

ANALYSIS OF THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOOTBALL CLUBS (JUNIOR)

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Abstract: *The issue of management within sports clubs football is one of strict necessity and actuality because football development worldwide phenomenon. The complexity of the activities in sports organizations as the main laboratory of national and international sports performance, has called for a deeper investigation to allow the complex mechanisms of knowledge management. The purpose of this research is to identify system components of the club's management (junior) nationally. After studies showed that the organization process and structural layout of clubs is not consistent with the objectives clubs needs and does not meet current socio-economic situation and rethink organizational subsystem by managers it is necessary.*

Key words: *club, football management.*

1. Introduction

The complexity of the activities in sports organizations as the main laboratory of national and international sports performance, calls for a deeper investigation to allow the complex mechanisms of knowledge management.

Analyzing the literature of the field and especially practice it found insufficient knowledge and approach Approx issues circumscribed research topic, even if the processes of nature management are intended to provide resources, organization and leadership aimed at achieving organizational goals.

Performance sport is "a motor performance achieved in a context of institutionalized social comparison, implies inequality in the distribution of rewards" [8].

Epuran M. [5], considered athletic performance "the exceptional, remarkable obtained by topic in a sample, test or race".

Broaden the participation determined the conceptual change of how business development which required the adoption of means to guide the organization and functioning of the structures by achieving performance sport growing. In this context, the use in sport management has become a necessity in order to achieve specific targets in the context of changing circumstances.

Management applied sport contributes to achieving full functionality of sports structures, the large masses of people, a plurality of means and skills, objectives and intentions. Management in sport helps to control possession and sports activity that can generate process efficiencies across the organization.

Under the management of sporting activities ensure coordination and training

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of the individual or groups of individuals to the improvement of the physical and spiritual comfort by providing an organized framework of sports training. Such specialization makes management by controlling all the activities carried out by the assessment provided by the sports competition to influence sporting performance continuously.

Sports management is a catalyst in both the sports structures and specific activities such as contributing to achieving efficiency by detecting, encourage and stimulate people with special skills for sport through the selection process by providing them with an environment psychosocial encouraging and rewards those that surpass continuously achieve higher performance.

Peculiarities of management in sport leads to the realization of sports performance which requires an organized and using all resources within the organization.

Assuming that the complexity of the educational process requires a large number of variables that contribute to achieving athletic performance. Literature (Dragnea, A., Mate Teodorescu, S., 2002, Ciucurel, A., 2008), we see a wide multidisciplinary contribution in maximizing sports performance. So the high performance athlete is supported by a large team, which includes: coach, sports physician, biochemist, physiotherapist, sports psychologist, sports manager, just so is it possible to achieve and maintain sports performance athletes on the highest peaks of sports performance.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this research is to identify system components of the club's management (junior) nationally.

3. Hypothesis

Specific tools of scientific research and scientific investigation management

system features management of football clubs lead the demarcation lines of action for improving the management of football clubs at junior and efficient activity.

4. Research Methods

Direct observation method based on the use of direct observation method developed within sport organizations we found the following:

- Management methods used;
- Management techniques and principles;
- Resources used in the management process.
- Questionnaire survey method for identifying management systems football clubs at junior level, this method was used in the form of a questionnaire. The items of the questionnaire are focused on determining management system.
- The questionnaire contains 20 items, multiple-choice and open response closed. They were addressed to 12 subjects with managerial responsibilities within football sports clubs.
- Statistical and mathematical method we used this method to data obtained from the application of questionnaires.

5. Content of the Experiment

The sample included in the research was composed of a number of football clubs in the eight counties of Dâmboviţa, Prahova, Argeş, clubs that have entered teams in the National Football Championships Junior and Junior B.

Survey analysis management systems football clubs (junior) targeted a January 8 clubs holding proper football teams participating in our research and Junior National Championship Series IV.

Originally the structure was established survey items, it developed the questionnaire for detection management

system of football clubs. It has established the sample to the questionnaires.

For conducting the research we compiled a questionnaire comprising 20 items, 18 items with answers open and closed 2 items with answers. The items of the questionnaire aimed at identifying management systems football clubs (junior) and identification of the persons responsible management of sports organizations that have been engaged for conducting research.

6. Results

Following the tabulation of their responses we have identified that the vast majority of subjects have completed undergraduate studies in physical education and sports with specialized soccer and only two of them attended university master's degree in the same field.

Thus found that persons in leadership positions of sport clubs do not have specific training manager function.

The terms of office of professional experience 41% of respondents have experience ranging from 6-10 years only 25% of the sample shows a higher managerial experience in the business but having specific training that function. Those who fulfill the duties of a manager in the sports of football clubs occupy 59% Technical Director and only 8% of the sample is the position of manager. It is obvious that in the sample did not focus on stewardship by a person trained in sports management.

The centralization of responses to question 4 of the questionnaire found that organizational subsystem is considered as the most important in a sport organization, followed by decision subsystem, methodology and information.

Regarding the organization of football clubs 58% of respondents considers that the existing organizational structure is appropriate to achieve the objectives and tasks pursued, and 42% were pronounced negative in this regard.

In view of the importance of the management team at football clubs (junior) we see that 59% of subjects who were part of this survey consider important, 33% very important and 8% of the sample considering it unimportant.

75% of respondents considers that both parts of the subsystem basic organizational influence the activity of sports clubs, and a 25% believes that procedural organization is a higher intake of sport activities; 67% of subjects with managerial tasks within sports clubs considered decisions on the organization as very significant 25% consider as being of average and 8% believe that they are important.

Regarding the importance of the organizational environment in making decisions, 42% of those surveyed believe it has great significance, 33% assessed as having high importance, 17% and 8% average importance little importance.

Sample deemed important information subsystem level football sports clubs, 25% say that it is of medium importance and only 8% of the sample it attaches great importance.

In view centralized results regarding the quality of data and information within sports clubs we identified that 75% of those interviewed believe they have a good quality, 17% believe the quality of data and information less good and only 8% think the quality of data and information as very good.

58% of respondents consider that circuits are designed and appropriate information flows from operating within the club, and 42% responded negatively to this question.

Centralization answers about the management methods used in football clubs have revealed that 50% of respondents resorting to the use of specific methods of management, 33% use general methods of management, while 17% go to both methods in managerial process.

A percentage of 76% of the sample promotes football at club level management by objectives method.

The analysis of responses, people with managerial responsibilities within football clubs argue that it is necessary hiring of specialists from other areas in the organization they lead clubs to achieve the objectives proposed.

7. Conclusions

The results achieved indicate that we can identify management system characteristics by using specific tools proposed research. Using questionnaire based led to highlight components of the management and driving directions for improving the management.

In the sample of the research was proved stronger organizational subsystem, the persons responsible management attention on improving it is channeled for achieving sporting organization.

After studies showed that the organization process and structural layout of clubs is not consistent with the objectives clubs needs and does not meet current socio-economic situation and rethink organizational subsystem by managers it is necessary.

The research results showed that the level of sports clubs do not put emphasis on information subsystem. The components of the sample shall be regarded as a rate of only 8% of very good quality at sports organizations.

Applying a solid theoretical management baseless and without a strategic vision can cause gaps in the management system.

8. Proposals

By developing this research, we proposed filling strength rather limited studies on organizational aspects of existing nationally within associations and sports clubs Sectional football, and also to creating new pathways that could become future research in the field.

Research organizational structures at sports clubs is also useful and beneficial Romanian football because we are dealing with negative aspects in terms of yield and graduation athletes and footballers to higher levels due to the currently existing organizational components clubs.

Efficient management is the core activity content management process in order to increase the capacity of the club's performance in a short time.

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