



BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY

Tiruchirappalli- 620024, Tamil Nadu, India

- **Department of Physical Education and Yoga**

Course Title : ORGANIZATION ,ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION IN
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Course code:21BPE23

Unit- (V)

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Supervision

- Supervision refers to the day-to-day relationship between an executive and his immediate subordinates.
- Supervision aims at satisfying both:
 - Work
 - Workers

Supervision

- Motivation is defined as: “an externally induced behaviour which occurs in order to bring about or maintain need fulfillment”.
- The following conditions if present build high levels of motivation:
 - Achievement
 - Recognition
 - Advancement
 - Working conditions
 - Responsibility
 - Organizational policy
 - Technical supervision
 - Interpersonal relations
 - Salary and compensations
 - Job security

Supervision

- **Styles of leader authority:**
 - Autocratic
 - Consultative
 - Participative
 - Democratic
 - Free rein

Supervision

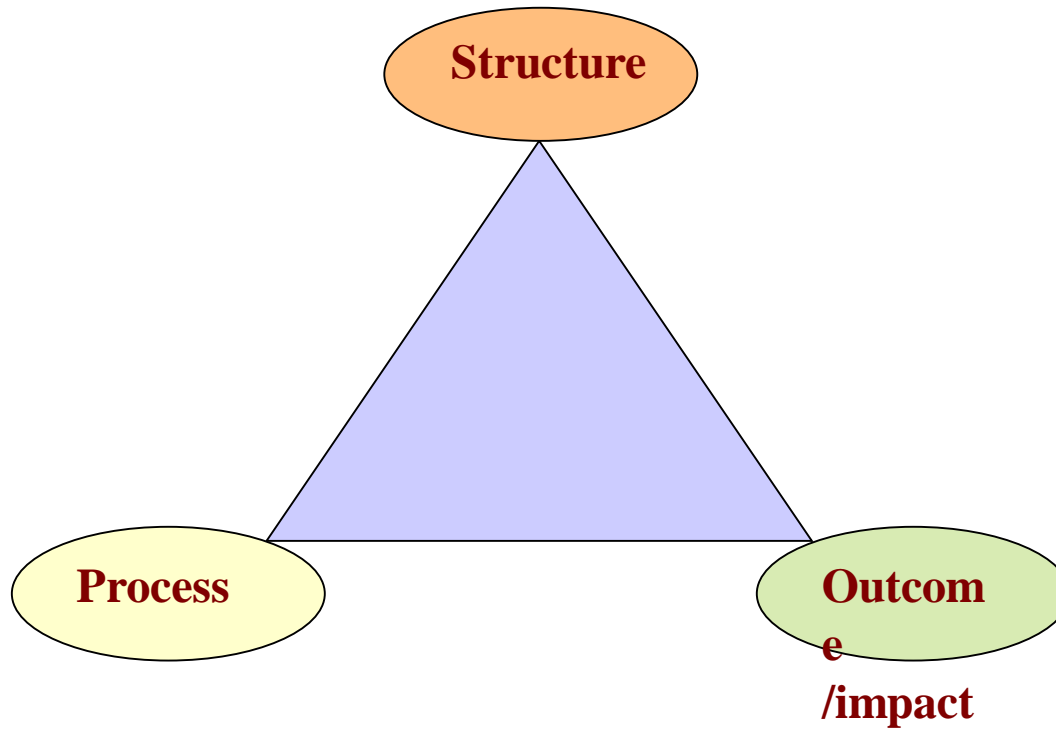
- **Factors affecting style of supervision:**
 - **Condition present**
 - **Type of work**
 - **Subordinates characteristics**
 - **Personal characteristic of manager**

Evaluation

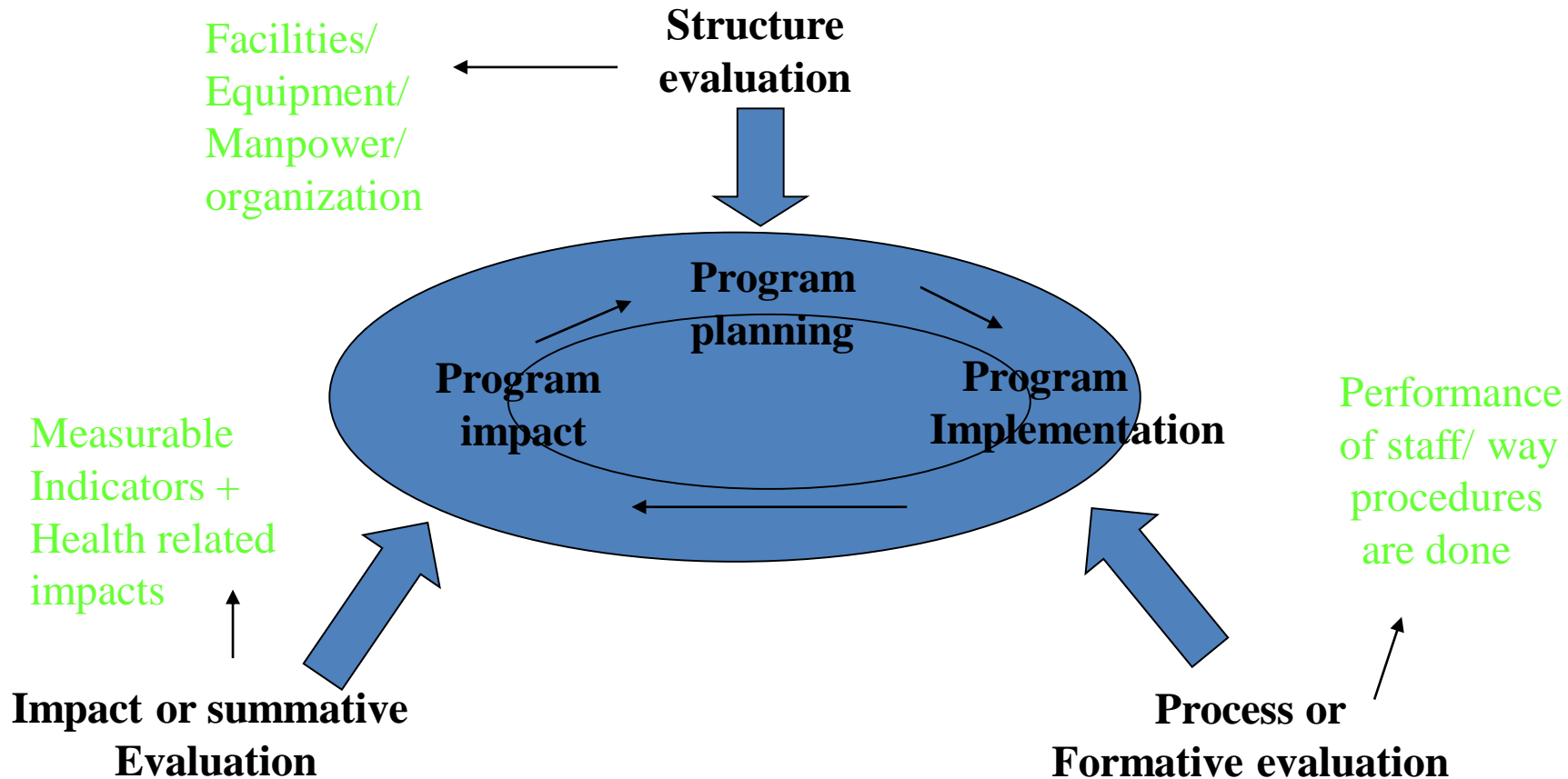
- **Definition:**

“systemic collection of information about the activities, characteristics and outcomes of programs, personnel, and products for use by specific people to reduce uncertainties, improve effectiveness and make decision with regard to what those programs, personnel or products are doing and affecting.”

Types of Evaluation



Types of Evaluation



Elements of Evaluation

- **Relevance**
- **Adequacy**
- **Accessibility**
- **Acceptability**
- **Effectiveness**
- **Efficiency**
- **Impact**

Steps of Evaluation

- (1) Describe the program in terms of objectives expected. Objectives can be either outcome or process objectives.
 - Outcome objectives: “a statement of the amount of change expected for a given health problem for a specified population within a given time frame”
 - Process objectives: “a statement of the amount of change expected in the performance and utilization of interventions that impact on the outcome.”

- (2) specify the evaluation design.
- Define the purpose of evaluation
- Define the methodology of evaluation (census/ client records/ interviews/ surveys/ expenditures reports).
- Define who will be making use of the data (audience/ policy makers).

(3) gather credible evidence (information):

Types of data include:

- **Demographic description**
- **Indicators of health status (morbidity, mortality, disability)**
- **Qualitative indicators (community values, public and private policies)**
- **Utilization indicators**
- **Expenditures**

(4) Analysis and justification of results

- What do the findings mean?**
- How do they compare to the objectives?**
- What is the degree of success of the program?**
- What recommendations are indicated for program improvement?**

(5) Taking action

Evaluation findings has to be used and shared for the purpose of improvement of the effectiveness of the program. “evaluations that are not or inadequately used are simply not worth of doing”.



(6) Re-evaluation

Evaluation is an ongoing process.

Thank you

