

description or the duties performed by the supervisor, observation on physical education programme, interaction with students and staffs, specific suggestions etc. The supervisor suggests constructive ways on account of the report.

In-Service Training

Refresher courses periodically conducted under the control of supervisor for physical education teachers. This training must be interesting, effective and objective oriented.

Professional Associations/Working Groups

They help to improve teacher education and solving professional problems. They organize seminars, symposia, conferences etc. Direct contact with experts, colleagues help the teachers to assimilate innovative ideas, on methods of teaching, management, organisation, research etc.

Organisation and Functions of Sports Bodies

Organisation refers to process of "setting up things" or otherwise an association of (group of) a number of individuals systematically united for some end or work.

An organisation has atleast four essential elements :

1. It involves more than one individual.
2. Each constituent unit (member) plays a definite role and makes a distinct contribution to its well being.
3. Functions of the organisation are well co-ordinated.
4. All its activities are directed towards the achievement of some goal.

Attributes of an Organisation

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|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Identity | - Uniqueness of its own way. |
| 2. Instrumentality | - helps to grow and coordinates the interests and skills |
| 3. Activity programme | - useful programmes |
| 4. Membership | - makes everlasting organisation |

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|---------------------------------|---|
| 5. Jurisdiction | - defines boundaries, functions and areas of operations. |
| 6. Permanency | - Existence in any matter |
| 7. Division of labour | - Assignment of jobs. |
| 8. Hierarchy of authority | - divides the powers and responsibilities according to the positions. |
| 9. Formal rules and procedures. | - Frame work of organisation. |

TYPES OF ORGANIZATION

1. Formal and informal Organization

Formal: Under the government authority (act of parliament) may be statutory body or simply registered. Job task hierarchy, communication net work, clearly delineated lines of authority and formal rules regulations and procedures are the hall marks of formal organizations eg Dept of university physical education, and athletic club.

Informal: Based on the assumption of human activities, work abilities, responsibilities and relationships. They are temporary and transient formal constitutions, procedures and rules of working. They are formed on specific periods.

2. Private and public sector organisation:

Private: Owned, fully funded by a family, a single person or group of private individuals, major objective in creating and running it may be some material advantage, money or honour / prestige or it may be simply a philanthropic venture temporarily one free from governmental controls monopolized by individual, whose every word is a law, function more efficiently, exercise economy and mean business. They create better facilities providing competent leadership and giving high incentives for excellence without sacrificing their commercial interests.

Public sector organizations: Created and financed by the Government organizations consist of officials and bureaucrats who frame Governmental policies, execute Government decision and control administration within the

frame work of the delegated authority. All departmental personnel are duly appointed, employees and their duties, functions and powers are clearly defined. Bureaucrats are nominated on various commissions, committees or income groups. They act as ex-officio members by virtue of their departmental set up. They are not sports autonomous bodies (societies). Central and state sport authorities, national and state councils, associations of universities etc. are the examples of semi governmental organizations. Government gives directions and guidelines. These are generally accountable to the government and come under public scrutiny and criticism. The Government organizations are rarely profit making agencies, aim is social welfare and service and service is helping people to grow, perform and excel in the field of their interest.

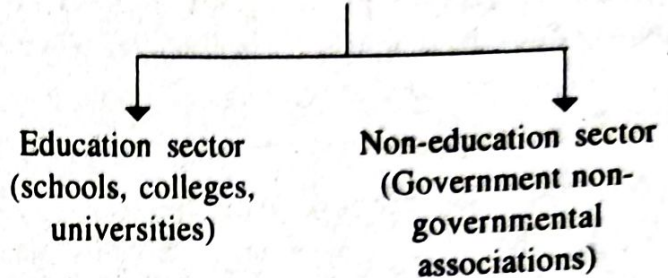
3. **Professional and consumer service organization:** The associations of physical education teachers, coaches, sports scientists, referees, umpires, technicians, sports officers etc. are examples. They are generally amateurish in functioning and their major objective is service. They subsist on their own funds but at times receive donations and grants from public and private sources. They hold periodic conventions, conferences, seminars, symposia, clinics, work shop etc. to discuss and debate wide ranging professional, academic, social and scientific issues.

Consumer Service Organization: Sports goods manufacturers, skilled, semi - skilled or even non skilled individuals or technicians who provide mercenary services to educational institutions, players, athletes and officials in various ways.

4. **Sports Clubs Associations:** Voluntary organizations with certain specific common interests and objectives of sports development. A club is an association of like minded individuals generally formed for carrying out social, altruistic, recreation, sport activities. In general a typical club has a written constitution, specifying its aim and

objectives composition, jurisdiction, office bearers and their functions, membership etc. Jawahar foot ball club, national badminton club are examples. In a specified geographical area sports clubs form into an association generally district (sport) association and it belongs in a hierarchical manner.

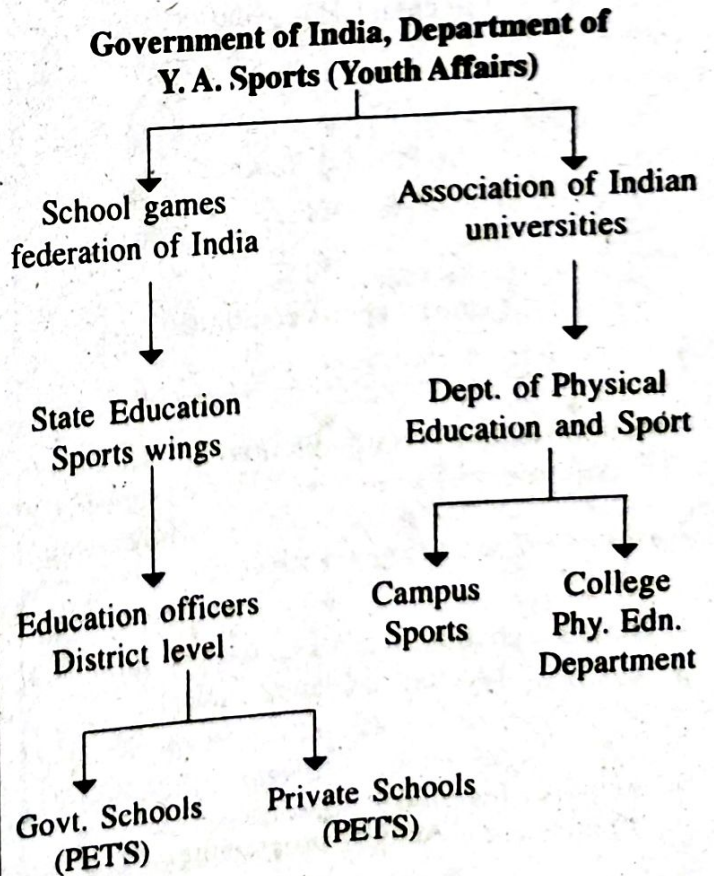
Indian Sports Administration



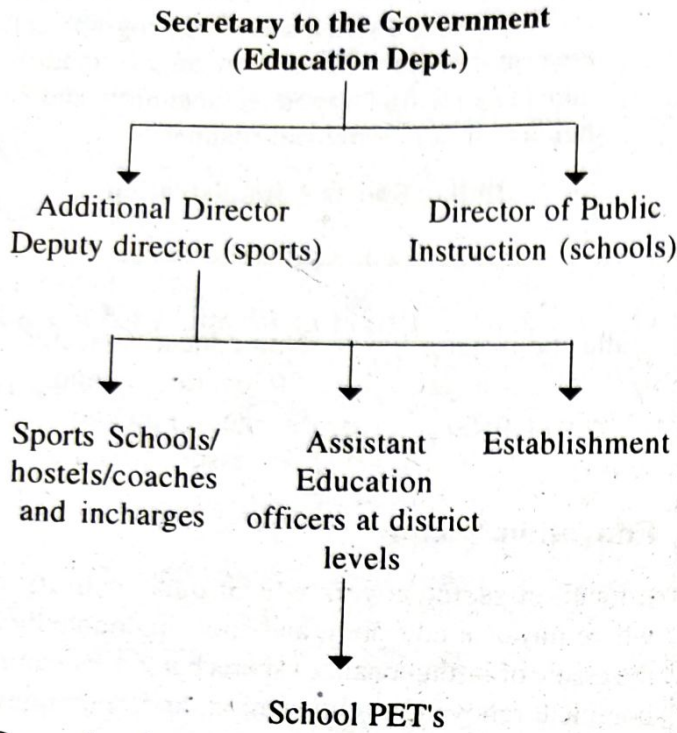
Education Sector

Education sector covers educational institutions where physical education and sport undoubtedly is the cradle of institutionalized sports but it does require complete renovation rejuvenation, and revamping.

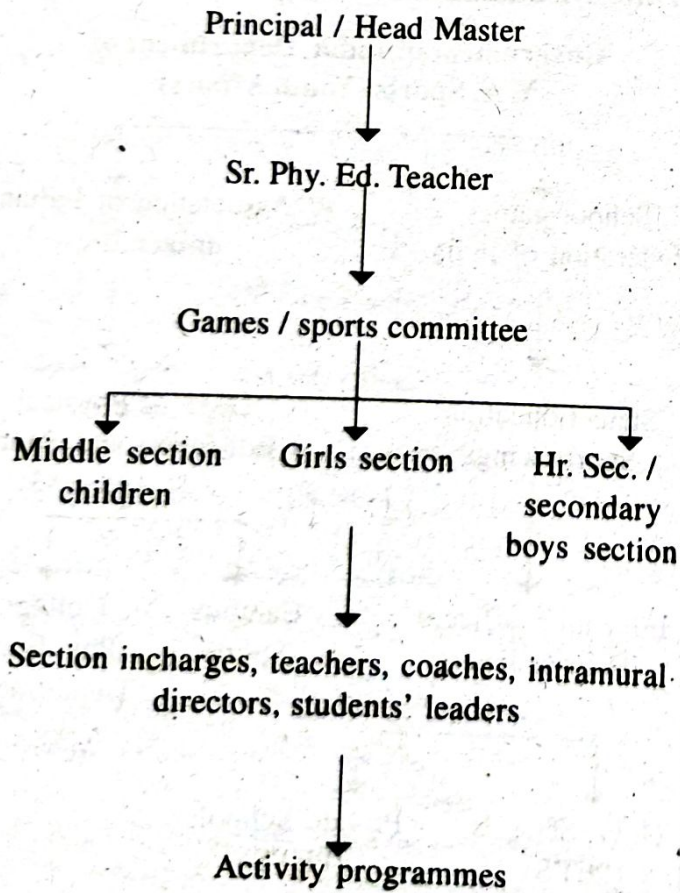
Organizational Set-up of Sports Administration Educational Set-up



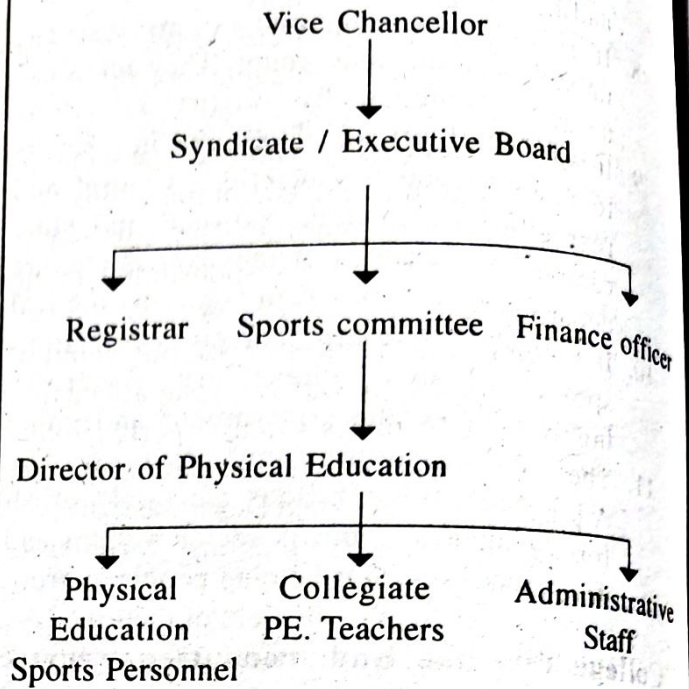
Organizational set-up of a typical state education sports wing



Organizational set up of physical education and sports in a school



Organizational set up of a non-teaching department of physical education in a university : (Existing)



The functions are:

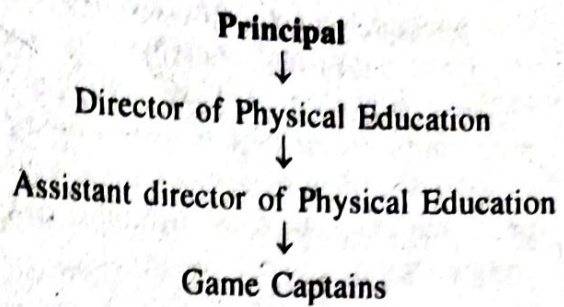
1. Within the limits and limitations of budgetary provisions and professional objectives, it formulates proposals and plans for the development of physical education and sports in the university.
2. It prepares the annual calendar of inter collegiate sports competitions and gets them organized with the help of physical education personnel from the department and affiliated colleges.
3. It supervise selection of university sports teams, arranges for their coaches and sponsors them for inter university competitions.
4. Within the frame work of laid down policies, it prepares the departmental budgets and operates it independently after it is duly approved.
5. It plans sports infrastructure and facilities and takes care of their maintenance and functionality.
6. Depending upon facility it hosts inter university sports competitions.

7. If appoints managers, coaches etc. for university teams and initiates follow up action on their reports on achievements, performance and behaviour of the teams.
8. It maintains a complete record of the universities sports achievements, honours, awards etc.
9. It helps the university employees association to conduct their sports competitions and recreational programmes. The conduct of campus sport is also a responsibility of the department.
10. It recommends admission of out standing sports persons to various specialised and highly prized courses against sports quota.
11. The department keeps a constant liaison with A.L.U, U.G.G, S.A.A and Department of sports for augmenting resources and formulating developmental plans.

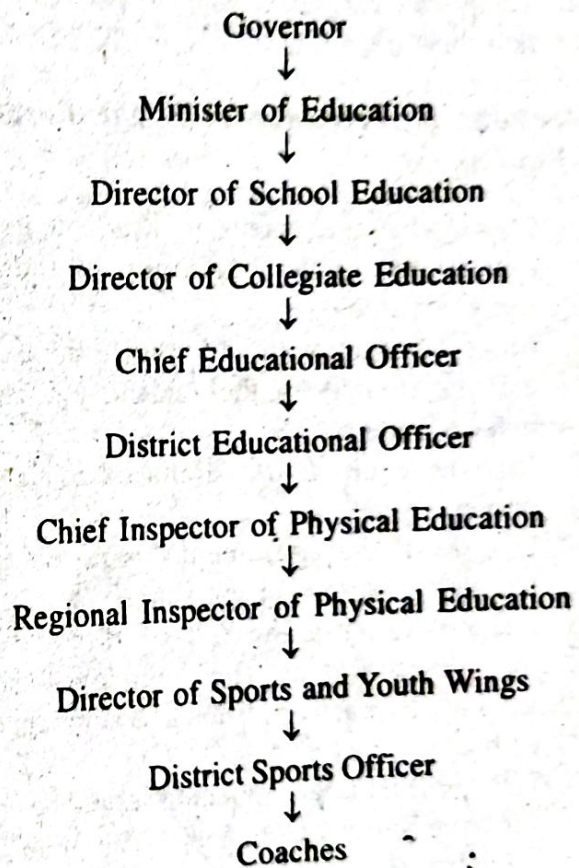
College Physical Education Department: Functions:

1. To organize intramural sports competitions.
2. To prepare college teams to participate in inter collegiate competitions.
3. To host inter-collegiate competitions allotted to the college by university physical education department.
4. To conduct instruction classes if and when obligatory.
5. To prepare budget for the department and operate it after it is duly approved.
6. To get sport infrastructure constructed and be responsible for its care and maintenance.
7. To procure sports equipment, maintain its record and ensure its up keep.
8. To record sports achievements of the college and athlete and prepare annual report thereof.
9. To take care of athletic honour boards, trophies and cups won by the institution.
10. To look after sports hostels if established in the college.
11. To organize annual recreation fetes and sports festivals.
12. To provide health service and health supervision to the students and maintain their physico - medical record.

Organisational Chart of Physical Education Department of a college



Organisational Chart of Physical Education Programme of State



MANAGEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE, EQUIPMENTS, FINANCE AND PERSONNEL

Equipments

Need For the Equipment:

1. Equipment acts as an incentive to participants.
2. With equipment different kinds of activities could be taught and different skills could be acquired.