

# A Study on Structural Characteristic of Sports Organization in Karnataka

S. Kiran Rowth<sup>1\*</sup> Dr. A. M. Manjunatha<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Phd Research Scholar, Department of Physical Education, Dravidian University, Kuppam, AP

<sup>2</sup>Research Supervisor, Assistant Director of Physical Education, University College of Sciences, Tumkur University, Tumkur

**Abstract – The structure of an organisation alludes to the division of work and coordination of various errands (separation furthermore, incorporation) amid a progressing procedure of adjustment to a questionable and continually changing condition. The fundamental errand of a football club is to outline and build up an aggressive group, which should take part in official rivalries and to accomplish the brandishing triumphs expected by the individuals and enthusiasts of the club. Be that as it may, today brandishing achievement isn't the best way to quantify a football club's execution, nor are fans the main gathering with desires depending on the club's execution. Today, football clubs are tested to be viable in their execution and efficient in the utilization of assets. The size of their operations requests for a justification of their organisations, also, the income age openings that exists today in the games segment interest for business and advertising procedures to misuse them. These two difficulties allude to the procedures of professionalization and commercialization of games**

**Keywords: Structure, Sports Organization, Sports.**

## INTRODUCTION

Sports is a theory of life. It is a crucial right of individuals which is basic for the full improvement of one's coordinated identity. Sports must be indispensable to training,, wellbeing, identity advancement and furthermore to foster fellowship and amicability in the public eye;

We know that there exists:

- The lack of sports culture in the nation;
- The non-joining of sports with the formal instruction framework;
- The lack of co-appointment between all partners;
- The inadequacy of sports foundation;
- The inadequate support of ladies in sports; and
- The absence of powerful sports framework for ability distinguishing proof, preparing and reasonable choice of groups.

There is a requirement for Sports Policy for the State of Karnataka so as to build up a system for the advancement of sports by underscoring advancement

of a sports culture, expansive basing of sports and advancement of brilliance especially with reference to focused sports.

The State needs a period bound formation of essential least sports foundation and the conservation of existing playfields and safe open spaces for wear exercises. For advancement of magnificence in focused sports, the requirement for institutional help, worldwide introduction and motivating forces to sportspersons are significant.

Game, with its financial, social, physical and individual perspectives, can assume a key part in keeping the inhabitants of Karnataka sound and vivacious, keeping up general wellbeing, monetary improvement, building social ties in heterogeneous populaces and the improvement of social amicability inside the state. Perfection and accomplishment in sports brings a feeling of pride and certainty. Support in sports likewise has various beneficial outcomes at the individual and societal level. The Government of Karnataka is unequivocally dedicated to supporting and creating sports propensities and a sports culture that includes all areas of our general public, while in the meantime empowering the private segment and common society to effectively take an interest in the formation of a flourishing and feasible sports eco-framework.

Significantly, the Sports Policy for Karnataka looks to effectively use Karnataka's existing qualities and upper hands, while likewise remembering Karnataka's rich donning legacy and history. Karnataka is an express that gloats an abnormal state of education, an taught populace, a very much educated more youthful age of natives, charming climate, a culture of development, advanced modern and expert foundations and brilliant focuses of advanced education. The Sports Policy for Karnataka will use these advantages for the change of sports and society from different points of view.

Sports is a rationality of life. It is a key right of individuals which is basic for the full improvement of one's coordinated identity. Sports must be indispensable to training,, wellbeing, identity improvement and furthermore to foster fellowship and congruity in the public arena;

We know that there exists:

- the lack of sports culture in the nation;
- the non-mix of sports with the formal training framework;
- the lack of co-appointment between all partners;
- the inadequacy of sports framework;
- the inadequate cooperation of ladies in sports; and
- the absence of viable sports framework for ability recognizable proof, preparing and reasonable determination of groups.

The vision of the Sport Policy for Karnataka is: "To make an empowering, comprehensive and dynamic condition for sports in Karnataka that empowers and engages the general population of Karnataka to understanding and advantage from a solid sports culture, and encourages the formation of a self-maintaining sports eco-framework that makes wear moderate, charming and manageable for all who wish to play and similarly for the individuals who wish to enhance and in this manner exceed expectations at brandish."

In seeking after this vision, the Sports Policy for Karnataka prescribes a far reaching system for the improvement of sports in Karnataka over a fifteen (15) year time span. The Sports Policy for Karnataka is intended to not just encourage the quest for greatness in sports as a methods for making a framework for distinguishing, supporting and praising champions and making the essential guides they require to accomplish brilliance, yet in addition to cultivate more prominent enthusiasm for and comprehensive cooperation in sports as a methods for upgrading scholarly, enthusiastic, mental and physical wellbeing. The Sports Policy for Karnataka

perceives the degree to which sports advance and reinforce esteems that shape the center of our general public, and all the while distinguishes the potential for sports to convey comprehensive development, learning creation, rise to circumstance get to and upgraded investment.

The Sports Policy for Karnataka embraces an ace dynamic long haul (15 years) objective driven approach that will gauge the advance that the state accomplishes through the Sports Policy in terms of particular, quantifiable and achievable group, neighborhood, national and universal targets and objectives. The columns for this Sports Policy for Karnataka are: -

1. Sports Laws and Governance;
2. Sports Support, Events and Infrastructure;
3. Sports Resources and Knowledge; and
4. Sports Commerce and Industry.

#### What is meant by organisation structure?

An organisation's structure is the manner in which the workforce of the organisation is organised into specific job roles and responsibilities to undertake work to accomplish the organisation's mission.

Another method for taking a gander at organisation structure is to consider the aggregate of work that is finished by the organisation and after that to conceive that this work must be separated up among the workforce in some way. One basic technique by which the aggregate of work is separated up is as per business work. In an assembling organization, for instance, business capacities may incorporate Production, Marketing, Sales, Administration, Maintenance, Human Resources, and so forth. At that point individuals are utilized at different levels to guarantee each capacity is completed.

There are different ways an organisation can be organized to achieve its central goal. Components to consider in building up an organisation structure include: kind of organisation (profit business or non-profit organisation), size of operations (expansive, medium or little), key business capacities and business reasoning.

We should take a gander at the organisation structure of a run of the mill non-profit wear organisation and the examine a portion of the highlights:

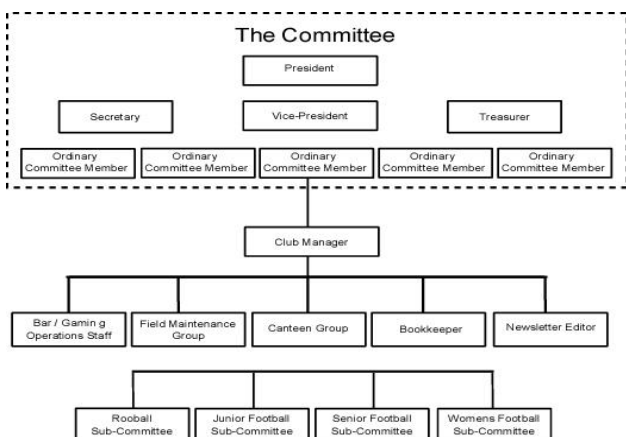
- The top layer of the structure is the Management Committee (or Board of Management). This is the collection of individuals who include a definitive expert inside the organisation. All individuals who are a piece of the administration council are chosen and the key positions are President,

Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer. It is normal for all people on the administration board to be volunteers, that is they are not paid to take the necessary steps they do.

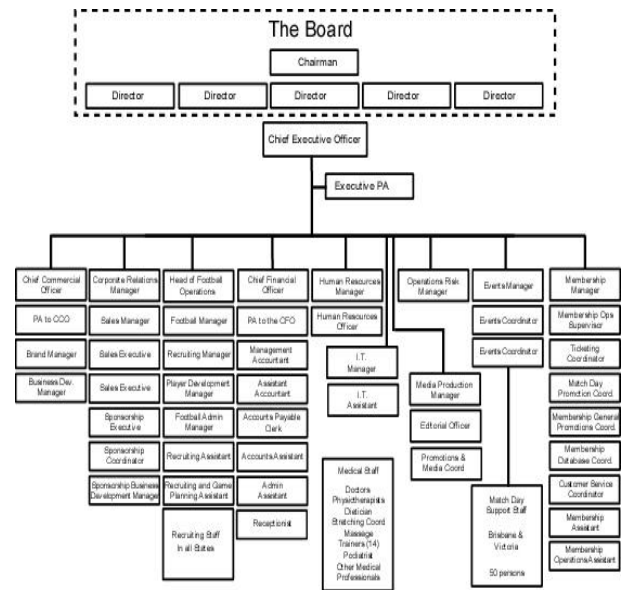
- The next layer is the salaried officer of the organisation. In the above graph there are just three individuals who are salaried (i.e. paid for the work they do) and they are the Executive Director, Development Officer and Coaching Director. This only a case. Numerous littler non-profit brandish organisations have lacking assets to have the capacity to utilize anybody. Other game organisations which are considerably bigger may have a large number of representatives (according to the organisation structure of a noteworthy football club underneath). Despite the fact that the administration board have extreme expert, it is the salaried officers that do the greater part of the imperative work, and that is the reason they are paid.
- The most reduced layer in the above chart is the a lot of individuals who perform intentional parts. These intentional parts may include only 2-3 hours of work for every week. In a game organisation, this level of the organisation structure would incorporate individuals who mentor and direct, raise reserves for the organisation, help with the occasions, run the site, take care of the club's offices and run the club's bottle. Understand that the way in which work is partitioned up among the general population of the organisation is absolutely discretionary. There will be contrasts between comparable organisations.

Distinctive organisation structures suit diverse sorts of organisations. The organisation structure of a non-profit organisation can be altogether different to a revenue driven organisation. Some more cases of organisation structures can be seen underneath. The organisation structure of a noteworthy football club portrayed underneath was drawn from a genuine case.

**Typical Sport Club (not-for-profit enterprise)**



**Major Football Club (for-profit enterprise)**



There is no perfect solution to developing an organisation structure. There is always change and therefore organisation management must review the structure of the organisation and modify as necessary.

Some factors that impact on organisation structure are listed below.

The mission of the organisation	An organisation with a mission to provide service will be structured differently to an organisation that exists primarily to sell products. An organisation that is a non-profit organisation will be structured differently to an organisation that is a for-profit business.
The priorities of the organisation	Managing an organisation is about dealing with the problem that there is always too much to do and too few staff to carry out the work. Management must determine which tasks are most important and assign personnel to them. Therefore the organisation structure will depend on what decisions have been made by management with respect to priorities.
Goals and objectives to be achieved	Statements of "Goals" and "Objectives" represent what the organisation wants to achieve. They change from time to time as a result of the changing environment in which the organisation lives. As Goals and Objectives change so will the organisation's structure.

Available people	Generally the human resources of any organisation is the key factor determining success. With enough good people, organisations can achieve all that is desired. However finding good people is often very difficult, especially when you need them as volunteers (unpaid) in non-profit organisations. It is often the case that priorities, goals and objectives and funding are determined according to what "good people" can be found,
Financial resources available	Organisations cannot solve problems by simply employing more people, if only this was the case! The number of paid people in an organisation is limited by the availability of funding. Even when organisations rely on volunteers, the need for money does not subside.

**DISCUSSION**

As Lawrence and Lorsch (1967) brought up, in the connection between an organisation and its condition, the first is sectioned into units, each of which should manage some portion of the conditions outside the organisation. In the event that tip top football clubs separate remotely situated subsystems, similar to business, advertising, correspondence, parties and outside relations, a versatile aim can be gathered in the connection between football clubs and their condition. Additionally, the expanding importance of the business and advertising subsystems uncover the aim of world class football clubs to especially manage the test of making new wellsprings of income through the improvement of business action.

The ramifications of professionalization can be distinguished in the expanding number of subsystems separated, uncovering that world class football clubs are managing a bigger number of undertakings than the customary concentrate on donning achievement, requiring subsystems particularly devoted to each of them. Nonetheless, the separation criteria are more connected with the meaning of occupation positions than that of utilitarian zones (Blau 1970), which implies they have a tendency to separate specific undertakings as opposed to vital territories.

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### **Corresponding Author**

**S. Kiran Rowth\***

Phd Research Scholar, Department of Physical Education, Dravidian University, Kuppam, AP

E-Mail – [anjankumarbj2010@gmail.com](mailto:anjankumarbj2010@gmail.com)