

# Management of Physical Education

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## Introduction

- Management essential part of any group activity. Management is needed whenever people work together in an organisation. In today's competitive environment, the quality and performance of the management determine the success of organisation.

“ Successful managers do not wait for future; they make the future by anticipating and adjusting to changing circumstances in an intelligent manner.”

# Meaning and Definition of Management and Sports Management

- It is not easy to define the term 'management'. In fact, no definition of the term management has been universally accepted. Management means different things to different people. There are genuine reasons for this,
- Management is very vast and extensive subject; it is not possible to put all its essential features in a single definition.

- Management is concerned with human beings and behavior wise human beings are highly unpredictable.
- Management is young discipline, still in its developing stage its concept are continuously changing.

# Definitions of Management

- According to George Terry “ Management is a process of planning, organizing, actualizing and controlling to determine and accomplish the objectives of the use of people and resources.”
- According to Mc Farland, “Management is the process by which managers create, direct, maintain and operate purposive organisations through systemic, coordinated and cooperative human effort.”

The term ‘management ‘ is often associated by people with business, trade or other economic activities. A sport is neither a business nor an industry. It is a field of education where interpersonal interaction is better understood as a means of socialization process than a trade transaction.

According to P. Chelladurari “Sports management can be Defined as the coordination of resources, technologies, processes, personnel and situational contingencies for the efficient production and exchange of sports services.”

# Scope of Sports Management

- The scope of sports management is very vast as regards the areas. The underlying objective of physical education is to educate people how to be healthy, fit and strong. The major areas of physical education and sports discussed in detail as follows:
  1. Personnel: Activities included in the personnel area of sports management are:
    - Manpower requirements
    - Recruitment and selection
    - Development and placement
    - Training
    - Monitoring
    - Behavioral audit
    - Participation
    - Public Relations

## 2. Programme

A sound programme is the key to success for an organisation. Activities included in the programming are as follows:

- Training schedules.
- Revision of curriculum and course of study
- Recruiting students or participants
- Maintaining and improving the programme's image and reputation.
- Coordination with other programmes
- Evaluation in terms of achievement of goals and objectives.

3. Finance: Financial management includes following activities:

- Sources of Funds
- Allotments of funds
- Budget planning
- Long and short term Goals
- Basics of planning
- Guidelines
- Expenditure Control measures
- Audit and accounts.



4. Materials: Materials Management is concerned with equipment and materials. It includes the following,

- Equipment needs in terms of objectives and activities.
- Purchasing policies, principles and procedures
- Selecting the equipment
- Care and maintenance of equipment
- Storing (indoors and outdoors)
- Handling security
- Issue and inventory
- Maintenance of registers
- Modification
- Standardization and modernization of equipment and materials
- Disposal procedures.

## 5. Performance:

Performance management deals with the following

- Sports competition
- Preparation and participation
- Prognostics and selective diagnostics
- Performance dynamics and evaluation
- Psycho-dynamics and sports
- Ethical standards for teachers/coaches and athletes
- Maintenance of performance records
- Roll of honors/colours award boards
- Reward-award records

## 6. Office

Office management deals with fundamentals procedures of office management such as:

- Office administration
- Office Personnel
- Interpersonal relationships
- Staff and management correspondence  
maintenance of office records, registers  
and files.

## 7. Infrastructure: Infrastructure Management concerned with the following:

- Playfield engineering
- Basic concepts and planning
- Construction, upkeep and maintenance of play fields.
- Indoors halls, gymnasium, swimming pools, camps sites etc.
- Security, safety and health considerations for infrastructure
- Multipurpose use of facilities.
- Futuristic approach to the construction and use of sports infrastructure
- Facilities for public

# Need of Management

Management is the dynamic life giving element in every organization, it is the activating force that gets things done through people. Without management, an organization is merely a collection of men, machines, money and materials. In its absence, the resources of production remain resources and never become production. The following points discuss the need for management in any organization:

1. Optimum utilization of resources
2. Effective Leadership
3. Sound Interpersonal Relationship
4. Achievement of Goals
5. Planning for future

# Nature of Management

To understand the basic nature of management, it must be analysed in terms of art and science, in relation to administration and as a profession, in terms of managerial skills and style of managers.

- Management is combination of art and science
- Management as a science
- Management as art
- Management as a Profession