



# PLANNING IN SPORTS

# TOPICS

**Introduction, Meaning and objectives of Planning**

**Various Committees and their Responsibilities**

**Tournaments - Knock out, League, Combination**



# Planning

Planning is an intellectual process of thinking in advance about setting goals and developing strategies which are required to attain the goals efficiently.

# Objectives of planning

## **1. To reduce the chances of mistake:**

mistakes in any field cannot be avoided completely but it can be ensured that they can be reduced up to some extent through proper planning.

## **2. To provide proper coordination among committee members:**

without proper coordination among the officials of the tournament it will not be easy to conduct or organize a sports tournament.

# Objectives of planning

## 3. To enhance creativity:

a proper planning increases creativity among officials, coaches or physical education teachers. Planning helps in innovation and creative thinking among sports officials because many new ideas are brought to the table by officials when they make a plan.

# Objectives of planning

## **4. To increase efficiency:**

with the help of proper planning, the sports officials become more efficient. They perform their duties efficiently and effectively.

## **5. To provide existing facilities:**

proper planning helps in providing existing measures.

# Objectives of planning

## 6. To reduce unnecessary pressure of immediacy:

when tournaments or competitions are conducted or organized without proper planning, in such a hurry or immediacy, the job cannot be performed efficiently and smoothly. If the organization prepare good plan beforehand, there will not be any unnecessary pressure.

# **Various committees and their responsibilities**

**Committees is group of  
peoples who has given  
several responsibilities**





# Various committees and their responsibilities

Management committee



Administrative directors



Executive committee



Organizing committee

# **Various committees and their responsibilities**

## **1. Publicity committee:**

The committee for publicity announces the dates, venues and sports events, provides advance information to the institutions, undertakes printing, etc.

# **Various committees and their responsibilities**

## **2. Transportation committee:**

This committee is responsible for providing the facilities regarding transportation of various teams to the venue of sports events or to the place of boarding and lodging as the case may be.

# **Various committees and their responsibilities**

## **3. Boarding and lodging committee:**

Boarding and lodging committee is responsible for making necessary arrangements for providing accommodation and serving meals to the sportspersons and officials.

# **Various committees and their responsibilities**

## **4. Reception committee:**

The members of this committee are responsible for welcoming the chief guests at the opening and closing ceremonies. It is also the duty of this committee to welcome other guests and spectators.

# Various committees and their responsibilities

## 5. First aid committee:

First aid committee is headed by a well-qualified doctor. This committee provides first aid to the injured or affected athlete/sportsperson immediately.

# Various committees and their responsibilities

## 6. Ground and equipment committee:

This committee is responsible for preparing the grounds or laying out the track and field. It also makes necessary arrangements of equipment related to the game/athletic meets.



# **Various committees and their responsibilities**

## **7. Finance committee:**

**This committee is responsible for arranging finance and making budgets for matches.**

# **Various committees and their responsibilities**

## **8. Refreshment and entertainment committee:**

**This committee takes the charge of supplying refreshments and drinks to the guests, officials, competitors, etc. It also makes some arrangement for entertainment programs during the opening ceremony of the sports events**

# **Various committees and their responsibilities**

## **9. Decoration committee:**

The decoration and ceremony committee is responsible for the decoration of sports arena or stadium. It is also responsible for making necessary arrangements for the opening ceremony, victory ceremony and closing ceremony of the games/sports meet.

# **Various committees and their responsibilities**

## **10. Announcement committee:**

This committee is solely responsible for making various announcement during the sports meet or games. This committee gives information regarding the opening and closing ceremony, which and when an event is going to take place, the name of officials, who are conducting the events.

# Tournaments

Tournament is a series of sports in which one team finally wins and rest of the teams lose the matches.



# **Importance of tournaments**

## **1. Helpful in the selection of players:**

In a tournament, good players can be selected easily by observing their performance in the tournament. Those players, who give good performance, can be selected for upper level tournaments.

# **Importance of tournaments**

## **2. Development of social qualities:**

Social traits such as tolerance, sympathy, cooperation, group cohesion, brotherhood, discipline, etc.,  
Are developed among participants through sports tournaments.



# Importance of tournaments

## 3. Sources of recreation:

Sports tournaments provide ample recreation to the spectators. To maximize recreation, organizers do not hesitate to make a large expenditure. That is why, a large number of people go to watch the Olympic games and world cup of various games and sports.

# **Importance of tournaments**

## **4. Development of sports skills:**

By participating in tournaments sportsmen develop various skills of sports. Sportspersons acquire efficiency in skills and finally, they show marked improvement.

# **Importance of tournaments**

## **5. Development of national and international integration:**

sports tournaments are helpful in developing national integration as well as international unity and brotherhood. A tournament is one of the best means of enhancing international peace.

# **Importance of tournaments**

## **6. Propaganda of sports:**

Tournament are helpful in publishing the sports. When a tournament of a new sport is organized, the spectators comes to know about that sport.

# **Types of tournaments**

**1. Knock-out tournament**

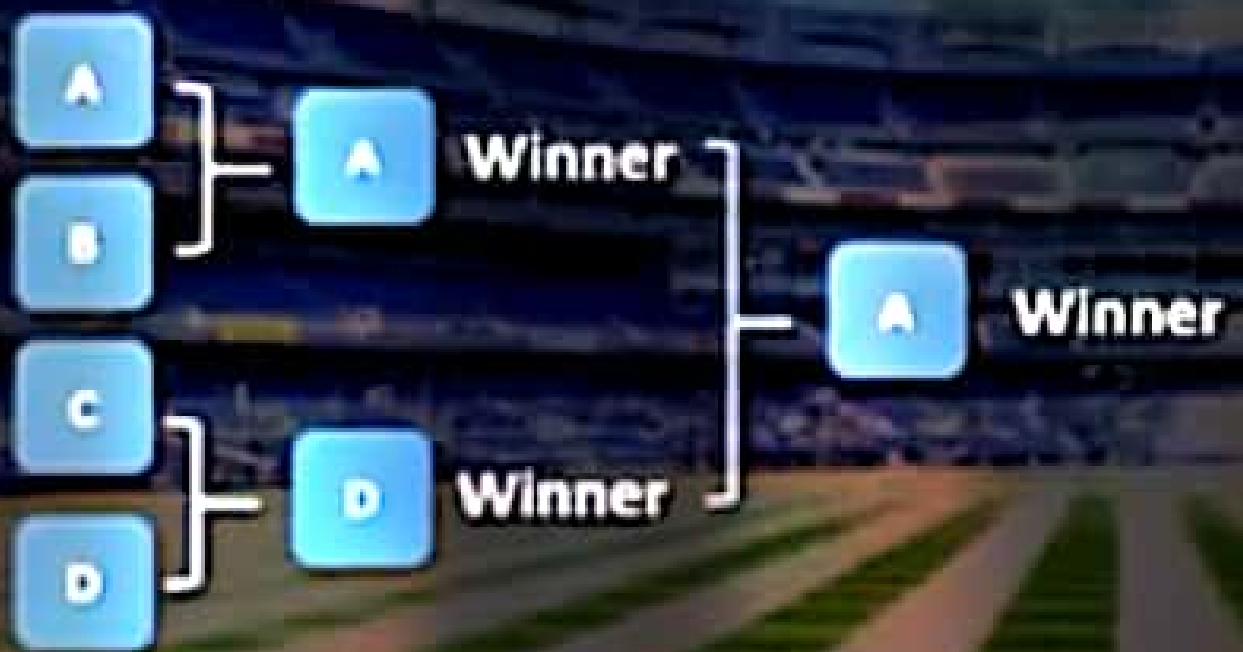
**2. League or round robin tournament**

**3. Combination tournament**

**4. Challenge tournament**

# **1. Knock-out tournament**

**In this type of tournament, a team which is once defeated, automatically gets eliminated from the tournament.**



# **Advantages of the knock-out tournament**

- 1. Less expensive tournament**
- 2. Less numbers of matches completed in less time**
- 3. Standard of sports maintained**
- 4. Minimum numbers of officials are required**



# **Disadvantages of the knock-out tournament**

- 1. Good teams may not reach the final round**
- 2. Maximum chances of weak teams to enter the final round**
- 3. Spectators may lose interest in the final match.**

## **2. League or round robin tournament**

In this type of tournaments, every team plays with every other team irrespective of victory or defeat.

### **Types of league tournaments**

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graph TD; A[Types of league tournaments] --> B[1. Single league tournament:]; A --> C[2. Double league tournament];
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**1. Single league tournament:**

**2. Double league tournament**

# 1. Single league tournament:

Every team plays with every other team once.

Formula:  $\frac{N(N-1)}{2}$

N = numbers of teams

$$N = 5$$

$$\frac{5(5-1)}{2}$$

## **2. Double league tournament:**

**Every team plays with every other team twice.**

**Formula:  $N(N - 1)$**

$$N = 9$$

$$9(9 - 1) = 72 \text{ Matches}$$

# **Disadvantages of league tournament:**

- 1. It is more costly.**
- 2. It takes more time.**
- 3. Teams moral becomes down due to their defeat again and again.**
- 4. Sports officials faces difficulty to more arrangements.**

### **3. Combination tournament**

**It is a combination of knock-out tournaments and league tournaments.**

**Matches are played on the zonal basis.**

# National level competition



# **1. Fixtures of knock-out tournament**

## ***Essential points for knock-out tournament***

- 1). Total number of matches.**
- 2). Total number of teams participating in the tournament.**
- 3). Total number of rounds.**
- 4). Total numbers of byes.**
- 5). Total number of teams in each quarter or half.**
- 6). Total number of byes in each quarter or half.**



# Number of matches

$$= N - 1$$

Number of teams (N)

Number of teams (N) = 11

$$= 11 - 1$$

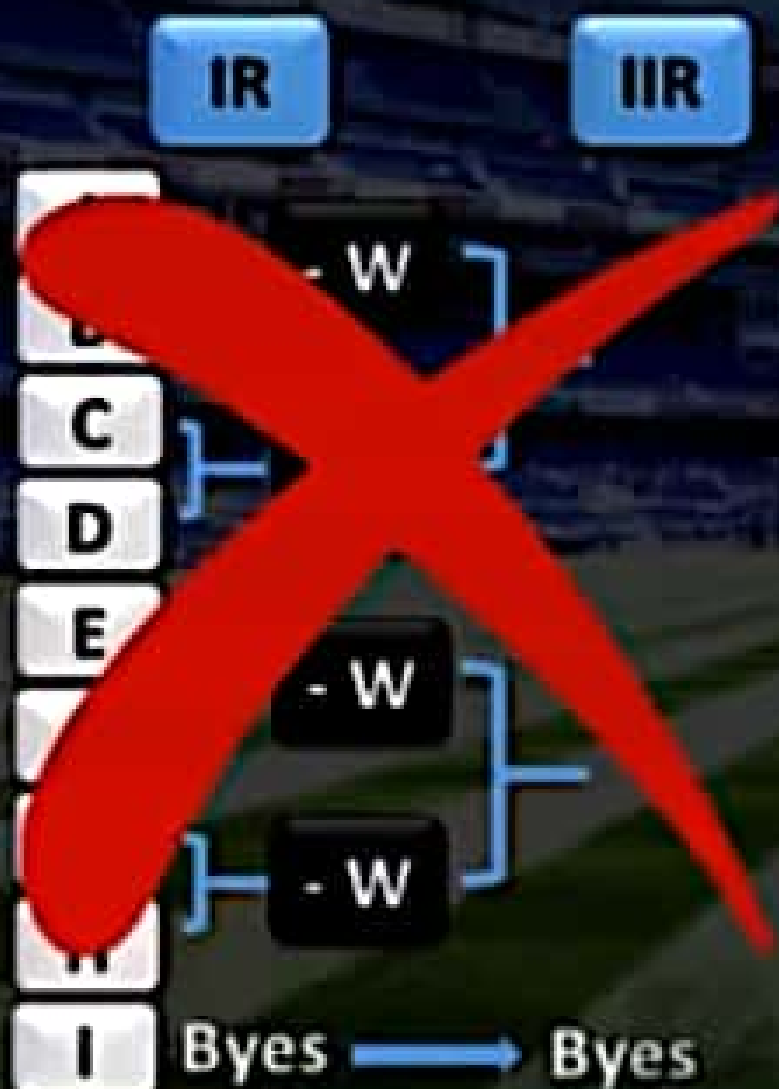
= 10 Matches

# Byes

Number of teams = 9

Number of Byes :-

Next highest power of 2 = 16       $= 16 - 9 = 7$



# Number of matches

Number of teams (N) = 8



# Method of calculating teams in each half

$$\text{Upper half} = \frac{N+1}{2}$$

$$\text{Lower half} = \frac{N-1}{2}$$

**Eg. How many teams will be kept in the upper half and the lower half if 11 teams are participating in a tournament?**

**Total number of teams (N) = 11**

**Teams in upper half =  $\frac{N+1}{2} = \frac{11+1}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$  teams**

**Teams in lower half =  $\frac{N-1}{2} = \frac{11-1}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$  teams**

**Number of bytes (NB)**

**Number of bytes in uppers half =  $\frac{NB - 1}{2}$**

**Number of bytes in lower half =  $\frac{NB + 1}{2}$**

**Eg. How many byes will be given in the upper half and the lower half if 11 teams are participating in a tournament?**

**Total number of teams (N) = 11**

**Next highest power of 2 = 16**

**Difference = 16 – 11 = 5 Byes**

**byes in upper half =  $\frac{NB - 1}{2} = \frac{5 - 1}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$  Byes**

**NB stands for numbers of Byes**

**byes in lower half =  $\frac{NB + 1}{2} = \frac{5 + 1}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$  Byes**

# **Methods of fixing byes**

- 1. Last team of lower half**
- 2. First team of upper half**
- 3. First team of lower half**
- 4. Last team of upper half**
- 5. Byes will given as above sequence**



**Number of teams is 11**

**Total number of byes will be given is 5**

**Upper  
half**

- 1 IIInd Bye
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6 IVth Bye

**Lower  
half**

- 7 IIIrd Bye
- 8
- 9
- 10 Vth Bye
- 11 Ist Bye

**Number of teams is 11**

**Total number of byes will be given is 5**



**Example: Draw a fixture of 11 teams on knock-out basis.**

**Soln.:**

**\*Number of matches =  $N - 1 = 11 - 1 = 10$**

**\*Number of rounds:**

**11 teams, highest power of 2 = 16**

**$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 4$  rounds**

**Total Number of byes =  $16 - 11 = 5$  byes**

**\*Number of teams**

**in uppers half =  $\frac{N+1}{2} = \frac{11+1}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$  teams**

**in lower half =  $\frac{N-1}{2}$**

**Example: Draw a fixture of 11 teams on knock-out basis.**

**Soln.:**

**Total Number of byes = 5 byes**

$$\text{in uppers half} = \frac{NB - 1}{2} = \frac{5 - 1}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \text{ Byes}$$

$$\text{in lower half} = \frac{NB + 1}{2} = \frac{5 + 1}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \text{ Byes}$$

**Example: Draw a fixture of 11 teams on knock-out basis.**

**Soln.:**

**Ist R**

**IIInd R**

**IIIrd R**

**IVth R**

**Upper  
half**

**1 IIInd Bye**

**2**

**3**

**4**

**5**

**6 IVth Bye**

**Lower  
half**

**7 IIIrd Bye**

**8**

**9**

**10 Vth Bye**

**11 Ist Bye**

**Example: Draw a fixture of 11 teams on knock-out basis.**

**Soln.:**

**Ist R**

**IIInd R**

**IIIrd R**

**IVth R**

**Upper  
half**

1 IIInd Bye

2

1

- W

3

4

2

- W

5

6 IVth Bye

4

- W

5

- W

8

- W

10

- W

**Lower  
half**

7 IIIrd Bye

8

3

- W

9

10 Vth Bye

11 Ist Bye

6

- W

7

- W

9

- W

Total number of teams = 19

Total number of matches =  $19 - 1 = 18$

Number of teams in upper half =  $\frac{N + 1}{2} = \frac{19 + 1}{2} = \frac{20}{2} = 10$  teams

Number of teams in lower half =  $\frac{N - 1}{2} = \frac{19 - 1}{2} = \frac{18}{2} = 9$  teams

Total number of Byes =  $32 - 19 = 13$  Byes in upper half =  $\frac{NB - 1}{2} = \frac{13 - 1}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$  Byes

Byes in lower half =  $\frac{NB + 1}{2} = \frac{13 + 1}{2} = \frac{14}{2} = 7$  Byes

Total number of rounds =  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 5$

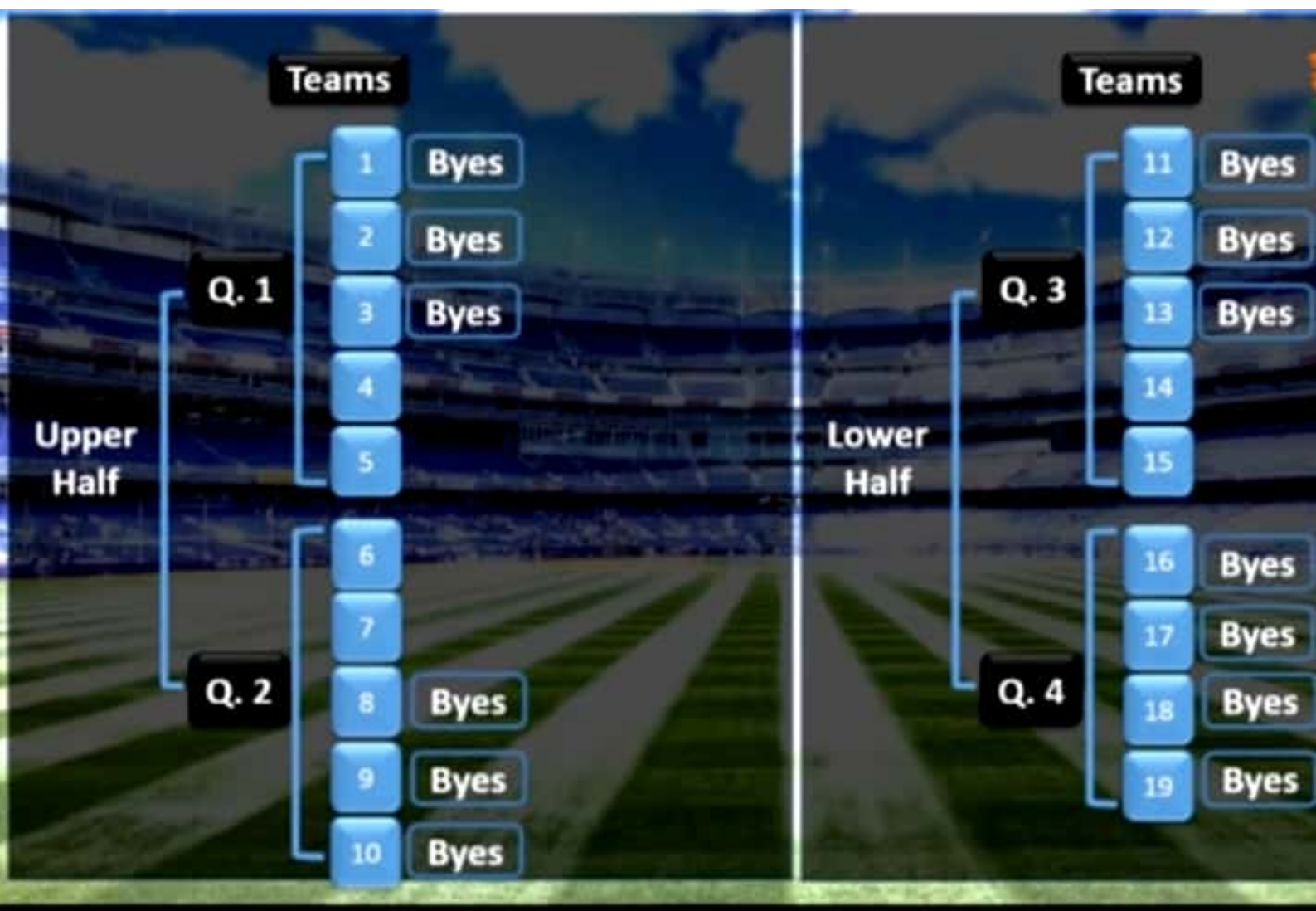
Teams in each quarter: Ist =  $4 + 1 = 5$

IInd =  $4 + 1 = 5$

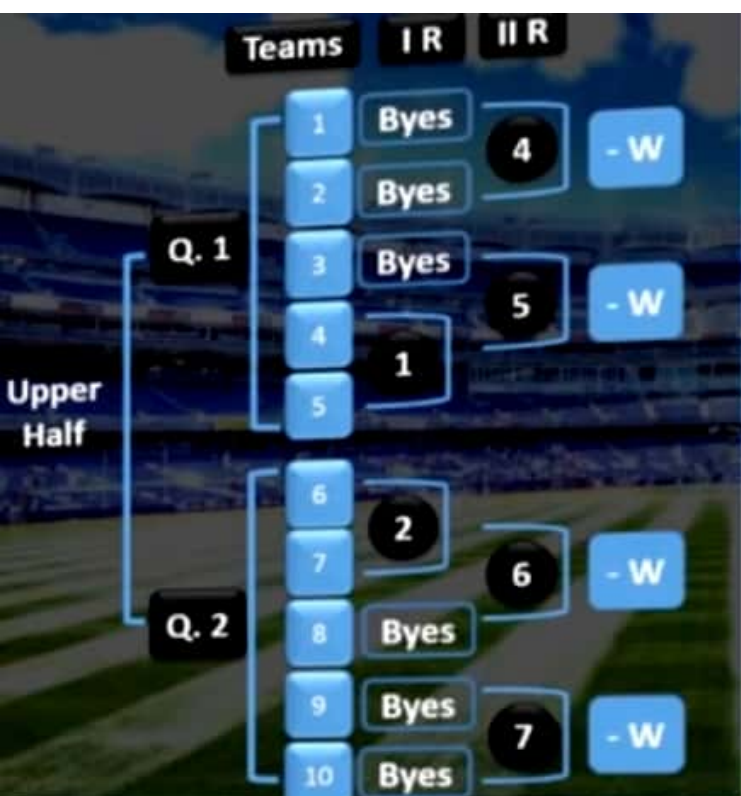
IIIRD =  $4 + 1 = 5$

IVth = 4











# TOPICS

**Method of Preparing fixtures in League tournament ( Cyclic and Staircase)**

**Intramurals and Extramurals**

**Sports Programmes**



# **Procedures of fixture in a league or round robin tournament**

- 1. Cyclic method**
- 2. Staircase method**
- 3. Tabular method**

# 1. Cyclic method

6 teams on league basis

$$\text{Total number of matches} = \frac{N(N-1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{6(6-1)}{2} = \frac{6(5)}{2} = \frac{30}{2} = 15 \text{ Matches}$$

$$\text{Number of round} = N - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5 \text{ rounds}$$

IR

IIR

IIIR

IVR

VR

6	1	5	1	4	1	3	1	2	1
5	2	4	6	3	5	2	4	6	3
4	3	3	2	2	6	6	5	5	4

# **1. Cyclic method**

**\*Number of teams is even: -**

**Number of matches =  $N(N - 1)/2$**

**Team 1 is fixed on the top of right hand side**

**Other teams are rotated in clockwise direction**

**Number of rounds =  $N - 1$**

# **1. Cyclic method**

**\*Number of teams is Odd: -**

**Bye is fixed on the top of right hand side**

**Other teams are rotated in clockwise direction**

**Number of rounds =  $N$**



# 1. Cyclic method

5 teams on league basis

$$\text{Total number of matches} = \frac{N(N-1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{5(5-1)}{2} = \frac{5(4)}{2} = \frac{20}{2} = 10 \text{ Matches}$$

$$\text{Number of round} = N = 5 = 5 \text{ rounds}$$

## Fixtures

IR	IIR	IIIR	IVR	VR
5 bye	4 bye	3 bye	2 bye	1 bye
4 1	3 5	2 4	1 3	5 2
3 2	2 1	1 5	5 4	4 3



## 2. staircase method

In this method no byes is given to any team and there is no problem of even or odd number of teams.

1-2										
1-3	2-3									
1-4	2-4	3-4								
1-5	2-5	3-5	4-5							
1-6	2-6	3-6	4-6	5-6						
1-7	2-7	3-7	4-7	5-7	6-7					
1-8	2-8	3-8	4-8	5-8	6-8	7-8				
1-9	2-9	3-9	4-9	5-9	6-9	7-9	8-9			
1-10	2-10	3-10	4-10	5-10	6-10	7-10	8-10	9-10		
1-11	2-11	3-11	4-11	5-11	6-11	7-11	8-11	9-11	10-11	

# **Methods of deciding the winner in league tournament**

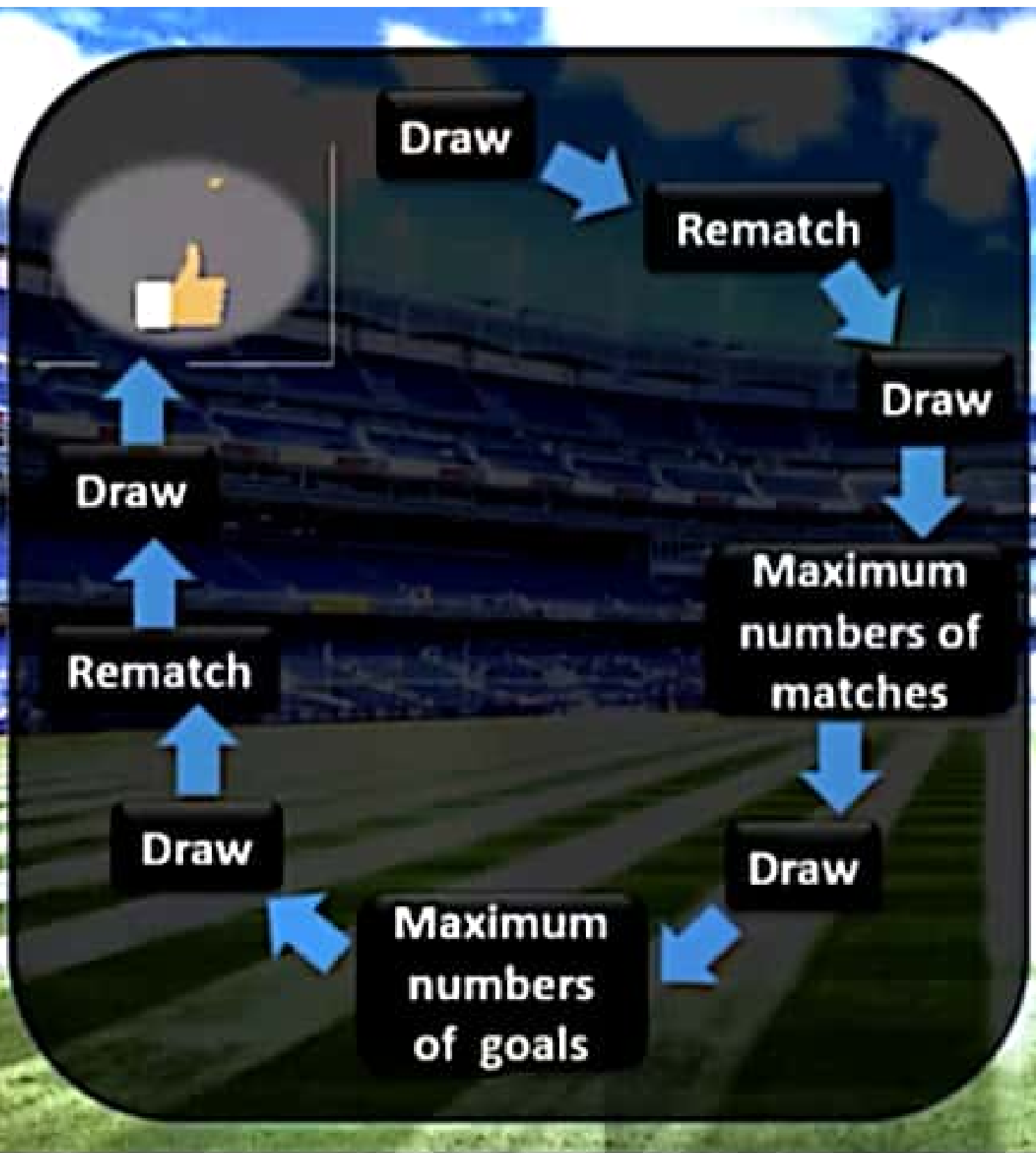
**1. British method:**

**2. American method**



6 matches

6 matches



## 2. American method

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Percentage} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{points} \end{array} = \frac{\text{matches won}}{\text{matches played}} \times 100$$

Number of matches = 8

Number of matches win = 5

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Percentage} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{points} \end{array} = \frac{5}{8} \times 100 = 62.5$$

## **1. British method:**

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Percentage} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{points} \end{array} = \frac{\text{total points obtained}}{\text{total possible points}} \times 100$$

**Number of matches = 8**

**Number of matches win = 6**

**Number of matches draw = 2**

**Total points = 12 + 2 = 14**

**Possible points = 14 + 2 = 16**

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Percentage} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{points} \end{array} = \frac{14}{16} \times 100 = 87.5$$