

Management of Equipment and Material in the Field of Physical Education and Sports



Commerce

KEYWORDS:

Dr. Jayendra Sinh. P Thakor

Asst. Prof, C.C Sheth College of Commerce, Ahmedabad

Dr. Pravin V. Sisodiya

Asst. Prof, G.B Shah Commerce College, Ahmedabad

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the present study was to brief knowledge about and Material. Equipment is the vital part of Physical Education and sports. In Generally equipment are of two types (1) The consumable expendable equipment (2) Non-consumable or permanent equipment. The list of equipment and supplies required for physical education and sport is exhaustive. The type of programme the kind of activity, the level of organization, the standard of institution and scores of other factors determine what is needed, when, where for. After that the rule and procedures of purchase are clearly laid down, the violation of which is considered a serious financial irregularity. And then the systematical receiving, stock, taking and storing equipment. Lastly care and maintenance of equipment and material. The equipment and supplies render prolonged service only when they are used properly and maintained well. Their routine care includes test check, counting, dusting, cleaning repairing oiling, greasing, covering painting etc. So in that way equipment and material are playing very importance role in physical education and sports.

Introduction :

Equipment is élan vital of physical education and sport. Though several interesting activities can be played without any equipment, almost all institutionalized games and sports require standard equipment. The type of equipment used largely determines the standard and pliancy of the programme. These days a rich, varied and abundant physical education programme is inconceivable without "quality" equipment. Technical commissions of the apex sports federations have prescribed very high standards of equipment to be used in respective national and international competitions. At no point of time, has there been such an explosion and revolution in the manufacturing of sports goods as today. The entire effort of the manufacturing industry is geared to produce sports material and equipment which (a) conform to standards and specifications set by the sports federations, (b) minimize chances of injury, (c) provide comfort to the athletes, (d) improve performance, (e) resist wear and tear, (f) help trouble-free management of the programme and arena, (g) record performances more precisely, and (h) motivate athletes and coaches to look beyond methodological mediocrity in physical and psychological training. In sports like shooting, archery, cycling etc. equipment accounts for more than 30 to 40% of the athlete's success at competitions.

Importance of equipment:

Right from a simple wand or dumbbell to highly sophisticated rifle, a photo finish camera or an electronic timer, equipment plays an important role both in player's performance and sports management. In fact, there is scarcely good sport activity without good equipment. Of all the motivational devices used by teachers/ coaches to entice children to sport and physical activity, attractive equipment is the most effective incentive. A good bat, a coloured ball, a swing or a jungle gym invites children to play without any extraneous push. If every child at school gets a ball to play with, more than fifty percent of the students would certainly turn out to be players of some consequence, and almost all of them shall be healthy, strong and fit irrespective of their social, economic and nutritional status. Without standard personal equipment elite performance is impossible to expect from the players especially in individual sports. It is no surprise that a cricket ball getting deshaped, disfigured or worn out unexpectedly changes the entire complexion of the game to the chagrin of players and spectators. Finally, good equipment enhances aesthetics of activity and sport. Gymnastics and mass demonstrative activities look dull without "bright and beautiful" equipment. Multi-colored hoops, flags, wands, ribbons, clubs, balls etc. are a feast to the eye of spectators when being juggled, shuffled or manipulated by a mass of performers in changing formations.

Types of equipment:

Equipment used in physical education come in a large variety. It

may be categorized according to its nature and use. In general, equipments are of two types - (1) the consumable or expendable equipment and (2) nonconsumable (semi-consumable) or permanent equipment. Conventionally, the consumable items (articles) are supplies that are subject to quick wear and tear through use and are replaced instantly or at frequent intervals. This transient equipment includes shuttle cock, balls, rackets, bats, nets, sticks etc. Materials such as lime powder, saw dust, colours, paints, sand etc. are technically no equipment but nevertheless crucially important for play field and programme management. Highly consumable, the quality material enhances serviceability of equipment, adds to the beauty of the infrastructure, and help maintain technical standards in competition.

Procurement of equipment:

Procurement of equipment and supplies must follow a systematic procedure. There are at least three sources of equipment in an educational institution : (i) direct purchase, (2) transfer from one quarter to another, and (3) donation from altruistic individuals, institutions or organizations. The latter two procedures are less cumbersome, occasional, and easy to follow. The articles received this way are taken on charge after due inspection and entered in records. The receiver's choice as to the quantity and quality of the equipment is limited. The records for equipment received via donation or transfer should be maintained separately because the asset value may not be known. While taking over, unserviceable items should be discarded forthwith to reduce future managerial liability.

Purchase procedure:

Almost everywhere, the rules and procedures of purchase are clearly laid down, the violation of which is considered a serious financial irregularity. Precisely, the purchase procedure comprises the following steps:- Once finalized, the equipment requisition should be put up for sanction to the competent authority who may reject or modify the requisition. Purchase of equipment upto Rs. 500/- may be made direct without calling quotations. All bulk purchases - usually above Rs. 5,000/- have to be effected by a committee duly constituted for this purpose preferably at the beginning of the year. The Committee may comprise senior staff members, experts (coaches), at least one person from the financial wing, with physical education teacher as convener. It is good management to consult senior athletes/ players while selecting consumable equipment as bats, rackets, balls etc. According to rules, the purchase should be made on the lowest bid basis for the same or similar type of item(s). In bulk purchases, the purchase committee should inspect each article thoroughly and select the best considering the brand, quality and price. Specimens of articles selected for purchase may be retained. After the selection process is over, the physical education teacher (convener) shall prepare the supply order, get it approved by the head and despatch to concerned firm(s) for execution of the

supply within the given period. The supply order must contain all important instructions / directions about quality, quantity / number, trade mark of each item to be supplied. When the equipment is received, it should be thoroughly checked for quantity, quality and condition, taken on charge and entry registered in the appropriate ledger. The bill is then certified and forwarded to the accounts section for payment.

Receiving, stock-taking and storing equipment:

Supplies from dealer(s) should be received with utmost care and caution. At the outset, the articles should be counted and evaluated for the specifications, originality and genuineness. Wealthy suppliers show something and supply something else so as to make huge profit. One must guard against this business tactics. There are several ways to test equipment for equality and standard. First, all ISI (Indian Standard Institute) marked equipment generally would need no testing. Second, already used brands may also require no questioning on quality. Third, specialists / experts may be requested to test-check at random important items for quality and specifications. A grounds man or marker may be an excellent judge of supplies. Fourth, in case of a new brand of article / equipment, the bulk purchase may

be deferred until a few of its pieces have been practically tested for quality.

Care and maintenance :

The equipment and supplies render prolonged service only when they are used properly and maintained well. Their routine-care includes, test check, counting, dusting, cleaning, repairing, oiling, greasing, covering, painting etc. For example, balls -whether made of synthetic material or leather -should be wiped and cleansed after use and protected against moisture. Basketballs or volleyballs should be inflated as specified. The rubber balls be guarded against heat, sunlight, oil or grease. When not required to be used for days together the balls should be kept partially inflated. Similarly, all wooden equipment require safe-guard against moths and insects, high temperature etc. With changing trends in manufacturing material for equipment and supplies, the methods of their upkeep and maintenance are also undergoing sea change.

Conclusion :

So in that way equipment and materials is playing very essential role in the field of physical education and sports.

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