Research on the Interaction Path between Ideological and Political Education and Sports Associations Based on Fuzzy Evaluation Theory

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Abstract

College sports associations are student organizations which are composed of students with the same interests to which colleges and universities in China pay increasing attention. As a result, the development of sports associations is being promoted. Physical activities and exchanges of methods and outcomes are conducted by sports associations, which strongly attract and affect students. In recent years, sports associations in colleges keep making progress. To some extent, sports associations become the secondary classes for college students, which provide a new approach to ideological and political education in colleges. Therefore, with the usage of fuzzy evaluation theory, this study analyzes the ideological and political quality of members in college sports associations firstly and then put forward the interaction path between ideological and political education and the activities of sports associations. The key objective is achieved by promoting both of them integrally.

Keywords: Ideological and Political Education, Sports Association, Interactive Mechanism.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 Research background

1.1.1 Background of ideological and political education

Ideological and political education is an important part of our teaching system which is of great significance for cultivating correct political quality, establishing the correct outlook of life and values and promoting the comprehensive development of students. It has always been one of the focuses of the Party and higher education to strengthen the ideological and political education of college students. However, due to various subjective or objective factors, the ideological and political education in our country is poor. College students often lack interest on this aspect. Moreover, the education has nothing to do with reality and becomes useless for students. Therefore, it is necessary to reform the traditional ideological and political education into a more direct, specific and profound one through the cooperation with student associations so as to realize its education function.

1.1.2 Policy background

Early in 2004, China put forward Suggestion on Further Strengthening and Improving the Ideological and Political Education of College Students which proposed that ideological and political education should be closely integrated with student associations. According to the Suggestion, on the one hand, it is necessary to improve the management of college student associations so as to ensure students’ physical and mental health as well as enrich their college life. On the other hand, mediums like Internet, student dormitories and living communities should be used for ideological and political education so as to remove the existing deficiencies of traditional ideological and political education and make some improvement.

1.2 Literature review

Ideological and political education through sports associations of colleges is characterized by self-regulation function, demonstration-oriented function, quality expansion function, incentive function, standardization function and innovative function. It is more flexible and socialized with a better teaching effect than the traditional
one. At the same time, since students can choose what they want to learn according to their own needs, their learning interest and their sense of identity and cohesion can be effectively stimulated. This mode integrates entertainment with knowledge which provides students a more relaxed and entertaining environment so that students are more likely to accept the diverse and open ideological and political education, showing its innovativeness and entertainment features (Xia and Deng, 2007). Since ideological and political education in sports associations in college is of great importance, it can effectively cultivate the ideological and political quality of college students, improve the psychological quality of members in associations, enhance their teamwork spirit and competitiveness, broaden the coverage of ideological and political education as well as enhance its attractiveness. But at present, its function is not fully realized. First of all, ideological and political education is not efficient since many students are not serious. Secondly, many students join associations for credits instead of interest which brings obstacles to the education. Moreover, the education function in associations is not sustainable which only lasts for a short term but is not conducive to the long-term development of students. Finally, some activities are of low brow and out-of-date taste, which are only for fun, so that the quality is not good (Li, 2012). At present, ideological and political education through college sports associations is influenced by multiple factors, which leads to a poor effect. The main reason lies in the management system of college. College leaders don’t pay much attention to the ideological and political education through sports associations so that it lacks funding, appropriate venue, and improvement of teachers. At the same time, due to the management mechanism of sports associations, there is a certain restriction to the infiltration of education. For instance, the education through college sports associations has no clear target and no standard system. Under the influence of the outside world, the commercial operation mode has brought great impacts to the development of the education and led to value transfer. Finally, the quality of the associations is also an important constraint. The organizers, managers and members of associations lack work experience in this aspect which is not conducive to the education (Li, 2012).

2. FUZZY EVALUATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL QUALITY IN SPORTS ASSOCIATIONS

2.1 Introduction of fuzzy evaluation theory

Fuzzy evaluation theory is an important branch of fuzzy mathematics system and an evaluation method theory. This theory can convert qualitative evaluation into quantitative one so as to solve many difficult problems in traditional evaluation methods and obtain clear and accurate conclusions. Since the ideological and political quality of members in college associations is a qualitative indicator which is difficult to be reflected by quantitative data, the fuzzy evaluation can be applied to evaluate it (Li, 2011).

2.2 Fuzzy evaluation theory method

\[ X_i = \{X_{ij}, X_{i2}, ..., X_{im}\}(i = 1, 2, m). \]  
Firstly, determine the index set. The index set is represented by X and divided into m subsets according to certain standard or category namely \( X_1, X_2, ..., X_m \). Then \( \forall X_i = X_i \cap X_j = \phi(i \neq j) \) is obtained. It is assumed that each subset includes indicators, then \( X_1 = \{X_{ij}, X_{i2}, ..., X_{im}\}(i = 1, 2, m). \)

Secondly, conduct comprehensive judgment. It is assumed that the evaluation set is \( Y = \{y_1, y_2, ..., y_n\} \cdot X_n \) where the weight of each index is \( a_i = (a_{i1}, ..., a_{in}) \) and \( \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_n = 1. \) Then the evaluation matrix is shown as follows:

\[
R = \begin{bmatrix}
b_{i1} & b_{i1} & \cdots & b_{i1} \\
b_{i2} & b_{i2} & \cdots & b_{i2} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
b_{in} & b_{in} & \cdots & b_{in} 
\end{bmatrix}
\]  \hspace{1cm} (1)

According to the matrix, the comprehensive evaluation index of first class is \( b_1 = a_1 \cdot R = (b_{i1}, b_{i2}, b_{in}). \)

Thirdly, take \( bi \) as the single factor evaluation matrix of \( X \), then the formula is as follows:
\[ R = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = (b_n)_{\text{max}} \]  

Since \( X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n \) is part of \( X \), showing the characteristics and property of \( X \). Therefore, according to the proportion of the characteristics and property shown, the distribution of weight is \( a = (a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m) \). Then the evaluation index of second class is \( b_1 = a \cdot R = (B_1, B_2, \ldots, B_n) \). Through calculation, the evaluation of ideological and political quality of members in college sports associations can be obtained (Yang and Hu, 2011).

3. INTRODUCTION OF COLLEGE SPORTS ASSOCIATIONS

3.1 Activities in college sports associations

College sports associations are student organizations based on various sports, which are composed of students with the same interest. Although there is a president as leader of an association, most of the associations are self-organized or group-organized with loose management. Most of the physical activities and exchanges of physical exercise experience are conducted in spare time. The organization structure of sports associations in colleges is loose and free, and their activities are in line with the hobbies of the members. Moreover, students get more physical training in associations so they are popular among students. This kind of associations is of importance to enrich students’ extracurricular life and improve their physical and mental health. The activities of college sports associations are divided into four types. The first type is sport appreciation, including watching live broadcasting of games, review of sports events and etc. The second is competition including sport competitions within colleges or against other colleges. The third is learning classes including distribution of sports training, and learning materials such as history, technical points, exercise methods and rules of the game among association members. The last type is visiting sports venues and hosting sports competitions (Zhang, 2011).

3.2 Characteristics of college sports association activities

The characteristics of college sports association activities are as follows:
3.2.1 Diversity

In recent years, college associations maintain a rapid development so that they are diverse not only in forms but also in fields. Their activities are also various. Activities of college sports associations including watching live events, reviewing all kinds of classic games and moments, organizing friendly matches, invitational tournaments, trainings, lectures, teaching sports knowledge, conducting sports seminars, visiting sports venues, and etc. Since they cover various fields and show diversity, students can practice physical exercise and learn sports knowledge, which effectively reflects the core concept of college sports associations (Zhou, 2010).

3.2.2 Extensiveness

Traditional college association activities are conducted within associations or within colleges so that their size and impact are limited. With the continuous development of college associations and the increasing attention from college, the activities of associations have expanded and even cooperated with the government and social units so that their activities cover a wide range. On the one hand, these activities have brought valuable experience to members and improved their quality. On the other hand, these associations have bigger scale and stronger influence on physical exercise (Chen, 2010).

3.2.3 Flexibility

College sports associations are managed by students themselves, which are of great flexibility. Therefore, their activities enjoy great freedom. First of all, the activities are organized from time to time both in some sports festivals and in the weekend or after school. Secondly, the form of activities varies. College sports associations are based on a variety of forms, including football, basketball and badminton as the majority. In addition, students spend much time on Internet so it is important to carry out association activities through Internet (Xue et al, 2010).

3.2.4 Contemporaneity

Colleges and universities are the brain of the state. Student associations which are formed by students show the characteristics of the times. Students pay much attention to heat events so that many of their activities reflect hotspot issues and sensitive issues which meet the needs of students and stimulate their interests and enthusiasm. Now college associations continue to develop and their influence become extensive involving the society and governments. Hence, the hotspot issues concerned by college associations also become common concerns by the society, which show the characteristics of the times.

4. COMBINATION OF COLLEGE IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS ASSOCIATIONS

4.1 Emphasize on cultivation of students' world views, outlook of life and values

Students are faced with a critical period of establishing a world views, outlook of life and values. During this period, the external environment has a profound impact on them so that there is need to strengthen their ideological and political education in colleges to improve their ideological quality (Rao, 2013) College associations have certain influence on the world views, outlook of life and values of students but the impacts vary from different individual as shown in Figure 2:
According to the chart, 27% of the students believe that college sports associations have impacts on their views and values while 48% of them believe that there is certain influence on their views and values and even stimulation to their life and study. 20% of them think that the impacts exist but are not obvious. Only 5% of them don’t feel any influence. It shows that college students generally have a certain understanding of the function of the ideological and political education in college sports associations. Therefore, the ideological and political education should be penetrated through physical education so as to cultivate students’ world views, outlook of life and values (Cui, 2015).

4.2 Diverse ideological and political education

The activities of sports associations in colleges can be different in types and forms, many of which can effectively penetrate ideological and political education. This kind of education is closely related to cultural construction. Therefore, ideological and political education is of great importance of cultural education (Xie and Xia, 2015). For students, compared with the ideological and political education by traditional method and other associations, the education through sports association activities has the following advantages as shown in Figure 3:

The chart shows that different understanding of college sports associations by students is various. 29% of the students believe that the ideological and political education by college sports associations shows some advantages in its distinctive theme and its combination of education with different sports. 8% of the students
believe that its advantages lies in its prominent cultural characteristics, which effectively cultivates the ideological and political quality of members of the associations. 12% of the students believe that its advantages isable to build a good learning atmosphere and enhance the education. 24% of the students believe that its advantages lies in theoretical knowledge because they can learn the knowledge of sports theory and receive ideological and political education. 27% of students believe that its advantages lie in the professional theoretical guidance in both physical exercises and ideological and political education. Therefore, a diversified ideological and political education various in forms and methods should be conducted to meet the different learning goals of students (Cheng, 2014).

4.3 Cultivation of students’ social practice ability

In the current social environment, the traditional theoretical talents cannot satisfy the needs of the society which means the society is more demanding. The effectiveness of cultivating students’ social practice ability by college sports association activities are shown in Figure 4:

![Figure 4](image)

The chart shows that 70% of students believe that social practice ability has been improved through college sports associations while 26% of them believe there is no improvement. 4% of them express their uncertainty. This reflects that ideological and political education through college sports associations can effectively cultivate students’ social practice ability. In order to improve its efficiency, ideological and political education in colleges and universities should focus on social hotspot issues and apply them to the activities of college sports associations (Qin and Hu, 2014).

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