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The Study on Evaluating Method of Ideological and Political Education in University Curriculum

Haifeng Pei

Shandong University of Finance and Economics, School of Statistics, Shandong 250014, Jinan, China.

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Abstract: The evaluation of curriculum ideology and politics is a guarantee measure for the comprehensive implementation of curriculum ideology and politics. Based on the construction of the ideological and political index system for professional courses in colleges and universities, this paper uses the rough set-based information decision-making method to determine the weight of the constructed index system. Using fuzzy language multi-attribute decision-making method to study the evaluation method of the ideological and political teaching level of professional courses in colleges and universities, in order to provide a theoretical basis and a practical basis for the ideological and political evaluation of professional courses in colleges and universities.

Keywords: Professional Courses Ideological and Political; Evaluation Index System; Rough Set; Multi-attribute Decision-making

“Curriculum Ideological and Political” is a new mode of ideological and political education reform in colleges and universities. The current research on the relationship between the principles, standards, basic characteristics, implementation paths, evaluation index system and “ideological and political curriculum” education of college courses has achieved fruitful results. However, the research on the ideological and political evaluation methods of professional courses in colleges and universities is almost blank, which is directly related to the lack of evaluation basis for the ideological and political teaching effects and levels of professional courses in colleges and universities, and then affects the gradual deepening of the ideological and political education of the courses. Based on this, this article makes a useful exploration of the evaluation methods of ideological and political teaching of professional courses in colleges and universities.

1. Construction of evaluation index system for ideological and political teaching of professional courses in colleges and universities

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The construction of the evaluation index system for the ideological and political teaching of professional courses in colleges and universities is based on the educational concept of “three holistic education” as the guiding ideology. At the same time, combined with the Ministry of education’s notice on the issuance of the “Guiding Outline for the Ideological and Political Construction of Curriculum in Colleges and Universities”, the professional curriculum ideological and political Constructed by the requirements of education. In this paper, guided by the educational philosophy of “Three All—round Education”, centering on the ideological and political education process of “goal—process—result”, the ideological and political evaluation index system for professional courses in colleges and universities is initially constructed, and the index system is optimized by using the LOWA operator. Obtained a more scientific evaluation index system for ideological and political teaching of professional courses in colleges and universities. The index system includes 3 first-level indicators, 11 second-level indicators and 29 third-level indicators. See Table 1 for details.

Table 1. Ideological and political evaluation index system of professional courses in colleges and universities

| First-level index | Second-level index | Third-level index |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Objective (A) | Professional training objective (A1) | Professional training orientation (A11) |
| | | Ideological and political training goals (A12) |
| | | Support the guarantee target (A13) |
| | Professional curriculum training objectives (A2) | Knowledge system objectives (A21) |
| | | Ideological and Political Goals of the Curriculum System (A22) |
| | | Occupational Quality Training Goals (A23) |
| | Classroom teaching goals (A3) | Classroom knowledge and skills training goals (A31) |
| | | Organic integration of ideological and political elements (A32) |
| Process (B) | Teacher (B1) | Teacher’s Ethics and Style (B11) |
| | | Business literacy (B12) |
| | | Teaching reflection (B13) |
| | | Ideological and Political Teaching Awareness (B14) |
| | Syllabus (B2) | Achievability of goals (B21) |
| | | Arrangement for the integration of teaching content and ideological and political elements (B22) |
| | Textbook (B3) | Thoughtfulness of textbook (B31) |
| | | Professionalism of teaching materials (B32) |
| | Teaching content (B4) | The advanced nature of teaching content (B41) |
| | | Embedding of hidden ideological and political elements (B42) |
| | | Applicability of teaching content (B43) |
| | Teaching methods (B5) | Diversity of teaching methods (B51) |
| | | Interactive teaching effect (B52) |
| | | Timely update of teaching methods (B53) |
| | | Effectiveness of teaching reform (B54) |
| | Teaching assessment (B6) | Process assessment (B61) |
| | | Diversity assessment (B62) |
| | | Practical ability assessment (B63) |
| Results (C) | Academic effect (C1) | Academic effect (C11) |
| | The effect of ideological and political education (C2) | Awareness of ideological and political education (C21) |
| | | Achievement of ideological and political goals (C22) |

2. Determination of the weight of the evaluation index system based on rough set theory

2.1 The idea of determining weight based on rough set theory

Rough set is a set of theories proposed by Professor Z. Pawlak of Polish University of technology to study uncertain data, the expression, learning, and induction of imprecise knowledge. It is a new mathematical tool for dealing with ambiguity and uncertainty. It has been widely used in the fields of knowledge discovery, machine learning, decision

support, pattern recognition, expert systems and inductive reasoning. Under the premise of ensuring that the classification of uncertain knowledge remains unchanged, the rough set theory reduces redundant knowledge and information through knowledge reduction and improves the processing and analysis speed and accuracy of valid data. Different attributes in the decision table have different importance. Rough set theory can remove this attribute from the decision table, and then examine the change of the entire decision classification when the attribute is missing. If the change is large after culling, it means that the attribute is of great importance. The larger the value, the larger the corresponding index weight value.

2.2 Steps to determine weight based on rough set

2.2.1 Build an information decision table

Construct a two-dimensional information decision table by collecting the original data or descriptive data of the evaluation object. The decision table contains two types of attributes, one is conditional attributes, and the other is decision attributes. In the professional course ideological and political teaching evaluation system, set the indicator of the right to be confirmed as the conditional attribute and record it as $C = \{c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots, c_n\}$; the other is the decision-making attribute, which is set as the professional course ideological and political teaching level and recorded as $D = \{d\}$.

2.2.2 Calculate the attribute dependency

First calculate the dependence of decision attribute D on conditional attribute C:

$$\gamma_c(D) = \frac{|\text{pos}_c(D)|}{|U|} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m |\text{pos}_c(D_i)|}{|U|}$$

At the same time, calculate the dependence of the decision attribute D on the condition attribute set $C - c_i$ after excluding a certain attribute:

$$\gamma_{c-c_i}(D) = \frac{|\text{pos}_{c-c_i}(D)|}{|U|} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m |\text{pos}_{c-c_i}(D_i)|}{|U|}$$

2.2.3 Calculate the importance of a single attribute

Calculate the importance of each attribute c_i separately, where the importance of the i-th attribute c_i is:

$$\text{Sig}_{CD}(c_i) = \gamma_c(D) - \gamma_{c-c_i}(D)$$

2.2.4 Normalization processing

The weight coefficient of each condition attribute is obtained through the normalized budget, and the corresponding weight is the weight of the indicator.

2.3 The process of determining the weights of the ideological and political teaching evaluation index system for professional courses in colleges and universities

In the process of determining the weight based on the rough set method, the data collection method of the information decision table required is to invite 10 relevant experts in the field of teaching quality evaluation to determine the importance of the impact of each lower-level index on the upper-level index, and the ideological and political teaching level of professional courses will be scored. The scoring of the ideological and political teaching level of professional courses needs to rely on the established index system. The evaluation object is the “Statistics” of Zhejiang University of Finance and Economics, which is selected at random from the MOOC of Chinese universities. To evaluate the level of ideological and political teaching. The specific requirements are: taking the indicators to be confirmed as the conditional attributes and the ideological and political teaching level of the course as the decision-making attribute, constructing an information decision table for evaluating the ideological and political teaching level of professional courses. In order to explain the decision-making process of definite power, the “target” system in the evaluation system of ideological and political teaching of professional courses in colleges and universities is used to illustrate. To this end, set the expert domain set $= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$; Conditional attribute set $\{A_1, A_2, A_3\}$, where A_1, A_2, A_3 represent respectively professional training objectives, professional curriculum training objectives, and classroom teaching objectives are three secondary indicators to be confirmed; The attribute of decision-making is the level of curriculum ideological and political teaching. In order to facilitate data processing, the importance of the lower-level indicators to the upper-level indicators and the ideological and political teaching level of the course are scored using a three-scale method. The corresponding relationship is shown in the following table.

Table 2. Three-scale scoring meaning

| Points | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------------------|------|--------|--------|
| Meaning of Importance | weak | middle | strong |
| Meaning of Level | weak | middle | strong |

According to expert opinions, construct the information decision table as follows:

Table 3. Decision-making table of ideological and political secondary index information for professional courses in colleges and universities

| Discourse number | Conditional attribute C | | | Decision attribute D |
|------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| | Professional training objective A1 | Professional course training objective A2 | Classroom teaching goal A3 | Ideological and political teaching level |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 9 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 10 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 |

The data universe in Table 3 is divided into equivalence classes according to conditional attributes and decision-making attributes, and we can get:

$$U|IND(C)=\{\{1, 6\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{4\}, \{5\}, \{7\}, \{8\}, \{9\}, \{10\}\}$$

$$U|IND(D)=\{\{1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10\}, \{4, 6\}, \{2\}\}$$

After removing a conditional attribute, the equivalence classes of the universe of discourse are divided into:

$$U|IND(C-T1)=\{\{1, 6, 9\}, \{2, 10\}, \{3\}, \{4, 5, 7\}, \{8\}\}$$

$$U|IND(C-T2)=\{\{1, 5, 6, 10\}, \{2, 4, 7, 9\}, \{3\}, \{8\}\}$$

$$U|IND(C-T3)=\{\{1, 6\}, \{2\}, \{3, 4, 7\}, \{5\}, \{8, 9\}, \{10\}\}$$

The positive domain of the decision attribute under each condition attribute can be calculated separately:

$$pos_C(D)=\{2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$pos_{C-A1}(D)=\{3, 8\}$$

$$pos_{C-A2}(D)=\{3, 8\}$$

$$pos_{C-A3}(D)=\{2, 5, 8, 9, 10\}$$

Approximate accuracy of each condition attribute with respect to the decision attribute:

$$\gamma_C(D)=\frac{|pos_C(D)|}{|U|}=\frac{8}{10}$$

$$\gamma_{C-A1}(D)=\frac{|pos_{C-A1}(D)|}{|U|}=\frac{2}{10}$$

$$\gamma_{C-A2}(D)=\frac{|pos_{C-A2}(D)|}{|U|}=\frac{2}{10}$$

$$\gamma_{C-A3}(D)=\frac{|pos_{C-A3}(D)|}{|U|}=\frac{5}{10}$$

The importance of each condition attribute with respect to the decision attribute:

$$Sig_{CD}(A1) = \gamma_C(D) - \gamma_{C-A1}(D) = \frac{6}{10}$$

$$Sig_{CD}(A2) = \gamma_C(D) - \gamma_{C-A2}(D) = \frac{6}{10}$$

$$Sig_{CD}(A3) = \gamma_C(D) - \gamma_{C-A3}(D) = \frac{3}{10}$$

The importance of each condition attribute $Sig_{CD}(A1)$, $Sig_{CD}(A2)$, $Sig_{CD}(A3)$ to the decision-making attribute of the ideological and political teaching level of the course is standardized, and the results are 0.4, 0.4, and 0.2 respectively, that is, the weight of each secondary indicator of the primary indicator “target”, professional training goals. The weights of professional curriculum training objectives and curriculum teaching objectives are 0.4, 0.4, and 0.2 respectively. In the same way, the weight of each three-level indicator can be obtained.

Due to space limitations, according to the above method, based on the rough set method, the weight set of the

ideological and political evaluation index system for college professional courses can be obtained as shown in the following table.

Table 4. Ideological and political evaluation index system for professional courses in colleges and universities (weights)

| First level indicator | Secondary indicators | Three-level indicators | Weights |
|-----------------------|---|--|---------|
| Goal (A) 0.23 | Professional training objectives (A1) 0.40 | Professional training positioning (A11) | 0.0267 |
| | | Ideological and political training goals (A12) | 0.0442 |
| | | Support the guarantee target (A13) | 0.0212 |
| | Professional course training objectives (A2)0.40 | Knowledge system goal (A21) | 0.0175 |
| | | Ideological and Political Goals of the Curriculum System (A22) | 0.0469 |
| | | Occupational Quality Training Goals (A23) | 0.0276 |
| | Classroom teaching goals (A3) 0.20 | Classroom knowledge and skills training objectives (A31) | 0.0129 |
| | | Organic integration of ideological and political elements (A32) | 0.0331 |
| Goal (B) 0.46 | Teacher (B1) 0.28 | Teacher's Virtue and Style (B11) | 0.0438 |
| | | Business literacy (B12) | 0.0155 |
| | | Teaching reflection (B13) | 0.0270 |
| | | Ideological and Political Teaching Awareness (B14) | 0.0425 |
| | Syllabus (B2) 0.08 | Goal achievability (B21) | 0.0114 |
| | | Arrangement for the integration of teaching content and ideological and political elements (B22) | 0.0254 |
| | Textbook (B3) 0.12 | The ideological nature of the textbook (B31) | 0.0320 |
| | | Professionalism of teaching materials (B32) | 0.0232 |
| | Teaching content (B4) 0.22 | The advanced nature of teaching content (B41) | 0.0273 |
| | | Embedding of hidden ideological and political elements (B42) | 0.0324 |
| | | Applicability of teaching content (B43) | 0.0415 |
| | Teaching method (B5) 0.19 | Diversity of teaching methods (B51) | 0.0280 |
| | | Interactive teaching effect (B52) | 0.0227 |
| | | Timely update of teaching methods (B53) | 0.0201 |
| | | Effectiveness of teaching reform (B54) | 0.0166 |
| | Teaching assessment (B6) 0.11 | Process assessment (B61) | 0.0167 |
| | | Diversity assessment (B62) | 0.0157 |
| | | Practical ability assessment (B63) | 0.0182 |
| Result (C) 0.31 | Academic effect (C1) 0.28 | Academic effect (C11) | 0.0868 |
| | Ideological and political education effect (C2) 0.72 | Awareness of ideological and political education (C21) | 0.1027 |
| | | Achievement of ideological and political goals (C22) | 0.1205 |

3. Evaluation methods of ideological and political teaching of professional courses in colleges and universities

According to the evaluation strategy and standard of the evaluation index of ideological and political teaching of professional courses in colleges and universities, the evaluator evaluates and scores the three-level index of the evaluation object according to the fuzzy language scale. The interval number corresponding to the scale is expressed as: Excellent = [90,100], Good = [80,90], Moderate = [70,80], Poor = [60,70], Quite Poor = [0,60].

Suppose $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ is the object to be evaluated, $G = \{G_1, G_2, \dots, G_n\}$ is the set of evaluation indicators for ideological and political teaching of professional courses in colleges and universities established, and is the set of weights of the indicator system.

The evaluator gives the fuzzy language evaluation value of the evaluated object x_i under the index G_j , and constructs an evaluation matrix according to the corresponding relationship between the set fuzzy language scale and the interval number $R = (r_{ij})_{n \times m}$.

Collect each index value of the object to be evaluated to obtain its comprehensive index value $r_i = \sum_{j=1}^m \omega_j r_{ij}$, which

is the interval number r_i here. The assembly operation is carried out according to the following formula:

$$\omega_1 r_1 + \omega_2 r_2 = \omega_1 [r_1^-, r_1^+] + \omega_2 [r_2^-, r_2^+] = [\omega_1 r_1^-, \omega_1 r_1^+] + [\omega_2 r_2^-, \omega_2 r_2^+] = [\omega_1 r_1^- + \omega_2 r_2^-, \omega_1 r_1^+ + \omega_2 r_2^+].$$

Make pair wise comparisons of the comprehensive index value s , mark $p_{ij} = p(r_i > r_j)$, and establish the possibility matrix $P = (p_{ij})$. For, $r_i = [r_i^-, r_i^+]$, $r_j = [r_j^-, r_j^+]$ p_{ij} calculation can be calculated according to the following formula:

$$p(r_i > r_j) = \max\{1 - \max\{\frac{r_j^+ - r_i^-}{l_i + l_j}, 0\}, 0\} \text{ in } l_i = r_i^+ - r_i^-, \quad l_j = r_j^+ - r_j^-.$$

Calculate the ranking vector $W = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\}$ of the matrix P . And

$$w_i = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \left[\sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} + \frac{n}{2} - 1 \right]$$

Use the number of intervals to sort, and the corresponding order is the final evaluation result.

4. Conclusion

On the basis of constructing the evaluation index system of ideological and political teaching of professional courses in colleges and universities, this paper studies the weight determination of the constructed index system and the evaluation method of the ideological and political teaching of courses. The long-term development of curriculum ideological and political education provides motivation and connection points to help colleges and universities complete the fundamental task of cultivating people.

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| | (https://www.tceic.com/j834l23ih8l67i1lhj6h8h1.html) 》 - | |
| 3 | 基于粗糙集理论的属性约简与核求解算法研究-电气自动化论文-好论文代写网 - 《互联网文档资源 (http://www.haolw.com/diqulunwen/sxsglunwen/108481.html) 》 - | 1.9% (83) 是否引证: 否 |
| 4 | 电气自动化论文_代写电气自动化论文_电气自动化硕士论文-好论文网 - 《互联网文档资源 (http://www.haolw.com/diqulunwen/sxsglunwen/index_135.html) 》 - | 1.6% (69) 是否引证: 否 |
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| 7 | 基于粗糙集条件信息熵的图书馆信息资源评价研究 - 《互联网文档资源 (https://www.xzbu.com/4/view-12739302.htm) 》 - | 1.2% (54) 是否引证: 否 |
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| 13 | 基于粗糙集的PPP产业基金投资项目风险评价 李爱民;杨世芳 - 《会计之友》 - 2018 | 1% (43) 是否引证: 否 |
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| 19 | 综合搜索_知网空间 - 《互联网文档资源 (http://search.cnki.com.cn/Search/Result?author=%E9%80%B8%E6%A2%85) 》 - | 0.9% (39) 是否引证: 否 |
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| 21 | 隐性知识外显化案例RS-FAHP视图计算 张建华;曹悦;郭增茂 - 《计算机应用与软件》 - 2017 | 0.8% (36) 是否引证: 否 |
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| | | |
|----|---|----------------------|
| | - 《互联网文档资源 (http://www.xzbu.com/2/view-4463315.htm) 》 - | 是否引证: 否 |
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| 26 | 模糊粗糙集在轴承故障模式识别中的应用 沈仁发,郑海起,祁彦洁,康海英 - 《振动与冲击》 - | 0.7% (29) 是否引证: 否 |
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原文内容

高校专业类课程思政教学评价方法研究

The Study on Evaluating Method of Ideological and Political Education in University Curriculum

裴海峰

([山东财经大学,统计学院,山东济南250014](#))

(Shandong University of Finance and Economics,School of Statistics Shandong Jinan 250014)

摘要:对于课程思政的评价是全面实施课程思政的保障措施,本文在构建高校专业类课程思政指标体系的基础上,利用基于粗糙集的信息决策方法确定了所构建指标体系的权重,采用模糊语言的多属性决策方法对高校专业类课程思政教学水平进行了评价方法研究,以期高校专业类课程思政评价提供理论依据和实践基础。

关键词:专业类课程思政评价指标体系粗糙集多属性决策

前言

“课程思政”是当前高校思想政治教育改革的新模式。当前对于高校课程思政教育的原则、标准、基本特征、实施路径、评价指标体系与“思政课程”教育的关系的研究取得了较为丰硕的成果。然而,对于高校专业类课程思政评价方法的研究几乎是空白,这直接关系到高校专业类课程思政教学效果和水平缺乏评价的依据,进而影响到课程思政教育的逐步深入。基于此,本文对高校专业类课程思政教学评价方法进行了有益探索。

一、高校专业类课程思政教学评价指标体系构建

高校专业课程思政教学评价指标体系的构建是以“三全育人”的教育理念为指导思想,同时结合教育部关于印发《高等学校课程思政建设指导纲要》的通知中对专业课程思政教育的要求而构建的。本文以“三全育人”的教育理念为指导,围绕“目标-过程-结果”的思政教育过程,初步构建了高校专业类课程思政评价指标体系,利用LOWA算子对指标体系进行优化,得到了较为科学的高校专业课程思政教学评价指标体系,指标体系共包含3个一级指标,11个二级指标和29个三级指标。具体见表1。

表1高校专业课程思政评价指标体系

一级指标二级指标三级指标

目标(A)专业培养目标(A1)专业培养定位(A11)

思政培养目标(A12)

支撑保障目标(A13)

专业课程培养目标(A2)知识体系目标(A21)

课程体系思政目标(A22)

职业素养培养目标(A23)

课堂教学目标(A3)课堂知识技能培养目标(A31)

思政元素的有机融入(A32)

过程(B)教师(B1)师德师风(B11)
业务素养(B12)
教学反思(B13)
思政教学意识(B14)
教学大纲(B2)目标可达性(B21)
教学内容与思政元素融合计划安排(B22)
教材(B3)教材的思想性(B31)
教材的专业性(B32)
教学内容(B4)教学内容的先进性(B41)
隐性思政元素的嵌入(B42)
教学内容的应用性(B43)
教学方法(B5)教学方法的多样性(B51)
教学互动效果(B52)
教学方法及时更新(B53)
教学改革的有效性(B54)
教学考核(B6)过程性考核(B61)
多样性考核(B62)
实践能力性考核(B63)
结果(C)学业效果(C1)学业效果(C11)
思政教育效果(C2)对思政教育的认知度(C21)
思政目标达成度(C22)

二、基于粗糙集理论的评价指标体系权重确定

1.基于粗糙集理论确定权重的思想

粗糙集是波兰理工大学Z.Pawlak教授提出用来研究不确定数据,不精确知识的表达、学习,归纳等的一套理论,它是一种新的处理模糊和不确定性问题的数学工具,已被广泛应用于知识发现、机器学习、决策支持、模式识别、专家系统及归纳推理等领域。粗糙集理论在保证对不确定性知识分类不变的前提下,通过知识约减删除冗余知识和信息,提高对有效数据的处理分析速度和准确度。在决策表中不同属性具有不同的重要性,粗糙集理论可以通过从决策表中剔除该属性,再考察该属性缺失的情况下整个决策分类的变化情况。如果剔除后变化较大,则说明该属性重要性大,这一数值越大则对应表示的指标权重值也越大。

2.基于粗糙集确定权重的步骤

(1)构建信息决策表

通过收集评价对象的原始数据或者描述性数据,构建二维信息决策表。决策表中包含两种类型的属性,一种是条件属性,另一种是决策属性。在专业课程思政教学评价体系的确权中,设置待确权指标作为条件属性,记为;另一种是决策属性,设置为专业课程思政教学水平,记为。

(2)计算属性依赖度。首先计算决策属性D对条件属性C的依赖度:

同时计算剔除某一个属性后,决策属性D对条件属性集合C-的依赖度:

(3)计算单个属性的重要度。分别计算每一个属性的重要度,其中第i个属性的重要度为:

(4)归一化处理。通过归一化预算得到每个条件属性的权重系数,相应的即为该指标的权重。

3.高校专业课程思政教学评价指标体系权重确定过程

基于粗糙集方法确定权重过程中,所需要的信息决策表的数据采集方式为,通过邀请10名教学质量评价领域的专家,对各下一级指标对上一级指标影响的重要度,以及专业课程思政教学水平进行打分。对于专业课程思政教学水平的打分需依托所构建的指标体系,以随机抽取的中国大学MOOC上国家级精品课程浙江财经大学的《统计学》为评价对象,同时结合课程所在学院的专业培养情况,进行思政教学水平的评价。具体要求为:以待确权的指标为条件属性,以课程思政教学水平为决策属性,构建专业课程思政教学水平评价的信息决策表。为说明确权的确权过程,以高校专业类课程思政教学评价体系中的"目标"体系进行说明。为此设定专家论域集合={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10};条件属性集合{A1,A2,A3},其中A1,A2,A3分别代表专业培养目标,专业课程培养目标,课堂教学目标三个待确权的二级指标;决策属性为课程思政教学水平。为方便数据处理,下一级指标对于上一级指标的重要度与课程思政教学水平均采用三标度方法进行打分,其对应关系如下表所示。

表2三标度打分含义

分值123

重要度含义弱中强

水平含义低中高

根据专家意见,构建信息决策表如下:

表3高校专业课程思政二级指标信息决策表

论域序号条件属性C 决策属性D

专业培养目标A1专业课程培养目标A2课堂教学目标A3思政教学水平

12233

23131

33323

43332

52333

62232

73333

83213

93233

102133

对表3中的数据论域分别按照条件属性和决策属性进行等价类的划分可得:

$U|IND(C)=\{\{1,6\},\{2\},\{3\},\{4\},\{5\},\{7\},\{8\},\{9\},\{10\}\}$

$U|IND(D)=\{\{1,3,5,7,8,9,10\},\{4,6\},\{2\}\}$

分别去掉一个条件属性后的论域等价类划分为:

$U|IND(C-T1)=\{\{1,6,9\},\{2,10\},\{3\},\{4,5,7\},\{8\}\}$

$U|IND(C-T2)=\{\{1,5,6,10\},\{2,4,7,9\},\{3\},\{8\}\}$

$U|IND(C-T3)=\{\{1,6\},\{2\},\{3,4,7\},\{5\},\{8,9\},\{10\}\}$

各个条件属性下的决策属性的正域分别可以计算得到:

$=\{2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10\}$

$=\{3,8\}$

$=\{\{3,8\}\}$

$=\{2,5,8,9,10\}$

各个条件属性关于决策属性的近似精度:

$==$

$==$

$==$

$==$

各个条件属性关于决策属性的重要度:

$=$

$=$

$=$

对各条件属性对于课程思政教学水平这个决策属性的重要度,进行标准化处理,结果分别为0.4,0.4,0.2,即得到一级指标"目标"的各二级指标的权重,专业培养目标、专业课程培养目标、课程教学目标的权重分别为0.4,0.4,0.2。同理可以得到各三级指标权重。

限于篇幅,根据上述方法,基于粗糙集方法可以得到高校专业类课程思政评价指标体系的权重集合如下表所示。

表4高校专业类课程思政评价指标体系(权重)

一级指标二级指标三级指标权重

目标(A)0.23专业培养目标(A1)0.40专业培养定位(A11)0.0267

思政培养目标(A12)0.0442

支撑保障目标(A13)0.0212

专业课程培养目标(A2)0.40知识体系目标(A21)0.0175

课程体系思政目标(A22)0.0469

职业素养培养目标(A23)0.0276

课堂教学目标(A3)0.20课堂知识技能培养目标(A31)0.0129

思政元素的有机融入(A32)0.0331
过程(B)0.46教师(B1)0.28师德师风(B11)0.0438
业务素养(B12)0.0155
教学反思(B13)0.0270
思政教学意识(B14)0.0425
教学大纲(B2)0.08目标可达成性(B21)0.0114
教学内容与思政元素融合计划安排(B22)0.0254
教材(B3)0.12教材的思想性(B31)0.0320
教材的专业性(B32)0.0232
教学内容(B4)0.22教学内容的先进性(B41)0.0273
隐性思政元素的嵌入(B42)0.0324
教学内容的应用性(B43)0.0415
教学方法(B5)0.19教学方法的多样性(B51)0.0280
教学互动效果(B52)0.0227
教学方法及时更新(B53)0.0201
教学改革的有效性(B54)0.0166
教学考核(B6)0.11过程性考核(B61)0.0167
多样性考核(B62)0.0157
实践能力性考核(B63)0.0182
结果(C)0.31学业效果(C1)0.28学业效果(C11)0.0868
思政教育效果(C2)0.72对思政教育的认知度(C21)0.1027
思政目标达成度(C22)0.1205

三、高校专业类课程思政教学评价方法

评价者依据高校专业类课程思政教学评价指标的评价策略与标准,按照的模糊语言标度对待评价对象的三级指标进行评价打分,与该标度相应的区间数表述为: $= [90, 100]$, $= [80, 90]$, $= [70, 80]$, $= [60, 70]$, $= [0, 60]$ 。

设 $X=\{x_i\}$ 为待评价对象, $G=\{g_j\}$ 为所建立的高校专业类课程思政教学评价指标集合, W 为指标体系的权重集合。

(1)评价者给出被评价对象在指标下的模糊语言评价,根据设置的模糊语言标度与区间数的对应关系,构造评价矩阵。

(2)对待评价对象的各指标值进行集结,得到其综合指标值,这里为区间数。其中集结运算按照如下公式进行:

$+ = + + + =$ 。

(3)对综合指标值进行两两比较,记 $=$,并建立可能度矩阵 $P=()$ 。对于,其计算可按照如下公式计算:

其中 $= -$, $= -$ 。

(4)计算矩阵 P 的排序向量 $W=\{w_i\}$ 。其中

利用对区间数进行排序,相应的顺序即为最终评价的结果。

四、结论

本文在构建高校专业类课程思政教学评价指标体系基础上,对所构建的指标体系权重确定及课程思政教学的评价方法进行了研究,是对高校课程思政教育的有益探索,以期能够为课程思政教育的长效发展提供动力和衔接点,助力高校完成立德树人的根本任务。

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统计学专业教学质量保障与评估体系构建与实践

◆ 袁海峰

(山东财经大学 统计学院 山东济南 250014)

摘要:由政府主导的以高等教育评估为主体的高等教育质量保障体系正在发生新的变化。统计学上升为一级学科,对统计学发展既是机遇也是挑战,建立一套科学可行的教学质量保障体系,对于提高统计学专业人才培养质量具有重要的意义和价值。该文在评价指标体系的理论基础和评价原则确立基础上,结合山东财经大学统计学专业教学质量保障体系运行流程,构建了统计学专业教学质量保障自评体系,并进行初步的实践应用。以期找出现阶段统计学专业教学改革发展中存在的问题,寻找统计学专业持续改进动力所在,进而提高其培养质量,推动我国统计学教育事业的持续、健康和持续发展。

关键词:统计学专业;质量保障与评价;层次分析法;模糊综合评价

随着我国经济社会的发展,统计作为认识社会的有力武器之一,正日益发挥并显示出其强大的生命力和巨大作用。教育部将统计学上升为一级学科,也是统计学学科地位的重要体现,就全国来看,统计学人才的需求越来越迫切,招生规模也逐年扩大。因而,其培养质量也必须跟上时代的步伐。与之相对应,科学可行的教学质量保障体系是统计学专业人才培养的有力保证,关系到学校是否能将学生培养成为符合社会需求、德才兼备的综合性人才,这是政府管理部门、培养单位、广大教师、学生以及社会各界十分关注的重要课题。

通过文献回顾可以发现,国内外的教学质量保障的研究,按照学者们切入点的不同,大致分为三种,一种是基于系统科学理论,把高校内部教学质量保障作为一个开放系统,将质量保障的内容分为输入、过程和输出三部分;第二种是基于要素分析法,研究认为高校内部教学质量保障的主要内容有教学计划管理、教学过程管理、教学工作评价管理等,并阐述了教学质量保障的运行机制、体系结构,以及教学质量内部保障体系的组织层次及职责;第三种是全面质量管理,研究认为教学质量内部保障体系主要有以下三方面:对教学质量保障体系的组织框架的设计,高等教育质量保障的组织框架应由教学指挥系统、教学评价系统、教学信息反馈系统和教学保障系统构成。

一、统计学专业教学质量评估体系理论基础

本文研究统计学专业教学质量评估体系是建立基础是全面质量管理(Total Quality Management TQM)理论^[1]。即在全面质量管理理论的基础上,充分运用各种监督、评价、反馈等手段,通过规范化的制度和程序来保证质量的持续提高。其研究主要有以下几个方面。第一,对质量保障的概念和重要意义进行界定和说明,提出了质量保障的功能、原则、理论基础和实践依据。第二,对质量保障的内容和方式、方法进行探讨。提出质量保障应是输入保障、过程保障和输出保障等各过程的集合体,并主张教学评价方法在质量保障活动中广泛应用。第三,ISO9000 质量标准和高维模型进行探索。美国 MANITOBA 大学的 Karapetrovi 博士对高维引入 ISO9000 标准的可行性、必要性和方式、方法进行了论述;密西根大学的维因教授对高维模型在教育领域的应用也进行了探索和可行性分析。

二、统计学专业教学质量评估体系构建原则

教学质量保障是一项复杂的系统工程。开展统计学专业教学质量保障,必须遵循和体现如下原则:

1、目的性原则。统计学专业教学质量保障的目的是保证和激励提高统计学专业的教育教学质量。首先,要强化主要目标意识,在处理好高等教育大众化人才培养多目标多规格之间的关系时,要以有利于提高教学质量和实现人才培养目标为准则。其次,要坚持合力育人,充分调动校内各部门、全体教职工共同努力来达成总目标。

2、可行性原则。统计学专业教学质量保障必须是可行的。

这种监控一定要得到被监控者的认可和配合。因此在质量保障体系的总体设计时,必须特别注重其可行性,要符合组织实际,对教学质量体系具有一定针对性。

3、全员性原则。教学中教的主体是教师,学的主体是学生。统计学专业教学质量保障必须要有教师、学生、与教学工作相关的管理人员、服务人员等的全面参与,落实以教学为中心的思想,强化教学质量意识,使高等学校各项工作紧紧围绕提高教学质量来展开。

4、持续性原则。建立统计学专业教学质量保障体系要从持续提高质量的发展管理观出发,要求它始终以教学为关注焦点,必须把握教学质量不断改进、持续发展的本质,适应新的环境条件,与其保持最佳适合状态。

5、过程性原则。统计学专业教学质量保障体系应能突出对教学的全过程进行监控,必须重视条件的保障和教学过程的组织管理,要求内部教学质量保障体系能够及时发现质量隐患,起到预警作用,做到事先监控准备过程,事中监控实施过程,事后监控整改过程。

6、系统性原则。统计学专业教学质量保障体系构建时,要按照系统理论的观点和方法,全面地分析和考察教学质量保障活动的各个要素之间的联系,使质量体系包括影响教学质量的各个因素、教学过程的各个环节的有效控制,从而确保各个要素之间紧密联系,形成有机整体。

三、统计学专业教学质量评估体系的构建和确权

3.1 评估指标体系构建

本文研究在全面质量管理理论指导下,围绕评估体系构建原则,构建了包含4个一级指标、11个二级指标、36个维度的教学质量评估体系。

1. 师资结构。教师是提高教学质量的关键,是教学质量保障的重要因素。师资队伍包括师资队伍、教育教学水平、师资培养3个二级指标。各二级指标设置若干三级指标,具体见表1。

2. 学生因素。学生是教学活动的主体与核心,是学习的主体,是教学质量目标的最终体现者,在提高教学质量过程中发挥着重要作用,教学质量是学生的学习机会是否得到真正满足的体现。学生因素包含外部条件、内部条件、毕业生质量3个二级指标。

3. 教学环境。教学环境包括软环境和硬环境。软环境主要是学校的学习风气、学校的治学精神等。教学环境包括教学基本设施、实践条件、学风建设3个二级指标。

4. 教学管理。管理工作是一门系统科学,其重要性不言而喻。高校的教学管理工作是学校各项管理工作的核心,是高校办学水平的集中体现,是提高教学质量的基本保障。教学管理包括组织保障、学生服务2个二级指标。

表1 统计学专业教学质量保障的评估体系

| 一级指标 | 二级指标 | 三级指标 | 权重(%) |
|--------|--------|----------|-------|
| 师资队伍 | 师资结构 | 职称比例 | 3.3 |
| | | 学历结构 | 3.6 |
| | | 学术梯队 | 3.1 |
| | | 师生比 | 2.8 |
| 教育教学水平 | 教育教学水平 | 教学水平 | 3.9 |
| | | 师德水平 | 4.3 |
| | | 科研成果 | 2.9 |
| | | 师资队伍建设规划 | 3.5 |
| 师资培养 | 师资培养 | 岗前培训 | 2.8 |
| | | 现代教学工具教学 | 2.6 |

| | | | |
|--------|------|---------|-----|
| 学生 | 外部条件 | 入学水平 | 2.5 |
| | | 学生结构 | 3.6 |
| | 内部因素 | 学习态度 | 3.6 |
| | | 学习方法 | 2.8 |
| | | 思想道德修养 | 3.2 |
| 毕业生质量 | | 学生毕业率 | 2.7 |
| | | 学生就业率 | 3.1 |
| | | 毕业生社会成就 | 3.5 |
| 教学基本设施 | | 教材 | 2.8 |
| | | 图书资料 | 2.2 |
| | | 现代化教学手段 | 1.8 |
| | | 教学经费投入 | 2.1 |
| | | 实践教学 | 2.8 |
| 教学环境 | 实践条件 | 实训基地 | 2.4 |
| | | 社会实践 | 1.9 |
| | | 政策与指挥 | 2.1 |
| 学风建设 | | 学习氛围 | 2.5 |
| | | 校园文化活动 | 2.3 |
| | | 专业建设规划 | 3.2 |
| 教学管理 | 组织保障 | 课程体系 | 3.8 |
| | | 教学大纲 | 2.1 |
| | | 授课计划 | 2.7 |
| | | 学业咨询服务 | 2.3 |
| | | 职业心理指导 | 2.1 |
| 学生服务 | | 心理健康咨询 | 1.8 |
| | | 毕业生跟踪服务 | 1.5 |

3.2 评估指标体系确权

评估指标体系的确权过程共咨询了 6 位从事统计学专业教学管理的专家,根据每位专家给出的教学质量保障评估体系中指标相对重要性判断矩阵,利用层次分析方法,检验判断矩阵的一致性。各级判断矩阵在通过一致性检验基础上,得到各判断矩阵所对应的归一化的特征向量,作为各级指标的权重。同时将专家意见汇总,计算专家意见的相似系数矩阵,根据“对任意分布形态的数据,根据切比雪夫不等式可知,至少有 $(1-1/k^2)$ 个的数据落在 k 个标准差之内”,剔除专家意见的离群点,归一化后完成专家意见的集成过程。具体权重计算结果见表 1。

四、统计学专业教学质量评估方法研究与实践

在对统计学教学质量保障体系运行现状进行评价时,只能给出一个定性的描述,例如,对待保障体系运行现状的评价结果可能是优、一般或差,而这些结果都是一些模糊的概念。为了能用定量的方法给出最后的定性评价结果,我们引入了模糊数学的思想。为此本文研究将待评估体系运行状况分为分成 5 级,即评价等级域为优秀、良好、一般、较差、差,并针对五个等级分别建立了其隶属度函数。在确定评价矩阵 $R=(r_{ij})_{m \times n}$ 的过程中,我们采用专家打分的方法,打分的范围控制在 1-10 之间,即专家打分的分值 $\in [1,10]$;打分的原则为专家给出的分值越高说明待评估统计学专业教学质量保障体系效果越好。最后结合专家打分,利用多层次模糊综合评价方法^[10],由最大隶属度原则确定教学质量保障体系运行的评估结果。

2016 年底,学院为了进一步了解统计学专业人才培养质量保障状况,依托前期研究的统计学质量保障的指标体系及评价方法,组织学院领导班子、教授委员会、各系主任、部分教师代表、学工办、部分统计学专业在校生及部分统计学专业毕业生进行了内部教学质量保障体系自评。评估过程采用无记名打分方式实施,打分项目是根据各打分人员所熟悉和了解的指标确定。各评价代表根据课题组所确立的评价标准进行打分,打分的范围控制在 1-10 分之间。学院统计学专业教学质量保障体系运行效果的最终评价结果为良好。借鉴学院教学质量保障体系自评结果,梳理教学过程存在的问题,学院于 2016 年底出台了适合本学院和相关专业的教学质量保障体系。

五、结束语

教学质量是专业的生命线和发展的基,教学质量保障体系是

教学质量提升的动力和源泉。结合本文研究,我们认为教学保障体系应该着力于教学质量保障的组织保障、教学质量保障的方法保障、教学质量保障的制度保障、教学质量保障的反馈保障、教学质量保障体系的持续改进五个环节的建设,从而能够真正保障教学质量的提升。

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