese national team. In 2001, China's national youth team, known as the "super platinum generation", lost 2-1 to Argentina's in the quarter-final of the world youth championships in Argentina. In 2005, the national youth team surprised the Netherlands in the world youth championships, winning three games in the group to qualify as the first group, but lost to Germany in the group 2-3.

6.7.1.1 Age fraud among players

The level of youth training in a country determines the future height of the whole country (Liu, 1998). It is clear that China's current youth training does not offer hope to the Chinese people, at least for the next decade; it won't change much.

In 2001, 2005 world youth games, 2003 and 2007 Toulon cup, China's youth team has achieved very good results. At that time, many players were praised as promising stars. But why do these players disappear with age? Is it because their growth is stagnant? The answer is that their ages have been falsified and they are simply not capable of playing at a higher level. Age fraud is nothing new for Chinese athletes, and it seriously undermines fair competition and sportsmanship, as well as player development.

Anyone who has been exposed to youth football knows what the advantage of being two or three years older means when you are a teenager -- a combination of physical ability, mental ability and experience. This is why the former Chinese youth team, in the international arena to "repeatedly create good results. But once the rise to the adult team, the disease immediately appeared, used to small players, once the physical fitness than their own, and their skills, the level of the game immediately plummeted.

6.7.2 National team

China's national men's football team was founded in 1924 and joined FIFA in 1931. He has played in the Asian cup since 1976 and was runner-up in 1984 and 2004. In 2002, the Chinese team reached the World Cup finals for the first time.

China's national soccer team has been in trouble since 2004 and has never qualified for the World Cup. During this period, Chinese soccer has undergone a number of reforms, such as hiring highly paid foreign coaches and training teams, but these measures have not helped the team out.

China has long been fighting for the Asian title, and has only qualified once in the World Cup qualifiers in Asia, although it has done well at Asian level events such as the Asian cup and Asian games. The last major tournament was the 2007 Asian cup, a four-nation tournament in southeast Asia. China's poor results have again failed to live up to the expectations of its fans after coach Marcello Lippi resigned at a post-match press conference following the team's 2-1 defeat to Syria in the last 40 Asian qualifiers for the 2022 World Cup.

7. Summary of findings and comparison

As is shown in the table, in the comparative study between China and Germany, we can find that there are many differences between the two countries.

- a. Germany has established a deep football culture. In Germany, football has become a part of people's life; And China is not only backward in football, football culture is also very shallow.
- b. Germany has a successful scientific training program; while China's training program has yet to show results.
- c. Germany has a complete quality system; Although the Chinese football association has advocated the development of football in recent years, the actual quality system has not been improved.
- d. Germany has a complete training system for coaches; China does not yet have its own training system for coaches
- e. Germany has a wide range of football resources, and the German government and football association have invested a lot in football; Due to the lack of football resources in China, limited by land area and population base and other reasons, the investment of football resources by the Chinese government and football association has not been able to meet the requirements.
- f. The German football organization is well managed; The Chinese football organization has not been well managed
- g. Both in the youngsters and the national team have achieved excellent results in the international arena; In order to achieve good results, the Chinese national youth team has conducted age fraud. China's national football team has been underperforming in recent years.

Table 1. Comparison of specific features of football in Germany and in China

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF FOOTBALL	GERMANY	CHINA
Culture - -	Football has a rich culture , is a typical football power	Football culture is not good, the level of football is low
Training programs - -	It has a detailed training plan and it has been proven to work	A training program has just been proposed, but the effect is unknown
Quality systems - -	Have a complete quality system and supporting measures	The quality system needs further improvement
Training of Coaches - -	A scientific training system and certification system for young coaches have been established.	There is no scientific training system and certification system for young coaches.
Resources - -	Perfect football resources , the country supports vigorously	Football resources are scarce and need to be further strengthened
Organizations - -	The DFB is well managed in different regions, and the league and clubs are well developed	Football association management is not in place, the club does not pay attention to the development of youth training
International Success	Germany's youth football team and the	The Chinese youth football team and the

-	national team have both done well	national team are not doing well
-		

In the study of Chinese football youth training and German football youth training, we can find that there is still a big gap between Chinese football youth training and German football youth training in terms of culture, training programs, quality system, training of coaches, resources, organization and international success.

8. Conclusions and recommendations

Compared with the youth training of German football, we can see that from all aspects, the development of Chinese football has deviated from the correct track of football development. I hope Chinese football can learn from German football and help the development of youth football training. Therefore, I would like to offer some Suggestions on helping the development of Chinese football youth training.

a. Build a good football culture

The cultivation of young football talents is not only closely related to the economic and political system, but also related to the historical accumulation of football development and football culture. Football exists as a culture and religion in countries with a long history and culture of football, such as Germany, Spain, Britain and Brazil, which have a profound history of football. Football is integrated into the daily life of teenagers.

Excellent culture can inspire people and lay a mass foundation for the development of football. To further improve the competitive level of Chinese football, it is not only necessary to vigorously develop youth football and improve the infrastructure construction such as football fields, but also necessary to cultivate a positive football culture.

China should carry out the teaching reform based on the promotion of football culture, and change the simple skill imparting into the cultural inheritance. So that the football teaching course not only becomes a place for students to learn football theory knowledge, master technical skills and cultivate football consciousness, but also becomes an important way to promote the harmonious development of their body and mind.

The Chinese government should also lead the social forces to develop the football game. We can invite some powerful enterprises and individuals to participate in the football game, so as to further expand the influence of football in China, provide first-class professionals for China's football industry, and create a football culture of China's own.

b. Improve training program and quality system

Most football powers regard reserve talent training as an important part of long-term development planning and make detailed design and arrangement. German football is a huge success because they have a scientific training program and a complete quality system, namely the football youth training system. While Chinese soccer continues to draw on foreign cash thinking and come up with its own training programs and quality systems, the success of those efforts remains to be seen.

On the whole, Chinese organizations have realized the importance of the development of football activities at the present stage, but no specific implementation plans have been released. More youth training content exists in the form of policies, such as the "165" plan. This requires that the Chinese football association should cooperate with relevant experts and professionals to build a scientific football youth training system and strive to formulate a talent training plan in a short time that is in line with China's actual situation.

In this plan, the government, education departments, schools and football associations should all play their own roles and actively support the development of football youth training activities. If necessary, organizations or individuals such as the media can be invited to play a supervisory role so that the football youth training system can be promoted smoothly.

c. Strengthen the training system for coaches

Coaches are the planner and organizer of improving athletes' competitive ability, and they are the key factors for the growth and development of young players. The German youth training team has a complete set of coaches, which are full-time and part-time in the school of physical education. In addition to the head coach, the team also has a goalkeeper coach, a physical coach and a person in charge of technical guidance.

The youth training system needs organizers and educators who are familiar with the laws of body and mind of teenagers and the laws of football training, and attention should be paid to the educational background of coaches. China's domestic excellent coaches and foreign coaches are mostly in charge of professional clubs and national teams, and the youth training system lacks high-level coaches, which is also an important factor for China's youth football training system to improve the training efficiency.

It is necessary to strengthen the training of youth coaches and standardize the training system for coaches. Improve the training and use system for special coaches and lecturers; Adhere to the policy of "going out" and "inviting in", send youth training coaches to foreign countries for training, invite international high-level coaches to teach and coach in China. Accumulate excellent human resources of coaches and then improve the efficiency of reserve talent training.

d. Increase resource input

China's football association invests 400,000 yuan in youth training every year, but mainly in the salary of the national team and coaches. The country invests 40 million yuan in campus football every year, which is certainly not enough for China with so many schools.

Every year, the German football association (DFB) spends 10 million euros from the profits of professional leagues on youth training, matches, medical care and training bases to ensure the smooth development of all aspects of youth training. DFB's investment in youth training is far greater than that in China.

The Chinese football association should increase the investment in football resources of all provinces and regions in China. China is a country with a vast land area and a huge population base, and the economic levels of various provinces and regions vary greatly.

Therefore, it is difficult for China to be as comprehensive as Germany in the popularization of football. But China could start to experiment with football and other economically developed areas, as well as the country's current lack of infrastructure. In addition, by setting the completeness of the football youth training system as the admission standard for the league, clubs can be urged to increase the input of youth training hardware facilities and gradually improve various football resources.

e. Organizational management

A strong organization must have its own management model. The multi-regional distribution of the German football association and the "50+1" policy

of German clubs are the management model of the German football organization.

In recent years a variety of undesirable phenomena have grown increasingly serious in China's professional football league. Therefore, through studying the management system of German football organizations, we can find some enlightening highlights for Chinese football organizations.

1. Reasonable positioning of football association. The main responsibility of the football association is to coordinate and monitor the behavior of the clubs. The relationship between the club and the club should be independent, non-interference, but also interdependent, equal cooperation, both should maintain the normal operation of professional football factors.

2. Form professional alliances. The problems of Chinese football leagues and clubs are directly related to the lack of professional alliances. The professional leagues referred to here should be independent of the football association, dividing up some of the powers and responsibilities far from the football association, enjoying absolute authority over the management of the clubs, and mainly responsible for the operation of the league at all levels. The league will work to eradicate the bad phenomena like "money football" that are common in Chinese football and ensure the rights and interests of all players in professional football.

Here are some more Suggestions for organizational management:

i. The right way

In China, the most frequently asked question of youth training center by parents is: "if your child is handed over to you, will the study be guaranteed?". The reason for this phenomenon is that in China, with a large population base and great pressure of job competition, parents all want their children to be successful, but in my opinion, this is a disadvantage for Chinese football youth training.

Football is not only education, but also a way of life. Learning and playing football should not be two contradictory things. However, in the current football environment in China, if you want to enter the professional team to receive the most professional training, you still need to make a choice.

In a normally developing youth system, the rate of success may be less than one in 10,000. If you want to ensure that the elite players can stand on their own stage, but also ensure that every family involved in the youth training in football can benefit from the sport, this is a healthy and functioning youth training system.

If the youth players are compared to a piece of parts, the production of this part needs to go through several stages, such as "enlightenment, popularization, improvement and enhancement", before becoming an elite. In the first half of the assembly line, junior coaches are needed to process the players.

ii. Football investors

Football academy circles in China have a "godfather", his name is Xu Genbao, he made huge contribution to China's soccer academy. It can be said that the main players of the Chinese national football team in the past decade are basically from the Chongming island base built by Xu Genbao.

In 2000, Xu Genbao went to Chongming Island to build a Genbao base by chance. At that time, he invested 33 million Yuan and borrowed 24 million Yuan from the bank." Not many people invested 33 million Yuan in the academy in 2000," Xu said. "

Some of my investment company friends asked me how many years I could earn back my money. My friend shook his head, in their eyes, half a year or a year to invest in unprofitable projects, are a failure!" Perhaps this is why so few people invest in youth training in China, and the real reason why Chinese football youth training lags behind is simply that the returns are so low that no one dares to invest.

In fact, Xu Genbao's original intention of starting youth training was not to make money, but to do something practical for Chinese football, because he decided to start youth training after watching the development of Japanese football in the 1990s.

It can be said, that high investment and low return are the most prominent characteristics of investing in youth training, which also makes many people who invest in youth training recoil. Therefore, it is more necessary to do youth training people have a deep love for Chinese football, even without any return.

Therefore, whether parents are worried about the future of their children or youth training investors are worried about their own interests, it is understandable. However, if Chinese football youth training is to develop, this is a difficult problem, that China's youth football training must overcome.

f. International success cannot be rushed

The Chinese men's football team has always attached great importance to the results, which also led to the phenomenon of age fraud in the national youth team of Chinese football. As we all know, China's football performance has been criticized all the time. Coupled with the Chinese football association's large amount of economic investment, the football association needs a chance to prove themselves, but nothing is more convincing than the results, resulting in too eager for quick success and quick profits will inevitably harm China's football, everything should go according to plan.

Although changing the age can be called a Chinese football disease, but it is not impossible to change. The key to change is to abandon the urge for quick results. Whether it is grassroots teams or professional teams, whether it is on behalf of the city to compete in the national games or on behalf of the country to go to the intercontinental arena, behind the modification of the age is nothing but the interests of the drive.

Chinese football progress really needs football practitioners' special mentality in the right way to teach the children to play. Do not waste the children's future. The success of the international competitions is not faraway to achieve. It takes time and patience to develop Chinese football, rather than wait until a certain time after the World Cup qualifier, talking about the importance of juvenile football training.

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