SUB:-PHYSICAL EDUCATION   **CLASS:-12TH**
                    UNIT:- I
TOPIC:- PLANNING IN SPORTS   **SUB-TOPIC- PLANNING**

INTRODUCTION

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

Meaning and objectives of Planning : "Planning is a way to systematize, direct and organize the events or competitions and extract the advantage and benefit of the available resources." "Planning is the process of making a sequence of work for a future line of action"
The success of Physical education programs depends upon efficient staffing, food, direction, proper control, well super vision, good co-ordination and minimize the chances of lapses.

Objectives of Planning:
a. To keep control over all activities which suggests that planning & control are connected with each other.
b. it also helps in keeping a good control in organizing a tournament.
c. b. Reduce the chances of mistake
d. It suggests programmes can be conducted with proper coordination with least mistakes rather focusing on success.
e. To promote innovative ideas.
f. To provide direction towards the goal
g. To reduce undue pressure
h. To provide proper co-ordination among the committees.
i. To have good control over all the activities.
j. To improve efficiency.
k. To reduce the chances of mistakes.

l. To increase the creativity.
m. To enhance the sports performance.
n. To protect existing facilities.
o. Provide new facilities to meet demand.
p. Helps in decision making.

Various committees and responsibilities:

1.2. Formation of commattes and their responsibilities

ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

↓

Excutive Committee

Responsibilities pre	Responsibilities during	Responsibilities post
↓	↓	↓
– Organizing committee	– Publicity committee	– Publicity committee
– Publicity committee	– Organizing committee	– Marking committee
– Marking committee	– Marketing committee	– Fiance committee
– Fiance committee	– Transport committee	
– Transport committee	– Food and accommodation	
– Food and accomm-	committee	
Odation committee	– Grand and equipment	– Committee for officials and
– Committee for officials	committee	Ground
– Ground and equipment	– Programme committee	– Equipment committee
committee	– First Aid committee	– Programme committee
– First Aid committee	– Decoration	– First Aid committee
	committee	– Prize distribution
		committee

Different committees work together for the smooth conduct of the sports events. The various committees are:

(ì) **Technical Committee**: This committee is responsible for the technical conduct or the Emmis. This committee selects various officials such as referees, judges, starters, umpires, time keepers etc.

(ii) **Transport Committee**; This committee is responsible for providing the facilities regarding transportation of various teams If the venue of sports events.

(ìì) **Reception Committee**: The members of this committee are responsible to welcome the Chief Guest and spectators at opening and closing ceremonies.

(ìv) **Boarding and Lodging Committee**: This committee is responsible for making necessary arrangements for providing accommodation and serving meals to the sportspersons Abel other officials,

(v) **Ground and Equipment Committee** :This committee males necessary

arrangements of equipment related to events.

(vi) **Medical and First Aid Committee**: This committee is Formed to provide medical assistance to participants round the clock

(vii) **Protest Committee** : it's protest against a judgment, the members of this committee decide about it.

(viii) **Publicity Committee**: All the press releases and press conferences are conflicted by Who's committee.

(ix) **Finance Committee**: This committee is assigned to make the budget for the event and handle the expenses.

(x) **Refreshment Committee** :This committee is formed to profile refreshment to the participants.

Tournaments:

A tournament is a competition involving relatively large number of competitors, all participating in a sports or game. It is a series of contests with several rounds in which many contestants compete, individually or as a team to decide the winner. In other words, tournament is a series of contests in which a number of contestants compete and the one that prevails through the final round or that finishes with the best record is declared the winner.

1.3 **Tournament:** A series of sports competitions, in which, a team finally wins and rest of the participating teams lose the matches. It depends on various factors i.e... - No. of participating teams, availability of grounds and equipment,
No. of days and funds.

Importance of tournaments are -

Source of Recreation; A large number of people go to watch various games and sports for getting recreation. Sports tournaments provide ample recreation to the spectators.
Development of Social Qualities: Social qualities such as cooperation, tolerance, sympathy, group cohesion, brotherhood and discipline are developed among participants through sports tournaments.

Importance of tournament
- The sportsman learns the discipline by playing tournaments.
- The sportsman meets other sportsman at a single platform.

- He learns ethical values such as honesty, fair play, respect for others.
- Tournaments provides recreation to all, i.e... organizers, spectators, students.

Type of tournament:

Knock out: In this type of tournament, the team once defeated, gets eliminated from the tournament. Only the winning teams contest in the next rounds. Opportunities are given to the winning players/teams.

1.4 Procedure to Draw Fixture for Knockout Tournament

Step 1. Divide the total no teams in to two half if total no teams are more than 16 divided than also in quarter.

Step 2. Check if total no of team are in power of two i.e. (2,4,8,16,32,64........) or not.

Step 3. If total no of teams are not in power of two then byes will be given.

Step 4. Calculate the byes & place them according to the formula.

Step 5. Arrange the match. It should be remembered that match can be arranged between the teams in the same round.

Step 6. It should be remembered that if the total no teams are more than 16 the byes of upper half will be placed separately my lower half will be separately.

Step 7. In case of seeding or special seeding we calculate the byes of the deducting total no seeding from the total no. of teams.

Formula No. 1. Total no matches = total no of team−1.

Formula No. 2. To calculate total no of rounds multiply 2 with 2 continuously (2*2*2*....) unit the multiplication value reaches equal to or more than the total no. of teams than calculate the repetition of digit 2 multiplication which will be equal to total no of rounds.

Formula No. 3 total byes = next power of two—total no of teams

Formula No. 4 If total no teams are even. 2,4,6,8 team in upper

Teams in upper half = $\dfrac{\text{Total no teams}}{2}$

Team of lower half = $\dfrac{\text{Total no team}}{2}$

Total no teams are odd (1,3,5,7,9....) then

Team in upper half = $\dfrac{\text{Total no teams}+1}{2}$

Teams in Lower half = $\dfrac{\text{Total no teams}-1}{2}$

Formula No. 5

If total no of byes are even (2,4,6,8)

Then byes in upper half = $\dfrac{\text{Total no Byes}}{2}$

Bye in lower half = $\dfrac{\text{Total no Byes}}{2}$

If total no of bye are odd (1,3,5,7)
Then

Bye in upper half = $\dfrac{\text{Total no Bye}-1}{2}$

Byes in lower half = $\dfrac{\text{Total No Bye}+1}{2}$

League: In single league tournament all participating teams compete once, with each other, where as in double league, each team plays with every as in double league, each team plays with every other team twice, without any consideration of victory or defeat.

Procedure to draw the fixture for League Tournament

Staircase Method

Total no match = $\dfrac{\text{Total no team} \times \text{total no of team} - 1}{2}$

Take team no 1 and arrange its All match then take team no. 2 Arrange it all matches then team no. 3 then 4 & so on

Cyclic Method

Total no of match
Team Total no of teams X $\dfrac{\text{Total no. of Team - 1}}{2}$

Total no of round
(if odd) = total no teams -1
(if odd) = total no teams
If total no of teams are even its pair can be made but if the total no teams are odd then add one teams as bye then their pair can be made
Arrange the teams in pair in clock direction fix no. 1 if total no. of teams are even
Fix bye in each round if total no are odd rotate

Then state the teams in clock wise Direction in each round

Combination Tournaments: Combination tournaments are organized in group or zonal matches. Whenever there is a large number of teams, combination tournaments facilitate the Physical Education Teachers, job. It gives them elbow room to try out new experiments.

There are mainly four types of combination tournaments:
1. Knock out cum Knock out
2. League cum league
3. Knock out cum league
4. League cum Knock out

Exemplar Questions:

Q.1 Total no matches for knock out tournament is decided as—

(a) $(N - 1)$

(b) $(N^2 - 1)$

(c) $(N \times n - 1)$

(d) $\left(\dfrac{n \times n - 1}{2}\right)$

Q.2 To calculate Total No of matches for league Tounament (single league)

(a) $\dfrac{N(N-1)}{2}$

(b) $\left(\dfrac{N^2 - 1}{2}\right)$

(c) $(N^2 - 1)$

(d) $(N - 1)^2$

Q.3. Explain the procedure (method) to Calculate byes.

Ans. When the total number of the teams in the tournament are not in the power of 2 then bye is given.

The method of bye is

First find the next power of 2 after the number of teams.

Example :-   Total team = 11

Next power of 2 = 16

Number of bye = 16-11=05 bye

1. First bye is given to lower half bottom team
2. Second bye is given to top most team of upper half
3. Third bye is given to upper most team of lower half
4. Fourth bye is given to bottom team of upper half
5. Other byes are determined using this order.

Q.4 Make the fixture for 13 teams on the basis of knock out.

Ans. Total no. of matches :-
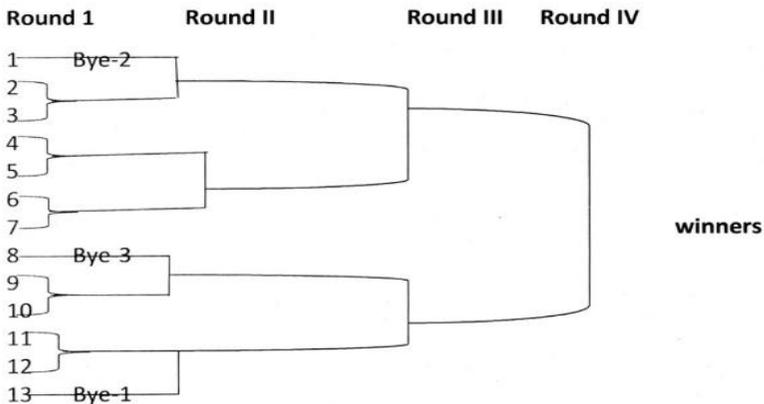
Total no teams -1   13-1=12 matches

Total no of round =   2*2*2*2

Digit 2 repeats four time so no of round = 4 rounds

Total no bye :- next power of 2- total no. of team 16-13 =03

No of team is upper half$= \dfrac{\text{Total no of team}+1}{2}$ $= \dfrac{13+1}{2}$ = 07 team

No. of teams in lower half $= \dfrac{\text{Total no of team}+1}{2}$ $= \dfrac{13-1}{2}$ = 06 team

Round 1	Round II	Round III	Round IV

1   Bye-2
2
3
4
5
6
7
8   Bye-3
9
10
11
12
13   Bye-1

winners

Q. 5 Explain the staircase method of league tournament and draw the fixture of 12 teams in staircase methods.

Ans. Stair case method :- in stair case method the fixture are made just like a ladder or a stair case in this method no bye is given to any team and there is no problem of even or add number of teams.

Fixture

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	
1-12	2-12	3-12	4-12	5-12	6-12	7-12	8-12	9-12	10-12	11-12

Q.6 **What is the difference between Bye and Seeding.**

Seeding	Bye
Given to only winner, runner-up and good teams of the Tournament	Can be given to any term
Directly entered in to any round Round except final	Can be entered only in second round
Always given to 2,4,8,16 teams	Can be given to any no of team it can Be calculate by next power of 2-total no. of teams.

Q.7 In a hand ball knockout tournament 12 teams took part out of which strong team like SKV No.1 Seelampur and SKV GT Road lost out in the first round. Due to the exit of these teams the player of the teams became dejected and the spectators excitement also decreased, seeing this the tournament organizers announced that they will organize a consolation tournament.

a. Why did strong teams like SKV No.1 Seelampur and SKV GT Road exit in the first round of the tournament.
b. Why did the players of the two teams became sad.
c. What values are depicted by the decision of the organizers to organize a consolation tournament.

Ans. (A) The hand ball tournament was based on knock out in which losing team goes out of tournament that is why because of losing in the first round the teams of Skv no.1 Seelampur and Skv GT Road went out of the tournament.
(B) Both teams were considered strong contenders of the tournament but because they lost in the first round the players of the teams become dejected.
(C) The organizers should the ability to understand the feeling of the player and the spectators though there a announcement this announcement would motivate player to improve their game and promote the interest of spectators.

Q. 8. What are the advantage & disadvantages of league or round robin tournament.

OR

Write down the merits demerits of the league tournament.

Ans. Merits
1. Only real player/ team has best potential will be the winner of the tournament.
2. Charm of the tournament still maintained thought out the tournament.
3. Good team/ player will continues though out the tournament so the chance of selection of good players is still alive.

Demerits
1. Funds are required more
2. Time are required more
3. Result come late
4. Officials & ground realized more
5. Equipments are realized more.

Q.9. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the knock out

tournament.

Ans. Advantages

1.   Results comes early
2.   Requirement of funds are less
3.   Requirement of equipment & officials are less Competition will be intense due to the year of elimination.

Disadvantages

* It may be possible that stronger team being matched together in early round & get eliminated in the early round that can lose the charm of the tournament.

* It may be possible that weak team got the position in the tournament.

* Due to the fear of elimination players play with the fear which is not good for his health & sports performance.

* Talented players some time are not selected due to elimination of their team in early round.

Q.10. What are the objectives of the planning or explain the objectives of the planning.

Ans. Objectives of planning are following:

1. To create good coordination.
2. To keep good control
3. To reduce unnecessary pressure of immediacy
4. To minimize the chances of mistake
5. To avoid wastage of money, time & resources
6. To utilize the resources effectively economically
7. To improve the effectiveness of the organization.S