

# Game Management - Tactical Preparation

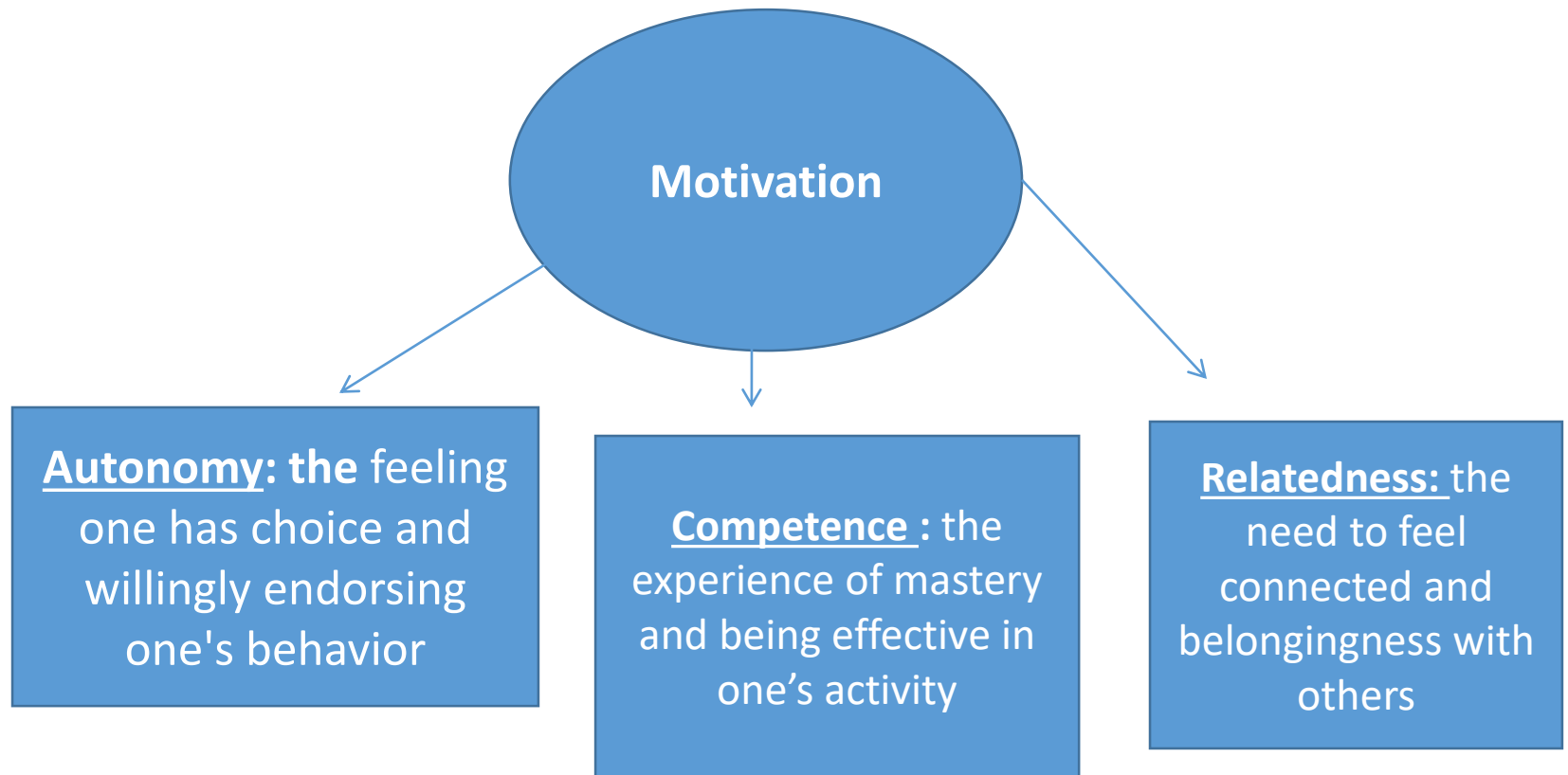


Co-funded by  
the European Union

# Game Management

- Game Management : a game that includes activities to help managers learn how to deal with different work situations
- It should be noted that game management depends on the nature of the sport (individual or team sport) and the type of disability (autism, down syndrome, auditory disabilities)

# Motivation



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- Create competitive scenarios for athletes during drills and other activities
- Reference local sports teams and well-known athletes when delivering instructions or feedback.
- Use encouraging phrases like “well done” and “I know you can do it”. Praise effort when athletes are practicing and refining skills.
- Use encouraging gestures like ‘high- fives” and fist-bumps (as long as the athletes do not have sensory issues against touch)

# Team chemistry

- What is team chemistry?

Team chemistry is the sum of relationships between every player and the coach.

Coaches who are passionate about their team's success , focus time and effort on building chemistry.

They strengthen the bond between every player and themselves to create seamless communication and a firm support system.

# Ways to improve team chemistry

- Cultivate positivity and team work: there are a few coaches who can provide a positive example. If one of their athletes is struggling or makes a mistake , they can communicate positively and effectively with them. Connecting with a player on a personal level and listening will result in a stronger performance.
- Do things together outside of athletics: the personal relationships needed to create strong , positive team chemistry can't be solely built during athletics

# Ways to improve team chemistry

- Weekly dinners (social networks)
- Community service
- A group of activity
- As players and coaches connect on a level deeper than athletics, the team chemistry will strengthen as well

# Treat players equally

- Successful coaches may not give players an equal amount of playing time, but they do treat every player equally. Team chemistry comes from unity-same goals- the same standards and the same consequences.
- Favoritism is detrimental to team chemistry and will reduce companionship quickly



# Treat players equally

- Teach players about losing and supporting one another: an important aspect of team chemistry is integrity.

Integrity is defined as being honest and having strong morality.

Coaches should be dedicated to leading their teams to success to instill integrity in each player.

This is a beneficial shield against losses ,which cause stress and blame

# Team spirit

- Supportive listening: no criticism
- Emotional support: solace and tenderness
- Impartiality
- Task interdependence: the team wins and loses together
- Development of pride
- Challenging group goals
- Empathy
- Aware listening
- Openness
- Conflict management



# Ways to improve competitiveness, co-operation, team spirit, sportsmanship and democracy 1/3

- Positive rules: the coach and athletes should set the terms TOGETHER
- Strategies that focus on the procedure rather than the result: “ It’s only the victory that matters” must be avoided
- Leadership faces all the members of the team equally : apart from marginalization and violent blowups
- Effective communication: dialogue opens new horizons, solves possible problems

# Ways to improve competitiveness, co-operation, team spirit, sportsmanship and democracy 2/3

- Being proud of your team BUT not arrogant
- Set achievable team goals that athletes and partners understand and success can be easily determined
- Clarify each team member's role on the team
- Being in solidarity with your teammates and competitors too.
- Aims of the team are more important than individual aims



# Ways to improve competitiveness, co-operation, team spirit, sportsmanship and democracy 3/3

- Imposing strict penalties in case of hooliganism
- Famous athletes that are role-models because of their athletic capability AND their ethics
- Members of the team with the initiative and power to decide altogether, being active improves team spirit
- Fair play: following rules in order to assure a fair battle
- Moral athletic behavior :coach and athletes adhere the rules of the fair play at any cost ( even if it means they fail to win )

# Methods that facilitate the process of learning during the training process of people with disabilities

- Every competent coach who wishes the advancement of his athletes, must adapt his training program to adequately meet the needs of the team, especially if it involves people with special educational needs and intellectual disabilities

# Methods that facilitate the process of learning during the training process of people with disabilities

Given the above, some scientifically based methods are presented enhancing the potential of people with intellectual disabilities, competition, emulation, and correspond to their specific characteristics

- **1) Discrete-trial teaching.** It offers the possibility of repeated repetitions of teaching skills, without delay. It includes 5 Steps: concentration of attention , presentation of a discreet stimulus by the coach, the child's reaction to the stimulus, reward or correction commensurate with the child's reaction and resumption of the procedure in a short period of time

- 2) **prompting:** Contains:
  - a) verbal guidance
  - b) presentation of a template to be imitated
  - c) physical guidance
  - d) nods and gestures
- **3) task analysis:** detailed and explanatory separation into individual elements of the final desired result and their recording in the order to be performed.

Apply the appropriate level of instruction. This is often done through trial and error.



- 4) **frequent repetition and reinforcement**
- 5) **generalizing skills:** opportunity for athletes to utilize new skills in appropriate situations. (for example via scrimmages or other games that that require athletes to feel time pressure, use decision-making skills ,or employ newly-learned technical skills)

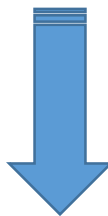
- 6) **feedback**: coaches can ask from athletes to verbally summarize or physically demonstrate what they learned
- 7) time to **rest** their bodies and minds
- 8) **“chunk and chain”**: by breaking large concepts into smaller pieces (chunking) and progressively teaching each “piece” in a progressing sequence (chaining)

# Conclusion



- Every coach is supposed to :
  - a) **know** the rules of the sport
  - b) **set clear team rules** (for example behavior rules )
  - c) be **open to change**: because a drill may work for some members of the team, but not for all of the team

# Conclusion



We want our coaches to:

- Be **role models** by showing good sportsmanship
- **Challenge** their team and make them better at their chosen sport
- **Value the opinions** of each athlete
- Improve the **empowerment** of the athletes

# Conclusion



- **Encourage family members** to help and volunteer in working with them
- **Rewarding effort** before, during and after the race
- Developing the identity of the group
- Most important: make it **FUN**



# Bibliography

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