CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

Badminton is a game played with a shuttlecock made of goose feather, in a rectangle shaped marked court with two poles on the sides and a net tied in between. The rectangle shaped court is divided into left and right half, side box for singles, back and front service lines for singles and doubles respectively, the game starts with the server serving from the right side diagonally opposite to the other side of the net, without letting the shuttle fall within the short service line. The server will get a point when the receiver misses or receiver hits outside the court or receiver fails to return properly. The game starts by Serve at love all, after each point the server changes his court from right to left and vice versa. The game finishes when any of the players reaches 21 points. When the score is tied at 20 all, the game can be played up to 29 all, after that the one who takes one point and reaches 30 will win the game. After 11 points in each game, players are given a one minute interval. That apart, a two minute interval is given in between the games (Mohanachandran, 2010).

1.1 GENERAL NATURE OF THE GAME

The Game of Badminton is wonderful sport that requires eye-hand coordinate on, Striking and quick movements and change of direction in pursuit of the shuttle cock. Badminton is a power game requiring quick and powerful movements to all directions to return the shuttle cock to the opponents' side of the court".

It is one the world's fastest racket sports. At competitive levels one requires quick reflexes and superb conditioning. In a Badminton smash, the shuttle cock flight has been timed at speeds over mph in top international competition.
Badminton was invented long ago; a form of sport played in ancient Greece and Egypt. Badminton came from a child's game called battledore and shuttlecock, in which two players hit a feathered shuttlecock back and forth with tiny rackets. The game was called "POONA" in India during the 18th Century and the British Army Officers who stationed there took the Indian version back to England in the 1860's. The army men introduced this game to their friends. But this new sport was launched at a party given in 1873 by the Duke of Beaufort at his country place, "Badminton" in Gloucestershire. During that time, the game had no name, but it was referred to as "The Game of Badminton," and, thereafter, Badminton became its official name.

1.2 SKILLS OF BADMINTON

The purpose of briefing the importance about the skills is to have basic knowledge about Badminton and what are the basic requirements to play Badminton.

1.2.1 Forehand stroke

A stroke that executed (performed) by the player from his active side, this means the right side of a right - handed player the left side of a left - handed player.

1.2.2 Backhand stroke

A stroke that executed (performed) by the player from his inactive side, this means the right side of a left - handed player the left side of a right - handed player.

1.2.3 Service

It is an art of hitting the shuttle with racket to the opponent’s court and the side shall cause undue delay to the delivery of the service once the server and the receiver are ready for the service. On completion of the backward movement of the server's racket head, any delay in the start of the service, shall be considered to be an undue
delay. The server and the receiver shall stand within diagonally opposite service
courts without touching the boundary lines of these service courts and some part of
both feet of the server and the receiver shall remain in contact with the surface of the
court in a stationary position from the start of the service until the service is
delivered. The server's racket shall initially hit the base of the shuttle and the whole
shuttle shall be below the server's waist at the instant of being hit by the server's
racket. The waist shall be considered to be an imaginary line round the body, level
with the lowest part of the server's bottom rib and the shaft and the racket head of the
server's racket at the instant of hitting the shuttle shall be pointing in a downward
direction. The movement of the server's racket shall continue forwards from the start
of the service until the service is delivered and the flight of the shuttle shall be
upwards from the server's racket to pass over the net so that, when not intercepted, it
shall land in the receiver's service and in attempting to serve, the server shall not miss
the shuttle. Once the players are ready for the service, the first forward movement of
the server's racket head shall be the start of the service. The server shall not serve
before the receiver is ready. However, the receiver shall be considered to have been
ready when a return of the service is attempted. In doubles, during the delivery of
service the partners may take up any positions within their respective courts, which do
not insight the opposing server or receiver.

1.2.3.1 Forehand high-lob service

It is an underarm defensive stroke played with a vigorous hit in order to send
the shuttle deep into the opponent’s back boundary line.
1.2.3.2 Short service

It is an attacking stroke played to pass over close to the net in order for the shuttle to fall on the line or over the short service line of the opponent’s court.

1.2.3.3 Forehand flick service

It is an attacking and deceptive stroke played with forehand grip, to send the shuttle quickly back to the opponent’s long service line.

1.2.3.4 Backhand short service

It is an attacking stroke played with backhand grip and action in order to send the shuttle to pass over and close to the net to fall on or just across the short service line of the opponent’s court (Mohanachandran, 2010).

1.2.3.5 Backhand flick service

It is an offensive stroke played with backhand grip and backhand action to send the shuttle to the back of the opponent’s court.

1.2.4 Basic strokes

The fundamental stroke that requires playing Badminton.

1.2.4.1 Forehand toss or high lob

It is a defensive stroke played with fore hand grip action from the base line in order to send the shuttle deep in to the opponent’s back boundary line.
1.2.4.2 Attacking toss or lob

It is an attacking stroke played with forehand grip and forehand action in order to send the shuttle back fast and just beyond the reach of the opponent’s outstretched racket.

1.2.4.3 Drop shot

It is an offensive stroke played with forehand grip and forehand action, from the baseline, to dip close and sharp on opponent’s forecourt area or near the sideline of the net.

1.2.4.4 Smash

It is an above the head stroke played with forehand grip and forehand action with vigorous power and speed; in order to penetrate the opponent’s defence.

1.2.4.5 Backhand toss

It is an above the head backhand stroke played with backhand grip and backhand action from the left side of the body to send the shuttle deep to the opponent’s court.

1.2.4.6 Backhand drop shot

It is an above the head backhand stroke played with backhand grip and backhand action to send the shuttle close to the net and down to the opponent’s short service line area.

1.2.4.7 Backhand smash

It is an overhead stroke played from the inactive side of the body with backhand grip and backhand action to the opponent’s court with vigorous power.
1.2.5 Advanced strokes

The stroke that requires more accurate playing Badminton.

1.2.5.1 Net stroke

A shot hit high from the forecourt close to the net that just flings the shuttle over the net and drops it sharply (Mohanachandran, 2010).

1.2.5.2 Dribble

It is an underarm attacking stroke played at the net by spinning the shuttle.

1.2.5.3 Net drop

It is an underarm attacking stroke played closed to the net to draw the opponent close to the net.

1.2.5.4 Cross court net drop

It is a deceptive attacking stroke played with an underarm action to send the shuttle across the net.

1.2.5.5 Forehand net tap

It is an attacking stroke played just above the net tape level to send the shuttle vigorously down to the opponent’s court.

1.2.5.6 Forehand push shot

It is an underarm attacking stroke played parallel to the opponent’s court.

1.2.5.7 Cross court pushes

It is a variation of push shots that played diagonally.
1.2.5.8 Mid-court stroke

Midcourt stroke means execute the stroke from one third middle part of court between the net and the back boundary line on either sides of the net.

1.2.5.9 Forehand drive

It is an underarm stroke played with forehand grip forehand action from the forehand side of the body to send the shuttle parallel to the net to the opponent’s boundary area. It is mostly used in doubles.

1.2.5.10 Backhand drive

It is an attacking stroke played with backhand grip and backhand action from the left shoulder side of the body. It is mostly used in doubles.

1.2.5.11 Forehand push

It is an attacking stroke usually played in doubles with an underarm action and forehand grip to send the shuttle close to the net and in between the opponent’s.

1.2.5.12 Backhand push

It is a backhand attacking stroke mostly played in doubles, played with underarm action and backhand grip from the backhand side in order to fall near the net, preferably between the opponents’ near the side boundary line.

1.2.5.13 Around the head strokes

The around the head stroke is an essential stroke to learn when the player intend to play Badminton competitively. This stroke requires reaching over the head with the forehand to take an overhand stroke on the backhand side. While on the
surface it may look like an awkward attempt to compensate for the lack of backhand, it’s actually a much stronger option in many cases.

1.2.5.14 Around the head smash

It is a forehand stroke played with forehand grip and forehand action from the backhand side when the body to send the shuttle down to the opponent’s court.

1.2.5.15 Backhand toss

It is an above the head backhand stroke played with backhand grip and backhand action from the left side of the body to send the shuttle deep to the opponent’s court, (Mohanachandran, 2010).

To understand the basic organization and administration of the association and how it functions to promote Badminton in terms of technical officials the following things was given.

1.3 BADMINTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (BAI)

The Badminton Association of India is the central administrative organization that is entrusted with the responsibilities of managing the sport of Badminton in India. The Badminton Association of India (BAI) is the managerial body that is responsible for supervising and organizing various events related to Badminton at all levels in the country. The organisation performs a range of functions such as vetting new talents, keeping track record details of registered Badminton players and organizing tournaments with affiliated associations across the nation. Badminton in India is managed by Badminton Association of India (www.badmintonindia.org).
1.3.1 Functions of Badminton Association of India

The Badminton Association of India (BAI) encourages potential candidates by properly controlling and developing the sport in the country. This body organizes regular coaching camps, periodical tournaments as well as exhibition games; liaising with affiliated bodies on a part-time basis for increasing the popularity of the game in the ground level. This body helps prospective talents in getting proper aid, support and sponsorship for achieving excellence in the game of Badminton. Moreover, the Badminton Association of India (BAI) is also in charge of keeping all the track details and follow-up records of the registered Badminton players of the country. This association is also responsible for issuing ranking of the players.

The Association makes the ranking of the players on the basis of their consistent performances. It is considered accountable for player selection for any international Badminton tournaments or events. The Badminton Association of India is also held responsible for issuing official appointments to any coach and for generating sponsorships for this game.

1.3.2 Badminton in India

Badminton is a popular sport in India. It is the second most played sport in India after Cricket. Indian women's singles player Saina Nehwal was ranked first in the world in 2015. Prakash Padukone and Pullela Gopichand, both won the All England Open in 1980 and 2001 respectively. Saina is also the first Indian Badminton player to have won an Olympic medal when she won the bronze medal at the 2012 Olympics. At the 2016 Summer Olympics, P.V. Sindhu became the first Indian to win a silver medal and recently won India open title in 2017.
Since the study is concerned with only technical officials, it is mandatory to look into the gross root of the tournament, in terms of technical officials the following things were given.

1.3.3 Tournament at international level

The first known international tournament was the All-England (1899), which is now more than 100 years old. This championship is annually held in March. The world's most prestigious competition is the Thomas Cup (Men's International Team Championship, 1948-49) and the Uber Cup (Women's International Team Championship, 1956-57). Both the Thomas and Uber Cups are held once in every two years. The World Championship has a mixed team event and individual championship. The mixed team event is known as the Sudirman Cup (1989). Badminton was introduced as a Commonwealth Games program sport in Kingston, Jamaica in 1966 and has been part of every Commonwealth Games program since then. Initially all five disciplines were included - singles (men, women), doubles (men, women) and mixed doubles with the Teams Event included in the program in later Commonwealth Games. Badminton is a relatively new Olympic Games sport. After being a demonstration sport in Munich in 1972, Badminton became an Olympic sport in Barcelona in 1992 with the singles and doubles disciplines introduced for the first time in the Olympic Games. In Atlanta in 1996, a mixed doubles event was included and this is the only mixed doubles event in all the Olympic sports.

1.3.4 Tournament at national level

"Badminton Association of India" that came into existence in the year 1934. It recognises the categories of tournaments, matches and other events defined in the following Regulations.
Inter-state Team Championships for seniors, juniors (Under 19 years). National Badminton Championships for seniors, juniors (Under 17 years and Under 19 years), Sub juniors (Under 13 years and under 15 years) and Veterans (Above 35 years). National level Open Tournaments for seniors, juniors (Under 17 years and Under 19 years), Sub Juniors. (Under 13 years and 15 years), Sub-Juniors (Mini) (Under 10 years) and Veterans (would be in any age categories). Championships restricted for specified number of players on the basis of their rankings. Championships restricted for players from restricted number of Affiliated Units. Exhibition Events, Multi-sports Events, Championships sanctioned and controlled by Affiliated Units of Badminton Association of India where the entries are restricted only to players registered from that Affiliated Unit. Other Tournaments or Events - Any tournament not falling into one of the above mentioned categories.

1.3.5 Organisation of tournaments

Organisation of tournaments is the sole responsibility of the tournament committee. The tournament committee has several numbers of teams, in that we consider only the technical official’s team for this study. A Referee shall be appointed for all sanctioned tournaments as per the specified Regulation and a deputy for all events by the Technical Officials’ Committee of Badminton Association of India. The Referee shall be in overall charge of the event. Additional Deputy Referee(s) may be appointed by the event organiser. The Referee and Deputy Referees shall always be present in the hall during the playing of matches. Wherever necessary, a Reporting team, Court allotment team, announcement team, Umpires’ control etc may be constituted by the Referee for the smooth conduct of the matches. The duties of the Referee shall include ensuring that the conduct of the tournament or event is in
accordance with the Laws of Badminton, the Rules and Regulations of Badminton Association of India and any other regulation pertinent to the particular competition approval of the programme of play and overall control of and ensuring that there is an adequate panel of Technical officials of requisite ability. Umpires are nominated by Badminton Association of India Technical Officials’ Committee for the tournaments. The balance umpires shall be arranged by the Host Affiliated Unit from the umpires under their jurisdiction. When the Host Affiliated Unit does not have adequate number of qualified Umpires, the shortfall shall be met by the Badminton Association of India Technical Officials’ Committee. It is a must to have at least 2 umpires per court operated (www.badmintonindia.org).

1.4 TECHNICAL OFFICIALS

The term technical official refers to the person who controls the play of competition by applying the rules and regulations of the sport to make judgements on rule infringement, performance, time or ranking. Technical officials are the bridge of sport and players.

1.4.1 Technical official team

The technical official team consists of a Referee, Deputy Referee(s), Match control, Umpire, Service judge and Line judge.

1.4.2 Types and the role of technical officials

There are different types of officials in Badminton: Line judges, who judge all line calls during a match; Umpires, who are the head official during a particular match; and Referees, who oversee all judgments made on the court during a
tournament and to whom the umpires and line judges directly report. The Match Controller works under the Referee.

1.4.3 Duties of the referee

Referee is the overall in charge of the tournament. Referee set the schedule of play and practices as well as the condition of the courts, allotting the court officials. To ensure that the stipulated procedure and order of play is adhered to and that all teams carry out the regulations for play at the venue, to make the final decision on any matter upon appeal being made by a team manager, to confer with the team managers. The referee is having power to disqualify any team that fails to report its arrival or fails to carry out its required programme. Referee, should oversee all judgments made on the court during a tournament and to whom the umpires and line judges directly report. Referee is in charge to handling the injuries during the match and he is the in charge to handling any untoward circumstance during the tournament.

Immediately on completion of a tournament, a report including the Referee’s Report should be sent to the organiser as well as the association. It is based on this that the tournament is rated, fines are imposed and improvements to future tournaments are discussed.

1.4.4 Responsibilities of the deputy referee

The role of the deputy referee is to assist the referee like allotting the matches to the particular court, managing the table work and act as an in charge when more than one venue is operating. The Deputy Referee can step into the shoes of the Referee at any time. But the Referee holds the responsibility.
1.4.5 Role of the match controller

The Referee may delegate tasks which come under his responsibility to the Match Controller. The match control must work out the playing schedule and practice schedule together with the Referee. It is possible that this will be done using appropriate software like tournament planner provided and approved by the Organising committee. Regardless of the method used, the draw and schedule should be scrutinised by the Referee before publication. Match Controller liaises closely with the Referee to maintain schedule and provides information to players, coaches, team officials etc.

The match controller must keep results up to date. The results should be published in the foyer of the hall so that spectators can follow the results of the tournament. This is best done using TV screens. The match controller should ensure that the matches, scores are displayed correctly for the spectators. His role also involves working with the umpire and announcers to ensure the scoring system is correct for umpires and spectators, and printing the information from tournament planner to be circulated.

The match controller should check whether the scoring system is functioning correctly, print score sheets, print orders of play for the referees, line judges, umpires, tunnel and announcers, put matches on court and take matches off court, produce reports to be printed at the end of the day.

1.4.6 Responsibilities of an umpire

The umpire has several roles in the game of Badminton, such as making sure that the match follows the rules and regulations set by the Badminton Association of India, the Laws of Badminton and any other rules associated with a particular match.
The umpire also has authority over the match and is in charge of the court and its vicinity. The umpire is responsible for making calls associated with service faults, service court errors, other faults, lets etc. Continuous play must be ensured by the Umpire. Moreover, the umpire is responsible for any misconduct and penalties. His role also extends to making a decision about an appeal, as well as appointing line judges after consulting the referee. In addition, the umpire ensures that the players and the crowd are kept informed about the match's progress among other duties. Focus on the close monitoring and governance of all sporting activities on the court as well as integrating control over any immediate spectator viewing areas. The umpires should apply, authorize, and regulate the laws of the game while supervising a line judge or service judges during all formal competitions.

1.4.7 Role of the service judge

The service judge is an Umpire who in a match is posted along with the Umpire specifically to observe service faults and to assist the Umpire. The service judge sits at the side of the net opposite the umpire. A lower seat places the service judge's eyes at the waist level of the players to spot service faults effectively. The service judge should carry enough number of shuttles for the assigned match and supply it to the players when instructed by the Umpire. The Service judge should keep the 2 minutes interval indication board at the centre of the court during the 2 minutes interval and overview the playing surface during the match and interval time where the mopping is required and to indicate it to the mopper.

1.4.8 Duties of the line judge

The function of line judges in Badminton is to monitor the service line, sideline, and baseline during a match. A line judge must decide and announce - by verbal
call and hand signals whether the shuttle has landed inside or outside of the boundary lines or whether they were unsighted.

1.4.9 Umpires’ equipment

To officiate in a Badminton game, the umpire should wear a proper uniform prescribed by the Badminton Association of India and should have umpiring kit. An umpire must have a watch with timer facility (or stopwatch), two caution cards (one yellow and one red), minimum two pens, a notepad, a coin for conducting toss and the score sheet.

1.5 FACTORS INFLUENCING THE TECHNICAL OFFICIAL’S DECISION MAKING

The following factors are influencing the technical official’s decision making.

Stress, undue shuttle changing, coaches influence chief guest introduction during the match, over crowd, organizers obligations, players influence, improper seating arrangements of the umpire chair, audience influence umpire shortage, improper scheduling of the matches, coaches influence and the peer group influence.

1.6 THE LAWS OF BADMINTON

A set of rules framed by the governing body of the Indian Badminton to facilitate the smooth and fair conducting of the game.

1.6.1 Court and court equipment

The rectangle shaped court is divided into two half namely right half and left half, side box for singles, back and front service line for singles and doubles marked with the lines of 40 mm wide coloured with white or yellow preferably. The height of the poles which placed on the doubles side line is 1.55 mts from the surface. The net
which is tied between two poles over a cord or cable running through the 75 mm edged white tape. The width of the net is 6.1 mts, depth 760 mm and mesh size is between 15 mm and 20 mm. The height of the net shall be 1.524 mts at the centre of the court and 1.55 mts over the doubles side lines without any gape from pole.

1.6.2 Shuttle

The shuttle shall be made of natural or synthetic materials. From whatever material the shuttle is made, the flight characteristics generally shall be similar to those produced by a natural feathered shuttle with a cork base covered by a thin layer of leather. It weighs around 4.75 gm to 5.50 gm. It has 16 feathers 70 mm in length. The diameter of the cock is 25 to 28 mm and the diameter of the circle that the feathers make is around 54 mm. However, because of the difference in the specific gravity and other properties of synthetic materials in comparison with feathers, a variation of up to 10 per cent shall be acceptable.

1.6.3 Testing a shuttle for speed

To test a shuttle for speed a player shall use a full underhand stroke which makes contact with the shuttle over the back boundary line, in that he should hit an upward angle in a direction parallel to the side lines and a correct speed of shuttle will land not less than 530 mm and not more than 990 mm short of the other back boundary line. Normally it is used to check the speed of the shuttle weather the shuttle is in correct speed or slow or fast.

1.6.4 Racket

A racket consists of a handled frame with an open hoop across which a network of strings is tightly. It is used for striking a shuttle cock. It should be light in weight
should not exceed more than 100 gms, the frame of the racket made by carbon, graphite or either of these combinations. It should not exceed 680 mm overall length and 230mm in overall width.

1.6.5 Equipment compliance

The International Badminton Federation shall rule on any question of whether any racket, shuttle or equipment or any prototype used in the playing of Badminton complies with the specifications. Such ruling may be undertaken on the Federation's initiative or on application by any party with a bona fide interest, including any player, technical official, equipment manufacturer or Member Association or member thereof.

1.6.6 Toss

Before play commences, a toss shall be conducted and the side winning the toss shall exercise the choice to serve or receive first, to start play at one end of the court or the other. The side losing the toss shall then exercise the remaining choice.

1.6.7 Scoring system

A match shall consist of the best of three games and a game won by the side which first scores 21 points. The side winning a rally shall add a point to its score. A side shall win a rally, when the opposing side commits a "fault" or the shuttle ceases to be in play because it touches the surface of the court inside the opponent's court. When the score becomes 20-all, the side which gains a two point lead first, shall win that game. When the score becomes 29-all, the side scoring the 30th point shall win that game. The side winning a game shall serve first in the next game.
1.6.8 Change of ends (sides)

Players shall change ends at the end of the first game, at the end of the second game, when there is to be a third game and in the third game when a side first scores 11 points. When the ends are not changed as indicated in Law it shall be done so as soon as the mistake is discovered and when the shuttle is not in play and the existing score shall stand.

1.6.9 Singles

A match where there is one player on each side of the opsonising side and the serving and receiving courts the players shall serve from, and receive in, their respective right service courts when the server has not scored or has scored an even number of points in that game. The players shall serve from, and receive in, their respective left service courts when the server has scored an odd number of points in that game and the order of play and position on court. In a rally, the shuttle may be hit by the server and the receiver alternately, from any position on that player's side of the net, until the shuttle ceases to be in play and the scoring and serving when the server wins a rally the server shall score a point. The server shall then serve again from the alternate service court. When the receiver wins a rally, the receiver shall score a point. The receiver shall then become the new server.

1.6.10 Doubles

A match where there is two player on each side of the opsonising side and the serving and receiving courts is a player of the serving side shall serve from the right service court when the serving side has not scored or has scored an even number of points in that game. A player of the serving side shall serve from the left service court
when the serving side has scored an odd number of points in that game and the player of the receiving side who served last shall stay in the same service court from where he served last. The reverse pattern shall apply to the receiver's partner. The player of the receiving side standing in the diagonally opposite service court to the server shall be the receiver and the players shall not change their respective service courts until they win a point when their side is serving. Service in any turn of serving shall be delivered from the service court corresponding to the serving side's score, except as provided in Law.

1.6.10.1 Order of play and position on court

After the service is returned, in a rally, the shuttle may be hit by either player of the serving side and either player of the receiving side alternately, from any position on that player's side of the net, until the shuttle ceases to be in play.

1.6.10.2 Scoring and serving

When the serving side wins a rally the serving side shall score a point. The server shall then serve again from the alternate service court and the receiving side wins a rally the receiving side shall score a point. The receiving side shall then become the new serving side.

1.6.10.3 Sequence of serving

In any game, the right to serve shall pass consecutively from the initial server who started the game from the right service court, to the partner of the initial receiver, to the partner of the initial server, to the initial receiver and to the initial server and so on.
No player shall serve or receive out of turn, or receive two consecutive services in the same game, either player of the winning side may serve first in the next game, and either player of the losing side may receive first in the next game.

1.6.11 Service court errors

A service court error has been made when a player has served or received out of turn or has served or received from the wrong service court. When a service court error is discovered, the error shall be corrected and the existing score shall stand.

1.6.12 Faults

It shall be a "fault" when a service is not correct. During service the shuttle is caught on the net and remains suspended on its top, after passing over the net, its caught in the net or its hit by the receiver's partner. During play, the shuttle lands outside the boundaries of the court, fails to pass over the net between the net posts, touches the ceiling or side walls, touches the person or dress of a player, touches any other object or person outside the court, its caught and held on the racket and then slung during the execution of a stroke, its hit twice in succession by the same player. However, a shuttle hitting the head and the stringed area of the racket in one stroke shall not be a "fault", its hit by a player and the player's partner successively or touches a player's racket and does not travel towards the opponent's court.

When in play, a player touches the net or its supports with racket, person or dress, invades an opponent's court over the net with racket or person except that the striker may follow the shuttle over the net with the racket in the course of a stroke after the initial point of contact with the shuttle is on the striker's side of the net, invades an opponent's court under the net with racket or person such that an opponent is obstructed or distracted, obstructs an opponent, for example Prevents an opponent
from making a legal stroke where the shuttle is followed over the net, deliberately
distracts an opponent by any action such as shouting or making gestures and a player
is guilty of flagrant, repeated or persistent offences.

1.6.13 Let

Let shall be called by the umpire, to halt play. It shall be a "let", WHEN
the server serves before the receiver is ready. During service, the receiver and the
server are both faulted, after the service is returned, the shuttle is caught on the net
and remains suspended on its top, or after passing over the net is caught in the net.
During play, the shuttle disintegrates and the base completely separates from the
rest of the shuttle. In the opinion of the umpire, play is disrupted or a player of the
opposing side is distracted by a coach. A line judge is unsighted and the umpire is
unable to make a decision or any unforeseen or accidental situation has occurred.
When a "let" occurs, play since the last service shall not count and the player who
served last shall serve again.

1.6.14 Shuttle not in play

A shuttle is not in play when the shuttle strikes the net or post and starts to fall
towards the surface of the court on the striker's side of the net, it hits the surface of the
court or a "fault" or a "let" has occurred.

1.6.15 Continuous play, misconduct and penalties

Play shall be continuous from the first service until the match is concluded.
The intervals not exceeding 60 seconds during each game when the leading score
reaches 11 points and not exceeding 120 seconds between the first and second game,
and between the second and third game shall be allowed in all matches.
Suspension of play occurs when necessitated by circumstances not within the control of the players, the umpire may suspend play for such a period as the umpire may consider necessary. Under special circumstances the Referee may instruct the umpire to suspend play. When play is suspended, the existing score shall stand and play shall be resumed from that point. Delay in play occurs under no circumstances shall play be delayed to enable a player to recover strength or wind or to receive advice. The umpire shall be the sole judge of any delay in play.

Advice and leaving the court of a player only when the shuttle is not in play, shall be permitted to receive advice during a match, no player shall leave the court during a match without the umpire's permission, except during the intervals as described in Law. A player shall not deliberately cause delay in, or suspension of, play, deliberately modify or damage the shuttle in order to change its speed or its flight, behave in an offensive manner; or be guilty of misconduct not otherwise covered by the Laws of Badminton.

Administration of breach the umpire shall administer any breach of Law by issuing a warning to the offending side, faulting the offending side, when previously warned. One such fault followed by a warning by a side shall be considered to be a persistent offence or in cases of flagrant offence, persistent offences or breach of Law, the umpire shall fault the offending side and report the offending side immediately to the Referee, who shall have the power to disqualify the offending side from the match.

1.6.16 Officials and appeals

The Referee shall be in overall charge of the tournament or event of which a match forms part. The umpire, where appointed, shall be in charge of the match, the
court and its immediate surrounds. The umpire shall report to the Referee. The service judge shall call service faults made by the server should they occur under Law. A line judge shall indicate whether a shuttle landed "in" or "out" on the line(s) assigned. An official's decision shall be final on all points of fact for which that official is responsible except that, in the opinion of the umpire, it is beyond reasonable doubt that a line judge has clearly made a wrong call, the umpire shall overrule the decision of the line judge.

An umpire shall uphold and enforce the Laws of Badminton and, especially, call a "fault" or a "let" should either occur, to give a decision on any appeal regarding a point of dispute, when made before the next service is delivered, ensure players and spectators are kept informed of the progress of the match.

Appoint or replace line judges or a service judge in consultation with the Referee, where another court official is not appointed, arrange for that official's duties to be carried out, Where an appointed official is unsighted, carry out that official's duties or play a "let",

To record and report to the Referee all matters relating to Law and refer to the Referee all unsatisfied appeals on questions of law only. (Such appeals must be made before the next service is delivered or, when at the end of the match, before the side that appeal has left the court).

1.7 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the research study are outlined below.

This research study aim was to find out the influential factors on decision making during national Badminton tournament among the technical officials.
1.8 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Basically the scholar is a qualified Badminton technical officials and officiating for more than 8 years in the international, national and other reputed tournaments. The scholar personally felt that many factors are influencing officiating and decision making. The influencing factors may affect the decision making either directly or indirectly. This made the scholar do the research on the above area.

1.9 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The purpose of the study was to find out the influential factors on decision making during national Badminton tournament among the technical officials.

1.10 HYPOTHESES

1. It was hypothesised that the stress would influence the decision of the technical officials during national Badminton tournament.

2. It was hypothesised that the players influence would affect the decision of the technical officials during national Badminton tournament.

3. It was hypothesised that the audience influence would affect the decision of the technical officials during national Badminton tournament.

4. It was hypothesised that the coaches’ influence would affect the decision of the technical officials during national Badminton tournament.

5. It was hypothesised that the peer group influence would affect the decision of the technical officials during national Badminton tournament.

1.11 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

It would create awareness among the technical officials, organization, and parents and society about the duty and factors affecting their decision making.
1.12 DELIMITATIONS

The study was delimited to the following aspects

1. The study was conducted only at selected national level Badminton tournaments.
2. Subjects were selected from different states in India.
3. The study was conducted only on 100 national level Badminton men technical officials.
4. The age group of the subjects range between 25 to 55 years.
5. Only the decision making of umpires (assessed by the referee with the criteria as prescribed by BAI) was considered as a criterion variable for this study.
6. The following influencing factors such as Stress, players influence, audience influence, coaches’ influence and peer group influence were considered as predictor variables for this study.

1.13 LIMITATIONS

The study was limited the following aspects

1. The subject social economic and cultural backgrounds were not taken in to consideration.
2. The height, weight, diet and experience were not considered in this study.
3. No other motivational techniques were followed to assess the decision making.
1.14 DEFINITION OF TERMS

1.14.1 Prediction

Prediction is estimating a person score on one measure based on the persons score on one or more of other measures (Baumgartner and Jackson, 1987).

1.14.2 Evaluation

Evaluation is the statement of quality, goodness, merit, or worthiness about what has been assessed (Morrow, 2005).

1.14.3 Test

A test is an instrument or tool used to make the particular measurement (Morrow, 2005).

1.14.4 Measurement

Measurement is an aid to evaluation process in what various tools and techniques are used in collection of data (Johnson and Nelson, 1988).

1.14.5 Objectivity

Objective test is defined by Clarke, 919560 as “it means the degree of uniformity with which various individuals score the same test. In other words, in which no disagreement occurs among component persons in scoring any given subjects while using the same test”.

“An objective test is an objectively scored test which eliminates in so far as possible, the influence of an examiners opinion or prejudices” (John E.Horrocks and Theima I. Schoonouer, 1968).
1.14.6 Reliability

Reliability refers to the degree to which test consistently measures a given factor (Miller, 2002).

1.14.7 Validity

Validity refers to the degree to which a test actually measures what it claims to measure (Miller, 2002).

1.14.8 Norms

Norms are values considered to be representative or a specified population. They provide information for the individual in the programme and counsels to enable them interpret any individual’s score in relation to the scores made by other individual’s in the same population. Norms are usually based on age, grade, height, weight, sex or the various combinations of these characteristics (Johnson and Nelson, 1988).