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OLYMPISM - PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE THROUGH EDUCATION AND SPORT

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Abstract

Due to the ideology and philosophy of Olympism sport has now become an integral part of the lifestyle of young people.

One of the most important ideas of Olympism - sport, education, science and culture as durable alloy called Olympism. Humanity took this ideology for further development of it.

The discoveries made by scientists in the field of physical chemistry and thermodynamics in the physiology of functional systems of the human and finally, in the field of cybernetics and information theory have shown the need to improve the physical and spiritual qualities of a person through sports and education.

When exploring impact of sport and culture on person, one can see that they equally have positive impact on quality of life. Only sports and cultural values (good music, visual arts and theater performance) relieve a person from the harmful stress.

Today, the International Olympic Committee is doing everything as bequeathed by Baron Pierre de Coubertin for young athletes to achieve the peak of sports Olympus. But only through Olympism and Olympic philosophy we are able to raise physically healthy, moral and spiritual well-educated young people of twentyfirst century and make the world a more beautiful and happier place.

Key words: Olympism, Olympic philosophy, cultural values

UPOREDNA ANALIZA MOTORIČKIH I FUNKCIONALNIH SPOSOBNOSTI UČENIKA UKLJUČENIH U SEKCIJE IZ KOŠARKE I ODBOJKE

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MOTOR AND FUNCTIONAL SKILLS OF STUDENTS INVOLVED IN BASKETBALL AND VOLLEYBALL SECTIONS

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Apstrakt

Ovo istraživanje koje je transverzalnog karaktera imalo je za cilj da utvrdi razlike u motoričkim i funkcionalnim sposobnostima kod učenika osnovnih škola uzrasta 11 i 12 godina \pm 6 meseci uključenih u u sekciju iz košarke i odbojke. Populacija iz koje je uzorak od 115 ispitanika izvučen, definiše se kao populacija učenika V i VI razreda dve osnovne škole u Lukavcu (Lukavac Grad i Lukavac Mesto). Ispitanici su muškog pola i nisu uključeni o organizovanu vanškolsku telesnu aktivnost i sport. Nastava fizičkog vaspitanja, kao i vannastavne školske aktivnosti (učešće u sportskim sekcijama) su jedina organizovana sportska aktivnost u kojoj redovno učestvuju. Uzorak je podeljen na dva subuzorka, i to: prva grupa od 62 ispitanika, koja pored redovne nastave fizičkog vaspitanja kao vannastavnu aktivnost pohađa sekciju iz košarke i druga grupa od 53 ispitanika, koja pored redovne nastave fizičkog vaspitanja kao vannastavnu aktivnost pohađa sekciju iz odbojke. U ovom istraživanju primenjeno je 6 varijabli za procenu motoričkih i 1 varijabla za procenu funkcionalnih sposobnosti. Na osnovu t - testa za nezavisne uzorke može se konstatovati da postoje statistički značajne razlike u pet motoričkih i u jednoj funkcionalnoj varijabli. Učenici koji pohađaju košarkašku sekciju pokazali su bolje rezultate u koordinaciji, statičkoj snazi ruku i ramenog pojasa, brzini frekvencije pokreta, kao i u varijabli za procenu funkcionalnih sposobnosti. Fleksibilnost i repetitivna snaga trupa bolja je kod učenika koji pohađaju odbojkašku sekciju.

Ključne reči: komparacija, dečaci, vannastavne aktivnosti, t – test

Abstract

This study of transversal character had an objective to determine the differences in motor and functional skills of elementary school children aged 11 and 12 \pm 6 months involved in basketball and volleyball sections. The population from which the sample of 115 subjects was selected from is defined as population of fifth and sixth grade pupils from two elementary schools in Lukavac (Lukavac Grad and Lukavac Mjesto). The respondents are male and they are not involved in organized physical activity and sports outside of school. Physical and health education, as well as extracurricular activities (engagement in sport sections) are the only organized sporting activity in which they participate on regular basis. The sample was divided in two subsamples as follows: the first group of 62 respondents, who, in addition to regular physical and health education, attended basketball section as an extracurricular activity and the second group of 53 respondents, who, in addition to physical and health education, attended volleyball section as an extracurricular activity. In this study we applied six variables for motor skill assessment and one variable for the assessment of functional skills. According to the t – test for independent samples, it can be concluded that there are significant differences in five motor and one functional variable. Students who were engaged in basketball section showed better results in coordination, static strength of arms and shoulders, frequency of movement, as well as in variable for functional skill assessment. Flexibility and repetitive strength of the hull were better in students who were engaged in volleyball section.

Key words: comparison, boys, extracurricular activities, t – test

THE IMPACT OF MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND MOTORIC CAPABILITIES IN THE AEROBIC SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract

This research is accomplished with the purpose to be certified the impact of several morphological and motoric variables (which consists the predictor system) and the variable criteria of aerobic sustainability, running in 1500 meters. The sample of people who were tested consisted from 75 sportsmen aged 20 to 22, who actively take part in sports (from these 25 wrestlers, 22 footballers, 16 handball players and 12 table-tennis players in the Sports Clubs of the Prishtina. Based on the obtained results, we can conclude that the predictor system of morphological variables does not have the impact statistically important in the variable criteria, also the predictor system of motoric variables does not have the impact statistically important in the variable criteria of aerobic sustainability, running in 1500 meters.

Key words: Morphological characteristics, motoric capabilities, predictor system, variable criterion, regressive analyses, students

TRENAŽNE TEHNOLOGIJE REALISTIČNOG TRENIRANJA U FUDBALU

TRAINING TECHNOLOGIES OF REALISTIC TRAINING IN FOOTBALL

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Apstrakt

Razvitkom informatičke tehnologije, došlo je do povećanja mogućnosti opsežnog praćenja igre, analize i objektivizacije učinka svakog pojedinog igrača i timova u celini. Softveri prate pokazatelje fizioloških procesa igrača u toku treninga i utakmica. Statističkih podaci otkrivaju učinak igrača u toku treninga i utakmica i svu kompleksnost izvođenja jednog fudbalera u fudbalskoj utakmici. Fudbalsku igru sačinjavaju fudbalske radnje koje izvode pojedinac, grupa igrača ili celi tim, sa ciljem da ostvare pobjedu.

Za uspješno izvođenje fudbalskih radnji u skladu sa situacijom neophodno je razumevanje igre, smisao za igru ili fudbalska inteligencija, jer ne treba zaboraviti da je fudbal igra u kojoj se konstantno donose odluke koje nisu šablonske već uvek diktirane stanjem u igri. Da bi fudbaler zadovoljio kompleksne zahteve fudbala neophodno je da ima adekvatnu tehnologiju treninga koji će ga dovesti do tog nivoa izvedbe. Trenažna tehnologija treba da obezbedi realistično treniranje koje zahteva prisustvo svih komponenti fudbalske igre, to su situacioni uslovi odnosno odgovarajuće forme igre. Realistično treniranje uključuje osnovne faktore koji postoje u samoj utakmici: protivnička aktivnost, vreme, prostor, stres, mogućnost pobjede i poraza, situacije kao iz utakmice. Fudbalski trening treba da bude realističan, prilika za treniranje i usavršavanje fudbalskih radnji a ne samo treniranje tijela. Adekvatnim osmišljavanjem zadataka u toku igre i dobrim coachingom, treneri realizuju različite ciljeve. U odnosu na uzrasne karakteristike, menjaju se i ciljevi a sposobnosti igrača se razvijaju u uslovima koji su potpuno realistični u odnosu na utakmice.

Cilj tehnologije fudbalskog treninga bi trebao biti realistično treniranje, osposobljavanje igrača da svojim performansama izdrže tempo savremenog fudbala, ali u tom tempu da sarađuju i donose odgovarajuće odluke.

Ključne reči: trenažne tehnologije, fudbal, realistično treniranje

Abstract

By development of information technology, possibility of deep analysis for following the match and analysis and objectification of performance of every individual player and team as a whole, has been created. Software follows indicators of physiological process of players during training and games. Statistical data show performance of players during trainings and games, and all complexity of performance of one football player in football match. Football game consists of football acts performed by individual, group of players or a whole team, with a goal of victory.

For a successful performance of football acts, according to situation, it is necessary to have understand and sense for a game or football intelligence, because football is a game in which one makes decisions which are not standard, but conditioned by a state of the game. In order to meet complex football requirements, football player must have adequate technology of training which will bring him to that level of performance. Training technology need to provide realistic training which demands presence of all components of football game, which are situational conditions or respective forms of game. Realistic training includes main factors which exist in a game: opponents' activity, time, space, stress, possibility of win and loss, which are situations from the game. Football training need to be realistic, to present opportunity to training and perfecting football acts, and not just body

training. By adequate designing of assignments during the game, and by good coaching, coaches implement various goals. Depending on age characteristics, goals are changing, and players' abilities are being developed in conditions which are totally realistic in regard to the match.

Goal of technology of football training is to have realistic training, enabling players to withstand pace of modern football by their performances, and to make them cooperate and make appropriate decisions.

Key words: training technologies, football, realistic training

POTREBA VOLONTERIZMA U PROCESU MENADŽMENTA U SPORTU I SPORTSKIM ORGANIZACIJAMA U SAVREMENIM DRUŠTVIMA

NECESSITY OF VOLUNTEERING IN MANAGEMENT PROCESS IN SPORT AND SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS IN MODERN SOCIETY

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Apstrakt

U ovom stručnom radu je reč o pojmu volonterizam, koji može poslužiti kao model za uspešan menadžment proces u sportu i sportskim organizacijama. Mada je reč o stručnom radu mi ćemo dati neke tabelarne i grafičke šeme oko volonterizma kao potreba civilnog društva u sferi sporta, danas. Volonterizam predstavlja jednu od osnova civilnog društva afirmišući ono najplemenitije kod čoveka, a to je: pacifizam, sloboda, jednake mogućnosti, bezbednost, pravdu za svakog. Kao u svakom drugom društvenom segmentu, tako je i u sportu i te kako potreban volonterizam ili aktivizam ne samo za mlade ljude. Volonterizam u sportu i sportskim organizacijama predstavlja početak sistemskog pristupa pitanju opšteg termina volonterizma, a zatim i volonterizma u sportu i sportskim organizacijama. To je novina na kojoj trebamo ozbiljno raditi i posvetiti našu pažnju kao naučni i stručni činioци u sportu i sportskim organizacijama. Veoma malo se pisalo, analiziralo i doprinelo na našim prostorima o volonterizmu, kao modelu i potrebi novog vremena. Oko toga koje sve to grupe i pojedinci mogu biti uključeni u volonterski rad i u kom segmentu u sportu i sportskim organizacijama mogu biti uključeni volonteri pitali smo 413 slučajnih ispitanika kakav je njihov stav po tom pitanju. Ono što bi se moglo konstatovati prema našoj analizi za početak je da bi to mogli biti: izabrani studenti raznih fakulteta (ne samo stručnih), učenici srednjih škola, opštinski i granski sportski savezi, sportski klubovi i navijačke grupe, penzioneri i slično.

Ključne reči: volonterizam, sport, sportske organizacije, društvo, menadžment u sportu

Abstract

This expert paper is about a concept of volunteerism, which can use as a model for successful management process in sports and sport organizations. Though it is an expert work we will give you some tabular and graphic schemes about volunteering as a necessity of civil society in the field of sports today. Volunteerism is one of the foundations of civil society affirming the noblest in man, and that is: pacifism, freedom, equality of opportunity, security and justice for all. As in every other segment of society and in sport as well, volunteerism and activism is a need but not exclusively for young people. Volunteering in sport and sports organizations represents the beginning of a systemic approach to the issue as general term of volunteering, and after that volunteering in sport and sports organizations. This is novelty that we need to make a seriously work and devote our attention as scientific and expert factors in sport and sport organizations. Very little has been written, analyzed and contributed to this topic in our region, about volunteerism as a model and needed for modern society. About that, who could be a groups or individuals involved in voluntary work and in which segment in sport and sports organization can be involved as volunteers we asked 413 random respondents of what is their position on this issue. What we are able to note at the beginning is that in accordance with our analysis we could say that that could be: selected students from different faculties (not just professional), secondary school students, municipality and city sport federations, sport clubs, fan groups and retirees etc.

Key words: volunteerism, sport, sports organization, society, management in sport

SPORTSKI MENADŽERI U OČIMA SPORTSKIH SUDIONIKA

SPORTS MANAGERS IN THE EYES OF SPORTS PARTICIPANTS

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Apstrakt

Rad predstavlja pokušaj sagledavanja uloge sportskih menadžera iz ugla direktnih učesnika u sportu. Glavno pitanje od koga smo pošli glasi: Da li i koliko opažena uloga sportskih menadžera u našoj sredini odstupa od proklamovane, tj. one definisane u *Pravilniku o nomenklaturi sportskih zanimanja i zvanja*. Povod za ovu temu našli smo baveći se analizom transkripata sa fokus grupa održanim sa sportskim trenerima, roditeljima sportista, sportskim sudijama i novinarima, sportskim funkcionerima, mladim i odraslim sportistima, kao i u rezultatima istraživanja *Oblici i stepen nasilja u sportu Srbije* izvedenog tokom 2008. godine. Govoreći o svojim iskustvima, iznoseći mišljenja o učestalosti i vrstama nasilja koje postoje u našem sportu, uzrocima koji do njih dovode i merama koje bi bile efikasne u njihovom redukovanju, treneri, stariji sportisti i roditelji su spontano i u više navrata spominjali negativan uticaj sportskih menadžera (*Rano uplitanje menadžera i sponzora u sport koji, zbog materijalnih ulaganja još na ranim uzrastima, često protežiraju i guraju svoje štice kao bi opravdali i vratili svoje investicije*). Ovakve i slične tvrdnje opredelile su nas da neetičko i nestručno ponašanje sportskih menadžera svrstamo među potencijalne faktore nasilja čiji su pojedinačni doprinos ocenjivali svi učesnici u pomenutom istraživanju. U radu se prezentuju i diskutuju podaci kvalitativne analize transkripata sa fokus grupa koji najbolje ilustruju kako neki učesnici u sportu opažaju i ocenjuju ponašanje sportskih menadžera, kao i ocene doprinosa nasilju svakog od 21 navedenog faktora. Rezultatipokazuju da je najvećeprocenat roditelja sportista (75.7%), sportskih sudija (70.8%) i sportskih funkcionera (70.4%) uvereno da *menadžersko mešetarenje i uplitanje* prilično i/ili veoma doprinosi različitim vidovima nasilja u sportu. Isto mišljenje karakteristično je za 69.9% novinara, 65.4% trenera i 38.2% sportista. Ovaj nalaz otvara niz pitanja o ponašanju, ciljevima, etici, stručnosti i simplifikovanju uloge sportskog menadžera, o uzrocima koji su doprineli da u prvi plan izbije njena *tamna strana* potiskujući sve druge pozitivne i korisne aspekte ovog veoma važnog i odgovornog zanimanja.

Ključne reči: uloge sportskih menadžera, ocena njihovog doprinosa nasilju u sportu

Abstract

The goal of this project is to estimate the role of sports managers, from the perspective of direct sports participants. The main question is: Does/How the observed role of sports managers in our country differs from the proclaimed one, defined in the *Book of Regulations for the Nomenclature of Sports Professions and Titles*. The motive for this research originated from the analysis of transcripts of focus groups discussions, organized for sports trainers, athletes' parents, sports referees and journalists, sports officials, junior and adult athletes, as well as from the results of the project *Forms and Levels of Violence in Serbian Sport*, realized in 2008. Trainers, adult athletes and parents, when speaking about their experience and expressing their opinion of frequency and forms of violence in our sport, reasons for its development and possibly effective measures for its minimization, quite spontaneously and frequently mentioned the influence of sports managers (*Early stage interference of managers and sponsors in sports, performed by protecting and „pushing“ their young protégés, in order to justify and recover their investments*). This and similar statements induced us to classify the unethical and unprofessional conduct of sports managers among the possible factors of violence, while the contribution of individual factors of violence was estimated separately by all the participants of the abovementioned research. In this paper, the data on qualitative analysis of transcripts of focus groups and the discussion of these data are presented, illustrating in the best possible way how the individual

sports participants detect and evaluate the behaviour of sports managers, as well as the contribution of each of 21 mentioned factors to violence. The results show that the majority of athletes' parents (75.7%), sports referees (70.8%) and sports officials (70.4%) believe that *managers' brokerage and interference* contribute to various forms of violence in sports considerably and/or very much. Also, 69.9% of journalists, 65.4% of trainers and 38.2% of athletes share the same opinion. This result raises a series of questions concerning the behaviour, goals, ethics, competence and simplification of the role of sports manager, and reasons for the domination of its *dark side*, pushing into the background all other positive and useful aspects of this very important and responsible profession.

Key words: the role of sports managers, assessment of their contribution to violence in sport

SPORT I POLITIKA KROZ ISTORIJU I NJIHOVE SAVREMENE TENDENCIJE

SPORT AND POLITICS THROUGHOUT HISTORY AND CURRENT TENDENCIES

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Apstrakt

Tokom godina, decenija, a i vekova, sport je služio pre svega kao sredstvo za promociju političkih ideja i zadovoljavanje širokih narodnih masa sa ciljem skretanja pažnje od važnijih životnih problema, pranja novca i ulazak različitih ljudi sumnjivih biografija kao i političara u sportske subjekte i klubove. U radu će biti objašnjeno šta se tokom istorije dešavalo na sportskim događajima (pogotovo na Olimpijskim igrama). Sport je nažalost najviše gubio i svi ljubitelji sporta su uglavnom ispaštali zbog politike.

Ključne reči: sport, politika, Olimpijske igre

Abstract

Over the years, decades and centuries, sport has served primarily as a means of promoting political idea to sand Meetthe broad masses with the aim of drawing attention from the important problems of life, money laundering and suspicious people entering the various biographies as well as politicians in sports clubs en Titi sand. This paperwill explain what is happening through out history to sporting events (especially at the Olympics). Sport has unfortunately been lost and all sports fansas they suffered mainly because of politics.

Key words: sport, politics, Olympic games

STAVOVI I MOTIVACIONE DETERMINANTE DECE I RODITELJA OZRENSKOG PODRUČJA PREMA OBUCI PLIVANJA

ATTITUDES AND MOTIVATION DETERMINANTS OF CHILDREN AND PARENTS OZREN AREAS TO TRAINING SWIMMING

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Apstrakt

Istraživanje koje je sprovedeno imalo je za cilj utvrđivanje broja neplivača Ozrenskog područja. Takođe, cilj ovog istraživanja je utvrđivanje postojanja značajnih razlika u stavovima i motivima učenika i roditelja prema obuci plivanja. Analizom rezultata istraživanja utvrđeno je da ne postoje značajne razlike u stavovima učenika i roditelja prema obuci plivanja. Populacija iz koje je uzorak od 107 ispitanika bio izvučen definisana je kao populacija učenika od 4 – 9 razreda Osnovne škole „Ozren“ Donja Paklenica oba pola i 86 roditelja. U istraživanju je upotrebljen anonimni anketni upitnik s devet pitanja za učenike i deset pitanja za roditelje u cilju utvrđivanja stava, a samim time i interesa prema obuci plivanja. Za ovo testiranje učenici su podeljeni u tri kategorije: I - Učenici četvrtog i petog razreda, II - Učenici šestog i sedmog razreda, III – Učenici osmog i devetog razreda. Osnovne metode koje je su korištene u ovom istraživanju bila je bibliografsko – deskriptivna metoda kojom se obezbedilo: prikupljanje, obrada i prezentacija podataka putem anketiranja; analiza i sinteza prikupljenih podataka; dijagnoza stanja i komparativna analiza dobijenih informacija o realizaciji škole plivanja. Rezultati istraživanja su pokazali da je najveći broj faktora koji utiču na ljubav prema plivanju i sportskim aktivnostima u direktnoj korelaciji sa materijalnim mogućnostima i odnosom njihovih roditelja prema sportu.

Ključne reči: Stavovi, motivacija, anketni upitnik, SWOT analiza

Abstract

The research carried out was aimed at determining the number of non-swimmers Ozren area. Also, the goal of this research is to determine the existence of significant differences in the attitudes and motivations of students and parents to swimming training. By analyzing the results of research it was found that there are significant differences in the attitudes of students and parents towards the training of swimming. The population from which the sample of 107 respondents was drawn out is defined as a population of students 4-9 grades of elementary school "Ozren" Donja Paklenica both sexes and 86 roditelja. U study used an anonymous survey questionnaire with nine questions for students and ten questions for parents in order to determine the position, and thus the interests of the swimming training. For this test, students are divided into three categories: I - The students of the fourth and fifth grade, II - Students of the sixth and seventh grade, III - Students of the eighth and ninth grades. The basic methods that were used in this study was a bibliographical - descriptive method by which to provide for: Collection, processing and presentation of data through surveys; Analysis and synthesis of data collected; Diagnosis of the situation and Comparative analysis of the information on implementation of the swimming school. The results showed that most of the factors that influence the love for swimming and sports activities in direct correlation with the financial possibilities and the attitude of their parents towards sport.

Key words: Attitudes, motivation, questionnaire, SWOT analysis

UPOTREBA STIMULATIVNIH SREDSTAVA U SPORTU

THE USE OF STIMULANTS IN SPORT

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Apstrakt

Sport predstavlja drevnu i izuzetno važnu društvenu delatnost koja je u drugoj polovini XX veka postala privredna grana u okviru koje se ostvaruje ogroman profit. Trka za što boljim rezultatom, a samim tim i većim profitom, zahteva od sportista da prevaziđu svoje fizičke i fiziološke mogućnosti. Istraživanje je sprovedeno na fudbalerima fudbalskog kluba Sutjeska, uzrasta 17-18 godina, njih 60 koji su u redovnom trenažnom procesu. Uzorak varijabli je sačinjavao sistem od deset stavova. Anketa je urađena po Likertovoj skali. Cilj ovoga istraživanja je da se provere i analiziraju stavovi fudbalera, o upotrebi nedozvoljenih stimulativnih sredstava u sportu. Na osnovu dobijenih rezultata vidimo da su fudbaleri koji su činili uzorak ispitanika njih 60, dali očekivane odgovore na predložene stavove, izuzev na stav 10, kada je čak 95% ispitanika iznelo stav da bi koristili stimulativna sredstva ako bi im to pomoglo da osvoje zlatnu medalju na svetskom prvenstvu, i ako bi to izazvalo teške zdravstvene posledice, pa možda čak i smrt.

Ključne reči: fudbaleri, doping, sport

Abstract

Sport an ancient and extremely important social activity which in the second half of the twentieth century became the economic sector in which it has tremendous profit. Race for a better result, and therefore greater profits, requires athletes to overcome their physical and physiological features. The research was conducted on footballers football club Sutjeska, aged 17-18 years, 60 of them who are in regular training process. The sample of variables consisted of a system of ten positions, a survey was done by Likert scale. The objective of this research is to verify and analyze the attitudes of players, the use of illicit stimulants in sports. Based on the obtained results, we see that the players who made up the sample of 60 respondents gave answers to the views presented, with the exception of paragraph 10, when 95% of respondents held that to use stimulants if it helped them to win the gold medal at the world championships, and if this would cause serious health consequences, and perhaps even death.

Key words: football players, doping, sport

ULOGA MENADŽERA U IMPLEMENTACIJI PROMENA U SPORTSKOJ ORGANIZACIJI

THE ROLE OF MANAGERS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHANGES IN SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

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Apstrakt

Osnovna uloga menadžmenta u sportu je da obezbedi opstanak sportske organizacije i efikasno funkcionisanje u sadašnjem i budućem vremenu. Od sportskih menadžera se danas, daleko više nego ranije, zahteva da spremniji idu u susret brojnim promenama i da rešavaju probleme koje te promene proizvode i koji zahvataju sve tri dimenzije organizacione fizionomije savremenog sporta: strategiju razvoja; ljudski potencijal i organizacionu kulturu, i tehnološki proces. Pored toga što se od njih očekuje da iniciraju smele strateške, tehnološke ili personalne promene, kako bi obezbedili stabilnost, pozicionirali buduću misiju i razvoj svoje organizacije, sportski menadžeri predstavljaju i glavne nosioce, još zahtevnijeg, procesa implementacije tih promena. U ovom radu se ukazuje na ulogu i poželjno delovanje sportskih menadžera u pripremanju i implementaciji planiranih promena u funkcionisanju sportske organizacije.

Ključne reči: organizacione promene u sportu, implementacija promena, sportski menadžeri-transformacioni lideri.

Abstract

The main role of sports management is to provide the survival of sports organizations and their efficient functioning in present and future times. Today more than ever, sports managers are expected to confront numerous changes and to solve problems caused by these changes which include all three dimensions of organizational physiognomy of contemporary sport: development strategy, human potential and organizational culture, and technological process. Apart from the fact that they are expected to initiate courageous strategic, technological or personal changes in order to provide stability and position future mission and development of their organization, sports managers are also main carriers of an even more demanding process of the implementation of these changes. This paper highlights the role and desirable action of sports managers in the preparation and implementation of the planned changes in the functioning of sports organizations.

Key words: organizational changes in sport, implementation of changes, sports managers-transformational leaders.

REALITY PROFESSIONALISM SPORTS OF FOOTBALL IN ALGERIA

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Abstract

The phenomenon of professionalism sports leader in the sport of football in Algeria, according to the instructions of the International Federation of Football Association FIFA and the African Confederation of Football CAF experience in the form of book Terms of various Athadiat continent of Africa Football prompt including the Federal Algerian Football FAF latter worked on the implementation of This project began in 1998 where he was notified of the clubs first national sections and the second instruction conditions to be followed notebook also identified dates to follow over the application of these clubs for this book, but the clubs gel suffered in the implementation of this project due to the lack Astopaúha some basics stipulated in WordPad of grassroots structures and equipment of the universality and as well as a lack of training of human resources in this new trend, which guarantees professional principle in the overall actions relating to management and coaches and players constituent Sports Club professional and as well as a lack of investment culture in the sports field as one of the most important fundamentals that underpin the professionalism, and through this approach, we conducted research to investigate and Aqah professionalism in the sport of football state Algeria through the use of a tool to measure Actress application form questionnaire addressed to each of the federal Algerian football members and as well as the heads of clubs, coaches and activists in this field and the players who acknowledged that There evolution happening in the various components of this project from the development to the level of management and as well as the field of contracts for coaches and players for sports companies that were formerly in the form of clubs for stress in the latter that the application of professionalism system operation over the stages and the development of which it is good to better and better proof of that outcome results for clubs and national teams in recent times.

Key words: Algeria, football, project

ISTORIJSKI RAZVOJ MEĐUNARODNOG OLIMPIJSKOG KOMITETA

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

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Apstrakt

Predmet ovog istraživanja se odnosi na istorijski razvoj Međunarodnog olimpijskog komiteta. Međunarodni olimpijski komitet je najviši organ olimpijskog pokreta. Vlasnik je svih prava na olimpijske simbole: zastavu, moto, himnu i Olimpijske igre. Njegova prevashodna odgovornost je nadgledanje organizacije Olimpijskih igara. U Međunarodni olimpijski komitet danas je učlanjeno preko dve stotine nacionalnih olimpijska komiteta. Od svog osnivanja 1894. godine, MOK se razvio u najveću svetsku sportsku organizaciju. U radu je primenjen istorijski metod. Cilj rada je da se ukaže na značaj rada ove najveće sportske organizacije na svetu prateći njen istorijski razvoj. Sagledavanjem i analizom rada MOK kao najveće sportske organizacije na svetu, ovo istraživanje može doprineti budućim stručnjacima sportskih organizacija da uspešno primene principe njenog menadžmenta u okviru svojih sportskih organizacija.

Ključne reči: istorija, Međunarodni olimpijski komitet, sportska organizacija

Abstract

The subject of this research relates to the historical development of the International Olympic Committee. The International Olympic Committee is the supreme authority of the Olympic Movement. Owner of all rights to the Olympic symbols: the flag, motto, anthem and Olympic Games. Its primary responsibility is to oversee the organization of the Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee today gathers members of more than two hundred national Olympic committees. Since its founding in 1894, the IOC has developed into the world's largest sports organization. The paper applied historical method. The aim of this paper is to emphasize the importance of the work of the largest sports organization in the world, following its historical development. Taking into account the work of the IOC as the largest sports organization in the world, this study may contribute to the future professionals of sports organizations to successfully implement the principles of its management within their sports organizations.

Key words: history, the International Olympic Committee, sports organizations

SAVREMENE TRENAŽNE TEHNOLOGIJE U KONDICIONOJ PRIPREMI SPORTISTA

CONTEMPORARY TRAINING TECHNOLOGIES IN CONDITIONAL TRAINING OF ATHLETES

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Apstrakt

U savremenom sportskom treningu trenažne tehnologije imaju izuzetno važnu funkciju. Na osnovi tih tehnologija možemo prikupljati relevantne i objektivne kvantitativne i kvalitativne parametre sportske pripreme. Bez podataka o psihomotoričkim sposobnostima, morfološkim, psihološkim i sociološkim karakteristikama, taktičkim i tehničkim znanjima nije moguće planirati i programirati savremeni trenažni proces. Na temelju prikupljenih podataka, odabiru se najoptimalnija sredstva i metode delovanja, provodi se ciklizacija treninga i korekcije sportske pripreme. Razvoj savremenih dijagnostičkih metoda u svetu je veoma intenzivan, vezan je uz brojne biomehaničke laboratorije i institute. Novi dijagnostički postupci su produkt visokih tehnologija i ekspertnih znanja iz biokibernetike, biomehanike, kineziologije, funkcionalne anatomije, neuro-fiziologije, fizike, biohemije, genetike i drugih naučnih grana. Na Fakultetu za sport, Univerziteta u Ljubljani razvili smo novu metodologiju dijagnostikovanja brzine na osnovi linearnog lasera.

Ključne reči: brzina, dijagnostika, tehnologija, linearni laser

Abstract

Training technologies perform an extremely important function in modern sport training. Using these technologies, relevant and objective quantitative and qualitative parameters of sports preparation can be determined. Without data on psycho-motor abilities, morphological, psychological and sociological characteristics as well as tactical and technical knowledge, it is impossible to plan and programme a modern training process. Based on the collected data, the optimal means and methods of work are selected, the trainings undergo cyclisation and sports preparation is corrected. The development of modern diagnostic methods around the world is very intense and related to a number of biomechanical laboratories and institutes. The new diagnostic procedures are the fruits of high technologies and expertise in biocybernetics, biomechanics, kinesiology, functional anatomy, neurophysiology, physics, biochemistry, genetics and other sciences. The Faculty of Sport at the University of Ljubljana has developed a new methodology of diagnostics of speed using a linear laser.

Key words: speed, diagnostics, technology, linear laser

PROLEGOMENA ZA ETIKU SPORTSKOG MENADŽMENTA

PROLEGOMENA FOR ETHICS OF SPORTS MANAGEMENT

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Apstrakt

Etika sportskog menadžmenta može se promatrati kao deo etike, koja se konstituiše međusobnim prožimanjem opšte etike, menadžmenta i biznisa, pa je moguće shvatiti i naučno izgrađivati samo u tom kontekstu. Cilj istraživanja je da se etika sportskog menadžmenta sagleda kao primenjena normativna disciplina koja se bavi pitanjima šta je dobro a šta loše, šta je ispravno a šta neispravno, šta je pravedno a šta nepravedno u sportu, sportskom menadžmentu i poslovanju u vezi s njima. Teorijsku bazu čine radovi koji ukazuju na višedimenzionalnost i mnogoznačnost pojma etike u sportskom menadžmentu. Te dimenzije su zdrav razum, istorijsko, filozofsko, psihološko i religijsko uvažavanje i razumevanje etike. Rezultati analize pokazuju da etiku sportskog menadžmenta nije moguće shvatiti, i razvijati bez uvažavanja činjenice da je u fokusu svake etičke analize i etičke praktične aktivnosti *čovjek* sa svojim vrednostima, vrlinama, manama i porocima. Čovek, ličnost i karakter u središtu su dosadašnjih pristupa etici od najstarijih vremena do danas. Ljudsko ponašanje u svakodnevnom, pa i poslovnom životu, zasniva se i izgrađuje na bazi interakcije individualnih i situacionih faktora koji utiču na to da li će se zaposleni u sportskim organizacijama ponašati moralno ili nemoralno. Zaključeno je da naučno utemeljenje etike sportskog menadžmenta mora biti usmereno na kompleksno sagledavanje moralnosti svakog pojedinca i moralnosti organizacije u celini i da se mora adekvatno sagledati s filozofskog, teološkog i psihološkog stanovišta.

Ključne reči: čovek, ponašanje, poslovanje, moralnost

Abstract

The ethics of sport management can be seen as part of ethics, which is constituted by means of interaction of general ethics, management and business, so that it could be understood and scientifically built only in this context. The aim of this research is to consider ethics of sports management as an applied normative discipline that deals with the issues of: what is good and what is bad, what is right and what is wrong, what is just and what is unjust in sport, as well as sport management and operations in connection with them. Theoretical basis are papers that point to the multidimensionality and multiple meanings of the term ethics in sports management. These dimensions are: common sense, historical, philosophical, psychological and religious appreciation and understanding of ethics. The findings indicate that the ethics of sports management is not possible to understand, accept and develop without taking into account the fact that the focus of every ethical analysis and ethical practical activities is the *man* with all his virtues, flaws and vices. The man, his personality and character, is in the center of all previous approaches to ethics, from ancient times to the present. Human behavior in everyday life, including business life, is based and built on the basis of the interaction of individual and situational factors that influence the fact whether the employees will be in sport organizations and behave morally or immorally. The conclusion of this analysis is that scientifically based ethics of sports management must be directed towards a complex consideration of the morality of every individual and the morality of an organization as a whole, as well as that it must be duly considered from the aspect of philosophy, theology and psychology.

Key words: man, behavior, business, morality

PREDUZETNIČKI KONCEPTI U SPORTSKIM ORGANIZACIJAMA

ENTREPRENEURIAL CONCEPT IN SPORTS ORGANISATIONS

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Apstrakt

Pojedinac, kao kreator ideja i realizator preduzetničkog poduhvata ima potrebu za stalnim promenama, što podrazumeva da se inovacije i preduzetnička kreativnost moraju primeniti ako je preduzetničko razmišljanje usmereno i podstiče rizikovanje i donošenje odluka u kritičnim momentima. Ako kažemo da je cilj preduzetničkog pristupa u poslovanju da se pomoću ograničenih resursa, uz pomoć novih ideja postignu izvanredni poslovni rezultati, nameće nam se da su za ostvarenje ovog cilja potrebna tri uslova: preduzetničko okruženje, hrabri i kreativni pojedinci (preduzetnici) i znanje.

Preduzetnik intenzivno istražuje nove oblasti delovanja, generiše nove ideje, usavršava metode ocenjivanja, selekcije i izbora ideja, pronalazi efikasnije metode za realizaciju ideja, razvija nove metode i tehnike rešavanja problema u praksi sa obeležjima visoke efikasnosti i profitabilnosti koja, u savremenim uslovima podrazumeva brzinu, optimalne troškove i inovativnost. Svaki segment društva motiviše i pogoduje generisanju preduzetničkih ideja, a sport i njegova multidisciplinarnost nameće širok spektar preduzetničkog delovanja u ovoj sferi. Obilje je primera gde preduzetništvo u sportu uz primenu savremenih naučnih metoda i znanja omogućuje postizanje vrhunskih rezultata (tenis, atletika, košarka...). Ovakvi trendovi nameću pozitivno razmišljanje o isplativosti investiranja u ovakvu sferu preduzetništva.

Ključne reči: preduzetništvo, sportske organizacije, preduzetnički koncepti, sportske aktivnosti, nove ideje.

Abstract

Individual, as creator of ideas and executor of entrepreneur project has a constant need for continuous changes, which means that inventions and entrepreneurial creativity has to implement in case when entrepreneurial thinking is guided and encourage risk and decision making in critical moments. If we agree that main goal of entrepreneurial approach in business, with limitation of resources, together with new ideas, is achieving of magnificent business results, for realisation of mentioned goals we consider three conditions: entrepreneurial surroundings, brave and creative individuals (entrepreneurs) and knowledge.

Entrepreneur intensifies research of new areas of activity, generates new ideas, improves methodology of assessment and selection of ideas, researches more efficient method for implementation of ideas, develops new methods and techniques of problems solving in practice with signs of high efficiency and profitability which, in modern conditions, means speed, optimal costs and invention. Each community segment motivates and supports reproduction of entrepreneurial ideas, but sport and its multidisciplinary enforces wide spectrum of entrepreneurial activities in this field. There are affluence of examples where entrepreneurship in sports together with implementation of modern science methods and knowledge, provide achievement of magnificent results (tennis, athletics, basketball...). These kinds of trends impose positive thinking about profitability of investment in this kind of entrepreneurship.

Key words: entrepreneurship, sports organisations, entrepreneur concepts, sports activities, new ideas.

FIZIČKA AKTIVNOST OSOBA U STARIJOJ ŽIVOTNOJ DOBI

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS

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Apstrakt

Predmet rada se odnosi na činjenicu da se broj starih osoba u svetu, pa i kod nas, stalno povećava, tako da starenje predstavlja jedno od većih civilizacijskih dostignuća, ali istovremeno i jedan od najvećih izazova sa aspekta javnog zdravlja, kao i u pogledu realizacije sportsko rekreativnih aktivnosti. Koristi od bavljenja fizičkom aktivnošću dobro su poznate, a javljaju se kako kod dece i omladine, mladih i sredovečnih osoba, ali isto tako i kod starijih, nezavisno od rasne i etničke pripadnosti. Cilj rada je da pokaže da je redovna fizička aktivnost povezana sa metaboličkim, morfološkim i psihološkim promenama, te da doprinosi dugovečnosti i većem kvalitetu života. S tim u vezi, neophodno je kontinuirano raditi na edukaciji i promociji fizičke aktivnosti, u skladu sa individualnim karakteristikama, kako bi se starije osobe ohrabrile da u svojim svakodnevnim aktivnostima upražnjavaju i fizičko vežbanje, kao neizostavan segment.

Ključne reči: starenje, fizička aktivnost, edukacija

Abstract

The subject of the paper is related to the fact that the number of elderly individuals in the world and in our country is steadily increasing, insofar as to make aging one of the major achievements of civilization, but at the same time one of the biggest challenges in terms of public health, as well as in terms of the implementation of sports and recreational activities. The benefits of engaging in physical activities are well known and occur both in children and adolescents, young and middle-aged adults, and in the elderly individuals, regardless of their racial or ethnic origin. The aim of the paper is to show that regular physical activity is associated with metabolic, morphological and physiological change, and that it contributes to longevity and better quality of life. In this regard, it is necessary to continuously work on educating and promoting physical activity, in line with individual characteristics, in order to encourage older persons to include physical exercise in their daily routine as an indispensable segment.

Key words: aging, physical activity, education

DIJAGNOZA DUŠE I DUHOVNO STARANJE O IZABRANOJ GRUPI SPORTISTA, KLJUČEVI KONFLIKTA KOJI SE OD-DOGAĐAJU U SVAKOM OD NJIH I NAČIN RAZMREŽAVANJA I URAVNOTEŽENJA

DIAGNOSIS OF THE SOUL AND SPIRITUAL GUIDANCE OF A SELECT GROUP OF ATHLETES; KEYS OF CONFLICT HAPPENING IN EACH OF THEM AND WAYS TO UNTANGLE AND BALANCE

Ilarion Đurica

Srpska Pravoslavna Crkva

Apstrakt

Grupa od sedamdesetoro sportista muškog pola o kojima smo se starali u razdoblju od tri godine, činili su članove mladih ekipa raznih sportskih klubova (kadeti), članovi podmlatka (juniori) i collegium seniorum koji čine sportisti i ustrojitelji u sportu do pedeset godina. Samo duhovno staranje o ovoj grupi vernika-sportista pravoslavne i katoličanske vere bivalo je u psihološko-sakramentalnom pomirenju koje uključuje najprisniji dodir između sportista i nas, duhovnika. Ovde smo doneli i kraći esej o islamskom viđenju sporta sa željom da se pored pravoslavcima i rimokatolicima, obratimo i muslimanima sa ovih prostora na kojima živimo. Ovim sportistima je upravo kroz duhovnika *odvaljen kamen sa srca*, što za njih znači oslobođenje za svako napredovanje. Cilj same dijagnoze duše je lečenje duhovne (ne duševne) bolesti, mana karaktera, upravo promenom mišljenja, pokajanjem. Tri su uslova isceljenja od greha. Prvi: Spoznati greh. Drugi: Otkriti, osvestiti greh. Treće: Dobiti oprostaj. Savremeni vernik se opire i uzmiče pred svetom tajnom ispovesti. Gete, mada deklarisan agnostik veli o protestantskom ukidanju ispovesti: *Ispovest nisu nipošto smeli oduzeti čoveku*. Dok sveti Avgustin uči: *Uvek se razvijaj, uvek hodaj, uvek napreduj. Nemoj zaostajati za sabraćom, nemoj se vraćati, nemoj ići stranputice... bolje idi kao hrom nego kao luralica. (...) Što je u zapovestima teško, ljubav čini da bude lako*.

Ključne reči: dijagnoza duše, duhovno lečenje, temperamenti, iskušenje, hagioterapija, karneval pokajnika, kaopsihodrama

Abstract

A group of seventy athletes who we guided over a period of three years, were part of young teams within various sports clubs – cadets, juniors, as well as collegium seniorum, comprised of athletes and trainers in sports up to the age of fifty. The guidance of this group of believers – athletes in the Christian Orthodox faith consisted of psychological – sacramental conciliation, which includes the closest contact between the athletes and ourselves, spiritual fathers. Here we also brought a short essay on the Islamic view on sports with a desire to also address Muslims from this region in which we live, in addition to the Orthodox and Roman Catholics. These athletes, through the spiritual fathers, had a *weight lifted from their hearts*, which for them means being freed in order to advance. The purpose of the diagnosis of the soul is the treatment of the spiritual (not mental) illness, character flaws, through a change of thought, repentance. There are three conditions for healing sin. The first: awareness of sin. The second: reveal the sin. The third: receive forgiveness. The modern believer is resistant and pulls back from the holy sacrament of confession. Goethe, despite being a declared agnostic, says that the Protestants *should never have taken away confession from man* Saint Augustin teaches: *Always develop, always walk, always advance. Do not fall behind your brethren, do not go back, do not follow the wrong path... better walk limping than as a vagabond. (...) Love makes easy the hardness of the commandment*.

Key words: diagnosis of the soul, spiritual healing, temperaments, temptation, hagiotherapy, Carnival of repenters, as a psychodrama

SPORT U KAPITALISTIČKOM DRUŠTVENOM SISTEMU

SPORT IN THE CAPITALISTIC SOCIAL SYSTEM

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Apstrakt

Kapitalizam kao ekonomski sistem zasnovan na privatnom vlasništvu kapitala raspoređuje investicije, proizvodnju i plasman dobara pre svega po zakonima slobodnog tržišta. Ukratko rečeno, vlasniku je na prvom mestu ostvarivanje profita. Kada je u pitanju sport u kapitalističkom društvenom sistemu, prva pomisao je privatizacija klubova kao jedan od načina unapređenja njega samog u finansijskom smislu, kao i u smislu kvaliteta. Predmet ovog rada je sport u kapitalističkom društvenom sistemu. Nastanak savremenog sporta povezuje se sa pojavom sportskih disciplina, od kojih je većina nastala u Engleskoj u drugoj polovini XVIII veka donošenjem određenih pravila, formiranjem klubova i saveza i organizovanjem sistema takmičenja. Cilj rada je da se ukaže da su i danas u sportu uočljivi elementi kapitalističkog društvenog sistema. Vrhunski sport je danas postao jedna od najprofitabilnijih grana svetske privrede, gde čak i Olimpijske igre kao nekad najveće sportsko amatersko takmičenje sve više prerastaju u biznis.

Ključne reči: sport, kapitalizam, biznis

Abstract

Capitalism as an economic system based on private ownership of capital is allocated investment, production and marketing of goods primarily by the laws of the free market. In short, the owner is interested only in profit. When it comes to sports in the capitalist social system, the first thought is the privatization of clubs as a way of improving itself in financial terms and in terms of quality. The subject of this paper is a sport in the capitalist social system. The phenomenon of modern sport is associated with the appearance of the disciplines, most of which originated in England in the second half of the eighteenth century by the adoption of specific rules, the formation of clubs and associations and organizing a system of competition. The aim of this paper is to point out that the sport visible elements of the capitalist social system are present today. Top sport has now become one of the most profitable branches of the world economy, where even the Olympic Games as once the biggest amateur sports competition is increasingly being transformed into a business.

Key words: sports, capitalism, business

**PERCIPIRANA RODITELJSKA PODRŠKA U AFIRMACIJI DECE
ZA BAVLJENJE SPORTSKOM AKTIVNOŠĆU**

**PERCEIVED PARENTAL SUPPORT IN AFFIRMATION CHILDREN FOR SPORT
ACTIVITY**

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Apstrakt

Roditelji s izuzetnim motivom rano uključuju decu u sport da bi im omogućili optimalan psihološki razvoj, podsticali poboljšanje njihovog zdravlja i olakšali ostvarivanje kvalitetnog samostalnog života. Roditeljska podrška i atmosfera unutar porodice verovatno najviše određuju socijalnu komponentu mladog sportiste bilo od zadovoljavanja osnovnih do zadovoljavanja psiholoških potreba. Roditeljska podrška presudna je donošenju odluke o započinjanju sportske aktivnosti te da ima ključnu ulogu u perzistenciji bavljenja sportom. Osnovni cilj ovog istraživanja jeste utvrđivanje koliko su roditelji spremni podržati svoju decu da se bave sportskom aktivnošću, tj. odrediti intenzitet roditeljske podrške deci za bavljenje sportom. U ovom istraživanju populaciju su sačinjavala 233 ispitanika. Istraživanjem je obuhvaćeno 67 očeva i 72 majke dečaka uzrasta 6-14 godina koji su uključeni u vanškolsku aktivnost (sportske škole i sportski klubovi u Tuzli). U istraživanju je korišten anonimni anketni upitnik "Skala roditeljske potpore deci u sportu (Bosnar, 2003)", namenjen roditeljima i deci. U istraživanju je korišćena verzija od 25 čestica za roditelje i 24 čestice za učenike. Dobijeni rezultati pokazuju da su roditelji iskazali značajan nivo podrške deci za bavljenje sportskom aktivnošću.

Ključne reči: očevi, majke, učenici, sportisti, anketa.

Abstract

Parents with exceptional motif early involving children in sports to enable them optimal psychological development, encouraging the improvement of their health and to facilitate the achievement of quality independent life. Parental support and the atmosphere inside the family could probably be determined by the social component of a young athlete was from meeting basic to satisfy psychological needs. Parental support is a crucial decision on the initiation of sports activities and play a key role in the persistence of sports. The main goal of this research is to determine how many parents are willing to support their children to engage in sports activities, ie, to determine the intensity of parental support for children to practice sports. In this study population consisted of 233 subjects. The study included 67 fathers and 72 mothers of boys ages 6-14 who are involved in extracurricular activities (sports schools and sports clubs in Tuzla). The study used an anonymous questionnaire "The scale of parental support to children in sport (Bosnar 2003)", designed for parents and children. The study is used in the version of 25 items for parents and 24 items for pupils. The results show that the parents showed a significant level of support for children to engage in sports activities.

Key words: fathers, mothers, pupils, athletes, questionnaire

NORDIJSKO HODANJE - KAO POJAVA U MODERNOM FITNESSU, ZDRAVSTVU I FIZIČKIM AKTIVNOSTIMA U EVROPI

NORDIC WALKING – PHENOMENA IN MODERNFITNESS & HEALTH PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN EUROPE

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Apstrakt

Hodanje je prost primer svakodnevne aktivnosti koja ne zahteva ni posebne veštine niti specifičnu opremu. To se, međutim promenilo u poslednjih nekoliko godina, razvojem tržišta

je „nordijsko hodanje“

like i sličnosti između ramova stvorenih od strane institucija i onih koje su napravili sami hodači. Uočljiva je transformacija hodanja u sportu.

činjenica poređenjem nordijskog hodanja sa normalnim hodanjem: (4,5-5,5 ml/kg/ min v

kolena), mi smo bolje razumeli zašto u Finskoj ima 61 % žena i 39 % muškaraca odnosno 800.000 Finaca koji praktikuju nordijsko hodanje barem jednom nedeljno. Takođe, rizik od povreda je mnogo niži kod nordijskog hodanja

. Fenomeni smanjenja bolova u vratu i ramenima, lumbalnog bola, manja depresija, bes, zamor osteoporoze; sve to zajedno – zahteva

od Fitness & Health profesionalaca da obnove svoje programe, i uključe nordijsko hodanje u svoje planove obrazovanja. Isto važi i za odgovorne institucije u sportu i medicini, čak i vlade treba pažljivije da razmotre fenomen nordijskog hodanja u svetu i iskoriste sve vrednosti u korist zdravlja stanovništva; istraživanja u svetu (INWA) poslednjih 8 godina su pokazala da su žene te koje su više prepoznale koristi i prihatile nordijsko pešačenje u tom smislu.

Ključne reči: nordijsko hodanje, razvoj, definicija, koristi

Abstract

Walking is a prime example of an everyday activity which requires neither specific skills nor specific equipment. This has changed in the past few years, however, as market has emerged for different kinds of walking (power walking, race walking, treadmill walking); latest and the fastest growing »recreational« activity in Europe is Nordic Walking. Manufacturers, mediators and practitioners of Nordic Walking have produced frames, where we find discrepancies and similarities between the frames created by the institutions and those created by the walkers themselves. The dominant framing is transformation of walking into a sport. Taking in consideration some of the facts of Nordic Walking compared to normal walking: 4,5-5,5 ml/kg/min higher oxygen uptake, up to 20 bpm higher Heart Rate, 20-25% higher energy consumption, 26% less load on the knee, we understand better why in Finland there is 61% of women and only 39% of men from appr. 800.000 Finns practising NW at least once a week. Also risk of injury is much lower with NW than some other activities; 0.19-1.5 / 1000h of participation. Phenomena of reducing neck&shoulders and low back pains, lower depression, anger, vigour, fatigue, osteoporosis; all these together with the fact that subjective strain increases less than physiological load – is putting pressure on Fitness&Health professionals to renew

their programs, to add Nordic Walking into their personal education plans. Same applies to responsible institutions in sport and medicine, even governments – to look closer at Nordic Walking World phenomena and to bring it's values to the health benefits of population; experience in the world (INWA sources) last 8 years is that women took a lead in recognising and accepting Nordic Walking in this sense.

Key words: nordic walking, development, definition, benefits

ŠESTONEDELJNI PRIPREMNI PERIOD I NJEGOVI EFEKTI NA TRANSFORMACIJU KOORDINACIJE KOD FUDBALERA U-16

SIX-WEEK PREPARATION PERIOD AND ITS EFFECTS ON COORDINATION TRANSFORMATION WITH FOOTBALL PLAYERS UNDER 16

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Apstrakt

Istraživanje je sprovedeno na uzorku od 120 fudbalera kadetskog uzrasta, članova četiri fudbalska kluba iz Nikšića. Cilj istraživanja je bio da se utvrdi nivo kvantitativnih promena kod varijabli za procenu koordinacije pod uticajem programiranog fudbalskog treninga. Trenažni program je sadržao 44 trenažne jedinice u sklopu letnjeg pripremnog perioda u trajanju od 6 nedelja. Na osnovu rezultata t-testa za velike zavisne uzorke može se zaključiti da je ovaj trenažni program rada doveo do statistički značajnih parcijalnih kvantitativnih pozitivnih promena kod svih varijabli za procenu koordinacije na ovom uzorku fudbalera.

Ključne reči: fudbal, efekti programiranog rada, koordinacija

Abstract

The research was made on sample of 120 football players of cadet age, members of 4 football clubs from Nikšic. The aim of research was to identify level of quantitative changes of variables for the evaluation of coordination, under the influence of programmed football training. Training program included 44 training units, during 6 weeks, in a summer period of preparation. Based on the T test results for big dependent samples, it can be concluded that this programmed training led to a statistically significant partial quantitative positive changes in all variables needed for the assessing coordination on this sample players.

Key words: football game, effects of programmed work, coordination

TRANSFORMACIJA RESURSA U SPORTSKOJ ORGANIZACIJI

TRANSFORMING RESOURCES IN A SPORTS ORGANIZATION

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Apstrakt

Sportska organizacija ne može ostvariti svoje ciljeve bez odgovarajućih resursa, koji su u njoj uvek podvrgnuti transformaciji. Transformacija resursa u sportskoj organizaciji ne može se odigrati bez prisustva odgovarajućih procesa. Svakoj sportskoj organizaciji su potrebni resursi koji mogu biti transformisani u željeni sportski proizvod ili uslugu. Novostvoreni proizvod ili usluga predstavljen je u sportu najčešće kao sportski rezultat ili novostvorena sportska vrednost, koja i sama po sebi predstavlja novi resurs. Sportska organizacija odgovarajućim procesima, nastalim i prisutnim u njoj samoj, ulazne resurse transformiše u još upotrebljivije izlazne resurse. To praktično znači da sportska organizacija obavlja transformaciju resursa u upotrebljive socijalne i ekonomske proizvode i usluge, što čini predmet ovog rada. Resursi su odgovarajuća materijalna i nematerijalna sredstva koja imaju svoju snagu ili sposobnost da se pomoću njih postigne neki cilj. Resursi sportske organizacije mogu biti: ljudski, materijalni, podaci i informacije i novčani resursi. Cilj rada je da predstavi spoljašnje okruženje kao regulacioni mehanizam kvaliteta transformacije resursa sportske organizacije. Pojedinačni i grupni ciljevi sportske organizacije ostvareni su do kraja samo u slučaju kada imaju upotrebne vrednosti u spoljašnjem okruženju. Bez materijalnih resursa, pre svega novčanih ulaganja u razvoj sportista i sportskih ekipa, ne može se zamisliti transformacioni proces u sportskoj organizaciji.

Ključne reči: transformacija resursa, spoljašnje okruženje, ciljevi, kapital

Abstract

A sports organization cannot achieve its goals without adequate resources, which have been subject to constant transformation. Transforming resources in a sports organization can not take place without certain processes. Each sports organization needs resources that can be transformed into the desired sporting product or service. In sports, a newly created product or service is usually presented as a sports result or a newly created sports value, which in and of itself is a new resource. A sports organization transforms the input resources into more useful output resources using relevant processes occurring in it. This basically means that a sports organization transforms resources into usable social and economic products and services, which forms the subject of this paper. Resources are adequate tangible and intangible assets that have their own strength or ability to be used to achieve a goal. Resources in a sports organization can be: human, material, data and information, and cash resources. The aim of the paper is to present the external environment as a regulatory mechanism of the quality of transformation of resources in a sports organization. Individual and group goals in a sports organization are fully met only when they have a usable value in the external environment. One cannot imagine the transformation process in a sports organization with no material resources, primarily financial investments in the development of athletes and sports teams.

Key words: transformation of resources, external environment, objectives, capital

UTICAJ RADA NA TRENAŽERIMA KAO I AEROBIKA NA SMANJENJE TELESNE MASE KOD ŽENA

EFFECT OF EXERCISING ON TRAINING EQUIPMENT AS WELL AS AEROBICS ON REDUCTION OF WOMEN'S BODY WEIGHT

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Apstrakt

Predmet ovog rada se odnosi na uticaj rada na trenažerima i aerobika na smanjenje telesne mase kod žena. Rekreativne aktivnosti ženske populacije su uglavnom zasnovane na želji za ostvarenje boljeg izgleda, odnosno smanjenju telesne mase. Cilj istraživanja je bio da se uvidi koji vid navedene dve rekreativne aktivnosti ima veći uticaj na smanjenje telesne mase kod žena. Istraživanje je sprovedeno u fitness centru Beo star gym na Novom Beogradu. Uzorak ispitanika N-50 su činile žene starosne dobi od 18 do 65 godina. U radu je pored analitičko-sintetičkog metoda primenjena tehnika ankete. Dobijeni rezultati su ukazali da su žene koje su rekreativno vežbale na trenažerima imale veći gubitak telesne mase od žena koje se bave aerobikom.

Ključne reči: aerobik, trenažeri, telesna masa, starost

Abstract

The subject of this paper work is the influence that training on elliptical trainer and aerobic has on women's body weight. Women's recreational activities are usually based on a motivation to look better and lose weight. The goal of this research was to confirm which two recreational activities have bigger influence on losing weight in women. The research was conducted in fitness center Beo star Gym in New Belgrade. The research was based on women aged 18-65. The methods used in the research are analytical-synthetic and questionnaire. The given results showed that the women who practised recreationally during training had less body weight than the women who did aerobic.

Key words: aerobic, elliptical trainer, body weight, old age

MASOVNE KOMUNIKACIJE, SPORT I BIZNIS

MASS MEDIA, SPORT, BUSINESS

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Apstrakt

Savremeno društvo karakteriše internacionalizacija i globalizacija, čija je osnova snažan razvoj informacionih tehnologija, telokomunikacija i transporta. To je, takođe i društvo masovnih komunikacija u kojim egzistira i razvija se sport. Za razliku od personalnih komunikacija, masovne komunikacije podrazumevaju moderne tehnologije na području TV-a, radija, štampe, Interneta i sl. One omogućavaju prenos, širenje i distribuciju informacija vezanih za sportske manifestacije. Navedeni mediji utiču na sport, ali i sportski događaji kao masovna pojava su pod punom medijskom pažnjom. Internet kao veoma moćan komunikacioni medij, našao je svoju primenu i u oblasti sporta. Ta moć se najviše bazira na pružanju sadržaja i relevantnih informacija o dešavanjima u sportu.

Ključne reči: sport, masovne komunikacije, internet, sportske organizacije, mediji

Abstract

Modern society is characterized by internationalization and globalization, whose foundation is a strong development of information technology, telecommunication and transportation. It is also the society of mass communication where sports exist and develop. Unlike personal communication, mass communication includes modern technologies in the field of TV, radio, press, the Internet, etc. It allows the transfer, broadcasting and distribution of information related to sport events. The media which are mentioned above affect sports, and sport events are also under full media coverage as a mass phenomenon. The Internet, as a powerful communication medium, has found its usage in the field of sports. Its power is mostly based on providing content and relevant information on sport events in the world.

Key words: sports, mass media, Internet, sports organizations, media

RUKOMET NA OLIMPIJSKIM IGRAMA

HANDBALL AT OLYMPIC GAMES

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Apstrakt

Savremeni rukomet, naročito vrhunski, prepoznaje se kao internacionalna sportska aktivnost gde učestvovanje u vrhunskim takmičenjima podrazumeva krajnje profesionalno angažovanje. Predmet istraživanja se bavi rukometom na Olimpijskim igrama. Cilj ovog istraživanja istorijskog karaktera je da se razvojni put rukometa na Olimpijskim igrama približi široj javnosti. Rukomet je imao svoj Olimpijski debi 1936. godine, kada je Nemačka kao domaćin Olimpijskih igara u Berlinu, ovaj sport uvrstila u demonstracioni program. Na ovim Igrama reprezentacija Nemačke osvojila je zlatnu medalju, a atraktivnost u igri Nemačke reprezentacije nije imala dovoljan uticaj na uključenje rukometa u Olimpijski program 1948. godine, kada su letnje Olimpijske igre održane posle pauze od dvanaest godina. Odsustvo rukometa sa Olimpijskih igara, trajalo je sve do 1972. godine, kada je muški rukomet vraćen u takmičarski program Olimpijskih igara, gde je prisutan i danas. Ženski rukomet je priključen spisku olimpijskih sportova na Igrama 1976. godine u Montrealu, a ženska reprezentacija Sovjetskog Saveza osvojila je prvu zlatnu medalju.

Ključne reči: rukomet, Olimpijske igre, muškarci, žene

Abstract

Modern handball, especially the top handball, is recognized as an international sporting activity where participation in elite competitions involves highly professional engagement. The research topic deals with handball at the Olympics. The aim of this historical study is to close the development path of handball at the Olympics to the general public. Handball made its Olympic debut in 1936, when Germany as the host of the Olympic Games in Berlin, included the sport in the demonstration program. At these Games, team of Germany won the gold medal, and the attractiveness of the game the German team did not have sufficient impact on the inclusion of handball in the Olympic program in 1948, when the Summer Olympic Games held after a break of twelve years. The absence of handball from the Olympic Games, lasted until 1972, when the men's handball returned to the competition program of the Olympic Games, which is present today. Women's handball is attached list of Olympic sports at the Games in 1976 in Montreal and the women's team of the Soviet Union won the first gold medal.

Key words: handball, Olympic Games, Men, Women

FAKTORI OD KOJIH ZAVISI REZULTAT U SPORTU

DETERMINATING FACTORS FOR RESULTS IN SPORTS

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Apstrakt

U ovoj studiji se polazi od činjenice da ni nauka ni praksa nisu još dali tačne i precizne odgovore na pitanje kako se u sportu postižu vrhunski rezultati i kako se vrši selekcija sportista. Dilema oko toga koji faktor je presudan za postizanje visokih sportskih rezultata i danas predstavlja, tzv. "večnu temu". S obzirom na to, aktuelno je nekoliko gledišta. Pristalice, tzv. "teorije talenata" tvrde da odlučujući faktor za razvoj sportista predstavljaju nasleđene osobine i sposobnosti, koje primenom malog obima sredstava i opterećenja treninga daju visoke sportske rezultate. Grupa praktičara i nekih teoretičara, koji zastupaju drugo gledište, odlučujući značaj pripisuju treningu, dok treću grupu sačinjavaju oni stručnjaci i naučnici, koji smatraju da je najpravilniji put do sportskih rezultata povezivanje talenta sa optimalnim trenažnim radom. U radu je istaknuto da čovek (a time i sportista) pored biološke dimenzije poseduje i psihičku dimenziju, ali još socijalnu i duhovnu, što se nažalost veoma zanemaruje. Osim toga, čovek-sportista je posebnost, autonomna ličnost. Sva ova obeležja čoveka-sportiste bitno utiču na njihove uspehe i rezultate. Drugim rečima, rezultati ne zavise samo od talenta i treninga (biološko-fizička komponenta), nego i od psiho-socijalne utemeljenosti, jačanja identiteta, odvažnosti, provokativnosti, nivoa upornosti, osećaja nadmoćnosti, shvatanja igre, odnosa u socijalnom okruženju i jos mnogo toga. Rezultati rada ukazuju da, ako verujemo da je tako, onda treba proširiti sadržaj njihovih priprema kako bi bili uspešniji. Takođe, u ovoj studiji skreće se pažnja na logoterapiju, naučnu metodu koja nastoji da u pomoći sportistima obuhvati sve relevantne činjenice koje mogu da utiču na uspeh. Logoterapija je naučna metoda koja se ubraja u vrstu psihoterapije, ali se bitno i razlikuje od nje. Ona ukazuje na presudnost psihološke komponente vrhunskog izvođenja, komponente bez koje je izuzetno teško postići a gotovo nemoguće ponoviti vrhunski sportski rezultat.

Ključne reči: Vrhunski rezultati, faktori, logoterapija

Abstract

This study is based on the fact that neither science nor praxis have been able to provide correct and precise answers to the questions, how is it possible to achieve best results in sport and how should the selection of sportsmen be done? The dilemma of identifying which factor is the most significant for achieving high sports results, nowadays it presents the so-called "eternal issue". In respect to this there are a few aspects which are being considered. Supporters of the so-called "talent theory" claim that the most significant factors for the development of sportsmen are actually inherited features and abilities, which, through the application of a small amount of the means and not over-exhausting trainings, can provide high sports results. A group of practitioners and some theorists who are in favor of the second aspect state that training is most significant, whereas the third group consists of such experts and scientists who share the opinion that the best way to the best sports results would be by joining the talent to the most suitable training work. It has been emphasized that every work done by people (and thus by sportsmen too) involves not only biological dimensions, but also psychological, social and spiritual dimensions, which is, unfortunately, very much neglected. Apart from that, a man-sportsman is a unique, autonomous personality. All these features of a man-sportsman significantly influence his success and results. In other words, results do not depend just on the talent and training (biological-physical component), but also on the psycho-social background, a strong identity, boldness, provocation, the level of persistence, the feeling of superiority, understanding of the game, the attitude in social environment and a lot more. The results show that, if you believe that is so, then we need to expand the content of their preparation in order to be successful. Further, in this study the

accent is put on logotherapy, a scientific method which struggles to comprise all relevant facts when trying to help sportsmen, which might also influence their success. Logotherapy is a scientific method which belongs to a kind of psychotherapy; however, it is also totally different from it. It emphasizes the significance of the psychological component for a supreme performance. This is the component which is essential for achieving the best sports results.

Key words: Top results, factors, logotherapy

USAGLAŠAVANJE STRATEGIJE RAZVOJA SPORTA SRBIJE I EU

HARMONIZATION OF STRATEGY ON SPORTS DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA WITH THE EU

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Apstrakt

Jedna od prioriteta tema EU je ekonomski aspekt sporta, posebno održivog finansiranja sporta i kreiranju politika. U realizaciji ovih ciljeva EU promoviše prikupljanje podataka za merenje ekonomske korisnosti sektora sporta. Srbija kao kandidat za članstvo u regionalnu integraciju EU-28 usklađuje smernice sa ciljevima razvoja sporta u okviru Evropske unije. Sektor sporta može imati pozitivnu ulogu u razvoju novog privrednog modela koji sprovodi Srbija na putu evropskih integracija. Predmet istraživanja je analiza funkcionisanja sportskog sektora Srbije s ciljem da se otkrije funkcionalnost i održivost u skladu sa vizijom, misijom i ciljevima sportskog sistema EU uzimajući u obzir i ekonomsku dimenziju sporta. U radu se identifikuju strateška mesta u kojima sektor sporta može doprineti ukupnom ekonomskom rastu Srbije. Upotrebljavane su metode makroekonomske analize statističkih pokazatelja resursne baze sportskog sektora Srbije kao i komparativna analiza sa izabranim zemljama EU. Rezultati istraživanja ukazuju da je sport u Srbiji brzo rastući sektor koji može doprineti pozitivnom ekonomskom rastu, zapošljavanju građana i socijalnoj koheziji, kao i ograničavanju zdravstvenih rashoda i da se intenzivno usaglašava sa strategijama i politikama EU.

Ključne reči: Srbija, EU, sektor sporta, ekonomija sporta, evropske integracije

Abstract

One of the priority goals of the European dimension in sport is economic aspect of sport, in particular sustainable financing of sport and creating policy in this sector. In realization of these goals, the EU promotes the collection of data for measuring the economic benefits of sport sector. Republic of Serbia as a candidate country for membership in the regional integration of EU-28, harmonizes policies with the guidelines of sports development in the frame of the EU. Sport sector can play a positive role in the development of a new economic model implemented by Serbia towards European integration. The subject of this research is to analyze the functioning of the sports sector in Serbia in order to reveal the functionality and sustainability in line with the vision, mission and objectives of EU sports system, taking into account the economic dimension of sport. The paper identifies strategic fields where the sport sector can contribute to the whole economic growth of the Serbia. We used methods of macroeconomic analysis of statistical indicators of the resource base of sport sector in Serbia and the comparative analysis with selected EU countries. The results indicates that the sport in Serbia is fast growing sector that can positively contribute to economic growth, lead to additional employment and social cohesion of citizens, as well as limiting health care expenditures. Further more, it's intensively harmonized with the strategies and policies of the EU.

Key words: Serbia, EU, sport sector, sports economy, European integration

DIZANJE TEGOVA U ŽENSKOJ KONKURENCIJI NA OLIMPIJSKIM IGRAMA

WOMEN'S WEIGHTLIFTING AT OLYMPICS

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Apstrakt

Dizanje tegova je sport u kojem takmičar diže tegove sa ciljem da podigne veću težinu od drugih takmičara u svojoj težinskoj kategoriji. Uključivanje žena u ovaj sport je počeo relativno skoro pa je prvo svetsko prvenstvo održano 1987. godine. Takmičenje u dizanju tegova za muškarce našlo se na programu prvih Olimpijskih igara savremenog doba 1896. godine, dok je ovo takmičenje u ženskoj konkurenciji uvršteno u Olimpijske igre tek 2000. godine. Predmet rada je nastanak, razvoj i uključivanje ovog sporta u program Olimpijskih igara, sa ciljem da se istraži i sama popularnost navedenog sporta među ženama. U istraživanju je korišćen istorijski metod na osnovu pisanih podataka koji se smatraju verodostojnim.

Ključne reči: sport, Olimpijske igre, žene, dizanje tegova

Abstract

Weightlifting is a sport in which the athlete lifts weights in order to raise more weight than other competitors in his weight category. The inclusion of women in this sport starts relatively recently, the first World Championship was held in 1987. Competition in weightlifting for men appeared on the program of the first Olympic Games of the modern era in 1896, while this competition for women were not included in the Olympics until 2000. The paper deals with the emergence, development and inclusion of this sport in the Olympic Games program, with the aim to investigate itself above the popularity of sport among women. The study used historical method based on the the written information that is considered credible.

Key words: sport, the Olympic Games, women, weightlifting

FAKTORI IZBORA ORGANIZACIONE STRUKTURE U FORMIRANJU KONKURENTNE SPORTSKE ORGANIZACIJE

FACTORS FOR CHOOSING THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE WHEN FORMING A COMPETITIVE SPORTS ORGANIZATION

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Apstrakt

Odluka o pravilnom izboru organizacione strukture u sportskoj organizaciji zavisi od mnogih faktora, a posebno od misije, ciljeva i zadataka koje je istakla sportska organizacija, tehničko-tehnoloških potencijala, ljudskih, materijalnih i drugih resursa, kao i starosti i veličine sportske organizacije. Važnu ulogu u procesu izbora organizacione strukture ima menadžment, koji je odgovoran za razvoj sposobnosti sportske organizacije da odgovori na izazove i promene u spoljašnjem poslovnom okruženju i za unapređenje konkurentne sposobnosti same organizacije putem povećanja obima znanja, veština i iskustva svih članova, sportista i drugih zaposlenih u sportskoj organizaciji. Izbor organizacione strukture zavisi i od karakteristika, odnosno parametara koje svaka ponuđena organizaciona struktura ima. Centralizacija ili decentralizacija su faktori koji opredeljuju organizacionu strukturu u odnosu na nivo donošenja odluka u sportskoj organizaciji. U radu su razmatrani: osnovni mehanizmi i metode koordinacije, tipovi vertikalne koordinacije, posebni aspekti decentralizacije, stepeni korišćenja horizontalne koordinacije i koncentracije moći u jednom delu organizacije, tipovi departmentalizacije i dr. Cilj ovog rada je određivanje relevantnih faktora i uloge menadžmenta u stvaranju funkcionalne strukture konkurentne sportske organizacije.

Ključne reči: sportska organizacija, izbor organizacione strukture, uloga menadžmenta, relevantni faktori.

Abstract

The decision on the right choice of organizational structure in a sports organization depends on many factors, especially on the mission, goals and tasks raised by the sports organization, technical and technological resources, human, material and other resources, as well as age and size of a sports organization. Management plays an important role in selecting the organization structure, as it is responsible for the development of the ability of a sports organization to respond to the challenges and changes in the external business environment and to improve the competitive ability of the organization itself by increasing the volume of knowledge, skills and experience of all members, athletes and other staff in the organization. The choice of organizational structure also depends on the characteristics and parameters that each organizational structure offered possesses. Centralization and decentralization are the factors that determine the organizational structure in relation to the levels of decision-making in a sports organization. The paper discusses the following: basic coordination mechanisms and methods, types of vertical coordination, specific aspects of decentralization, degrees of use of horizontal coordination and concentration of power in one part of the organization, types of departmentalization and so on. The aim of this paper is to determine the relevant factors and management roles in the creation of a functional structure of a competitive sports organization.

Key words: sports organization, choice of organizational structure, management role, relevant factors.

SPORTSKA KULTURA I SMISAO ŽIVOTA SPORTISTA

SPORTS CULTURE AND THE MEANING OF LIFE OF ATHLETES

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Apstrakt

U ovom tekstu analiziraju se činjenice iz stvarnosti sporta na osnovu kojih može da se zaključi da sport čuva i razvija univerzalne vrednosti kulture svakog naroda, da su uspjesi srpskih sportista povećali ugled Republike Srbije u svetu, a sportisti postali idoli mladima. Pronalaženje smisla života u oblasti sporta samo je jedna od mnogih mogućih čovekovih svrha. Samo od svake individue posebno zavisi dali će smer i kvalitet realizacije ove odabrane svrhe ići smerom smisla ili besmisla njegovog života. Pravilnim shvatanjem suštine i svrhe sporta, kao sredstva i metoda održavanja i razvijanja univerzalnih vrednosti čovečanstva, održavaju se i razvijaju i najbolje vrednosti sportske kulture, čime se, između ostalog, doprinosi ostvarivanju smisla sopstvenog života kod sportista.

Ključne reči: kultura, aksiologija, etički kodeks sportista, moralni kodeks navijača, smisao života sportista

Abstract

The facts regarding sport reality are analyzed and on that base one may conclude that sport preserves and develops the universal cultural values of every nation. It could also be concluded that the successes of Serbian sport evolved the international prestige of the Republic of Serbia and that the Serbian athletes are the heroes for the young generations. Finding the meaning of one's life in a concrete sport field is only one of the various and possible people's intents. It is only the individual alone on whom depends if the direction and quality of the intent realization will go toward a life full of meaning or to a meaningless one. An adequate approach in comprehending the meaning of sport in terms of sustain and development methods for the universal values of the people, sustain and develop the best values of the Serbian culture. Thereby the survival of the people in Serbia and future its future progress is brought to certain sound contingency.

Key words: culture, axiology, moral and code of ethics, moral code of the fans, meaning in the athlete's life

ISTRAŽIVANJE STRUKTURE ŽENSKOG ODBOJKAŠKOG KLUBA „VIZURA“

RESEARCH OF STRUCTURE OF WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL CLUB „VIZURA“

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Apstrakt

Rad se bavi istraživanjem starosne strukture odbojkašica kluba „Vizura“ iz Beograda. Istraživanjem su obuhvaćene članice prvog tima kluba budući da je bez obzira na promene u sastavu tokom sezone klub postizao dobre rezultate. Cilj istraživanja je utvrditi i ispitati koliko su velika odstupanja u strukturi i koliko je struktura tima prihvatljiva. Pri sprovođenju istraživanja primenjena je statistička metoda.

Ključne reči: odbojka, prvi tim, statističke metode, godine

Abstract

The article examines the age structure of the Belgrade female volleyball club „Vizura“. This research included members of the first team regardless of changes during the season club achieved good results. The aim of this paper is to identify and examine how large discrepancies in the structure are and how much is the team structure acceptable. For the implementation of this research statistical methods were applied.

Key words: volleyball, first team, the statistical method, year

SUŠTINSKE VREDNOSTI OLIMPIZMA- NJIHOV ZNAČAJ ZA SPORT I ZAJEDNICU

ESSENTIAL VALUES OF OLYMPISM – THEIR RELEVANCE IN REGARDS TO SPORT AND COMMUNITY

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Apstrakt

Esencijalne vrednosti olimpizma se mogu generalizovati kako na sport tako i na društvenu zajednicu. Tamo gde je jedino važno biti prvi, iskušenje da se povrede pravila igre ili da se iskoriste za vlastitu dobit je veliko. Pitanje sportske etičnosti je bitno za prevenciju društveno nepoželjnih oblika ponašanja na koje odgovor traže svi oni koji se sportom bave ili ih sport zanima. Društvom u kojem živimo dominira lukavstvo, prevare, korupcija, pesimizam, cinizam, pasivnost, lenjost. Olimpijske vrednosti imaju usmeravajuću funkciju u pogledu ponašanja i shvatanju društvene okoline. Izvlačenjem na površinu esencijalnih vrednosti olimpizma razvija se dobar karakter. A razvoj dobrog karaktera je krajni cilj u borbi protiv anomalija i bolesti savremenog društva. Upravo iz svega navedenog cilj je inicirati suštinu esencijalnih olimpijskih vrednosti (Izvrnost, Respekt i Prijateljstvo) koje mogu dati veliki značaj da se afirmira rad, odlučnost, perfekcija, optimizam i samoinicijativa kroz saradnju i timski duh u sportu i društvenoj zajednici.

Ključne reči: vaspitanje, edukacija, etika, vrednosti, uspeh

Abstract

Essential Values of Olympism are as applicable in sport as they are in community. The importance of being the first brings forth great temptation of breaking the rules or using them to one's own advantage. A question of sport ethics is a relevant one for the prevention of socially undesirable forms of conduct, a question to which all those who practice sport and those with interests in sport are trying to answer. The society we live in is dominated by artful subtlety, deceits, trickery, corruption, pessimism, cynicism, passivity and idleness. Olympic Values provide guidance in regards to behaviour and social awareness. In the attempt to give rise to Essential Olympic Values, we develop a strong character, which is an ultimate goal in fighting the anomalies and ailments of contemporary society. In regards to the aforementioned, the aim is to introduce the Essential Olympic Values (Excellence, Respect and Friendship), as means of providing work affirmation, decisiveness, perfection, optimism and self-initiative, guided by cooperation and team spirit in sport and community.

Key words: upbringing, education, ethics, values, success

ANALIZA FUNKCIONALNOG OPTEREĆENJA TOKOM SIMULACIJE TAKMIČENJA U LATINO-AMERIČKIM PLESOVIMA

ANALYSIS OF FUNCTIONAL LOAD DURING THE SIMULATION OF LATIN AMERICAN DANCE COMPETITION

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Apstrakt

Cilj rada je bio da se utvrdi nivo funkcionalnog opterećenja tokom simulacije tri kruga takmičenja (kvalifikacije, polufinale i finale) u pet latino američkih plesova (ča-ča-ča, samba, rumba, paso doble i džajv) na osnovu praćenja srčane frekvence. Uzorak ispitanika je sačinjavalo 7 plesnih parova plesnog Kluba „Aurora“ iz Beograda i plesnog kluba „Fiesta“ iz Novog Sada – 14 reprezentativaca nacionalne selekcije u sportskom plesu. Funkcionalno opterećenje je određeno na osnovu praćenja srčane frekvence polarovim pulsmetrima. Srčana frekvenca je praćena pre i posle svakog plesa kao i srčana frekvenca u oporavku posle svakog takmičarskog kruga, nakon prvog, drugog, trećeg, četvrtog i petog minuta. Plesnim parovima je tokom simulacije takmičenja dodeljena ekspertska ocena sudije za tehniku, partnerstvo, energiju i muzikalnost u skladu sa „skating“ sistemom ocenjivanja. Rezultati su obrađeni univarijantnom statistikom gde su utvrđeni centralni i disperzioni parametri, kao i minimalne, maksimalne i srednje vrednosti pulsa tokom izvođenja i oporavka. Tokom simulacije takmičenja najviše vrednosti srčane frekvence su postignute tokom džajva (190 otkucaja), a najniže tokom sambe (122 otkucaja). Srčana frekvenca u oporavku ukazuje na visoku treniranost takmičara.

Ključne reči: latino – američki plesovi, takmičenje, funkcionalne sposobnosti, srčana frekvencija

Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine the level of functional load during the simulation of three competitive rounds (qualification, semifinals and finals) in five Latin American dances (cha-cha-cha, samba, rumba, paso doble and jive) based on the monitoring of heart rate. The sample of examinees consisted of seven dance couples from dance club "Aurora" from Belgrade and dance club "Fiesta" from Novi Sad - 14 representatives of the national selection in dancesport. Functional load was determined on the basis of monitoring heart rate, Polar heart rate monitors were used. Heart rate was monitored before and after each dance as well as the heart rate recovery after each round of the competition, after the first, second, third, fourth and fifth minutes. Dancing couples during the simulation competition awarded expert judges score for technique, partnerships, energy and musicality in accordance with skating system grading. Results were analyzed by univariate statistics, central and dispersion parameters were determined, as well as minimum, maximum and mean values of heart rate during the performance and recovery. During the simulation competitions the highest values of heart rate were achieved during the jive (190 beats), and lowest during the samba (122 beats). Heart rate during recovery points to a high of preparation competitor.

Key words: Latin - American dances, competitions, functional load, heart rate

EFFECTIVENESS OF SHOCK TRAINING OF BONE DENSITY AND PROTECTION FROM FRACTURES INJURY IN ATHLETES

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Abstract

Shock trainings are one of best trainings which contribute to maintain strength of muscles and bone and that bone motivation for growth be throughout physical activities are represented in shock trainings that characterized by plyometric training. Objective: This study aims to use shock plyometric training and identify its effects on bone mineral density and protection of injuries of bone bruises and fractures. Material and Methods: This study was conducted on (30) players of football in Zamelek club aged between 16-18 years old. They were divided into two groups (15 control -15 study) the experiment was performed in three steps; first step was doing pre-measurement for Bone Density, Minerals BMD. Second step was applying program of shock training for six weeks during preparation three times / week for (30 min) and on the study group only. The third step was doing post-measurements of BMD that follow the injuries that occur during training or matches within the season and recorded. Results: The regularity of shock training has positive effect on increasing BMD by 13.08 % to 19.2 % as well as it protect from bone injuries by 42%. Conclusion: Researcher recommend by using shock trainings for increasing BMD due to it protect from bone injuries.

Key words: Plyometric shock- Bone Density- Minerals BMD

FACTORIAL VALIDITY FOR THE MORALE SPRIT SCALE: THE CASE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION FACULTY MEMBERS AT JORDANIAN UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the construct validity of the morale sprit scale (MSS). Ninety faculty members from colleges of physical education at Jordanian universities were chosen to participate in this study. The design of this study was an ex-post facto. The MSS consists of (48) items that measure different dimensions of morale spirit among faculty members. Principle axis factoring with oblique rotation was utilized to uncover the underlying structure of the instrument. The findings revealed eight factor solution explaining (72.825%). Seven factors were accepted according to the conditions of accepting factors. The seven factors were named morale as reflection of faculty and department's administration, regulations and instructions, working environment and conditions, promotions and incentives and salaries, relations between the faculty member's, the trend toward the college and university, the trend toward self factors.

Key words: Factorial Validity, Morale Sprit, Faculty Members, and Jordanian Universities

ORGANIZACIJA SVETSKIH RUKOMETNIH PRVENSTAVA
ORGANIZATION OF WORLD'S HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

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Apstrakt

Predmet ovog rada se odnosi na organizaciju Svetskog rukometnog prvenstva koje je održano u Kataru 2015. godine. Organizacija Svetskog prvenstva, kao jednog od vodećih međunarodnih sportskih događaja, predstavlja veoma kompleksan zadatak za organizatora samog sportskog događaja. Kvalitet organizacije ovakvog događaja je od velikog značaja za zemlju u kojoj se organizuje Svetsko prvenstvo. U današnje vreme organizacija turnira ne samo da je složen i kompleksan proces već zahteva izuzetno angažovanje ljudstva. Rukometna prvenstva u pomenutom kontekstu su veliki izazov i zahtevaju višemesečno planiranje. Cilj rada je da se na primeru organizacije velikog sportskog događaja, Svetskog prvenstva u rukometu koje je održano u Kataru, ukaže na tekuće probleme sa kojima se susreo organizator. U radu je primenjen empirijski metod i metoda analize. Rezultati rada ukazuju na značaj i težinu organizacije turnira.

Ključne reči: organizacija, sportski događaj, rukomet

Abstract

The subject of this theses refers to the Handball World Championship which was held in Qatar 2015. The organization of the Handball World Championship as one of the leading international sports events, is a very complex task for the organizers of that event. The quality of the organization of such an event is of great importance for the country that is organizing World Championship. At the present time, the organization of the tournament is not only complex process, but it also requires a great number of people. Handball Championships, in aforementioned context, are challenging and require several months of planning. The aim of this theses is to point out the current problems encountered by the organizer, on the example of organizing and hosting such a big event such is Handball World Championship, which took place in Qatar. In the theses I applied an empirical model and analysis method. The results show the importance and weight of the tournament organization.

Key words: organization, sports event, handball

STAVOVI STUDENATA KRIMINALISTIČKO-POLICIJSKE AKADEMIJE O VREDNOSTIMA SPECIJALNOG FIZIČKOG OBRAZOVANJA

STUDENTS' EVALUATION OF INSTRUCTION IN SPECIAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION AT THE ACADEMY OF CRIMINALISTIC AND POLICE STUDIES

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Apstrakt

U cilju vrednovanja nastavnog predmeta Specijalno fizičko obrazovanje anketirano je 554 studenta osnovnih strukovnih studija Kriminalističko-policijske akademije muškog i ženskog pola, nakon realizovane nastave iz predmeta Specijalno fizičko obrazovanje u periodu od 2008-2014. godine. Distribuirani podaci pokazuju da studenti imaju mišljenje da je nastavni predmet SFO izuzetno značajan (72.74%), ili da spada u značajnije predmete (23.10%) u sistemu edukacije na KPA. Broj časova praktične nastave je nedovoljan (56.68%), prosečan (22.29%), odnosno zadovoljavajući (20.22%), a da broj časova praktične nastave treba da bude više od tri puta nedeljno (63.17%). Značajan je stav studenata da nastavu SFO – a treba realizovati u oba semestra u toku školske godine (79.42%). Od programskih sadržaja SFO – a studenti najviše vole praktičnu nastavu u sali (86.28%), a najmanje teoretsku nastavu (1.81%). Od programskih sadržaja vežbi studenti najviše vole deo iz domena poluga (66.06%), a manje iz domena udaraca i blokova (16.61%) kao i iz dela bacanja (16.06%). Kada su u pitanju stavovi studenata o očekivanjima od nastave SFO – a većina studenata smatra da su u skladu sa očekivanim (50.18%), dok nešto manje studenata smatra da ta očekivanja nisu ispunjena (39.89%). Većina studenata smatra da je na ispitu najteži deo koji se odnosi na proveru bazično motoričkog statusa (44.58%).

Ključne reči: Anketa, samovrednovanje, Specijalno fizičko obrazovanje

Abstract

In order to estimate the value of Special Physical Education as a subject taught at the Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies, 554 students were asked to fill in a questionnaire, after completing the course in Special Physical Education 1, in periods of 2008-2014. The analyzed results show that the students consider Special Physical Education as either an extremely important subject (72.74%), or as one of very important subjects (23.10%) that are on the curriculum at the Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies. The obtained data indicate that the number of practical training classes is insufficient (56.68%); average (22.29%), satisfactory (20.22%) and that the number of hours of practical training should be more than three times a week (63.17%). It is very important to point out that a considerable number of students (79.42%) are of the opinion that Special Physical Education should be realized in both terms during a school year. As far as the content of the subject is concerned, most students (86.28%) like practical training classes in the gym best and theoretical classes least. When choosing from exercises trained in classes, most students (66.06%) replied that they like practicing lever techniques most, while on the other hand they like training kicks and blocks (16.61%) least. The expectations of most students (50.18%) in regard to Special Physical Education have been fulfilled (39.89%) their expectations have not been fulfilled. Most of the students think that the hardest part of the exam, which refers to the BMS (44.58%).

Key words: Questionnaire, self-evaluation, Special Physical Education

MODELI PLANIRANJA SPORTSKIH DOGAĐAJA

SPORTS EVENTS PLANNING MODELS

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Apstrakt

Planiranje sportskog događaja predstavlja jedan od osnovnih stubova sportskih i marketing resursa jednog društva. Sportski događaj se organizuje kako bi se zadovoljile društvene potrebe posetilaca. Planiranje sportskog događaja obuhvata učesnike u sportskom događaju i neophodne resurse za njegovo izvođenje. Menadžeri sportskog događaja, zajedno sa angažovanim planerima, učestvuju u kreiranju adekvatne strategije menadžmenta sportskog događaja. Strategija mora da sadrži ostvarenje postavljenih ciljeva, kao i prednosti konkurencije koje ovu strategiju definišu u odnosu na konkurentsku. Planiranje bi trebalo da bude tržišno orijentisano kako bi se, osim sportskih, ostvarili i ekonomski ciljevi profesionalno odrađenog sportskog događaja. Visok kvalitet sportskog događaja zadovoljava posetioce, što dovodi do privrženosti publike prema organizatoru.

Ključne reči: sportski događaj, planiranje, kvalitet

Abstract

Sports event planning is one of the fundamental pillars of sports and marketing resources of a society. Sports event is organized in order to meet social needs of visitors. Sports event planning includes the necessary resources for its implementation, as well as the participants in a sports event. Event managers, along with the event planners, participate in the creation of adequate strategic sports event management. The strategy must include the achievement of set goals, as well as the competitive advantages that define this strategy in relation to the competitive one. Planning should be market-oriented in order to achieve the economic goals of performed professional sports event. High quality sports event satisfies the visitors, leading to audience engagement to the organizer.

Key words: sports event, planning, quality

TIME MANAGEMENT AND TIME WASTERS AS PERCEIVED BY ATHLETIC SUPERVISORS AT PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES IN ALGERIA

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate time management as perceived by athletic supervisors at public universities in Algeria. In addition, it aimed at identifying to identify areas where time was being wasted. Sixty-five supervisors participated in this study. They completed a three-part questionnaire developed by the researcher. Data were analyzed using means, standard deviations, frequencies, percentages, and Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients. The results of the study revealed that the athletic supervisors showed a considerable awareness of time and its importance ($M = 4.42$). This has been apparent through their emphasis on utilizing different methods and techniques to manage time at the work place. The results also showed that the level of time waste as perceived by the supervisors was high ($M = 4$). The main time wasters were summarized as follows: working in the office and in the field, routine procedures, unclear information and objectives, unexpected visitors, lack of delegating skill, telephone interruptions, too many meetings, poor filing system, and in adequate and poor technology for communication. The researcher made few recommendations based on findings of this study in an attempt to manage the use of time in the work place because of its effect on productivity and performance.

Key words: time management, time wasters, athletic supervisors, universities

TENIS NA OLIMPIJSKIM IGRAMA

TENNIS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

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Apstrakt

Predmet ovog rada istorijskog karaktera se odnosi na zastupljenost tenisa na Olimpijskim igrama. Često se zaboravlja da je tenis bio jedan od prvobitnih devet olimpijskih sportova u Atini 1896. godine. Tenis je nastavio da bude prisutan na Igrama sve do 1924. godine. Međutim, tenis je povučen iz programa Olimpijskih igara posle 1924. godine. Posle prvog demonstracionog izvođenja u Meksiko Sijetu 1968. godine, tenis se vratio tek 1984. godine i to ponovo kao demonstracioni sport, na Olimpijskim igrama u Los Anđelesu. Od tada, do danas je prisutan bez prekida na Olimpijskim igrama. Danas se rezultati sa Olimpijskih igara boduju za liste ATP i VTA. Rezultati rada ukazuju da je status tenisa u takmičarskom programu trideset održanih Olimpijskih igara savremenog doba oscilirao.

Ključne reči: Olimpijske igre, tenis, program Olimpijskih igara

Abstract

Subject of this paper of historical traits refers to tennis at the Olympic Games. It is often forgotten that tennis was one of the original nine Olympic sports in Athens 1896. Tennis continued to be included in the Olympic Games until 1924. But, it was withdrawn from the Olympics after 1924. However, after it's first demonstrative exhibition at the Olympics in Mexico City 1968 tennis was back, but not until 1984 when played at the Los Angeles Olympics and again only as a demonstration sport. Since then on, tennis has been a part of the Olympic Games. Nowadays ATP and WTA lists have all ranking points from the Olympics recorded. Work results show that the status of tennis has oscillated within 30 Olympic Games, held so far.

Key words: The Olympic Games, tennis, program of the Olympics

UPRAVLJANJE STRESOM

STRESS MANAGEMENT

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Apstrakt

Stres ne možemo da izbegnemo ali možemo da ga iskoristimo i pronađemo optimalni nivo nivo nerveze koji nam omogućava da najbolje funkcionišemo. Ovo je jedna od najvažnijih poruka na temu „kako upravljati stresom, i kako upravljati vremenom, kako kontrolisati stres, a da ste sebi postavili realne i ostvarive ciljeve“. U procesu stresa najvažnije je pronaći ravnotežu između rada i odmora. Ukoliko ceo dan sedite za računarom, najbolji odmor je šetnja na svežem vazduhu, stavljajući u prvi plan organizaciju vremena. Preporučuje se nekoliko korisnih tehnika. Osobe koje su pod visokim pritiskom reaguju različito na stresne situacije. Višak adrenalina, koji je direktan krivac pojačanja nerveze i uzbuđenja izaziva različite fizičke i psihičke reakcije. Preporuka psihologa su vežbe disanja i opuštanja, postavljanje realnih ciljeva, uz strategiju malih postignuća. To podrazumeva uključivanje strpljenja u rešavanju problema i to korak po korak. Oni koji ovo ne shvate imaju najviše predispozicija da „zakače“ neku od nuspojava stresa štetnu po zdravlje. Problemi sa srcem i krvnim sudovima su bliži muškarcima, dok su žene više pogođene mentalnim poteškoćama, kao što su apatija i depresija. Kako upravljati stresom je jedno od ključnih pitanja. To možemo učiniti na više načina.

Ključne reči: Stres, upravljanje stresom, zdravstvene posledice

Abstract

Stress can not be avoided or can not use it and find the optimal level of anxiety that allows us to work best. This is one of the most important messages on the theme "as to manage stress, and how to manage time, how to control stress, and you've set ourselves realistic and achievable goals." In the process of stress is most important to find a balance between work and rest. If the all day sitting by your computer, the best vacation is a walk in the fresh air, accentuating the organization of time. Recommended several useful techniques.. People who are under high pressure to react differently to stressful situations. Excess adrenaline, which is the direct culprit reinforcements tension and excitement brings about various physical and mental reactions. Recommendation psychologists breathing exercises and relaxation, setting realistic goals, with a strategy of small achievements. This concept of patience in solving problems step by step. Those who do not realize they have the highest predisposition to "attach" any of the side effects of stress harmful to health. Problems with the heart and blood vessels are closer to men, while women are more affected by mental health problems, such as apathy and depression. How to manage stress is one of the key issues. To we can do this in several ways.

Key words: Stress, stress management, health consequences

RAZLIKE U STRUKTURI MORFOLOŠKIH I MOTORIČKIH DIMENZIJA IZMEĐU MANJE I VIŠE USPEŠNIH KARATISTA PREDADOLESCENATA

DIFFERENCES IN THE STRUCTURE OF MORPHOLOGICAL AND MOTOR FEATURES BETWEEN LESS AND MORE EFFECTIVE PREADOLESCENT KARATISTS

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Apstrakt

Cilj istraživanja bio je da se testira latentna struktura morfoloških i motoričkih dimenzija kod karatista predadolescenata, kao i kvantitativne razlike u prostoru ekstrahovanih antropoloških faktora između kvalitetnih i manje kvalitetnih karatista. Na uzorku od 214 karatista iz Kolubarskog okruga, primenjeni su skupovi od 18 antropometrijskih mera, 10 bazičnih motoričkih testova, pet situacionih motoričkih testova iz karatea, osam ocena izvođenja šest osnovnih karate tehnika i dve kate. Komponentni model uz Guttman – Kaiserovom (GK) kriterijum rezultirao je izdvajanjem četiri latentne dimenzije: (I) u morfološkom prostoru – faktor ekto-mezomorfije i faktor endomorfije; (II) u bazičnom motoričkom prostoru – faktor generalne motoričke uspešnosti; (III) u situacionom motoričkom prostoru – faktor specifične brzine i faktor specifične agilnosti; i (IV) u domenu ocena izvođenja karate tehnika – faktor tehničke uspešnosti. U prostoru izolovanih faktora, kanoničkom diskriminativnom analizom, utvrđene su razlike između manje i više uspešnih karatista. Diskriminativna funkcija je ukazala na to da se karatisti većeg kvaliteta u komparaciji s karatistima manjeg kvaliteta maksimalno diferenciraju u varijansi veće tehničke uspešnosti i veće bazične i specifične motoričke uspešnosti, kao i varijansi minimalne količine masnog tkiva.

Ključne reči: morfološko-motorički faktori, karatisti, razlike

Abstract

The aim was to test the latent structure of morphological and motor dimensions at karate preadolescent, as well as quantitative differences in the area of extracted anthropological factors between high quality and low quality karate. In a sample of 214 karate athletes from Kolubara district, applied the sets of 18 anthropometric measures, 10 basic motor tests, five situational motor tests of karate, eight performance score six basic karate techniques and two kata. Component model with Guttman - Kaiser (GK) criterion has resulted in the separation of four latent dimensions: (I) the morphological space - factor ecto-mezomorphie factor endomorphic; (II) the basic motor area - a factor of general motor performance; (III) in situational motor area - a factor specific speed and specific agility factor; and (IV) in the field of performance evaluation karate techniques - factor of technical success. In the space of isolated factors, canonical discriminant analysis, were found differences between more and less successful karate. Discriminant function is indicated that the karate higher quality in comparison with Karatist lower quality maximum differentiate the variance greater technical performance and higher basic and specific motor performance, as well as the variance of the minimum amount of fat.

Key words: morphological-motor factors, karate, differences

POVEZANOST MORFOLOŠKIH KARAKTERISTIKA I BAZIČNO MOTORIČKIH SPOSOBNOSTI KOD IGRAČA SEDEĆE ODBOJKE

CORRELATION OF MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND BASIC MOTOR ABILITIES IN SITTING VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

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Apstrakt

Mnogi primeri iz odbojkaške prakse ukazuju na to da je za uspešno igranje odbojke potrebna određena morfološka građa tela i određene bazično-motoričke sposobnosti, koje bi trebalo da budu u odgovarajućoj povezanosti. Sedeća odbojka je nastala kao novi pristup tretmanu rehabilitacije pacijenata. U tom novom pristupu sport je predstavljen kao deo lekarskog tretmana i potpune rehabilitacije osoba sa telesnim nedostatkom. Sedeća odbojka je sportska aktivnost koja daje evidentne pozitivne efekte u toku rehabilitacije i opšte resocijalizacije lica sa telesnim nedostatkom. Na uzorku od 90 ispitanika, igrača u sedećoj odbojci, sprovedeno je istraživanje sa ciljem da se utvrdi povezanost morfoloških karakteristika i bazično-motoričkih sposobnosti kod igrača sedeće odbojke. Primenjen je sistem baterije testova od 15 varijabli morfoloških karakteristika i sistem od 13 varijabli za procenu bazično-motoričkih sposobnosti kod igrača sedeće odbojke. Na osnovu dobijenih parametara urađena je kanonička korelaciona analiza morfoloških karakteristika i bazično-motoričkih sposobnosti igrača sedeće odbojke. Uvidom u rezultate koje smo dobili u kroskorelacionoj matrici ostvareni su takvi koeficijenti korelacije da ostvaruju laku i značajnu povezanost između istraživanih prostora. Međusobna veza prvog para izolovanih kanoničkih faktora je visoka (Canonicl R) 80. Značajnost veza istraživanih prostora je (Chi-sqr) 297. Međusobna veza drugog para izolovanih kanoničkih faktora je visoka (Canonicl R) 74. Značajnost veza istraživanih prostora je (Chi-sqr) 220.

Ključne reči: morfološke karakteristike, bazično-motoričke sposobnosti, sedeća odbojka

Abstract

A number of examples from the volleyball practice indicate that a specific morphological body structure along with specific basic and motor skills is required for a successful volleyball game, and it should be appropriately correlated. Sitting volleyball was established as a new approach towards full patient rehabilitation. As a part of this new approach, sport has been presented as medical treatment and full rehabilitation of people with physical impairment. Sitting volleyball is a sport activity which provides with evident positive effects during the rehabilitation and general resocialization of persons with physical impairment. Based on a sample of 90 subjects, sitting volleyball players, research was conducted with an aim to determine the correlation between the morphological characteristics and basic and motor abilities in sitting volleyball players. Testing system consisting of 15 variables of morphological characteristics was applied and a system of 13 variables of basic and motor abilities in sitting volleyball players. Based on gained parameters, canonical- correlation analyses was conducted in regards to morphological and basic and motor abilities in sitting volleyball players. Taking into consideration the results gained by the analysis in cross-correlational matrix, such correlation coefficients were achieved which determine easy and significant correlation in the research conducted. Intercorrelation between the first pair of isolated canonic factors is high (Canonicl R) 80. The significance of correlation in the research is (Chi-sqr) 297. The intercorrelation of the second pair of isolated canonic factors is high (Canonicl R) 74. The significance of correlation in the research is (Chi-sqr) 220.

Key words: morphological characteristics, basic motor skills, sitting volleyball

POTROŠAČKO PONAŠANJE KOD GLEDALACA U FUDBALU
CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOUR OF SPECTATORS IN FOOTBALL

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Apstrakt

Ispitivanje potrošnje u sportu u fokusu je naučno-istraživačke pažnje sportskih marketara u različitim sportovima. Predmet istraživanja: U ovom istraživanju na uzorku ispitanika koji su činili gledaoci na fudbalskim utakmicama u najvišem klupskom rangu takmičenja u Srbiji (N=363), ispitivano je njihovo potrošačko ponašanje primenom modifikovanog upitnika koji se sastojao iz skala iz upitnika o Motivacionoj skali za potrošnju u sportu (MSSC) i upitnika o Indeksu timske identifikacije (TII). Cilj istraživanja je bio da se utvrde relacije između motiva za potrošnju u sportu i identifikacije sa timom gledalaca u fudbalu. Na osnovu dobijenih rezultata, utvrđeno je da se postavljeni teorijski model može koristiti za izvesnu predikciju potrošnje kod gledalaca u fudbalu, interakcijom ključnih faktora kao što su: motivi, nivo timske identifikacije, očekivanje ili neslaganje sa ishodom sportskog događaja, samopoštovanje i emocionalno stanje gledalaca.

Ključne reči: potrošnja, sport, motivi, potrošačke namere

Abstract

Measurement of consumption in sport is in focus of scientific research attention to sports marketers in different sports. Subject: In this research, sample of respondents were included spectators at football matches in the highest rank of football club competitions in Serbia (N=363). There were examined their consumer's behavior using a modified questionnaire which consisted of scales in the questionnaire about the Motivational Scales for Sport Consumption (MSSC) and a questionnaire of Team Identification Index (TII). Aim of research was determined relations between motives for consumption and identification with team at spectators in football. Based on obtained results, it was determined that applied theoretical model can make some prediction consumption of the spectators in football, with interaction of key factors such as motives, the level of team identification, expectation or disconfirmation with outcome of sporting events, self-esteem and emotional state of spectators.

Key words: consumption, sport, motives, consumption intentions

INTERESOVANJE PROFESORA, RODITELJA I DECE ZA UVOĐENJE I REALIZOVANJE BORILAČKIH SPORTOVA U NASTAVI FIZIČKOG VASPITANJA

INTEREST OF PROFESORS, PARENTS AND CHILDREN FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND REALIZATION OF MARTIAL ARTS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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Apstrakt

Treba imati u vidu pojavu značajnog interesovanja dece i omladine za nove sportske grane koje bi mogle da budu veoma pogodan sadržaj programa fizičkog vaspitanja i sporta u školi. U ovu grupu svakako spadaju i borilački sportovi. Zbog svog uticaja na razvoj mnogih antropoloških karakteristika, borilačke veštine i sportovi su od davnina korišteni kao izvrsno sredstvo u vaspitanju i obrazovanju mladih. Uvođenjem u programe fizičkog vaspitanja i izbornog sporta, pojavila se mogućnost da učenici, u okviru redovne nastave, dobiju priliku da se bolje i detaljnije upoznaju sa pojedinim borilačkim sportovima, ali do realizacije ovih nastavnih jedinica u praksi vrlo retko je dolazilo. Kao posledicu imamo postepen pad kvaliteta većeg broja borilačkih sportova, ali i celokupnog sporta u Srbiji, koje je moguće dovesti u vezu sa njihovom nedovoljnom zastupljenošću u programima fizičkog vaspitanja. Cilj rada je utvrđivanje stava učesnika pedagoškog trougla prema ideji da borilački sportovi nađu svoje odgovarajuće mesto u programima nastave fizičkog vaspitanja. Istraživanje je realizovano u osnovnim školama na teritoriji grada Valjeva, obuhvatajući 684 učenika od 6. do 8. razreda, 239 roditelja i 74 profesore fizičkog vaspitanja i ostalih nastavnih predmeta. Sprovedena anketa i analizirani podaci ukazuju na to da je među nastavnicima fizičkog vaspitanja prisutan dosta naglašen pozitivan stav za realizaciju ovakve ideje u praksi. Rezultati istraživanja dobijenih od strane učenika i njihovih roditelja takođe u velikom procentu odobravaju ovu ideju, ali pojedinačno interesovanje za svaki od borilačkih sportova manje je od interesovanja koje vlada za neke druge sportove.

Ključne reči: osnovna škola, fizičko vaspitanje, borilački sportovi

Abstract

It should be noted the occurrence of a significant interest of children and youth for new sports that could be very suitable content of physical education and sport in schools. This group certainly includes the martial arts. Because of its impact on the development of many anthropological characteristics, martial arts and sports have always been used as an excellent tool in educating young people. With the introduction of programs in physical education and selection of sport, there is a possibility that the students within regular classes, get a chance to get a better and more familiar with some martial arts, but the realization of these lessons into practice is very rare. Consequently, there is a gradual decline in the quality of a number of martial arts, but also the entire sport in Serbia, which can be correlated with their under-representation in programs of physical education. The aim of this study is to determine the attitudes of participants pedagogical triangle to the idea that martial arts find their proper place in the programs of physical education. The research was conducted in primary schools in the town of Valjevo, study included 684 students from 6th to 8th grade, 239 parents and 74 teachers of physical education and other teachers. Conducted surveys and analyzed data indicate that among physical education teachers present quite pronounced positive attitude for the realization of these ideas into practice. The research results obtained by the students and their parents also endorse this idea in a large percentage, but the individual interest for each of the martial arts is less than the interest for some other sports.

Key words: elementary school, physical education, martial art

MARKETINŠKA ANALIZA IZBORA BRENDA SUPLEMENTACIONIH PROIZVODA KOD SPORTISTA U ODNOSU NA NIVO OBRAZOVANOSTI PRODAVAČA SPORTSKE SUPLEMENATACIJE

MARKETING ANALYSIS OF BRAND PRODUCT CHOICES IN ATHLETES COMPARED TO THE EDUCATION LEVEL OF SPORTS SUPPLEMENT RETAILERS

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Apstrakt

Rad je konceptualno postavljen u dva istraživačka prostora. Prvi se odnosi na prodaju suplemenatacionih sportskih proizvoda proteinskog porekla na području Grada Sarajeva, nivo obrazovanosti menadžera prodaje i originalnost brenda. I drugi istraživački prostor koji se odnosi na sportsko tržište Grada Sarajeva, kojeg čine sportisti različitih socio-demografskih karakteristika te njihovu ocenu obrazovanosti prodavača u odnosu na izbor brenda suplementa. Osim toga analizirani su i rezultati koji ukazuju na to da li su kupljeni suplementacioni brendovi dali očekivane efekte.

Istraživanje je sprovedeno na ciljnom uzorku N=164 ispitanika koje obuhvata područje Grada Sarajeva, od čega je N=107 muškaraca i N=19 žena, aktivnih učesnika u sportskim aktivnostima i uzorku N=38 prodavača suplementacionih proizvoda N=29 muškaraca i N=9 žena. Na osnovu rezultata istraživanja utvrđeno je da prodavači kao i korisnici imaju podjeljeno mišljenje o značaju edukacije u vezi sa korištenjem suplemenata, posebno sa aspekta njihovog uticaja na ljudski organizam i da je u tom smislu neophodno raditi na edukaciji i podizanju nivoa svesti o korišćenju i prodaji suplementacionih proizvoda na tržištu. Provedenim analizama, utvrđeno je da postoji tendencija učestalijeg korišćenja popularnih i na svetskom tržištu visoko rangiranih brendova proteinskih suplemenata kod svih ispitanika, bez obzira na obrazovanost prodavača, starosnu kategoriju potrošača ili sport kojim se potrošači bave. Osim toga utvrđeno je da bolja obrazovanost prodavača utiče na bolju prodaju svetskih popularnih brendova proteinskih suplemenata dok slabija obrazovanost prodavača utiče na slabiju prodaju takvih suplemenata.

Ključne reči: brend, proteinski suplementacioni proizvod, prodavači, korisnici

Abstract

The work is conceptually placed in two research areas. The first one is concerned with the sale of sports supplement products of protein origin to the city of Sarajevo, the level of education of sales managers and originality of the brand. The second research area is related to sports market of Sarajevo, which consists of athletes of different socio-demographic characteristics and their evaluation of education sellers in relation to the choice of the brand supplements. In addition, there were analyzed the results which indicate if the purchased supplement brands produced the expected effects. The research was conducted in the target sample of N = 164 respondents in total which includes the area of the City Sarajevo, where N = 107 were men and N = 19 were women, who are active participants in sports activities and a sample of N = 38 sellers who are sellers of supplement products, which N = 29 are male and N = 9 are female. Based on survey results, it was found that vendors and consumers have divided opinions about the importance of education related to the usage of supplements, especially in terms of their impact on the human body and in this sense it is necessary to work on education and raising awareness about the usage and sale supplement products on the market. The conducted analysis found that there is a tendency of more frequent usage of global popular products in market of high-ranking brands of protein supplements in all participants

regardless of the assessment of resellers education, the age category of consumers and the type of sport which consumers deal with. Besides, it was affirmed that preferable education of sellers affects more sales of world popular brands of protein supplements while weaker education of sellers affects the lower sale of such supplements.

Key words: brand, protein supplementproducts, vendors, customers

EKOLOŠKI ASPEKT FUNKCIONISANJA SPORTSKIH OBJEKATA

ECOLOGICAL ASPECT OF THE FUNCTIONING OF SPORTS FACILITIES

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Apstrakt

Sportski objekti predstavljaju hardver sportskih dešavanja, bez obzira radi li se o realizaciji sportskih treninga i takmičenja, fizičkog vaspitanja učenika i studenata ili rekreativnih aktivnosti. Razmatrajući broj i potrebe aktera sporta-korisnika sportskih objekata, veličinu sportskih objekata, obim i kvalitet usluga koje se u sportskim objektima pružaju, evidentno je da njihovo funkcionisanje sa jedne strane zahteva značajno korišćenje električne energije, vode i sredstava za čišćenje, a da sa druge strane produkuje velike količine otpadnih materija u ranim oblicima.

Stoga je, ne samo za uspešno funkcionisanje sportskih objekata, značajno primenjivanje ekoloških znanja, principa i standarda, što čini predmet ovog rada. Cilj rada je ukazivanje na neophodnost implementacije ekoloških zahteva i potreba kroz svaku od funkcija menadžmenta konkretnog sportskog objekta, počevši od sportske, preko finansijske do tehničke ili bezbednosne. Takođe, naročito u velikim sportskim objektima kao što su stadioni i arene, važno je pravovremeno razvrstavanje velikih količina otpada radi reciklaže.

Naravno da je pri izgradnji (i opremanju) sportskih objekata neophodno voditi računa o građevinskim, ekološkim, estetskim i drugim karakteristikama materijala koji se upotrebljavaju.

Ključne reči: ekologija, objekti, znanje

Abstract

Sports facilities are the hardware of sporting events, regardless of whether they are used for the training, competition, physical education of students, or recreational activities. Keeping in mind the number and needs of the actors in sports/the users of sports facilities, the size of sports facilities, the scope and quality of services that are provided in sports facilities, it is evident that their functioning, on the one hand, requires significant use of electricity, water and cleaning material, and on the other produces large amounts of waste materials in the early forms.

Not only for the successful functioning of sports facilities, but in general, it is important to use environmental knowledge, principles and standards, which is the subject of this paper. The aim of this paper is to point out the necessity of the implementation of environmental requirements through each of the management functions of a particular sports facility, starting from sporting, through to financial and technical to the security function. Also, it is important to set aside large amounts of waste for recycling in a timely manner, particularly in large sports facilities, such as stadiums or arenas.

Obviously, during construction (and equipping) of sports facilities, it is necessary to pay attention to the construction, environmental, aesthetic and other characteristics of the materials used.

Key words: environmental studies, facilities, knowledge

UTICAJ VISINE SASKOKA NA KINETIČKE I KINEMATIČKE VARIJABLE KOD SKOKA IZ SASKOKA

THE EFFECT OF HEIGHT OF DROP JUMP ON KINETICS AND KINEMATICS VARIABLES OF DROP JUMP

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Apstrakt

Cilj ovog istraživanja je bio da se ispita uticaj visine saskoka na kinetičke i kinematičke varijable kod skoka iz saskoka. U eksperimentu je učestvovalo ukupno 30 ispitanika studenata Fakulteta sporta i fizičkog vaspitanja. Tokom eksperimenta ispitanici su izvodili skok iz saskoka sa osam visina saskoka u opsegu od 0.12 do 0.82 m, koje su bile randomizovane. Efekat visine saskoka je potvrđen kod većine kinematičkih i kinetičkih varijabli. Jedino kod varijabli visina skoka i maksimalna brzina težišta tela tokom koncentrične faze odskoka se nije dobio efekat visine saskoka. Dobijeni nalazi ukazuju da visina saskoka utiče na intenzitet opterećenja kod trenažnog sredstva skok iz saskoka.

Gljučne reči: optimalna visina saskoka, ciklus izduženja-skraćenja mišića, testiranje, trening

Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to explore the effect height of drop jump on kinetics and kinematics variables. Thirty students of Faculty of Sport and Physical Education participated in this study. The experimental session consisted of drop jumps performed from eight drop height from 0.12 to 0.82 m. A significant effect of the drop height was confirmed for the most of kinetic and kinematic variables, except for jump height and maximal vertical velocity center of mass during concentric phase. The obtained findings revealed that the height of drop jump significantly affect the intensity of drop jump.

Key words: optimal drop height, stretch-shortening cycle, testing, training

PRIMENA WEB SERVISIA U UPRAVLJANJU TRENAŽNIM PROCESOM

APPLYING WEB SERVICES IN MANAGEMENT OF TRAINING PROCESS

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Apstrakt

Upravljanje treningom predstavlja veoma složen proces koji podrazumeva niz aktivnosti vezanih za formiranje i usavršavanje tehnika kretanja sportista, njihovih fizičkih i psihičkih svojstava, sa ciljem da se ostvari rezultat na takmičenjima, posebno na onim najjačim. U savremenoj teoriji i praksi vrhunskog sporta postoji veoma mnogo materijala koji se odnose na ovu problematiku. Da bi se njihov sadržaj efikasno koristio, od suštinske važnosti je kreirati sistem koji omogućava ne samo bolji uvid u stanje pripremljenosti sportista, već i adekvatan uticaj na faktore od kojih zavisi postizanje planiranih rezultata. Primena savremenih informacionih tehnologija u ovom slučaju je nezaobilazna, kako bi se relevantni materijali mogli pravilno koristiti. Predmet ovog rada je prikaz softverskog rešenja pod nazivom Content/Knowledge Provision (CKP) servis za upravljanjem treningom sportista pod razvijenog u okviru projekta IntelLEO iz FP7 programa Evropske Unije. Softver ima za cilj da omogući saradnju među različitim učesnicima u trenažnom procesu. Prilikom realizacija plana i programa rada u toku trenažnog procesa mogu se javiti različiti problemi za čije rešavanje nije dovoljno znanje koje poseduje trener. U zavisnosti od toga kakav je problem u pitanju, trener komunicira sa stručnjacima iz različitih oblasti, koristeći CKP servis. Tako se formira sveukupna slika o fizičkim i psihičkim karakteristikama sportista, i na taj način poboljšava uspešnost upravljanja trenažnim procesom.

Ključne reči: trenažni proces, informacione tehnologije, Web servisi

Abstract

Training management is a very complex process involving number of activities related to the formation and training movement techniques of athletes, as well as their physical and psychological characteristics, in order to achieve results in the competitions, especially the strongest ones. There are a lot of resources in recent theory and practice of professional sport related to this issue. In order to efficiently use its content, it is essential to create the system that will provide better insight into the state of preparedness of athletes, as well as adequate influence on the factors for the achievement of planned results. The application of modern information technologies is inevitable in this case, since relevant content could properly use. The subject of this paper is the overview of software for the training management called Content/Knowledge Provision (CKP) service, that is developed within the scientific project called IntelLEO under the FP7 EU Program. The software aims to facilitate collaboration among the various participants involved in the training process. During the training process there can occur several problems in the realization of work plan and program and that can't be solved using the trainer knowledge by itself. Depending of the type of problem, the trainer needs to communicate with different field experts, by using the CKP service. This forms an overall picture of the athletes' physical and psychological characteristics improving the performance of the training process on that way.

Key words: training process, information technologies, Web services

**MOGUĆNOST PRIMENE TESTA ZA PROCENU SPECIFIČNE KOORDINACIJE U
REALNOM AIKIDOU I KORELACIJA DOBIJENIH REZULTATA SA
STANDARDIZOVANIM TESTOVIMA**

**POSSIBILITY OF ADMINISTERING THE SPECIAL TEST FOR ESTIMATING
COORDINATION IN REAL AIKIDO AND CORRELATION OF TEST RESULTS WITH
THE RESULTS OF THE STANDARDIZED TESTS**

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Apstrakt

Koordinacija je nesumnjivo jedna od dominantnijih motoričkih sposobnosti u gotovo svim borilačkim sportovima i veštinama pa i u realnom aikidou. Imajući u vidu prethodno navedeno koordinacija zaslužuje veliku pažnju ne samo kada je u pitanju trening koji joj je namenjen, već posebnu pažnju treba pokloniti testovima kojima se utvrđuje trenutni status vežbača po pitanju ove motoričke sposobnosti. Standardizovani testovi za procenu koordinacije daju dosta dobru dijagnostičku sliku, međutim detaljniji podaci vezani za specifične koordinacijske sposobnosti boraca mogu se dobiti uvođenjem testa za procenu specifične koordinacije koji u svojoj strukturi sadrži upravo one kretne strukture koje su karakteristične za borilačku veštinu u okviru čije populacije će se vršiti testiranje. Istraživanje je sprovedeno na populaciji od 20 vežbača realnog aikidoa muškog pola, starosti od 14-16 godina koji treniraju tri puta nedeljno po sat vremena u periodu od 6 do 8 meseci, ima za cilj predstavljanje testa specifične koordinacije u realnom aikidou i ukazivanje na korelaciju rezultata dobijenih pomenutim testom sa rezultatima dobijenim standardizovanim testom za procenu koordinacije.

Ključne reči: motoričke sposobnosti, borilački sportovi, testovi

Abstract

Coordination is undoubtedly one of the more dominant motor abilities in almost all combat sports and skills, including real aikido. Having that in mind, coordination deserves great attention, not only when it comes to practices intended to it, but also to the tests with which the current status of the athlete regarding this motor ability. Standardized tests for evaluation of coordination give a valid diagnostic picture. However, the data linked to specific coordination abilities of fighters can be obtained by introducing a test that evaluated specific coordination which, in its structure, contains movements that are used precisely for this martial art, which will be used in the testing of this specific population of athletes. Research was carried out on the population of 20 athletes of real aikido, all of them being male, aged between 14-16 years, that practice three times per week in one-hour sessions, in the period from 6-8 months, and it's goal is to present the test of specific coordination in real aikido, but also to point out the correlation of the obtained results with the mentioned test to the results obtained with standardized tests for evaluating coordination.

Key words: motor abilities, combat sports, tests

**ISTAKNUTI NASTAVNICI FIZIČKOG VASPITANJA SRPSKE PRAVOSLAVNE VELIKE
GIMNAZIJE U NOVOM SADU 1853 – 1914.**

**PROMINENT TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF THE GREAT SERBIAN
ORTHODOX GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN NOVI SAD 1853 – 1914**

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Apstrakt

U godini u kojoj se obeležava više od dva veka (1810–2015) postojanja najstarije novosadske gimnazije, današnje Gimnazije „Jovan Jovanović Zmaj“, koja baštini tradiciju „Srpske pravoslavne velike gimnazije“, ne bez razloga, osvrćemo se u pravcu „tragova“ i oživljavamo sećanje na „budućnost“ fizičkog vaspitanja – rad istaknutih nastavnika fizičkog vaspitanja. U tri vremenska perioda, od 1853-1857, 1857-1890. i 1890-1914. godine analizirana je uloga, koju su imali obrazovani i radu posvećeni pedagozi fizičkog vaspitanja (dr Đorđe Natošević, Tihomir Ostojić i Gligorije Mirković), posebno njihov doprinos nastavnoj, vannastavnoj i publicističkoj delatnosti.

Karakteristike nastave fizičkog vaspitanja u navedenom periodu, u velikoj meri, i danas su inspiracija pedagogima fizičke kulture, koji suočeni sa brojnim, pre svih egzistencijalnim, izazovima vlastite profesije, sve manje argumentovano uveravaju stručnu i ukupnu javnost, posebno političku u neophodnost i delotvornost vlastitog stručno-pedagoškog angažmana.

Ključne reči: nastavnici fizičkog vaspitanja, Srpska pravoslavna velika gimnazija

Abstract

In the year that marks more than two centuries (1810–2015) of existence of the oldest grammar school in Novi Sad, the contemporary Grammar School “Jovan Jovanović Zmaj“, which has inherited the tradition of the “Great Serbian Orthodox Grammar School” we are turning, not without a reason, towards the “traces” and revive the memory of the “future” of physical education – the work of prominent physical education teachers. We have analysed the role of educated physical education pedagogues dedicated to their work (Dr Đorđe Natošević, Tihomir Ostojić, and Gligorije Mirković) during three periods, from 1853 to 1857, from 1857 to 1890, and from 1890 to 1914, in particular their contribution to teaching, out-curricula and publicist activities.

The characteristics of physical education teaching within the above-mentioned period have largely remained event today the inspiration for physical education pedagogues who are trying to convince the professional and overall public, in particular the political one, about the necessity and efficiency of their own professional-pedagogical involvement with less and less arguments being faced with numerous, primarily existential challenges of their own profession.

Key words: Physical education teachers, Great Serbian Orthodox Grammar School

OPŠTI STAV PREMA SPORTU UČENIKA OSNOVNE ŠKOLE

GENERAL ATTITUDE TO SPORT AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PUPILS

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Apstrakt

Stavovi kao socijalno-psihološka obeležja izraz su kompleksnog ponašanja čoveka, kao funkcije triju psihičkih funkcija intelektualne (kognitivne), emocionalne (afektivne) i voljne (konativne). Takođe, oni su i stečena dispozicija da se na određeni način opaža, misli, emocionalno reaguje i deluje u skladu sa iskustvom pojedinca formiranog u toku njegovog društvenog života. Upravo iskustveni sadržaj učenika osmih razreda osnovne škole u Novom Sadu razlog je istraživanja opšteg stava prema sportu na uzorku od 789 ispitanika. Primenom modifikovanog instrumenta Havelke i Lazarevića (1981), redukovanjem originalne sedmostepene na petostepenu skalu Likert-ovog tipa, dobijeni su rezultati koji ukazuju na prevalenciju pozitivnog stava prema sportu (61.65%) u odnosu na prisustvo umerenih (15.29%) i negativnih (23.06%) stavova. Potvrda nevedenom očituje se i u rezultatima faktorske analize, gde se u prvom faktoru izdvaja tvrdnja "Ne bih mogao da zamislim svoj život bez sporta" sa najvećim doprinosom (.974) u odnosu na ostalih pet tvrdnji. Na kraju, pored matematičko-statističkih procedura parsimonije–pojednostavljenja dobijenih rezultata, izvršeno je i logičko grupisanjem distribucija frekvencija za pojedine tvrdnje, čime se stekao uvid u jasno strukturirane, ali i „široko” prisutne stavove učenika prema sportu kao utilitarnoj delatnosti, stavove prema sportu kao imidžu mladalačkog - hedonističkog načina života i stavove prema sportu kao delatnosti afektivnog „oblikovanja” ličnosti.

Ključne reči: Opšti stav prema sportu, učenici osnovne škole

Abstract

The attitudes as social-psychological characteristics are the expression of a man's complex behaviour as the function of three psychic functions - intellectual (cognitive), emotional (affective) and will (conative). In addition, they are also the acquired disposition to observe, think, react emotionally and act in a certain way in accordance with the experience of an individual created during his/her social life. The experiential content of pupils of the eighth grade of elementary schools in Novi Sad has been the reason to study general attitudes to sport on a sample of 789 participants. Having applied a modified instrument of Havelka and Lazarević (1981), by reducing the original seven-grade scale to a five-grade scale of Likert type, we obtained the results that indicated the prevalence of a positive attitude to sport (61.65%) compared to the presence of moderate (15.29%) and negative (23.06%) attitudes. The confirmation of the above is reflected in the results of factor analysis where the statement: "I could not imagine my life without sport" singles out in the first factor with the highest contribution (.974) compared to five other statements. In the end, in addition to mathematical-statistical parsimony procedures–simplification of the obtained results, we also carried out a logical grouping of distribution of frequencies for certain statements, which enabled us the insight into clearly structured and "widely" present attitudes of pupils to sport as an utilitarian activity, attitudes to sport as an image of a youthful-hedonistic way of life and attitudes to sport as the activity of affective personality "shaping".

Key words: General attitude to sport, elementary school pupils

**BREJKNUTI ILI ODUZETI SERVIS?
- PREKOMERNA UPOTREBA ANGLICIZAMA U SPORTSKOJ TERMINOLOGIJI
SRPSKOG JEZIKA -**

**BREJKNUTI OR ODUZETI SERVIS?
- THE OVERUSE OF ANGLICISMS IN SPORTS VOCABULARY IN THE SERBIAN
LANGUAGE -**

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Apstrakt

Anglicizmi u sportskoj terminologiji su postali odomaćena pojava u srpskom jeziku. Glagoli kao na primer *servirati* ili *lobovati* sada su sastavni deo srpskih rečnika. Međutim, pitanje da li glagol *brejknuti* (oduzeti servis – tenis), koji neretko čujemo u televizijskim prenosima teniskih mečeva, kao i druge slične reči i izraze, treba takođe uvrstiti u rečnik standardnog srpskog jezika je nešto o čemu treba dobro promisliti. Lingviste, na žalost, novinari ne pitaju da li je neki anglicizam prihvatljiv, ili bar u kom obliku može biti prihvatljiv, a koriste ih u sve većoj meri. Pošto njihova reč ide u etar, logično je da se ti termini sve češće koriste. U ovom radu ćemo pokazati koji su termini u takvim slučajevima uobičajeni, da li su novi anglicizmi potrebni ili neophodni, kao i da li su u duhu srpskog jezika ili su neki drugi već postojeći oblici pravilniji ili prihvatljiviji. Ova analiza spada u domen kritičke analize diskursa i kontrastivne analize engleskog i srpskog jezika pa su te metode korišćene u istraživanju. Početna pretpostavka je da su takvi anglicizmi nepotrebni zbog već postojećih srpskih termina ili izraza. Međutim, uzimajući u obzir trend koji je prisutan u savremenom srpskom novinarstvu da se reči iz engleskog jezika preuzimaju u njihovom originalnom obliku i samo fonetski prilagode srpskom jeziku ne ostavlja mnogo nade da se ovakvi termini mogu izbeći i zameniti domaćim.

Ključne reči: anglicizmi, kritička analiza diskursa, kontrastivna naliza, prevod

Abstract

Anglicisms in sports vocabulary have become very familiar in Serbian language. Verbs like *servirati* (serve) or *lobovati* (lob) have already entered Serbian dictionaries. However, the question whether the verb *brejknuti* (break – tennis), which we often hear in television live coverages of tennis matches, as well as other similar words and phrases, should be added to standard Serbian dictionaries, is something that needs to be carefully considered. Unfortunately, the journalists do not consult the linguists whether an anglicism is acceptable, or at least in which form it is acceptable, while they keep using them increasingly. In this paper we will show which words and phrases are common in such cases, whether anglicisms are necessary or even indispensable, and whether they are linguistically correct in the Serbian language or some other existing forms are more appropriate. This analysis falls into the domain of critical discourse analysis and contrastive analysis of English and Serbian, so these methods have been used in the research. The starting hypothesis was that such anglicisms are unnecessary because adequate words or phrases already exist in Serbian. However, if we consider the present trend in modern Serbian journalism, which is to take over English words in their original form and adapt them phonetically to Serbian pronunciation, we can conclude that it leaves little hope for these words to be avoided and replaced with the existing Serbian ones.

Key words: anglicisms, critical discourse analysis, contrastive analysis, translation

OSNOVNE FAZE U RAZVOJU MLADIH FUDBALERA

THE MAIN STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG FOOTBALL PLAYERS

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Apstrakt

Formiranje mladih fudbalera je dugotrajan proces koji zahteva visokostručan trenerski rad. Programom razvoja moramo predvideti da u svakoj fazi istovremeno radimo na razvoju svih psiho-socialnih bio-fizičkih potencijala, u skladu sa trenutnim sposobnostima mladih igrača. Osnovni cilj rada sa mlađim kategorijama je stvaranje vrhunskih igrača. Svi razvojni programi mladih kategorija od 5 do 19 godina moraju biti prilagođeni tom cilju. Razvojni programi moraju biti međusobno povezani, kako bi doprinali stalnoj nadgradnji u obuci mladih igrača.

U prvoj razvojnoj fazi (od 5 do 7 godina) glavni cilj aktivnosti je potpuno oslobađanje ličnosti i stimulisanje iskazivanja svih osobina. U drugoj razvojnoj fazi (od 7 do 9 godina) učenje počinjemo sa fudbalskom socijalizacijom i obukom osnovnih psiho-motornih veština i razvojem kreativnosti. U trećoj razvojnoj fazi (od 10 do 12 godina) programom razvoja nastojimo da pronađemo adekvatne metode obuke u skladu sa psiho-fizičkim statusom. Stimulišemo njihovu individualnost i specifičnosti i obučavamo ih da saraduju sa saigračima. Karakteristike četvrte razvojna faza (od 13 do 15 godina) su najveća sposobnost usvajanja novog znanja, razvoj inovativnosti, kritičnosti i samokritičnosti. Peta razvojna faza (od 16 do 19 godina) je period u kome planiramo usavršavanje sposobnosti i razvoj novih osobina, definišemo uloge fudbalera u timu i radimo na usavršavanju specifične tehnike i taktičkih veština. Cilj ovog rada je sagledavanje osnovnih faza u razvoju mladih fudbalera.

Ključne reči: razvoj mladih fudbalera, osnovne razvojne faze, programi razvoja, uloga trenera

Abstract

The formation of young football players is a long process that requires highly qualified coaching work. The development program should anticipate that at each stage at the same time we are working on the development of psycho-social and bio-physical potential, in line with the current abilities of young players. The main operative aim in junior categories has been making the top players. All development programs for junior categories from 5 to 19 years of age must be adapted to that aim. Development programs must be interconnected in order to contribute to the constant upgrading in the training of young players.

In the first development stage (5 to 7 years old) the main aim of the activity at this age is complete freeing of personality and stimulation of the expression of all qualities. In the second development stage (7-9 years old) learning begins with football socialization and training in basic psycho-motor skills and the development of creativity. In the third stage of development (from 10 to 12 years old) the development program strives to find adequate training methods in accordance with the psychological and physical status. We stimulate their individuality and specificities, and train them to cooperate with teammates. The characteristics of fourth development stage (13 to 15 years old) are the greatest ability to acquire new knowledge, develop innovation, criticism and self-criticism. The fifth development stage (16 to 19 years old) is a period in which we plan to improve the skills and the development of new characteristics, define the roles of football players on the team and work on improving specific techniques and tactical skills. The aim of this paper is to assess the basic stages in the development of young football players.

Key words: development of young football players, the basic stages of development, development programs, the role of a coach

SUBLIMATIVNI TRENINZI KAO NOVI METOD U SPORTSKOM VASPITANJU DECE

SUBLIMATION TRAININGS AS A NEW METHOD IN CHILDREN SPORTS EDUCATION

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Apstrakt

U poslednje vreme sve su izraženija i učestalija nastojanja da se postane vrhunski sportista, ali je i sve očiglednije da nije dovoljan samo talenat kako bi se u tome uspelo. Veliki niz propratnih faktora, poput adekvatnog prevazilaženja raznih iskušenja, nošenje sa svakodnevnim negativnim i pozitivnim izazovima, česte stresne situacije, mogu da utiču na razvoj ličnosti sportiste. Nebrojeno puta je ustanovljeno da najveći uticaj za ispoljavanje krajnjih dometa u sportu ima vaspitanje i disciplina sportiste ili tima. Samo vaspitan i disciplinovan sportista je svestan prioriteta koji mu nameće ovakav posao i, kao takav, ispoljiće svoje kvalitete upravo onda kada je najpotrebnije i kada to nalažu obaveze i zahtevi delatnosti kojom se bavi. Danas je ustanovljeno da je moguće svesno i namerno razvijati osobine koje su neophodne za stvaranje ovakvog sportiste, te su nezaobilazne i u sportskom vaspitanju svakog deteta. U cilju svesnog uticanja na sticanje discipline, trener mora kontrolisati ponašanje mladih tokom treninga, kanalisati negativnu energiju i usmeravati je na rešavanje trenažnih zadataka, sa što manjom mogućnošću za pravljenje greške, kako bi se lakše usvojila pravilna tehnika i ispoljavanje negativnih reakcija bilo svedeno na minimum. Sve ovo se postiže primenom sublimativnih treninga, čija je osnovna i glavna uloga da "kanališe" enormnu, rasutu energiju mladih u procese koji će doprineti razvoju njihove discipline i uspešne sportske karijere.

Ključne reči: disciplina, kanalisanje, Ketman, mladi sportisti, prioriteti, osobine sportista, osujećenje, razmaženost, trener

Abstract

There are pronounced and frequent efforts to become a top athlete lately, but it is increasingly evident that there isn't enough talent to succeed at it. A large array of supporting factors, such as adequate overcoming various temptations, coping with daily negative and positive challenges, frequent stressful situations, can influence the development of athletes. In many cases, it was found that the greatest impact for the manifestation of extreme sport has a range in education and discipline of the athlete or the whole team. Only mannered and disciplined athlete is aware of the priorities imposed by this kind of work and, as such, his quality will be manifested precisely when it is most needed and when the obligations and requirements of activities engaged impose the most. It has been found nowadays that it is possible to intentionally develop the qualities that are necessary for the creation of such athletes, and are unavoidable in sports education of each child. In order to consciously influence the acquisition of discipline, the coach has to control the behavior of young people during the training, and channeling negative energy is directed at solving the tasks of training, with the least possibility of making mistakes, in order to adopt more easily the technique and the expression of negative reaction was kept to a minimum. All this is achieved by applying sublimation training, which primary and main role is to "channel" enormous, dispersed energy of youth in the processes that will contribute to the development of their discipline and successful career.

Key words: discipline, channeling, Ketman, young athletes, priorities, athlete traits, frustration, spoiled, coach

ISTORIJSKI RAZVOJ MENADŽMENTA U SPORTU

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT IN SPORTS

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Apstrakt

Koreni menadžmenta u sportu mogu se naći u prvim organizovanim sportskim takmičenjima koja su se održavala u kontinuitetu dugi niz godina. Predmet ovog istraživanja se odnosi na istorijski razvoj menadžmenta u sportu. U radu je primenjen istorijski metod. Cilj rada je da ukaže na prisutnost različitih pojava oblika menadžmenta u sportu kroz istoriju ljudskog društva. Menadžment sportskih takmičenja, zatim organizacija koje su se bavile sportom od najstarijih dana pa do danas, donatorstvo i sponzorstvo su neki od elemenata menadžmenta koji su bili prisutni u svim epohama ljudskog društva. Praćenjem njihovog razvoja može se zaključiti da je menadžment u sportu bio primenjivan u svim segmentima sporta kroz istoriju naše civilizacije.

Ključne reči: istorija, menadžment, sport

Abstract

The roots of the management in sports can be found in the first organized sports competitions, which were continuously held for many years. The subject of this research relates to the historical development of management in sport. The historical method has been applied in this paper. The paper aims to highlight the presence of different forms of management in sport throughout the history of human society. Management of sports competitions, next, the organizations engaged in sport from the earliest days until today, donations and sponsorship are some of the elements of management that were present in all the epochs of human society. By following their historical development it can be concluded that the management in sport was applied in all aspects of the sport throughout the history of our civilization.

Key words: history, management, sport

KOŠARKA - KRALJICA IGARA U SRBIJI
BASKETBALL - THE QUEEN OF GAME IN SERBIA

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Apstrakt

Sportska istorija Srbije obeležena je velikim uspesima u mnogim ekipnim sportovima, ali se sa velikim poštovanjem uvek nazivala zemljom košarke. Velikoj povezanosti naroda sa ovim sportom doprinele su i brojne medalje i pehari sa najvećih takmičenja. Košarkaši iz Srbije svakodnevno potvrđuju da su u društvu najboljih i da ih sa opravdanim razlogom smatramo vrhunskim. Temelje srpske košarke postavili su najstručniji treneri i izgradili renome koji traje, a košarkaški tereni širom zemlje prepuni dece i odraslih pokazuju koliko se u Srbiji voli ova igra. Predmet ovog rada je da ukaže na veliko poštovanje koje srpska košarka ima u svetu i koje je uspešno građeno decenijama unazad. Cilj rada je da se metodom analize pokaže da je košarka kao najpopularniji sport u Srbiji postala jedan od brendova našeg područja.

Ključne reči: košarka, rezultati, uspeh, brend

Abstract

The sport history in Serbia is marked with a great deal of success in many team sports, but, with high respect Serbia has been called the basketball country. Many medals and trophies from the greatest competitions have created close links of Serbian people with this sport. Serbian basketball players daily prove that they are the part of the best players in the world so that they truly deserve to be called professionals. Serbian basketball reputation and foundation has been built by the most competent coaches and a large number of basketball courts through the country, crowded with children and adults show great affection for this game in Serbia. The theme of this thesis is to point out how high respect Serbian basketball has achieved worldwide in the previous several decades. The goal of this thesis is to show through the method of analysis that basketball, as the most popular game, has become one of the trademarks of our region.

Key words: basketball, results, success, trademark

SOKOLI O ČEDOMIRU MILIĆU

SOKOLS ABOUT CEDOMIR MILIC

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Apstrakt

Nakon 1862. godine i nastanka sokolstva u Češkoj, taj sistem telesnog vežbanja proširio se na sve zemlje u kojima su živeli slavenski narodi. Na prostorima Hercegovine veliki broj ljudi, posebno na selu, bio je učlanjen u sokolska društva, a jedan od najistaknutijih sokola bio je Čedomir Milić, idejni tvorac i osnivač seoskih sokolskih četa, jedinstvenih u svetu u to vreme. Bio je veoma poštovan od strane drugih sokola, kao i ostalih stanovnika Hercegovine i Bosne, ali i drugih država u kojima je sokolstvo postojalo. Njegov stav i ponašanje uvek su služili za primer mnogim njegovim savremenikima koji su se na njega ugledali i koje je on svojim istrajnim radom i nesebičnim zalaganjem za sokolstvo neprestano inspirisao.

Predmet ovog rada je soko Čedomir Milić, a cilj je da prikazemo kako su ga drugi sokoli videli i doživljavali, tačnije kako su o njemu govorili i pisali, čime ćemo pokušati da otrgnemo od zaborava još jedan deo Milićevog sokolskog pregalaštva. U radu smo koristili istorijski metod.

Ključne reči: sokolstvo, rad, Hercegovina, selo

Abstract

After 1862 and beginning of Sokolism in Czech Republic, that system of body exercise spread to all countries inhabited with Slavic people. At the territory of Herzegovina, especially in villages, great number of people were members of sokol societies, and one of the most prominent sokols was CedomirMilic, creator and founder of village Sokol troops, unique in the world at the time. He was greatly respected by other sokols, as also residents of Herzegovina and Bosnia, and also other countries which nourished Sokolism. His attitude and behavior were always an example to many of his contemporaries who looked up to him and who were constantly inspired by his persistent work and selfless dedication to Sokolism.

The subject of this paper is sokolCedomirMilic, and our goal is to present how other sokols experienced and saw him, better said how they spoke and written about him, and in that way we will try to tear off from oblivion another part of Milic'ssokol zeal. During writing we used historical method.

Key words: Sokolism, work, Herzegovina, village

EVROPSKE IGRE U BAKUU

BAKU EUROPEAN GAMES

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Apstrakt

Evropske igre su uzbudljiv i inovativan format koji će biti prvi veliki multi sportski događaj na ovom kontinentu. Evropske igre su kontinentalno takmičenje koje su osnovane po uzoru na Azijske igre, Panameričke igre, Afričke igre i Pacifičke igre. Od 2015. godine svaki će kontinent imati igre u skladu sa olimpijskom tradicijom.

Evropske igre su skup sportskih takmičenja u različitim disciplinama u kojima će učestvovati preko 6.000 takmičara iz Evrope. Igre će biti održane pod pokroviteljstvom Evropskog olimpijskog komiteta u periodu od 12. do 28. juna 2015. godine. Biće predstavljeno 20 različitih sportskih disciplina, uključujući 16 olimpijskih i 4 neolimpijske.

Pokretanje igara je potvrđeno na 41. Generalnoj skupštini Evropskog olimpijskog komiteta održanoj u Rimu 8. decembra 2012. godine. Skupštini je prisustvovalo 49 nacionalnih olimpijskih komiteta. Glavnom gradu Azerbejdžana Bakuu pripala je čast da bude domaćin Prvih evropskih olimpijskih igara, a planirano je da se Igre održavaju na svake četiri godine.

Ključne reči: takmičenja, Evropa, organizacija

Abstract

The European Games are an exciting and innovative new format that will be the continent's first major multi-sport event. The European Games are the final 'continental' Games to be inaugurated after the Asian Games, Pan-American Games, All-Africa Games and Pacific Games. As of 2015, every continent will have a continental Games in the Olympic tradition.

The European Games is a multi-sport event to be held amongst over 6,000 athletes from all over Europe. The Games are to be regulated by the European Olympic Committees from 12th to 28th of June 2015. A total of 20 sports will be represented including 16 Olympic sports and four non-Olympic sports.

The decision to hold the first ever European Games was made at the 41st General Assembly of the European Olympic Committees in Rome on 8 December 2012. The Assembly was attended by 49 National Olympic Committees. Baku, the capital city of Azerbaijan was awarded the right to host the inaugural European Games in 2015 and is planned to be held every four years.

Key words: competition, Europe, organization

ULOGA SPONZORSTVA KAO PROMOTIVNOG SREDSTVA U SPORTU

THE ROLE OF SPONSORSHIP AS A PROMOTIONAL TOOL IN SPORTS

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Apstrakt

Sponzorstvo kao poslovna transakcija treba da omogući razmenu između dve strane, one koja je sponzorisana, prima novac ili određene koristi i one koja koristi ovaj odnos da bi ostvarila svoje promocije ili šire marketinške ciljeve. Sigurno da su danas najpopularnija sportska sponzorstva jer su ona najuočljivija zahvaljujući medijima koji sportskim dešavanjima posvećuju veliki prostor. Sponzorstvo je važno sredstvo marketing komunikacije koje omogućava poželjan publicitet za kompaniju i njene brendove usmeren na određeni auditorijum. Sponzor kroz propagandne poruke komunicira s velikim brojem ljudi u isto vreme, pri čemu ima niske troškove po kontaktu. Cilj ovog rada je predstaviti sponzorstvo kao specifičan oblik društvene komunikacije koji u sinergiji s ekonomskom propagandom vrše uticaj na emocije, stavove i uverenja određene ciljne grupe javnosti.

Ključne reči: ekonomska propaganda, promocija, publicitet, mediji

Abstract

Sponsorship as a business transaction should enable the exchange between two parties the one that is sponsored, receiving money or certain benefits and other that uses this relationship to achieve it's promotional or its broder marketing objectives. Certainly today, sports sponsorships are the most popular because they are the most striking, thanks to the media which devote a lot of coverage to sporting events. Sponsorship is an important form of marketing communication that seeks to achieve favourable publicity for a company and/or its brands within a certain target audience. A sponsor communicates with a large number of people at the same time using advertising, with a low cost per contact. The aim of this paper is to present sponsorship as a specific form of social communication, which in synergy with advertising influences emotions, attitudes and beliefs of target groups.

Key words: advertising, promotion, publicity, media

SOKOLSKO DRUŠTVO BANJA LUKA U VREME KRALJEVINE JUGOSLAVIJE

SOKO ORGANIZATION BANJA LUKA DURING THE KINGDOM YUGOSLAVIA

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Apstrakt

Godine 1929, 6. januara, ime Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca je promenjeno u Kraljevina Jugoslavija. Došlo je do promena u državnom ustrojstvu, a istovremeno i do reorganizacije sokolstva u državi. Zakonom od 5. decembra 1929. godine osnovana je viteška organizacija čije ime je bilo Soko Kraljevine Jugoslavije. Ukinute su sve dotadašnje gimnastičke organizacije. U Banjoj Luci su raspušteni Sokolsko društvo Banja Luka i „Hrvatski Sokol“, a osnovano je jedinstveno Sokolsko društvo Banja Luka.

U istraživanju je korišten istorijski metod. Predmet istraživanja je razvoj sokolstva na prostoru Banje Luke, a cilj da se rasvetli i otrgne od zaborava nastanak i rad Sokolskog društva Banja Luka u Kraljevini Jugoslaviji i da se istraži njegov značaj za razvoj sokolstva uopšte.

Ključne reči: sokolstvo, sokoli, upravni odbor, starešina.

Abstract

The name of the Kingdom of the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenians had been changed to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia on 6th January 1929. There have been some changes in the state trinity, as well as in the Soko organizations around the state. By the law proclaimed on 5th December 1929, a knights' organization had been founded, whose name was the Soko of the Yugoslavia Kingdom. All gymnastic clubs working until that moment had been called off. The Soko club Banja Luka and the Croatian Sokol club had been disbanded and a new joint club, by the name of the Soko club Banja Luka, had been formed.

Historical method was used in this research. The research subject was development of Sokol ideas in the Banja Luka region, and the aim was to illuminate and tear from oblivion the development and work of the Sokol club Banja Luka in Yugoslavia Kingdom and to explore its significance for the growth of Sokol beliefs in general.

Key words: Sokolism, sokols, administrative board, sokol leaders

PROSTORNI RESURSI ZA RAZVOJ SPORTSKO - REKREATIVNOG TURIZMA U CRNOJ GORI

SPATIAL RESOURCES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORT - RECREATIONAL TOURISM IN MONTENEGRO

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Apstrakt

Temu ovog rada predstavljaju prostorni resursi u cilju razvoja sportsko-rekreativnog turizma Crne Gore. Obratićemo pažnju na raspoloživost i stanje postojećih antropogenih resursa, kao i na izgradnju novo planiranih u bliskoj budućnosti. Sa druge strane videćemo, u kojoj meri je moguće iskoristiti prirodne odlike i geografski položaj ove destinacije, u odnosu na vrstu sportsko-rekreativnih aktivnosti. Cilj ovog rada jeste, da se uporednim razmatranjem dođe do rezultata isplativosti ulaganja u određene resurse i sportsko-rekreativne aktivnosti, kod razvoja ove vrese selektivnog turizma. U radu su korišćene metode: deskripcije, eksplikacije, komparacije, metode statističke obrade podataka i metode analize sadržaja.

Ključne reči: turizam, sportsko-rekreativni sadržaji, antropogeni resursi, prirodni resursi, klasteri Crne Gore

Abstract

The theme of this paper represent spatial resources for the development of sports and recreational tourism in Montenegro. Attention will be given to the availability and condition of the existing anthropogenic resources, as well as the construction of new planned in the near future. On the other hand we will see what extent it is possible to use natural characteristics and geographical location of the destination compared to other sports and recreational activities. The aim of this paper is the comparative examination of the reach of results of investments in certain resources, sports and recreational activities, in the development of this kind of selective tourism. The paper used methods: description, explication, comparisons, statistical methods and data processing methods of content analysis.

Key words: tourism, sports and recreational facilities, anthropogenic resources, natural resources, clusters of Montenegro

SPORTSKO HODANJE NA OLIMPIJSKIM IGRAMA

RACE WALKING ON THE OLYMPIC GAMES

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Apstrakt

Sportsko hodanje je prvi put uvršteno u program Međulimpijskih igara 1906. godine u Atini. Prvi olimpijski šampion bio je Amerikanac Bonhag George u hodanju na stazi na 1.500 metara. Iste godine u hodanju na tri hiljade metara pobedio je Srbin Đorđe Stantić, ali kako je Subotica u kojoj je živeo tada bila u sastavu Austrougarske, ova medalja se prema MOK-ovoj listi pobednika pripisuje Mađarskoj. Predmet ovog rada je atletska disciplina sportsko hodanje. U radu je primenjena deskriptivna metoda sa ciljem da se prikaže istorijski razvoj discipline sportskog hodanja na Olimpijskim igarama.

Ključne reči: istorija, atletska disciplina hodanje, Olimpijske igre

Abstract

For the first time race walking was included in the program of the Olympic Games in 1906 in Athens. The first Olympic champion was an American Bonhag George who competed on the trail at 1,500 meters. That same year, race walking on 3.000 meters won the Serb Đorđe Stantić, but Subotica where he had lived was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, this medal was attributed by the IOC's list of winners to the Hungary. The subject of this paper is an track and field discipline race walking. This study was conducted by descriptive method with the aim to show the historical development of the discipline of race walking in the Olympic Games.

Key words: history, race walking, Olympic Games

MODELI MENADŽMENTA U SPORTU

MODELS OF MANAGEMENT IN SPORTS

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Apstrakt

Menadžment u sportu predstavlja teorijski i praktični pristup upravljanju sportistima i celokupnom sportskom organizacijom-klubom. Da bi menadžer mogao kvalitetno obavljati menadžerski posao mora komunicirati, planirati, odlučivati i upravljati ljudima i resursima što zahteva umesto jednog menadžera koji radi „sve poslove“ - menadžerski tim. Postoje i različiti oblici, odnosno modeli, primene menadžmenta u sportu, gde različitoj sportskoj organizaciji odgovara i različit model upravljanja. Predmet ovog rada postavljen je u pravcu analize dva modela menadžmenta koji se najčešće primenjuju u sportu, dok je cilj ovog rada bio „predstaviti prednosti i mane dva moguća načina organizacije upravljanja u sportskoj organizaciji-klubu“. Za dobijanje odgovarajućih rezultata korištena je SWOT analiza kojom je definisano da visoko organizovane sportske organizacije zahtevaju primenu manje fleksibilnih modela upravljanja.

Ključne reči: menadžer, menadžerski tim, model upravljanja, kreacija ili cilj

Abstract

Sports management is a theoretical and practical approach to the management of athletes and to an entire sports organization – the club. In order for a manager to perform well its managerial job he/she must communicate, plan, make decisions and manage people and resources which requires, instead of one manager who performs “all the above mentioned activities” – an entire management team. There are different types or models of application of sports management, where a different sport organization suits a different model of management. This paper analyzes two models of management that are commonly used in sports, while the objective of this study was “to present advantages and disadvantages of the two possible types of management of organization in sports organization – the club”. To obtain appropriate results a SWOT analysis was used which has defined that highly organized sport organizations require application of a less flexible management models.

Key words: manager, management team, model of management, creation or goal.

THE PHENOMENON OF THE DISSOLUTION OF FOOTBALL TRAINERS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS ON THE LEVEL OF NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

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Trained Athletes Football associated contract work guarantee them the exercise of the profession of technical leadership for clubs and sports teams and allow them to carry out, and the application of physical work programs and psychological and tactical and technical and mentality to achieve certain goals to be agreed upon between the march Administration of Sports Club on the one hand and trainer and his crew on the other hand, and these contracts vary in form and substance of professional contracts geared for players who lay their duties in the implementation of instructions and applications and coaches orders and reflected on the ground in the form of sports social mass organization working to achieve the objectives underlined by winning matches in the competition and always carry coaches football loss responsibility during sports competitions, especially in the state of Algeria without other known recording increasingly imaginary numbers and continues to dismissal operations and the resignation of sports coaches football without respect for minimum legal requirements of the case despite the fact that the coach share technical roles with national championships Both performances march and the player and referee to serve fifth element, that of the sports audience, whether supporters or viewers Almstmtaan Bvinyat play skillful organizer and it Vhalqh the success of any sports team based on the competencies of these actors in addition to the availability of legal control and management and organization and processing factors and sports funding in the sector ..., but a phenomenon that continues to attract the attention of specialists is always the question of who is responsible for the loss or decline in results that always and never was inherent in the trainers in the sport of football so decided to treat this phenomenon from a scientific angle to determine the responsibilities and knowledge of the causes of this phenomenon and ways to treat the legal point of view and the Academy and we propose in this scientific study of another point of view related to highlight the most important violations and legal loopholes which floundering career driving sports clubs Algerian soccer, as well as the establishment of alternatives and ways to activate the process of imposing stability and continuity in the work of trained athletes in football to improve the national championship levels.

Key words: football, Algeria, professional contracts

PRAVNA ULOGA AGENATA U RAZVOJU SPORTA U REPUBLICI SRBIJI

THE LEGAL ROLE OF AGENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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Apstrakt

U ovom radu se razmatra uloga sportskih agenata u razvoju sporta u Republici Srbiji. Pojam sportskih agenata se u svetu pojavio šezdesetih godina prošlog veka, dok se kod nas pojavio u proteklih nekoliko godina i kao takav je nedovoljno istražen. Pitanja koja se postavljaju vezana su za pravnu regulativu rada agenata i pravnog odnosa između profesionalnog sportiste i agenta. Danas se profesionalni sportisti, pogotovo u finansijski unosnijim sportovima kao što su to fudbal, košarka, rukomet oslanjaju na agente koji ih zastupaju u poslovnim aspektima njihove profesije. Agenti imaju ključnu ulogu u životima sportista upravljajući poslovanjem van terena, tako da sportisti mogu da se usredsrede na svoj učinak na terenu. Profesionalni sportisti bi trebalo da se oslone na svoje agente kao savetnike za sva pitanja van sportskih terena, kao što su zaključivanje ugovora, marketinške aktivnosti, obezbeđivanje finansijske budućnosti sportista i priprema za život nakon završetka sportske karijere. Pored pravne veze između agenta i sportiste stvara se i veza između agenta i sportiste koja vodi ka zadovoljstvu sportiste, a koje je jedan od osnovnih preduslova uspeha na terenu.

Ključne reči: agent, pravni odnos, legislativa, zadovoljstvo

Abstract

This paper discusses the role of sports agents in the development of sports in the Republic of Serbia. The term „sports agents“ appeared in the world throughout the sixties of the past century, while it in our country appeared in the past few years and as such is not well researched. Questions that appear are related to the legal regulation of the labor of agents and legal relationship between professional athletes and agents. Today, professional athletes, especially in financially lucrative sports such as football, basketball, handball rely on agents who represent them in business aspects of their profession. Agents play a key role in the lives of athletes managing the business outside playground, so that athletes can focus on their performance on the field. Professional athletes should rely on their agents as advisors for all matters outside sports facilities, such as negotiating contracts, marketing activities, providing financial future for athletes and preparing them for life after the sports career. In addition to the legal connection that exists between the agent and the athlete, a bond is being created which will lead to satisfaction of the athlete, which is one of the basic prerequisites of success on the field.

Key words: agent, legal relations, legislation, satisfaction

ZNAČAJ I ULOGA STRATEGIJE ZA EDUKACIJU SPORTISTA I SPORTSKIH RADNIKA U SRBIJI

SIGNIFICANCE AND ROLE OF STRATEGY FOR EDUCATION OF ATHLETS AND SPORT WORKERS IN SERBIA

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Abstrakt

Kako bi rezultati iz oblasti sporta mogli biti vrednovani kao uspešni, resursi kojima raspolaže jedan sistem sporta, bilo da su ljudski ili materijalni, moraju da imaju svoju kvalitetnu primenu i upotrebnu vrednost. Predmet ovog istraživanja je podizanje svesti o nedostatku edukovanog kadra u sistemu sporta u Srbiji, kao i prikaz ključnih tačaka u prevazilaženju postojećeg problema. Metodom usmenih ispitivanja i popunjavanjem upitnika od strane određenog broja klubova, došlo se do zaključka koji potvrđuje elementarni nedostatak edukacije na svim nivoima sportskih organizacija, što u nekim delovima dovodi i do kršenja Zakona o sportu. Bez obzira da li su u pitanju sportski funkcioneri ili menadžeri, treneri, medicinsko osoblje ili sami sportisti, bez adekvatne i permanentne edukacije svih činilaca u sportu, javlja se velika opasnost od nepravilnog upravljanja sportskim udruženjima i klubovima, pa sve do devijantnih ponašanja sportista, a sve to kao posledica nepostojećeg sistemskog rešenja, kada je u pitanju obrazovanje svih struktura u sportu. Cilj i rezultat ovog rada je da ukaže na trenutne postojeće odredbe koji se odnose na edukaciju sportista i sportskih radnika u Srbiji, a koji su propisani Zakonom o sportu, ali u isto vreme da ukaže na nedostatke i dopune koji bi on trebao da sadrži. Pored navedenog, pokazaće se i rezultat koji ukazuje na to da se mora konstantno raditi na jačoj vezi između relevantnih sportskih institucija u Srbiji i visoko školskih ustanova za obrazovanje sportskih kadrova, gde se i nalazi baza budućih nosilaca operativnih funkcija, što nažalost trenutno nije situacija i u praksi.

Ključne reči: sport, edukacija, Srbija

Abstract

In order that results in the field of sport could be evaluated as successful, the resources available to a system of sport, whether human or material, must have a quality implementation and use value. The subject of this study is to raise awareness about the lack of trained staff in the sports system in Serbia, as well as the presentation of the key points to overcome the existing problems. The method of oral tests and filling out the questionnaire by a number of clubs came to the conclusion that confirms the lack of elementary education at all levels of sports organizations, which in some areas has led to violations of the sports law. Whether it comes to sports officials or managers, coaches, medical staff or athletes themselves, without adequate and permanent education of all stakeholders in sports, there is a great risk of improper management of sports associations and clubs, to the deviant behavior of athletes, and all as a result of the non-existent system solutions, when it comes to the education of all structures in sport. The aim and result of this work is to point out the current existing provisions relating to the education of athletes and sports officials in Serbia, which are prescribed by the sport, but at the same time to point out the shortcomings and amendments that it should contain. In addition, results of this paper also indicates that it must constantly work on stronger ties between the relevant sports institutions in Serbia and faculties for the education of sports professionals, where it is base for future holders of operational functions, which unfortunately is not the situation in practice.

Key words: sport, education, Srbija

INICIJALNE I FINALNE VREDNOSTI UTROŠKA KISEONIKA PRI KOMBINOVANIM METODAMA TRENINGA KROS ISPITANIKA

INITIAL AND FINAL VALUES OF OXYGEN CONSUMPTION DURING COMBINED METHODS OF TRAINING OF CROSS COUNTRY RUNNERS

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Apstrakt

Istraživanje je sprovedeno na uzorku od 151 ispitanika studenata fakulteta za sport i fizičko vaspitanje uzrasta 20-22 godine pri korišćenju tri metode treninga: kontinuirani, diskontinuirani, kombinovani metod treninga.

Osnovni cilj istraživanja u ovom radu je valorizovanje različitih trenažnih modela koji se primenjuju u atletskom krosu u odnosu na ostvareni rezultat kao i definisanje njihovih međusobnih relacija.

Za realizaciju cilja istraživanja, neophodno je bilo da se ispune sledeći zadaci: izmeriti svim ispitanicima inicijalni rezultat u krosu pre eksperimentalnog programa; izmeriti svim ispitanicima finalni rezultat u krosu posle eksperimentalnog programa; izvršiti inicijalnu promenu maksimalnog utroška kiseonika primenom indirektnog metoda po Von Doblenu.

Kako se utrošak kiseonika, prema rezultatima dosadašnjih istraživanja, smatra najznačajnijom determinantom efikasnosti u radu aerobnog karaktera, kakav dominira u atletskom krosu, izvršena je i procena maksimalne kiseoničke potrošnje svakog ispitanika.

Ključne reči: utrošak kiseonika, trenažni modeli, trkači

Abstract

The research survey was conducted on the sample of 151 examinees, students of Faculty of sport and physical education, 20-22 year olds, for three methods of training: continuous, discontinuous and combined method of training.

The basic goal of research in this survey is evaluation of different training models which are applied in athletic cross country running in relation to the achieved result as well as a definition of their mutual relations.

For realization of the aim of this research, it was necessary to fulfil the following tasks: to measure initial results of all examinees in cross country running before the experimental programme; to measure final results of all examinees in cross country running after the experimental programme and to conduct the initial change of maximal oxygen consumption by applying indirect method according to Von Doblenu.

Since the oxygen consumption, according to results of the surveys so far, is considered to be the most significant determinant of efficiency in aerobic character of work, which is dominant in athletic cross country running, estimation of maximal oxygen consumption was also done for each examinee.

Key words: oxygen consumption, training models, runners

RAZLIKA IZMEĐU INICIJALNE I FINALNE VREDNOSTI SRČANE CENE RADA PRI RAZLIČITIM OPTEREĆENJIMA U KROSU

DIFERENCE BETWEEN INITIAL AND FINAL VALUES OF HEART WORK WITH DIFFERENT LOAD IN CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING

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Apstrakt

Tri kardiovaskularna parametra srčane cene rada sagledavana su najpre sa aspekta kompletnog uzorka, a zatim i sa aspekta subuzoraka definisanih prema modelu treninga. U analizi rezultata primenjen je analogni model kao i u slučaju sa antropometrijskim dimenzijama.

Istraživanje je sprovedeno na uzorku od 151 ispitanika kadrovske škole Fakulteta za sport i fizičko vaspitanje, Priština, Leposavić, uzrasta od 20-22 godine, podeljenih u tri eksperimentalne grupe EGA (H=48) [EG2(N=50)] [EG3(N=53)]. Grupe su bile ujednačene po kriterijumu treniranih varijabli. Frekvencija srca pre fizičkog napora i frekvencija srca nakon fizičkog napora.

Prema opštem metodološkom pristupu ovaj rad je i longitudinalnog karaktera, definisan ko eksperiment sa paralelnim grupama u kojoj su sve eksperimentalne.

Sve tri distribucije dobijene na nivou kompletnog uzorka (distribucije pulsa u mirovanju, distribucije pulsa nakon opterećenja i distribucija njihovih diferencija) pokazuju izvesna odstupanja od standardnog normalnog rasporeda.

Ključne reči: frekvencija srca, kros, opterećenje

Abstract

Three cardiovascular parameters of heart work were surveyed first of all from the aspect of a complete sample, and then also from the aspect of subsamples defined according to the model of training. The analogous model was applied for the analysis of results, as well as for anthropometric dimensions.

The research was conducted on the sample of 151 examinees, students of Faculty of sport and physical education in Priština, Leposavić, 20-22 year olds, divided in three experimental groups EGA (H=48) [EG2(N=50)] [EG3(N=53)]. The groups were uniformed by criteria of training variables. Frequency of heartbeat before physical effort Frequency of heartbeat after physical effort.

According to the basic methodological approach, this work also has a longitudinal character, defined co-experiment with parallel groups, where each of them is experimental.

All three distributions obtained on the level of a total sample (distribution of pulse at rest, distribution of pulse after training load and distribution of their differentiations) indicate certain deviations from the standard normal schedule.

Key words: Frequency of heartbeat, cross country running, load

BIOETIKA I SPORT

BIOETHICS AND SPORT

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Apstrakt

Cilj ovog rada je da pojasni i da dâ argumente zbog čega genetska modifikacija, nanomedicina, ljudsko kloniranje i doping u sportu bi mogli biti povoljni. Da bi se tema mogla elaborirati, nužno je izneti relevantna etička i pravna načela ovih pojava i kakvu ona sintezu i uticaj mogu učiniti na primenu u sportu i generalno ljudsko biološko unapređenje.

Takmičenje u sportu moralno je odbranljivo kada uključuje zajedničku potragu za izvrsnošću kroz samu sportsku umetnost. U stvari, takmičari treba da posmatraju sebe kao da imaju moralnu odgovornost prema suprotnom timu ili sportskom umetniku. Na profesionalnom planu, glavni cilj većine igrača može biti novac. Međutim, bez obzira na lične ciljeve takmičara, do tog stepena do kog sport zaokuplja maštu igrača i navijača, profesionalni sportisti su uključeni u zajedničko traganje za izvrsnošću na najvišem nivou veštine.

Ključne reči: genetska modifikacija, nanomedicina, kloniranje, doping, etika, sport, moral

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to clarify that the arguments why the gene modification, nanomedicine human cloning and doping in sport might be favorable. To be able to elaborate on the topic it is necessary to set out the relevant ethical and legal principles in this form of reproduction and synthesis of what influence can do and the appliance in sports and general human biological enhancement.

Competition in sports is morally defensible when you include the common quest for excellence through the art of sport itself. In fact, athletes should see themselves as having a moral responsibility to the opposing team or sport artist. At the professional level, the main goal of most players can be money. However, regardless of the personal goals of competitors, to the degree that captures the imagination of sports fans and players, professional athletes are involved in a common quest for excellence at the highest level of skill.

Key words: gene modification, nanomedicine, cloning, doping, ethics, sport, moral

MENADŽMENT ZNANJA U SPORTSKIM ORGANIZACIJAMA

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN SPORT ORGANISATIONS

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Apstrakt

Mogućnost upravljanja znanjem danas postaje važan, ako ne presudan momenat u svim domenima čovekovih dostignuća i sporta. Sposobnost da se stvori, i širenje ili prenos znanja u okviru moderne sportske institucije i organizacije je više odlučujući faktor u profesionalnost najboljih ostvarenja za sticanje konkurentske prednosti. Moderne sportske institucije i organizacije u eri znanja, globalizaciji rada i munjevitog tehnološkog i ekonomskog razvoja su one koje uče, pamte i reaguju na osnovu dobijenih informacija i stečenih znanja.

Naš cilj u ovom radu je da se utvrdi nivo i sve razlike u upravljanju znanjem (stvaranje i transfer znanja) u sportskim institucijama i sportskim organizacijama u kojima se očekuje praktična primena znanja.

Gljučne reči: stvoriti, prenos, upravljanje, znanje, sportske organizacije

Abstract

The possibility of managing knowledge nowadays becomes important, if not crucial moment, in the wider achievements, and in sports. The ability to create and transfer or dissemination of knowledge within modern sports institutions and organizations is a more decisive factor in the professionalism of the best achievements and gaining competitive advantage. Modern sports institution and organization in the knowledge era, globalization of work and lightning technological and economic development is one that learns, remembers and responds to the received information and knowledge acquired.

Our goal was to determine the level and possible differences in knowledge management (creation and knowledge transfer) in sports institutions primarily engaged in science and sports organizations which expect practical application of knowledge.

Key words: creation, transfer, management, knowledge, sport organizations

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSES OF THE KIDNEYS OF LONG-DISTANCE RUNNER OF THE 42 KM SUBURB

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Abstract

The researcher has used the descriptive method because of its suitability to the nature of the problem while the research sample was chosen from the runners of Sulaimaniah beshmarkah club of the advanced category whose number was (8) runners. Two runners were casted out because their participation in the experimental exploratory, so the size of the sample under study was (6) runners, the procedures of the pre-test (the resting time) included taking urine samples and then the effort of the long distance (suburb) 42 km and then the distance test (right after taking the urine samples) for knowing the range of impact of the long physical exhaustion in some of the urine contents which included (R.B.C - W.B.C- Protein – Specific Gravity) and the analysis of the results were done using statistical methods which showed a significant difference in all the research variables in comparison to resting period results except for the variables of the specific gravity variables.

Key words: kidneys, long distance runners, load

BEZBEDNOSNI ZASTANAK U RONJENJU

SAFETY STOPS IN DIVING

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Apstrakt

Bezbedonosni zastanak prilikom izrona danas je uobičajena praksa. Svaki sertifikovani ronilac zna da pre izrona treba da se zaustavi na dubini od 5 metara u trajanju od 3 minute kako bi omogućio absorbovanom azotu da izađe iz organizma. Bezbedonosni zastanak ne samo da smanjuje rizik od dobijanja dekompresione povrede, već i podseća ronioca da treba da obrati pažnju na eventualne prepreke koje se mogu naći na putu tokom izrona. Predmet rada je evolucija bezbedonosnog zastanka i nastajanje aktuelnih preporuka. Cilj rada je ukazivanje na važnost bezbedonosnih zastanaka u ronjenju.

Ključne reči: ronjenje, bezbedonosni zastanak, dekompresija

Abstract

Today, safety stops are a common practice. Every diver knows that before ascending, one should stop at 5 metres for three minutes to help off-gas the nitrogen absorbed while diving. The safety stop not only slows the release of nitrogen, which reduces the risk of decompression sickness, but it also reminds divers to look out for obstacles that may be in the way of their ascent. This paper deals with the evolution of safety stops and how the current recommendations came to be. The aim of paper is to show importance of safety stops in diving.

Key words: diving, decompression, safety stop

ZNAČAJ IZVRSNOSTI KAO OLIMPIJSKE VREDNOSTI

THE IMPORTANCE OF EXCELLENCE AS AN OLYMPIC VALUE

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Apstrakt

Predmet ovog rada se odnosi na edukativni aspekt olimpijskih vrednosti. Moderne Olimpijske igre vođene su jedinstvenim sistemom vrednosti obuhvaćenim u tzv. temeljnim načelima olimpizma iz Olimpijske povelje. Promocija ovih vrednosti, viđena kao ključ edukacije i širenja vizije Olimpizma, postala je jedan od osnovnih edukativnih zadataka nacionalnih olimpijskih komiteta. Jedan od najistaknutijih ideala antičkih igara u Olimpiji, iako u izmenjenom obliku, koji je ipak našao svoje mesto u sistemu vrednosti savremenog Olimpijskog pokreta, jeste potraga za izvrsnošću. Posebna pažnja je usmerena na istraživanje porekla i karakteristika ove urođene ljudske težnje i njenih različitih formi uslovljenih društvenim doživljajem sporta koje je imao tokom razvoja „olimpijskog“ sporta. Rad ima za cilj da ukaže na neophodnost razumevanja različitih formi ovog fenomena. U radu je primenjen istorijski metod. Rezultati rada ukazuju na značaj pravilne eksploatacije olimpijskih vrednosti neophodnih u edukaciji budućih sportista, suočenih sa etičkim, moralnim, ali i zdravstvenim iskušenjima u pokušaju da dostignu ideal olimpijskog «citius, altius, fortius».

Ključne reči: Olimpizam, olimpijske vrednosti, izvrsnost, etika, edukacija

Abstract

The subject of this paper refers to the educational aspect of the Olympic values. The modern Olympic Games are conducted by the unique system of values covered in the so-called fundamental principles of Olympism of the Olympic Charter. The promotion of these values, seen as the key to education and spreading of the vision of Olympism, has become one of the main educational tasks of National Olympic Committees. One of the most prominent ideals of the ancient Games in Olympia, although in a modified form, which has nevertheless found its place in the system of values of the modern Olympic Movement, is the quest for excellence. The special focus of this research was to explore the origins and characteristics of this innate human pursuit and its various forms conditioned by the social experience of sport that it had during the development of the "Olympic" sports. The paper aims to point out the necessity of understanding different forms of this phenomenon. The historical method has been applied in this paper. Our results show the importance of proper exploitation of the Olympic values necessary in the education of future athletes when having to deal with ethical, moral or health trials in an attempt to reach the ideal of the Olympic motto «Citius, Altius, Fortius».

Key words: Olympism, Olympic values, excellence, ethics, education

SPECIFIČNOSTI STAZA FORMULE 1 U SEZONI 2014. GODINE

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF FORMULA 1 CIRCUITS IN THE SEASON 2014

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Apstrakt

Formula 1 (F1), se smatra najvišim rangom takmičenja u trkama motornih vozila jednoseda. Predmet rada se odnosi na staze na kojima se voze trke Formule 1, veoma važnog dela ovog sporta, bez kojeg ne bi bilo moguće uopšte ni zamisliti F1. Veliki broj knjiga, časopisa i stručnih radova je posvećeno Formuli 1, ali jako malo njih se odnosi na staze, kao sastavni deo F1. Iako imaju istu namenu, staze se veoma razlikuju po svom izgledu, lokaciji i načinu na koji su napravljene. Cilj rada je da se ukaže kako na specifičnost samog sportskog objekta-staza, tako i na savremene trendove u njihovoj konstrukciji. Rezultati rada ukazuju da su se današnje staze F1 veliki sportski kompleksi koji sadrže: boksove, tribine, zgrade sa restoranima, bolnicama i drugeraznovrsne sadržaje, koji su pravljene planski za održavanje Velikih Nagrada Formule 1, čijem razvoju je najviše doprineo Herman Tilke.

Ključne reči: specifični sportski objekti, Formula 1, staze

Abstract

Formula 1 is considered to be the highest class of competition for open-wheel racing cars. The subject of the paper refers to circuits where Formula 1 races are held as a very important part of this sport, which is hard to imagine without. Lots of books, magazines and papers have been dedicated to Formula 1, but quite few of them refer to circuits as a compatible part of racing. Although they have the same purpose, circuits differ as for their looks, location or the way they are made of. The purpose of this paper is to show specific features of sports objects – circuits as much as modern trends in their construction. Work results show that nowadays circuits are big sports complex which offer: boxes, tribunes, restaurants, hospitals and various other facilities, made and planned for Formula Grand Prix to be held, whose development and constructing are mostly due to Hermann Tilke.

Key words: specific sports objects, Formula 1, circuits

ANALIZA INFRASTRUKTURNOG KRITERIJUMA FUDBALSKIH KLUBOVA U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI NA RAZLIČITIM NIVOIMA TAKMIČENJA

ANALYSIS OF INFRASTRUCTURAL CRITERION OF FOOTBALL CLUBS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ON DIFFERENT LEVELS OF COMPETITION

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Apstrakt

Kriterijumi za infrastrukturu određuju minimum uslova koje moraju zadovoljavati stadioni i aplikanti da bi dobili licencu. Osnovni cilj rada je odgovor na pitanje da li postoje, odnosno koliko su izražene, i šta to u najvećoj meri doprinosi razlikama između klubova dva nivoa takmičenja u BiH po sistemu licenciranja kada je u pitanju Infrastrukturni kriterijum. Dakle generalni cilj rada je da se utvrde razlike u parametrima navedenog kriterijuma dva nivoa takmičenja fudbalskih klubova u BiH. Ovim istraživanjem obuhvaćeno je 16 klubova Premijer lige BiH, te 16 klubova nižeg nivoa takmičenja, Prva Federalna liga, u takmičarskoj sezoni 2012/13 godini. Rezultati dobijeni univarijantnom analizom varijance sa statistički značajnim koeficijentima ukazuju na razlike u varijablama: kapacitet stadiona, broj sedećih mesta, broj stolica u VIP loži, površina svlačionica, broj toaleta za gledaoce. Diskriminativnom analizom, uočene su razlike u istim, gore već navedenim varijablama, što je i objektivno bilo za očekivati. Većina klubova Premijer lige egzistira na prostoru velikih gradskih centara, dok većina klubova Prve lige Federacije egzistira u manjim gradovima što po svim parametrima daje prednost većim centrima, a samim tim i parametrima kapaciteta stadiona. Međutim činjenica je da stadioni nisu rezultat kvalitetnog rada Uprava klubova, već su to gradski stadioni koji su im na raspolaganju i održavaju ih iz sredstava budžeta, a klubovi Premijer lige ih samo koriste.

Ključne reči: sportski objekti, Bosna i Hercegovina, fudbal

Abstract

Criteria for infrastructure determine minimum conditions which stadiums and applicants need to fulfill in order to get a license. The aim of this paper is to answer the questions about differences between clubs on two levels of competition in B&H in getting license, based on this infrastructural criterion. The main goal of this paper is to determine differences in parameters of this criterion. In this research, 16 clubs of Premier league of B&H, 16 clubs of lower rang of competition, First Federal league, from competition season 2012/2013, are included. Result obtained by variance analysis with statistically important coefficient, show that there are differences in the following variables: stadium capacity, number of seats, number of VIP seats, size of locker rooms, number of toilettes for spectators. Discriminative analysis shows the differences in mentioned variables, which was expected. Most clubs of Premier league are located on bigger cities, while clubs of First league of Federation are located in smaller cities which make differences in stadium capacities. Also we have to mention the fact that these stadium capacities are not result of good work of clubs' management. They are city stadiums which clubs use and they are maintained by the state budget.

Key words: sports facilities, Bosnia and Herzegovina, football

EFIKASNOST SPORTSKO-REKREATIVNOG MENADŽMENTA U IMPLEMENTACIJI PROJEKTA “AKTIVNO I ZDRAVO STARENJE OSOBA TREĆE ŽIVOTNE DOBI”

EFFICIENCY OF SPORT & RECREATION MANAGEMENT IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT “ACTIVE AND HEALTHY AGEING AMONG THIRD AGE POPULATION”

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Apstrakt

Cilj istraživanja je evaluacija efikasnosti sportsko-rekreacionog menadžmenta u implementaciji programa telesnog vežbanja za osobe treće životne dobi (+ 65 godina). Zadatak menadžmenta bio je organizacija, promocija, distribucija i neposredna realizacije sportsko-rekreacionog programa vežbanja u vodi (aqua aerobic i plivanje), koji je bio prilagođen starijim osobama pod motom „Aktivno i zdravo starenja“.

Ispitivanje je provedeno na uzorku od 100 ispitanika (50 žena i 50 muškaraca), iz Kantona Sarajevo, Bosna i Hercegovina. Program je trajao godinu dana, dva puta nedeljno po jedan sat plivanja. Za stavove ispitanika o njihovoj proceni funkcionalnih sposobnosti, korišćena je petostepena skala u kojoj su bili ponuđeni odgovori na pitanja. Za analizu rezultata testiranja nekih motoričkih sposobnosti korišten je t-test za zavisne uzorke.

Rezultati analize ankete ukazuju da su učesnici u programu “Aktivno i zdravo starenje” uglavnom zadovoljni procenom svojih sposobnosti koje se odnose na svakodnevno kretanje, korišćenje javnog prevoza, aktivnosti u stanu ili kući, nabavci namirnica i samostalno održavanju lične higijene. Rezultati testova nekih motoričkih sposobnosti ukazuju da je nakon realizacije programa došlo do statistički značajnih promena u brzini pojedinačnih pokreta rukom ($p < .001$), koordinaciji u prostoru ($p < .001$) i fleksibilnosti u pretklonu ($p < .001$).

Podizanjem svesti o važnosti vežbanja kod starijih osoba, povećava osećaj samopoštovanja, socijalizacije, odgovornosti za vlastito zdravlje i funkcionalnih sposobnosti. Na osnovu dobijenih rezultata može se zaključiti da je sportsko-rekreacijski Tim menadžment uspio promovisati važnost aktivnog i zdravog starenja za ovu populaciju. Ovakav model organizacije i stručne podrške multidisciplinarnog Tima profesionalaca, doprineo je poboljšanju i održavanju adekvatnog nivoa motoričkih sposobnosti učesnika u programu, što se svakako može pozitivno odraziti na kvalitet njihovog života.

Ključne reči: organizacija, upravljanje, transformacioni procesi, motoričke sposobnosti, plivanje

Abstract

The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficiency of sport & recreation management in the implementation of programs of physical exercise of third age population (above 65 years of age). Management task was focused on organization, promotion, distribution and direct realization of sport & recreation exercise program in the water (aqua aerobics and swimming), which was adapted for the elderly under the motto "Active and Healthy Ageing".

The research itself had been conducted on sample comprising of 100 participants (50 women and 50 men) from Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The program lasted one year, twice a week of one hour of swimming. For the participant's views on their assessment of functional abilities a five-point scale

was used in which the answers to questions were offered. For the analysis of the test results of some motor skills, the t-test for paired samples was used.

The analysis results of the survey show that the participants in the program "Active and Healthy Ageing" were mostly satisfied with the assessment of their abilities related to daily mobility, use of public transport, activity in the apartment or house, purchase of groceries and maintaining personal hygiene independently. Test results of some motor skills indicate that after the implementation of the program there was a statistically significant change in the speed of individual movements ($p < .001$), coordination in space ($p < .001$) and forward bend flexibility ($p < .001$).

Raising awareness of the importance of exercise among the elderly population increases self-esteem, socialization, responsibility for their own health and functional abilities. Based on the results obtained it can be concluded that the sport & recreation management team managed to promote the importance of an active and healthy ageing for this population. This model of organization and professional support of a multidisciplinary team of professionals, has contributed to the improvement and maintenance of an adequate level of motor abilities of participants in the program, which certainly can have a positive impact on their quality of life.

Key words: organization and management, transformation process, motor abilities, swimming

POVREDE U PLIVANJU I ULOGA TRENERA U PREVENCIJI

SWIMMING INJURIES AND THE COACH'S ROLE IN INJURY PREVENTION

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Apstrakt

Vrhunski sport iziskuje velike napore, svakodnevne treninge visokog intenziteta što može rezultovati povredama. Plivanje spada u grupu sportova sa manjim brojem povreda, međutim povrede u plivanju se dešavaju, i predstavljaju ometajući faktor u postizanju kvalitetnih rezultata koji se mora uzeti u obzir. Cilj ovog rada je da se na osnovu prethodnih istraživanja iz ove oblasti donekle sistematizuju saznanja o najčešćim povredama u plivanju i njihovim uzrocima kao i ulozi trenera u njihovoj prevenciji. Na osnovu pregleda relevantne literature može se zaključiti da su povrede u plivanju najčešće endogene prirode i nastaju kao posledica pretreniranosti ili prenaprezanja. Povrede su češće kod žena i mladih plivača, i najveći broj povreda se dešava na takmičenjima. Najčešće povrede u plivanju su povrede mekog tkiva poput povreda ramena, kolena i leđa. U manje učestale povrede spadaju povrede glave i vrata, povrede natkolenice i povrede skočnog zgloba. U plivačke povrede spadaju i razna oboljenja koja mogu nastati kao posledica hlorisane i kontaminirane vode poput astme, infekcije očiju, gljivičnih infekcija, gastrointestinalnih problema i drugih. Treneri primenom odgovarajućih trenažnih metoda i sredstava, poznavanjem zdravlja i higijensko-zdravstvenih navika sportista, kao i poznavanjem svih spoljašnjih faktora koji mogu uticati na zdravlje mogu preventirati povrede u plivanju.

Ključne reči: plivanje, povrede, epidemiologija, etiologija, trener, prevencija

Abstract

Professional sport requires great strength and daily training sessions of high intensity, which can result in injury. Swimming belongs to a group of sports where injuries are infrequent. However, injuries do occur in swimming and represent an obstacle to achieving high quality results, which is why they must be taken into consideration. The aim of this paper is to use previous research findings in this field and systematize the information on the most frequent swimming injuries and their causes as well as the role the coach plays in injury prevention. Based on an overview of the relevant literature, we can conclude that injuries in swimming are usually endogenic in nature and are a consequence of overtraining or overexertion. Injuries are more frequent among women and younger swimmers and most of the injuries take place at competitions. Usually, the injuries are to the soft tissue, such as injuries to the shoulders, knees and back. Less frequent injuries include injuries to the head and neck, injuries to the upper leg and ankles. Swimming injuries include various conditions which could arise as a result of the chlorine in the water or contaminated water, including asthma, eye infections, gastrointestinal problems and so on. By relying on appropriate training means and methods, by knowing about health and the hygiene and health habits of the athletes, as well as by knowing about all the external factors which can influence the health of the swimmers, coaches can help prevent injuries in swimming.

Key words: swimming, injuries, epidemiology, etiology, coach, prevention

SPECIFIČNOSTI U ISHRANI PLIVAČA

THE SPECIFIC DIETARY HABITS OF SWIMMERS

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Apstrakt

Ishrana igra značajnu ulogu u današnjem sportu. Pravilna ishrana obezbeđuje organizmu na prvom mestu zdravlje, a samim tim i takmičarsku sposobnost za postizanje rezultata. U pogledu ishrane, plivači nisu mnogo drugačiji od ostalih sportista. Međutim, postoje pojedine specifičnosti u ishrani vezane za plivanje. Cilj rada jeste da se, na osnovu dosadašnjih saznanja, predstavljaju specifičnosti u ishrani plivača. Na osnovu pregleda relevantne literature i rezultata prethodnih istraživanja možemo zaključiti da ishrana plivača mora biti raznovrsna, da mora sadržati dovoljne količine tečnosti, minerala, vitamina i ugljenih hidrata, umerene količine mesa i mesnih proizvoda, malo masti i ulja. Osnovu ishrane plivača čine ugljeni hidrati ali je kod plivača na dugim stazama dozvoljen nešto veći unos masti, dok je kod sprintera poželjan veći unos proteina. Dnevni energetske unos kod plivača se kreće od 3 pa do čak 10.000 kalorija. Veoma je važno obratiti pažnju na pravilnu hidrataciju, unos vitamina D i gvožđa kod devojčica u pubertetu, i ishranu mladih plivača uopšteno. Pri planiranju ishrane plivača moramo uzeti u obzir pol, uzrast, disciplinu, i razlikovati ishranu u periodu treninga i takmičenja.

Ključne reči: plivanje, ishrana, energetske unos, hidratacija

Abstract

A proper diet is an important part of modern day sport. Proper nutrition enables the body first and foremost to stay healthy, and thus be able to compete and ultimately achieve good results. In terms of dietary habits, swimmers do not differ from other athletes. However, there are some specificities regarding their dietary habits. The aim of this paper is to present the specific dietary habits of swimmers, based on current findings. Based on an overview of the relevant literature and the results of previous studies, we can conclude that the diet of swimmers needs to be varied, and needs to contain sufficient amounts of fluids, minerals, vitamins and carbohydrates, moderate amounts of meat and meat products, very little fat and oil. The basis of a swimmer's diet is made up of carbohydrates, but long-distance swimmers are allowed greater intake of fats, while sprinters are mostly instructed to eat greater amounts of protein. The daily energy intake of swimmers ranges from 3 up to 10000 calories. It is very important to pay attention to proper hydration, vitamin D intake and iron in the case of pubescent female swimmers, and the diets of younger swimmers in general. When planning the diets of swimmers, we must take into consideration their gender, age, discipline, and make provisions for periods of competition and extensive training.

Key words: swimming, diet, energy intake, hydration

ANALIZA LETNJEG SPORTSKO REKREATIVNOG KAMPA

ANALYSIS OF SUMMER SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL CAMP

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Apstrakt

Ideja za istraživanjem nastala je kao potreba da se primene dosadašnja znanja i iskustva tokom dugogodišnjeg rada na različitim sportsko rekreativnim aktivnostima. Predmet rada predstavlja analiza animacije i realizacije programa na letnjem kampu *ART SPORTSKO REKREATIVNI KAMP 2013* koji se realizovao u julu mesecu u objektu hotela *Lepenski vir* u Donjem Milanovcu.

Cilj istraživanja je da se dobije slika o rekreativnim aktivnostima i interesovanju dece uzrasta od sedam do četrnaest godina. Da se uradi predlog mera i aktivnosti kako bi na svim sledećim kampovima pažnju posvetili na odmor, rekreaciju, edukaciju dece. Koristila se metoda teorijske analize i bibliografska metoda prikupljanja podataka. Od velikog značaja bila je iskustvena metoda analize podataka. Kao istraživačka tehnika korišćena je tehnika anketiranja i skaliranja.

Program je prilagođen broju učesnika, objektu, rekvizitima, opremi i uslovima koje imamo na kampu. Konceptija rada je napravljena tako da su aktivnost podeljene u tri segmenta: prepodnevne, popodnevne i večernje. Dobijeni rezultati nam govore da su deca veoma aktivna i da poseduju veliki broj rekvizita potrebnih za realizaciju sportsko rekreativnih aktivnosti. Devojčice su aktivnije od dečaka i imaju više interesovanja za bavljenjem fizičkim aktivnostima, mnoga deca su prvi put na ovakvoj vrsti sportsko rekreativnog kampa i njihove impresije su na zavidnom nivou.

Ključne reči: animacija, sportsko rekreativni kamp

Abstract

The idea for the study originated from the need to apply our knowledge and experience during many years of work in various sports and recreational activities. This research is the analysis of animation and implementation of programs at summer camp *ART SPORTS AND RECREATION CAMP 2013*, which was implemented in July in the hotel building *Lepenski Vir* in Donji Milanovac.

The aim of the research is to obtain a picture of the recreational activities and interests of children aged seven to fourteen. To do the proposal of measures and activities in order for all these camps attention to the rest, recreation, education of children. She used the method of theoretical analysis and bibliographic data collection methods. Of great significance was the empirical methods of data analysis. As a research technique was used survey techniques and scaling.

The program is adapted to the number of participants, object, props, equipment and conditions that we have at camp. The concept paper is made so that the activities are divided into three segments: the late morning, afternoon and evening. The results tell us that children are very active and have a large number of equipment necessary for the implementation of sports and recreational activities. Girls were more active than boys and have more interest in physical activities, many children are new to this kind of sport and recreational camp and their impressions are very high.

Key words: entertainment, sports and recreation camp

SELEKCIJA KANDIDATA ZA UPIS NA VOJNU AKADEMIJU PREMA FIZIČKIM SPOSOBNOSTIMA

THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY BASED ON PHYSICAL FITNESS

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Apstrakt

Vojna akademija predstavlja obrazovno – naučnu ustanovu na kojoj se vrši obrazovanje i osposobljavanje kadeta za odgovarajuće dužnosti u rodu ili službi u Vojski Srbije. Selekcija kandidata za upis na Vojnu akademiju je jedan od prioritetnih zadataka koji se sprovode tokom godine na ovoj ustanovi. Prvi deo selekcije obuhvata proveru znanja iz matematike i proveru fizičkih sposobnosti, dok se u drugom delu realizuje uvid u zdravstveni i psihološki status kandidata. Predmet rada se odnosi na selekciju kandidata na osnovu pribavljanja informacija o njihovim fizičkim sposobnostima. Cilj ovoga rada je da predstavi složen i specifičan segment procesa selekcije kandidata. U radu je primenjen deskriptivni metod. Rezultati dobijeni na osnovu primene baterije testova - trčanje na 60 metara, skok u dalj iz mesta, zgibovi na vratilu za muškarce/sklekovi na tlu za devojke i trčanje na 2.400 metara, pružaju informativne vrednosti za odabir uspešnijih kandidata, ali i dobru osnovu za dalja istraživanja i usavršavanje modela predikcije uspešnog kadeta.

Ključne reči: fizičke sposobnosti, Vojna akademija, selekcija

Abstract

The Military Academy is a scientific and educational institution where cadets are educated, trained and prepared for the specific duties and tasks related to military branches or the service in the Serbian Armed Forces. The selection of candidates for admission to the Military Academy is one of the priority tasks carried at this institution during the year. The first part of the selection includes assessing mathematical knowledge and physical fitness, while the second part provides the insight into psychological health status of candidates. The subject of this paper is concerned with the selection of candidates by obtaining information about their physical fitness. The purpose of this paper is to present a complex and specific segment of the candidate selection process using descriptive method. The results obtained by applying test batteries: the 60 metres running, standing long jump, chin-ups (using a horizontal bar) for men / push-ups on the floor for women and a 2.400 meter run, provide not only informative value for the selection of more successful candidates, but also a good basis for further research and advanced training of the prediction models of successful cadets.

Key words: physical fitness, Military Academy, selection

NEMATERIJALNI KAPITAL SPORTSKE ORGANIZACIJE

INTANGIBLE CAPITAL OF A SPORTS ORGANIZATION

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Apstrakt

Nematerijalne vrednosti sportskih organizacija imaju u osnovi četiri dimenzije na kojima počivaju. Sportske organizacije u autputu transformacionog procesa, kao izlazne rezultate, dobijaju uglavnom novostvorene sportske vrednosti koje su obično nematerijalnog karaktera. Nematerijalnost se ogleda u proizvedenoj usluzi ili konkretnom sportskom rezultatu, koji je duhovne i neopipljive vrednosti. Mnoge sportske organizacije u dugom nizu godina svoga delovanja stvorile su odgovarajući reputaciju, koja pomaže izgradnji sopstvenog globalnog imidža, zatim su stvorile odgovarajući nivo organizacione kulture i ponašanja i najzad formirale su sopstveni model ostvarivanja sportske funkcije posmatrane kroz tehnološke procese treninga i takmičenja. U radu se ukazuje na činjenicu da nematerijalni kapital može pomoći sportskim organizacijama da ostvare ključnu konkurentsku prednost na sportskom tržištu, koje može biti segmentirano na tržište sportskih konkurenata, odnosno takmaca na sportskom borilištu i to sticanjem poštovanja protivnika, zatim na tržište donatora, sponzora i poslovnih partnera i na kraju na tržište klijenata i potrošača sportskih usluga i proizvoda. Sportska organizacija dobija kao rezultat nematerijalni kapital u autputu, ali ga istovremeno može koristiti i kao input u novom procesu transformacije resursa. Osnovnu strukturu nematerijalnog kapitala sportske organizacije čine: reputacija, tehnologije, stepen diverzifikacije sportskih usluga i proizvoda, sportska marka ili sportski brend, strategijska preimućstva, ljudski resursi, organizaciona kultura i ponašanje i drugo.

Ključne reči: nematerijalne vrednosti, reputacija, sportske usluge, organizaciona kultura

Abstract

Intangible capital of sports organizations basically has four underlying dimensions. Sports organizations, in the transformation process output, as the output result, mainly obtain newly acquired sports values that are typically intangible. The immateriality is reflected in the service produced or a specific sports result, which has spiritual and intangible value. Many sports organizations over the years have created a certain reputation, which helps build their own global image. Then they created a certain level of organizational culture and behavior, and finally formed their own model of achieving a sports function observed through technological processes of training and competition. The paper points to the fact that intangible capital can help sports organizations achieve a key competitive advantage in the sports market, which can be segmented into the sports competitors' market or rivals in the sports arena by gaining respect for the opponent, then into the market of donors, sponsors and business partners, and finally into the market of clients and consumers of sports products and services. A sports organization, in turn, obtains intangible capital in the output, but at the same time it can use it as input in the new process of transformation of resources. The basic structure of the intangible capital of a sports organization includes: reputation, technology, degree of diversification of sports products and services, sports brand, strategic advantages, human resources, organizational culture and behavior, etc.

Key words: intangible values, reputation, sports services, organizational culture

ISTORIJA ŽENSKE KOŠARKE

HISTORY OF WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

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Apstrakt

Ženska košarka je na prostoru bivše Jugoslavije počela da se razvija nakon Drugog svetskog rata. Iako su postojale poteškoće u tom periodu, košarka je uspevala da pronađe put do publike, a nakon poboljšanja situacije u državi usledili su i zapaženiji rezultati. Prvu zvaničnu utakmicu je ženska košarkaška reprezentacija Jugoslavije odigrala 1946. godine na Balkanskom prvenstvu, dok je prvo veliko takmičenje bilo prvenstvo Evrope 1954. godine. Rad je izrađen sa ciljem da se kroz istoriju utvrdi najuspešniji period ženske košarkaške reprezentacije. Za prikupljanje podataka korišćen je istorijski metod. Na osnovu rezultata, možemo zaključiti da je ženska košarkaška reprezentacija najbolje rezultate postigla u periodu od 1980. do 1991. godine.

Ključne reči: žene, košarka, istorija, reprezentacija

Abstract

Women's basketball in former Yugoslavia started to develop after the Second World War. Although there have been some difficulties in that period, basketball has managed in finding it's way to the audience, and after the improvement of the situation in country there have been some notable results. The first official match of the women's national basketball team of Yugoslavia was played in 1946. at the Balkan championship, while the first major competition was the European championship in 1954. The paper has been created with the aim of determinating the history's most successful period of the women's national basketball team. For data collecting historical method was used. Based on the results, we can conclude that women's national basketball team have achived the best results in the period from 1980. to 1991.

Key words: women, basketball, history, national team

KNJIŽEVNA I SPORTSKA GROZNICA U STADIONSKOJ GROZNICI NIKA HORNBIJA

LITERARY AND SPORT FEVER IN NICK HORNBY'S *FEVER PITCH*

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Apstrakt

Pisci klasika engleske i američke književnosti su se neretko i sami strastveno bavili sportom. Iako nisu pisali o sportu, on je neizostavno bio deo njihovog opusa i reflektovao se u njihovim radovima. Ovaj rad će se fokusirati na delo savremenog britanskog pisca Nika Hornbija *Stadionska groznica*. U pitanju je autobiografska priča koja u nekoliko poglavlja prati odnos autora prema fudbalu i klubu Arsenal. Značaj ove knjige nije samo u tome što donosi priču o razvoju jednog fudbalskog navijača kroz uspone i padove svog tima, već i u tome što je ona doprinela popularizaciji ovog sporta. Nakon njenog objavljivanja 1992. usledile su filmske ekranizacije: britanska verzija 1997. i američka verzija 2005. Književna i sportska javnost su prepoznale vrednost ove knjige i uvrstile je u klasike književnosti. Stoga, svrha ovog rada će biti da se utvrdi na koji način je Nik Hornbi uspeo da poveže fudbal i književnost i u životu punom nestalnosti ljubav prema sportu opiše kao jedinu konstantu.

Ključne reči: Nik Hornbi, *Stadionska groznica*, fudbal, književnost

Abstract

Authors of English and American classical literature books were often themselves passionately involved in sports. Although they did not write about sports, it was inevitably part of their work and it reflected in their books. The focus of this paper is on the book of the contemporary British writer Nick Hornby *Fever Pitch*. It is an autobiographical story that describes the author's relationship with football and Arsenal Football Club. The importance of this book is not only in bringing a story about the development of a football fan through ups and downs of his team, but also in popularizing this sport. Its publication in 1992 was followed by film adaptations: British version in 1997 and American version in 2005. Both literary and sports public spheres recognized the value of this book and placed it in literary classics. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to determine the way in which Nick Hornby managed to connect football and literature and in a life full of instabilities describe love of sport as the only constant.

Key words: Nick Hornby, *Fever Pitch*, football, literature

UPRAVLJANJE MATERIJALIMA NA SPORTSKIM TERENIMA

MANAGING THE SPORT FIELDS MATERIALS

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Apstrakt

Danas se u sportu koriste raznovrsni materijali koji imaju svoj vek trajanja nakon kojeg je potrebno istrošeni materijal zbrinuti na adekvatan ekološki i ekonomski prihvatljiv način. Cilj rada je ukazati na potrebu vođenja brige o zbrinjavanju otpada, te tako i materijala koji se koriste na sportskim terenima. Postupak zbrinjavanja je vrlo značajan radi toga što se sportski tereni moraju često obnavljati radi održavanja njihove funkcionalnosti. Teorijski se pristup ovom radu temelji na upravljanju projektima, te se upoređuje s britanskim standardom za upravljanje projektima BS 6079. Postavljeni teorijski pristup ukazuje na potrebu za fizičkim uklanjanjem nakon isteka životnog veka materijala, i daje naglasak na brigu o okolini koja sve više utiče na kvalitet života savremenog društva. Rezultati rada ogledaju se u naglasku na recikliranje otpada koje doživljava bitne promene, te se tako od koncepta recikliranja otpada 3R, u samo nekoliko godina došlo do koncepta 6R koja se definira u fazi osmišljavanja proizvoda. U radu se posebno pridaje značaj zbrinjavanju materijala na sportskim terenima u skladu sa konceptom 6R radi podizanja kvaliteta života savremenog društva.

Ključne reči: upravljanje sportskim terenima, standard BS 6079, odlaganje materijala, koncept 6R

Abstract

In sports, today, there is a variety of materials in use which are limited by their lifetime. After their lifetime expires it is necessary to dispose the worn material in an appropriate environmentally and economically sound manner. The aim of this paper is to emphasize the need of taking care of waste disposal, which includes the materials used in the sport fields, too. The disposal procedure is very important because the sports facilities must often be renewed in order to maintain their functionality. The theoretical approach of this paper is based on Project Management approach, and it is compared with the British Standard for Project Management BS 6079. Theoretically set approach highlights the need of physical removal after the end of materials lifetime. It emphasizes the need of caring for the environment which is increasingly affecting the quality of life of a modern society. Paper results are reflected through focusing on recycling of waste that is experiencing significant changes. In just few years the society is confronted with a development from 3R to a 6R concept of recycling which is defined in the phase of product designing. The paper especially emphasizes the importance of taking care of disposal of materials used in the sport fields in accordance with the 6R concept in order to raise the quality of life of modern society.

Key words: management of sports fields, Standard BS 6079, disposal of materials, concept 6R

POLITIČKA UTILITARNOST OLIMPIJSKIH IGARA

POLITICAL UTILITARIANISM OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

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Apstrakt

U dugoj istoriji Olimpijskih igara, od prvih zabeleženih 776. godine pre Hrista pa do današnjih dana, one su uvek imale i svoju političku utilitarnost. To su svi državnici i političari znali i koristili za svoje (različite) potrebe. A one su (te potrebe) stalno bivale sve veće i raznolikije, i odavno prerasle one (u svim varijantama) iskazane Juvanalovom maksimumom – hleba i igara. Imajući u vidu zahteve Novog doba i vremena u kome živimo, u ovom istraživanju istorijskog karaktera pažnja će se usmeriti na OI Novog doba i njihovo korišćenje u političke svrhe.

Ključne reči: sport, sportsko takmičenje, novo doba

Abstract

In the long history of the Olympic Games, from the first recorded ones in 776 BC to the present day, they have always had their political utilitarianism. This fact was known to all the statesmen and politicians who aptly used it to their (different) needs. And they (the needs) have constantly been bigger and more diverse, and have long outgrown those (in all forms) reported in Juvenal's maxim – panem et circenses - bread and circuses. Keeping in mind the requirements of the New age and the times in which we live, this historical research will focus on the Olympic Games in the New Age and its use for political purposes.

Key words: sport, sports competition, New age

TEHNOLOGIJA SPORTSKOG MENADŽMENTA

SPORTS MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY

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Apstrakt

U sistemu sportskog menadžmenta funkcioniše i ostvaruje se mnoštvo različitih organizacionih veza i informacionih transformacija. Razrada metoda koje ih dovode u red u procesu upravljanja je jedan od aktuelnih teorijskih problema i praktičnih zadataka tehnologije menadžmenta. Tehnologijom se naziva bilo koje sredstvo transformacije izlaznih resursa u cilju dobijanja željenih rezultata. Tehnologija menadžmenta odražava sadržaj menadžmenta, koji karakterišu proces, kretanje i obrada informacija, a određuje se strukturom i poretkom menadžerskog delovanja, pri čemu se informacija transformiše delujući na objekat upravljanja. Osnovni elementi tehnologije sportskog menadžmenta su operacije i procedure. Tehnologija sportskog menadžmenta se podjednako definiše i kao sistem operacija i procedura, koje ispunjavaju menadžeri, eksperti različitih struka, treneri i tehnički izvršioци prema unapred utvrđenom logičkom poretku operacija i procedura i sa mogućnošću korišćenja odgovarajućih metoda i tehničkih sredstava. Tehnologija sportskog menadžmenta može se predstaviti u vidu uzajamnog dejstva tri osnovna ciklusa i procesa, u okvirima kojih se ispunjavaju različite operacije i procedure. Tehnologija menadžmenta realizuje se pomoću srodnih tehnoloških procedura, blok-šema, mrežnih modela, uputstava, tehnoloških karti, instrukcija, postavljenja, prikaza i drugih načina. Sve to pokazuje da razrađeni procesi menadžmenta moraju biti podržani tehnološkom zakonskom regulativom, odnosno moraju biti praćeni formalnim učvršćivanjem optimalnog procesa menadžmenta sa nekom od normativno-dokumentacionih formi.

Ključne reči: tehnologija, sportski menadžment, operacije, procedure

Abstract

Many different organizational relationships and information transformations function and are realized in the sports management system. Developing methods that put them in order during the management process is one of the current theoretical problems and practical tasks of management technology. Any means of transformation of output resources in order to obtain desired results is called technology. Management technology reflects content management, which is characterized by the process, movement and interpretation of information, and is determined by the structure and the order of management operations, whereby the information is transformed by acting on a management object. The basic elements of the sports management technology are operations and procedures. Sports management technology is equally defined as a system of operations and procedures met by managers, experts from different fields, coaches and technical executors according to the predetermined logical order of operations and procedures, and with the possibility to use appropriate methods and technical means. Sports management technology can be presented in the form of an interaction of the three primary cycles and processes, within which various operations and procedures are met. Management technology is implemented using the related technological procedures, block diagrams, network models, manuals, technological maps, instructions, installations, displays and in other ways. All this shows that the developed management processes must be supported by technological legislation, and must be accompanied by a formal consolidation of the optimal management process with some of the normative documentation forms.

Key words: technology, sports management, operations, procedures

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