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ANALIZA ORGANIZACIJE FITNES TESTIRANJA FUDBALSKIH SUDIJA U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI

ANALYSIS OF FITNESS TESTING ORGANIZATION OF SOCCER REFEREES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Apstrakt

Fudbal je igra koja ima svoje kondicione, tehničke, taktičke i mentalne zahteve. Generalno, savremeni fudbal je dinamična igra u visokom tempu. Fudbalska utakmica, bez obzira o kojem nivou takmičenja govorimo, odvija se po unapred određenim pravilima. Pravila se poštuju od strane svih aktera utakmice. Osobe zadužene za kontrolu pravila i donošenja odluka po pravilima su fudbalske sudije. Visok tempo igre zahteva dobro kretanje i praćenje od strane sudija, koji bi trebalo da budu blizu događaja kako bi doneli kvalitetnu odluku. Krovna svetska fudbalska asocijacija je ustanovila i odredila normative i kriterijume ko može obavljati ulogu fudbalskog sudije. Poštovanje kriterijuma FIFA-e je obavezno od svih članica koje realizuju normative, kriterijume i vrše kontrolu. Fudbalski savez Bosne i Hercegovine, kao članica UEFA, podleže kriterijumima i testiranjima fudbalskih sudija. Komitet za suđenje i sudije FSBIH koordinira i organizuje testiranje sudija. U Bosni i Hercegovini testiranje kondicionih performansi sudija se odvija na svim nivoima takmičenja, počev od Premijer lige Bosne i Hercegovine, entitetskih liga, drugih liga i kantonalnih liga. Kondicioni parametri i fizička spremnost sudija se proveravaju putem fitnes testa za sudije i pomoćne sudije ("FIFA Fitness Tests for Referees and Assistant Referees") koji se zasniva na dva testa, kapacitetu ponavljanja kratkih sprinteva i intervalnog testa. Prvi test, ponavljanje kratkih pravolinijskih sprinteva, koncipiran je od 6 sprinteva na 40 metara sa pauzom od 90 sekundi između ponavljanja, gde je neophodno obezbediti vreme manje od (6,0), (6,2), (6,4), (6,6) zavisno od nivoa suđenja. Vreme se meri elektronski fotočelijama. Drugi test, intervalni test 150 metara submaksimalnog trčanja i 50 metara hodanja ukupno 10 krugova na atletskoj stazi (400m) odnosno 20 ponavljanja, takođe je koncipiran elektronski na zvučni signal sa vremenskim razmacima. Vremenski razmaci diktiraju intenzitet izvođenja. Nivo zahteva testa je podešen intervalima (150m trčanja za 30 sekundi, zatim 50m hodanja za 35 sekundi, kriterijumi su postavljeni u skladu sa polom, nivoom, odnosno ligom suđenja). Vreme intervala se povećava na nižim nivoima takmičenja.

Ključne reči: fudbal, sudije, testiranje, organizacija

Abstract

Soccer is a game of conditional, technical, tactical and mental requirements. In general, modern soccer is a dynamic game played at a quick pace. Soccer match, regardless of its competition level, is performed according to previously specified rules. The rules are observed by all those participating in the match. The people responsible for the regulation of these rules, and making decisions in accordance with the rules are the soccer referees. Because of the quick pace of the game referees are required to move and follow the game, and they need to be close to the event itself if they are to make high-quality decisions. Global umbrella organization for all soccer teams has established and determined the norms and criteria of a person who qualifies for a soccer referee. These criteria set by FIFA must be respected by all the members whose task is to supervise and implement the norms and

criteria. Football Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a member of UEFA is obliged to follow the criteria and assessment concerning soccer referees. The Referees Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina Football Association coordinates and organises referee testing. In B&H conditional performance testing for referees is organised for all the competition levels starting from: Premier League of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Entity League, and other leagues including the Cantonal Leagues. Referees' conditional parameters and physical fitness are evaluated by FIFA Fitness Tests and Assistant Referees, based on two tests: repeated short sprint ability and interval test. The first test, repeating short straight line sprints is based on six 40m sprints with a 90 sec. break between the repetitions, in which case it is necessary to finish the test in no less than (6,0), (6,2), (6,4), (6,6) depending on the level of refereeing. The time is recorded with the help of electronic photocells. The second test, 150 m sub maximal running interval test and 50 m walking test which includes 10 laps on a 400 m track, i.e. 20 repetitions, is perceived to be recorded electronically with a sound signal indicating time intervals. Time intervals dictate the performance intensity. The level of test requirements is adjusted by the intervals (150 m run for 30 sec, then 50 m walk for 35 sec., set criteria is in accordance with gender, league/competition level). The time interval increases as the competition level gets lower.

Keywords: soccer, referees, tests, organisation.

SPORTSKE MANIFESTACIJE U FUNKCIJI RAZVOJA REKREACIJE I TURIZMA JEDNOG DRUŠTVA

SPORTS MANIFESTATIONS IN THE FUNCTION OF DEVELOPING RECREATION AND TOURISM IN A SOCIETY

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Apstrakt

Manifestacije, kao specifične društvene pojave, imaju za cilj zadovoljavanje određenih društvenih pojava. U zavisnosti od cilja, one imaju svoj specifični karakter i svoj sadržaj (kulturni, sportski, privredni...). Broj manifestacija koji se danas održava u svetu je ogroman, tako da je njihov broj nemoguće precizno evidentirati. Pod pojmom manifestacija podrazumevaju se dva objašnjenja i to: pokazivanje unutrašnjih raspoloženja i kolektivna akcija u kojoj većina pokazuje svoje oduševljenje povodom neke situacije. Kao pokazatelj veličine i publiciteta manifestacije, određuje se kategorija manifestacije: manifestacije prvog reda, manifestacije drugog reda, manifestacije trećeg reda, u zavisnosti od broja gostiju. Sportske manifestacije u funkciji razvoja rekreacije i turizma u jednom društvu dele se na manifestacije pojedinih sportskih grana i multisportske događaje. U velike sportske manifestacije spadaju: Olimpijske igre, svetska i evropska prvenstva, kontinentalne igre, Univerzijade i druge sa tradicionalnim karakterom. Najveći deo učesnika na sportskim manifestacijama su rekreativci i turisti, pa su zato rekreacija, sportske manifestacije, turizam i društvo međusobno povezani.

Ključne reči: sportske manifestacije, društvo, turizam, rekreacija

Abstract

Manifestations as specific social phenomena aim at meeting specific social phenomena. Depending on the objective, they have their own unique character and its content (sports, cultural, commercial, etc.). It is a huge number of events held today in the world, their numbers is impossible to get precise. The term manifestations consider two explanations: showing inside mood, or collective action in which most show their enthusiasm on the occasion of a situation. As an indication of the magnitude and publicity of the event, the category of manifestation is determined: manifestations of the first order, second order, and third order, depending on the number of guests. Sports manifestations in the function of development of recreation and tourism in a society can be divided into manifestatons of individual sports branches and multi-sport events. The major sporting events include: the Olympic Games, World and the European championships, the Continental Games, the Universiade games and others with traditional character. Most of the participants in sporting manifestations are recreationists and tourists, and therefore recreation, sports events, tourism and society are interrelated.

Keywords: sports manifestations, society, tourism, recreation.

NASILJE NA SPORTSKIM TERENIMA KAO IZAZOV SAVREMENOG SPORTSKOG MENADŽMENTA

VIOLENCE AT SPORTS FIELDS AS A CHALLENGE TO MODERN SPORTS MANAGEMENT

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Apstrakt

Problem nasilja i nedoličnog ponašanja na sportskim priredbama nije nova pojava u društvu. Sukobi navijača, govor mržnje, uništavanje imovine i objekata pre, za vreme i nakon završetka sportskih događaja, danas su veoma česta pojava. Sa ovim problemom suočile su se mnoge zemlje, a samo su pojedine uspele da se izbore. Da je ovo samo problem sporta, verovatno bi u neko izvesno vreme bio rešen, a sistem sporta bi bio postavljen na uravnoteženom nivou. Međutim, koreni su daleko dublji i ne tiču se samo stručnih ljudi koji upravljaju sistemom sporta, već i sistemom države, vlasti i politike, a umnogome zavise i od opšteg stanja u društvu, razvijenih sistema vrednosti, politike vladanja jednog režima i njegove spremnosti da utiče na probleme u sportu.

Ključne reči: nasilje u sportu, problemi savremenog sporta, država i sport

Abstract

The problem of violence and misbehavior at sports events is not new. Conflicts of fans, hate speech, destruction of property and sport facilities before, during and after sport events, are very common nowadays. Many countries have faced this problem, but only few of them have managed to keep it under control. If it were just a problem of sport, it would be solved in a certain period of time, and the sports system would be established on a balanced level. However, the roots are much deeper and do not relate only to professional people who manage sports system, but also to those who manage the systems of state, government and politics, and largely depend on the general state of one society, developed system of values, governing policies of one regime, and its willingness to influence problems in the sport.

Keywords: violence in sport, the problems of modern sport, politics and sport

**VIŠESTRUKA ANALIZA VARIJANCE EKSPERTNE OCENE PROFILA TIPA IGRE
KOŠARKAŠICA PRVE ŽENSKE LIGE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE PREMA
KLUPSKOJ PRIPADNOSTI**

**MULTIPLE VARIANCE ANALYSIS OF PROFESSIONAL EVALUATION OF THE
TYPE OF GAME DISPLAYED BY FEMALE BASKETBALL PLAYERS
COMPETING IN BOSNIAN FIRST BASKETBALL LEAGUE FOR WOMEN IN
RELATION TO THE TEAM THEY PLAY FOR**

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Apstrakt

U osnovi, ovaj rad je metodološkog karaktera, uslovljen na sagledavanje kvaliteta igre individualnih i timskih tehničko-taktičkih dejstava ispitivanih košarkašica nivoom i karakterom dominantnih odlika njihove bazične i situaciono-motoričke pripremljenosti. Ispitivanja su provedena na 15 utakmica košarkaške Prve lige prvenstva Bosne i Hercegovine za žene. Ukupno je obuhvaćeno 6 najkvalitetnijih košarkaških klubova u klupskom prvenstvu Prve ženske lige Bosne i Hercegovine. Prezentovani su koeficijenti produkt-moment Pirsonovih kros korelacija varijabli bazičnih motoričkih kvaliteta i situaciono-motoričkih sposobnosti košarkašica u odnosu na efikasnost, agilnost i pouzdanost osnovnih komponenti individualnih takmičarskih dejstava ispitivanih košarkašica.

Ključne reči: košarka, profil, analiza, video zapis, klub

Abstract

This work is basically of a methodological character and is based on the overview of the quality of individual and team game regarding technical and tactical display of evaluated female basketball players. They were evaluated by the level of dominant characteristics of their basic and situational-motor preparation. The research was conducted on 15 basketball games played in Bosnian First Basketball League for women. Six top female basketball teams competing in Bosnian First Basketball League were covered. The evaluation includes the presentation of the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient of variables for basic motor qualities and situational-motor abilities of female basketball players in relation to effectiveness, agility and dependability of basic elements displayed by the female basketball players during the competition.

Keywords: basketball, profile, analysis, video recording, team

STAVOVI PREMA NEPRIMERENOM, NEFER-PLEJ PONAŠANJU I NASILJU U SPORTU SRBIJE

ATTITUDES TOWARD INAPPROPRIATE, UNSPORTING BEHAVIOR AND VIOLENCE IN SERBIAN SPORT

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Apstrakt

Nasilje i neprimereno ponašanje u sportu privlači pažnju najšire javnosti. O njemu se u medijima najviše govori i piše, preduzimaju se različite mere i pokreću najšire društvene akcije da se ono iskoreni ili bar u značajnoj meri redukuje. Predmet ovog istraživanja je percepcija ozbiljnosti ovog problema od strane direktnih učesnika u sportu (sportista, trenera, roditelja sportista, novinara, funkcionera, sudija). Mereći stepen slaganja (opravdavanja) sedam manifestacija neprimerenog i neferplej ponašanja i tri stava prema ozbiljnosti nasilja i ulozi države u njegovom rešavanju, ustanovili smo da su sportski novinari najsenzitivniji prema nasilju u sportskim kontekstima, jer se 93.5% njih složilo sa tvrdnjom da je ono „ozbiljan problem našeg sporta”. Takav stav iznelo je 85.3% sudija, 85.2% funkcionera, 84.6% trenera, 83.4% roditelja sportista, 64.1% starijih i 62.9% mladih sportista. Stepem opravdavanja i prihvatanja različitih vidova neprimerenog i nesportskog ponašanja izražen preko indeksa nesportskog ponašanja, najveći je kod starijih sportista (M=17.71), zatim kod mladih sportista (M=15.02), a najmanji kod funkcionera (M=11.52), roditelja sportista (M=11.95) i trenera (M=12.03).

Ključne reči: sport, neprimereno ponašanje, nasilje, stavovi učesnika

Abstract

Violence and inappropriate behavior in sport attract great attention of the general public. It has been spoken and written a lot about this subject in the media, and different measures, as well as the broadest social actions, have been taken in order to eradicate it, or at least to reduce it significantly. The subject of this research is the perception of the severity of this problem by direct participants in sport (athletes, coaches, athletes' parents, journalists, officials, referees). By measuring the degree of agreement (justification) of seven forms of unfair and inappropriate behavior and three attitudes toward the severity of violence and the role of the state in its solving, we have found that sports journalists are most sensitive to violence in sporting contexts, because 93.5% of them have agreed with the statement that violence is “a serious problem of our sport”. This view is expressed by 85.3% of the referees, 85.2% of officials, 84.6% of coaches, 83.4% of athletes' parents, 64.1% of older and 62.9% of young athletes. The degree of justification and acceptance of various forms of misconduct and unsportsmanlike behavior, expressed through index of unsporting behavior, is the highest for older athletes (M = 17.71), followed by young athletes (M = 15.02), and the lowest for officials (M = 11.52), athletes' parents (M = 11.95) and coaches (M = 12.03).

Keywords: sport, inappropriate behavior, violence, attitudes of participants

SISTEM FINANSIRANJA SPORTA U CRNOJ GORI

THE SYSTEM OF SPORTS FINANCING IN MONTENEGRO

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Apstrakt

Ovaj rad ima za cilj da predstavi sistem finansiranja sporta u Crnoj Gori, sa osvrtom na postojeće međunarodne modele finansiranja. Odnos javnih vlasti u sistemu finansiranja bitna je odrednica pozicioniranja sporta kao sredstva za razvoj društva. Sa druge strane, pravna uređenost sporta bitna je pretpostavka postavljanja sistema finansiranja sporta i sprovođenja planiranih aktivnosti od javnog interesa.

Ključne reči: sport u Crnoj Gori, sistem finansiranja

Abstract

This paper aims to present the system of sports financing in Montenegro, with reference to the existing international financing models. The ratio of public authorities in the system of financing is an important determinant of the positioning of sport as a tool for social development. On the other hand, the legal regulation of sport is an important prerequisite for setting up a system of sports financing and the implementation of planned activities in the public interest.

Keywords: sport in Montenegro, system of financing

MENADŽMENT BEZBEDNOSTI SPORTSKIH DOGAĐAJA

SECURITY MANAGEMENT OF SPORTS EVENTS

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Apstrakt

Bezbednost sportskih događaja predstavlja veoma važan segment sportske manifestacije, koja pred organizatora postavlja veliku odgovornost i obaveze, a od značaja je i za regularnost samog sportskog događaja. Preventivni aspekt preduzetih mera bezbednosti svakako igra veoma bitnu ulogu, posebno u smislu maksimalne posvećenosti i profesionalizma lica angažovanih na obezbeđenju fudbalskog susreta. Analizom bezbednosti odigranih fudbalskih utakmica Premijer lige Bosne i Hercegovine na gradskom stadionu u Srebreniku, utvrđeno je da je u dva slučaja došlo do incidentnih situacija. U oba slučaja incidentne situacije prouzrokovala su punoletna lica u alkoholisanom stanju. Iz prikazane analize se može doći do zaključka da bezbednost na sportskom događaju, kada je u pitanju OFK „Gradina” Srebrenik, u sezoni 2012/13. nije u direktnoj vezi sa ukupnim brojem posetilaca događaja (domaćih i gostujućih navijača), ali je svakako ukupan broj navijača, kako domaćih tako i gostujućih, važna činjenica, koja ima svoj indirektni uticaj na bezbednost sportskog događaja.

Ključne reči: prevencija, bezbednost, sportski događaji, Premijer liga Bosne i Hercegovine

Abstract

Security is a very important segment when it comes to organizing a sporting event. It puts big responsibilities and obligations on the shoulders of organizers and, at the same time, it is very important for regularity of a sporting event. The preventive aspect of the security measures taken also plays an important role in the sense of maximum professional approach of people in charge of football match security. Security analyses of Bosnia and Herzegovina Premier League football matches, played at the city stadium in Srebrenik, have shown that two incidents took place. In both cases, the incident situations were caused by adult intoxicated persons. The analyses has helped us draw the conclusion that security at the above mentioned sports event, regarding football team OFK “Gradina” Srebrenik, in 2012/2013 season is not in a direct connection with the overall number of spectators (local and visiting team fans) but that the overall number of both fan groups is definitely a significant fact which has an indirect impact on the security of a sports event.

Keywords: prevention, safety, sporting events, Premier League of Bosnia and Herzegovina

FORMIRANJE GRUPNIH NORMI KAO MOGUĆNOST UMANJENJA EKSCESNOG PONAŠANJA NAVIJAČKIH GRUPA

FORMING GROUP NORMS AS A POSSIBILITY TO DECREASE EXCESSIVE BEHAVIOUR OF FAN GROUPS

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Apstrakt

Danas se sve više ističe važnost sistematskog izučavanja grupnih procesa, jer takva istraživanja proširuju znanja o psiho-socijalnim aspektima današnjih navijačkih grupa, ukazujući na njihovu povremenu iracionalnost, koja zbog mogućeg poprimanja nekontrolisanih agresivnih tendencija može naneti štetu pojedinim društvenim segmentima ili društvu u celini. Kao dve osnovne opšte odlike grupe najčešće se navode grupna struktura i grupne norme. To su, prema mišljenju socijalnih psihologa, možda i najvažnije karakteristike grupe kao socijalne jedinice. Da bismo pristupili analizi neke navijačke grupe, trebalo bi da utvrdimo karakteristične i ustaljene odnose među članovima, odnosno strukturu grupe, kao i pravila i standarde kojih se članovi grupe pridržavaju, što predstavlja grupne norme kojima je determinisano njihovo ponašanje. Uprave klubova mogu, preko uticaja na vođe navijačkih grupa, u većoj ili manjoj meri da učestvuju u stvaranju društveno prihvatljivih grupnih normi, koje će dati smernice kako treba da funkcioniše navijačka grupa kao celina i koje će doprineti formiranju karakterističnih uverenja iz kojih treba da proizidu prihvatljivi načini ponašanja na sportskim manifestacijama.

Ključne reči: procesi, struktura, agresivnost, uverenja

Abstract

Nowadays there is an increasing emphasis on importance of systematic study of group processes because such research expands knowledge on psycho-social aspects of today's fan groups, indicating their occasional irrationality which, for possible uncontrolled aggressive tendencies, can cause damage to some social segments or society as a whole. Two basic general features of the group that we most often emphasize are group structure and group norms. These are, according to the opinion of social psychologists, perhaps the most important features of the group as a social unit. In order to analyse a fan group, we should determine the characteristic and stable relations among the fans, i.e. the group structure, as well as the rules and standards which members adhere to, all of which represent group norms determining their behaviour. The clubs' management may, through the influence on fan clubs' leaders, to a greater or lesser extent, participate in the creation of socially acceptable group norms that would give directions how the fan group should function as a whole and contribute to formation of characteristic beliefs from which acceptable behaviour at sports manifestations should arise.

Keywords: processes, structure, aggressiveness, beliefs

POJEDINE MORFOLOŠKE KARAKTERISTIKE DEČAKA RANOG ADOLESCENTNOG DOBA

CERTAIN MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BOYS IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE

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Apstrakt

Za uspešno sprovođenje nastave fizičkog vaspitanja u vaspitno-obrazovnim ustanovama neophodna su česta, sistematska i kvalitetna merenja i testiranja. Merenja i testiranja moraju biti usmerena na sve segmente antropološkog statusa učenika, koja će omogućiti nastavniku fizičkog vaspitanja da ima potpuni uvid pre svega u zdravstveno stanje učenika, a zatim u njegove antropometrijske karakteristike. Merenjem i testiranjem antropološkog statusa učenika, nastavnik fizičkog vaspitanja dobija povratnu informaciju o stanju učenika, koja će mu omogućiti da kvalitetnije izrađuje nastavni plan i program realizacije nastave fizičkog vaspitanja. Cilj istraživanja je bio da se utvrdi nivo nekih morfoloških karakteristika kod dečaka ranog adolescentnog doba (učenika VIII razreda), OŠ „Olga Golović” iz Nikšića. Istraživanje je realizovano na uzorku od 48 ispitanika muškog pola. Ispitanici su učenici osmog (reformisanog) razreda, OŠ „Olga Golović” iz Nikšića, uzrasne dobi 13 godina, ± 6 meseci, dobrog zdravstvenog stanja i bez aberacija na lokomotornom aparatu. Za procenu morfoloških karakteristika uzeta je baterija od devet varijabli, a dobijeni rezultati su obrađeni na nivou deskriptivne statistike. Na osnovu dobijenih rezultata možemo zaključiti da postoje značajne razlike u morfološkim karakteristikama ispitanika koji su bili predmet ovog rada i ispitanika koji su bili predmet istraživanja nekih ranijih sličnih radova.

Ključne reči: morfološke karakteristike, adolescenti, deskriptivna statistika

Abstract

For a successful implementation of physical education in educational institutions, systematic and quality measurement and testing are often necessary. Measurement and testing should be focused on all aspects of the anthropological status of students, which will enable a teacher to have full insight into the health status of students in the first place, and then into their anthropometric characteristics. By measuring and testing the anthropological status of students a teacher receives feedback on the status of students, which will enable him to better prepare the curriculum of physical education and its implementation. The aim of this study was to determine the level of some morphological characteristics of boys in early adolescence (eighth grade students) from Elementary School “Olga Golović” from Nikšić. The survey was conducted on a sample of 48 male subjects. The subjects were eighth grade students (reformed grade) from Elementary School “Olga Golović” from Nikšić, aged 13 ± 6 months, in good health and without aberration of the locomotor apparatus. For the evaluation of morphological features a battery of nine variables was taken and the results were analyzed at the level of descriptive statistics. On the basis of the results obtained, we can conclude that there are significant differences in the morphological characteristics of the students examined in this paper and of those examined in some previous similar research.

Keywords: morphological characteristics, adolescents, descriptive statistics

IZAZOVI PRIVATIZACIJE SPORTSKIH OBJEKATA

CHALLENGES OF PRIVATIZATION OF SPORTS FACILITIES

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Apstrakt

U radu se istražuje aktuelna problematika promene svojine nad sportskim objektima. Radi se o složenom postupku povezanom sa čitavim nizom zakona. Vrlo je značajna uloga menadžera sportskog objekta u proceduri promene svojine nad sportskim objektom. Zakon o javnoj svojini je regulisao uspostavljanje javne svojine na sadašnjoj državnoj svojini, subjektima određenim Ustavom i Zakonom o javnoj svojini. O pribavljanju i raspolaganju nepokretnostima u javnoj svojini Republike Srbije odlučuje Vlada. Postojeća društvena svojina pretvara se u privatnu svojinu pod uslovima, na način, i u rokovima predviđenim zakonom.

Ključne reči: sportski objekti, javna svojina, privatizacija, menadžer sportskog objekta

Abstract

This paper explores the current problems of changing the ownership of sports facilities. It is a complex process associated with a number of laws. The role of sports facility manager is very important in the process of changing ownership of sports facilities. The Law on Public Property regulates the establishment of public property at the current state-owned property, for the entities defined by the Constitution and the Law on Public Property. The Government decides upon the acquisition and disposal of real estate that are in public ownership of the Republic of Serbia. The existing public property becomes private property under the conditions, in the manner, and within the deadlines established by law.

Keywords: sports facilities, public property, privatization, sports facility manager

ZNAČAJ UPRAVLJANJA LJUDSKIM RESURSIMA U SPORTSKIM ORGANIZACIJAMA

THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

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Apstrakt

Danas sve poslovne jedinice, da bi ostale konkurentne, treba što efikasnije da odgovore na brze promene i zahteve tržišta koje se pred njih stavljaju. Svi društveni subjekti imaju imperativ prilagođavanja tim promenama, pa i subjekti u sportskoj delatnosti. Nova ekonomija i nove tehnologije stvorile su potrebu da se sport internacionalizuje, da bude deo globalnih svetskih procesa. Uticajem tih procesa otvorene su mogućnosti za efikasno kretanje kapitala i ljudi u sportu. Danas je i sport postao nesumnjivi segment globalnih svetskih procesa. Raznoliki sadržaj sportskih aktivnosti uslovio je potrebu za razvojem menadžmenta ljudskih resursa u sportu. Menadžment ljudskih resursa u organizaciji ima zadatak da obezbedi integralnost svih procesa i resursa koji su relevantni za upravljanje aktivnostima i funkcijama. U sportu, upravljanje ljudskih resursa predstavlja široko područje delovanja i jednu od najvažnih i ujedno najsloženijih delatnosti, koja obezbeđuje sprovođenje sportskih i poslovnih funkcija na što racionalniji, ekonomičniji i efikasniji način, u kome sportista, trener i tim stručnjaka predstavljaju najvažniji resurs.

Ključne reči: menadžment, ljudski resursi, sport, poslovanje

Abstract

Today all business units, in order to stay competitive, need to respond more effectively to rapidly changing market demands that are placed before them. All social subjects have an imperative to adapt to these changes, as well as subjects in the sports industry. The new economy and new technologies have created the need to internationalize sport in order to be part of the global world processes. The impact of these processes has created possibilities for the efficient movement of people and capital in sport. Today, sport has become a world's undisputed segment of global processes. The diverse content of sports activities has caused the need for the development of human resource management in sport. Human resource management in the organization has a duty to ensure integrity of all processes and resources that are relevant to the management of activities and functions. In sports, human resource management is a broad area of activity and one of the most important and the most complex activities which ensures the implementation of sports and business functions in a more rational, economical and efficient manner in which athletes, coaches, and team of experts represent the most important resource.

Keywords: management, human resources, sport, business

POVEZANOST STRESA I DOSTIGNUĆA U SPORTU

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN SPORT

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Apstrakt

Predmet ovog istraživanja se odnosi na povezanost stresa i dostignuća u sportu. U ovom istraživanju primenjene su istorijska, komparativna, empirijska i statistička metoda. Istraživanje je izvršeno na uzorku od 30 članova Sportskog društva Partizan, a u cilju preciznije analize povezanosti stresa i dostignuća u sportu. Obradom dobijenih rezultata na 8 pitanja sa 2-8 ponuđenih odgovora, istraživanjem su rasvetljeni uzročnici stresa koji se razlikuju u zavisnosti od uzrasta ispitanika kao i reakcije ispitanika na stres, čime su potvrđene pretpostavke ovog istraživačkog rada.

Ključne reči: istraživanje, stres, sport, povezanost

Abstract

This research deals with the connection between stress and achievements in sports. The methodology used includes different methods: historical, comparative, empirical and the method of statistical analysis. The research was conducted on a sample of 30 members of the Sports Association Partizan, in order to analyze more accurately the relationship between stress and achievements in sport. By processing the results obtained through 8 questions with 2-8 offered answers, this research shed light on the causes of stress which vary according to the age of the examinees as well as the reactions of the examinees to stress, which confirmed all three (main and two auxiliary) hypotheses of this study.

Keywords: research, stress, sport, correlation

TELESNA VISINA KAO DOMINANTAN FAKTOR U SAVREMENOJ ODBOJKAŠKOJ IGRI

BODY HEIGHT AS A DOMINANT FACTOR IN THE MODERN VOLLEYBALL GAME

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Apstrakt

Težnja savremene odbojke ide ka racionalizaciji pokreta u igri i lakoći osvajanja poena. Sve češće pobeđuju ekipe koje u svojoj postavi imaju prosek visine igrača oko 2m. Dominantnost telesne visine nije važna samo kod srednjih blokera, već i kod igrača koji imaju svoju ulogu u smečiranju, dizanju, blokiranju, pa čak i onih koji se nalaze u ulozi libera. U radu se posebno analizira zastupljenost ove antropometrijske varijable u smeč servisu, koji postaje sve efikasnija vrsta napada. Kada su motoričke sposobnosti na nivou telesne visine, onda optimalna visina omogućava da timska igra dobije na stabilnosti i kontinuiranosti u ostvarenju rezultata.

Ključne reči: racionalizacija pokreta u igri, telesna visina, efikasan napad, stabilnost u igri, kontinuiranost u ostvarenju rezultata

Abstract

The modern volleyball tendency proceeds towards rationalization of movement in the game and the ease of gaining points. Increasingly winning teams are those having an average body height of its players around 2m. The dominance of body height is not important only for middle blockers, but also for players who have a role in spike, lifting, blocking, and even for those who are in the role of libero. The paper specifically analyzes the representation of this anthropometric variable in the spike serve which is becoming an increasingly effective type of attack. When the motor skills are at the body height level, then the optimal body height enables the team to gain the stability of the game and continuity in achieving results.

Keywords: rationalization of movement in the game, body height, effective attack, stability of the game, continuity in achieving results

KAKO SE STVARA ŠAMPIONSKI TIM U ODBOJCI

HOW A CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM IN VOLLEYBALL IS CREATED

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Apstrakt

U radu se razmatraju ključni faktori i postupci, kao i uloga trenera u dugoročnom procesu stvaranja šampionskog tima u odbojci. Ovaj proces u velikoj meri zavisi od strateškog opredeljenja. Podneblje, mentalitet, motorička sposobnost, intelektualne sposobnosti su osnovni faktori koji određuju nivo i kvalitet u stvaranju ovakvog tima. Veliki je značaj savremene tehnologije vežbanja i treninga u kojoj ključnu ulogu ima osposobljeni trener sa svojom primenjenom filozofijom igre. Njegovi kvaliteti će doći do posebnog izražaja kada efikasno uspostavljanje komunikacije sa igračima bude rezultiralo visokim nivoom motivacije. Timske uloge, način igre i strateški cilj određuju planirani trend ostvarenja vrhunske timizacije.

Ključne reči: faktori stvaranja šampionskog tima, strateško opredeljenje, savremena tehnologija vežbanja i treninga, filozofija igre, timska komunikacija i timizacija

Abstract

This paper discusses the key factors and activities as well as the role of the coach in the long process of creating a championship team in volleyball. This process largely depends on the strategic orientation. The climate, mentality, motor skills, and intellectual skills are the basic factors that determine the level and quality in the creation of such team. Modern training and exercising technology is of great significance where the key role is assigned to a qualified coach with his applied philosophy of the game. His/her quality will become obvious when efficient communication with the players is established and results in high levels of motivation. Team roles, the way of playing the game and the strategic objective determine the trend planned for achieving the superior teamwork.

Keywords: create a winning team, strategic orientation, modern technology of exercises and training, the game philosophy, team communication, superior teamwork

UPOREDNA ANALIZA MOTORIČKOG I MORFOLOŠKOG PROSTORA IZMEĐU AKTIVNIH FUDBALERA KADETSKOG UZRASTA I UČENIKA SREDNJE ŠKOLE

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MOTOR AND MORPHOLOGICAL SPACE BETWEEN ACTIVE FOOTBALL CADETS AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Apstrakt

Kvalitet fudbalske igre je određen nizom antropoloških faktora. Neki od faktora manje, a neki više doprinose uspešnosti u fudbalskoj igri. Cilj ovog istraživanja se sastoji u utvrđivanju statistički značajnih razlika segmenata motoričkog i morfološkog prostora između aktivnih fudbalera kadetskog uzrasta i učenika srednje škole. U ovom istraživanju je obuhvaćen uzorak od 40 ispitanika (po 20 fudbalera i učenika). Ispitanici koji su bili podvrgnuti testiranju su članovi FK Sutjeska iz Nikšića i učenici Srednje ekonomske škole iz Nikšića, istog uzrasta. Uzorak varijabli je sačinjavalo osam motoričkih i pet morfoloških testova. Kada sagledamo rezultate u celini, generalni zaključak je da postoje statistički značajne razlike i u segmentima motoričkog, odnosno morfološkog prostora fudbalera kadetskog uzrasta u odnosu na učenike istog uzrasta.

Ključne reči: motoričke sposobnosti, morfološke karakteristike, fudbaleri, učenici

Abstract

The quality of the football game is determined by a number of anthropological factors. Some of the factors, to a greater or lesser extent, contribute to the success of the football game. The aim of this study consists in determining statistically significant differences in segments of motor and morphological space between the active players at the cadet level and high school students. In the present study, a sample of 40 examinees (20 players and students) is included. The examinees who were subjected to testing were members of FC Sutjeska from Nikšić and the students of Secondary School of Economics also from Nikšić, of the same age. The sample of variables consisted of 8 motor and 5 morphological tests. When we look at the results as a whole, the general conclusion is that there are statistically significant differences in the segment of motor and morphological space between active football cadets in relation to the students of the same age.

Keywords: motor skills, morphological features, players, students

ULOGA SPORTSKIH SISTEMATSKIH PREGLEDA U OSNOVNIM I SREDNJIM ŠKOLAMA

THE ROLE OF SPORTS MEDICAL CHECKUPS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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Apstrakt

Nakon nekoliko iznenadnih smrtnih slučajeva učenika osnovne i srednje škole na časovima fizičkog vaspitanja u poslednjih godinu dana, kao i nakon nekoliko smrtnih slučajeva na sportskim borilištima, pokrenuta je inicijativa da se umesto klasičnih sistematskih pregleda uvede sportski medicinski pregled. Inicijativu je pokrenulo Ministarstvo za sport, a podržali su Ministarstvo zdravlja, Ministarstvo finansija i Ministarstvo prosvete. Sportski medicinski pregled, koji inače prolaze sva deca koja se ozbiljno bave sportom, sprovodi se u ordinacijama specijalista sportske medicine. Ideja je da sportski medicinski pregled ubuduće postane sastavni deo sistematskih pregleda učenika, da se obavlja dva puta godišnje u domovima zdravlja i da bude besplatan. To znači da bi se učenicima svake godine, pored merenja telesne težine, visine, arterijskog pritiska i pulsa, pregledalo detaljnije i srce. Na zajedničkom sastanku ministra za sport, ministra za zdravlje i ministra za finansije pokrenuta je inicijativa kako da se program realizuje, s obzirom na problem preopterećenosti lekara u domovima zdravlja i nedostatka odgovarajuće opreme u ustanovama primarne zdravstvene zaštite. Ovim pregledom insistiraće se na obaveznom EKG pregledu, kao i na ultrazvučnom pregledu srca. U Srbiji se svake godine rodi između 450 i 550 beba sa srčanom manom, a najveći broj slučajeva je potpuno benignan i može lako da se reši uz lekarsku pomoć. Stručnjaci smatraju da nije dovoljno da samo profesionalni sportisti prođu detaljan kardiološki pregled. Svako ko se rekreativno bavi sportom, a to znači da je bar tri puta u toku nedelje fizički aktivan, treba obavezno da uradi pregled srca. Sportski sistematski pregledi počće da se sprovode od nove školske godine, od septembra meseca ove godine.

Ključne reči: učenici, sistematski pregled, sportski medicinski pregled

Abstract

After several sudden deaths of students in primary and secondary schools in physical education classes in the past year, and after several deaths in sports arenas, an initiative was launched to introduce sports medical examination instead of traditional medical checkups. The initiative was launched by the Ministry of Sport and supported by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education. Sports medical examination, which all the children who are seriously involved in sports normally go through, are conducted in the clinics of the sports medicine specialists. The idea is that in the future sports medical examination will become an integral part of systematic medical checkups of students, to be carried out twice a year in health centres and to be free of charge. This means that each year the students, besides measurements of weight, height, blood pressure and pulse, will have their heart examined in more detail. At a joint meeting of the Minister of Sport, Minister of Health and Minister of Finance, an initiative was launched in order to implement the program, because doctors are burdened in the health centers and there is a lack of proper equipment in primary health care. This medical examination will insist on compulsory ECG and ultrasound scan of the heart. In Serbia, between 450 and 550 babies are born every year

with a heart defect, and most cases are completely benign and can be easily resolved with medical treatment. Experts believe that it is not enough that only professional athletes undergo a detailed cardiological examination. Anyone who is engaged in recreational sport, which means that at least three times a week is physically active, should do the examination of the heart. Sports medical checkups will begin to be implemented from the new academic year, from September this year.

Key words: pupils, medical checkup, sports medical checkup

ORGANIZACIONA STRUKTURA I ORGANIZACIONI DIZAJN U SPORTSKOM MENADŽMENTU

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATIONAL DESIGN IN SPORTS MANAGEMENT

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Apstrakt

U radu se razmatra uloga organizacione strukture, kreativnosti i stvaralaštva u uspešnom upravljanju sportskim organizacijama. Organizacioni dizajn odnosi se na izgled i osobine organizacione strukture, pa zato utiče na oblik organizacione strukture, koja se u sportskoj organizaciji reguliše kroz normativna akta, statut, pravilnike i druga dokumenta. Organizaciona struktura se definiše kao sistem veza i odnosa između elemenata u samoj organizaciji. Dizajn sportske organizacije zavisi od strateške misije i cilja organizacije, kao i od povoljnih ili nepovoljnih uticaja spoljašnjeg okruženja. Sloboda stvaralaštva je osnov svih sportskih procesa stvaranja vrhunskih sportskih dostignuća u sportskim organizacijama. Za tako visoke kreativne činove i akcije potrebni su slobodni ljudi. Sloboda čoveka je kategorija koja se podrazumeva u sportu. Sloboda delovanja, kreativnost i stvaralaštvo ne iscrpljuju se i ne troše se samo u pripremi donošenja odluka već i u njihovoj uspešnoj realizaciji.

Ključne reči: organizacioni dizajn, misija, ciljevi, sloboda stvaralaštva, organizaciona struktura

Abstract

The paper deals with the role of organizational structure and creativity in the successful management of sports organizations. Organizational design refers to the appearance and characteristics of the organizational structure, and therefore affects the shape of the organizational structure, that is regulated by normative acts, statutes, regulations and other documents in a sports organization. The organizational structure is defined as a system of connections and relationships between elements within the organization. The design of sports organization depends on the strategic mission and goals of the organization, as well as favorable or unfavorable impact of the external environment. Freedom of creation is the foundation of all sports processes of creating top sports achievements in sports organizations. For such highly creative acts and actions free people are required. Human freedom is a category that is implicit in sport. Freedom of action and creativity are used and applied not only in the preparation of decision-making but also in their successful implementation.

Keywords: organizational design, mission, goals, freedom of creativity, organizational structure

STRATEGIJSKI MENADŽMENT U SPORTSKOJ NEPROFITABILNOJ ORGANIZACIJI

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT IN NON PROFIT SPORTS ORGANIZATION

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Apstrakt

Forma organizovanja pojedinih javnih sektora i nekih oblasti „društvene nadgradnje” u sistemu neprofitnih organizacija ima tendenciju rasta u poslednjih nekoliko decenija, pogotovu u zapadnom svetu i postaje sve izraženiji i traženiji oblik organizovanja u onim delatnostima koje izražavaju osnovne ljudske i druge društvene potrebe. Bez obzira na sportska dostignuća, sportske organizacije, zavisno od vrste takmičenja i stepena razvijenosti, mogu imati status profitne ili neprofitne organizacije. Mnogi klubovi su danas čak i registrovani na berzi. Strategijski menadžment, kao jedan od ključnih procesa, sa svojim fazama, može biti osnov razvojnog ciklusa sportskih organizacija. Ti procesi su takvog karaktera da se njima nužno mora upravljati. Strategijski menadžment u sportu daje ključan odgovor odnosa *inputa* prema *outputu*, odnosno kvaliteta i kvantiteta evolutivnih promena koje organizacija doživljava u sportskom procesu.

Ključne reči: strategijski menadžment, javni sektor, upravljanje, sportska organizacija

Abstract

The form of organization of certain public sectors and some areas of “social activities” in the system of non-profit organizations has a tendency to increase during the past few decades, especially in the western world and is becoming more prominent and more desired form of organization in those activities that reflect basic human and other social needs. Regardless of sports achievements, sports organizations, depending on the type of competition and the level of development, can have a status of a profit or non-profit organization. Nowadays, many clubs are even registered on the stock exchange. Strategic management, as one of the key processes, with its phases, can be the basis of the development cycle of sports organizations. Those processes are of such a character that they need to be managed. Strategic management in sport provides a key response to relationship of *input* and *output* or the quality and quantity of the evolutionary changes that organizations experience in the sport process.

Keywords: strategic management, public sector, management, sport organization

SPORT I KNJIŽEVNOST – U POTRAZI ZA UTOPLJOM

SPORT AND LITERATURE – SEARCHING FOR UTOPIA

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Apstrakt

Sport i fizička spremnost su teme koje se oduvek ponavljaju u književnim delima. Književnost je prepoznala sposobnost sporta i sportskih aktivnosti da transformišu pojedince i društva. Kroz sport pisci istražuju kompleksnost života i komentarišu pitanja klase, nacionalnosti, roda itd. Baveći se sportom književna dela se istovremeno bave i temama prijateljstva, pobede, poraza, ponosa i nade. Nekada se pod fizičkom spremnošću smatrala sposobnost da se obavi neki fizički zadatak, a danas je to sposobnost efikasnog funkcionisanja na poslu i u slobodno vreme. Danas, uz sav naučno-tehnološki napredak, ljudi tragaju za savršenstvom, savršenim telom, savršenim životom i savršenim društvom. Nažalost, u potrazi za utopijom, često se naiđe na negativnu utopiju ili: distopiju. Cilj ovog rada nije samo da utvrdi gde i kako se spominje sport i fizička spremnost u književnim delima, već konkretno kakva je njihova uloga u književnim distopijama. Upoređujući najpoznatije književne distopije: Hakslijev Vrli novi svet, Orvelovu 1984, Burdžisovu Paklenu pomorandžu i Etvudovu Sluškinjinu priču, analiziraću upotrebu sporta i fizičke spremnosti u ovim romanima, kao i teme i pitanja koja odatle proističu.

Ključne reči: sport, fizička spremnost, književnost, utopija, distopija

Abstract

Sport and physical fitness have always been recurring themes in literary works. Literature has recognized the ability of sport and sporting activities to transform individuals and societies. Through sport writers explore complexity of life and comment on issues of class, nationality, gender etc. Dealing with sport, literary works at the same time tackle the issues of friendship, winning, losing, pride and hope. Physical fitness used to mean the ability to perform a physical task, and today it is the ability to function efficiently in work and leisure activities. Nowadays, with entire science and technology advances, people seek perfection, perfect body, perfect life and perfect society. Unfortunately, searching for utopia we often find a negative utopia: a dystopia. The aim of this paper is not only to determine when and where sport and physical fitness are mentioned in literary works, but to specifically determine their role in literary dystopias. Comparing the most famous literary dystopias: Huxley's *Brave New World*, Orwell's *1984*, Burgess' *A Clockwork Orange* and Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale*, I will analyze the use of sport and physical fitness in these novels, as well as the themes and issues arising from it.

Keywords: sport, physical fitness, literature, utopia, dystopia

MENADŽMENT U SPORTSKOJ ORGANIZACIJI

MANAGEMENT IN SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

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Apstrakt

Menadžment sportske organizacije je od izuzetnog značaja za uspešno funkcionisanje i poslovanje sportske organizacije. U radu se ukazuje na karakteristike koje treba da poseduju menadžeri na svim nivoima sportskih organizacija da bi ona bila uspešna i ostvarivala uspešno svoje ciljeve i zadatke. Cilj rada se zasniva na ispunjavanju zadataka kao što su definisanje osnovnih pojmova menadžmenta u sportskoj organizaciji, sagledavanje njihove geneze i filozofije. Metode koje će biti korišćene u radu su spekulativno- bibliografski metod, empirijski metod, analiza i sinteza, kao i dedukcija i indukcija.

Ključne reči: sportska organizacija, sport, menadžment, karakteristike

Abstract

Management of sports organizations is of paramount importance for the successful operation and management of sports organizations. This paper highlights the characteristics that managers at all levels of sports organizations should have to make it successful and achieve its goals and tasks successfully. The goal could be achieved by fulfilling the tasks such as defining the basic concepts related to the management in sports organizations or giving an overview of their genesis and philosophy. The methods used in this work are speculative and bibliographic method, empirical method, analysis and synthesis, deduction and induction.

Keywords: sport organizations, sport, management, characteristics

ANALIZA MORFOLOŠKIH KARAKTERISTIKA, BAZIČNO I SPECIFIČNO MOTORIČKIH SPOSOBNOSTI SLUŽBENICA ZAPOSLENIH NA POSLOVIMA BEZBEDNOSTI

ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL TRAITS, BASIC AND SPECIFIC MOTOR ABILITIES OF FEMALE SECURITY OFFICERS

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Apstrakt

Cilj istraživanja bio je prikupljanje relevantnih naučnih saznanja o optimalnoj primeni programa stručnog usavršavanja u trajanju od jedne godine. Predmet rada predstavljaju antropometrijske karakteristike, bazične i specifične motoričke sposobnosti službenica na poslovima odbrane, bezbednosti i zaštite. Uzorak su činile policijske službenice (50) MUP Republike Srbije, PU Novi Sad, prosečne starosti 27-35 godina. Dobijeni rezultati nisu na zadovoljavajućoj visini s obzirom na njihovo životno doba (radno aktivni). Nezadovoljavajuća je i njihova sposobnost za duže, trajnije telesne napore i pokazuje da se organizovane sportsko-rekreativne aktivnosti ne sprovode dovoljnim intenzitetom, ili se shvataju formalno. Optimalizacijom trenažnog procesa proizveli bi se bolji finalni efekti vežbanja, sa aspekta vremenskog i ekonomskog ulaganja, uz manje energetske i vremenske angažovanje, što bi doprinelo poboljšanju i usavršavanju službenika i njihovih fizičkih predispozicija.

Ključne reči: bezbednost, policijske službenice, službena palica, fizička snaga, vezivanje lica, bazične i specifične motoričke sposobnosti

Abstract

The aim of this study was to collect relevant scientific knowledge about the optimal implementation of training programs for a period of one year. The topic of the work are anthropometric characteristics, basic and specific motor abilities of female officers on defense, security and protection jobs. The sample consisted of 50 female security officers working in the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia in Novi Sad, of the average age of 27-35 years. The results were not satisfactory with respect to their age. Unsatisfactory is also their ability to endure longer physical effort, and shows that organized sports and recreational activities are not carried out with sufficient intensity or are being treated formally. Optimization of the training process would produce a better final effects of exercise in terms of time and economic investment, with less energy and time commitment, which would contribute to the improvement of the police officers' performance and their physical predisposition.

Keywords: security, female police officers, batons, physical strength, tying up, basic and specific motor skills

SPORTSKO-REKREATIVNE AKTIVNOSTI I LIDERSTVO

SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND LEADERSHIP

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Apstrakt

Ako se liderstvo definiše kao proces, onda više nije u pitanju osobina ili veština koju lider poseduje, već je reč o odnosu razmene između lidera i sledbenika. Ovakva vrsta definicije upućuje na činjenicu da liderstvo nije linearno, jednosmerno, već interaktivno, gde lider utiče na sledbenike, ali i oni na njega. U ovom radu će biti reči o interakciji između kapitena tima u funkciji *lidera* i studenata u funkciji *sledbenika*. Cilj radionice je bio da se studenti upoznaju sa različitim efektima i značajem transformacionog liderstva kroz određene sportsko-rekreativne zadatke i igre, koje se mogu dalje primeniti prilikom izrade studentskih projekata u okviru fakulteta.

Ključne reči: sport, rekreativne aktivnosti, liderstvo

Abstract

If leadership is defined as a process, it is no longer a question of trait or skill that a leader possesses but of the ratio of exchange between leaders and followers. This kind of definition points to the fact that leadership is not linear, one-way, but interactive, where the leader influences his followers and viceversa. In this paper we will discuss the interaction between the team captain in the function of a leader and students in the function of followers. The aim of the workshop was to familiarize students with the different effects and the importance of transformational leadership in certain sports and recreational tasks and games, that can be further applied in the development of students' projects within the faculty.

Keywords: sports, recreational activities, leadership

PREDUZETNIŠTVO U FUNKCIJI RAZVOJA SPORTSKIH POSLOVNIH AKTIVNOSTI

ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE FUNCTION OF DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

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Apstrakt

Preduzetništvo kao stvaralački proces direktno je vezan za pojedinca koji preduzetnički poduhvat započinje svojom ličnom inicijativom, koja je produkt ambicije i želje za stvaranjem novih vrednosti i ostvarenja poslovnih inicijativa. Podstaknut preduzetničkom hrabrošću i spremnošću da rizikuje, preduzetnik je spreman da veru u svoju poslovnu ideju, uz primenu potrebnih znanja i drugih potrebnih elemenata, realizuje i sprovede u realan tržišni život. Preduzetništvo je poslovna aktivnost koja je prožeta kroz sve društvene sfere života i privređivanja, pa tako i kroz sport. Razvoj preduzetništva u sektoru usluga je prepoznao velike mogućnosti u sportu i svim pratećim dealatnostima koje su povezane sa realizacijom različitih sportskih aktivnosti. Pozitivni finansijski rezultati preduzetničkih aktivnosti u ovoj grani usluga govore da je ulaganje u sport i aktivnosti koje ga prate isplativo i da je potencijal koje ovo tržište nudi veoma velik. Ulaganjem u ovaj segment preduzetničkog delovanja jača se konkurencija, podiže kvalitet usluga, jačaju se izvozni potencijali zemlje i dolazi do smanjenja cena usluga.

Ključne reči: preduzetnički proces, sportske aktivnosti, preduzetnička aktivnost, sportske organizacije, poslovna ideja

Abstract

Entrepreneurship as a creative process is directly related to an individual's entrepreneurial venture started on its own initiative, which is a product of ambition and desire to create new value and achieve business initiatives. Driven by entrepreneurial courage and willingness to take risks, the entrepreneur is willing to trust in his business idea, using the necessary knowledge and other necessary elements, in order to implement and carry out the idea into real market life. Entrepreneurship is a business activity permeated through all social spheres of life and business, including sport. The development of entrepreneurship in the service sector has recognized the great opportunities in sports and all related activities associated with the implementation of various sports activities. Positive financial results of entrepreneurial activity in this field of service show that investing in sport and activities that accompany it is profitable and that the potential this market offers is very high. Investing in this segment of the entrepreneurial activity strengthens competition, raises service quality, strengthens the export potential of the country and reduces the price of services.

Keywords: entrepreneurial process, sports activities, entrepreneurial activity, sports organizations, business idea

ZNAČAJ I UTICAJ SUDIJE U BORILAČKIM SPORTOVIMA

THE SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT OF REFEREES IN MARTIAL ARTS

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Apstrakt

Razvoj društva, sveukupna modernizacija, dovode do ekspanzije različitih vrsta sportova u koje spadaju i borilački sportovi. Priroda borilačkih sportova zahteva prisutnost trećeg lica koje svojim delovanjem obezbeđuje poštovanje prava boraca i sprečava nanošenje ozbiljnijih povreda. Upravo zbog presudne i izvršne uloge sudija, ovaj rad će se detaljnije baviti njihovom funkcijom. Posebnost borilačkih sportova ogleda se i u specifičnoj ulozi i uticaju sudije u njihovoj realizaciji. Koliko je značajna uloga sudija kod borilačkih sportova možemo konstatovati na osnovu odluka koje oni donose, a koje se tiču granica fer-pleja i etike. Samim tim dolazi do izražaja stepen stručnosti i ličnog iskustva koje je sudija stekao dugogodišnjim bavljenjem borilačkim sportovima.

Ključne reči: sudija, odluka, borilačke veštine, fer-plej

Abstract

The development of society, the overall modernization, lead to the expansion of various sports which also include martial arts. The nature of martial arts requires the presence of a third person that by his actions ensures respect for the rights of fighters and prevent the infliction of serious injury. It is precisely because of the crucial and executive role of the referees, that this paper will further deal with their function. The particularity of martial arts is reflected in the specific role and influence of a referee in their realization. How important the role of the referee in martial arts is, we can conclude on the basis of the decisions they make which refer to the boundaries of fair play and ethics. Therefore, the level of expertise and personal experience that the referee has acquired in many years of dealing with martial arts comes into play.

Keywords: judge, decision, martial arts, fair play

**RAZLIKE U ODIGRAVANJU POVRATNIH LOPTI ODIGRANIH SA TRI DODIRA
LOPTE U IGRI FINALISTA SVETSKOG FUDBALSKEG PRVENSTVA 2010.
GODINE**

**DIFFERENCES IN PLAYING REVERSAL BALLS PLAYED WITH THREE BALL
TOUCHES IN THE GAME OF THE FINALISTS IN THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP
2010**

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Apstrakt

Posmatrani su DVD snimci 14 utakmica koje su reprezentacije Španije i Holandije odigrale na Svetskom fudbalskom prvenstvu 2010. godine. Cilj rada je da se utvrdi postojanje eventualnih razlika u zastupljenosti izvođenja povratnih lopti odigranih sa tri dodira lopte u igri posmatranih reprezentacija. Predmet rada su povratne lopte odigrane sa tri dodira lopte u sve tri zone terena. Za obradu prikupljenih podataka primenjen je statistički softver SPSS 20. Za utvrđivanje razlika u posmatranim varijablama primenjen je t – test za nezavisne uzorke. Na osnovu vrednosti nivoa statističke značajnosti ($p=0,016$) utvrđena je statistički značajna razlika kod odigravanja povratnih lopti istom igraču od koga je lopta i dobijena u zoni organizacije napada i povratnih lopti odigranih tzv. „trećem igraču” u zoni završnice napada ($p=0,025$). Kod preostale četiri varijable nisu utvrđene statistički značajne razlike ($p>0,05$) između reprezentacija Španije i Holandije. Samo je kod odigravanja povratnih lopti istom igraču od koga je lopta i dobijena u zoni odbrane razlika u korist reprezentacije Holandije ($t=-1,155$).

Ključne reči: povratne lopte, struktura fudbalske igre, Svetsko fudbalsko prvenstvo 2010. godine

Abstract

This paper explores DVD recordings of 14 games played by the National team of Spain and the Netherlands in the Football World Championship 2010. The aim of the study is to determine the existence of any differences in the frequency of reversal balls performance played with three ball touches in the game of the observed National teams. The paper deals with the reversal balls played with three ball touches in all three zones of the field. For data processing the statistical software SPSS 20 was applied. To determine the differences in the observed variables, we used the t - test for independent samples. The values of the level of statistical significance ($p = 0,016$) showed statistically significant differences in playing the reversal balls to the same player who the ball is received from in the organized attack zone and reversal balls to the so called "Third player" in the zone of attack ($p=0,025$). In the remaining four variables there were no statistically significant differences ($p>0,05$) between the teams of Spain and the Netherlands. Only by playing reversal balls to the same player who the ball is received from in the zone of defense there was a difference in favor of the national team of the Netherlands ($t = -1,155$).

Keywords: reversal ball, football game structure, World Championship 2010

KRETANJE I OBOŽENO TELO, HRIŠĆANSKO VIDENJE

MOVEMENT AND A DEIFIED BODY, THE CHRISTIAN VIEW

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Apstrakt

Kretanje ili sportsko vežbanje mora biti odmor i oduška, pa i razonoda duhu. Dobro je odmoriti se kretanjem, igrom na otvorenom, šetnjom, plivanjem, planinarenjem, bavljenjem povrtarstvom, voćarstvom (kao sveti Grigorije Bogoslov) ili nekim drugim rukodeljem. Lenjost je težnja vanrajski izmenjene prirode tela prema njoj shodno uobraženom Raju. Ona je čežnja za izgubljenim Rajem, čija je prava priroda zaboravljena, te zato za mirom i večnim počinkom. No, raj nije u debeloj ladovini, kao u Kuranu časnom, nego u stalnoj ljudskoj delatnosti, koja je odgovorna za opstanak rajskog sveta, čoveku od Boga poverenog radi čuvanja i negovanja. Naš savremenik je dosadan, prazan i plen je čamotinje. Otići i doći – kretati se, savremenik ne ume i ne želi, a i pokadšto i ne može. Kretanje se, najpre, valja duhom sazirati, da bi bilo od koristi. Sve što teži savršenosti je podvižničko (asketsko), odnosno kretanje je najpre ka produhovljenju, osvećenju i oboženju. Nesumnjivo da telovežbanje – sport, razni telesni pokreti, pokreću i duh, te bude ga. Vežbanjem, razgibavanjem tela razgibava se i duh, pa se tako pokreće na molitvu za bogovoljeno kretanje, koje ga ujedinjuje sa telom po Božjoj blagodati. Samo duhovno-telesno razgibavanje je umeće (ars). To vežbanje se zove veština za otvaranje ka prijemu savršenstva, natprirodnog života, božanske duhovnosti, bogoslovlja i oboženja, svete božanske tajne, mistične sile večnog života. Naravno, oboženje kreće od početka duhovno-telesne vežbe kao najuzvišeniji vid moralnosti. Lakoća tela koju oslobađa kretanje je estetski konkretno prijemljiva kao poigravanje, ples, odnosno prozirna, lepršava koprena, kao draž onih kretnji koje odaju unutrašnju muzikalnost utemeljenu u božanskoj duhovnoj harmoniji. Ti eteričnouzdižući i prozirajući pokreti prednaznačavaju uspon u višu realnost, u eshaton.

Ključne reči: kretanje, pokret, vežbanje, askeza, odmor, oduhovljeno telo, oboženo telo

Abstract

Movement or sports and exercise must be a source of rest and relief and even amusement for the spirit. Relaxation through movement is good, as are outdoor games, walking, swimming, hiking, tending a garden of fruits or vegetables (like Saint Gregory the Theologian) or any other physical activity or manual work. Laziness is a tendency of the body whose nature has changed outside of paradise towards the paradise for which the body was created. It is a longing for the paradise lost, that paradise whose true nature has been forgotten, therefore it represents a longing for peace and eternal repose. However, paradise is not in the Garden of pleasant shade, as in the Qura'an, but in constant human activity which is responsible for the survival of the paradise world, entrusted to man's care by God. Modern man is boring, empty and a prey to apathy. Modern man does not know how to move, to come and go, neither does he wish to; often times he even cannot. In order to be of any use, movement should first be initiated by the spirit. Anything we do to attain perfection is an ascetic struggle; movement is firstly towards enlightenment and deification. There is no doubt that excersising of the body, sport and various physical activities set the spirit in motion and awaken it. By excercising the body, the spirit is also exercised, and in this way it is put in motion for prayer towards a godly movement, which unites it with the body by the Grace of God. Only spiritual-physical

exercise is an art (ars). This type of exercise represents the skill of opening up towards perfection, the supernatural life, a godly spirituality, theology and deification, the holy divine mysteries and the mystical power of eternal life. Of course, deification begins with the onset of spiritual-physical exercise as the highest aspect of morality. The lightness of the body made free by movement is aesthetically and tangibly seen and experimented as a game or a dance; the appeal of the movements which radiate internal musicality founded in godly spiritual harmony is like a transparent flowing fabric. The etherially elevating and transparent movements signal the rise to a higher reality, the Eschaton.

Keywords: movement, exercise, asceticism, rest, spiritualized body, deified body

IGRA I BORBA KAO IZRAZ LJUDSKOG TELA U BIBLIJI

GAME AND COMBAT AS AN EXPRESSION OF THE HUMAN BODY IN THE BIBLE

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Apstrakt

Tijelo vaše je hram Duha Svetoga (1 Kor 6,19). Kod svetog apostola Pavla, kao i u celoj Bibliji, duša i telo su jedno. Telo nije ni u kakvoj suprotnosti sa dušom, niti je duša u suprotnosti sa telom. Telo označava čitavoga čoveka. Ono nije dronjak, otpadak. U njemu postoji usaglasivost, združivost, odnosno telesno-duševno-duhovno prožimanje. Čovek nije odbačeni bog koji se seća neba (Lamartine), već je Bog u Hristu, pripada Bogočoveku, koji je savršeni Bog i savršeni čovek ujedno, savršen kroz božanski utemeljeno uzajamno jedinstvo tela, duše i duha. Čovek je biće opažljivo u stvarnom svetu. Telo je središte njegove konkretne povezanosti sa drugim ljudima. Bez tela nema pravog opštenja sa ljudima i sa Bogom, bez tela nema istinske Crkve. Spasenje puke duše, odvojive od tela, ne spominje se u Bibliji. Hristos spašava celog čoveka, pa i njegovo telo, a ne samo dušu. Bog koji je vaskresao u telu i čoveka će vaskresnuti u telu. Ljudsko telo je hram Duha Svetoga, isto kao što je Hristovo Telo jerusalimski hram (Jn 2,19-22).

Ključne reči: igra, borba, telo

Abstract

Your bodies are temples of the Holy Spirit (1 Cor 6,19). According to Saint Paul the Apostle, as well as the entire Bible, the soul and the body are one. The body is in no way opposed to the soul, nor is the soul opposed to the body. The body signifies the entire man. It is not a rag, a leftover. It contains compatibility, unification, cross-penetration of body-spirit-soul. Man is not a fallen god remembering heaven (Lamartine), rather he is God in Christ, he belongs to the God-Man, who is perfect God and perfect Man at the same time – perfect through the divinely founded unity of body, spirit and soul. Man is a being noticeable in the real world. The body is the center of his tangible connection with other people. Without the body, there is no true communication with people and with God; without the body there is no real Church. There is no mention in the Bible of the salvation of the soul alone, separable from the body. Christ saves the entire man, including his body, and not only the soul. God, who resurrected in his body, will resurrect man in his body. The human body is a temple of the Holy Spirit, in the same way that Christ's Body is the temple of Jerusalem. (Jn 2,19-22).

Keywords: game, combat, body

DNEVNE VARIJACIJE U EGZEKUTIVNIM FUNKCIJAMA I OPAŽANJU TEŠKOĆA U ZADATKU GAĐANJA STRELICAMA

DIURNAL VARIATION IN EXECUTIVE FUNCTION AND PERCEPTION OF DIFFICULTY IN DART-THROWING TASK

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Apstrakt

Cilj ove studije je ispitivanje efekata dnevne varijacije u kognitivnom funkcionisanju (izvršna funkcija) i povezanosti tog funkcionisanja sa nivoom težine zadatka gađanja strelicama kod dečaka starosti od 9 do 10 godina. U studiji je učestvovalo 12 zdravih dečaka (prosečne starosti: $9,8 \pm 0,5$ god.; visine = $144 \pm 6,2$ cm; telesne mase = $32,7 \pm 3,4$ kg). Oni su rešavali kognitivne zadatke iz Trail Making Testa, TMT (vizuelno pretraživanje, brzina procesiranja, mentalna fleksibilnost) i izvršavali zadatke gađanja u metu na dva nivoa težine. Prvi nivo težine podrazumevao je normalne uslove (NU): subjekti su bacali po šest pikado strelica u metu u obliku bikovog oka. Na drugom nivou težine u metu su gađali pod uslovima ograničenog vremena (uslovi pritiska vremena, UPV) – što brže i što preciznije. Testovi su izvedeni u 07:00 i 17:00h. Rezultati su pokazali da su telesna temperatura i fleksibilnost bile značajno više u 17:00h nego u 07:00h. Glavni efekat dnevne varijacije utvrđen je za kognitivne funkcije (TMT - deo A i deo B; $t = 5,86$, $p < 0,001$; $t = 4,85$, $P < 0,001$). Međutim, ritam izvršnih kognitivnih funkcija nije bio u korelaciji sa ritmom telesne temperature u 07:00h. Opažanje doživljaja težine (OT) bilo je u korelaciji sa izvršnim kognitivnim funkcijama u zadacima sa višim nivoom težine.

Ključne reči: kognitivno funkcionisanje, opažanje težine, gađanje u metu, dnevne varijacije

Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the day time effect on the diurnal variations in cognitive performance (executive function) and the relation between executive function and level of difficulty on dart-throwing task in 9- to 10-Year-Old Boys. 12 healthy boys (Age = 9.8 ± 0.5 years; Height = 144 ± 6.2 cm; Body-mass = 32.7 ± 3.4 kg) performed cognitive tasks by the use of the Trail Making Test – TMT (i.e. to evaluate flexibility), and throwing task on two levels of difficulty. To increase the level of difficulty for each distance, two conditions are necessary. In the first normal condition (NC), subjects threw six darts and were instructed always to aim for the bulls-eye. In the second, time pressure condition (TPC) participants were instructed to complete the bloc throws as quickly and accurately as possible. The tests were performed at 07:00 and 17:00. The results demonstrated that oral temperature and flexibility were significantly higher at 17:00 h than at 07:00 h. A significant main effect of diurnal variation was found for executive function (TMT Part A and Part B) ($t = 5.86$, $p < 0.001$; $t = 4.85$, $p < 0.001$ respectively). However, the rhythm of executive function is not correlated with the rhythm of core temperature at 07:00 h. In conclusion perceived difficulty (PD) was correlated with executive function in situations with higher level of difficulties.

Keywords: 9-10 year old boy, perceived difficulty, dart-throwing task

GLOBALIZACIJA, MEDIJI I SPORT

GLOBALIZATION, MEDIA AND SPORT

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Apstrakt

Doba globalizma i globalizacije karakteriše brz prenos znanja i informacija putem internet tehnologije. Globalizacija predstavlja istorijski proces preobraćanja sveta u sistem koji postaje međuzavistan, a koga karakterišu elektronska sredstva komunikacije, tehnološke promene i formiranje globalnih ideologija. Institucije i organizacije u sportu bi trebalo da imaju međunarodnu, a ne lokalnu perspektivu. Rezultati procesa globalizacije mogu se videti u tome što granice postaju sve propustljivije i za sportske delatnosti. Procesi globalizacije imaju različite oblike koji se nekada naslanjaju jedni na druge. Prvi od takvih oblika čini posmatranje sveta kao jedinstvenog sistema potreba, drugi oblik čini svet u kome su odnosi između lokalnih i globalnih procesa tako strukturisani kao da su u službi svakodnevnog načina života lokalnog stanovništva. Treći oblik predstavlja svet u kome pojedinac u značajnoj meri gubi mogućnost kulturne i nacionalne identifikacije.

Ključne reči: informacije, komunikacija, globalizacija, sport

Abstract

The era of globalism and globalization is characterized by rapid transfer of knowledge and information through internet technology. Globalization is a historical process of turning the world into a system that is becoming interdependent and is characterized by electronic means of communication, technological changes and the formation of global ideology. Institutions and organizations in sports should have an international rather than a local perspective. The results of the process of globalization can be seen in the fact that boundaries are becoming more permeable for sports activities, too. The processes of globalization have different forms that sometimes lean on each other. The first of these forms makes seeing the world as a unified system of needs, another form makes a world in which the relations between local and global processes as structured as they are in the service of the everyday way of life of local residents. The third form is a world in which the individual substantially loses the ability of cultural and national identification.

Keywords: information, communication, globalization, sport

MENADŽMENT U SAVREMENOM SISTEMU SPORTA

MANAGEMENT IN CONTEMPORARY SPORTS SYSTEM

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Apstrakt

Sistem sporta u savremenom svetu doživljava neprekidne i duboke kvantitativne, strukturalne i kvalitativne transformacije, koje proističu iz novih društvenih, ekonomskih, političkih i tehnoloških uslova razvoja društva. Rezultati koji se poslednjih godina postižu u raznim sportovima u znatnoj su meri promenili shvatanja i karakter rada u sportu i postavili su nove zahteve za rešavanje niza aktuelnih zadataka na integralnoj i interakcionoj osnovi. Željene promene u sportsko-tehnološkoj, upravljačko-poslovnoj i strukturalno-organizacionoj funkciji sportskih organizacija nesumnjivo predstavljaju jedan od najvažnijih podsticaja menjanja ovih funkcija i okretanje čoveka prema njegovom znanju i kreativno-stvaralačkim potencijalima. U vezi s tim, valja naglasiti da se mnogi jednaki problemi, koncepti i moguća rešenja mogu izraziti različitim pristupima, postupcima, modelima i metodama. Naime, objektivna stvarnost je toliko raznovrsna, da je prosto nemoguće sve postojeće alternative na selektivan, integralan i homogenizovan način izraziti jednim pristupom i modelom.

Ključne reči: sistem sporta, znanje, kreativno-stvaralački potencijal, koncepti

Abstract

The sport system in the modern world is experiencing a continuous and deep quantitative, structural and qualitative transformation, deriving from new social, economic, political and technological conditions of social development. The results achieved in recent years in a variety of sports, has greatly changed the perception and nature of work in the sport and has set new requirements for resolving a number of current tasks of the integral and interactional basis. Desired changes in the function of sports-technological, business-managerial and structural-organizational sports organizations is undoubtedly one of the most important incentives for changing these functions and turning the man to his knowledge and creative potential. In this regard, it should be noted that many of the same problems, concepts and possible solutions can be expressed through different approaches, procedures, models and methods. In fact, the objective reality is so diverse that it is simply impossible to express all existing alternatives through one approach and model in a selective, integrated and homogenized way.

Keywords: sports system, knowledge, creativity and creative potential, concepts

PR U SPORTSKOM KLUBU

PR IN A SPORTS CLUB

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Apstrakt

Cilj ovog rada je da se prikaže i prouči organizacija u sportskom klubu, odnosi sa zaposlenima, odnosi sa potrošačima, odnosi sa sponzorima i odnosi sa investitorima. Koliko je važan odnos i komunikacija unutar jednog sportskog kluba i koliko je to značajno da bi klub funkcionisao? Komunikacija je veoma važna sa svim organizacijama, grupama i pojedincima kako bi bilo uspešno sprovođenje aktivnosti sportske organizacije. Najvažnija odlika vrhunskog PR stručnjaka je sposobnost da ubeđuje jezikom, usmeno ili pismeno. U ovom radu je, takođe, istaknut odnos sa medijima, na koji način oni predstavljaju jedan klub i koliko je bitno dobro sarađivati. Koja je uloga i cilj sportskog kluba, njihovo rešavanje problema, planiranje, rukovođenje, kontrolisanje, poslovna efikasnost, lične misije i plan, sprovođenje budžeta, sposobnost promocije kluba? Sve navedene stavke su važne za PR u sportskom klubu i detaljnije će biti opisane u radu kroz prikazani model PR košarkaškog kluba „Crvena Zvezda”.

Ključne reči: PR, cilj, mediji, promocije, planiranje, rukovođenje

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to present and study the organization of sports clubs, their relationship with employees, customers, relationships with sponsors and with investors. How important is the relationship and communication within a sports club and how important is it to keep the club functioning? Communication is very important to all organizations, groups and individuals in order to successfully execute sports activities in organizations. The most important feature of top PR professionals is the ability to convince with language, orally or in written form. In this work the relationship with the media is also highlighted, how they represent one club and how important it is to cooperate; what the role and purpose of a sports club is, their problem-solving, planning, management, control, business efficiency, personal mission and plan, budget management, the ability to promote the club. These are all items listed as important for PR in the sports club and will be described in detail in this paper. PR of basketball club “Red Star” is used as the model for illustration.

Keywords: PR, target, media, promotions, planning, management

TEHNOLOŠKA I TEORETSKA EFIKASNOST U SPORTU ORGANIZACIONOG RUKOVODSTVA

THE ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT'S TECHNOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL EFFICIENCY IN SPORT

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Apstrakt

U svetu sporta, mnoge sportske organizacije suočavaju se sa ogromnim izazovima sa kojima se nikada do tada nisu susreli. Pritisci da se vodi uspešna profitabilna organizacija, konkurentna, a uz podršku zajednice, prepliće sa potrebom da se sprovede najnovija tehnološka dostignuća koja se može posmatrati kao korist za neke, ali opasan instrument u rukama drugih. Da li sportska industrija gubi karakter, ili postaje bolja?

Ključne reči: sportska organizacija, sportska industrija, tehnološka dostignuća

Abstract

In the world of sports, many sports organizations are facing enormous challenges which they have never faced before. Pressures of running a successful organization which is profitable, competitive and supported by the community intertwines with the need to implement the latest technological advances that can be looked upon as benefit to some, but a dangerous tool in the hands of the others. Is the sports industry losing its pure nature, or is it getting better?

Keywords: sports organization, sports industry, technological achievements

STRATEGIJSKO PLANIRANJE I STRATEGIJSKI MENADŽMENT U SPORTSKIM ORGANIZACIJAMA

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT IN SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

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Apstrakt

U članku se obrađuje strategijsko planiranje u sportskim organizacijama i ističu se njegove specifičnosti. U prvom delu članka definisano je planiranje i objašnjena je njegova funkcija u strategijskom menadžmentu, kako bi se nakon toga teorijski rasvetlili pojmovi strategijsko planiranje i strategijski menadžment i objasnile njihove veze i relacije. U drugom delu obrađene su faze planiranja u sportu, faza predplaniranja, faza formulisanja strategije, faza primene strategije i evaluacija i kontrola planskih zadataka. Poslednji deo članka posvećen je zaključnim razmatranjima. U njemu su taksativno nabrojani zaključci do kojih smo došli istraživanjem ove veoma kompleksne problematike strategijskog planiranja u sportskim organizacijama.

Ključne reči: strategija, menadžment, strategijski menadžment, planiranje, sport, organizacija, faza, proces

Abstract

The article defines the terminology of strategic planning in sports organizations and puts an accent on its specifics. The first part explains what planning and its functions are in strategic management in order to further put a light on the theoretic terminology of strategic planning and strategic management as well as to explain the relations between them. In the second part phases of planning in sports are revised as follows: (1) preplanning phase, (2) strategy formulating phase, (3) implementing strategy phase, and (4) evaluation and control of the planned assignments. The last part of the article is dedicated to concluding remarks. The conclusions from the research of this complex problematic are given by number in a long-term view of the strategic planning in sport organizations.

Keywords: strategy, management, planning, sports, organization, phase, process

KAUZALITET MARKETINŠKE PROMOCIJE ZASNOVANE NA SPORTU I USPEHA KOMPANIJE

CAUSALITY BETWEEN MARKETING PROMOTIONS BASED ON SPORTS AND COMPANY'S SUCCESS

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Apstrakt

Sport postaje iz dana u dan sve profitabilnija grana „industrije” u svetu biznisa (mnogi analitičari biznisa tvrde, čak, četvrta). Pored stalnog direktnog povećanja profita sportskih timova, sport indirektno, čak i više, ima uticaj na uočljiv poslovni uspeh kompanija čiji je promoter. Danas je teško pronaći neku instituciju, bilo profitnu ili neprofitnu, čija marketinška promocija, većim ili manjim delom, nije zasnovana na sportu. Zbog toga je jako poželjno istaći važnost kauzaliteta marketinške promocije zasnovane na sportu i poslovnog uspeha kompanije od davnih dana do danas. Temelji za upotrebu sporta u promotivne svrhe, odnosno promocije zasnovane na sportu, postavljeni su još u staroj Grčkoj, a nastavljeni kompanijom Ford i kompanijama Honda, Koka-Kola, Najki...Upravo na tome je i formulisan glavni cilj rada, definisan kao nedovoljno poznavanje kauzaliteta marketinške promocije zasnovane na sportu i uspeha kompanije.

Ključne reči: marketing, sport, promocija, biznis, uspeh

Abstract

In the world of business, sport is becoming an increasingly more profitable branch of "industry" (many business analysts say it is the fourth most profitable) on a daily basis. In addition to the permanent direct increase in profit of sport teams, sport has a noticeable indirect impact on the business success of companies which promote their business through sport. These days it is hard to find an institution, whether it is a for-profit or non-profit one, whose marketing promotion is not based, to a greater or lesser extent, on promotion through sports. Therefore, it is very important to emphasize the importance of causality between marketing promotions based on sports and the business success of a company until modern days. The foundations for the use of sport as a promotion tool, and promotion based on the sport, have been set in Ancient Greece, continued by Ford and companies Honda, Coca-Cola, Nike, etc. The main goal of this paper is based on these statements and is defined as lack of knowledge of causality between marketing promotions based on sport and the success of a company.

Keywords: marketing, sport, promotions, business, success

UTICAJ SPORTSKE SREĆE NA SMISAO SPORTA

IMPACT OF SPORTS LUCK ON THE MEANING OF SPORT

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Apstrakt

U ovom radu razmatraju se uticaji sportske sreće na sportske rezultate, kao i njihov zajednički uticaj na smisao života sportista i drugih učesnika u sportu. Većina trenera, sportista, pa čak i sportskih novinara i navijača u sportu, uvereni su da sportski talenat i naporan sportski trening sa stručnim trenerima i najsavremenijim naučno zasnovanim tehnikama i tehnologijama treniranja u optimalnim uslovima i okolnostima, garantuju uspeh na svim sportskim takmičenjima. Međutim, ponekad sportska sreća „izostane”, pa i najbolji treneri nepravедno dobijaju otkaze ugovora o radu, a sportisti doživljavaju razočarenja koja mogu bitno da utiču na njihovo bavljenje sportom. Pravilno shvatanje značenja sportske sreće i njenog udela u sportskim rezultatima utiče na kvalitet sporta, a sportistima pomaže da bolje ostvaruju svoj jedinstveni i neponovljivi smisao života.

Ključne reči: sport, sportska sreća, smisao sporta, smisao života sportista

Abstract

The text focuses on the the impact of luck on sports results as well as their combined effect on sport and the meaning of life for athletes and other participants in the sport. Most coaches, athletes, and even sports journalists and fans of the sport are convinced that sports talent and hard training with professional coaches and the latest science-based engineering and technology training in optimal conditions and circumstances, guarantee success in all sporting events. However, sometimes luck “fails” even the best coaches get fired unfairly and the athletes experience disappointments that may significantly affect their engagement in sports. Proper understanding of the meaning of happiness and its role in sports results always affects the quality of sport and helps athletes to better understand their unique and inimitable sense of life.

Keywords: sport, sports happiness, the meaning of sport, the meaning of life athletes

AKTIVNO POSMATRANJE UTAKMICE KAO MOGUĆNOST PRAŽNENJA OD POSLOVNOG STRESA

ACTIVE OBSERVATION OF MATCHES AS A POSSIBILITY OF REDUCING BUSINESS STRESS

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Apstrakt

Predmet ovog istraživanja se odnosi na administrativne radnike, kao i sve poslovne ljude. Problem svakodnevne izloženosti stresnim situacijama tokom radnog vremena ima za posledicu negativan uticaj na zdravlje zaposlenih ljudi. Zadatak istraživanja je usmeren na iznalaženje rešenja za smanjivanje poslovnog stresa, a cilj je dovesti radnike u stanje gde doživljeni stres ne utiče na njihovo zdravlje. Na osnovu dosadašnjih istraživanja ovog problema putem komparativne i kauzalne analize, pokušaćemo da utvrdimo mogućnost pražnjenja od poslovnog stresa putem aktivnog posmatranja utakmica.

Ključne reči: stres, poslovni stres, radnik, zdravlje

Abstract

The subject of this research relates to administrative staff, as well as business people. The problem of daily exposure to stressful situations during working hours has resulted in a negative impact on the health of people employed. The task of the research focuses on finding solutions to reduce the business stress, and the goal is to bring workers into a state where the perceived stress does not affect their health. Based on previous studies of this problem by using the comparative and causal analysis, we will try to determine the possibility of discharging from the business stress through active observation of matches.

Keywords: stres, business stress, supporter, deindividuation

OSTVARLJIVOST BUDŽETA FUDBALSKOG SAVEZA REPUBLIKE SRPSKE ZA 2012. GODINU

BUDGET FEASIBILITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION FOR 2012

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Apstrakt

Fudbalski savez Republike Srpske je zastupljen u okvirima Fudbalskog saveza Bosne i Hercegovine članstvom u skupštini, izvršnom odboru, zajedničkim takmičenjima. Savez čini sedam područnih fudbalskih jedinica. Primetan je i porast u razvoju ženskog i malog fudbala. Prema Statutu, Fudbalski savez je samofinansirajuća organizacija. Fudbalski savez Republike Srpske sve ovo vreme pozitivno posluje, ostvarujući pozitivni prihodovni saldo u proporciji sa rashodovnim saldom. Ne ostvaruje se uvek zacrtan saldo, ali je kraj poslovne godine uvek u pozitivu. Sve revizorske kuće koje su do sada vršile reviziju Fudbalskog saveza Republike Srpske, dale su pozitivno mišljenje o poslovanju Fudbalskog saveza Republike Srpske.

Ključne reči: rashodi, prihodi, fudbalski savez

Abstract

The Republic of Srpska Football Association is represented within the Football Association of Bosnia & Herzegovina through its membership in the Assembly, the Executive Board and joint competitions. The alliance consists of seven regional teams units. There has been an increase in the development of female and indoor football. According to the Statute, the Football Association is a self-funded organization. The Republic of Srpska Football Association has operated positively, achieving a positive balance in revenue. The projected balance is not always achieved, but the end of the financial year is always positive. All auditing firms that have so far audited the Republic of Srpska Football Association gave a positive opinion on its operations.

Keywords: expenses, revenue, Football Association

ODBOJKA NA OLIMPIJSKIM IGRAMA

VOLLEYBALL AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

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Apstrakt

Odbojku je izmislio Vilijam Morgan 1896. godine, u državi Masačusets (SAD). Iako je odbojka u početku bila uglavnom samo zabava, postepeno je prerasla u pravi takmičarski sport, pa je od 1964. godine uvrštena u program Olimpijskih igara. Debitantska utakmica na Olimpijskim igrama se odigrala u Tokiju 1964. godine. Predmet ovog rada je odbojka na Olimpijskim igrama i njen evolutivni razvoj kao sportske grane. Cilj rada je da se objasni kako je ona postepeno evoluirala, kako su promene pravila uticale na samu igru, na igrače i kako izgleda savremena odbojka na Olimpijskim igrama. Za izradu ovog rada je korišćen deskriptivni metod. Izvor informacija su predstavljali radovi domaćih i stranih autora koji su posvetili pažnju proučavanju ovog problema, kao i lično iskustvo u igranju i suđenju u odbojci.

Ključne reči: odbojka, Olimpijske igre, evolucija

Abstract

Volleyball was invented by William Morgan in 1896 in the state of Massachusetts (USA). Although in the beginning volleyball was mostly just fun, it gradually evolved into a real competitive sport, and has been on the program of the Olympic Games since 1964. The first volleyball match at the Olympic Games was played in 1964 in Tokyo. This text is about volleyball at the Olympic Games as well as its development and evolution. The aim is to explain how it gradually evolved and how the changes of rules affected the actual game and the players, and at the same time what modern volleyball looks like at the Olympic Games. The descriptive method was used in this work. Works of national and foreign authors, who have researched this problem, have been used as sources of information, as well as my personal experience of playing and refereeing volleyball in the hall and on the sand.

Keywords: volleyball, the Olympic Games, evolution

MARKETING SPORTSKOG KLUBA

MARKETING OF A SPORTS CLUB

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Apstrakt

U savremenom sportu marketing je značajan zbog mogućnosti privlačenja sredstava neophodnih za funkcionisanje svakog sportskog kluba, a kod onih uspešnijih predstavlja mogućnost za stvaranje većeg profita. Sportski klub može da postigne svoj cilj ako uspešno kombinuje svih pet elemenata marketing miksa (5P – product, price, place, promotion, people). Sportski proizvodi su neopipljivi (događaj, imidž, brend, usluge) i opipljivi (oprema, rekviziti, hrana, izdavaštvo). Marketing stručnjaci su posrednici između proizvođača i potrošača sportskih proizvoda. U sadašnjim okolnostima sport traži puteve prevazilaženja nedostatka finansijskih sredstava i unapređenja kvantiteta i kvaliteta sportskog stvaralaštva. Uloga marketinga u sportu nalazi se u kontinuiranom pribavljanju fondova i traženju finansijske podrške za realizaciju sopstvenih sportskih programa. Uspešan marketing zasnovan je na preciznom marketing planu, koji obuhvata veliki broj proizvoda koji kroz savremene kanale distribucije dolaze do korisnika, u obliku koji će najbolje zadovoljiti potrebu potrošača. U radu je marketing košarkaškog kluba „Crvena Zvezda” prikazan kao model uspešne primene marketinga u sportskom klubu.

Ključne reči: sport, sportski klub, marketing, potrošači

Abstract

Marketing is important in modern sport because it is a tool for collecting funds indispensable for every sports club, and for those more successful ones it represents an opportunity for making higher profit. A sports club can achieve its goal if it successfully combines all five elements of the marketing mix (5P - product, price, place, promotion, people). Sports products are intangible (event, image, brand, services) and tangible (equipment, food, publishing). Marketing experts are intermediaries between producers and consumers of sports products. In the present circumstances sport finds ways to overcome the lack of financial resources, and improve the quantity and quality of creativity in sports. The role of marketing in sport lies in the continuous collecting of funds and soliciting financial support for the realization of one's own sports programs. Successful marketing is based on a precise marketing plan that includes a large number of products which reach users through modern distribution channels in a form that will meet the needs of consumers in the best way. Marketing of "Red Star" basketball club is used as the model for illustration.

Keywords: sport, sports club, marketing, consumers

LIDERSTVO KAO DRUŠTVENI FENOMEN

LEADERSHIP AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON

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Apstrakt

U predmetnom radu osvetljuje se tema liderstva kao društvenog fenomena. Lider, osoba sa vizijom, koja sopstvenim primerom stvara vrednosti, utiče na emocije, ponašanje i razmišljanje većeg broja ljudi. Rad ne obrađuje samo teorijski aspekt liderstva, već prožima prošlost organizacije, njenu promenu kroz vreme sa primenljivim znanjima iz prakse. Obradom teme demistifikuje se ubeđenje postojanja stabilnih uslova, kroz pitanja šta se to od lidera tražilo nekad, a šta to čeka lidera u organizacijama 21. veka. Učeći se na najboljim primerima koji zaista rade i prihvatajući obrazovanje, promene, organizaciju, samoorganizaciju i primenu znanja svetskih stručnjaka, dokazano je da se ka budućnosti može hodati krupnim koracima, što nam je danas zaista neophodno u svakom aspektu života.

Ključne reči: liderstvo, vizija, samoorganizovanost, efikasnost, praksa, obrazovanje, budućnost

Abstract

The present work sheds light on the topic of leadership as a social phenomenon. The leader, a person with a vision, who creates values and affects emotions, behavior and thinking of a large number of people through his own example. This work covers not only the theoretical aspects of leadership, but also the historical changes of the organization through time with the applicable practical knowledge. This topic demystifies the belief that stable conditions exist, and asks a question: what were the leaders expected to do in the past, and what are they supposed to be in the organizations of the 21st century. Learning from the best examples that really work and accepting education, change, organization, self-organization and the application of knowledge from the experience of world experts can help us make big steps in the future, which is nowadays absolutely necessary in every aspect of life.

Keywords: leadership, vision, self-organization, efficiency, practice, education, future

VELIKI SPORTSKI DOGAĐAJ KAO TURISTIČKA ATRAKCIJA

MAJOR SPORTING EVENT AS A TOURIST ATTRACTION

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Apstrakt

Još davne 776. godine pre n. e. kada su održane prve Olimpijske igre, shvatila se važnost i prednost takvih masovnih sportskih događaja. U početku se tokom Igara pokazivala moć i snaga, da bi kasnije bila uočena ekonomska korist njihovog organizovanja, koja je danas jedan od imperativa zbog koga postoji i borba za dobijanje zvanja grada domaćina za bilo koju veliku sportsku manifestaciju. Danas, kada se formira novi turista, željan novih iskustava, znanja i doživljaja, koji je zahtevniji i sa većim potrebama, neophodno je privući njegovu pažnju i zadovoljiti njegove potrebe. Treba mu pružiti sve ono za čim traga da bi se došlo do finansijske dobiti. Ono što može ispuniti sve te zahteve jeste sportski događaj, koji može i neatraktivno mesto pretvoriti u turističku destinaciju.

Ključne reči: sportski događaj, turizam, profit, Olimpijske igre

Abstract

Way back in 776 BC when the first Olympics took place, the importance and benefits of such massive sports events were acknowledged. Initially, during the Games power and strength were shown. In time, people became aware of their economic benefits that are now one of the imperatives and because of which there is a battle for the title of host city for any big sports event. Today, when a new tourist is being formed, eager for new experiences, knowledge and experience, and who is more demanding, it is necessary to attract his attention and satisfy his needs. He must be offered everything he is looking for in order to gain profit. What can meet all these requirements is a sporting event that can turn an unattractive place into a tourist destination.

Keywords: sports event, tourism, economy, Olympics

PSIHOLOŠKO-SOCIJALNI ASPEKTI AGRESIVNOG PONAŠANJA NA SPORTSKIM MANIFESTACIJAMA

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AT SPORTS MANIFESTATIONS

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Apstrakt

Agresivno ponašanje ima široke razmere u odnosima među pojedincima i među grupama na sportskim manifestacijama i uzrok je mnogih problema u pojedinačnim međuljudskim odnosima, kao i u odnosima među grupama. Govoreći o agresivnom ponašanju treba razlikovati agresivnost kao način reagovanja od agresivnog motiva i težnje da se agresivno postupa. O agresivnom motivu možemo govoriti samo onda kada ponašanje nije prosta reakcija na sprečavanje zadovoljstva, ili reakcija odbrane na napad, nego je u pitanju ponašanje koje nalazi zadovoljstvo u samom agresivnom aktu. Upravo na sportskim manifestacijama, agresivni motivi ispoljeni kroz nasilno ponašanje postaju prepoznatljivi kod najčešće mladih ljudi, koji dobijaju attribute rituala i koji se često planiraju do najsitnijih detalja. Nasilje na stadionima i ulicama gradova gde se organizuju značajnije fudbalske utakmice poprima subkulturna obeležja sa nepredvidljivim posledicama. U ovom radu fokus interesovanja je usmeren na rasvetljavanje nekih psihološko-socijalnih aspekata agresivnog ponašanja, koje se sve češće ispoljava na sportskim manifestacijama.

Ključne reči: agresivnost, motivi, ponašanje, reakcija

Abstract

Aggressive behaviour is widespread in relations both among individuals and groups at sports manifestations and it is a cause of many problems in mutual relations among people as well as in relations among groups of people. Talking about aggressive behaviour, we should make the difference between aggressiveness as a way of reacting and aggressive motives and tendency to behave aggressively. We can talk about aggressive behaviour only when the behaviour is not a simple reaction to preventing pleasure or reaction of defence to attack, but if it is the behaviour that takes pleasure in the very aggressive act. It is precisely at sports manifestations that aggressive motives expressed through violent behaviour become recognizable mostly with young people. They have the attributes of rituals that are usually very thoroughly planned. Violence at stadiums and streets in towns where important football matches are organised gets subcultural features with unpredictable consequences. In this paper the centre of interest will be on clarifying some psychological and social aspects of aggressive behaviour which is more and more often expressed at sports manifestations.

Keywords: aggressiveness, motives, behaviour, reaction

ANALIZA MODELA ORGANIZOVANJA ŠKOLE SKIJANJA *FASTO*

THE ANALYSIS OF *FASTO* SKI SCHOOL ORGANIZATION MODEL

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Apstrakt

Skijanje kao sportska aktivnost može da predstavlja važan faktor kvalitetnijeg načina života, te se sve više prihvata kao sportsko-rekreativna aktivnost. U ovom radu analiziran je model organizovanja škole skijanja za mlađe uzraste, sa sadržajima igre na snegu, sa i bez skija. Realizacija skijaškog podučavanja se odvijala po unapred isplaniranom petodnevnom programu, i to u četiri homogene grupe učesnika. Imajući u vidu da deca najviše uživaju u igri na snegu, čime se omogućava sloboda kretanja i oslobađanje straha, primenjen je model čija je osnova učenja upravo „igra”. Primenjeni model rada pokazao je korektne rezultate na usvojenost osnovnih skijaških elemenata. U tretiranom modelu organizovanja škole skijanja, učesnici kroz igru i takmičenje sa samim sobom, motivisano i spremno ulaze u susret različitim skijaškim zadacima. Model organizovanja škole skijanja je proces koji je postavljen kroz dizajniranje strukture, raspoređivanja obaveza i koordiniranja dece i instruktora u njihovim naporima da ostvare ciljeve obuke. Proces škole skijanja je imao dve specifične strane: strukturu i koordinaciju. Odredivši ciljeve u fazi planiranja, u organizaciji je određeno šta treba raditi i kako postići koordinaciju postavljenih modela organizacije škole skijanja.

Ključne reči: škola skijanja, analiza, organizacija

Abstract

Skiing as a sports activity can represent an important factor of the higher quality of life, and is more and more recognized as a sports-recreational activity. This paper analyzes a model of ski school organization for younger age groups, with activities and games on snow, with and without skis. The realization of ski teaching was conducted in advance according to a planned five-day program with four homogeneous groups of participants. Having in mind that children enjoy games on snow the most, which makes freedom of movement possible and eliminates fear, a model where the basis of teaching is “play” has been applied. The applied model has shown acceptable results of the acquisition of basic skiing elements. In the treated model of ski school organization, through playing and competing among themselves, the participants are motivated and are ready for various ski tasks. The model of ski school organization is a process constructed through structure design, assigning tasks and coordinating children and instructors in their efforts to accomplish the goals of the training. The ski school process had two specific parts: structure and coordination. By determining goals in the planning phase, it was determined what to do and how to achieve the coordination of the set models of ski school organization.

Keywords: ski school, analysis, organization

STRUKTURA MOTIVA KOD GLEDALACA U FUDBALU

THE STRUCTURE OF MOTIVES OF FOOTBALL SPECTATORS

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Apstrakt

Slaba posećenost fudbalskih utakmica nacionalnog takmičenja u Srbiji rezultat je nezavidne tržišne pozicije sportskih klubova. Ovo istraživanje analizira razlike između različitih tipova navijača vrhunskih fudbalskih klubova u Srbiji, preko motivacije za potrošnju u sportu. Uzorak ispitanika (N=259) podeljen je po njihovoj privrženosti i lojalnosti klubu u dva subuzorka: povremene i lojalne navijače. Utvrđene su razlike u strukturi motivacije kod povremenih i lojalnih navijača, odnosno da se nivo motivacije povećava sa nivoom posvećenosti i odanosti klubu. Implikacije na osnovu utvrđenih razlika ukazuju na potrebu sportskih marketara za prilagođavanje marketinških strategija svakom tipu navijača ili ciljnoj grupi potrošača.

Ključne reči: sportsko potrošačko ponašanje, motivi gledalaca, fudbal

Abstract

Poor attendance at football games in national championships in Serbia is the result of the unenviable market position of sports clubs. Current research analyses the differences between different types of spectators of top football clubs in Serbia through the motivation for the consumption in the sport. The sample of respondents was divided according to their commitment and loyalty to the club in two subsamples: occasional and loyal spectators. Differences in the structure of motivation in occasional and loyal spectators, and the level of motivation increases with the level of commitment and loyalty to the club. Implications based on the differences suggest that sports marketers should adapt marketing strategies to each type of spectators or target group of consumers.

Keywords: sports consumer behaviour, motives of spectators, football

UTICAJ SISTEMA RUKOVOĐENJA NA KVALITET TRENAŽNOG PROCESA U SPORTU

THE INFLUENCE OF MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ON THE QUALITY OF TRAINING PROCESS IN SPORT

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Apstrakt

U radu se ukazuje na sve prisutniju potrebu poboljšanja trenažnog procesa, koji podrazumeva dobro promišljen, na iskustvima, tradiciji i savremenim naučnim saznanjima zasnovan sistem njegove standardizacije i implementacije. Proces standardizacije trenažnog procesa u sportu Srbije veoma je odgovoran, složen i sveobuhvatan. U sebe uključuje brojne elemente kao što su definisanje sistema dugoročnog sportskog razvoja, identifikacija talenata, selekcija sportista, sistem kontinuirane edukacije trenera, kontrola i evaluacija stručnog rada, usklađivanje sadržaja i metoda rada sa uzrasnim kategorijama mladih sportista i definisanim trenažnim, vaspitnim i obrazovnim efektima koje treba postići, primena unificiranih sportskih programa u svim sredinama, neophodna dokumentacija koja operacionalizuje procese i procedure za izvođenje treninga, unificiranje sistema takmičenja, uvođenje sistema planiranja, organizacija sportskih saveza i klubova, marketinške i promotivne aktivnosti, definisanje uloge sporta u vaspitanju dece i mladih i unapređenju njihovog integralnog razvoja. Posebna pažnja posvećena je sadržajima i aktivnostima vezanim za uticaj rukovođenja sportskim organizacijama na kvalitet trenažnog procesa.

Cljučne reči: rukovođenje, standardizacija, višegodišnji trenažni proces, sportisti, treneri

Abstract

The paper highlights the omnipresent need for improvement in the training process which implies a well-thought-out system of standardization and implementation based on experience, tradition and contemporary scientific knowledge. The process of training process standardization in Serbia is a very responsible, complex and all-pervasive process. It includes numerous elements such as: defining the system of long-term sport development; talents identification; athletes selection; system of continuous education of coaches; control and evaluation of scientific work; coordination of contents and methodology with age categories of young athletes and with defined training, educational and pedagogical effects which need to be reached; the implementation of unified sports programmes in all types of environments; necessary documentation for processes and procedures for trainings; unification of systems of competition; introduction of the planning system; organization of sport associations and clubs; marketing and promotional activities; defining the roles of sport in education for children and youth and in their development improvement. Special attention is paid to contents and activities referring to the influence of sports organizations management on the quality of the training process.

Keywords: management, standardization, athletes, long-term training process, coaches

INFORMISANOST STUDENATA O STUDENTSKOM SPORTU

STUDENTS' AWARENESS OF UNIVERSITY SPORTS

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Apstrakt

U ovom tekstu razmatra se informisanost studenata o univerzitetskom sportu. Cilj sprovedene ankete bio je da se dokaže stepen obaveštenosti studenata o univerzitetskom sportu u Republici Srbiji. U naučnom istraživanju primenjen je metod anketiranja upitnicima iz oblasti informisanosti studenata o organizaciji i funkcionisanju univerzitetskog sporta i o motivima za rekreativnim vežbanjem. Istraživanje je sprovedeno na Alfa univerzitetu u Beogradu, na Beogradskom univerzitetu i na Prištinskom univerzitetu. Na osnovu rezultata istraživanja, može se zaključiti da studenti nisu dovoljno informisani o organizaciji i funkcionisanju univerzitetskog sporta i da se veoma malo bave sportom. Na osnovu iskustva stečenih u toku rada na organizaciji studentskih sportskih takmičenja, sistematizovan je čitav niz mera i predloga koji mogu da doprinesu razvoju i propagiranju univerzitetskog sporta.

Ključne reči: informisanost, univerzitetski sport, fizičko vežbanje, menadžment u sportu, propagiranje studentskog sporta

Abstract

This paper explores students' awareness of sports at university. The aim of the survey was to assess students' awareness of university sports in the Republic of Serbia. The research method included questionnaires on the awareness of the organization and functioning of sports at universities as well as of the motivation for recreational exercise. The research was conducted at Alfa University in Belgrade, the University of Belgrade and the University of Priština. The results of the research suggest that students are not sufficiently informed about the organization and functioning of sports at universities and show low rates of sports participation among students. This paper offers a number of suggestions and measures to be taken with a view to encouraging the development and enhancing the promotion of university sport participation based on experience in organizing students' sport events and contests.

Keywords: awareness, university sport, physical activity, sport management, promotion of students sport

MENADŽMENT VELIKOG SPORTSKOG DOGAĐAJA SA OGRANIČENIM RESURSIMA

MENAGEMENT OF A LARGE SPORTING EVENT WITH LIMITED RESOURCES

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Apstrakt

Osnovni cilj rada bio je da se utvrdi uspešna primena menadžmenta u okolnostima pod kojim je realizovan veliki sportski događaj sa ograničenim resursima. Republika Srbija je nakon brojnih vojnih sportskih manifestacija, organizovanih u prethodnih deset godina aktivnog članstva u Međunarodnom savetu za vojne sportove (CISM), bila domaćin 55. Svetskog vojnog prvenstva u krosu, od 13. do 17. marta 2013. godine u Apatinu. Na navedenom takmičenju prevashodno je promovisan moto CISM – “Friendship through sport” (Priateljstvo kroz sport), ali je ovaj veliki sportski događaj bio test na kome su takmičari, u ravnopravnoj i fer borbi za pobeđu, potpuno posvetili svoj um i svoje telo. Takmičenje je, u organizacionom smislu, realizovano u okolnostima ograničenih resursa kroz funkciju civilno-vojne saradnje, čime se postigla prvobitna zamisao uspešne realizacije velikog sportskog događaja. Kroz prikazane rezultate zaključujemo da primenom civilno-vojne saradnje kroz menadžment velikog sportskog događaja možemo ostvariti vidan napredak u organizaciji i realizaciji takmičenja sa ograničenim resursima kojima se raspolaže.

Ključne reči: menadžment, sportski događaj, resursi, civilno-vojna saradnja

Abstract

The main objective of this paper was to determine the successful implementation of management in the circumstances under which the large sporting event with limited resources was realized. After a number of military sporting events organized in the last ten years of active membership in the International Military Sport Council (CISM), the Republic of Serbia hosted the 55th World Military Cross Country Championship, from 13 to 17 March 2013 in Apatin. At the above-mentioned competition the CISM motto – “FRIENDSHIP THROUGH SPORT” was primarily promoted, but this large sporting event was a test in which the contestants, in an equal and fair fight for victory, completely dedicated their mind and body. In organizational terms, the competition was realized in circumstances of limited resources through the function of civil-military cooperation which attained the original concept of successful realization of a large sporting event. Through the presented results we conclude that by the application of civil-military cooperation through the management of a large sporting event, we can make significant progress in the organization and realization of the competition with the limited resources that are available.

Keywords: management, sporting event, resources, civil-military cooperation

RELACIJE DIMENZIJA LIČNOSTI, SUOČAVANJA SA SLIKOM TELA I SKLONOST KA PREJEDANJU KOD RUKOMETAŠA KADETA

PERSONALITY DIMENSION RELATIONS, DEALING WITH BODY IMAGE AND OVEREATING OF HANDBALL CADETS

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Apstrakt

Cilj ove studije bilo je ispitivanje povezanosti dimenzija ličnosti, konstrukta suočavanja sa slikom tela i sklonošću ka prejedanju. Uzorak su činila 132 rukometaša prosečnog uzrasta 16,04 godina. U istraživanju su korišćeni sledeći merni instrumenti: Upitnik za merenje ličnosti IPIP50 Mlačića i Goldberga (Mlačić & Goldberg, 2007), Upitnik strategija suočavanja sa slikom tela Kaša i saradnika (Cash et al., 2005) i Skala prejedanja, Hokinsa i Klementa (Hawkins & Clement, 1980). Interna konzistentnost mernih instrumenata zadovoljavajuća je i identična onima u drugim validacionim studijama. U statističkoj obradi rezultata korišćena je korelaciona i hijerarhijska regresiona analiza.

Analiza Pirsonovih koeficijenata korelacije pokazala je da su usmerenost na telesni izgled i pozitivno razumno prihvatanje u velikoj meri nezavisni od „velikih pet” faktora ličnosti, dok je izbegavanje značajno linearno povezano sa dimenzijama ličnosti, posebno sa emocionalnom stabilnošću. Rezultati regresionog modela upućuju na to da je od osobina ličnosti emocionalna stabilnost značajan prediktor u objašnjavanju varijanse kriterijuma prejedanja. Uvođenjem konstrukta suočavanja sa slikom tela, dominantne determinante postale su varijable izbegavanja i usmeravanja na telesni izgled. Dobijeni nalazi naglašavaju relevantnu ulogu dimenzija ličnosti, izbegavanja i usmerenosti na telesni izgled kao prediktora prejedanja, kao i na njihov značaj u sprečavanju i terapiji poremećaja ishrane.

Ključne reči: rukometaši kadeti, dimenzije ličnosti, slika tela, izbegavanje, prejedanje

Abstract

The aim of this research was to explore correlations of personality dimensions, confrontations with body appearance constructs and overindulgence habits. The sample consisted of 132 male handball players, whose average age was 16,04. The following measuring instruments have been used in the research: Personality measuring questionnaire IPIP50 (Mlačić & Goldberg, 2007), Strategy appearance of confrontation with body appearance (Cash et al., 2005) and Overindulgence scale (Hawkins & Clement, 1980). The inner consistency of measuring instruments is satisfying and identical to those in other valid studies. The correlation and hierarchical regression analysis have been used in statistical data processing. Pirson's correlation coefficients analysis has showed that body appearance and positive mind orientation acceptance are considerably independent of the "big five" personality factors, while avoidance is significantly and linearly connected to personality dimensions, especially to emotional stability. The regression model results indicate that emotional stability is a more significant predictor than personality characteristics in the explanation of overindulgence criteria variance. By introducing the body confrontation construct, avoidance and body orientation appearance variables have become the dominant determinants. The findings highlight the relevant predictor role of personality dimensions, avoidance and body

orientation appearance as overindulgence, as well as their significance in the prevention and therapy of eating disorders.

Keywords: cadets handball players, personality dimensions, body appearance, avoidance, overindulgence

KARAKTERISTIKE I OSOBINE MENADŽERA U SPORTU

CHARACTERISTICS AND TRAITS OF A SPORTS MANAGER

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Apstrakt

Analiza ovog istraživačkog rada zasnovana je na proceni hijerarhijskih osobina ličnosti koje čine uspješne menadžere u sportu, na uzorku od N=98 ispitanika, prosečne starosne dobi 36,9 godina. Većina ispitanika, 56%, je već angažovana u sportskim organizacijama, dok je 34% ispitanika obuhvatilo stavove i mišljenja studenata prvog i drugog ciklusa studijskog programa Menadžment u sportu, Fakulteta sporta i tjelesnog odgoja Univerziteta u Sarajevu, koji se obrazuju kao menadžeri sporta. Pitanje menadžerskih karakteristika koje čine uspješnog menadžera istraživani su i teorijski razmatrani i u drugim zemljama, kao što su SAD i Hrvatska, te je u tom smislu utvrđena njihova povezanost i sa rezultatima ovog istraživanja. Istraživanje je zasnovano na utvrđivanju poretka važnosti menadžerskih osobina koje determinišu uspješnost menadžerskog poziva i profesije u sportu prema pretpostavljenoj, a zatim utvrđenoj metrici. Kao takve, osobine su statistički rangirane u odnosu na stepen važnosti za menadžerski uspješan poziv. Analiza povezanosti i značaj poretka menadžerskih osobina, uzimajući u obzir strateške ciljeve sportskih organizacija, različite motivacijske faktore i perspektive zanimanja sportskog menadžera, otvara mogućnosti da sportske, kao i druge organizacije koje žele da vode uspješnu kadrovsku politiku (HRM) jasno identifikuju bitne osobine koje treba da poseduju njihovi menadžeri. Na taj način moguće je razvijati njihov aktuelni i budući potencijal u odnosu na potrebe organizacije. Pri tome, treba imati u vidu da su takve osobine kulturalno, politički, ambijentalno i organizacijski uslovljene, što je i potvrđeno rezultatima istraživanja. Poseban fokus istraživanja odnosio se na uspostavljanje budućeg modela profila sportskog menadžera u Bosni i Hercegovini. Ovaj rad sadrži dodatne informativne vrednosti za dalje istraživanje potencijalnih modela predikcije uspješnog menadžera sporta, na osnovu određenih nekognitivnih karakteristika i faktora uspeha.

Ključne reči: sportski menadžer, osobine, uspješnost

Abstract

The analysis of this research work was based on the assessment of the hierarchic personality traits relevant for successful sports managers, including N=98 respondents of average age of 36.9. The majority of respondents had already been engaged in sporting organizations - 56%, while 34% of the respondents covered the positions and opinions of the students of the first and second cycle of the study program Management in Sports of the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education of the University of Sarajevo, who are studying to become managers in sports. The issue of managerial characteristics which make a successful manager have been researched and discussed theoretically in other countries as well, including the United States and Croatia, meaning that they are linked to the results of this research. The research is based on determining the order of importance of managerial skills that determine the level of success of a manager and this profession in sports according to the assumed and subsequently determined metrics. As such, these characteristics are statistically ranked in comparison with the level of importance for a successful managerial career. The analysis of connectedness and relevance of hierarchical priority of managerial traits, taking into account strategic goals of

sports organizations, different motivational factors, and job prospects for sports managers, opens up a possibility for the sports and other organizations which are aspiring to have a successful human resources management (HRM) in place, to clearly identify relevant traits required for their managers. In this way it is possible to develop their current and future potential in relation to the needs of the organization. It should be borne in mind that such traits are culturally, politically, organizationally and circumstantially conditioned, which was confirmed in the research. A particular focus of the research aimed at establishing a model for future sports managers in BiH. This work includes the additional informational value to be used in future research of potential models for sports managers in BiH; it also contains additional value to further explore potential models predicting a successful sports manager on the basis of certain non-cognitive traits and factors of success.

Keywords: sports manager, traits, success

NASTAVA FIZIČKOG VASPITANJA U OSNOVNIM ŠKOLAMA KNEŽEVINE I KRALJEVINE SRBIJE

PHYSICAL EDUCATION CLASSES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE PRINCIPALITY AND KINGDOM OF SERBIA

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Apstrakt

Dobijanjem autonomije Hatišerifom (1830) u Srbiji su se stvorili uslovi za brži ekonomski, politički i kulturni razvoj. U želji da se kulturnim i prosvetnim razvojem približi razvijenim evropskim državama, u 19. veku započinje period osnivanja i razvoja osnovnih škola. Od samog početka otvaranja osnovnih škola u Srbiji, fizičko vaspitanje postepeno nalazi mesto u nastavnim planovima, ali se značajniji razvoj škola, a time i fizičkog vaspitanja, ostvaruje u drugoj polovini 19. veka. Od pojave prvih ideja, zamisli i pokušaja da se nastava fizičkog vaspitanja uvede u osnovne škole Kneževine Srbije, pa do Raspisa ministra prosvete Dimitrija Matića 1868. godine, kojim se nastava fizičkog vaspitanja ovim zvaničnim dokumentom uvodi u osnovne škole, proteklo je više od 30 godina. Prvi pokušaji da ovaj nastavni predmet bude zakonom uveden u škole javili su se u Projektu zakona o školama za Kneževstvo Srbije 1859. godine, u kome je, između ostalih predmeta koji se predaju u osnovnoj školi, navedeno telesno upražnjavanje za mušku i gimnastika za žensku decu, ali on na žalost nije usvojen. Za uvođenje fizičkog vaspitanja u osnovne škole najzaslužniji je ministar prosvete Dimitrije Matić, koji je desetak godina kasnije (1868) uputio Rispis učiteljima i učiteljicama osnovnih škola, u kome je preporučio da se u školama svake nedelje odredi po 3-4 časa za gimnastiku. Uz ovaj dopis, ministar je svim školama uputio i Uputstvo za telesna vežbanja, koje predstavlja prvi nastavni program fizičkog vaspitanja za osnovne škole u Srbiji. U narednih tridesetak godina, do početka Prvog svetskog rata, menjali su se nastavni programi i donet je nov Zakon o osnovnim školama (1904) u kojima je nastava gimnastike uvek bila predviđena. Ona je dobijala sve značajnije mesto, a sadržaji su obogaćivani novim oblicima vežbanja, doprinoseći tako da se njen dalji razvoj nastavi brže i uspešnije.

Ključne reči: fizičko vaspitanje u osnovnim školama, Kneževina i Kraljevina Srbije

Abstract

Upon autonomy proclamation by Hatisherif (1830) Serbia developed conditions for faster economic, political and cultural progress. In order to get closer to developed European countries by cultural and educational development, a period of establishment of elementary schools started in 19th. From the very beginning of the establishment of schools in Serbia, physical education was gradually introduced in the curricula, but more significant development of schools and consequently of physical education occurred in the second half of the 19th century. However, more than 30 years had passed from the first ideas and attempts to introduce physical education classes in elementary schools of the Principality of Serbia until the Circular of the Minister of Education Dimitrije Matić in 1868 officially introduced physical education classes in elementary schools. The first attempts to legally introduce this course in schools appeared in the Draft law on schools for Serbian Principality in 1859, which contained, among other subjects taught in elementary schools, physical practicing for male and gymnastics for female students, but unfortunately it was not adopted. The credit for introduction of physical education in elementary schools was given to the Minister of

Education Dimitrije Matić, who, some ten years later (1868) sent a Circular to elementary school teachers recommending them to dedicate 3-4 lessons weekly to gymnastics. Together with this document the Minister sent Instructions for physical exercises to all schools which can be considered the first syllabus of physical education for elementary schools in Serbia. The following thirty years, until the First World War, curricula were changed and a new Law on elementary schools (1904) was adopted, and they both prescribed gymnastics classes. Gymnastics increasingly gained importance and the contents were enriched with new forms of exercises which contributed to further a faster and more successful development

Keywords: physical education in elementary school, Principality and Kingdom of Serbia

MENADŽMENT TRENINGA POKRETLJIVOSTI KOD POPULACIJE REKREATIVACA U REALNOM AIKIDOU

MANAGEMENT OF FLEXIBILITY TRAINING IN RECREATIONAL POPULATION IN REAL AIKIDO

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Apstrakt

Sedentarni način života savremenog čoveka uzrokuje veliki broj zdravstvenih komplikacija. Ogromna lepeza ponuda rekreativnih programa otvara mogućnost aktiviranja po pitanju fizičkog vežbanja, a jedna od njih je realni aikido. Značaj pojedinih motoričkih sposobnosti za populaciju rekreativaca koji se bave realnim aikidoom može se sagledati iz više uglova, ali ukoliko se prilikom razmatranja značaja pojedinih motoričkih sposobnosti uzme u obzir osoba nad kojom se izvode tehnike poluge, onda će pokretljivost zauzeti značajno mesto kao faktor osujećenja bola. Poluge u realnom aikidou predstavljaju osnovno sredstvo za postizanje bola, međutim trenutak nastajanja akutnog bola u velikoj meri zavisi od pokretljivosti zglobova nad kojim se izvodi tehnika poluge. Ukoliko je pokretljivost u nekom zglobovu veća, trenutak nastajanja akutnog bola, kojim se protivnik stavlja pod kontrolu, desiće se znatno kasnije nego prilikom izvođenja iste tehnike na zglobovu smanjene pokretljivosti. Zbog svega pomenutog, menadžment treninga pokretljivosti ima veoma važnu ulogu kod populacije rekreativaca u realnom aikidou.

Ključne reči: trening, pokretljivost, rekreativci, realni aikido

Abstract

The sedentary lifestyle of the modern man is the cause of a great number of health problems. A wide variety of recreational programs such as real aikido offers the possibility of physical activity. The significance of individual motor abilities for recreational population who practice real aikido can be looked at from various aspects. However, if the individual is taken into account, then flexibility will have an important role in pain control. Leverage in aikido represents the basic tool of pain control, but the moment of acute pain sensation depends to a large extent on the flexibility of the joints. If a certain joint is very flexible, the moment of pain administration that controls the opponent will happen with certain delay when compared to joint with poor flexibility. Because of the above mentioned, management of flexibility training has an important role for recreational population in real aikido.

Keywords: training, flexibility, recreational population, real aikido

TIHOMIR OSTOJIĆ – O KULTURI VEŽBANJA

TIHOMIR OSTOJIĆ – ABOUT THE CULTURE OF EXERCISING

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Apstrakt

Dr Tihomir Ostojić, velikan srpske kulturne istorije, dao je ogroman doprinos razvoju kulture vežbanja kod vojvođanskih Srba, krajem 19. i početkom 20. veka. Rođen je 1865. godine u Potiskom Sv. Nikoli (Tisa-Sent-Mikloš), danas Ostojićevo, i već septembra 1888. godine stiče diplomu nastavnika gimnastike peštanskog Nacionalnog gimnastičkog udruženja. Ubrzo postaje prvi kvalifikovani nastavnik fizičkog vaspitanja u novosadskoj gimnaziji, gde će raditi sve do 1910. godine, kada je izabran za dopisnog člana Srpske kraljevske akademije nauka. U prvoj deceniji 20. veka, pored doktoriranja 1907. godine, sa temom o Dositeju Obradoviću, Ostojić se posebno ističe i kao autor izvanrednih tekstova iz kulture vežbanja, posebno onih koji su objavljeni u časopisu „Pokret” 1904. godine. Tekstovi „Vežbajmo, jačajmo svoje telo”, „Tjelesno vaspitanje omladine”, „Dečje igre”, „Srpsko igralište” i „Vidovdanska slava u Ravanici” imali su snažan odjek među Srbima tog vremena, posebno među sokolima u Karlovcima. Ističući gotovo sva važna pitanja kulture vežbanja tog vremena, dr Tihomir Ostojić obezbedio je sebi posebno mesto u istoriji školskog fizičkog vaspitanja, sportskih i gimnastičkih organizacija na prostoru Vojvodine.

Ključne reči: Ostojićevo, časopis Pokret, gimnastičke organizacije

Abstract

Tihomir Ostojić, PhD, a great man of Serbian cultural history, gave a huge contribution to the development of culture of exercising among Vojvodina Serbs by the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. He was born in St. Nicholas in Potisje (Tisza – Saint Miklos), currently Ostojićevo, in 1865. In September 1888 he obtained the diploma of gymnastics teacher of the Pest National Gymnastics Association. Soon after that, he became the first qualified teacher of physical education in the Novi Sad Grammar School where he continued working until 1910 when he was elected a corresponding member of the Serbian Royal Academy of Science. During the first decade of the 20th century, in addition to completing his doctoral studies in 1907 with the thesis on Dositej Obradović, Ostojić singled himself out in particular as the author of exceptional articles on culture of exercising, specifically those that were published in the Magazine “Pokret” (“Motion”) in 1904. The articles titled *Vežbajmo, jačajmo svoje telo* (*Let's Exercise and Strengthen Our Body*), *Tjelesno vaspitanje omladine* (*Physical Exercising Among Young People*), *Dečje igre* (*Children's Games*), *Srpsko Igralište* (*Serbian Playground*), and *Vidovdanska slava u Ravanici* (*The Vidovdan Slava at Ravanica*), had a strong echo among the Serbs of the time, in particular among young athletes in Karlovci. Emphasising almost all important issues of culture of exercising of the time, Tihomir Ostojić, PhD, provided himself a special place in the history of school physical education, sports and gymnastics organisations on the territory of Vojvodina.

Keywords: Ostojićevo, Magazine “Pokret” (“Motion”), gymnastics' organisations

EVROBAROMETAR – FIZIČKA AKTIVNOST MLADIH U AP VOJVODINI

EUROBAROMETER – PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE AP VOJVODINA

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Apstrakt

Ratifikovanjem Ugovora iz Lisabona, krajem 2009. godine, sport je postao jedna od kompetencija Evropske unije, čime je započet proces kojim se zemlje članice podstiču na sprovođenje konkretne politike u cilju obezbeđenja većeg broja sportskih objekata i mogućnosti za aktivno bavljenje sportom. Ovim aktom Evropska unija prvi put aktivno radi na promovisanju sporta i fizičke aktivnosti na nivou politike, ne samo u cilju poboljšanja zdravlja i fizičke kondicije, nego i zbog sve veće uloge sporta u društvenom povezivanju i njegove edukativne uloge. Značajnu osnovu budućeg programa EU u oblasti sporta pružaju i pokazatelji o tome šta stanovništvo unije misli o mogućnostima za bavljenje sportskim aktivnostima u svojim sredinama u odnosu na pol, godine života, nivo obrazovnog i finansijskog stanja i druge društveno-ekonomske faktore. Polazeći od navedenog, od velikog značaja za efektivnost evropske politike u oblasti sporta su i istraživanja primenjena na stanovništvu zemalja članica i tzv. kandidata za članstvo u uniji. Prema metodologiji instituta pri TNS (Taylor Nelson Sofres) mreži, na području AP Vojvodine anketirani su učenici i studenti uzrasta od 15 do 24 godine, s ciljem dobijanja uvida u prirodu fizičke aktivnosti mladih i njihovih uporednih pokazatelja u odnosu na vršnjake iz evropskog okruženja. Rezultati istraživanja potvrdili su pretpostavke o relativno manjem obimu fizičke (sportske) angažovanosti mladih AP Vojvodine i nizak nivo entuzijazma u podršci lokalnoj zajednici kroz volonterski rad u oblasti sporta.

Ključne reči: Evrobarometar, fizička aktivnost, AP Vojvodina

Abstract

By means of ratification of the Lisbon Treaty by the end of 2009, sport has become one of the European Union competences, which initiated a process of encouraging the Member States to implement particular policies aimed at providing a higher number of sports facilities and possibilities for active involvement in sports activities. Based on this document, the European Union has got involved, for the first time, in active promoting of sports and physical activities at the level of policies not only for the purpose of improving health and physical fitness, but also because of an increased importance of the role of sport in social interactions and its educational role. A significant basis of the future EU programme in the field of sports is supported by indicators of the EU population opinions about possibilities for involvement in sports activities in their own communities with respect to their gender, age, education level, and financial background, as well as other socio-economic factors. Starting from the above, the studies implemented in the Member States and the so-called EU member candidates are highly significant for the effectiveness of the European policy in the field of sports. The pupils and students in the territory of the AP Vojvodina aged 15-24 have been included in the survey conducted according to the methodology of the Institute within the TNS (Taylor Nelson Sofres) Network, in order to get an insight into the nature of physical activity among young people and the obtained indicators were compared with those of their peers from the European surroundings. The research results have confirmed the assumptions on relatively

low level of involvement of young people from the AP Vojvodina in physical (sports) activities and a low level of enthusiasm in the support to a local community through volunteer work in the field of sports.

Keywords: Eurobarometer, physical activity, AP Vojvodina

FINANSIRANJE SPORTA OD STRANE EVROPSKE UNIJE, SA POSEBNIM OSVRTOM NA SRBIJU

SPORT FINANCING BY THE EUROPEAN UNION, WITH A PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON SERBIA

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Apstrakt

U procesu integrisanja Evrope, sport ima specifično mesto, kao slojeviti entitet koji u sebi sadrži sva društvena obeležja. Zbog toga, ulaganja Evropske unije u ovu sferu predmet su interesovanja i proučavanja njenih stručnih kadrova, ali i zvaničnika. Naša država u ovom domenu ima veliku šansu, budući da iz namenjenog budžeta za podsticaj razvoja sporta ostvaruje višestruku dobrobit, počev od najvažnije – pružanja boljih uslova i šanse mladima, do one finalne – kvalitativnog uticaja na naše društvo. IPA fondovi nam donose još više sredstava u narednom budžetskom ciklusu Evropske unije i, ukoliko budu adekvatno iskorišćeni, Srbija će do samog ulaska u Evropsku uniju imati jednu ozbiljnu bazu za pariranje ostalim članicama, počev od infrastrukture, preko interdisciplinarno orijentisanih eksperata iz ove oblasti, pa sve to samih sportista.

Ključne reči: Evropska unija, IPA fondovi, Erasmus, Sport&EU

Abstract

In the European integration process, sports hold a specific position, as a layered entity consisting of many various social criteria. Therefore, European Union investment in this area presents an area of interest and research for many of its skilled personnel and officials alike. Our country has a great opportunity in this area, considering the fact that the benefits from funding allocated to sports improvement are manifold, the most important one being better conditions and variety of opportunities for the young, and the overall one – quality of life improvement. In the next EU budget cycle, we will receive even more funding from IPA funds and, if used in a proper manner, before its inclusion Serbia should have a serious foundation for competing with other member states – the infrastructure, the multidisciplinary experts in the area and the athletes themselves.

Keywords: European Union, IPA funds, Erasmus, Sport&EU

UTICAJ NAUČNIH SAZNANJA NA RAZVOJ FUDBALSKE IGRE

THE INFLUENCE OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOOTBALL GAME

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Apstrakt

Menadžment sportskog sektora u fudbalu je značajno doprineo unapređenju fudbalske igre. Kako bi se povećalo interesovanje gledalaca za fudbalske događaje, posebna pažnja je posvećena razvoju dinamičnosti i atraktivnosti fudbalske igre. Ostvarenje ovog cilja zahtevalo je angažovanje vrhunskih stručnjaka trenazne tehnologije, kao i specijaliste iz oblasti medicine, informatike, statistike, analitike i nutricionizma, itd. Korišćenjem najnovijih saznanja iz ovih oblasti, bio-fizički potencijali vrhunskih igrača su maksimalno razvijeni. Konstantan pritisak za ostvarenje vrhunskih rezultata i kvalitetnih igara stvara psihološke probleme kod velikog broja fudbalera. Iz tog razloga biće neophodno veće angažovanje specijalista iz oblasti psihologije i sociologije. Upravljanje savremenim menadžmentom sportskog sektora i stvaranje skladne fudbalske ekipe je veoma složen zadatak i zahteva izuzetne sposobnosti rukovodioca ovog sektora – funkcionalnog menadžera. Osim visokog stručnog obrazovanja, on mora da poseduje visoke moralne osobine, kao i osobine savremenog lidera.

Ključne reči: menadžment, sportski sektor, naučna saznanja, fudbalska igra

Abstract

Management of the sports sector in football has contributed significantly to the improvement of the football game. In order to increase the interest of viewers for football events, special attention is paid to the development of dynamics and attractiveness of the football game. In order to achieve this goal, the involvement of top experts of the training technology as well as the specialists from the fields of medicine, computer science, statistics, analytics and nutrition, etc was required. By using the latest knowledge in these areas, bio-physical potential of top players have been maximally developed. The constant pressure to achieve superior results and quality games creates psychological problems for a large number of players. For this reason a greater engagement of specialists from the fields of psychology and sociology will be necessary. Modern management of sports sector and the creation of a harmonious football team is a very complex task and requires exceptional ability of the manager of this sector – the functional manager. In addition to higher professional education he must have high moral qualities and characteristics of a modern leader.

Keywords: management, sports sector, scientific knowledge, football game

POTREBE TRŽIŠTA RADA U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI, POSLOVNA ORIJENTACIJA I ŽELJENE KOMPETENCIJE U SPORTU

THE NEEDS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BUSINESS ORIENTATION AND DESIRED COMPETENCES IN SPORT

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Apstrakt

Najveće bogatstvo Fakulteta za sport i tjelesni odgoj je interdisciplinarnost, zastupljena kroz sve oblike studijskih programa. Imajući u vidu trendove u obrazovanju, ovo istraživanje se odnosi na željeni profil studenata Fakulteta sporta i tjelesnog odgoja, potrebne i željene kompetencije, kao i potrebe tržišta rada. Istraživanje je trajalo šest godina, kroz različite generacije i oblike studijskih programa, kroz tri različite generacije studenata iz dva različita studijska programa. Tokom istraživanja i u različitim vremenskim periodima, učestvovalo je 353 studenta, alumni i poslodavaca. S obzirom na specifičnost i multidisciplinarnost koju srećemo na fakultetima sporta, potrebno je stalno vršiti kontrolu željenih profila studenata i poslodavaca. Alumni predstavljaju kontrolnu grupu koja se može posmatrati kao grupa između studenata i poslodavaca. Rezultati istraživanja su pokazali da je primetno generisanje novih profila, što delimično potvrđuje da struktura i sadržaj nastavnih planova i programa generiše novi željeni profil, što je i rezultat obrazovnih trendova, iako je Fakultet u osnovi zadržao svoj tradicionalni profil koji se veže za profil profesora telesnog vaspitanja.

Ključne reči: sport, studenti, tržište rada

Abstract

The greatest asset of the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education is the interdisciplinarity which is represented by all forms of the academic programs of study. Bearing in mind the contemporary trends in the educational area, this research refers to the desired profile of students of the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, required and desirable competences, as well as the needs of the labor market. The research was conducted over a six year period, covering diverse generations and types of academic programs- three different student generations from two study programs. 353 students, alumni and employers participated in the research which was conducted during different time periods. Given the multidisciplinary nature and specifics encountered at the Faculties of Sport, it is essential to continuously exert control of desired profiles of students and employers. Alumni represent a control group which could be observed as a group between students and employers. The research results indicate that new generated profiles exist, which to a degree confirms that the structure and content of the curriculum generates new desirable profiles as a result of the educational trends even though the Faculty, in its foundation, has retained its traditional profile that links to the profile of the Physical Education professor.

Keywords: sport, students, labor market

INOVACIONI POGLEDI NA MOTORIČKE SPOSOBNOSTI U SPORTU

INNOVATION PERSPECTIVE ON MOTOR SKILLS IN SPORTS

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Apstrakt

Motoričke sposobnosti se mogu grupisati na različite načine, ali naučnici koji su se bavili ovom problematikom uvek su motoriku svrstavali po njihovom nahođenju i ličnom istraživačkom ukusu. Niko ne može da tvrdi da određene podele nisu imale smisla i da nisu bile potkrepljene naučnim činjenicama. Nebrojeno puta izrečene definicije motoričkih sposobnosti unosile su zabunu u prekomplikovanom jezičkom vokabularu stručnjaka iz antropomotorike, zato i jeste dolazilo do neshvatljivih različitosti koje su dovele do nekih nelogičnih zaključaka kod nedovoljno istraženih oblasti u motorici čoveka. Inovacioni pogledi na motoričke sposobnosti u sportu došli su iz istraživačke logičnosti i stručne primenljivosti u sportskom praksisu. Ovo može predstavljati veliki iskorak u kondicioniranju sportista, jer onda će se tačno znati koji su prioriteti u fizičkom vežbanju, a šta je to što biće donosi svojim rođenjem.

Ključne reči: motoričke sposobnosti, inovacioni pogledi, kondicioniranje, sportski praksis, podele

Abstract

Motor skills can be grouped in various ways, but scientists who have studied these issues have always aligned motor skills according to their sole discretion and personal taste. No one can argue that some classification did not make sense and that it was not supported by scientific facts. Numerous times the definitions of motor skills lead to confusion in a too complicated vocabulary of experts in anthropomotorics, and that is why it came to the inexplicable differences that have led to some illogical conclusions in under-explored areas of human motor skills. Innovation perspectives on motor skills in sport came from research logic and professional applicability in sport praxis. This can be a big step in the training of athletes, because it allows you to know exactly what the priorities in physical exercise are and what it is that a human being brings at his birth.

Keywords: motor skills, innovative views, conditioning, sports praxis, division

JOGA INTELIGENCIJA U POSTIZANJU VRHUNSKIH REZULTATA U SPORTU

YOGA INTELLIGENCE IN ACHIEVING EXCELLENCE IN SPORTS

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Apstrakt

U radu se istražuje postoji li povezanost joga inteligencije i određenih sposobnosti sportista koje su važne u postizanju vrhunskih rezultata u sportu. Joga inteligencija, kao relativno nov koncept, omogućava podsticanje i praćenje razvoja sposobnosti prepoznavanja i upravljanja unutrašnjim potencijalima sportista. Na uzorku od 25 sportista različitih disciplina iz Srbije, sprovedena je edukacija i praksa joge u trajanju od 4 meseca (dva puta nedeljno sprovodile su se: asane (telesni položaji), potpuno joga disanje (pranajam, kapalabhati, bhastrika), ekagrata (vežbe koncentracije), pratjahara i telesno i mentalno opuštanje. Kontrolnu grupu su činili ispitanici sportisti, njih 25 koji nisu vežbali jogu. Rezultati ANOVE ukazuju na ispoljene razlike u grupama u korist sportista koji su praktikovali jogu. Korelaciona analiza je ukazala na povezanost joga prakse kod sportista i većeg nivoa samomotivacije, svesnosti o telu, emocijama i misaonim procesima, kao i veće vrednosti kod indikatora upravljanja koje se odnose na sabranost pažnje, dok kod ispitanika iz kontrolne grupe za navedene varijable nije bilo korelacije. U daljim istraživanjima možda efekte praktikovanja joge treba posmatrati iz ugla još jedne mogućnosti koja sportistima omogućava da se bolje upoznaju sa potencijalima koji su im dostupni, a odnose se na telesni, emocionalni i umni kapacitet, da ih bolje razumeju, što je osnova za upravljanje i povećanje sportske efikasnosti.

Ključne reči: joga, joga inteligencija, vrhunski rezultati u sportu, menadžment

Abstract

In this paper, we research the correlation between yoga intelligence and certain abilities of athletes which are important in achieving excellence in sports. Yoga intelligence as a relatively new concept enables us to support and follow development of the ability to recognize and manage inner potentials in athletes. On the sample of 25 athletes in different disciplines from Serbia, education and practice of yoga were conducted during four months (twice a week: asanas (physical postures), full yoga breathing (pranayama, kapalabhati, bhastrika), ekagrata (concentration exercise), pratyahara and physical and mental relaxation). The control group was made of 25 respondents, athletes who didn't practice yoga. ANOVA results show that there were differences between groups in favor of athletes who practiced yoga. The correlation analysis shows that, in athletes, there is a connection between yoga practice and a higher level of self-motivation, body awareness, emotions and mind processes as well as higher values of the management indicators relating to attention focus, while there was no correlation between the mentioned variables in the control group respondents. In the following research, effects of yoga practice should be perceived as one more possibility that enables athletes to be well aware of their potentials which are available to them, regarding their body, emotional and mental capacity, and to understand them better, which is the basis for management and improvement of the sports efficiency.

Keywords: yoga, yoga intelligence, excellence in sports, management

ULOGA I ZNAČAJ MENADŽMENTA U POSLOVANJU SAVREMENIH ORGANIZACIJA

THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF MANAGEMENT IN BUSINESS OPERATIONS OF MODERN ORGANIZATIONS

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Apstrakt

Promene su suštinski i sastavni deo svake organizacije i zahtevaju stalno prilagođavanje zaposlenih i resursa poslovanja. Prilagođavanje samo po sebi nije dovoljno da bi organizacija išla u željenom pravcu razvoja i uspeha, zato što svaka promena ne mora biti, i obično nije, sama po sebi promena na bolje. Potrebno je inicirati konstruktivne promene i znati upravljati njima, što zahteva proaktivan pristup rada i razmišljanja, koji podrazumeva predviđanje budućih događaja, stvaranje potrebnih klima za promene i odgovarajuće okruženje koje može da omogući da se promene odvijaju u željenom pravcu. Sve su to zahtevi koji se stavljaju pred menadžment organizacije. Međutim, karakteristika modernog poslovanja ukazuje na činjenicu da samo delovanje menadžmenta, ma kako uspešan bio, nije dovoljno u velikom broju uočenih promena. Sposobnost menadžmenta neke organizacije ogleda se u mogućnosti prenosa pozitivne energije prema promenama na sve strukture zaposlenih i podrške koju tom prilikom dobijaju.

Ključne reči: organizacija, menadžment, moderno poslovanje

Abstract

Change is an essential and integral part of any organization and requires constant adjustment of employees and business resources. Customization itself is not enough to make the organization go in the desired direction of development and success because each change does not have to be, nor it usually is in itself a change for the better. It is necessary to initiate constructive change and know how to manage them, which requires a proactive approach to working and thinking which involves predicting future events, creating the necessary climate for change and the appropriate environment that can enable the changes to head in the desired direction. All these are requirements that are placed in front of the management of an organization. However, the characteristics of modern business suggest that management activities, no matter how successful they may be, are not sufficient for a number of detected changes. The ability of the management of an organization is represented in the possibility of transferring the positive energy towards changes in all employment structures and the support they receive on the occasion.

Keywords: organization, management, modern business

TRENER KAO VOĐA TRENAŽNOG PROCESA

THE COACH AS THE TRAINING PROCESS LEADER

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Apstrakt

Predmet ovog rada se odnosi na trenera kao vođu trenažnog procesa. Savremeni zahtevi sporta određuju trenera kroz njegovu višestruku ulogu u vaspitno-obrazovnom procesu. Međusobni odnosi između trenera i sportista su temelj svakog uspešnog rada. Trener je u svojim aktivnostima vođa. On je vođa po svim područjima stručnog rada, pa zato mora da prati i spoljašnje faktore koji mogu da imaju uticaj na odnose sa sportistima. Pojava i primena novih tehnologija i usavršavanje metoda treninga usloveli su implementaciju savremenog menadžment koncepta u upravljanju trenažnim procesom.

Ključne reči: trener, trenažni proces, savremeni menadžment koncept

Abstract

The subject of this paper refers to the coach as the leader of the training process. The requirements of modern sports coaches are determined through their multiple roles in the education process. The relations between coaches and athletes are the foundation of any successful work. The coach is the leader in his activities. He is the leader in all areas of professional work, and therefore must monitor the external factors that may have an impact on his relationship with athletes. The occurrence and application of new technologies and the improvement of training methods caused the implementation of modern management concepts in managing the training process.

Keywords: coach, training process, modern management concept

SPORTSKE LEGENDE KAO INSPIRACIJA MLADIMA

SPORTS LEGENDS AS AN INSPIRATION TO YOUNG PEOPLE

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Apstrakt

Značaj sporta za psihofizičko stanje ljudi je nemerljiv i daje ogroman doprinos ukupnoj lepoti života. Na stotine ushićene dece i mladih ljudi, motivisani dobrom igrom i sjajnim nastupima vrhunskih sportista, predstavljaju čest prizor na ulicama. Biti legenda, biti sportski velikan znači imati dugu i izvanrednu karijeru, koja obiluje fantastičnim rezultatima koji ostavljaju veliki pečat na društvo u celini. Nije slučajno među decom veliki broj dresova raznih košarkaša, fudbalera, odbojkaša, česta kupovina teniskih reketa i treniranje baš onih sportova u kojima vide svoje ljubimce putem televizijskih prenosa. Vrhunski sportisti postaju idoli mladima, svojevrsni životni uzori koji su im trasirali životni put i napravili ideju vodilju u pokušaju da i sami dostignu te visine. Svako vreme ima svoje heroje i zato je sigurno da će inspirisani sportskim legendama vrlo brzo stići neki novi Đokovići, Čavići, Teodosići, Vidići i ko zna koliko još uspešnih sportista, koji sada kao deca maštaju o tim visinama.

Ključne reči: sport, legende, mladi, idoli, rezultati

Abstract

The importance of sport for psychophysical condition is immense and has a great impact on the quality of life. Thousands of exhilarated children and young people in the streets motivated by a remarkable game and performance of professional athletes is a very common picture. To be a sport legend means having a long remarkable career full of outstanding results that have an important effect on the society itself. Children have lots of sweatshirts of various basketball, football and volleyball players, buy tennis rackets and play the sports that they watch on TV in which their idols take part; this does not happen by chance. Professional athletes become idols of young people, role models that they want to follow and reach their heights. As every time has its legends, it is certain that having been inspired by sports legends some new Đoković, Čavić, Teodosić, Vidić and many other successful athletes will appear, as they are now growing and daydreaming about the success of their idols.

Keywords: sport, legends, young people, idols, results

IGRA U NAPADU FINALISTA KUPA RADIVOJA KORAĆA U KOŠARCI U SEZONI 2012/2013.

PLAYING OFFENCE IN THE FINALS OF THE RADIVOJ KORAĆ CUP IN BASKETBALL SEASON 2012/2013

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Apstrakt

Košarkaška utakmica se može interpretirati i kao uređeni niz zadataka u igri koje igrači treba da obave s obzirom na mesto i ulogu u ekipi, a sve to unutar koncepta igre. Kup Radivoja Koraća zvanični je naziv nacionalnog košarkaškog kupa Srbije. Istraživanje se odnosi na utakmice koje su odigrali Košarkaški klub Partizan i Košarkaški klub Crvena Zvezda od četvrtfinala do finala. Prikupljanjem i analizom video snimaka odigranih utakmica finalista Kupa Radivoja Koraća 2012/2013. godine utvrđen je broj kontranapada, brzih napada, pozicionih napada i njihov uticaj na igru. Obradeno je ukupno 12 varijabli koje čine igru u napadu. Na svim utakmicama finalista kupa je odigran najveći broj pozicionih napada, od kojih je veći broj pozicionih napada čovek na čoveka od zonskog napada, jer je efikasnost kod zonskog napada bila veća. Rezultati su pokazali da je ekipa Crvene Zvezde imala veći procenat realizacije napada od ekipe Partizana i da je to presudno uticalo na konačan ishod ovog kupa.

Ključne reči: košarka, Kup Radivoja Koraća, analiza igre u napadu

Abstract

Basketball game can be interpreted as an ordered sequence of tasks in the game that players need to do with regard to the place and role in the team, all within the concept of the game. Korac Cup is the official name of the Serbian national basketball cup. The study refers to the games that are played BC Partizan and BC Red Star from the quarterfinals to the finals. By collecting and analyzing video recordings of games played by the Korac Cup finalists in 2013/14 we determined the number of counter-attacks, quick attacks, positional attacks and their impact on the game. A total of 12 variables that make the game of attack is discussed. In all matches of the Cup finalists the highest number of positional attacks were played, of which the number of positional attacks man-to-man was larger than the zone attacks, because the efficiency in the zone of attack was greater. The results showed that BC Red Star players had higher percentage of realization of attacks than BC Partizan players and it was a decisive factor in the outcome of this cup.

Key words: basketball, Radivoj Korać Cup, analysis of the game in attack

UČEŠĆE ČEDOMIRA MILIĆA U RADU SOKOLSKIH ORGANA
THE PARTICIPATION OF ČEDOMIR MILIĆ IN THE WORK OF SOKOL
AUTHORITIES

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Apstrakt

Čedomir Milić je rođen 23. marta 1886. godine u Mostaru, a svoj ovozemaljski život je završio 22. novembra 1941. godine u Dugi nikšićkoj, u mestu Podstoge. 1904. godine, kada je u Mostaru osnovano Prvo srpsko gimnastičko društvo „Obilić”, koje je 1910. godine promenilo naziv u „Srpski Soko”, Milić je postao član sokolske organizacije u kojoj je uspešno radio sve do svoje smrti. Pored ostalih brojnih sokolskih aktivnosti, bio je član u gotovo svim organima srpskog sokolstva do 1918. godine, kao i u organima jugoslovenskog sokolstva. Radeći u njima dao je značajan doprinos razvoju sokolstva na prostorima Hercegovine, Bosne i Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca (od 1929. godine Kraljevina Jugoslavija). Predmet istraživanja je rad Čedomira Milića u razvoju sokolstva na prostoru Hercegovine, a kasnije i Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca (od 1929. godine Kraljevina Jugoslavija), a cilj je da se istraži učešće Milića u radu sokolskih organa i njegov doprinos razvoju istih. U radu je korišćen istorijski metod.

Ključne reči: sokoli, sednice, savez, Župa

Abstract

Čedomir Milić was born on March 23rd 1886 in Mostar and died on November 22nd 1941 in Duga nikšićka, Podstoge town. In 1904 when the First Serbian Gymnastic Society “Obilić” in Mostar was founded (in 1910 it changed its name to “Serbian Sokol”), Milić became a member of Sokol organization, and worked successfully until his death. Among other numerous Sokol activities he was a member of almost all Serbian Sokol authorities until 1918, as well as in the Yugoslav Sokol authorities. With this kind of work he gave significant contribution to development of Sokolism in the territory of Herzegovina, Bosnia and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (since 1929 the Kingdom of Yugoslavia). The subject of this paper is the work of Čedomir Milić in development of Sokolism in the territory of Herzegovina, and later the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians (since 1929 the Kingdom of Yugoslavia), and the goal is to research the participation of Milić in the work of sokol authorities and his contribution to their development. The historical method was used in this paper.

Keywords: Sokols, sessions, union, Župa

„SRPSKI SOKO” U INDIJANA HARBORU (INDIANA)

“SERBIAN SOKOL” IN INDIANA HARBOR (INDIANA)

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Apstrakt

Tokom 1909. godine Srbi u Americi su počeli da prihvataju sokolstvo kao način sabiranja i telesnog vežbanja, pre svega radi telesnog i duhovnog jačanja svoga naroda. Tada su se počele javljati i inicijative za osnivanje prvih srpskih sokolskih društava. Tokom te godine osnovana su dva društva, u Sinsinatiju i Detroitu, a u narednoj godini još pet, među kojima je bilo i društvo iz Indijana Harbora. Od 2. oktobra 1911. godine, kada je osnovana Srpska Sokolska Župa u Americi, srpsko sokolsko društvo iz Indijana Harbora je postalo njen član. Radeći na ostvarenju sokolskih ciljeva putem redovnih sokolskih aktivnosti (javni časovi i vežbe, priredbe, sokolska takmičenja, sletovi, sastanci, itd.) srpski sokoli iz Indijana Harbora dali su značajan doprinos razvoju sokolstva u Americi. Cilj rada je da se istraži nastanak i rad srpskog sokolskog društva u Indijana Harbora i njegov doprinos razvoju sokolstva u Americi. U radu je korišćen istorijski metod.

Ključne reči: Sokoli, Srbi, Amerika, sokolsko društvo, Župa

Abstract

During 1909 Serbs in America began to accept Sokolism as a way of gathering as well as physical workout, most of all for the body and spiritual strengthening of their people. That is also the time when initiatives for the founding of the first Serbian Sokol societies began. During 1909 two societies were formed, in Cincinnati and Detroit, and during the next year five more were set up, among which was the society from Indiana Harbor. Since October 2nd 1911, when the Serbian Sokol Union (district, Zupa) was formed in the USA, Serbian Sokol society from Indiana Harbor became its member. By working on achieving Sokol goals through regular Sokol activities (public classes and exercises, shows, Sokol competitions, gatherings (slets), meetings, etc.) Serbian Sokols from Indiana Harbor gave significant contribution to the development of Sokolism in America. The goal of this paper is to explore the appearance, work and contribution of the Serbian Sokol Society in Indiana Harbor to the development of Sokolism in America. In the research, the historical method was used.

Keywords: sokols, Serbs, America, Sokol Society, Union (district, Zupa)

POVREDE I RIZICI U SPORTU

INJURIES AND RISKS IN SPORT

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Apstrakt

Poznavanje sigurnosnih standarda i smernica je suštinski deo efikasnog upravljanja rizikom. U osnovi, upravljanje rizikom podrazumeva smanjenje ili eliminisanje rizika od povreda i smrti i naknadne potencijalne obaveze koja dolazi kroz bavljenje sportom. Čak i ako zakon ne precizira da postoji potreba za upravljanje rizicima, organizacije su etički odgovorne za obezbeđivanje sigurne okoline. S obzirom na jedinstvenu prirodu programa i usluga svake organizacije, vrsta opasnosti će varirati. Najčešći rizici u sportu uključuju patogene krvno prenosive bolesti, srčani zastoj, pitanja zaštite dece, bolesti u vezi toplote, osvetljenje, bezbednosna pitanja, traume vezane za automobilske nesreće i povrede. Pored opštih opasnosti, pažnja mora biti usmerena i na aspekte programa koje nudi organizacija, a koje nose najveći potencijal za rizik.

Ključne reči: rizik, sport, opasnost

Abstract

Knowledge of safety standards and guidelines is an essential part of effectively managing risk. Most fundamentally, risk management entails reducing or eliminating the risk of injury and death and potential subsequent liability that comes about through involvement in sport. Even if the law does not specify that there is a need for risk management, organizations are ethically responsible for providing a reasonably safe environment. Given the unique nature of each organization's programs and services, the sorts of hazards will obviously vary. The most common hazards in sport include bloodborne pathogens, cardiac arrest, child protection issues, heat-related illnesses, lightning, security issues, sport-related trauma and vehicular accidents and injuries. In addition to the general types of hazards attention must be directed to aspects of the program offered by the organization that carry the greatest potential for risk.

Keywords: risk, sport, hazards

ISTRAŽIVANJA U OBLASTI OLIMPIJSKOG OBRAZOVANJA I KOMUNIKACIJE

RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF OLYMPIC EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

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Apstrakt

Uvidom u postojeću stručnu literaturu i naučne radove, utvrđeno je da problematika ovoga rada nije bila predmet naučnih istraživanja kod nas. Iako je u svetu, a u manjoj meri i kod nas, pisano na temu komunikacija u sportu, istraživanja na temu Olimpijskog obrazovanja i komunikacije su malobrojna. Određeni broj autora u svetu je pisao nešto studioznije, međutim, ta istraživanja su usmerena uglavnom na situaciju u njihovoj zemlji.

Ključne reči: olimpijsko obrazovanje, komunikacije, naučni radovi, stručna literatura

Abstract

Having reviewed the existing specialized literature and scientific papers, it was found that the topic of this paper was not the subject of scientific research in our country. Although worldwide there are papers on the topic of communication in sport, and to a lesser extent in our country, there has been little research on Olympic education and communication. A certain number of authors in the world have addressed this subject more studiously. However, these studies have focused mainly on the situation in their country.

Keywords: Olympic education, communication, research papers, specialized literature

METODI FORMIRANJA CENA U SPORTU

METHODS OF PRICE FORMING IN SPORTS

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Apstrakt

Cena je osnovni element marketing strategije, jer jedina ostvaruje prihod, za razliku od ostalih instrumenata marketing miksa koji generišu troškove. Bez obzira koliko su sportski proizvodi i usluge dobri, promocija kreativna, distribucija efikasna, sportska organizacija će pretrpeti gubitak ukoliko cena ne pokriva troškove. Zato je važno da marketing menadžeri u sportu razumeju metode i složenost odluka u formiranju cena, jer će na taj način presudno uticati na položaj sportske organizacije na tržištu, njenu konkurentnost i rentabilnost poslovanja. Cilj ovog rada je da predstavi najvažnije metode u formiranju cena, kao ključnim procesima koji utiču na profitabilnost jedne sportske organizacije. S druge strane, na osnovu ciljeva i metoda formiranja cena formuliše se politika cena sportske organizacije koja treba strateški da utiče na širenje uticaja na sportskom tržištu, obezbeđujući prepoznatljiv imidž organizacije i njenih proizvoda/usluga kod sportskih potrošača.

Ključne reči: marketing, cena, profitabilnost, troškovi, tražnja, konkurentnost

Abstract

Price is the essential element of marketing strategy, because it's the only one that generates income, unlike other marketing mix instruments that generate costs. No matter how good sports products and services are, how creative the promotion is, how efficient the distribution is, sports organizations will suffer a loss if the price does not cover costs. Therefore, it is important that marketing managers in sport understand the methods and the complexity of decisions in price forming, because this way it will crucially influence the position of sports organizations on the market, its competitiveness and profitability. The aim of this paper is to present the most important methods in price forming, as well as key processes that affect the profitability of a sports organization. On the other hand, based on the goals and methods of price forming, the price policy of sports organizations is formulated, and it has a strategic impact on the spread of influence in the sports market by providing a recognizable image of the organization and its products/services to the sports consumer.

Keywords: marketing, price, profitability, costs, market, competition

SPORT – NAJVAŽNIJA STVAR NA SVETU I NE TAKO VAŽAN JEZIK SPORTA

SPORT – THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITY IN THE WORLD AND NOT SO IMPORTANT LANGUAGE OF SPORT

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Apstrakt

Ovaj rad ispituje uticaj engleskog jezika na specifični žargon sportskog jezika, i međusobni odnos opšteg i jezika struke u registru sporta. Rad se ne osvrće samo na lingvističke karakteristike jezika struke, već i na pragmatički aspekt koji pokazuje koliko jezik struke u oblasti sporta utiče na opšti, standardni engleski jezik. Retoričke strategije korišćenja jezika sporta ukazuju na moguće potvrde teorije jezika koja se zalaže za upliv žargona u sistem jezika, a sve na dobrobit korisnika jezika specifične naučne discipline, u našem slučaju sporta i fizičkog vaspitanja. Na kraju, dolazimo do zaključka da jezik sporta polako preuzima vođstvo i počinje da živi svoj život, jer su se sportske fraze i metafore duboko usadile u jezik koji koristimo u svakodnevnom životu i komunikaciji.

Ključne reči: jezik sporta, specijalni jezik, jezik struke, lingvistika, retoričke strategije

Abstract

The article deals with the influence English has in sports discourse and explores the interaction between sports and language (English in particular). Considering the characteristics of the sport language as a whole, the paper highlights both the linguistic description and the influence that the genre has on the standard language. On this account, two aspects are underlined: the language of sports and its special features (lexical items and sentence structures) and the rhetorical strategies in sports communication (used to entertain or to express emotion). The aim is to underline to what extent the language of sports is labeled as “special language” on the one hand and how attitude is expressed and considered a peculiarity of this language, revealing the linguistic forms with which groups identify. In conclusion, the paper confirms that the language of sports does have special features, having its own framework, and should get more interest from linguistic studies, above all for what concerns genre analysis and sociological studies.

Keywords: language of sports, specialized language, linguistic strategies, communication strategies

ULOGA SPORTA U PODIZANJU EKOLOŠKE SVESTI KOD MLADIH U OČUVANJU PRIRODNE SREDINE

THE ROLE OF SPORT IN RAISING ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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Apstrakt

Predmet ovog rada je sport kao bitan činilac u podizanju svesti u očuvanju prirode kod mladih. Sport, kao sveopšte prisutan i sastavni deo ljudskih života, koristi svoj uticaj da bi se istakao kao jedan od glavnih promotera u vođenju zdravog života i zaštiti životne sredine. U borbi za očuvanje prirodne sredine, podizanje ekološke svesti kod ljudi je veoma bitno, a najbolji način za to je početi od mladih. Odnos mladih prema prirodnoj sredini gradi se još u najranijem uzrastu, a presudnu ulogu u tome ima i sport. Najvećeg udela u tome, a i uspeha, nose sportsko-rekreativni dečiji kampovi, zatim razne sportske manifestacije čiji je glavni cilj podsticanje očuvanja prirode, sportske škole sa kreativnim ekološkim radionicama, itd.

Ključne reči: ekološka svest, sport, mladi, prirodna sredina

Abstract

The subject of this paper is sport as an important factor in raising awareness of environmental protection among young people. Sport, considering that it is present universally and forms an integral part of human life, uses its influence in the promotion of healthy living and environmental protection. In the struggle for the preservation of the natural environment raising environmental awareness is very important, and the best way to do that is to start with young people. The relationship with natural environment is built in the early age, and in this sport has a crucial role. Sports and recreational camps for children carry a great part of this role, followed by a variety of sporting events, whose main goal is to promote the preservation of nature, sports schools with creative environmental workshops, etc.

Keywords: environmental awareness, sport, young, the natural environment

SPORTSKI CENTAR FUDBALSKOG SAVEZA SRBIJE – KAPACITETI I MENADŽMENTSKO-MARKETINŠKE AKTIVNOSTI

SPORTS CENTRE OF THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION OF SERBIA– ITS CAPACITIES AND MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING ACTIVITIES

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Apstrakt

Ogromna ljudska energija kojom sport kao delatnost raspolaže nametnula je i potrebu da se što pravilnije organizuje i najsvrsishodnije iskoristi. Sportski događaji predstavljaju centar marketing aktivnosti i, kao takvi, ne mogu biti uspešni bez brižljivo planiranih marketing programa. Svrha rada je predstaviti velelepni kompleks Sportskog centra Fudbalskog saveza Srbije, koji je od nacionalnog značaja, kao i strategiju u opredeljenju menadžmenta centra ka uspešnom sprovođenju marketing plana. Savremeni sport u velikoj meri predstavlja uspešno i zadovoljavajuće poslovanje za mnoge i predstavlja predmet interesa najšire javnosti. Po ulozi i važnosti marketing u savremenom sportu čini najznačajniju poslovnu funkciju bilo koje sportske organizacije. On igra veoma važnu ulogu jer se njegovim procesima obezbeđuju najveća sredstva za sportske aktivnosti.

Ključne reči: sport, sportski centar, marketing, sportski marketing, menadžment

Abstract

The enormous human energy that sport as an activity has at disposal has imposed the need to organize it as efficiently as possible and to use it in the most appropriate way. Sporting events are the center of marketing activities and as such cannot be successful without carefully planned marketing programs. The purpose of this paper is to present the magnificent complex of the Football Association of Serbia Sports Centre, which is of national importance, as well as the strategy of the Center's management orientation towards the successful implementation of its marketing plan. Modern sport is to a great extent a successful and satisfying business operation for many and represents a subject of interest of the general public. According to its role and importance, marketing is the most important business function of any sports organization in modern sport. It plays a very important role, because the largest funds for sports activities are provided through its processes.

Keywords: sport, sports center, marketing, sports marketing, management

METAFORIČKA UPOTREBA SPORTSKIH TERMINA U ENGLSKOM I SRPSKOM JEZIKU

METAPHORICAL USE OF SPORT TERMS IN ENGLISH AND SERBIAN LANGUAGE

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Apstrakt

Tema kojom se ovo istraživanje bavi jesu frazeologizmi i metafore u engleskom jeziku, čiju osnovu predstavljaju sportski termini. Cilj rada je njihova analiza, kao i iznalaženje odgovarajućih ekvivalenata u srpskom jeziku. Može se reći da se sportska terminologija neretko koristi metaforično i to kako u svakodnevnom govoru, tako i u poslovicama, izrekama, ali i u književnim delima. Naime, pored njihovog doslovnog značenja, udruživanjem različitih termina na određeni način, kao i njihovom upotrebom u različitim kontekstima, oni dobijaju potpuno novi smisao. Njihova osnova ipak ostaje ista i nju čine upravo sportski termini. Interesantna je i sama činjenica da ovi frazeologizmi i metafore predstavljaju jednu igru rečima, kao što je i sport zapravo igra u takmičarskom duhu. Vrlo je verovatno da upravo u ovome leži uzrok neretke upotrebe frazeologizama i metafora koje sadrže sportske termine.

Ključne reči: sportski termin, frazeologizam, metafora, engleski jezik

Abstract

The subject of this research are phraseologisms and metaphors in the English language, which are based on sports terms. The aim of this study is their analysis, as well as finding appropriate equivalents in Serbian language. It could be said that sports terminology is often used metaphorically in everyday speech, as well as in proverbs, sayings, and in literature. In fact, in addition to their literal meaning, by associating different terms in a certain way and using them in different contexts, they receive a whole new meaning. Their bases remain the same and consist of sports terms. What is interesting is that these phraseologisms and metaphors are word plays, just like sport is played in a competitive spirit. It is likely that precisely in this lies the cause of the frequent usage of phraseologisms and metaphors that include sports terms.

Keywords: sports terms, phraseologism, metaphor, English language

EVALUACIJA SISTEMA FINANSIRANJA SPORTA U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI

EVALUATION OF THE SPORTS FUNDING SYSTEM IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Apstrakt

Iako je put do sportskog uspeha država na relevantnim svetskim sportskim takmičenjima kompleksan i zavisi od mnoštva faktora, recentna istraživanja iz ove oblasti ukazuju da različiti pristupi uspešnih zemalja imaju slične karakteristike, a ključni elementi uspešnosti su povezani sa postojanjem efektivnog sistema raspodele i finansiranja sporta. Neophodnost sagledavanja finansijske podrške i sveukupne realnosti u kojoj sportske organizacije deluju od presudnog je značaja za razvoj sporta i postizanje vrhunskih sportskih rezultata. Imajući u vidu navedeno, rad se bavi istraživanjem sistema finansiranja sportskih organizacija u Bosni i Hercegovini, kroz analizu prvog od „devet ključnih stubova uspešnosti” koje obrađuje globalno istraživanje SPLISS. Na ovaj način se stekao uvid u osnovne komponente (ne)efikasnog aparata finansiranja sporta, te su se pokušali objasniti razlozi koji neminovno vode ka nedostatku uspeha u bosanskohercegovačkom sportu. Zbog prirode ove vrste istraživanja, korišćen je „miks kvalitativno-kvantitativnih metoda” (analiza dokumentacije, statistike i intervjui), dok je analitički model SPLISS studije služio kao baza protokola istraživanja. Istraživanje je sprovedeno koristeći 4 studije slučaja državnih saveza, kako bi se stekao uvid u osnovne nedostatke postojećeg sistema i kritičko mišljenje čelnih ljudi sportskih organizacija u Bosni i Hercegovini. Iako su zaključci preliminarni, te je namenjeno da budu predmet daljnjeg istraživanja, rezultati oslikavaju veoma negativnu generalnu sliku trenutnog stanja sporta u zemlji, kao i neophodnost smišljenog planiranja kako bi se uvele (realne) promene. Prikazivanjem osnovnih strukturalnih aspekata, SWOT analizom trenutnog stanja, kao i preporukama, ovaj rad je umnogome proširio znanje o stanju vrhunskog sporta u Bosni i Hercegovini, te pomogao u shvatanju pozicije i problema sa kojima se sportski strukovni savezi u Bosni i Hercegovini svakodnevno susreću u kontekstu njihovog „opstanka”, normalog funkcionisanja, zatim i rasta i razvoja.

Ključne reči: sportske organizacije, sistem finansiranja sporta, ključni elementi uspešnosti

Abstract

Although a nation's path to success in relevant sports competitions is complex and depends on various factors, recent findings demonstrate that the different approaches of successful countries have similar characteristics, and that the key elements that contribute to international sporting success are related to the existence of effective funding system and distribution of funds. The necessity of taking into consideration the financial support and the reality in which sports organizations operate is crucial for the development of sport and the achievement of top sports results. Therefore, the aim of this project was to investigate the funding system of sports organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina through the analysis of the „first pillar“ of the „nine pillars“ that make the key success factors in the SPLISS study. By investigating these factors we got an inside view of the most important components of the

(in)efficient sports funding system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and tried to explain the reasons for the lack of success of Bosnian athletes in relevant sport competitions. Given the nature of this kind of research, a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods was applied (analysis of records and statistics, interviews), while the SPLISS analytical model provided the basis for the research protocol – its simplified analytical framework was used with minor changes specific to our nation's context. Four case-study national federations were used in order to get an insight into the fundamental deficiencies of the existing system and the critical opinion of the experts in Bosnia and Herzegovina's sports organizations. Although the findings are preliminary and are intended to become the subject of further scrutiny, the results of the study reveal a rather negative general picture of the current state of sport in the country and the necessity of comprehensive planning in order to introduce (real) changes. The results clearly show areas which call for most urgent action and a significant lack of strategic approach in all segments of the system. By displaying the major structural aspects in the form of SWOT analysis and giving recommendations, the project improves the knowledge of the condition of professional sport in Bosnia and Herzegovina and helps broaden the understanding of the position and problems that sports federations in Bosnia and Herzegovina are facing in terms of ensuring their existence, normal functioning, as well as growth and development.

Keywords: sports organisations, funding system, key success factors

INTERNET MARKETING NACIONALNE TURISTIČKE ORGANIZACIJE CRNE GORE SA STANJEM PROMOCIJE SPORTSKO-REKREATIVNIH SADRŽAJA U TURIZMU CRNE GORE

INTERNET MARKETING OF THE NATIONAL TOURIST ORGANIZATION OF MONTENEGRO AND THE CONDITION OF THE PROMOTION OF SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL CONTENTS IN MONTENEGRO TOURISM

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Apstrakt

Primena internet marketinga sve više je prisutna u turizmu, predstavljajući isplativu investiciju za pružaoce usluga koji se, promovišući proizvode i usluge, na ovaj način bolje kotiraju na tržištu. Internet sajtovi različitih sadržaja posvećeni su turistima, pružajući im sve potrebne informacije kako bi lakše doneli odluke pri izboru destinacije, uporedili cene i upoznali se sa uslugama i atrakcijama na destinaciji, pristupili onlajn bukingu ili kupovini, ili kako bi direktno delili iskustva o putovanjima sa ostalim turistima. Nacionalna turistička organizacija Crne Gore (NTO CG) nadležna je za marketing Crne Gore kao turističke destinacije, i preko svog internet portala promoviše, između ostalog, i sportsko rekreativne sadržaje u turizmu Crne Gore. Ovi sadržaji se povremeno ažuriraju od strane administratora sajta, a u momentu naše analize bilo ih je ukupno 122. Sama analiza odnosila se na stanje prikazanih informacija promovisanih ponuda, ukazujući na greške, nepotpune i neproverene informacije na koje potencijalni korisnici mogu naići pretragom sportsko-rekreativnih sadržaja na sajtu NTO CG. Analizom ovih sadržaja došli smo do rezultata ukupnih i pojedinačnih vrednosti, koje ćemo u ovom radu selektivno prikazati prema opštinama.

Ključne reči: internet marketing, promocija, turizam, sportska rekreacija, Nacionalna turistička organizacija Crne Gore

Abstract

The application of Internet marketing is becoming increasingly present in tourism, representing a profitable investment for service providers who, by promoting their products and services, thus become more prominent on the marketplace. Different websites are dedicated to tourists and tailored to provide them with all the needed information about the choice of destination, comparison of prices, details about attractive sites and services. These websites also provide online booking system or online shopping, and the possibility to share travel experiences with other tourists. The National Tourist Organisation of Montenegro (NTO MN) is in charge of the marketing of Montenegro as a tourist destination, and it uses its website to promote, among many other things, sports and recreational activities in Montenegro. These contents are updated by the website administrator on a regular basis, and at the moment of our survey there were 122 updates. The survey examines the condition of available information about the promoted offers, pointing to mistakes and incomplete or unreliable information which can be found while browsing sports and recreation offers at the NTO MN website. Having analyzed these contents we obtained results referring to total and particular values, which we will present in this paper in relation to respective municipalities.

Keywords: Internet marketing, promotion, tourism, sports and recreation, National Tourism Organisation of Montenegro

DOPING – PROBLEM MODERNOG SPORTA

DOPING – A PROBLEM OF MODERN SPORTS

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Apstrakt

Cilj istraživanja je bio da se pokaže da je ulaskom profesionalizma u sport došlo do negativne pojave koja utiče na same sportiste, njihovo zdravlje, rezultate i kvalitet, a to je doping. Prikazani su neki od podataka kojima se jasno vidi da su sportisti samovoljno, ali i pod pritiskom države, bili umešani u doping afere. S tim u vezi, vlasti moraju doneti zakone kojima se zabranjuje bilo kakva upotreba stimulativnih sredstava na sportskim igralištima i van njih, i pojačati saradnju sa agencijama koje se bave ovim problemom. Briga o edukaciji dece, mladih i sportista mora da zauzme važno mesto u društvu. Zapažamo da je želja za pobedom uvek bila prisutna. I tada su postojale metode kojima su se sportisti služili kako bi ostvarili zapažene uspehe. Primeri pokazuju početak i načine upotrebe dopinga koji je sportistima omogućavao lakši put do željenog cilja. Upotreba dopinga je, nažalost, vremenom postala sastavni deo sporta. Deo rada koji se bavi problemom ovih zabranjenih supstanci pokazuje veliku moć ljudi iz „senke” koji ruše fer-plej i stavljaju do znanja da materijalizam preuzima vodeću ulogu. Kroz svedočenja nekih sportista i saznanja do kojih se došlo, vidimo da su međunarodne asocijacije umešane u nepravilnosti radi dobiti. Time se ugrožava popularnost sporta. Prisustvo medija igra veliku ulogu u zataškavanju istine oko korišćenja dopinga kod sportista. Možda je najintragantniji deo rada vezan za doping skandale. Izneti su najpoznatija imena sportista koji su se našli u centru ovakvih afera, rezultati koje su postizali, priznanja o prevari, kazne, ali najvažnije – ostavljanje trajnih poslednica. Poseban osvrt je na ulozi WADA-e (*Svetska Anti Doping Asocijacija*), njenoj borbi, viziji kao i budućim merama u sprovođenju zaštite sportista, zdravlja i jednakosti. Promena koja stupa na snagu od naredne godine, a vezana je za antidoping prekršaj, trebalo bi u znatnoj meri da utiče na sportiste i njihove odluke.

Ključne reči: doping, problemi, sport, WADA

Abstract

The aim of this research is to show that together with the professionalization of sports appeared a phenomenon which affects athletes, their health, results and quality in a negative way, and that is doping. By the facts shown, it is clear that athletes have taken part in doping affairs, whether by their own choice or under the pressure of the state. Having this in mind, laws forbidding the abuse of stimulative substances should be adopted, and the level of collaboration between the state and the agencies in charge of this problem should increase. Education of children, the youth and athletes has to become one of the priorities for the society. We note that the desire to win has always been present. Even in the past athletes used various methods in order to achieve top results. Examples show the beginnings of doping and the ways in which it has been used to help athletes reach their goals in an 'easier' way. Unfortunately, doping has become an inseparable part of sports today. A part of the research analysing the problem of these forbidden substances refers to the power of people from 'behind the scenes', who are destroying *fair play* and making it clear that materialism is taking over the leading role. From the testimonies of athletes and facts which have been revealed, we see that international associations have often been involved in these

irregularities. This affects the popularity of sport. The mass media also play a big role when it comes to concealing the truth behind doping affairs. Probably the most intriguing part of our research is the one connected to doping scandals. We will reveal the names of famous athletes who have found themselves at the centre of such affairs: the results they achieved, the confessions they made, the penalties they faced, but most importantly – the lifetime consequences. The role of WADA (*World Anti Doping Association*), their struggle, vision and the measures they take to protect athletes, their health and equality is specially reviewed. The change related to anti-doping irregularities, which is expected to be implemented next year, is supposed to have a positive influence on athletes and their decisions.

Keywords: doping; problems; sport; WADA

MENADŽMENT SPORTSKOG DOGAĐAJA - BEOGRADSKI INTERNACIONALNI MITING „MEMORIJAL ARTUR TAKAČ”

MANAGEMENT OF A SPORTING EVENT - BELGRADE INTERNATIONAL MEETING “ARTUR TAKAČ MEMORIAL”

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Apstrakt

Predmet ovog rada je prikaz menadžmenta sportskog takmičenja, Beogradskog internacionalnog mitinga „Memorijal Artur Takač”, kao i uopšteni prikaz upravljanja sportskim događajima. Cilj ovog rada ukazuje na važnost kvalitetnog stručnog upravljanja sportskim događajem i na bolje razumevanje karakteristika takmičenja i njegove izložbe – sportskog događaja. Sportski događaj je izuzetno složen kompleks sportskih, društvenih, ekonomskih, političkih i socijalnih pojava. Ovu tvrdnju dokazuje uspešna organizacija Beogradskog internacionalnog mitinga „Memorijal Artur Takač” koja se ne završava poslednjim signalom sudije ili podignutim rukama pobednika. Neizvesnost ishoda sportskog takmičenja će u sportskom auditorijumu probuditi interes za događajem. Kod mnogih će ostati u sećanju utisak o koraku, pokretu ili hicu novog pobednika.

Ključne reči: atletika, vrhunski rezultat, organizacija sportskog događaja, mediji

Abstract

The subject of this paper is the presentation of the management of a sports competition, Belgrade International Meeting “Artur Takač Memorial”, as well as a general presentation of sports events management. The aim of the paper is to emphasise the importance of quality management of a sports event and to enhance the understanding of the characteristics of a competition and its exhibition – a sports event. A sports event is a highly complex set of sports, economic, political and social phenomena. This statement has been proven by the successful organization of the Belgrade International Meeting “Artur Takač Memorial”, which does not end with the last signal of a referee or a winner’s raised hands. The uncertainty of the competition outcome raises the interest for the event with the audience. Many people will remember the impressions of a step, move or shot made by the new winner.

Keywords: athletics, top performance, organization of sports events, media

UTICAJ PLIOMETRIJSKOG TRENINGA NA RAZVOJ EKSPLOZIVNE SNAGE NOGU

THE EFFECT OF PLYOMETRIC TRAINING PROGRAM ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPLOSIVE LEG STRENGTH

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Apstrakt

Dvadeset tri ispitanika, podeljenih u kontrolnu i eksperimentalnu grupu, bili su podvrgnuti šestonedeljnom tretmanu. U toku rada posmatrane su tri varijable: sprint na 20 metara, troskok i skok u vis iz mesta. Na kraju ovog eksperimenta možemo zaključiti da je primena pliometrijskog treninga na poboljšanje eksplozivne snage mišića opružaća nogu pozitivno uticala na razvoj ovog motoričkog svojstva. Rezultati ovog eksperimenta pokazuju da je ciklus skraćivanja i izduživanja, koji je osnova pliometrijskih vežbi, uticao pozitivno na poboljšanje rezultata na testovima koji mere eksplozivnu snagu. Šest nedelja pliometrijskog trenažnog procesa se pokazalo kao sasvim dovoljan period za postizanje značajnijih pomaka u razvoju eksplozivne snage opružaća nogu kod košarkaša juniora. Za postizanje još boljih rezultata trenažni proces bi trebalo produžiti na duži period, uz pravilno doziranje, kako bi se izbegle eventualne povrede koji ovaj tip treninga nosi sa sobom.

Ključne reči: pliometrijski trening, eksplozivna snaga, košarkaši juniori

Abstract

Twenty-three respondents divided into two groups: control and experimental, were subjected to a six-week treatment. Three variables were observed during the research: 20 meter sprint, triple jump and high jump. At the end of the experiment we could conclude that the implementation of plyometric training program on the improvement of explosive strength leg extensor muscle had a positive impact on the development of this motor skill. The results of this experiment show that the stretch shortening cycle, which is the basis of plyometric exercises, had a positive impact on improving test scores measuring explosive strength. Six weeks of plyometric training process proved to be quite a sufficient period to achieve significant progress in the development of explosive strength leg extensors with the junior basketball players. In order to achieve even better results, the training process should be extended to a longer period with proper dosage to avoid possible injuries caused by this type of training.

Keywords: plyometric training program, explosive strength, junior basketball players

BEZBEDNOST I MENADŽMENT SISTEMA BEZBEDNOSTI VELIKIH SPORTSKIH DOGAĐAJA

SECURITY AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF MAJOR SPORTS EVENTS

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Apstrakt

U radu se sagledava značaj i analiziraju mogući načini ostvarivanja bezbednosti prilikom organizovanja i održavanja velikih sportskih događaja kao masovnih društvenih okupljanja, posebno aktuelnih u savremenom društvu. Veliki sportski događaji neretko bivaju praćeni raznim oblicima nasilja različitog intenziteta, kao i drugim faktorima ugrožavanja njihovog bezbednog odvijanja. U tom kontekstu, ostvarivanje bezbednosti pri njihovoj organizaciji i realizaciji nameće se kao jedan od primarnih uslova, na šta je u radu i ukazano. Zadatak menadžmenta sistema bezbednosti velikih sportskih događaja je da prilikom njihove realizacije, putem pravovremenih i koordiniranih postupaka različitih subjekata, doprinose ostvarivanju bezbednosti i ciljeva ovih manifestacija.

Ključne reči: bezbednost, sistem bezbednosti, menadžment, veliki sportski događaj

Abstract

This paper examines the importance and analyzes possible ways of achieving security in the organization and realization of major sporting events as mass social gatherings especially in modern society. Large sporting events are often accompanied by various forms of violence of varying intensity, as well as other factors that compromise their security. In this context, the security during their organization and realization imposes itself as one of the primary conditions, and this is what this paper emphasizes. The task of managing the security system of major sports events is to contribute to the security and the goals of these events in their realisation, through timely and coordinated actions of different subjects.

Keywords: security, system security, management, major sporting event

ZNAČAJ RAZVOJA I IMPLEMENTACIJE MENADŽMENTA BEZBEDNOSTI U SPORTU U SRBIJI

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN SPORT IN SERBIA

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Apstrakt

Svaki sportski događaj, pored svog takmičarskog značaja, sadrži i obavezu da gledaocima pruži optimalne uslove za užitak i bezbedno prisustvo na sportskim borilištima. Jedan od najvećih problema i izazova savremenog sistema funkcionisanja sportskih priredbi je održati maksimalan nivo bezbednosti kako na terenu, tako i u samom gledalištu, ali i sprečiti potencijalne pojave agresije, koje mogu nastati kao plod prisustva na sportskim objektima. Zajedničko delovanje između relevantnih sistemskih institucija, sportskih klubova ili saveza, učesnika na samom sportskom terenu i gledalaca, može dovesti do toga da se osećaj smanjene bezbednosti, koji je trenutno prisutan u sportu u Srbiji, promeni u korist poboljšanja postojećeg negativnog trenda u svim aspektima organizacije i realizacije sportskih takmičenja. Cilj ovog rada je da pokaže neophodnost primene sistemskih mera bezbednosti na svim nivoima, kao integralni deo osnove razvoja i omasovljenja sporta u Srbiji.

Ključne reči: razvoj i implementacija, bezbednost u sportu, menadžment

Abstract

Every sporting event beside its competitive significance includes the obligation to provide viewers with the optimal conditions for the enjoyment and secure attendance in sports facilities. One of the biggest problems and challenges of the modern system of functioning of sporting events is to maintain the maximum level of security both in the field and in the audience, but also to prevent the potential occurrence of aggression that can happen at sports events. A joint action of the relevant institutions, sports clubs or unions, participants in sports and spectators can bring about the change in the perception of security. Low security perception, which is currently present in Serbian sport, could change in favor of improving current negative trends in all aspects of the organization and realization of sports competitions. The aim of this paper is to demonstrate that the implementation of system safety measures is necessary at all levels as an integral part of the development and popularization of sport in Serbia.

Keywords: development and implementation, safety in sport, management

**ZAJEDNIČKE KARAKTERISTIKE RAZLIČITIH INTENZITETA OPTEREĆENJA
U PRVOM MEZOCIKLUSU PRIPREMNOG PERIODA
KOD AKTIVNIH ATLETIČARA NA SREDNJIM STAZAMA**

**COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT LOAD INTENSITIES
IN THE FIRST MESOCYCLE OF PREPARATORY PERIOD
OF ACTIVE MIDDLE DISTANCE RUNNERS**

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Apstrakt

U transformacijama sportskog treninga, kod atletičara na srednjim stazama, nije samo priprema glavna karika u lancu poboljšanja rezultata koja je programirana prema planu i programu treninga, već i pedagoški principi koji sistematično treba da se sprovedu u sportskom treningu. Jedan od glavnih faktora u sprovođenju treninga su i opšte-biološki, zdravstveno-higijenski i odbrambeni sistemi. Pod teorijom sportsko-metodološkog treninga podrazumeva se naučna disciplina koja proučava zakonitost transformacijskih procesa. Predmet analize ovoga rada su podaci o obimu i intenzitetu treninga trčanja po danima u prvom mezociklusu pripremnog perioda kod šest reprezentativnih atletičara na srednjim stazama. Kriterijum za izračunavanje podataka je skala intenziteta prema Frenku Diku iz 1980. godine, gde je mogućnost za grešku svedena na najmanju moguću meru. Svi podaci će biti prikazani numerički, tabelarno i grafički. Dobijeni podaci su sređeni prema najboljim rezultatima u zadnje dve takmičarske kalendarske godine na 800m, 1500m i 3000m.

Ključne reči: obim, intenzitet, mezociklus, pripremní period, atletičari, srednje staze

Abstract

In the transformation of sports training of middle-distance runners, preparation is not the only major link in a chain of improvement of results organised by training plan and program, but also pedagogical principles which should be conducted systematically in sports training. General biological, health, hygiene and defence systems are among the main factors in conducting training. The theory of sports methodology training implies a scientific discipline which studies the mechanism of transformational processes. Data about volume and intensity of running training by days in the first mesocycle of a preparatory period of six representative middle-distance runners are the subject of analysis of this paper. The criterion for data calculation is intensity scale according to Frank Dick from 1980, where the possibility of mistakes margin for error is reduced to the lowest possible level. All data will be presented numerically, as a tabular summary and graphically. The obtained data are classified according to the best results in the last two years for 800m, 1500m and 3000m.

Keywords: volume, intensity, mesocycle, preparatory period, middle distance runners

**UTICAJ OBIMA OPTEREĆENJA KOD REPREZENTATIVNIH ATLETIČARA
NA SREDNJIM STAZAMA PO MIKROCIKLUSIMA
NA REZULTAT U TAKMIČARSKOM PERIODU**

**THE INFLUENCE OF LOAD VOLUME ON THE RESULT IN COMPETITION
PERIOD OF REPRESENTATIVE MIDDLE-DISTANCE RUNNERS
BY MICROCYCLES**

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Apstrakt

Matveev L. P. je sportski trening definisao sledećim rečima: „Sportski trening predstavlja osnovnu formu pripremanja sportista, koji se sistematski izgrađuje pomoću vežbanja.” On predstavlja organizovani pedagoški proces upravljanjem sportskog razvoja i usavršavanja. Cilj trenaznog procesa je razvoj duhovnih i fizičkih sposobnosti, kao faktora koji utiču na razvijanje harmonične ličnosti i vaspitanja za društvo. Harre D. definiše sportski trening kao proces sportskog usavršavanja na naučnim osnovama, naročito pedagoški. Usmeren je kroz planski i sistematski rad na podizanje fizičke sposobnosti u cilju postizanja visokih rezultata u određenoj sportskoj grani. U ovom radu obuhvaćeni su reprezentativni atletičari muškog pola, gde je posebno dat osvrt na obim opterećenja na treningu u prvoj fazi mezociklusa pripremnog perioda. Takođe, skala obima opterećenja izračunava se prema Frenku Diku, gde je mogućnost za grešku svedena na minimum. Svi podaci biće prikazani tabelarno, numerički, grafički. Posebno se obraća pažnja na uticaj obima na postizanje rezultata u takmičarskom periodu.

Ključne reči: obim, mezociklusi, takmičarski period, atletičari, srednje staze

Abstract

Matveev L. P. defined sports training in the following way: “Sports training represents a basic form of preparation of athletes, systematically built by exercising.” It represents an organised pedagogical process of management of sports development and improvement. The aim of a training process is the development of spiritual and physical abilities as factors which influence the development of a harmonised personality as well as education for a society. Harre D. defines sports training as a process of sports improvement on scientific bases, especially pedagogical ones, aimed at improvement of physical abilities, through planned and systematic work in order to reach top results in a certain sports discipline. Six male representative athletes were included in this research, with special attention devoted to load volume during training in the first mesocycle phase of a preparatory period. According to Frank Dick load volume scale is calculated, where the possibility of a mistake is reduced to the lowest possible level. All data will be presented numerically as a tabular summary and graphically. The influence of volume on achieving results in a competition period is particularly focused upon.

Keywords: volume, mesocycles, competition period, athletes, middle-distance tracks

ANARHISTIČKO USMERAVANJE ORGANIZACIJE SA PRIMEROM KJOKUŠINKAI KARATE KLUBA „BEOGRAD”

ANARCHISTIC ORGANIZATION LEADING ON THE EXAMPLE OF KYOKUSHINKAI KARATE CLUB “BEOGRAD”

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Apstrakt

U ovom radu će se eksplicirati opšti način rada sa primenom anarhističke ideologije u jednoj organizaciji i primer kako je to bilo izvedeno u kjokušinkai karate klubu „Beograd” sa decom od 8 do 13 godina. Naime, radi se o određenom psihološkom pristupu i anarhističkim težnjama, koji su kod određenih ispitanika davali izuzetne rezultate. U radu će biti objašnjena određena sinteza teorije menadžmenta i opšte karate filozofije, koja omogućava slobodu kod sportista i njihovu kreativnost. Ma koliko paradoksalno, ili čak nemoguće ova tema izgledala, ona se dokazala praktičnom čak i kod uzrasta koji ne mogu dati nikakve znake zrelosti za anarhističko samoupravljanje. Pod anarhizmom, u ovom radu se podrazumeva davanje slobode karatistima i intelektualna provokacija da iz naučenih fundamenata počnu da kreiraju sopstveni pristup karateu i kreativnom mišljenju.

Ključne reči: anarhizam, pedagogija, inovacija, usmeravanje

Abstract

This paper will explain a general way of working when applying anarchist ideology in an organisation and provides an example of how this was done in Kyokushinkai Karate Club "Beograd" with children from 8 to 13 years. A particular psychological approach and anarchist tendencies gave excellent results with some respondents. A synthesis of a theory of management and a general philosophy of karate that allows the athletes freedom and creativity will also be explained. No matter how paradoxical or impossible this issue seems to be, it has proven practical even for children who are not mature enough to understand anarchism. Anarchism in this paper means giving freedom to karatekas which implies an intellectual provocation to start their own approach to karate and to use creative thinking based on learned fundamentals.

Keywords: anarchism, pedagogy, innovation, directing

UPRAVLJANJE KVALITETOM U FUDBALU

QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN FOOTBALL

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Apstrakt

Kvalitet je postao svetski pokret i način življenja. Najznačajnija svetska imena koja su bili promoteri kvaliteta su američki naučnici Edvards Deming, Džozef Džuran, Armand Fajgenbaum, Filip Krosbi. Sva četvorica su saglasna da uspeh organizacije najviše zavisi od kvaliteta, a da za to najveću odgovornost snosi menadžment, a da svi zaposleni moraju učestvovati u ostvarivanju kvaliteta. Prema Stoneru, upravljanje kvalitetom je proces koji prepoznaje i upravlja aktivnostima potrebnim da se dostignu ciljevi i kvaliteti neke organizacije. Pojam kvaliteta rada u sportu, kao i sistema njegovog osiguravanja, upravljanja i kontrole, slično kao i u drugim područjima delatnosti (Skoko, 2000.) nije lako definisati. Ukoliko se kvalitet rada u sportu vrednuje samo prema ostvarenim sportskim rezultatima, što i jeste najčešće prisutno u sportu, moglo bi se doći do pogrešnih zaključaka. Osnovna obeležja takvog shvatanja kvaliteta rada su da se kvalitet ne procenjuje tokom procesa sportske pripreme, već na njegovom kraju, kada je, neretko, sportski rezultat izostao i kada je nemoguće bilo što učiniti radi njegovog poboljšanja, da se analizi grešaka ne pristupa sistemski, te da se one tada više ne mogu prepoznati i ukloniti. U fudbalu, krovna kuća u Evropi – UEFA sistem upravljanja kvalitetom sprovodi kroz sistem licenciranja, pa tako kao udruženje evropskih fudbalskih saveza, svesna činjenice da su krovna fudbalska tela odgovorna za oblikovanje okvira za budućnost, potporu i razvoj fudbalske igre, zajedno sa svojih 53 saveza člana istraje u sprovođenju i unapređenju sistema licenciranja klubova. Sistem licenciranja klubova utemeljen je 1999. godine, a 2001. godine pojavila se prva verzija priručnika o licenciranju. Od marta 2003. godine UEFA je donela odluku kojom se nalaže licenciranje svih fudbalskih klubova. Prema toj odluci klubovi bez UEFA licence se ne bi mogli takmičiti u Evro kupovima od sezone 2004/2005. Takođe, od sezone 2006/2007. klubovi bez licence nisu mogli da se takmiče ni u domaćim ligama. Svaki klub može izabrati agenciju za licenciranje, ali mora da prođe i UEFA-inu kontrolu. Zbog obima posla, UEFA je posle odlučila da proces vođenja klubova kroz postupak licenciranja prepusti nacionalnim savezima, ali da licence izdaje tek nakon vlastite kontrole ispunjenja uslova. Nakon što klub, zajedno sa nezavisnom agencijom autorizovanom za posao kontrole, ispunji sve uslove iz zahteva, UEFA u roku od dva meseca vrši kontrolu. Ukoliko nacionalni fudbalski savez prijavi za licencu klub koji ne ispunjava uslove, UEFA može suspendovati savez, novčano kazniti i zabraniti mu takmičenje u kvalifikacijama za prvenstvo Evrope. Uslovi za dobijanje licence su rigorozni i dele se u pet kategorija: sport, finansije, infrastruktura, administracija i pravo.

Ključne reči: upravljanje kvalitetom, fudbal, licenciranje, kriterijumi licenciranja

Abstract

Quality is characterized as a global movement and lifestyle. The most significant world names in promoting 'Quality' were the American scholars: Edwards Deming, Joseph Juran, Armand Feigenbaum and Philip Crosby. All four of them share an understanding that the success of an organisation depends in most cases on quality and that the biggest responsibility lies in management, in which case all employees must participate in establishing quality. According to Stoner quality management is

a process which recognises and manages activities necessary for some organisations to achieve goals and quality. It is not easy to define 'Quality Management in Sport' as well as the systems by which it can be determined, managed and controlled, similar to other fields of work (Skoko, 2000.). If we place value on the quality management in sport according to the sports results accomplished, which is most commonly present in sport, we could come to wrong conclusions. Basic characteristics in understanding quality management do not lie in assessing quality during the process of preparation in sport, but at its final phase when the sports result is usually not as expected, leaving no place for improvement. In such a case the analysis of actions which led to those failures should not be systematic, since they cannot be perceived or rectified. UEFA represents an umbrella organisation for European Football, where quality management is a system regulated by the licencing system. UEFA is a Union of European Football Associations and as such it is aware of the fact that Football Associations as umbrella organizations are responsible for future planning, support and development of football. It strives together with the help of 53 member associations in conducting and improving the licencing club system. The licencing club system was founded in 1999, and soon after in 2001 the first textbook in club licencing appeared. Since March 2003, UEFA has come to a decision by which licencing of all Football clubs was obligatory. According to the UEFA decision, clubs that did not possess a UEFA licence could not compete in European Cups starting from the 2004/2005 season. Likewise since the 2006/2007 season clubs which did not possess the licence were not be permitted to compete in national leagues. Each club can choose its own licencing agency, but must have approval from UEFA as well. Due to the workload, UEFA has decided to authorise national federations to lead the licencing process for local clubs, but the licence itself can only be issued after all UEFA's conditions and under their supervision have been met. After the club has successfully fulfilled all the requirements UEFA, with the assistance of an independent agency in charge of licencing control, will within two months conduct its own supervision. If a National Football Association lists a club which does not meet the UEFA criteria for licencing, it can be suspended, fined or it can be prohibited from qualifying for the European Championship. The conditions for getting a licence are rigorous and are divided into five categories: Sport, Finances, Infrastructure, Administration and Law.

Keywords: quality management, football, licencing, licence criteria

SOCIJALNO-STATUSNE DETERMINANTE SPORTSKE ANGAŽOVANOSTI UČENIKA

SOCIAL AND STATUS DETERMINANTS OF SPORTS INVOLVEMENT OF PUPILS

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Apstrakt

Socijalno-statusna obeležja, u uslovima ekonomske krize, predstavljaju snažan generator kulturnih potreba mladih, posebno prepoznatljiv u kulturi vežbanja – sportskoj aktivnosti učenika. Jedan od indikatora determinisanosti ovakvih potreba je i njihova preterana komercijalizacija, proces koji se sve više reflektuje na ukupnu aktivnost škola, pre svih na ostvarivanje ciljeva vaspitanja i obrazovanja izražen kroz pun intelektualni, emocionalni, socijalni, moralni i fizički razvoj svakog deteta, učenika i odraslog, u skladu sa njegovim uzrastom, razvojnim potrebama i interesovanjima. Primenom anketnog upitnika za ocenu socijalno-statusnih obeležja i angažovanosti učenika osmog razreda osnovnih škola Novog Sada u sportskim aktivnostima, prikupljeni su podaci koji predstavljaju empirijski uvid u njihove modalitete i ocenu značajnosti relacija posmatranih celina. Rezultati istraživanja ukazali su na značaj karakteristika stanovanja u celini socijalno-statusnih odrednica ispitanika, odnosno želje za više unutarškolskih takmičenja u celini sportske angažovanosti učenika, kao i da postoje značajne razlike u relacijama subuzoraka socijalno-statusnih karakteristika i angažovanosti učenika u sportskim aktivnostima.

Ključne reči: socijalno-statusne karakteristike, sportska angažovanost učenika

Abstract

In economic crisis conditions, social and status characteristics represent a powerful generator of cultural needs of young people that could be recognised in particular in the culture of exercising – sports activities of pupils. One of the indicators in determining such needs is their excessive commercialisation, the process that increasingly reflects on overall school activity, related primarily to accomplishing of educational objectives expressed through “full intellectual, emotional, social, moral and physical development of each child, pupil, and adult in accordance with their age, developmental needs and interests”. We used the survey questionnaire to evaluate social and status characteristics and involvement of pupils of the eighth grade of elementary schools from Novi Sad in sports activities and collected the data that provide an empirical insight into their modalities and evaluation of significance of relations between the observed units. The results of the study have pointed to the significance of “characteristics of dwelling” in the unit of social and status characteristics of the survey participants, namely the presence of the desire for “more inter-school competitions” in the unit of sports involvement of pupils. They also indicate that there are significant differences in relations of sub-samples of social and status characteristics and involvement of pupils in sports activities.

Keywords: social and status characteristics, sports involvement of pupils

STRATEŠKO POZICIONIRANJE MENADŽMENTA SPORTSKIH OBJEKATA U TRANSFORMACIONIM PROCESIMA TAKMIČARSKIH REZULTATA – PRIMER PLIVANJA

STRATEGIC POSITIONING OF SPORTS FACILITIES MANAGEMENT IN THE TRANSFORMATIONAL PROCESSES OF ACHIEVING IMPROVED CONTESTANT RESULTS – AN EXAMPLE OF SWIMMING CLUBS

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Apstrakt

Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je analiza uloge i strateško pozicioniranje menadžmenta sportskih objekata (na primeru bazena olimpijskih dimenzija) u transformacionim procesima takmičarskih rezultata mladih plivača. Istraživanjem se nastojala utvrditi efikasnost osiguravanja optimalnih uslova za treninge na takmičarske performanse. Metodom ankete, urađeno je ispitivanje stava 30 trenera iz plivačkih klubova. Analiza takmičarskih performansi sprovedena je na uzorku od 218 registrovanih takmičarskih rezultata koje su postigli dečaci i devojčice iz klubova u Kantonu Sarajevo (Bosna i Hercegovina), svrstanih u kontrolnu i eksperimentalnu grupu. Na osnovu dobijenih rezultata istraživanja, došlo se do zaključka da menadžment sportskih objekata može da bude jedan od ključnih faktora u razvoju sporta i postizanju sportskih rezultata. To se direktno i indirektno realizuje pod vođstvom menadžera sportskog objekta. Shodno tome, njegova uloga u organizovanju i upravljanju sportsko-poslovnom organizacijom ima za cilj ostvarenje kako poslovnih, tako i sportskih rezultata klubova koji svoje trenajne procese realizuju u tom objektu. Pod ovom konstatacijom podrazumeva se koordinacija i osiguravanje adekvatnih uslova za realizaciju plana i programa sportskih klubova, što može u mnogim segmentima da ima stratešku ulogu u transformacionim procesima, usmerenim ka postizanju boljih takmičarskih rezultata.

Ključne reči: menadžment sportkih objekata, bazen, mladi plivači, sportski rezultati

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to analyze the role and strategic positioning of sports facilities management (through the example of an Olympic-size swimming pool), within the transformational processes of achieving contestant results among young swimmers. The research made an effort to determine the efficiency of providing some optimal conditions for trainings against contestant performances. By applying the method of survey, we carried out an examination of attitudes that prevail among 30 coaches from a number of various swimming clubs. The analysis of contestant performances was made on the sample of 218 recorded contestant results achieved by boys and girls from a number of swimming clubs in Sarajevo Canton (Bosnia and Herzegovina), disaggregated into control and experimental cohort groups. Based on the results obtained in the survey, we reached a conclusion that sports facilities management can be one of the key factors in the development of sports and achievement of greater sports results. These are implemented directly and indirectly under the guidance of a person who works as a manager of a sports facility. Accordingly, their role in organizing and managing a sports business organization is aimed at achieving both business and sports results by the clubs that accomplish their practical training and exercise processes

in that particular facility. This specific statement should be extended to include the coordination and ensuring of adequate conditions required for the implementation of the plan and programme of sports clubs, which could prove to play a strategic role in a vast range of segments in terms of stimulating the transformational processes targeted at achieving considerably improved contestant results in the future work with young contestants.

Keywords: management of sports facilities, swimming pool, young swimmers, sports results

**OSNOVNI PRINCIPI PLANIRANJA I PROGRAMIRANJA KONDICIONE,
TEHNIČKO-TAKTIČKE I PSIHOLOŠKE PRIPREME KOŠARKAŠA U16 U
MAKROCIKLUSU TRENINGA**

**BASIC PRINCIPLES OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING CONDITIONAL,
TECHNICAL, TACTICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION OF
BASKETBALL PLAYERS U16 IN TRAINING MACROCYCLE**

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Apstrakt

Periodizacija treninga je ključ za postizanje uspeha u košarci i za adekvatan razvoj košarkaša različitih uzrasnih kategorija. Planiranje i programiranje treninga bi trebalo da pokriva više antropoloških prostora. Da bi se pratila dinamika razvoja sposobnosti košarkaša, odnos intenzivnih treninga i perioda oporavka, kao i njihovo mesto u nedeljnom, mesečnom i godišnjem planu treninga, neophodno je poštovati zakonitosti i metodiku sportskog treninga. U ovom radu su prikazani osnovni principi i ciljevi planiranja treninga košarkaša U16, koji podrazumevaju okvirni sadržaj kondicionog, tehničko-taktičkog i psihološkog treninga. Prikazana je aplikacija programskih sadržaja za navedene vrste pripreme košarkaša u pripremnom, takmičarskom i prelaznom periodu.

Ključne reči: periodizacija, košarka, kondiciona priprema, tehničko-taktička priprema, psihološka priprema

Abstract

Training periodization is the key to achieving success in basketball and to the adequate development of basketball players of different ages. Planning and programming of training should cover more anthropological fields. In order to follow the dynamics of the development of basketball players, the relation between intense training and recovery periods, as well as their place in the weekly, monthly and annual training schedule, it is necessary to respect the laws and methodology of sports training. This paper presents the basic principles and objectives of U16 basketball team training, which include general contents of physical, technical, tactical and psychological training. The paper will demonstrate the application of training programs for pre-season, in-season, and post-season periods.

Keywords: periodization, basketball, conditioning, technical and tactical preparation, mental preparation

ORGANIZACIJA KORPORATIVNOG SPORTSKO-REKREATIVNOG DOGAĐAJA

ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPORATE SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL EVENTS

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Apstrakt

Takmičenje, rekreacija, uzbuđenje – sport ima univerzalno značenje i značaj za sve rase, nacije i socijalne statuse. Sa svojom rastućom popularnošću, sportski događaji se danas redovno organizuju od strane grupa, organizacija, korporacija i vladinih institucija da bi se doprinelo širenju sportskog duha i vrednosti koje sport propagira. Organizacija ovakvih događaja i omogućavanje da svi učesnici u njima jednako uživaju zahteva pažljivo planiranje i koordinaciju. U ovom radu objasniće se o čemu sve treba voditi računa prilikom planiranja i organizovanja jednog sportskog događaja, bez obzira da li radite za sportsku organizaciju, korporaciju ili neku od vladinih institucija.

Ključne reči: takmičenje, rekreacija, organizacija, sportski događaj

Abstract

Competition, recreation, excitement – sport has universal meaning and significance for all races, ethnicities and social classes. With their popularity growing, sports events are now regularly organized by various groups, organizations, corporations and government institutions to contribute to the expansion of sportsmanship and the values that sport promotes. Organizing such events and allowing all participants to enjoy them requires careful planning and coordination. This paper will explain what should be kept in mind when planning and organizing a sports event, whether you work for a sports organization, corporation, or any of the government institutions.

Keywords: competition, recreation, organizations, sports event

REDARSKA SLUŽBA KAO JEDAN OD SEGMENTATA BEZBEDNOSNOG SISTEMA SPORTSKE PRIREDBE

THE MONITORING SERVICE AS A SEGMENT OF THE SECURITY SYSTEM OF SPORTS EVENTS

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Apstrakt

Sportska priredba je deo javnih događaja koji se izvode pred gledaocima i tu spadaju sve organizovane manifestacije iz oblasti sporta koje ne moraju uvek imati ostvarivanje sportskog rezultata kao cilj, već mogu biti netakmičarskog karaktera, kao što su rekreacija, relaksacija, zabava, razonoda. U zavisnosti od značaja, broja gledalaca i rizika, mogu biti nisko, srednje i visokorizične priredbe, tako da se i sistem obezbeđenja razlikuje. U poslednjih nekoliko godina navijačko nasilje je u porastu iz više razloga, pa je stoga neophodno obezbediti uslove za održavanje sportskih priredbi i obezbediti bezbednost gledaocima koji žele da ih prate. Zakonski su regulisana prava i obaveze organizatora sportske priredbe (sportskog objekta, kluba, saveza...) u sistemu bezbednosti svih učesnika sportske priredbe. Stoga se prvenstveno angažuju agencije za obezbeđenje, koje organizuju redarsku službu, kao jedan deo velikog sistema obezbeđenja. Uloga redarske službe je da dejstvuje preventivno, pretresom, kontrolom karata, obezbeđivanjem da prolazi budu prohodni i odvajanjem sektora. Savesnim delovanjem redarske službe uz ostale činioce, prvenstveno jedinice MUP-a, može se reći da sistem bezbednosti sportskih priredbi u najvećem broju slučajeva uspešno funkcioniše.

Ključne reči: sportska priredba, bezbednost, obezbeđenje, redarska služba

Abstract

Sporting event is one of the public events that are performed in front of spectators and it includes all the events organized in sports that do not always have the achievement of sports results as their goal, but may be of non-competitive character, such as recreation, relaxation, fun and leisure time. Depending on their importance, number of viewers and risk, there are low, medium and high risk events, with correspondingly different systems of securing. Recent years have seen an increase in fan violence due to many reasons, and it has therefore become necessary to provide good conditions for sports events to be held – in the first place to ensure security for the viewers who want to attend those events peacefully. The rights and obligations of the organizer of a sports event (sports facility, club, association) are regulated by the law within the system of security for all participants of sports events. Therefore, security agencies are primarily engaged in providing monitoring service as part of a bigger security system. The role of monitoring service is to act preventively in the body search, ticket inspection, making sure that passages are free to walk through and in sector separation. It could be claimed that conscientious actions of monitoring, as well as other services, especially the police force, allow for the success of sporting events' security system in most cases.

Keywords: sports event, safety, security, monitoring service

GRAD DOMAĆIN OLIMPIJSKIH IGARA

OLYMPIC GAMES HOST CITY

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Apstrakt

Predmet ovog rada se odnosi na organizacionu problematiku gradova koji se kandiduju za grad domaćin Olimpijskih igara. Visoki troškovi kandidature i organizacije Olimpijskih igara sužavaju izbor potencijalnih kandidata. Organizacioni i tehnički zahtevi u pogledu sportskih objekata, opreme, informacionih sistema i dr., kao i ulaganja u infrastrukturu grada mogu imati pozitivan i trajan uticaj na zajednicu po završetku Olimpijskih igara. Olimpijske igre, kao najveća sportska manifestacija na svetu, utiču na globalno pozicioniranje grada domaćina u svetskoj zajednici.

Ključne reči: Olimpijske igre, kandidatura, grad domaćin, svetska zajednica

Abstract

This paper focuses on the organizational problems of the cities running for the host city of the Olympic Games. High costs of candidacy and organization of the Olympic Games narrow the selection of potential candidates. Organizational and technical requirements in terms of sports facilities, equipment, information systems, etc., as well as investments in city infrastructure can have a positive and lasting impact on the community in the wake of the Olympics. Olympics as the biggest sporting event in the world affect the global positioning of the host city in the world community.

Keywords: Olympic Games, candidacy, host city, world community

FIZIČKA AKTIVNOST I STAVOVI STUDENATA PREMA SOPSTVENOM ZDRAVLJU

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THEIR OWN HEALTH

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Apstrakt

Fizička aktivnost se može definisati kao kretanje tela koje obavljaju skeletni mišići, a kojim se povećava energetska potrošnja. Svetska zdravstvena organizacija je definisala fizičku aktivnost na način da ona obuhvata sve pokrete, odnosno kretanje u svakodnevnom životu, uključujući posao, rekreaciju i sportske aktivnosti, a kategorisana je prema intenzitetu, od niskog preko umerenog do visokog intenziteta. Predmet ovog rada predstavlja fizička aktivnost i zdravlje studenata kao faktor uticaja na njihov kvalitet života. Cilj rada je utvrditi razliku u zdravstvenom statusu studenata u odnosu na bavljenje fizičkom aktivnošću. Uzorak ispitanika uzet je iz studentske populacije oba pola. Ukupan uzorak ispitanika činilo je 104 studenta, 49 ispitanika muškog pola i 55 ispitanika ženskog pola. Kao instrument u ovom istraživanju primenjen je SF-36 upitnik, kako bi se stekao uvid u zdravstveno stanje ispitanika. Za statističku obradu podataka primenjen je računarski program SPSS 20.0.

Ključne reči: fizička aktivnost, stavovi studenata, zdravlje

Abstract

Physical activity can be defined as the bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles, that increases energy expenditure. The World Health Organization has defined physical activity in a way that it covers all movements i.e. movements in everyday life, including work, recreation and sports activities, and it is categorized according to its intensity, from light to moderate and high intensity. The subject of this work is physical activity and students' health as a factor that influences their quality of life. The aim of the study was to determine the difference in students' health status in relation to their physical activities. The sample was taken from the student population of both sexes. The total sample consisted of 104 students, 49 male and 55 female subjects. SF-36 questionnaire was used as a research instrument in order to gain an insight into the subjects' health. Computer program SPSS 20.0 was used for statistical analysis of the data.

Keywords: physical activity, students attitudes, health

VIŠEDIMENZIONALNI MODEL VOĐSTVA U SPORTSKOJ GRUPI

MULTIDIMENSIONAL MODEL OF LEADERSHIP IN A SPORTS GROUP

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Apstrakt

Vođstvo je najvažniji faktor strukture i dinamike svake organizovane grupe. U najširem smislu posmatra se kao interaktivan proces koji utiče na pojedince i grupe u ostvarivanju definisanih ciljeva. Vođstvo utiče na usmeravanje grupe, informisanje, odlučivanje, izgrađivanje međuljudskih odnosa, motivisanje ljudi i sl. Vođu treba razlikovati od menadžera koji je pretežno zadužen za planiranje, organizovanje, budžet, pomoćno osoblje... Iako vođe ponekad imaju ova zaduženja, vođstvo podrazumeva umeće otelotvorenja vizije, a ne samo određeni stil ponašanja. U radu se prvo kritički analiziraju različiti pristupi vođstvu, a potom se teorijski razmatra višedimenzionalni model vođstva u sportskoj grupi. Poseban naglasak je stavljen na interakcijski proces u koji su uključeni situacioni faktori, karakteristike vođe i karakteristike članova sportske grupe. S obzirom na činjenicu da se uticaj vođe na svoje sledbenike ostvaruje u složenom interakcijskom procesu, neophodno je pored osobina ličnosti članova grupe poznavati i veoma promenljive situacione okolnosti u kojima se vođstvo ostvaruje. Rezultati naše analize pokazuju da višedimenzionalni model vođstva u sportskoj grupi od svakog vođe, trenera i menadžera zahteva dobro poznavanje čitavog niza okolnosti koje se u praksi često zanemaruju, a od kojih u značajnoj meri zavisi formiranje sportskog tima i njegovi sportski rezultati.

Ključne reči: vođa, menadžer, interakcija, ponašanje, sport, grupa

Abstract

Leadership is the most important structure and dynamics factor in every organised group. In its broadest sense it is seen as an interactive process that affects individuals and groups in accomplishing the defined goals. Leadership affects directing of a group, informing, decision making, human relations development, motivation of individuals, etc. The leader should be distinguished from the manager who is mainly responsible for planning, organising, budget, attendants, etc. Although leaders occasionally have these same duties, the leadership implies the skill of embodying the vision rather than certain behaviour style alone. The paper initially offers a critical analysis of various approaches to leadership and further on it offers a theoretical discussion on a multidimensional model of leadership in a sports group. The emphasis is placed on the interaction process that involves situation factors, characteristics of a leader and characteristics of sports group members. Considering the fact that the influence of the leader on his/her followers is achieved through a complex interaction process, it is necessary to know not only the personal characteristics of the group members but also highly variable circumstances under which the leadership is realized. The results of our analysis show that the multidimensional model of leadership in a sports group requires each leader, coach and manager to be well acquainted with a whole series of circumstances that are often neglected in practice although the development of a sports team and its sports results depend largely on them.

Keywords: leader, manager, interaction, behaviour, sport, group

RAZLIKE U STAVOVIMA SREDNJOŠKOLACA PREMA FIZIČKOM VASPITANJU

DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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Apstrakt

Stavovi se stiču i formiraju tokom života i determinišu procenu, mišljenje i akciju pojedinca. Formiranje pozitivnih stavova i mišljenja učenika prema fizičkom vaspitanju jedan je od zadataka i trajna vrednost koja treba da se ostvari putem nastavnog rada u fizičkom vaspitanju. Ovo istraživanje, koje je transverzalnog karaktera, imalo je za cilj da utvrdi razlike u stavovima srednjoškolaca prema fizičkom vaspitanju. Istraživanje je sprovedeno u deset srednjih škola u Tuzli na uzorku od 1101 učenika, oba pola (579 muškaraca i 522 žena). Ispitanici su pohađali završne razrede srednje škole. U istraživanju je upotrebljen anonimni anketni upitnik, a sadržao je 14 pitanja koja se odnose na afektivnu komponentu stava o fizičkom vaspitanju. Dobijeni rezultati pokazuju da postoje statistički značajne razlike u 11 od 14 primenjenih varijabli. Dobijene razlike idu u korist ispitanika muškog pola (9 varijabli) u odnosu na ispitanice ženskog pola (2 varijable).

Ključne reči: učenici, stavovi, anketa

Abstract

Attitudes are acquired and formed throughout the life and they determine the assessment, opinion and activities of an individual. Forming positive attitudes and opinions of students towards physical education is one of the tasks and a permanent value that needs to be accomplished through teaching process in the field of physical education. This transversal study was aimed at determining the differences in attitudes of high school students towards physical education. It was conducted in ten secondary schools in Tuzla on the sample of 1101 students of both sexes (579 male and 522 female students). All examinees were senior students. An anonymous questionnaire was used in this study, and it included 14 questions referring to the affective component of attitudes about physical education. Obtained results show that there are statistically significant differences in 11 out of 14 used variables. The differences go in favour of male subjects (nine variables), compared to female subjects (two variables).

Key words: students, attitudes, survey

TAKMIČARSKI PROGRAM OLIMPIJSKIH IGARA KROZ ISTORIJU

THE OLYMPIC GAMES COMPETITION PROGRAMME THROUGHOUT HISTORY

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Apstrakt

Moderne Olimpijske igre obnovljene su 1896. godine na principima antičkih igara – na četvorogodišnjem ciklusu održavanja igara i na uspostavljanju mira i prijateljstva tokom održavanja igara. Razmatranjem programskog sadržaja igara, prisutan je princip da program modernih Olimpijskih igara obuhvata samo moderan sport. S obzirom na to da se program modernih Olimpijskih igara vremenom menjao u periodu od 116 godina, u kome je do sada održano 30 Olimpijskih igara, Međunarodni olimpijski komitet se susretao sa nizom spoljašnjih faktora koji su uticali na Olimpijski pokret, a samim tim i na promenu sadržaja programa igara, odnosno na promenu takmičarskog programa. Ovim istraživanjem sagledaće se evolucija takmičarskog programa letnjih Olimpijskih igara.

Ključne reči: Olimpijske igre, sport, programski sadržaj

Abstract

The modern Olympic Games were revived in 1896 on the principles of the ancient games - the four-year cycle of the Games and the truce and friendship during the Games. After examining the program of the Games, a principle that the modern Olympic Games program includes only modern sport was noticed. Since the program of modern Olympic Games has changed over a period of 116 years, during which 30 Olympic Games were held, the International Olympic Committee has encountered a number of external factors that have influenced the Olympic movement and thus changed the content of the programme of the Games i.e. the competition programme. This study will consider the evolution of the the Summer Olympic Games competition programme.

Keywords: Olympic Games, sports, programme content

ISTORIJA ŽENSKE NACIONALNE KOŠARKAŠKE ASOCIJACIJE

HISTORY OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

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Apstrakt

Ženska košarka je u američkom društvu uspela da se izbori za visoku poziciju na sportskoj lestvici, tako što je organizovana ženska profesionalna košarkaška liga, poznatija kao WNBA (Women's National Basketball Association). Veliku zahvalnost treba odati Kanađaninu, dr Džejsmu Nejsmitu, koji je 1892. godine, pokušavajući da modifikuje ragbi, postavio temelje igre koju danas zovemo košarka i njegovoj kolegini, profesorki fizičkog vaspitanja, Sendi Berenson, koja je Nejsmitovu igru i pravila primenila kod žena. Ženska košarka je 24. aprila 1996. godine najavila da „stupa sa radom”, pošto je uprava komesara NBA odobrila koncept za formiranje WNBA, sa zvaničnim početkom lige juna 1997. godine. Sam nastanak i razvoj WNBA lige i svega što sa sobom nosi, od dobre organizacije, pravila, kvalitetnih timova, igračica i velikog broja fanova, privukla je veliku zainteresovanost višemilionske populacije za ovakav vid zabave. Iako se WNBA-u ne posvećuje pažnja kao NBA ligi, u poslednje vreme atmosfera koja vlada na tim utakmicama je sve približnija muškoj košarci, što se vidi kroz medije koji joj sve više posvećuju pažnju.

Ključne reči: košarka, WNBA, NBA, liga, igra, ženska košarka

Abstract

Women's basketball managed to obtain a high position in sports hierarchy in America by establishing the professional basketball league for women (also known as Women's National Basketball Association, or simply the WNBA). Special gratitude is owed to a Canadian, Dr. James Naismith, who in 1892, trying to modify rugby, established the foundations of the game we nowadays call basketball, and to his colleague, the PE teacher, Senda Berenson, who modified Naismith's game and rules for women. On April 24, 1996 women's basketball declared its start as the NBA Board of Governors had approved the concept of establishing the WNBA, and official league play started in June 1997. The establishment and development of WNBA, together with high-quality organization, rules, quality teams, players and numerous fans, has drawn attention of multimillion population to this type of entertainment. Although the WNBA is not as popular as the NBA, the atmosphere in women's basketball matches has recently become closer to the one in men's basketball, which is visible through increased media coverage of this league.

Keywords: basketball, WNBA, NBA, league, game, women's basketball

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