Fuzzy Evaluation and Decision Making for Indigenous Physical Curriculum

Berlin Wu\textsuperscript{1}, Yu-Ting Cheng\textsuperscript{1} and Tsungkuo Tienliu\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}National Chengchi University and \textsuperscript{2}National Chi Nan University

Abstract

This paper sets up a fuzzy evaluation decision system for course management in aboriginal physical curriculum. We employ the soft computing techniques and rule-base process to provide the strategy of policy evaluation as well as decision making. A new technique for fuzzy answering with two dimensional type are used in our sampling survey. By developing an interpretive structure process for the decision makers, we integrates fuzzy statistical analysis and distance measurement to achieve the goal. Empirical studies illustrate the realistic and efficiency of computation with fuzzy data in physical education curriculum. The result of this research will contribute to the development and implementation of a usable framework strategy in the policy evaluation.

Keywords: Fuzzy evaluation, decision making, indigenous physical curriculum.

1. Introduction

Recently, sociologists have conducted a lot of studies about indigenous education in Taiwan such as language, religion, sport and music. However, there are little literatures investigate the performance of the indigenous educational outcomes. Especially for the physical curriculum in education system, it is often suffer of cultural change through the process of acculturation for the indigenous people. What kind of Physical Curriculum design will be most fit for the indigenous education in Taiwan?

Since the 2000s we face the problems how to process the new education reform on physical curriculum for Taiwan aboriginal. From 2014 Ministry of Education in Taiwan will promote 12 basic education policy, aboriginal educational studies system will be affected. How to reconcile aboriginal students advantages in physical education will be an important work. Indigenous physical curriculum is an important area which sociologists can contribute their knowledge and cooperate with educators to find solutions of physical curriculum problems for indigenous people in Taiwan. In fact, the real problems of indigenous physical education which is not easy to solve through the structure of current education bureaucracy. This paper provides the sampling survey data about