

ORGANIZATION OF THE SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM STRUCTURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

(Professional paper)

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Abstract

Sport as a phenomenon of modern civilization is not complete in its own operations, but is a part of international culture and ethics and will always follow their development. The sport activities management within a country is influenced by many external factors, organizational structure, priorities, etc. The structure of sport and physical education in the Republic of Macedonia, is determined by the government and social organizations, private associations and institutions with special status, as well as in other countries.

Keywords: *government and social organizations, sport organizations, sport development policies*

INTRODUCTION

Sport as a phenomenon of modern civilization is not complete in its own operations, but is a part of international culture and ethics and will always follow their development. The sport activities management within a country is influenced by many external factors, organizational structure, priorities, etc.

The structure of sport and physical education in the Republic of Macedonia, as well as the other countries, is determined by the government and social organizations, private associations and institutions with special status (Kalaikov, 2007, p. 15)

Physical education was governed by existing Law of education with two lessons per week, while the elite sport was determined as a separate sub-sector of the same ministry.

The first Law of sport in the Republic of Macedonia has been established on 07.02.1996, and sports with the most significant development at that time are swimming, wrestling, kayak canoe slalom, athletics etc. The literature review also indicates different structural problems and it claims the necessity of more organized approach for financing sport, improving sport infrastructure, training activities for human resources in sport marketing and management, applying sport science knowledge, creating organizational scheme for management, as well as for organizing sports events. Unfortunately, implementation of these or similar tasks are not yet practically solved.

The main goal of this paper is to present organiza-

tional and management structure of sport and physical education in the R. of Macedonia today. In order to fulfill the purpose following assignments are set:

- To analyze the presented structural scheme of sports organisations order;
- To determine the importance of sports and physical education in the most significant segments of the system.

Structure is presented as a linear functional pattern (Fig. 1), which shows the orderliness of sports organizations not only as a state, social and private organizations with a special status, and their distribution at national, regional and local level today.

State bodies that have influence on sports and physical education are:

Parliamentary Committee for Education, Science and Sports (PCESS) - is composed of MPs (chairman and 12 members) who are tasked to review and resolve issues among other things, the development of physical culture and professional sports. The Commission seeks to actively participate in the process of decentralization in the area of sport, in which were monitored all activities of the central government, and acceptance of new solutions and proposals for legislation in the National Assembly, a legal-normative and legal documents related to physical education and sports. While studying the reports of the Commission of the past years, available to the public, usually writes about education and culture, science and research, while the sport as a specific social

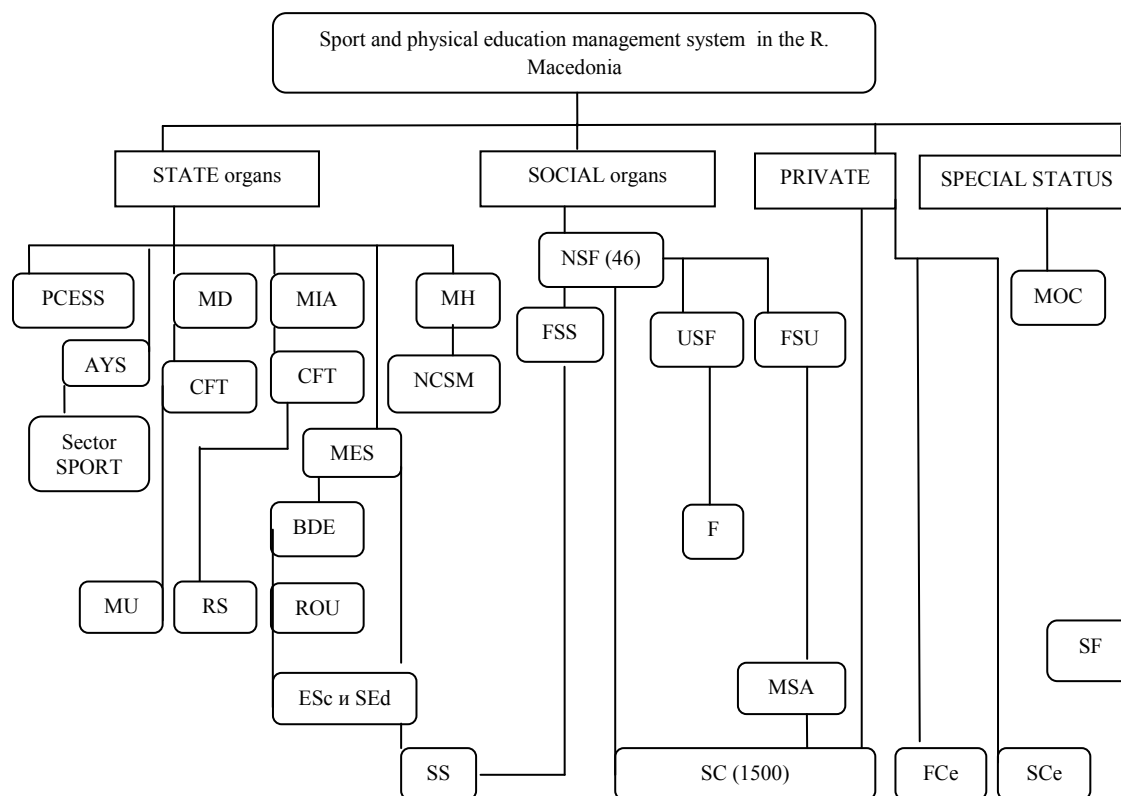


Fig.1. Linear function pattern (original).

Typology:

PCESS – Parliamentary commission for education, science and sport; MD – Ministry of Defense; MIA – Ministry of Interior Affairs;
 MH – Ministry of Health; AYS – Agency for Youth and Sport; KFO – Commands for training;
 NCSM – National center for sports medicine; CFT – Centers for training; MU – Military units; RS – Regional sectors;
 MES – Ministry of education and science; BDE – Bureau for development of education; ROU – Regional organizational units;
 ESC – Elementary school; SED – Secondary education; SS – Sports sections; NSF – National sport federation;
 FSU – Federation of sports union; MSA – Municipal sports associations; F – Faculties; SC – Sports clubs;
 MOC – Macedonian Olympic Committee; SCe – Sports centers; SF – Sports foundations; FCe – Fitness centres.\

need does not receive the same attention. It can be concluded that the word “sport” in name only gives a broad jurisdiction of this Commission.

The Agency for Youth and Sports (AYS) - has five sectors in which it is defined by law, with one of these sectors is “Sports section.” The purpose of this sector is to participate and assist in the development of the sport and all of its segments (with quantitative coverage of many children and young people, and qualitatively by achieving high results at international sporting competitions). The same sector is tasked to determine the national strategy, regulation, financing, international co-operation, scientific research work in the field of sports.

Besides the national level, AYS acts locally (in schools indirectly through the school sports federation, while sports clubs and indirectly through their federations and directly as members of AMC).

Based on Articles 15, 16, 17 and 19 of the Law on Associations and Foundations (Official Gazette of RM no. 52/10 and 135/11), AMC has initiated the founding of “School sports clubs” where students are organized to participate in sports regardless of their predispositions

and talents

Ministry of education and science (MES) – among other things, the Ministry supports mandatory form of physical education in all school facilities, through programs, extracurricular commitments, strengthening health of children and care for school sports base. Within the MES works “Bureau for the Development of Education (BDE)” as a legislative body that has the task of performing professional activities relevant to the development and progress of education in the Republic Macedonia

Ministry of Health (MH) - provides control over the health of the students, and also to all those dealing with physical education and sport, through the National Center for the Sports Medicine. Between nineteen programs that are provided for 2013 are included: “Health for everyone”, “Social Health 2013” etc., that speaks about the unsatisfied physical activity among pupils and students.

Ministry of Defense (MD) - provides mandatory physical training in the army with the help of specialists there are Command for the training of individual and organized activities related to physical activity, and direct

involvement of teaching physical education programs at the Military Academy of the Republic Macedonia. And military units (MU) which are distributed in major cities of the country, organized to practice mandatory general and specific physical exercises, in order to maintain the condition and enhancement the moving and combat skills of professional soldiers.

Ministry of Interior Affairs (MIA) organizes and implements physical and combat training of officers applied in the system of the Ministry of Interior (as training). From interviews with inspectors responsible for protection of assets and people, we see that there is internal requirement in sports and physical education in the "Public Security Bureau (PSB)" approved by the Minister, which includes certain norms that every single officer must to meet and is checked and tested every six months. There are eight regional sectors (RS) in the Interior ministry throughout the major cities in the Republic Macedonia (Skopje, Bitola, Veles, Kumanovo, Ohrid, Strumica, Tetovo and Stip) and local units of these sectors.

Social sports organs and organizations are:

National sports federation (NSF) - voluntary, self-governing associations of more than three clubs in a particular sport. The country has 46 official NSF. They can function only if AMC approves if all conditions set by law are met ("Contract for performance of sports acts" - Law of sport [6, part II, article 11]). With this article the sports federations have all the right to prepare an annual calendar and to organize complete acts in determinate sport, on a national and international level.

Sports clubs (SC) - represent local sports associations for citizens or companies (Law of Sport 2002 [8, part II, article 6]) that accomplish conditions for training and observe preparations of different kinds of sports from initial training to highly sports mastery. In R.M. there are over 1500 sports clubs of 50 different kinds of sports with competitions and recreational sports activities.

Organizations at the municipal level - those are municipal authorities that manage municipal sports base, allocating funds for sports activity, and organize municipal sports holidays and festivals. They are directly connected with politic authorities that, under their wish or favor, manage the development of sport in the region.

Sports clubs of the same kind in order to satisfy the public interest of the municipality in the field of sport and due to planning and implementation of program activities, can unite in municipal and city sports associations of the same sport (Law of sport, (Закон за спорт) (2002).

And "Sports clubs of different kinds of sport because of pleasing the public interests of the community in sports area and because of planning and realization of programmed activities, can be united in community and municipal sports communion of different sports".

In this manner are been created Municipal sports

associations (MSA) in almost all the bigger towns in R.M., that are financed by the municipal and Federation of Sports Association of R.Macedonia (FSA).

Private sports organizations:

They are created and been functional and financed by the private individuals with mandatory preserved statute, conditions and rules, determinate by law of Federations by given sports kind. They have the same rights and obligations as all the rest clubs on national and international matches. When we speak about "sportive clubs" we are thinking of holding's sports clubs, and not fitness centers and sports centers that s general title contains different activities for the needs of local level and they are functional as beauty centers.

Sports organizations with special status in the R.M.

Macedonian Olympic Committee (MOC) - this is the highest nongovernmental association and independent organization, whose activity it's determinate directly by Olympic document and personal Constitution. The MOC members are National sports federation of Olympics sports and sports that pretense to be involved as Olympics and they are represented in International Olympic Committee (Law of sports (Закон за спорт) (2002) MOC's intentions, beside representing Olympics sports in the country, is to organize matches, seminars, conferences, to prepare and help sports players in participation in Summer and Winters Olympics games.

By the order of things MOC should be the carrier of sports activities in one country, but it doesn't get anything from the treasury for the activities that organize. But beside that it collects strength and finds opportunities to fight for the development of people's sports culture.

Sports foundations (SF) this are NGO's, that have as a task to provide sports funds, to support sports and cultural organizations or to be source of funds for personal sports activities. Donators who give this finance are usually businessman from private sectors, and the funds that are given are used for social helpful purpose, that are determinate in advance and are suitable on the newest laws norms of The Law of associations and foundations of R.M. From 2010 the sports foundations of RM are not working with a long-term plan, instead are formed only when it's necessary financial help for the sportiest, group of sportiest, sports seminars or sports researches and after they collect the needed finance they stop working.

Analyze of physical education in educational system of RM:

Today the educational system of RM operates by the following way:

- Pre-school education (kindergartens): age: 0-5 years, it's not compulsory;
- Elementary school (9 years divided in 3 periods) : age: 6-14, it's compulsory;
- Secondary education (3/4 years): age: 15-18/19,

it's compulsory;

- Higher education (University), it's not compulsory.

Pre-school education - it's a period when are developing the natural forms of children's motor apparatus at the age of 0-6 years. According out laws and strategy documents for education, the kindergartens are not compulsory, but still they are desired and recommended by the experts for intellectual, emotional and physical child development. The programs are prepared according the thematic content determinate by Ministry of social work and policies, under whose fall pre-school institutions and Bureau of educational development. The activities are adapted towards children's possibilities, their age, independent recreational workshops accompanied by parents, extracurricular educational visitors etc.

Beside that, the Macedonian politic visibly forces the development of English language and ICT, however the parents and a major part of employees in this kind of pre-school institutions, in the municipal where we had the opportunity to make the researches, are agreeing with the fact that sports activities should be priority and mandatory daily activity for children of this age. The physical activities there where are practicable (in 30% of pre-school institutions in the country), take place in premises, outside the work time, with devices property of the school that are accompanied with all the problems of its use. Financial problems for the expenditures for accomplishing this activity that is not compulsory, the lack of qualified staff for sports and physical education inside the pre-school institutions etc.

Elementary school and education - Every children in R. Macedonia has by law determined rights and obligations to enroll and complete elementary education, in addition to 9 years (6-14 years old) according the amendments of Law for elementary education enacted on March 2006 and witch come into effect 2007. The program for physical and health education in the elementary schools accepts the government scientists advisors and includes exercise for body forming, national motion forms, elementary and relay games, folk dances, swimming etc.

Unfortunately, in this level of education and training in the past years happens retrogressive process in sports area and the schools doesn't posse elementary sports equipment, the use of old non functional tools that decreases the children's motivation towards sport. School lessons from 2 increased to 3 times per week or 180 school lessons annually (Teaching program (Наставни програми...) (2007) but there is no increase of already small number of professional sports scientists. Even from the VI grade and up physical education (with a big delay) continues to be teach by sports scientist. Like this the selection of sports talents in the most years, it's minimized and with that it's delayed the further correct sports education that directly is connected with school's terms and experience of sports scientists in it.

Secondary school and education - it's compulsory from 2008. The basic concept of the new education and

teaching it's pupil's orientation in different guidelines, specialties and professions as so for us it is important that every pupil feels and understands what is the contribution of physical activity and sport in practical occupation, body's exercises that will be in favor of healthy and recreational words meaning.

By the Law of Secondary education ,sports accomplishments of this pupils, whether on school level or professional in clubs, doesn't enter as additional assessment in their overall successes , neither has influence over better and successful enrollment of sport's pupils in the

Universities in the country. Teaching program of physical education and sport in secondary schools around RM includes: athletic, exercises with all kind of devices, gymnastic, sports games and theory education in the first 2 years. The only government secondary school for physical culture "Methody Mitevski Brico" in Skopje, from school year 2005/2006 enroll pupils by new program for sport in High School.

Higher education (University) - the strategy's aspect of Higher education within the general efforts for creating better conditions for student's life are target towards education for changdes in different functional system.

Today the universities are laboring by the newest additions of Law of Higher education The Law of Higher Education (Закон за високо образование) (2008). Provisions have been observed for tertiary education by Bologna's declaration attaching the credit-transfer system of 19 September 2003, when Republic of Macedonia actually become an equal member of European family of countries whiten are commit to follow and realize the reference for unique European Higher education.

The sports conditions in our Higher education, either speaking of already constructed sports system, for involving the students in that system or either for the conditions of educational sphere of specialist of physical educations and sports, deserves particular attention.

CONCLUSIONS

Organizations that have influence towards sports and physical education are placed on the national level, and further management continues as local physical education in schools, active sports clubs and recreational activities in sports centers. Sporting and accomplishing positive results it's closely related with youth but also with material and professional opportunities in every levels of education.

Scientific analyzes and expert studies remain only as an archive material, without interest by those who create the country's policies instead to be used for preparation of criteria and higher standards and degree to create development policy for sport, sports and physical culture

Recommendations:

1. Greater agility and adaptability in the management system and their approach to the changes in the sport;
2. Sports socialization to be more contemporary, established by law, health and educational need of every citizen in our society;

3. Inclusion of physical education and sports as a compulsory subject in all educational levels in the country starting from pre-school to university in R. Macedonia;

4. The emphasis should be directed towards expansion and increased choice of studied sports and to develop new programs with sports directions;

5. Governing organizations to develop, organize and support the more modern, practically viable system of school sports competitions, summer and winter courses accompanied by sports stars from the country and abroad, scholarships for the talented children from the earliest age athletes, national sports award for top athletes, etc;

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