

Study on the Restrictive Factors of College Physical Management and the Necessity of Ideological Education

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Abstract: This paper investigates and analyzes the influencing factors of the organizational structure change of sports management in Colleges in China. The research results show that there are four main factors affecting the change: the expansion of sports functions and the changes of tasks, the development of off-campus sports, the physical environment and economic development of the school and the size of the university; the relationship between the four influencing factors is mutual.

1. Introduction

With the rapid development of China's economy, China's higher education is at an unprecedented stage of rapid development. As an important part of higher education, college sports is still a weak link in higher education. Therefore, strengthening the sports department of ordinary higher education institutions Management work is the necessary guarantee to promote the development of sports in ordinary Colleges and to complete the tasks of physical education in ordinary Colleges. However, as far as the current research status is concerned, it is rare to study the organizational structure of sports management in Colleges. The organizational structure of sports management in ordinary Colleges refers to the structural system formed by the division of labor and cooperation in the work of Colleges in terms of the scope of duties, responsibilities and rights. Since the founding of the country, the changes in the organizational structure of sports management in China's Colleges have experienced four stages of development: the comprehensive adjustment in the early days of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the imitation of the Soviet model, the stagnation and impact during the Cultural Revolution, comprehensive recovery and rapid changes.

2. Factors Affecting the Organizational Structure of Sports Management in Colleges

From the results of factor analysis of the influencing factors of organizational structure change, it can be seen that functional expansion and task change are important factors affecting the organizational structure of sports management in China's Colleges. From the history of the organizational structure of Colleges in China, it can be concluded that the organizational structure of sports management in ordinary Colleges changes with the function of Colleges, the goals and tasks of college sports. In the different historical periods of the development of ordinary Colleges, the change of this organizational structure is reflected by the state's requirements for the goals and tasks of college sports. Therefore, the organizational structure of college sports management changes with the changes of functions and tasks. The clear formulation of the sports tasks of ordinary Colleges in the policy documents directly affects the changes in the organizational structure of sports management in ordinary Colleges. For example, from the physical education teaching and research section (group) of the third-level teaching unit in the early days of the founding of the People's Republic of China, to the current physical education teaching and research department of the second-level teaching unit, it can be found in the school sports work regulations issued by the National Board of Education and the National Sports Committee in 1990. Basis: In Chapter VII Organizational Structure and Management, it is stipulated clearly that the educational administrative departments at all levels should improve the school sports management institutions and strengthen the guidance and inspection of school physical education; Article 24 stipulates that

schools should be composed of a vice-school The chief is in charge of sports work; Article 25 stipulates that ordinary colleges, secondary specialized schools and large-scale ordinary middle schools may establish corresponding sports management departments with full-time cadres and management personnel. For example: In 1986, the National Education Commission of the People's Republic of China and the Sports Committee jointly issued a plan for the development of extracurricular sports training to improve the technical level of school sports. The plan pointed out: To organize a number of high-level student athlete schools. The State Education Commission selected several higher education institutions as bases in the pilot schools, trained national student sports delegations, teams, selected sports competitions, and conducted sports exchange activities. This document increases the task of cultivating sports competitive talents in ordinary Colleges, so that the organizational structure not only leans on the training department in terms of empowerment, but also leads to the horizontal differentiation of organizational structure due to enrollment and management. Therefore, among the factors affecting the organizational structure of sports management in ordinary Colleges, the national policy documents have a direct impact on the regulations of college sports tasks.

The development of regional mass sports, the process of sports industrialization, the awareness of mass sports consumption, the holding of the 2008 Olympic Games, and the trend of college sports integration into social funds, these five variables reflect the development of sports outside the ordinary Colleges in China. The development of off-campus sports has played a certain role in the changes of the organizational structure of sports management in China's Colleges. All college sports are living and developing in a certain environment, and the behavior of college sports must also comply with the requirements of the environment. In the context of the rapid changes in modern science, technology and information, college sports can only develop steadily in the context of continuous reform of higher education, adapting to changes in the environment. The development of off-campus sports in China in the past two decades has been amazing. With the acceleration of the globalization of economy and education and the participation of WTO organizations, the wave of sports sweeping the world has also brought corresponding impacts on college sports. We will face new opportunities and challenges. Objectively, we must adjust the ideas and strategies of college sports with new concepts, new perspectives, new ideas and new countermeasures. The tremendous changes in off-campus sports will inevitably lead to college sports. The change of the target task has led to the change of the organizational structure of sports management in Colleges. As an emerging industry, modern sports is becoming a new hot spot to promote economic growth in a country and the world. With the improvement of people's living standards and per capita GDP, people's gradual emphasis on health and demand, the sports industry will become an indispensable and important support in China's socialist market in the near future. Economic and social changes and development not only put university sports in a new social development environment, but also put forward new social needs for university sports. With the improvement of people's material life and the changes in work and lifestyle, the society, especially the high-knowledge population, is increasingly demanding sports. The university as a social organization integrating education, technology and culture can and should meet this demand. Make a bigger contribution. Universities can and should increase the intensity of internal reforms and external cooperation, and continue to meet the new needs of society, while continuously obtaining more talent resources, material conditions and development funds from the society to promote the development of university sports.

The tremendous changes in the sports environment outside the school have made the sports of Colleges in China touched by all aspects. The management functions of college sports will also change. The changed management functions will inevitably bring about a new organizational structure that adapts to change and bear the opportunities. And the challenge. According to organizational theory, the rapid changes in the external environment and the uncertainty of the external environment all affect the information needs of Colleges and the need to obtain resource information from the environment, which directly affects the design of college sports management organization structure. In order to adapt to the uncertainty of this external environment, the

organizational structure of college sports management will change in the direction of increasing flexibility and facilitating the integration of resources. Therefore, the development of off-campus sports is the main factor affecting the organizational structure of college sports management.

3. The Necessity of Ideological and Political Education in Colleges

The social and historical conditions on which the ideological and political education work in Colleges have survived have undergone profound changes, and ideological and political work must respond. As of 2016, China's GDP economy ranks second in the world. This is an economic achievement that has never been seen since modern times. Such a large economic aggregate constitutes the material basis for all current social practices in China. Obviously, the GDP we face is not a simple accumulation of material wealth. From the perspective of rational thinking, it is the inevitable outcome of the development of historical logic, and the great historical process of reform and opening up has created enormous material wealth. The Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Party was held in 1978, which opened a new era of China's independent exploration of the socialist road and carried out strategic measures for internal reform and opening up. According to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's assumption, the exploration of China's socialist modernization construction will be divided into "three steps". The Party's 18th National Congress reaffirmed the "two hundred years" 2 goals set by the 16th National Congress. Nowadays, the first two decades of the 21st century are only three years apart, and at this time, China's gross national product is closely following the United States, and there is a tendency to catch up. However, there is a theoretical risk and a misunderstanding of reality. That is to say, the economic aggregate has gone up, and people's thinking culture and moral level will also rise in the same way.

At present, the development of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics has just encountered such an objective situation. On the one hand, the rapid increase of material wealth, on the other hand, it is the popularization of money worship, hedonism, and extravagance. Under the intrusion of money and material interests. Losing ideals and convictions, the lifestyle is seriously distorted. It can be seen that the objects of the ideological and political work, the environment and other factors have undergone profound changes. In particular, when the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics comes to the stage of decisive victory, it is even more necessary for ideological and political work to escort it, and to judge the challenges ahead. Refining the implementation of "four self-confidences" and effectively enhancing the ability of college students to resist corruption.

Secondly, the object of ideological and political education in Colleges is mainly based on the new generation. After 90, it has become the mainstream group of society and colleges. 95 is a rising star. Some Colleges have even ushered in 00, and the previous methods of education no longer work. After the 90s, 95s, and 00s, and the current era, they no longer suffer from the physical and psychological oppression caused by the lack of materiality. Instead, they are privately-ordered on the counters of the big shopping malls. A wide range of high-end goods, there are also special products for the lower Riba people, more suitable for both young and old McDonald's, KFC. It can be seen that the "spirit" is destined to be "affected by the entanglement of matter" after 95 and after 00, and the historical memory of the 60s, 70s and 80s must be broken. At the same time, the temperament endowments and realistic appeals after the 90s, 95s, and 00s should be given more attention. This generation of young people has one thing in common. Among them, the one with only one child, the principle of thinking and behavior is "self-sufficient". In the conflict of ethics and jurisprudence of rights and obligations, the impulse to evade the obligation to pursue rights is increasing. So there are frequent problems in real life. In the past, the ideas, methods and methods of ideological and political education work inevitably failed. The performance is on the reality level. It is the political work team that generally feels that the current ideological and political education of college students is too difficult and the responsibility is heavier.

Finally, the structure of ideological and political education in Colleges is highly educated, young and professional, but the problem of separation from students, separation from life and mobility has become a short-board for the development of the current political workforce. The current

construction of political work teams in Colleges in China does not meet the needs of the healthy growth of college students. From the face of view, the political work team is seriously unbalanced in the composition of factors. Professionals with qualifications, influence, everyone and masters have gradually become scarce resources. With the aggravation of aging, a large number of senior political workers have joined the ranks of retirement. The backbone of middle-aged youth is different from the knowledge structure and technical proficiency, and it has not yet formed a certain influence and appeal. In other words, the ability to master theories and solve practical problems has not yet reached the level of perfection, that is, "critical weapons can certainly not replace the criticism of weapons. Material power can only be destroyed by material power; but once the theory is mastered, it will become Material power. As long as the theory persuades people, it can grasp the masses; and if the theory is thorough, it can convince people. The so-called thoroughness is to grasp the root of things.

4. Conclusion

The economic development and changes in the scale factors of Colleges will directly change the sports environment in Colleges. The development of the economy, especially the development of sports economy, directly affects the development of off-campus sports. The changes in the internal and external sports environment of Colleges further promote the Colleges. Changes in sports functions and tasks. These four influencing factors affect the changes of the organizational structure of sports management in ordinary Colleges; and only the organizational structure that adapts to the environment can better play the functions of sports management in ordinary Colleges, and better fulfill the tasks of college sports.

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