AIDAN

GUIDEBOOK

sports CLUB

101

INTRODUCTION

Praise the authors pray the presence of Allah SWT, God Almighty, because of the abundance of grace, taufik and guidance, His Guidebook Sports Club can be completed on time.

This book was created as an effort to provide knowledge about how to manage sports clubs regularly and well for the community in general and more specifically, namely: increasing knowledge and understanding of management clubs in a professional manner for coaches, club owners, and investors. Through this opportunity the authors express their deep gratitude to:

1. Chair of the Aljabr Islamic School Foundation
2. Principal of Aljabr Islamic School
3. Personal Project Supervisor
4. To all those who have helped in the completion of this book

The author hopes that in the future there will be improvements in accordance with the development of management and sports science. In addition, please humbly agree to provide input, suggestions and criticism for readers who have taken a closer look at this book.

Jakarta, January 2020

Author

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DETERMINING CLUB PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

1.1 WHY MAKE A CLUB

When there are a number of people participating in the same activity or who have the same interests there may be a need for the formation of community clubs so that people can jointly participate in their activities or to carry out their interests in an organized manner.

Matters that led to the formation of the club:

- Surveys to determine club needs

The need to form a club usually arises from people who have similar interests. If there are requests not from the people themselves, there are various other ways to determine the need for clubs, including: questionnaires (questionnaire) and opinion surveys.

- Set a date for the meeting
- Suitable places must be found
- Notifications / posters that advertise meetings
- Meeting

  A meeting is when two or more people gather to discuss common interests, set goals, and make decisions. Meetings are one of the most popular forms of group communication. People who are concerned with the efficient running of a club are brought together in meetings to discuss issues relating to effectively running a club or association.

1.2 HOW TO FIND BENEFITS FROM CLUBS

According to Budi Wardoyo, Scorpio basketball club owner, establishing a sports club in Indonesia is not yet a good and profitable business, depending on what type of sport is chosen for the sports club, to become a business must be accompanied by tools and good legal regulations so that the legality of the sports club is clear Then, other parties who are also interrelated, such as sports parent, sponsors must be able to work well together so that sports clubs can become good businesses.

Establishing a sports club in Indonesia in particular is not necessarily financially profitable, many factors must be included so that the sports club can be a good business and make a profit, the club's profits can come from members, sponsors, club marchendise sales and others.

This is inversely proportional to the statement put forward by Lukmanul Hakim, owner of Bogor Badminton Club's victory, that the sports club's business is very profitable, especially badminton. This is because the sport of badminton is also able to compete at the world level because that has attracted a lot of interest in the community. By producing athletes who excel at national and international levels, the club will get various benefits. The advantage is not only in the form of famous clubs, but there are some companies that are eager to sponsor or fund the club's operations.

The same thing was also expressed by Bambang Susanto, CEO of PT. PSIM Jaya, that the sports club business he founded is now a good business. This is because it is

supported by a professional club management. Club achievements can bring in various sponsors to give an injection of funds to the club, that will be able to help the club in improving its achievements in order to qualify for Indonesian soccer league 1.

Successful clubs can identify and maximize the potential for revenue streams and determine and control costs associated with club operations, so that they will produce maximum and sustainable profits. The most common sources of income for the club are registration fees, sponsorships, fundraising strategies and donations, public support, concessions, sales of licensed products, training, tournaments, special programs, and rental of facilities.

a. Registration fee

Sports clubs in business provide participation opportunities. The participation fee is in many cases the main source of income for the club. A club needs to set a fee and then attract enough players that fee to maintain a basic offering. For example, a $ 200 registration fee might cover the cost of a 10-match season for a player in an in-house league.

b. Sponsor

When you want to get a sponsor, the club must see its efforts as a business transaction. He must understand his need to increase revenue or eliminate or reduce costs, but he must also appreciate the potential needs of the company's partners. Each potential partner has unique needs. One partner might be interested in building awareness of the product; others might want a trial

product. To meet the needs of partners, the club must know what can be included in the company's partnership package.

Dave Kaval. Source: MLS Soccer

c. Fundraising strategies and donations

Each club needs to determine whether it will depend on fundraising as an important source of income. The club that decides to do so must determine how to raise funds, set goals, and make achieving those goals a priority. Many organizations hold one large special event such as an auction or golf outing to raise funds.

d. Public support

Public support can be in the form of material and non-material. Nonmaterial support is usually in the form of moral support for a sports club, as fans of a sports club support directly in a match. Material support is usually through the purchase of shares and can create an attachment between the club and its fans who also own the club through the purchase of shares.

e. Concession

Concession stands can be big or big money earners depending on how they are managed. Taking a professional stand's view will allow the club to generate income.

Professionalism involves appropriate staffing and selection of merchandise, as well as knowledge about purchasing, controlling, and storing inventory.

f. Sales of licensed products

Participants and parents are often interested in clothes and items with a club logo. These items allow them to show their closeness to the club while also helping the club promote itself. Many clubs turn sales of licensed products into local sporting goods stores, but another option is to develop an inventory of goods and advertise them on the club's website. The club can make a profit by marking the price of licensed goods.

g. Training

Training can be a significant source of income for the club. Some clubs allow employees to run training and collect their rental fees for the use of facilities or let them use them for free. A more profitable approach is to create a training revenue stream for the club and assign responsibility for organizing the training to the coach or director of the paid club. The club can provide a percentage of the gross profit to the person in exchange for running the training, thus giving the person an incentive to attract participants. Given the number of families where both parents work, summer training for teenagers is very popular.

h. Tournament

Tournaments can also be an effective income earner for club sports. Income from the tournament is driven by registration fees. Additional revenue generated from the sale of concessions and sponsors.

The income tournament doesn't come without hard work; The tournament requires the commitment of full-time personnel supported by the club's volunteer committee.

i. Special Program

Special programs are activities outside the main purpose of the club where the club charges additional fees. They can support the club's main goals or offer additional assistance to club members. Specific programs that support the club's main objectives will include speed, agility, and strength training programs; off-season conditioning program; individual skills development session; sports psychology session; and nutrition lessons. Such programs are targeted at members who take sports more seriously than usual members and whose parents are willing to pay extra to pursue their interests.

Special programs that offer assistance to club members can come in the form of treatment programs after or before school. After-school care programs can help if there is a block of time between the end of the school day and the start of the training session. Some clubs provide homework guidance sessions, free game sessions, or conditioning or individual training sessions depending on the wants and needs of participants.

j. Facility rental

Clubs that own or rent out facilities can consider renting them to an outside group. It is important for the club to determine how often and for what type of event he is willing to rent the facilities. Renting during free time is ideal. In most cases club activities are concentrated on weekends and weekdays; other times will be considered free time.

CHAPTER 2
DETERMINING SELECTED SPORTS BRANCHES

Some clubs are structured to focus on only one sport, while others focus on many sports. There are pluses and minuses for each model. The Multisport Model is a common structure in Europe. Participants have a choice of sports varieties under one roof and do not have to search for other clubs if they want to play other sports. This model encourages young athletes to try a variety of sports so that they develop as athletes who are knowledgeable and not exhausted in one sporting match. The challenge is to have the facilities and staff to deal with the sport offered.

Single sports clubs have the advantage of specialization. Coaches know one exercise well, and clubs can have special sports facilities. Some are critical of the single sports club model because such a club has a personal financial interest in having athletes who play sports throughout the year. The registration fee in many cases is the main income stream for the club. This can be detrimental to younger players who may experience fatigue from playing all year, apart from not having the opportunity to try other sports that might be more suitable for them.

CHAPTER 3
MAKE A MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

3.1 DETERMINE LEADERS

The leader must be able to influence others in order to be able to do work together towards a certain goal. The leader must be able to control a group that has the same goal.

Leaders can be determined by the nature that shows:

- Loyalty
- Honesty
- Confidence
- Durability
- Care to each other
- Enthusiasm

Criteria to be a leader:

a. Acceptance of leadership

Make yourself accepted by the group's aims and objectives, identify yourself with the group and accept group responsibilities.

b. Leadership ability

The ability to deal with problems and people, get along with people and work with them.

c. Acceptance as a leader by the group

Leaders must have a call for people to be able to convince them to follow it. He must represent their group's aspirations and goals.

3.2 THE ROLE OF INVESTORS

Sports clubs receive several benefits from entering into partnership agreements. The first is a guaranteed source of income. Partnership agreements can range from 1 year to 30 years (in terms of naming rights in the main stadium and arena). The club will know that on an annual basis the agreed amount will be paid based on the contract agreement.

Another benefit of securing a corporate partnership is the credibility that the partnership brings to the club. Partnerships with such global or national brands as Adidas, McDonald, or All-State, or insurance agents, make statements about the club's legitimacy. Brands that have a good reputation will not partner with damaged entities because of the potential damage to the brand. In fact, securing a reputable partner influences the club in securing partnerships with other businesses.

Finally, corporate partners do not always provide money. It can provide products to eliminate costs for the club or allow the club to turn products into revenue streams. This is known as trade-out. No money was exchanged. Products, services, or benefits are traded for the benefit of both partners. If the sports club can enter into an agreement with an office equipment supplier company to become an official partner at the club, the office equipment supplier company can eliminate the annual budget for office equipment costs for the year in return for a relationship with the club. Club leaders can look at the annual budget to identify product or service categories and then approach the product or service provider about making partnership offers in the form of goods.

3.3 RECRUITMENT OF EMPLOYEES

After the decision to hire someone has been made, the next step is to gather qualified candidates; this is known as recruitment. The club can choose among several recruitment methods depending on position. The most common recruitment methods are advertising positions, consulting with peers, contacting potential candidates, and promoting from within. Clubs can use one, several, or all of these methods to develop a quality pool of candidates.

3.4 RECRUITMENT OF TRAINERS

Qualifications communicate work experience, years of experience, level of education, certification, and skills needed to carry out the responsibilities of the position. Qualifications are related to the special responsibilities section. If the club recruits a coaching director, should that person have the highest level of training certification in sports? Is a bachelor's degree important? How many years of training experience do you want? Did the person supervise the coaching staff beforehand? Has the person arranged the team's trip abroad? This question was asked because people in that position would be asked to train elite athletes, supervise a staff of seven coaches, and bring the team to international tournaments on an annual basis. This section also plays an important role in screening candidates. The club must determine which qualifications are needed, which are the highest priority, and whether not having certain qualifications removes the candidate from consideration.

According to Joe Lacob, owner of the Golden State Warriors basketball club, which was quoted from a video uploaded on YouTube and titled "Inside Sports Management", said that the recruitment of a coach is very important. This is because Joe believes that by appointing a professional and best coach, the coach can determine or recruit any of the best prospective players or athletes who will work together in achieving the goals of a club, one of which is to become the best team or club in a match and get the title.

According to the former Minister of Youth and Sports, Imam Nahrawi, in recruiting a coach must be seen in terms of quality and not just quantity. To pursue the quality side, each trainer is expected to be able to improve their abilities by participating in training that is licensed nationally and internationally. So that a coach will in time color the great events held both in his own country and internationally. With good quality, a coach is at least able to identify and train one potential athlete. In addition, it is expected that a coach must use technology in the current digital era and be able to apply the concept of a modern sports management system to support coaching and so as not to be left far behind by other countries that have implemented it.

3.5 PLAYER RECRUITMENT

The visualized club will have a group of potential members because the need for a club is informed by the survey. (The group shares the same interests / activities)

Some methods for recruiting members are:

a. Advertise in newspapers, schools, social media, and others.

b. Personal Recruitment, public audition

c. An introductory function where people who want to become members are given more information about the planned club.

d. Written recruitment where invitations are sent to people who intend to become members.

Joe Lacob

"LIGHT YEARS AHEAD"

CHAPTER 4
ACTIVITY

4.1 MANAGEMENT

Sports management is used from top management (sports manager) to the lowest level (athletes), sports management can be used at:

a. Management can be used on athletes in managing themselves to achieve achievement.

b. Sports management can be used in sports organizations, starting the organization was made, began operating, making work programs, systems, organizational structures in accordance with the vision and mission of the organization.

c. Management can be used when sports organizations get into organizational problems. One example of a football club does not have operational funds anymore, then the club will go bankrupt, a club manager must be able to take the right decision, so that the club can be saved from bankruptcy.

The management activity of a sports club is inseparable from four factors, namely planning, organizing, directing, controlling. The indicators contained in these four factors are:

i. Planning indicators:

- Establishing a sports club organization program
- Design an exercise program

- Funding

ii. Organizational indicators:

- Organizing and developing sports club organizations
- The work process of a sports club organization
- Target program activities for sports club organizations
- Procurement of facilities and infrastructure
- Relationship between management and members of a sports club organization

iii. Direction indicator:

- Empowerment of sports club organizations
- Directing members of sports club organizations
- Motivation of sports club coaches

iv. Supervision indicator:

- Evaluation of sports club coaching work programs
- Supervised elements
- Execution time
- Barriers
- Finance.

In the field of sports, sports practitioners, be it coaches, athletes, physical education teachers, state apparatus in charge of sports and sports-loving communities and sports-loving societies are management actors in sports. One example is the organizing committee for a sports championship. In the organizing committee of sports activities can be divided into 3 levels of managers.

a. Top Managers (top management), in the organizing committee of the championship is the person in charge of the activities, usually held by the general chairperson of the sports organization, or the club manager. The task of

the top manager in organizing the sports championship is to be responsible for the championship, to provide direction and guidance related to the implementation of the championship that will be held.

b. Middle Manager (middle management), includes all management that is between the first line manager and top management and serves as a liaison between the two. In the organizing committee of sports championships who occupy this position are the chair of the committee, deputy chair of the committee, secretary, and treasurer. They are fully responsible for the technical implementation of the championship, starting from holding a meeting to prepare for the implementation, asking for guidance and direction from the general chairperson of the organization, if the committee experiences a problem in the field. Condition the section coordinator and supervise the work of the section coordinator and its members.

c. First Line Manager, known as operational management, is the lowest level management tasked with leading and supervising non-managerial employees involved in the production process. In the organizing committee of sports championships who occupy line managers are the coordinators of each section, including: the match section, the publication section, the equipment section, the field section or equipment, the ceremony section, consumption section, security section, transportation and accommodation section. Where this first-line manager works technically related to their respective fields in

organizing the championship, one example of the match section is tasked with dealing with match issues, ranging from the determination of participants, championship system, championship preparation meetings, championship implementation until there are champions in the championship.

4.2 MEMBERS

The main aim of each club is service to its members. Just as clubs (committee members) have obligations to general members, so members have obligations to the committee. Club members must be involved in club matters, work and assignments may not be left to the member committee, general members can help in the following ways:

i. Administrative assistance.

ii. Recruiting members and sponsors.

iii. Help with the club notice board.

iv. Help raise funds.

v. Transportation assistance.

vi. Leader of the voluntary group.

Long-term athlete development (LTAD) is a practical model based on observation and experience of empirical training, training science, and pediatric exercise sciences and is supported by fields emerging from the development of expertise in sports. To implement the LTAD model, clubs must understand the seven stages of LTAD, including:

a. Active Start, Chronological Age: Male and Female 0-6 Fun and physical movements must be a part of children every day of life so they can develop their fitness and movement skills. The club program in the active early

stages must focus on the right movement skills such as running, jumping, turning, kicking, throwing, and catching. Recommended for children an active movement environment with a well-structured exercise and swimming program. Sport is not a problem at this stage.

b. Baseline, Chronological Age: Men 6-9 and Women 6-8

The basic phase focuses on activities that address ABCs athleticism (agility, balance, coordination and speed) in exercises and games rather than specific sports. Strength training at this stage should be exercises that use the child's own body weight, medicine ball, or Swiss ball. At this stage children can be introduced to certain simple sports rules and fair play.

c. Learning to Train, Chronological Age or Development: Men 9-12 and Women 8-11

Because the training learning stage is the main skill learning phase, the focus must be on developing overall sports skills by having children participate in three or four sports with specific sports training three times per week and participation in other sports three times a week. This is different from the general approach at single sports clubs today. Along with physical development, this stage should introduce mental preparation, proper nutrition, and recovery. After completing this stage, children should acquire basic movement and exercise skills to enable them to become competent in one or several sports. It will also encourage them to be physically active for life. Those who choose to pursue the path to advancement of excellence through the following three stages.

d. Training for Coaching, Chronological Age or Development: Men 12-16 and Women 11-15

Training to train the stage is the main fitness development stage in terms of endurance and strength. Biological markers are the beginning of accelerated growth, peak growth after slowing growth, and the onset of menarche for female athletes; these are the main reference points in program design. Now is the time for athletes to concentrate on one sport, practice six to nine times per week while using complementary sports to develop endurance and strength. This stage focuses further on mental preparation techniques, proper hydration, tapering, and peaking and if desired, introduce free weights for strength training. These subjects can be addressed in educational sessions with athletes and parents.

e. Training for Competing, Chronological Age or Development: Men +/– 16-23 and Women +/– 15-21

At the training stage to compete, the focus is on sports; sporting events; setting specific physical conditions; and technical, tactical, and mental preparation. At present, this stage starts too early, sometimes hurting athletes. At this stage the club must offer technical, tactical, and sports specific training 9 to 12 times per week. The coach can start testing the athlete's game of skills in conditions of relatively tight competition.

f. Training for Winning, Chronological Age or Development: Men +/– 19 and Women +/– 18

Athletes who reach this stage of development compete at the highest level (eg competition between tertiary,

professional or international institutions). Specifically sports technical, tactical, and fitness training is conducted 9 to 15 times per week. All aspects of training and competition are now being refined or maintained. Diversity in training makes it possible to model all possible competition environments; However, the emphasis during this stage is quality over quantity with a regular plan that ensures proper rest for recovery. Only a select few will reach this stage.

g. Active for life

Lifelong active athletes can enter this stage from their teens or whenever they decide that they don't want to pursue the path of excellence. Club leaders and coaches need to understand that at this stage people's goals change to increase skills, development, and achieve victory for pleasure, fitness, and social interaction. People at this stage do a minimum of 60 minutes of moderate daily activity (or 30 minutes of intense activity for adults). Also, they have the opportunity to move from one sport to another and to move to a career or volunteer in coaching, leading or managing sports. By serving people at this stage, sports clubs can meet the needs of all members. If you have done effective work at another stage, it will foster participants at this stage. The best example of this is offering a league for people over the ages of 30, 40 and 50, or offering free play time for this group.

CHAPTER 5 UNDERSTANDING CASHFLOW

5.1 INCOME

Some of the elements included in the income are:

a. Teen recreation league registration,

b. Adult recreation league registration,

c. Summer camp registration,

d. Registration for holiday tournaments,

e. Register for elite training,

f. Team registration,

g. Team trial fee,

h. Sponsorship

i. Fundraising,

j. Concession stand,

k. Rent facilities for outside groups,

l. Etc.

5.2 EXPENDITURES

Some included in the expenditure element are:

- Executive director,
- Coaching Director,
- Business and office managers,
- Benefits,
- Facility maintenance,
- Field development and improvement,
- Equipment replacement, Uniforms,

- Equipment,
- Official fees: recreation league,
- League registration fees for selected teams,
- Official costs: choose a team,
- Tournament fees, Shipping Costs,
- Office equipment,
- Electricity,
- Telephone,
- water,
- the internet,
- Cabling, Accounting and tax preparation,
- Law,
- Sports medicine professionals,
- Web design and management,
- Strength and conditioning trainers,
- Rubbish removal,
- lawn care services,
- individual trophy,
- Team Cup,
- Training awards,
- club patches,
- Subscribe,
- Membership,
- Conference,
- Travel,
- Mileage,
- concession fees,
- tournament fees,
- Fundraising costs,

- Sponsor fees,
- Coverage,
- Debt services at facilities,
- Club advertisements,
- Savings.

5.3 CONTRIBUTIONS

Some included in the contribution element are:

a. Contributions for sports club members aged 8 to 12 male / female

b. Contribution for sports club members from 12 to 14 years old male / female

c. Contribution for sports club members from 14 to 16 years old male / female

d. Contribution for sports club members for the junior / male category

e. Membership fees for senior / male sports clubs.

5.4 TOURNAMENT FEES

Some of the items included in the tournament fee element are:

- Participate in tournaments organized by local / domestic sports and youth organizations
- Participate in tournaments organized by official sports parent organizations such as PERBASI, PSSI, PBVSI, and others
- Join regional and international club tournaments.

5.5 COST OF COSTUMES

a. Costumes for each age group of sons / daughters: shooting shirts (worn during warm-up before training / competing), training costumes, competing costumes (home / away)

b. Costumes for the junior / male category: shooting shirts (worn during warm-up before training / competing), training costumes, competition costumes (home / away)

c. Costumes for senior male / female categories: shooting shirt (worn during warm-up before training / competing), training costumes, competition costumes (home / away)

5.6 FACILITY FEES

- Field rental costs
- Travel bag for storing sports equipment
- Drinks during training and when following the championship
- Balls, skipping and other sports equipment for training.

5.7 SALARY COSTS

a. Coach

b. Official

c. The Utility

d. Club caretaker

5.8 LOSS / PROFIT

Income:

- Member fees
- Donors or sponsors

Spending:

- Salary expense
- Tournament fees
- Cost of training support equipment such as balls, etc.
- Cost of making costumes

Examples of understanding cashflow in sports club finances:

Sample Income Statement

Revenue	
Registrations	262,000.00
Tournaments and camps	60,000.00
Sponsorship	50,000.00
Fund-raising	25,000.00
Concession sales	10,000.00
Facility rental to outside groups	10,000.00
Gross profit	**417,000.00**
Expenses	
Salary and wages	121,000.00
Facility costs	20,000.00
Competition costs	41,000.00
Office expenses	1,500.00
Utilities	88,000.00
Contracted services	38,500.00
Concessions	3,000.00
Debt service	30,000.00
Awards	6,500.00
Professional development	6,000.00
Insurance	4,000.00
Fund-raising/marketing	750.00
Advertising	1,000.00
Total operating expenses	**361,250.00**
Net income (profit)	**55,750.00**

Source:

Sport Club Management-Human Kinetics

CHAPTER 6
CONCERNING TOURNAMENT / GAME

In a sports organizing committee or part of a management of a sport that is permanent or temporary, the composition of the committee must be at least: the chief executive, secretary, treasurer, and leader of the competition. The duties of the daily committee are to carry out the daily work of the committee. In order for the work to run smoothly, the daily committee was assisted by sections consisting of: publication section, equipment section, field / equipment section, ceremony section, consumption section, security section, and transportation (transportation) section.

The task of the committee before the match is that the daily committee is responsible for the smooth running of the match / tournament. During the match, the situation of the match is determined by the referees, players and spectators, and includes officials including the scorer, timers, line guards. And after the match is finished completely, the leader must immediately make a report about the results of the match, the order of champions, finances, assessment of the tasks and reports on the overall match situation.

6.1 THE SYSTEM MEETS EACH OTHER

The principle of tournaments with a system of meeting

each other is that each team / competitor has the opportunity to do so competing with competitors or other teams. This type of tournament can be used for almost all types of sports activity tournaments, especially in team games.

The advantages of the system converge:

a. Each competitor / team competes with other competitors / teams.

b. There are no competitors / teams knocked out.

c. Each competitor / team plays the same number of games.

d. Winners are chosen in a reliable way.

e. The fairest type of tournament.

f. Competitors learn to know each other.

ROUND ROBIN TOURNAMENT

DATE: _____

TOURNAMENT: _____

PLAY _____ GAMES

TIE BREAKER AT _____ ALL

In the event of a tie, the person or couple or team having already beaten the other person/coupe/team, when they met during the course of the competition, shall be declared the winner.

NAMES		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Totals
	1	■										
	2		■									
	3			■								
	4				■							
	5					■						
	6						■					
	7							■				
	8								■			
	9									■		
	10										■	

Source:

Basic Guide to Sports Club Management

6.2 KNOCKOUT

This type of tournament is mainly used for individual sports such as tennis, squash and badminton, but it can be adapted to team sports. The method used for this tournament is after each round, half of the competitors are eliminated until you have the last eight players. The last eight players are eliminated in the next three rounds called the quater-finals, semi-finals and finals after which there will be a winner or final champion.

Advantages of knockout:

a. A large number of participants can compete in the competition.

b. A large number of matches can be played in a short amount of time.

c. The winner can finally be quickly determined.

Disadvantages of knockout:

Some competitors are knocked out or knocked out after only one match.

How it works from the knockout system:

a. If the total number of competitors is a power of two, then the tournament is successful and is simple straight forward e.g. total number of competitors - 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 etc.

b. If the total number of competitors is not two, then certain competitors will receive bye and to the next round. Bye is when a competitor does not have to play a

match to qualify for the next round eg. automatic qualification for the second round.

c. Byes were only found in the first round.

Example I:

The total number of competitors is 8.

Source:

Basic Guide to Sports Club Management

Example II:

The total number of competitors is 14 with 8 leading players.

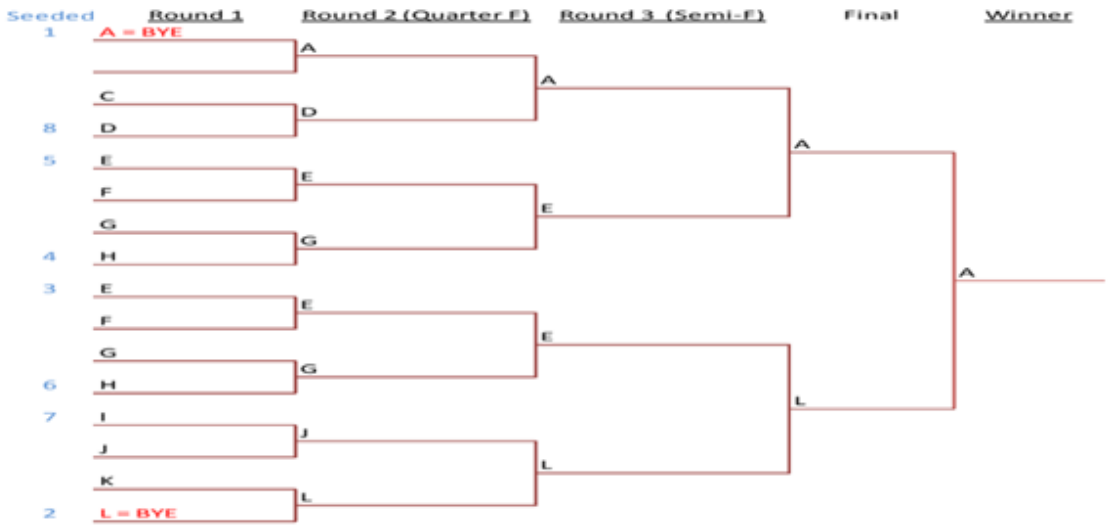
Here 14 is not power 2, therefore we must be involved. To determine how many byes we must use the following formula:

PA - N

PA = closest strength Above the total number of competitors.

N = total number of competitors.

In this example PA = 16 and N = 14, therefore PA-N is;16-14 = 2 bye.



Source:

Basic Guide to Sports Club Management

6.3 RANKING SYSTEM

The player ranking system is the next factor that must be considered when putting together a tournament. All players can be judged based on their current performance level or according to the last years of tournament performance ie the best player is ranked or ranked 1, the second best player e, etc.

When we have a tournament where bye is involved, the top seeds are 1, 2, 3 etc. Receive bye first. If there are four byes, all 1-4 will receive a bye in the first round and thus automatically qualify for the second round.

Placing a ranking is important and ensuring that better players will meet in the finals. Note that player placement is placed at the end of the tournament and at

the end of the half split and again at the end of the quarter split. Specific ranking is a set rule and must be obeyed. Tournaments are usually the top eight players featured.

6.4 GROUP SYSTEM

Group system tournaments are usually used in team tournaments where the number of competing teams is too large to play a round robin tournament of 12 teams.

a. For example, let's use a soccer tournament consisting of 16 teams. These teams are divided into two groups of 8 teams, namely group A and group B.

b. Each group now plays a round robin in itself ie all the teams in group A play each other and are the same as group B.

c. Teams score 2 points to win, 1 to draw and 0 to lose.

d. At the end of this round robin, the team is then ranked according to how many points they have.

e. If two teams have the same points, the following method decides which team will advance;

i. The team wins the group game between the two teams concerned.

ii. If the group match is a draw, the team that scores the most goals forgets in front.

iii. If the goal is the same, the team with the most goals against advances.

iv. If it's still the same, flip a coin to decide who will continue.

At this stage the group should look like this:

POOL A				POOL B		
Position	Team	Points		Position	Team	Points
1	A	14		1	P	13
2	E	10		2	O	12
3	E	8	Won the	3	J	10
4	K	8	pool game	4	B	9
5	L	6	of FvsK	5	Q	7
6	N	4		6	R	6
7	Z	3		7	T	4
8	S	2		8	Y	2

Source:

Basic Guide to Sports Club Management

After the group match, the semi-finals are played in the following order:

Pool A 1 vs Pool B 2 Pool B 1 vs Pool A 2	The winners play for final positions 1& 2 The losers play for final positions 3 & 4
Pool A 3 vs Pool B 4 Pool B 3 vs Pool A 4	The winners play for final positions 5& 6 The losers play for final positions 7 & 8
Pool A 5 vs Pool B 6 Pool B 5 vs Pool A 6	The winners play for final positions 9& 10 The losers play for final positions 11 & 12
Pool A 7 vs Pool B 8 Pool B 7 vs Pool A 8	The winners play for final positions 13 & 14 The losers play for final positions 15 & 16

Source:

Basic Guide to Sports Club Management

The semi-final and final methods above are referred to as cross-pool play-offs and involve extra play. If time does not allow cross-pool play offs, straight pool play-offs can be played.

Example:

Pool A 1 vs Pool B 1 Pool B 2 vs Pool A 2	Final position 1 Final position 2
Pool A 3 vs Pool B 3 Pool B 4 vs Pool A 4	Final position 3 Final position 4
Pool A 5 vs Pool B 5 Pool B 6 vs Pool A 6	Final position 5 Final position 6
Pool A 7 vs Pool B 7 Pool B 8 vs Pool A 8	Final position 7 Final position 8

If the same 16 teams play in a tournament the following year, the pool is divided into two using the final team placement.

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