

Research on the Construction of Evaluation System of College Physical Education Wushu Teaching under Multiple Intelligences Theory

Xuan Chen¹

Abstract

In order to better improve the martial arts learning effect, this paper puts forward the design method of martial arts motion feedback system based on target intelligent tracking video processing. It optimizes the hardware configuration of the system, adds a composite tracker to the system, to effectively track the motion changes of different human targets, and further combines the real-time target intelligent tracking video processing technology. Build a moving target tracking model; then, based on the calculation of motion characteristic parameters, CRF method is used for motion behavior recognition and feedback. Measuring the data using smart PLS software and running different results included descriptive statistical analysis, correlation analysis, model fitness analysis, and the smart PLS Algorithm model also describes that graphical analysis related to the variables. It is the expectation of the Chinese Government to achieve urban-rural integration and close the urban-rural divide by lowering health inequities and enhancing social connections at the same time. Given that involvement in sports may provide a variety of physical and mental advantages, as a manner of increasing possibilities for social connections, community provision plays an important part in this regard. The overall results found that there is positive and significant relationships in-between

Keywords: Community & Sport (C&S), Sports Policy (SP), Local Sports Clubs (LSC), Smart PLS, China.

Research Type: Research Paper

Introduction

Sports have become a discipline that everyone may pursue at any stage or age of life. Sports activities are open to all, including elders, children, and adults. Most people consider sports to be merely extra-curricular or co-curricular activities in institutions. Furthermore, sports, like education, have an extremely crucial function in the life of humans (Kriščiūnas, 2019). You must be well both in culture and sports to attain comprehensive development in every field of life. Sports enhance the muscles and mind, while coaching improves the mind. Thus, both are required. There are multiple benefits to participating in sports. First of all, and mainly, as acknowledged, contests improve a person's physical health.

Furthermore, sports help a person's mental health (Arnold, 2018). Various studies demonstrate that those who participate in sports on a daily basis have better physical and mental health. To some degree, Sports Wushu video teaching may be thought of as a process in which instructors give students with appropriate learning material, feedback, and the ability to change the practise process at any moment in order to increase action level and performance (Zhao, 2021). To make teaching more effective, we must provide students with two types of information to correct errors: first, how does the completed operation compare with the required operation; Second, how to change the incorrect operation to make it closer to the requirements. Both types of information are called feedback (Markiewicz et al., 2017). Individuals the

general term of task internal feedback and additional feedback, which refers to the information about motor skill operation, obtain feedback during or after practice. Additional feedback plays two roles in the process of motor skill learning (Talha et al., 2022). The first is to promote the acquisition of action goals. Because additional feedback provides information about the success of skill operation, learners can determine the appropriate activity content in order to operate the skills correctly. In this way, compared with not obtaining any external information, additional feedback can help individuals achieve skill goals faster and easier (Li et al., 2021). The second function is to motivate learners to make continuous efforts towards their goals. At this time, the operator compares his operation with the target performance through additional feedback, and then the individual must decide whether to continue to work towards the target, change the target or stop the operation activities (Wu, 2021).

Furthermore, athletics decreases the possibility of humans contracting disorders or experiencing physiological disturbances. Tournaments boost people's stamina and immunity. Sport has emerged into a component of community service in many developing countries, satisfying fundamental physiological demands (Dowling, Leopkey, et al., 2018). Sport can now be available in several modes, institutions, and locations and in several disciplines. It is also regarded as an essential factor in defining an individual's health, and it has a favorable influence on maintaining good routines and achieving high

¹ Physical Education Department, Shanghai Dianji University, Shanghai, 201306, China
Corresponding Author's E-mail: chenxuan20210304@163.com

productivity (Stambulova et al., 2021).

Sport may be a useful component for communities, counties, and civilizations. With the rise of new technologies in the sports sector, China has been paying a lot of attention to the sports industry, particularly football. Essentially, the Chinese Government recognized football as a valuable commercial area to help economic growth (Watanabe et al., 2019). Apart from this, the Chinese Government has offered numerous states policies and public interest groups, local sports clubs, and other factors implemented to help their sports business, such as football (Connell, 2018). In addition, the Sports sector in China has undergone substantial change because of the problems of commercialization and professionalization and the ambition of the Government of China for worldwide Olympic and sporting success. Football professionalization in China began in 1994, indicating the commencement of the transformation of the sports sector in China towards a market-driven sport system from the state sports sector (Pu & James, 2017). Whereas professional leagues and clubs are established in line with the CFA, the football league system of Europe, and the leagues' national legislature, is not even individual regulatory authority since it was completely controlled by GAS of China (Wheaton et al., 2017). Therefore, there is a need to pay great attention to the state policymaking of sports, which pulsate with the social and commercial sectors (He et al., 2017).

Sport financing has fallen in recent years, notably since the global economic crisis, because states limiting investment resulting from rising expenses in plenty of other sectors and declining funds. Sport has always been viewed as a form of recreation with certain norms, traditions, and rules, that influence policy development (Yu et al., 2019). Most sports ventures form a series of business abilities to promote success, which frequently includes applying business under knowledge management. The corporate management approach is a component of such business abilities and has been employed in state campaigns to promote state sports policy (Robertson et al., 2019). State sports policymakers can also evaluate plans referring to innovative reasoning enabled by fresh concepts. State sport policies are influenced by demands of the market and government institutions' forward-thinking. Typically, policy concepts represent the values of numerous groups. This is crucial in shaping people's attitudes of how state sports policies will influence economic success and regional livability. Sports management is ingrained in Community as a component of the political, social, and economic environment. Because of exchanging input and ideas from others, sport policy evolves throughout time (Dowling, Legg, et al., 2018). Various influences are determining the development of sporting policy. This is because sport policy must frequently balance non-profit and profitable businesses. The growth of the economy through sports indicated how sport might be used to build a healthy

community. It can be involved states sport policies regarding the sense of connecting individuals and the social ties that individuals gain from sports (Cho et al., 2018).

Furthermore, local and community sports clubs are the way through which people connect to the Community, and many feel proud. So, it is noted that through the better state policies and implementations of these policies in the local sports sector, cohesion and bonding can be built-in Community. Moreover, sports policies also prove beneficial for sports development in our country (Hoekman et al., 2017). Apart from this, many kinds of sports are traditional and older, but these sports still require policies to enhance their development. This frequently happens because of policies to draw new players to such sports by awards (Faccia et al., 2020). In addition, a difference is frequently recognized in the analysis of sport policy more extensively between policy execution and policymaking. The idea seems to be that policies are more than just making a choice; there is also a series of Community as execution. More precisely, the execution of policies refers to acts aimed at achieving the goals stated in past policy proposals. The processes are carried out by local community sports clubs employing Chinese sporting organizations as implementers. While traditional top-down research is primarily interested in explaining how significant results can occur (or do not occur). More recent social and traditional ideas concerning 'the community' have been used in this analysis to examine state sports policy and LSC local sports clubs in China (Hoye et al., 2019). More specifically, this analysis focuses on examining the interaction between local sports clubs and state sports policy via the lens of Community. Advance understanding regarding the association between state sports policy execution and creation is gained by analyzing local clubs and state sports policy in China via the paradigm of Community. In this sense, the study extends beyond the traditional gap between bottom-down and top-down approaches to analyzing sport policy.

The objective of research:

The main objective of the research is to measure the Construction of Evaluation System of College Physical Education Wushu Teaching under Multiple Intelligences Theory. Research describes that relation between variables related to sports activities such as football etc.

Research Question

How do Research on the Construction of Evaluation System of College Physical Education Wushu Teaching under Multiple Intelligences Theory?

Literature Review:

Applications of Internet in various fields have become modern demands. How to make full use of the

resources of colleges and universities to improve the health of the whole people has become a research topic under the premise of national fitness rise as national strategy. In this paper, starting from development mode of Internet plus, combining with actual status of Chinese college physical education development, under the circumstance of international internet era, by virtue of the role of Internet plus, reform and development of Chinese schools' physical education have been analyzed and summarized, and development strategies thereof have been concluded with document literature, logistic analysis, interviewing methods and the alike. Through mutual interactive and distributive research on internet and college physical education resources, promotion has been made to better combine school physical education and public fitness to bring the role of internet in college physical education resources into full play. Research showed that internet plus technology could explore college physical education resources in a proper manner to make resources sharing available; current college education resources have been fully utilized and effectively distributed in a reasonable way by carrying out internal and external distribution on college physical education resources internal via internet.

Skille (2015) studied the local sports clubs and state sport policies of the sports in China. The study was based on the community concept; by utilizing the community concept, the association between LSC and state sports policy has been investigated in the research. By collecting the data through surveys and interviews, Ma'mun (2019) examined a high level of consistency between the policies formulations by Governments and different concepts of Community in the policy document and the statements of sports club members during interviews. Whereas Ma and Kurscheidt (2019) studied those sports, policies have an essential role in developing the sports industry. With the fast development of technology and science, the sport has emerged rapidly in every field of life. Recently China has been given great attention to the development of their sports sector especially, football sport. Because the Government of China considers football sport a major source of earning income.

Moreover, Dashper et al. (2019) claimed that the 'community expressiveness, as an aspect of nongovernmental organizations and the public industry in general, appears to be what makes the concept of Community so appealing between both community sports decision-makers and governmental sport policymakers. Ratten (2017) claimed that incorporating innovation activities that have been relevant and applicable to the Community would be an excellent factor for most planners of sport policy to stay forward, innovative, and competitive thinking. Sport policy attempts to strike a balance between ways to enhance social and financial performance while also facilitating the interests of community and non-profits

stakeholders. Furthermore, with the implementation of sport policies intended at boosting revenue and other investment behavior, there has been a focus on new policy methods that were beyond the current system and proposed innovative concepts (Xue & Mason, 2017). Apart from this, Chen et al. (2021) examined the policies change in Olympic sports in China. While there was a surge in study activity in evaluating Olympic-caused legacies and changes, emphasizing environmental, sociocultural, and economic concerns, little research was recognized about the developments that sponsoring the Olympics Games causes in a host state's sports policy. The article indicates, based on policy document research, that the two Olympic Games simultaneously contributed to extending the significance and worth of china's sport and enhancing the credibility of the public sport. In policy terms, 2 different bidding experiences in China resulted in a simplification of legacy planning and policy formulation procedures for athletic mega-events. Behrens and Uhrich (2020) investigated that the Government of China at all local, central, and state levels has established many laws and policies for the development of sports in China and guarantee to protect sport in China. It was investigated that state sport policies have a major role in developing local sports clubs. Therefore, Government should change state sport policies by keeping in view all aspects of local sports industries. Kim et al. (2021) studied that the Government of China uses policy change to develop and conservation of sports to implement a united front and promote states' cohesion. Peng et al. (2019) imply the MSF model to analyze China's sports setting and policies change. Especially in the sector of Football sport. It makes a conceptual framework by looking deeper into the theories of policy spillover and policy evolution and the implications the above elements performed in the development of policy agenda in China. The analysis seems to have a lot of consequences for Chinese policymaking.

Nauright and Zipp (2018) implies that while promoting extreme change in China's sports industry, it was critical to have leading policymakers in the state serve as a policy entrepreneur. And the analysis found that local sports club perception can influence the decision of the Government to act. Furthermore, the Government of China was obviously the major policy component in state sports policymaking. Civil society components, including researchers, sponsors, and media, can impact both the crisis and the policy process (Mohammadi, 2019). In China, football has quickly gained worldwide financial, political, and cultural frames. Connell (2018) studied that China has lately and unwillingly attempted to gain a worldwide reputation in football sport and engage in the world economy by combining football, national status, and soft power together. Zhang et al. (2018) examined that Football teams were controlled by major businesses partially managed by the Government, and valuable

players and coaches have been imported from Abroad. On the other hand, Chinese Local enterprises have made investments in Western football clubs. The state's initiatives were geared toward World Cup victory and widespread acceptance of the "world game." Furthermore, the Government of China-made many state sport policies implemented to the local clubs of sports for the development of sports in China (Miller & Amos, 2017).

Apart from this, Fahlén and Stenling (2016) explore that China's current sports policy seems to be the consequence of a hundred years connection between local and national governments and cooperative, Community, and non-profit club sport, that has led to huge financial assistance for international sport. It is crucial to explore the state-sports connection paradigm to define the limitations of government interference in sports and physical culture. This research also discusses non-interventionist, interventionist, and mixture of both local and state sports policy implementation models. Hoekman (2018) examines the difficulties of non-state and state sports, highlighting that non-state and state sports are the subject of public policy, whatever the methods and manner of revenue (Talha et al., 2022). Additionally, sport policy often seems to be motivated by the desire to attain high sports performance and by the desire to boost the involvement of grassroots community sports clubs (Evans et al., 2020). As a result, there might be some conflict between local sports clubs' different duties and obligations. It should be noted that sports clubs have been primarily run by the state rather than experts of health promotion. Thus club participants might well lose the ability or consider it very hard to engage in the activities of the health promotion (Tjønndal, 2017).

Methodology

This research study presents community and sport in China between state sports policy and local sports clubs. Based on primary data analysis for gathering the research data, this research study used specific questionnaires related to the variables included independent and dependent variables. The Community and sport are independent, and the other is state policy and local sport clubs activities. These are all considered dependent variables.

Research participants

For gathering the data used 100 plus respondent participants related to the variables and run different results. For measuring the data, smart PLS software and analysis different results included descriptive statistical analysis, correlation analysis, the model fitness analysis, and the classification analysis of each variable. The research study also describes that graphical analysis between independent and dependent indicators.

Methods

For measuring the data used, different methods included graphical test models. In addition, the theoretical model also describes the econometrical model related to the variables.

Variables

Table-1

Sr. No	Descriptions	Notations
1	Community and sport	CAS
2	State sport policy	SSP
3	Local sport clubs	LSC

Community and sport

Sports and activities participating Communities possess relationships that appear to be socially strong, and the residents of such active communities are typically better and stronger than the communities that do not emphasize physical exercise. To make the communities stronger, healthier, happier, and safer, sports and leisure play an important role. Sports in the community help to bring residents together. According to studies, families that participate in community sports have deeper bonds with other families, giving them a stronger sense of belonging to the Community. Sport has an unparalleled ability to communicate essential ideas, promote cultural inclusion and compassion, and unite a divided society. We anticipate that sport will continue to drive social change and improve cultural acceptance in the next year by offering a shared platform for us to come together. The primary idea underlying community-based participatory programs is that the Community and its members are acknowledged as assets and are included in all parts of the planning, implementation, and evaluation processes. The community and sport is independent variable for measuring the relation in between state sport policy and also that local sport clubs.

State sport policy:

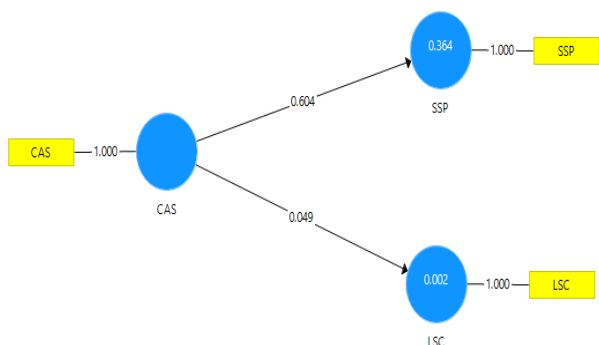
Sport has played an important role in Chinese culture. Sport policy development has always been a state-controlled process. The Olympic Games in Beijing in 2008 bolstered the top sports system. The reformation of the sports system is unavoidable, and a new paradigm of sports development will emerge. The engagement of China in sports globalization has been increased tremendously from an importer to an exporter. Chinese business people's recent acquisition of internationally recognized football teams such as Inter Milan and AC Milan provides a significant example. The sponsorships and investments in foreign clubs and international organizations by Chinese firms have also increased, aided by China's tremendous fruitful expansion during the previous ten to fifteen years. The state sport policy is dependent variable in this research state sport policy consider as important factor for measuring the community and sport in china.

Local Sports clubs:

An athletics club, sports society, or sports organization can also be called a sports club or athletes club that includes individual groups to perform sports. The range of sports clubs includes playing from organizations, the members of organization play unpaid together and also these members can play for different sports club on various occasions (Talha et al., 2022). These sports plays are mostly seen by the athlete's family members and friends. The members of the organization compete with the professional players of other teams. The teams of professional and trained players compete with sports club players regularly, and these matches sometimes attract a large crowd because these matches seem very interesting to the spectators. Each club might be devoted to a particular type of sport or to various sports (multi-sport club). The local sports clubs is second dependent variable for describe the relation between state sport policy and sport club of china.

The above model present that the smart PLs Algorithm model is related to the independent and dependent variables. The Community and sport are considered as independent variables its shows a positive and significant relationship with the state sports policy and local sports clubs of china. Furthermore, the model describes that 0.0604 and 0.049, which means that 6% and 4% are significantly level with dependent variables, and also both variable shows a positive relationship with each other.

Result and descriptions



Latent Variable Correlations

	CAS	LSC	SSP
Community and Sport	1.000	0.049	0.604
Local sport Club	0.049	1.000	0.188
State sport policy	0.604	0.188	1.000

The above table presents that latent variable correlation of each variable 1.000 present that 100 percent significantly level. The local sports club is a dependent variable its shows that 0.049 correlation with community and sport present positive relation. The result presents a 0.188 correlation with state sports clubs and a positive relationship with local sports clubs. The state sports policy shows a positive relation between Community and sports. Its rate is 0.604, which means that 60% correlation with Community and sport also shows a positive correlation.

Descriptive statistical Analysis

	Mean	Median	Min	Max	Standard Deviation	Excess Kurtosis	Skewness
Community and Sport	0.000	0.184	-0.967	3.638	1.000	1.899	1.156
Local sport Club	0.000	-0.026	-1.317	1.266	1.000	-1.338	-0.035
State sport policy	0.000	0.036	-1.169	3.650	1.000	0.376	0.589

The above result presents that descriptive statistical analysis of each variable included dependent and independent variables. According to the result, the mean value shows 0.000 rate of each variable the median value of Community and sport is 0.184. Its minimum value is -0.967, and the maximum value is 3.638. The standard deviation value of Community and sport is 1.000, its excess kurtosis value is 1.899, and skewness rate is 1.156, respectively. The result shows that local sports clubs show that -1.338 values of excess kurtosis and skewness rate values are -0.035. Its minimum value present -1.317 the maximum value is 1.266. The last one states that sports policy is another dependent variable; its Excess kurtosis rate is 0.376, and the skewness rate

of 0.589 shows 58% skewness values.

R-Square

	R Square	R Square Adjusted
Local sport clubs	0.002	-0.008
State sport policy	0.364	0.358

The above table describes the R-square values of dependent variables. For example, the local sports clubs show an R-square value is 0.002. Its adjusted R-square value is -0.008. The state sports policy is another dependent variable. Its r-square value is 0.364, and the adjusted R-square value is 0.358, which means that the 35% value of adjusted R-square is related to the state sports policy.

Reliability analysis:

Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
------------------	-------	-----------------------	----------------------------------

Community and Sport	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Local sport Club	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
State sport policy	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

The above table represents the reliability analysis of each variable. The result presents Cronbach's Alpha value, the rho-A, composite reliability values, and average variance extracted values. The overall result shows that the 1.000 rate of each variable shows the model is more reliable for analysis.

Validity

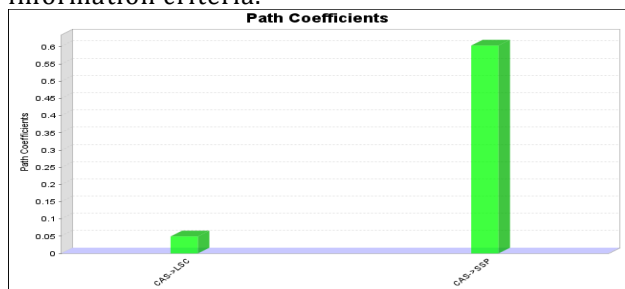
Fornell-Larcker Criterion

	CAS	LSC	SSP
Community and Sport	1.000		
Local sport Club	0.049	1.000	
State sport policy	0.604	0.188	1.000

The above result describes that validity test analysis of each variable the Community and sport show 1.000 value the local sports clubs present that 0.049 rate which means that 4% validity. The state sports policy shows that 0.604 validity with Community and sport and 0.188 validity with local sports clubs.

	AIC (Akaike's Information Criterion)	AICC (Unbiased Akaike's Information Criterion)	BIC (Bayesian Information Criteria)
LSC	2.751	4.771	7.961
SSP	-42.312	-40.292	-37.102

The above table represents the AIC value, the unbiased information criterion, and BIC values of dependent variables. The local sports clubs are dependent variable its values are 2.751, 4.771, and 7.961 rate of each model. The results present that state sports policy shows -42.312 values of AIC, -40.292 value of AICU, and -37.102 rate of Bayesian information criteria.



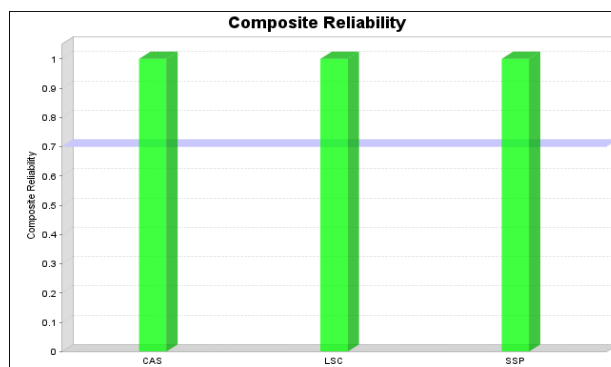
The above graph presents that path coefficient analysis between independent and dependent variables. The vertical side presents that path coefficient range which starts from 0.05 and ends at 0.8. The green line shows the performance of Community and sport and local sports clubs also state sports policy.

Model fit

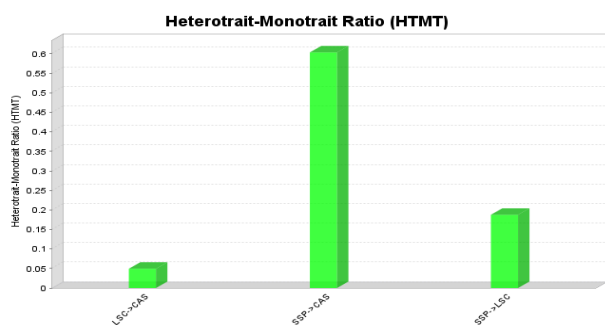
Fit Summary

	Saturated Model	Estimated Model
SRMR	0.000	0.064
d_ULS	0.000	0.025
d_G	0.000	0.008
Chi-Square	0.000	3.967
NFI	1.000	0.919

The above table presents that model fit analysis with the help of saturated model and estimate model. The result describes the SRMR value, the d-ULS rate, the chi-square value, and NFI values of the saturated model and estimated model. The values of the saturated model are 0.000 and 1.000. The SRMR rate of the estimated model is 0.064, the d-ULS rate is 0.025 the d-G value is 0.008, respectively. The chi-square value is 3.967 estimated model, and the NFI value is 0.919, which means that 91% estimated model values.



This figure presents that composite reliability of each variable included Community and sport, local-sports clubs, and state sports policy. The vertical side presents that 0.1 to 1.000 each variable shows a 1.000 rates of composite reliability. The above figure presents that the green bar line shows the composite reliability results of Community and sport, local-sport clubs, and state sports policy.



The above figure describes the heterotrait monotrait ratio results of each independent and dependent variable. The result shows that vertical side 0.05 and 0.6 the green line shows that ratio analysis of Community and sport also local sports clubs state sports policy.

Discussion

Schools have trained physical educators and exercise facilities, and students who do not meet the required physical criteria are not permitted to continue their education. Sports meetings in the spring and fall are held every year. The National Middle School Games and the National University Games are organized every 4 years. Children who show promise are assigned to actual sports schools for specific instruction. There are also a multiplicity of youth sports clubs. In recent years, the State Sports Education Administration has founded over 500 juvenile sports groups utilizing sports lottery funds every year. By the end of 2005, there were around 3,000 such clubs. Because Chinese athletes often begin their playing careers at a young age, they obtain minimal schooling. They frequently struggle to find work when they retire, with a 2012 State General Administration of Sports survey discovering that over half of the sportspeople failed to find work. The government agency then began to organize retraining classes to assist people in learning new skills and finding work. This research study describes that community and sport in china related to the state sport policy and local sport clubs research study measure the relation between independent and dependent variables. This research study based on the primary data analysis and creates research through specific questions related to the state sport policy and local sport clubs regarding community and sports in china. for measuring the research study used smart PLS software and run different informative results such as descriptive statistical analysis, the correlation coefficient, the regression, the model fitness analysis, also describe that reliability and validity test analysis. This analysis runs in between community and sport, state sport policy and also that local sport clubs (Ma & Kurscheidt, 2019).

In rural China, provision of community, sports is a type of government-led structure followed by various institutes (the majority of studies in China refer to "public sports services" unlike focusing on the idea of "community sports" presented in the literature that focused on many industrialized nations). It is described as sporting activities and facilities, associated pieces of training as well as education, in rural China government programs aimed at improving public health and social well-being for the people of the country. Although "community sports" in Western nations, group's needs are not targeted and concentrated by the sports community of rural china. Instead, to reduce health inequalities and for creating social capital within a given community (village), community sports helps to make strategies. Community sports provision is regarded as a community-level intervention strategy for the setting of rural China to enhance health as well as people's well-being. The research study founded that there are positive and significant relation in between community and sport and state sport policy in china. the research study also founded that there are positive and significant relation in between the local sport clubs and community sport in china (Talha et al., 2022).

It is a component in the provision of public services and goods. It consists of government-provided sports facilities and organized physical activities, community recreation information services (including sports news, shows, and special-event reports, among other things), and sports initiatives and established various programs in collaborations with different local performers. Also it collaborates with local sports services as well as with many public sports organizations within rural communities. It is defined by the following characteristics: (1) a highly centralized and integrated planning structure, (2) a government investment in a prominent position, and (3) the employment of a single organizational supply pattern as well as its format. In rural China, "participation" is the basic model of the sports community, and the sport serves as a goal for the whole single Community. In other words, the fundamental goal of sports community provision in rural China is to increase sports participation for integrating the newly settled individuals into the Community to facilitate inclusion and growth and to create human and social capital.

Conclusion

With the exception of the period of intense of the Cultural Revolution. In the PRC, sports consistently play a responsible role in the Government, also with the help of financial support, the departments of Government play a central and pivotal role. The significance of the policy of the Government has been increased in recent decades; the development of China

has increased due to the rapid advancement and development of sports, as a result of this development, the success of professional sports as well as SMEs hosting increases. The ever-growing global and professional sports of china increases due to the policies of promoting sports for all. However, China faces some concerns and challenges during the growth of sports large number of resources dedicated to sport in China come from the government budget. This is especially true for the development of professional sports in China. During the 1976–1988 periods, the top sport was heavily reliant on national, and Community government sports funds. In comparison to 1981–1985, the overall amount of money awarded to sport increased between 1986 and 1990. It is important to note that, as mandated by the Olympic Strategy, the top sport was allocated 80 percent of the sports budget. The research study describes that community and sport in china between the state sport policy and also that local sport clubs. The research study describe that research model included descriptive statistical analysis model, the correlation coefficient model, the PLS Algorithm model, the model fitness analysis, the reliability statistical model, and also describe that validity analysis of independent and dependent variables. the research study describe that different methods related to the sports policy and sport clubs this research study conducted in china and related to the Chinese community and sport. The overall research study concluded that there are positive and significant relationship in between community and sport and state sport policy of china. The research study also concluded that there are direct and significant relation in between local sport clubs and community sport of china.

Despite the Government's dominance in supporting the development of sport, the financial support for sport in China has turned china into a more

References

- Arnold, R. (2018). Sport and official nationalism in modern Russia. *Problems of post-communism*, 65(2), 129-141. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/10758216.2018.1425093>
- Behrens, A., & Uhrich, S. (2020). Uniting a sport teams' global fan community: Prototypical behavior of satellite fans enhances local fans' attitudes and perceptions of groupness. *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 20(5), 598-617. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/16184742.2019.1643384>
- Chen, S., Preuss, H., Hu, X., Kenyon, J., & Liang, X. (2021). Sport policy development in China: Legacies of Beijing's 2008 summer Olympic games and 2022 winter Olympic games. *Journal of Global Sport Management*, 6(3), 234-263. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/24704067.2019.1566756>
- Cho, W.-C., Cheng, C.-F., Bairner, A., & Tan, T.-C. (2018). Leaning towards China: Taiwanese basketball talent migration to the PRC. *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 35(12-13), 1390-1406. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2019.1584188>
- Connell, J. (2018). Globalisation, soft power, and the rise of football in China. *Geographical Research*, 56(1), 5-15. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-5871.12249>
- Dashper, K., Fletcher, T., & Long, J. (2019). Intelligent investment? Welsh sport policy and the (in) visibility of 'race'. *Leisure Studies*, 38(6), 762-774. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2019.1653355>
- Dowling, M., Legg, D., & Brown, P. (2018). Comparative sport policy analysis and Paralympic sport. In *The Palgrave Handbook of Paralympic Studies* (pp. 249-272). Springer. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1057/978-1-137-47901-3_12

diversified country in recent years. In general, sports funding is major because of three sources: the budget of the Government's sports, commercial sponsorship, and lottery financial support. The incorporation of commercial money in supporting sport which includes professional sports (via the team or individual sponsorship, primarily of star athletes), and causes the burgeoning development through clear manifestation in economics, commercialization, and particularly in professionalization since 1990 in china. However, despite their large financial contributions, the private sectors are completely excluded from GAS decision-making. They hence have very little influence on sports development through the policy direction in China (a top policymaker and prior department head of GAS 2013). Sport is expected to be an important government issue in the coming years, with both possibilities and problems for the sports of the Chinese. Also, sports problems are visible more in china, and the country is susceptible to the worldwide themes of sport growth. The solution of all the problems regarding sports can be solved by releasing the Government and its people about the potential of sports in benefiting the people, and through the globalization of sports.

Acknowledgement

1. Shanghai Dianzi University key teaching and research reform project Grant No.A1-6101-20-002-08-24
2. Project name: Teaching Research and Teaching Reform Project of Shanghai Dianji University 《Research on the Application of Situational Teaching Method in the Teaching of Wushu Courses in Our School》. Project number: A1-6101-20-002-08-24

- Dowling, M., Leopkey, B., & Smith, L. (2018). Governance in Sport: A Scoping Review. *Journal of Sport Management*, 32(5), 438-451. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1123/jsm.2018-0032>
- Evans, A. B., Blackwell, J., Dolan, P., Fahlén, J., Hoekman, R., Lenneis, V., McNarry, G., Smith, M., & Wilcock, L. (2020). Sport in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic: towards an agenda for research in the sociology of sport. *European Journal for Sport and Society*, 17(2), 85-95. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/16138171.2020.1765100>
- Faccia, A., Mataruna-Dos-Santos, L. J., Munoz Helù, H., & Range, D. (2020). Measuring and monitoring sustainability in listed european football clubs: A value-added reporting perspective. *Sustainability*, 12(23), 9853. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3390/su12239853>
- Fahlén, J., & Stenling, C. (2016). Sport policy in Sweden. *International journal of sport policy and politics*, 8(3), 515-531. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/19406940.2015.1063530>
- He, P., Hong, F., & Zheng, G. (2017). The Policy and Practice on the Conservation of Hui (Muslim) Folk Sports Culture in China: A Historical Review. *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 34(12), 1199-1212. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2018.1429414>
- Hoekman, R., Breedveld, K., & Kraaykamp, G. (2017). Providing for the rich? The effect of public investments in sport on sport (club) participation of vulnerable youth and adults. *European Journal for Sport and Society*, 14(4), 327-347. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/16138171.2017.1421510>
- Hoekman, R. H. A. (2018). *Sport policy, sport facilities and sport participation: a socio-ecological approach*. R.H.A. Hoekman. <https://repository.ubn.ru.nl/bitstream/handle/2066/195567/195567.pdf>
- Hoye, R., Cuskelly, G., Auld, C., Kappelides, P., & Misener, K. (2019). *Sport volunteering*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429292323>
- Li, Y., Chen, N., & Li, H. (2021). Research on blind equalization algorithm of high-speed visible light communication signal based on machine learning and Marketing. *Journal of Commercial Biotechnology*, 26(1). <https://doi.org/10.5912/jcb1050>
- Kim, S., Morgan, A., & Assaker, G. (2021). Examining the relationship between sport spectator motivation, involvement, and loyalty: A structural model in the context of Australian Rules football. *Sport in Society*, 24(6), 1006-1032. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2020.1720658>
- Kriščiūnas, D. (2019). Implementation of sports policy in municipal administrations and councils: the case of Lithuania. *Humanities Bulletin of Zaporizhzh State Engineering Academy*(77), 100-109. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30839/2072-7941.2019.177718>
- Ma, Y., & Kurscheidt, M. (2019). The National Games of China as a governance instrument in Chinese elite sport: an institutional and agency analysis. *International journal of sport policy and politics*, 11(4), 679-699. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/19406940.2019.1633383>
- Ma'mun, A. (2019). Governmental roles in Indonesian sport policy: From past to present. *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 36(4-5), 388-406. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2019.1618837>
- Markiewicz, K., Van Til, J., & IJzerman, M. (2017). Early Assessment of Medical Devices in Development for Company Decision Making: An Exploration of Best Practices. *Journal of Commercial Biotechnology*, 23(2). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5912/jcb780>
- Miller, A. D., & Amos, B. (2017). Successful strategies for diagnostic method patents. *Journal of Commercial Biotechnology*, 23(1), 60-65.
- Mohammadi, S. (2019). Social inclusion of newly arrived female asylum seekers and refugees through a community sport initiative: the case of Bike Bridge. *Sport in Society*, 22(6), 1082-1099. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2019.1565391>
- Nauright, J., & Zipp, S. (2018). The complex world of global sport. *Cultures, Commerce, Media, Politics*, 21(8), 1113-1119. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2018.1469846>
- Peng, Q., Skinner, J., & Houlihan, B. (2019). An analysis of the Chinese Football Reform of 2015: why then and not earlier? *International journal of sport policy and politics*, 11(1), 1-18. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/19406940.2018.1536075>
- Pu, H., & James, J. (2017). The distant fan segment: Exploring motives and psychological connection of International National Basketball Association fans. *International Journal of Sports Marketing and Sponsorship*, 18(4), 418-438. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSMS-05-2016-0022>
- Ratten, V. (2017). Entrepreneurial sport policy. *International journal of sport policy and politics*, 9(4), 641-648. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/19406940.2017.1334693>
- Robertson, J., Eime, R., & Westerbeek, H. (2019). Community sports clubs: are they only about playing sport, or do they have broader health promotion and social responsibilities? *Annals of Leisure Research*, 22(2), 215-232. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/11745398.2018.1430598>

- Skille, E. Å. (2015). Community and sport in Norway: Between state sport policy and local sport clubs. *International journal of sport policy and politics*, 7(4), 505-518. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/19406940.2014.940998>
- Stambulova, N. B., Ryba, T. V., & Henriksen, K. (2021). Career development and transitions of athletes: The international society of sport psychology position stand revisited. *International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 19(4), 524-550. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/1612197X.2020.1737836>
- Talha, M., Wang, F., Maia, D., & Marra, G. (2022). Impact of information technology on accounting and finance in the digital health sector. *Journal of Commercial Biotechnology*, 27(2). <https://doi.org/10.5912/jcb1299>
- Tjønnndal, A. (2017). Sport innovation: Developing a typology. *European Journal for Sport and Society*, 14(4), 291-310. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/16138171.2017.1421504>
- Watanabe, N. M., Yan, G., Soebbing, B. P., & Fu, W. (2019). Air pollution and attendance in the Chinese Super League: Environmental economics and the demand for sport. *Journal of Sport Management*, 33(4), 289-302.
- Wheaton, B., Roy, G., & Olive, R. (2017). Exploring critical alternatives for youth development through lifestyle sport: Surfing and community development in Aotearoa/New Zealand. *Sustainability*, 9(12), 2298. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3390/su9122298>
- Wu, H. (2021). Audit credit guarantee risk identification method based on LM algorithm and bio commercial technology. *Journal of Commercial Biotechnology*, 26(1). <https://doi.org/10.5912/jcb1080>
- Xue, H., & Mason, D. S. (2017). Sport events, urban regimes, and community development: A case study of Nanjing, China. *Managing Sport and Leisure*, 22(4), 325-341. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/23750472.2018.1470901>
- Yu, L., Newman, J., Xue, H., & Pu, H. (2019). The transition game: Toward a cultural economy of football in post-socialist China. *International review for the sociology of sport*, 54(6), 711-737. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1177/1012690217740114>
- Zhao, X. (2021). Text mining algorithm of value orientation of civil and commercial law, regulations and reimbursement based on emotional dictionary. *Journal of Commercial Biotechnology*, 26(2). <https://doi.org/10.5912/jcb1057>
- Zhang, Y., Kim, M., Wang, J. J., & Pitts, B. (2018). Reversing the tide of sport globalization from west to east? Examining consumer demand for table tennis clubs in the US. *International Journal of Sports Marketing and Sponsorship*, 19(2), 217-235. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/IJMS-07-2017-0059>