



The Current Development Situation and Existing Problems of Zhaoqing's Specialty Tennis Schools in the Integration of Sports and Education

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Abstract

Background: The research study on The Current Development Situation and Existing Problems of Zhaoqing's Specialty Tennis Schools in the Integration of Sports and Education investigate the development of campus tennis in Zhaoqing under the background of sports and education integration, identify problems in development, and formulate countermeasures for the development of campus tennis in Zhaoqing under the background of sports and education integration, to provide reference for improving the construction of tennis specialty schools and promoting the coordinated development of various departments in Zhaoqing. The research study aimed to: 1) study the current development situation and existing problems of Zhaoqing's specialty tennis schools in the integration of sports and education. 2) To create the existing development model of tennis specialty schools of Zhaoqing City in the integration of sports and education. 3) To formulate the new activities of institutes coordinated development path and mechanism suitable for the development of Zhaoqing's specialty tennis schools in the integration of sports and education.

Materials and Methods: This paper adopts the methods of literature, field investigation, questionnaire, mathematical statistics, and expert interviews. By consulting relevant literature, the research on the integration of sports and education and tennis specialty schools is reviewed to provide ideas and methods for this study. Taking the development of tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing as the research object, based on the theory of integration of sports and education and coordinated development, the development of sports and education integration in Zhaoqing tennis specialty schools is deeply investigated, and questionnaires and interviews are designed and distributed to relevant teachers, coaches and leading experts, and the collected data are analyzed using Excel and SPSS software.

Results: This research study has the following research results: 1) Through institutional design, the responsibilities of different management departments are defined, and the government, schools, and social sports service organizations form a "responsibility sharing" pattern. The relationship between the government-led variables and related variables is: the government-led subject behavior has a positive impact on synergy and institutional design. 2) The relationship between the school sports management-led variables and related variables is: the school sports management subject behavior has a positive impact on institutional design and synergy. 3) The relationship between the social sports service organization-led variables and related variables is: through resource integration with schools, a collaborative development service platform is built. The subject behavior of social sports service organizations has a positive impact on synergy and mechanism construction.

Conclusions: Zhaoqing City's tennis specialty schools have achieved certain results in coordinated development activities with government departments and social sports service organizations, but there are still many problems, such as insufficient collaborative leadership forces of government departments, limited school tennis teaching resources, and insufficient cooperation between social sports service organizations. It is recommended to strengthen the leading role of government departments, improve the collaborative interaction mechanism, increase financial support, promote resource sharing and complementary advantages, strengthen the deep integration of sports and education, and increase social attention and participation in tennis.

Keywords: Integration of Sports and Education; Zhaoqing City; Tennis Specialty Schools; Development Path

Introduction

The construction of a "sports bay area" in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Has become an important part of the national strategy in 2019. (Yang Hua, et al, 2021) The outline development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area proposed to jointly promote the development of sports and sports industries in the Greater Bay Area and jointly create several international and regional brand events. (Yang Guoqing, Liu Yujia, 2020) To explore institutional integration. During the 2025 Guangdong Two Sessions, Huo Qishan submitted a proposal on "Serving





the National Strategy to Co-build a Sports Bay Area," suggesting that the joint hosting of the 15th. National Games by Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao can be used as an opportunity to promote cooperation in the sports field among the three places from the aspects of building a regional collaborative preparation system. (Liu Haiyuan, Zhan Enyan, 2020) A sports science and technology innovation center and a highland of high-level sports talents. (Diao Jieli, 2019)

Campus tennis has developed rapidly in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and has become one of the important sports. The 2024 Guangdong Youth Tennis Ranking Tournament was held in Zhaoqing. Attracting nearly 300 young people aged 10-16 from Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao to participate. (Zhou Liangjun, Zhao Yi, Wang Qiangqiang, 2020) In addition, since the launch of the Hong Kong Jockey Club's tennis training project. For the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Youth Sports Development Plan in 2019, more than 40 public welfare training sessions have been held, benefiting more than 3,000 young people and children in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. In 2023, the Guangdong Tennis Association organized tennis training, tennis referee training, and other activities in Zhaoqing. Promoting the development of tennis in Zhaoqing. These activities not only increased young people's interest in tennis, but also made important contributions to the discovery of young tennis reserve talents. (Fu Haikuo, 2022)

As an important part of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Zhaoqing has actively promoted the development of campus tennis in recent years. (Ding Minglu, Yang Yaxi, 2022) The 2024 Guangdong Youth Tennis Ranking Tournament Zhaoqing Station was held at the Zhaoqing Sports Center Tennis Court, attracting nearly 300 players to participate. In addition, Zhaoqing City has also actively explored the development model of "tennis + cultural tourism" and launched five boutique routes, including natural landscape tours, historical customs tours. Cantonese rural tours, Dragon Mother Roots Tours, and Health and Wellness Vacation Tours are attracting many participating athletes and parents to experience Zhaoqing City's boutique cultural tourism and food tours. (Zhu Yueyu, 2021) The Zhaoqing Municipal Government Work Report proposed that it is necessary to actively build a sports city in the Greater Bay Area, apply for several high-level sports events, and enhance the influence of brand events such as the Zhaoqing Marathon, Dinghushan Cross-Country, Dragon Boat Race, Rock Climbing, and Triathlon. These measures have not only promoted the development of Zhaoqing campus tennis but also provided strong support for the overall development of campus tennis in the Greater Bay Area. (Hao Guangan, Li Guisen, 2021)

The implementation of the opinions on the integration of sports and education will help promote the development and construction of campus tennis. (Zou Yaqin, 2021). Lay a solid foundation for cultivating more outstanding competitive reserve talents and socialist successors with all-round development of morality, intelligence, physical fitness, aesthetics, and labor through the school platform, and also prepare reserve forces for building a healthy China, a strong sports country, and a strong education country. In addition, Zhaoqing City has a unique position and important strategic significance in the development of campus tennis in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. (Nanfang Daily, 2024) Through the integration of sports and education and regional coordination, it can further promote the high-quality development of campus tennis in the Greater Bay Area.

Research Objectives

The main objectives of the study are:

- 1) To study the current development situation and existing problems of Zhaoqing's specialty tennis schools in the integration of sports and education.
- 2) To create the existing development model of tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing City through the integration of sports and education.
- 3) To formulate the new activities of institutes coordinated development path and mechanism suitable for the development of Zhaoqing's specialty tennis schools in the integration of sports and education.

Conceptual Framework

First, this study investigates and analyzes the theory and elements of the coordinated development of tennis schools in Zhaoqing City, under the background of sports and education



integration and the theoretical basis of coordinated development. Secondly, by drawing on the experience of sports and education integration in developed countries abroad, this study analyzes and locates the functions of the relevant departments of campus tennis development in Zhaoqing City. Then, a coordinated development model of tennis schools suitable for my country's national conditions is constructed. Through the development path model, the coordinated development mechanism of tennis schools in Zhaoqing City is obtained, and the coordinated development path is analyzed to draw conclusions and suggestions for the coordinated development of tennis schools in Zhaoqing City. (As shown in Figure 1)

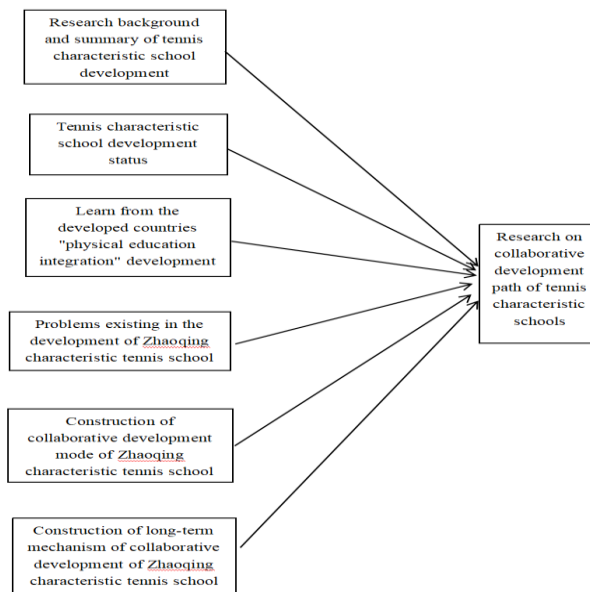


Figure 1 Conceptual framework of the paper

Literature Review

This paper provides a reference for the development of campus tennis in the context of sports and education integration in theory, and puts forward practical measures to improve the development and construction of Zhaoqing City's tennis specialty primary schools in practice, which is in line with the country's requirements for the healthy and comprehensive development of young people in the new era. Through the application of synergy theory, scientific theoretical guidance and methodological support are provided for the development of tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing City, which promotes the coordinated development of campus tennis in Zhaoqing City and provides important reference for the development of campus tennis in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Reviews of related disciplines. Combined with management theories, such as school management and sports management, this paper explores the management strategies and methods of tennis specialty schools in terms of organizational structure, faculty team building, resource allocation, campus culture construction, etc., to improve the school's management efficiency and school management level, and provide strong guarantees for the development of tennis specialty schools.

Domestic and international research on sports and education integration policies and theories. This paper systematically sorts out domestic and international policy documents on the integration of sports and education, such as the "Opinions on Deepening the Integration of Sports and Education to Promote the Healthy Development of Youth" and other relevant policies issued by my country's Ministry of Education, General Administration of Sports and other departments, as well as international sports and education integration policies and regulations in countries and regions such as the United States and Europe, and deeply analyzes their policy objectives, implementation paths and guarantee measures to provide policy background and guidance for the research.

Methods

Against the background of the integration of sports and education, the deep integration of sports and education has become an inevitable trend of education reform and sports development. As a sport that integrates skills, wisdom, and competitiveness, tennis has unique advantages and values in school physical education. As a region with sports development potential in the Greater Bay Area, Zhaoqing actively explores the development path of tennis specialty schools, which is of great significance for promoting the prosperity of local sports education, improving students' comprehensive quality, and promoting the popularization and development of tennis. This study aims to deeply analyze the development status, problems and constraints of Zhaoqing tennis specialty schools in the context of the integration of sports and education through a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods, and then explore practical development paths to provide theoretical support and practical guidance for the construction of tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing and even the Greater Bay Area.

Population and Sample Size

To ensure the authenticity and reliability of the data obtained from this questionnaire, 2 schools were randomly selected from 6 schools to distribute questionnaires for pre-testing. 40 school questionnaires were distributed, and 40 valid questionnaires were collected. 30 coach questionnaires were randomly distributed in 3 clubs, and 28 valid questionnaires were collected. The questionnaire data was statistically analyzed to analyze the correlation between each item and the total score. Generally, items with a correlation coefficient greater than 0.4 can be retained, and items with a correlation coefficient less than 0.2 should be deleted. The purpose is to eliminate unsatisfactory items to improve the quality of the questionnaire.

Data Collection and Analysis

Data Analysis refers to how researchers go from mass data to meaningful insights. Primary data will be analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science). In this study, the questionnaire data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson's Correlation, and test-of-measurement modeling, and shown through a combination of descriptions, tables, and graphs.

Results

1) To study the current development situation and existing problems of Zhaoqing's specialty tennis schools in the integration of sports and education.

According to the authors' in-depth research on tennis-related social sports service organizations in Zhaoqing City, it was found that currently, only tennis clubs and tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing City have collaborated to promote the development of campus tennis. Therefore, the main body of social sports service organizations in this study mainly refers to tennis clubs.

Analysis of the current situation of tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing City

The importance that leaders of tennis-themed schools in Zhaoqing attach to campus tennis. The effectiveness of campus tennis is also closely related to the attention and support of the leaders of tennis-themed schools. Among the 60 tennis teachers from the 6 tennis-themed schools in Zhaoqing City surveyed, 22% believed that school leaders attached great importance to the development of campus tennis; 30% believed that they attached importance; 20% believed that they were average; 12% believed that they did not attach much importance; and 17% did not attach much importance. It can be seen that since the implementation of the campus tennis pilot project in Zhaoqing City and many other places across the country in 2019, schools and society across the country have set off a wave of tennis development, but the leaders of some tennis-themed schools do not attach much importance to the development of campus tennis, which has greatly affected the development of campus tennis.

Table 1 Leaders attach importance to the development of tennis specialty schools

| Degree of importance | Number of people | Proportion |
|----------------------|------------------|------------|
| Very important | 13 | 22% |
| Important | 18 | 29% |

| Degree of importance | Number of people | Proportion |
|----------------------|------------------|------------|
| Neutral | 12 | 20% |
| Not very important | 7 | 12% |
| Unimportant | 10 | 17% |
| Total | 60 | 100% |

Current Status of Teachers in Tennis Specialty Schools in Zhaoqing City.

(1) Current situation of gender and age of teachers in tennis specialty schools. The rationality of the gender structure of campus tennis teachers is necessary for the efficiency of tennis teaching activities, which is conducive to the construction of campus tennis culture and the widespread development of campus tennis. 51 teachers in Zhaoqing tennis specialty schools are male tennis teachers, accounting for 91%; there are 9 female tennis teachers, accounting for 9%, and the gender ratio of tennis teachers is unbalanced. This shows that there are more male tennis teachers and fewer female tennis teachers in Zhaoqing tennis specialty schools, which is not conducive to the development of Zhaoqing tennis specialty schools. Figure 2 also shows that the proportion of teachers in Zhaoqing tennis specialty schools is 25-35 years old, accounting for 40%; the proportion of those over 45 years old is 15%, and there are fewer older teachers; the proportion of those under 45 years old is 85%. It can be seen that the teachers in Zhaoqing tennis specialty schools are mainly young and relatively young. Young tennis teachers have advantages in many aspects, such as good physical fitness and strong learning ability, but they lack experience in tennis research and teaching. There are fewer backbone tennis teachers in Zhaoqing tennis specialty schools, and the age gap between tennis teachers is large; the team building of tennis teachers needs to be improved.

Table 2 Gender and age distribution of teachers

| | Age under 25 | 25-35 years old | 36-45 years old | Over 45 years old | Total |
|--------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Male | 14 (23%) | 21 (35%) | 11 (18%) | 8 (9%) | 54 (90%) |
| Female | 1 (2%) | 3 (5%) | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | 6 (10%) |
| Total | 15 (25%) | 24 (40%) | 12 (20%) | 9 (15%) | 60 (100%) |

(2) Professional background and teaching certificates of teachers in tennis specialty schools. Possessing tennis-related coaching certificates, a tennis professional background and knowledge, and tennis teaching ability are essential conditions for an excellent tennis teacher. As shown in Figure 4-3, only 31 % of the teachers in Zhaoqing tennis specialty schools graduated from tennis majors, while 69 % are non-tennis majors. It can be seen that the professional level of teachers in Zhaoqing tennis specialty schools is not high, which will have certain restrictions on tennis teaching and tennis school team training, and will also hinder the development of campus tennis. The proportion of teachers in Zhaoqing specialty tennis schools with tennis coaching certificates is 25 %, and the proportion of those without tennis certificates is 75 %. This shows that the professional skills of the teaching team of most tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing are not ideal, and their ability to grasp the educational concept and top-level design of youth tennis is poor, which has a certain impact on the sustainable development of campus tennis in Zhaoqing.

Table 3 Teachers' professional background and teaching certificates

| | Have a coaching certificate. | No coaching certificate | Total |
|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Tennis Major | 12 (20%) | 6 (10%) | 18 (30%) |
| Non-tennis major | 3 (5%) | 39 (65%) | 42 (70%) |
| Total | 15 (25%) | 45 (75%) | 60 (100%) |

(3) Current status of post-service training and further studies for teachers in tennis specialty schools. Participating in tennis-related training with a purpose and plan can effectively improve the

teaching ability and tennis literacy of tennis teachers and ensure the quality of tennis teaching. The proportion of tennis teachers in tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing City who participate in tennis-related training 1-2 times a year is 15 %; 3-4 times is 5 %; 5% more than 5 times; and 75 % do not participate in training. It can be seen that tennis teachers in tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing City have fewer opportunities to participate in tennis-related training, and there are relatively few activities organized by schools or related institutions specifically for tennis teachers. During the field investigation, it was found that most of the teachers who participated in tennis training every year received tennis training outside at their own expense, which is completely not conducive to the improvement of tennis teachers' professional teaching ability and level. To a certain extent, it affects the tennis teachers' interpretation of the true purpose and connotation of campus tennis development, making it difficult to form a distinctive tennis education model.

Table 4 Teachers' further education and training

| | Number of people | Proportion |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 1-2 times of training | 9 | 15% |
| 3-4 times of training | 3 | 5% |
| More than 5 training sessions | 3 | 5% |
| Did not attend further studies | 45 | 75% |
| Total | 60 | 100% |

Current Conditions of Tennis Specialty Schools in Zhaoqing City.

(1) Current status of site facilities. Tennis courts are a necessary guarantee for carrying out campus tennis activities and are also one of the favorable conditions for applying to tennis specialty schools. Among the six tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing City that were surveyed, 33% had one standard tennis court, 17% had two, and 50% had no standard tennis court. Schools without tennis courts mainly rely on football fields, basketball courts, and playgrounds for tennis teaching. It can be seen that the tennis court facilities in Zhaoqing City's tennis specialty schools are greatly insufficient, especially the limited standard tennis courts. No school has an indoor tennis stadium. Therefore, the lack of venue facilities makes it difficult to ensure the construction and development of campus tennis.

Table 5 Tennis courts facilities of schools

| | Number of schools | Proportion |
|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1 court | 2 | 33% |
| 2 courts | 1 | 17% |
| No tennis courts | 3 | 50% |
| Total | 6 | 100% |

(2) Funding sources of tennis specialty schools. Funding is the material basis for developing campus tennis and an important source of income for tennis teachers. It can fully and effectively mobilize the enthusiasm and passion of tennis teachers. The funds of tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing City are all invested by the school itself, accounting for 45 %, ranking first; followed by social investment and sponsorship in the case of less government investment, accounting for 40 %, ranking second; and the proportion of schools invested by relevant government departments is relatively small, accounting for 10 %. It can be seen that the school's own investment and social investment, and sponsorship are the main sources of funds for tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing City, and the investment of government departments is still very insufficient. At the same time, during the field investigation, it was found that most tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing City have insufficient special funds, and there are also many problems in the supervision of funds, such as the lack of transparency in tennis funds and the low income of tennis teachers, which have caused certain material obstacles to the development of campus tennis.

Current status of teaching and training in tennis specialty schools.

Properly arranging the number of tennis training sessions or class hours in schools can, to a certain extent, mobilize students' enthusiasm and participation in tennis learning, ensure the quality and level of tennis teaching, and thus increase the number of campus tennis players. Among the six tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing City surveyed, 50 % of the schools arranged 2 tennis training sessions per week, ranking first; 33% of the schools arranged 1 tennis training session per week, ranking second; and 17% of the schools arranged 3 tennis training sessions per week. No school will arrange 4 or more tennis training sessions per week. It can be seen that the number of tennis training sessions arranged per week in Zhaoqing City's tennis specialty schools is not large, which makes it difficult to stimulate students' greater interest in tennis sports. At the same time, it cannot guarantee the quality of tennis teaching, which is not conducive to the selection of school tennis teams and affects the participation in large-scale youth tennis competitions.

Table 6 Number of tennis lessons per week

| | Number of schools | Proportion |
|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1 tennis lesson | 1 | 17% |
| 2 tennis lessons | 2 | 33% |
| 3 tennis lessons | 3 | 50% |
| Total | 6 | 100% |

Current status of tennis specialty schools participating in competitions.

By participating in various types of youth tennis-related competitions at all levels, students' enthusiasm for tennis can be stimulated, the physical fitness of young students and the athletic level of the school tennis team can be improved, and the school can also win glory and add color to the school. At the same time, excellent tennis seedlings can be selected for the youth tennis city team, provincial team, and national team, filling the talents needed for the youth tennis reserve base, which is also one of the effective ways to check campus tennis work. Among the six tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing City surveyed, 17 % of the schools have participated in provincial tennis competitions, while 50 % of the schools have participated in city (district) level tennis competitions. It can be seen that the main levels of Zhaoqing City's tennis specialty schools are provincial and municipal, and they have no chance to participate in national youth tennis competitions.

Table 7 Level of participation in tennis events

| | Number of schools | Proportion |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| City-level competition | 1 | 17% |
| Provincial competition | 2 | 33% |
| No entry | 3 | 50% |
| Total | 6 | 100% |

Current Development Status of Social Sports Service Organizations

Basic situation analysis of coaches in social sports service organizations.

(1) Gender ratio and age structure of coaches. Through field investigations of three tennis clubs in Zhaoqing City and questionnaires of 30 young tennis coaches, we learned that 83 % of the club tennis coaches are male, while only 17 % are female. This shows that there is also an imbalance in the gender ratio of coaches in Zhaoqing City tennis clubs, but the situation is slightly better than the gender ratio of tennis physical education teachers in Zhaoqing City tennis specialty schools. At the same time, we also learned that the age structure of tennis coaches in tennis clubs is that those Age under 25 account for 60 %, ranking first; those 25-35 years old account for 20 %, ranking second; those between 36-45 years old account for 17 %, ranking third; and those over 45 years old account for only 3 %. Also shows that those over 35 years old and under 25 years old account for 20 % and 60 % respectively. It can be seen that the age structure of tennis coaches in Zhaoqing City tennis clubs tends to be younger overall, with strong learning ability, but very few have coaching experience in professional tennis teams, and the team building of young tennis coaches needs to be improved.

Table 8 Gender and age distribution of teachers

| | Age under 25 | 25-35 years old | 36-45 years old | Over 45 years old | Total |
|--------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|
| Male | 16 (53%) | 4 (13%) | 4 (13%) | 1 (3%) | 25 (83%) |
| Female | 2 (7%) | 2 (7%) | 1 (3%) | 0 | 5 (17%) |

| | Age under 25 | 25-35 years old | 36-45 years old | Over 45 years old | Total |
|-------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Total | 18 (60%) | 6 (20%) | 5 (17%) | 1 (3%) | 30 (100%) |

(2) Coaches' education and certification. The education level and qualifications of tennis club coaches are important guarantees for the cultivation of young tennis talents and are also necessary conditions for the effective operation of tennis clubs. The coaches of Zhaoqing City Tennis Clubs have a college degree, accounting for 47%, ranking first; the proportion of undergraduates is 40%, ranking second; the proportion of less than a college education is 7%; the proportion of postgraduate education is 6%. It can be seen that in recent years, the relevant departments of Zhaoqing City have paid more attention to the development of youth tennis, thus attracting a group of outstanding tennis talents to join the youth tennis clubs to jointly promote the development of youth tennis. The data also shows that most of the coaches of Zhaoqing City Youth Tennis Clubs hold relevant tennis coaching certificates, and a small number do not. This shows that the coaching ability of the coaches of the Zhaoqing City Youth Tennis Clubs is higher than that of tennis specialty schools. Most coaches have relevant coaching certificates, and the coaching level of the coaches can basically meet the tennis teaching and training of young people.

Table 9 Coaches' education and certificates

| | Have a coaching certificate. | No coaching certificate | Total |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Below college level | 2 (7%) | 0 | 2 (7%) |
| College | 12 (40%) | 2 (7%) | 14 (47%) |
| Undergraduate | 10 (33%) | 2 (7%) | 12 (40%) |
| Postgraduate | 0 | 2 (6%) | 2 (6%) |
| Total | 24 (80%) | 6 (20%) | 30 (100%) |

2) To create the existing development model of tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing City through the integration of sports and education.

Through the analysis of the role positioning and functions of Zhaoqing government departments, schools, and social sports service organizations in the development of tennis, the collaborative interaction mechanism among the three was explored. The study found that in the development of tennis in Zhaoqing under the perspective of sports and education integration, government departments, schools, and social sports service organizations each assumed different roles and functions, and established an effective collaborative interaction mechanism among government departments, schools, and social sports service organizations, including joint meeting systems, cooperation agreements, resource sharing, etc., to achieve resource sharing, complementary advantages, and common development, which promoted the popularization and improvement of tennis and provided a useful reference for the development of sports and education integration in China.

Through in-depth analysis of the role positioning and functions of Zhaoqing government departments, schools, and social sports service organizations in the development of tennis, in addition to exploring the synergistic interaction mechanism among the three, the specific relationships in the coordinated development process of tennis development are mainly: 1. Coordination of sports and education; 2. Coordination of learning and training; 3. Coordination of interest relations; 4. Coordination of resource interaction; 5. Coordination of evaluation methods. The research results show that the coordinated development process of tennis in Zhaoqing under the perspective of sports and education integration has effectively promoted the popularization and improvement of tennis through effective synergistic interaction, and has also played a certain role in promoting and learning from the development of tennis in other sister cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao region.

3) To formulate the new activities of institutes coordinated development path and mechanism suitable for the development of Zhaoqing's specialty tennis schools in the integration of sports and education.

Proposes the construction of five coordinated development mechanisms, including: 1. Institutional guarantee mechanism: Legal guarantee: Establish and improve relevant legal systems to ensure that all aspects of coordinated development run smoothly and orderly. Communication and



coordination: Strengthen communication between coordinated entities and obtain recognition and approval from all coordinated entities. 2. Government coordination mechanism: Strategic awareness: Enhance the strategic awareness of coordinated development and incorporate coordinated development work into the government's overall plan, fiscal budget, key projects, and performance assessment. Policy guidance: Build a relatively complete and highly operational relevant system, give play to the leading role of government fiscal investment, and ensure the fairness of fiscal fund allocation. 3. Concept recognition mechanism: Cognition improvement: Change the original cognitive state, fully realize the sports development direction of sports and education integration, and let social forces participate in the development of primary and secondary school sports. Behavior linkage: Through institutional guarantees, let all coordinated entities actively participate in coordinated development and realize the leading role of concepts on behavior. 4. Coordination mechanism: Resource integration: Strengthen the effective resource integration of local government departments, school sports-related management departments, and youth sports service departments. Cooperative management: Carry out necessary coordination at multiple levels, such as system design, implementation, evaluation, and feedback to form a reasonable coordination mechanism. 5. Responsibility sharing mechanism: The government-led subject fully plays its role, the for-profit sports service subject plays its market-leading role, and the non-profit organization (school sports management subject) plays its role in promoting social welfare. Through the close cooperation between tennis specialty schools and social sports service organizations, a collaborative development system with government-led subjects, for-profit sports service subjects, and non-profit organizations (school sports management subjects) sharing responsibilities will be established.

Discussion

By analyzing the collaborative development path of the United States from the perspective of "integration of sports and education", this paper explores the synergistic role of government, market, and society in sports development and its enlightenment to China. As a global sports power, the United States has a developed sports industry, a strong sports cultural atmosphere, and a unique system of sports management organizations, which provides valuable reference experience for China. Although American sports have made remarkable achievements in limited government management and highly autonomous social participation, they still face many challenges under the overall decline of the global economy. The impact of the global epidemic and the decline in overall sports investment has led to a decline in the activity of public sports participation. Many associations that rely on membership income as the main financial support are struggling, public investment is weak, and revenue creativity has declined. When learning from the successful experience of American sports, we must also recognize the drawbacks brought by its system. According to China's national conditions, the "market" role is summarized into the "social" role. Schools are the main stage for the development of "integration of sports and education" in tennis, and the main role of internal subject collaboration. In combination with the concept of tennis development in Zhaoqing City, a collaborative development model of the three main roles of "government - school - society" was constructed, exploring a new path suitable for the development of "integration of sports and education" in China.

Conclusion

1) The development situation and existing problems of tennis specialty schools in Zhaoqing are: insufficient professional level of teachers, lack of venue resources, dependence on the school's own investment and opaque supervision, insufficient training times, etc. Secondly, social sports service organizations (tennis clubs) have certain advantages in terms of professional ability of coaches, venue facilities, and funding sources, but there is less collaboration with tennis specialty schools, and insufficient resource sharing and common development.

2) Based on the background of sports and education integration and the theory of coordinated development, this paper constructs a coordinated development model and mechanism for tennis specialty schools, including an institutional guarantee mechanism, a government coordination mechanism, a concept recognition mechanism, a coordination mechanism, and a responsibility sharing mechanism. The establishment of these mechanisms aims to promote effective cooperation between tennis specialty schools and government departments and social sports service organizations, realize resource sharing and complementary advantages, and improve the overall development efficiency and level of campus tennis.

3) Zhaoqing City's tennis specialty schools have achieved certain results in coordinated development activities with government departments and social sports service organizations, but there are still many problems, such as insufficient collaborative leadership of government departments,





limited school tennis teaching resources, and insufficient cooperation between social sports service organizations. It is recommended to strengthen the leading role of government departments, improve the collaborative interaction mechanism, increase financial support, promote resource sharing and complementary advantages, strengthen the deep integration of sports and education, and increase social attention and participation in tennis.

Limitations

1. Subsequent research can expand the perspective to the entire Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, covering different cities, schools at different educational stages, as well as social sports organizations, professional tennis clubs, and other multiple entities, and conduct comprehensive and systematic investigations and analyses. For example, conduct special research on the development of tennis in middle schools and universities in the Greater Bay Area, and compare the characteristics and needs of tennis development at different educational stages; or conduct a horizontal comparative study on the popularity, competitive level, and talent training model of tennis in various cities in the Greater Bay Area, to provide a stronger basis for regional coordinated development.

2. Establish a long-term dynamic tracking research mechanism, pay attention to the impact of policy changes, social development trends, market demand, etc., on the development of tennis in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, timely capture new problems and challenges, and propose corresponding dynamic adjustment strategies. For example, set up special research projects or topics, regularly monitor and evaluate key indicators such as the number of participants, event hosting, and talent training effects of tennis in the Greater Bay Area, and adjust research directions and priorities based on the evaluation results; at the same time, strengthen tracking research on the application of emerging technologies in tennis, and explore how to use scientific and technological means to improve the teaching quality, training efficiency, and event viewing of tennis.

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