PE Risk Management in Colleges and University

Lina Xie¹,*, Rizal O. Dapat²

¹Hunan International Economics University, Changsha, Hunan, China.
²Adamson University, 900 San Marcelino Street, Ermita, Manila, Philippines.

Abstract

With the development of education in China, the number of college students is increasing year by year. Since sports itself is highly competitive and confrontational, the risk faced by school sports activities is the injury accident of students in the process of sports activities and the resulting liability, possibility of compensation and legal disputes, etc. Its management goal is limited to reducing the injury accident of sports activities to promote the overall development of students, which is different from other units. This is different from other units that face financial risks and the resulting economic losses. It is thus clear that the risk of physical activity arises along with physical activity and is proportional to the development of physical activity. Risk management of school sports activities has a special connotation and approach. By analyzing the causes of safety accidents in university sports, Yuan takes effective measures to study the process and strategy of risk management in school sports, which will provide useful references for school sports safety management.

Keywords

Colleges and universities, risk management, sports activities, safety incidents

Introduction

With the continuous expansion of colleges and universities, the number of students participating in sports activities has increased year by year, and the forms of sports activities have become more and more diversified, which makes the risks of sports activities invariably increase. How to prevent the occurrence of sports injuries in college activities has become the most important issue of concern to the school and society. The risk of sports activities is accompanied by sports activities and is proportional to the development of sports activities (Liu N, 2020). The diversity of subjects, suddenness, complexity of causes, seriousness of consequences and difficulty in handling the injuries caused by sports activities have caused irreparable spiritual, economic and talent losses and negative impacts to the society, families and schools, which not only affect the development of school sports activities, but also the legal disputes caused by them affect the normal teaching order of schools. Therefore, while paying attention to students' safety, college sports management must strengthen the implementation of safety risk management and guarantee work. Therefore, it is imperative to make reasonable and effective risk management plan through scientific management, strengthen the safety guarantee in various sports activities and establish corresponding safety risk management system (Wu JJ & Cao T, 2020).

1. The necessity of sports safety risk management in universities

1.1 Sports safety risk management is the basic guarantee to improve the safety environment of sports activities

A safe sports environment is the guarantee of sports activities. The safety management system of sports is constructed through the maintenance and upkeep of sports equipment and venues, the establishment of safety signs at activi-
ity sites, and the rendering of sports safety culture, so as to improve the safety of sports activities ba (Yang Yang, 2020). Improving safety performance allows students to feel the atmosphere and environment of safety management during their school years, so that students can develop the behavior habit of implementing physical activities according to the safety operation requirements.

1.2 Sports safety risk management can prevent student injury accidents

The core of a safety risk management system is to prevent accidents, not to remedy them. Although sports injuries are sometimes unavoidable, the establishment of an effective management system can serve as a preemptive measure to prevent them before they happen (Hou Yanling, 2019). Establishing a safety risk management system is the foundation of risk identification, and any risk ignored can lead to failure of safety risk management (Sun Chuan, 2016). Therefore, before physical education classes and sports activities to identify various risk elements and events that are intrinsically linked to risk elements for assessment and prevention, to prevent the occurrence of accidents.

1.3 Pre-judgment of the state of affairs by the sports safety risk management system

Since different risk incidents have completely different meanings at the legal and economic level, risk assessment must be based on risk identification and a qualitative or quantitative analysis of the various risks that may be encountered in physical education classes and sports activities. First, an assessment is made of the number of possible school sports incidents, the severity of the situation, the damage caused, and the cost to the school of being complained about, sued, and the cost to the school of dealing with these incidents (Liu RW, 2011). Secondly, the staff involved in the management of sports safety risks was quantified. The quantification will prevent individual managers from being lazy and taking chances, which is important for the implementation of sports safety risk management.

2. Measures of sports safety risk management system

2.1 Clearly set the goals of sports risk management

Risk management objectives usually refer to the level of risk management that a school should achieve such as ensuring a safe environment for every student or participant in sports activities. To minimize the possibility of injury to spectators or participants in sports activities and to prevent unreasonable injuries and losses; and to reduce losses by responding promptly and reasonably when an injury occurs (Wang Xiu-Fang, 2011).

2.2 Laws and regulations related to sports risk management

At present, China's public sports management. The laws and regulations related to the handling of accidents mainly include General Principles of Civil Law, Education Law, Teachers Law, Protection of Minors Law, Sports Law, Consumer Rights and Interests Law, Contract Law, Product Quality Law, Measures for Handling Student Injuries, Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in Hearing Cases of Compensation for Personal Damage, Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Application of Law in Hearing Cases of Compensation for Personal Damage, and Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of Law in Hearing Cases of Compensation for Personal Damage. The Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on Several Issues Concerning the Determination of Liability for Spiritual Damage in Civil Tort, etc. These laws and regulations are the important bases for sports safety management and handling of injury accidents in colleges and universities.

2.3 Difficulties of implementing sports safety risk management

2.3.1 Difficulties in the identification and assessment of safety risks

The implementation of sports safety risk management system should first solve the problem of identification of risk sources. In physical education classes and sports activities there are a variety of hidden danger sources, and it is difficult for managers to identify them one by one. The main reason is Physical activity itself is a high-risk sport, the slightest inadvertence may be injury or life threatening. The identification of risks is generally done by anticipating and learning from what has already happened in other institutions.

The reason for this is that there are so many uncertainties in sports activities, and some accidents have never happened before, which makes it difficult for administrators to identify and prevent them.

2.3.2 Difficulty in implementing emergency plans

An important element of a sport safety risk management system, in addition to identification and preventive measures,
is an emergency plan or preplanning. Since sports activities have unknowable and unpredictable hazards, it is difficult for sports administrators to develop a detailed and specific emergency plan document, which makes it difficult for teachers to implement the plan process and achieve the desired sports safety emergency plan goals.

2.4 Sports safety risk management response strategies

The choice of response strategies for physical education safety risk management systems refers to the adoption of measures and methods to eliminate or reduce the likelihood of risks to students in physical education classes, sports activities or competitions, or to reduce the losses caused by the occurrence of these risks. The risk management response strategies for physical education and sports can be better managed. The current risk response strategies for sports activities injuries are mainly wind risk avoidance, risk transfer and risk control.

2.4.1 Risk avoidance

There are two basic methods of risk avoidance for student sports activities in higher education, one is to give up or terminate the implementation of student physical activities in sports activities, which will eliminate the specific risk at all. If a student has an idiosyncratic physique or a fractured limb, their physical activity in normal physical education classes will be at great risk, and at the same time risk management in physical education classes is not possible to adopt control techniques to reduce that risk, then students should be considered for apprenticeships in physical education classes or classes offered exclusively for students with physical problems due to illness to avoid possible injuries. The second is to change the nature of an activity. Another basic method of risk avoidance for college students' physical activities is to avoid the risk of future students' activities by changing the environment and conditions of students' physical activities and other ways to give up certain pre-existing risks midway, such as abnormal expressions or behaviors found in students during physical education, to terminate students' physical activities so as not to cause sudden death in physical education classes or if the weather changes suddenly during a physical education competition and the game cannot be played outdoors, it is necessary to switch to an indoor venue for the game or stop the game for the day. Both of these methods can be applied to achieve the effect of risk avoidance in sports activities. Risk avoidance of college sports activities will avoid potential or uncertain losses that may arise by interrupting the risk source.

2.4.2 Risk transfer

Risk transfer is to transfer the risk faced by itself to other subjects to bear. However, transferring risk is not transferring loss, and the most common way to transfer risk is to purchase insurance. At present, there are two types of insurance in China, personal accident insurance and school liability, which are suitable for college students. Purchasing insurance is a very effective means of transferring risk. Through insurance, the insured transfers the imputed liability (liability due to the negligence of others) and liability (liability for losses caused by one's own negligence or force majeure) that he or she should have borne to the insurance company, thus protecting himself or herself from risk loss. Risk transfer is not the suspension of the connection with the existing risk by avoidance of abandonment, but the transfer of the existing risk to other places. In the process of risk transfer, the risk is transferred from one party to another, but the risk itself is not eliminated as a result. There is not a one-to-one correspondence between coping methods and risk types, and the main difference between different coping methods for the same risk is in the strategy. Therefore, in physical education activities, we should focus on this point.

2.4.3 Risk control

Risk control refers to the comprehensive elimination of the root causes of losses before they occur, the reduction of the probability of damage-causing accidents, and the reduction of the severity of losses after they occur. The purpose of risk control is to actively improve the characteristics of risks and prevent the occurrence of losses and the consequences of losses. The basic methods of risk control are the engineering-physical, people-behavior and procedural methods. Measures for loss prevention that focus on the physical factors of risk are called the engineering-physical method. It deals with the physical risk factors in order to achieve the purpose of loss control. In the practice of sports activities, it is difficult to separate loss prevention and mitigation in a clear-cut manner. In fact, every prior prevention is aimed at mitigating losses. Thus, prevention and mitigation have a simultaneous character. In student sports activities, physical and human risk factors are direct causes of accidents, but not necessarily the root cause. Usually the root cause is related to management work, such as management policy, management methods, supervision and inspection systems, etc. Therefore, only by strengthening management and dealing with the root cause of risk factors, it is possible to make risk management goals stable in the long run.

3. Conclusion

In foreign countries, risk management research is highly valued and permeates various subject areas. In recent years,
research on risk management in school sports in China is in its infancy. There have been many studies on the safety of school sports activities, and early risk studies equated sports risks with accidents and other hazards in school sports. With the improvement of science and technology, social development pushed human living standards to a new level, and the gradual deepening of the understanding of the nature of education, people began to look for and learn from the most favorable and effective ways to prevent risk a risk management approach. In the past, research was conducted only on the prevention and treatment of injuries, and little in-depth research was done at the level of risk management. Although scholars, experts, and physical education teachers have made unremitting efforts to reduce and avoid risky losses in school sports, the results have not reduced the incidence of physical activity injuries. People only focus on the prevention and avoidance of risk loss, and do not fundamentally look for the potential factors that lead to the risk of sports activities, and eventually only get very low risk gain, or even risk loss, but still need to improve from the following four aspects.

(1) The risk of college students' sports activities should be defined conceptually. Reduce the probability of accidents and reduce the proportion of losses after the occurrence of accidents together, so as to achieve the purpose of reducing the expected loss of risk units. There are two ways to deal with the risk of student sports activities in colleges and universities: first, through various risk control techniques to eliminate potential hazards before the occurrence of losses and prevent the possible harm caused by risky losses; second, through various risk control means, trying to implement remedies after the occurrence of losses, reducing the existing losses to a minimum. The methods of risk response for college sports activities mainly include risk avoidance, risk control and risk transfer.

(2) In the risk of college sports activities, risk avoidance is an effective method to avoid the risk. Eliminating risk factors is the key to control risks. By purchasing personal accident insurance and school liability insurance, students can transfer the economic risks, which can reduce the conflicts and disputes between students' families and school and teachers, and reduce the economic burden of school. The school's ability to prevent the risk of students' physical activities can be improved by conducting physical examinations and regular medical checkups for students, purchasing and using sports equipment and field facilities that meet national standards.

(3) School physical activity risk communication is a one-way act of the school or physical education teacher. The school, or physical education teacher, has the obligation to provide students with information related to important facts that affect student physical activity.

(4) Risk communication is an important part of risk response in school physical activity. The content of school physical activity risk communication is divided into physical education risk communication, physical education environment risk communication, physical education knowledge communication and extracurricular physical activity risk communication. The content of physical activity safety agreement is divided into prescribed content and special content. School physical activity risk communication is divided into verbal communication and non-verbal communication. In regular physical education classes, teachers mainly use verbal explanation, verbal requirements, reminders and other methods of communication.

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**References**


