

UNIT-1

MANAGEMENT OF SPORTING EVENTS

CONTENT:

- Aspects /steps of Sports Events' Management (Planning, Organising, Staffing, Directing & Controlling)
- Various Committees & their Responsibilities (pre, during & post)
- Fixtures and their Procedures – Knock-Out (Bye & Seeding) & League (Staircase, Cyclic, Tabular Method) and Combination Tournament
- Intramural & Extramural tournaments – Meaning, Objectives & Its Significance
- Community sports program (Sports Day, Health Run, Run for Fun, Run for Specific Cause & Run for Unity)



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

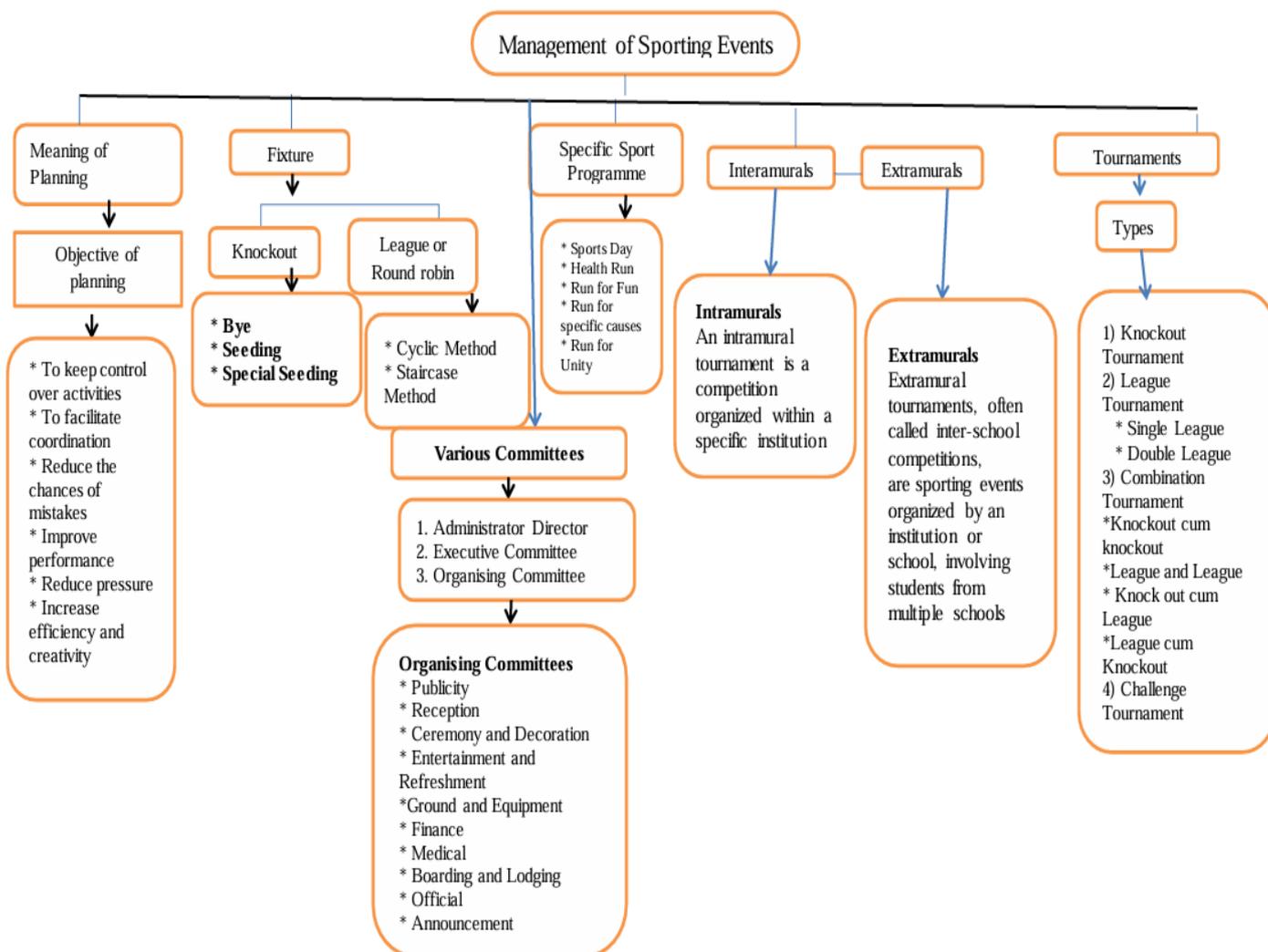
- To make the students understand the need and meaning of planning in sports, committees, and their responsibilities for conducting the sports event or tournament.

- To teach them about the different types of tournaments and the detailed procedure of drawing fixtures for Knock Out, League Tournaments, and Combination tournaments.
- To make the students understand the need for the meaning and significance of intramural and extramural tournaments
- To teach them about the different types of community sports and their importance in our society.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. Describe the functions of Sports Event management.
2. Classify the committees and their responsibilities in sports events.
3. Differentiate between various kinds of tournaments.
4. Prepare fixtures of knockout, league & combination.
5. Distinguish between intramural and extramural sports events.
6. Design and prepare for different types of community sports events.

MIND MAP Marks Weightage – 5+4b* Marks



1.1 Functions of Sports Events Management (Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing & Controlling)



FUNCTIONS	CHARACTERISTICS
PLANNING	Planning is deciding in advance what needs to be done in order to achieve specific objectives. Proper planning enables the individual to achieve the goal with ease and results are thus assured.
ORGANISING	Organising is the process of implementation of the plan to achieve the specific goal. It involves identification of people and facilities.
STAFFING	It is to identify appropriate people for suitable works to achieve goals.
DIRECTING	To motivate, guide, supervise and lead people to give their best for achieving the goal.
CONTROLLING	Planning and control are closely connected. Effective planning keeps good control over the activities.

1.2 Various Committees & their Responsibilities - (PRE, DURING & POST)

To conduct/manage the Sports Events successfully, the formation of Committees is very important.

These committees have the responsibility to do the required , for the successful conduct of Sports

Events. Basically, these can be divided into three parts-Pre-tournament/ Sports event, During tournament and Post/after tournament.

COMMITTEES	RESPONSIBILITES		
	PRE-TOURNAMENT	DURING-TOURNAMENT	POST-TOURNAMENT
ORGANISING COMMITTEE	The Organizing Committee in sports management is responsible for the overall planning, coordination, and execution of sports events. This includes creating a schedule, managing logistics, securing venues, handling finances, and ensuring the smooth operation of all aspects of the event. It takes care of all the pre, during and after the sports event jobs.		
REGISTRATION COMMITTEE	The Registration Committee will register the participants.		
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE	To receive the out-station teams from the bus station/ railway station to the venue of their stay	If there is considerable distance between the stay and play venues, transportation committee makes transport arrangements.	After the completion of the tournaments and closing ceremony, the committee arranges the transport of students from the venue of their stay to the bus/railway station.
Finance Committee	Budget preparation, sponsorship management, and financial oversight during the event. They purchase necessary equipment, stationery, and other materials required for the event. They ensure that sufficient funds are available for all aspects of the event.	They track the inflow and outflow of funds, including payments to officials and vendors	They prepare a comprehensive financial report summarizing the event's finances. They review all bills and accounts to ensure accurate financial records. They finalize all financial matters related to the event and submit the same to the Organizing Committee.

<p>Technical Committee</p>	<p>Ensuring the smooth and fair conduct of events by managing technical aspects like preparation of fixtures, draws, officiating, and result compilation. They also handle tasks like procuring equipment and confirming the officials.</p> <p>To conduct meeting of officials with participating managers to discuss the rules and regulations of tournament/ sports meet.</p>	<p>They appoint and supervise officials like referees, umpires, and judges, ensuring they are competent and qualified.</p> <p>They collect and compile results from officials, ensuring accuracy and fairness.</p> <p>They are responsible for procuring and ensuring the availability of necessary equipment, as well as the layout and condition of the venue.</p>	<p>They collect and compile results from officials, ensuring accuracy and fairness.</p> <p>To handover the results of the Sports meet to the Organizing Committee.</p>
<p>Boarding and Lodging Committee</p>	<p>To keep stay arrangements ready, Distribution of material for Stay and Preparation of Menu.</p>	<p>To see that the Menu is maintained properly, to serve hygienic food to the participants and to ensure the timely arrangement of food and the maintenance of cleanliness.</p>	<p>Collecting the materials issued for the participants' stay ,back from them</p>
<p>Inauguration & Valedictory and Prize Distribution Committee</p>	<p>This committee is responsible for planning and executing the opening ceremony, which typically includes a welcome speech, the lighting of a lamp or torch, and the oath-taking ceremony for participants.</p>	<p>The committee ensures that all logistical aspects of the ceremonies are well-managed, including venue arrangements, decorations, refreshments, entertainment, and security.</p>	<p>The committee also plans and organizes the closing ceremony, which marks the end of the sports activities and often includes a speech by the principal, a presentation of awards, and a thank you note to the participants and organizers.</p> <p>This committee is responsible for arranging the</p>

			presentation of prizes and certificates to the winners and participants.
JURY OF APPEAL	This committee is constituted by head of the Organizing committee, chief referee and members of the Organizing committee to resolve a the protests if any.		

1.3 Fixtures and their Procedures – Knock-Out (Bye & Seeding) & League (Staircase, Cyclic, Tabular method) and Combination tournaments.

TYPES OF TOURNAMENT

1.3.1 KNOCK OUT:

A knockout tournament is a type of competition where a team or player is eliminated from the tournament after losing a match. Only the winners move to the next round, and this continues until a final winner is decided.

Example:

If 8 teams are playing, after the first round 4 teams remain, then 2, and finally 1 winner.

This is also called as Elimination Tournament.

Advantages of Knockout Tournaments:

1. **Simple Structure:** Easy to run and follow, with players eliminated at each round.
2. **High Stakes:** Every match matters—one loss and you're out.
3. **Clear Winner:** The champion is decided by direct wins over others.
4. **Exciting to Watch:** Every match is important and engaging.
5. **Versatile Format:** Works for sports, games, and academic contests.
6. **Time-Efficient:** Fewer matches mean faster results.

Disadvantages of Knockout Tournaments:

1. **One Bad Day Ends It:** A single mistake or injury can knock out even the best players.
2. **Unfair Matchups:** Strong teams might face weak ones early, making games less exciting.
3. **Early Exits:** Top players can be eliminated too soon by chance or bad luck.
4. **No Second Chance:** There's no way to recover from an early loss.

5. **Focus on One Game:** Success depends on single matches, not consistent performance.
6. **Eliminated Means Out:** Once out, players have no more role, which can reduce fan interest.
7. **Seeding Issues:** Poor seeding can lead to unfair matchups and early exits for top contenders.

STEPS/FORMULA TO DRAW FIXTURES USING KNOCK-OUT TABLE

		No.of Matches	No.of Rounds	Teams in Upper Half	Teams in Lower Half	Byes
Knockout Tournament	Knockout - Odd	N - 1	k	$\frac{(N + 1)}{2}$	$\frac{(N - 1)}{2}$	$2^k - N$
	Knockout - Even	N - 1	k	$\frac{(N)}{2}$	$\frac{(N)}{2}$	$2^k - N$
		Where k is the next highest power of 2, such that $2^k > N > 2^{k-1}$				

Example:

In school intramural, 9 kabaddi teams are going to participate in a knockout tournament. Draw the fixtures for the 9 teams with proper calculation

Steps:

1. To Calculate total number of Matches = $(N-1) = 9 - 1 = 8$ matches

2. To Calculate Number of Rounds = Number of Rounds = K

*(Where K is the Next highest Power of 2, such that **the next power of two is 16 for 9 teams that is***

$2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16: 2^k = 2^4 = 4$ rounds

Number of rounds = $[2^1 = 2, 2^2 = 4, 2^3 = 8, 2^4 = 16],$

$16 \geq N > 8, \text{ So, } K = 4$

3. Total Number of halves = 2 (One is Upper half and other is Lower half)

4. To divide the Number of Teams for Upper half and Lower half we need to apply the following formula:

A) Number of Teams in Upper Half (If the Number of the participating Teams are in Odd Number) = $(N+1)/2 = 9+1/2 = 5$

B) Number of Teams in Lower Half (If the Number of the participating Teams are in Odd Number) = $(N-1)/2 = 9-1/2 = 4$

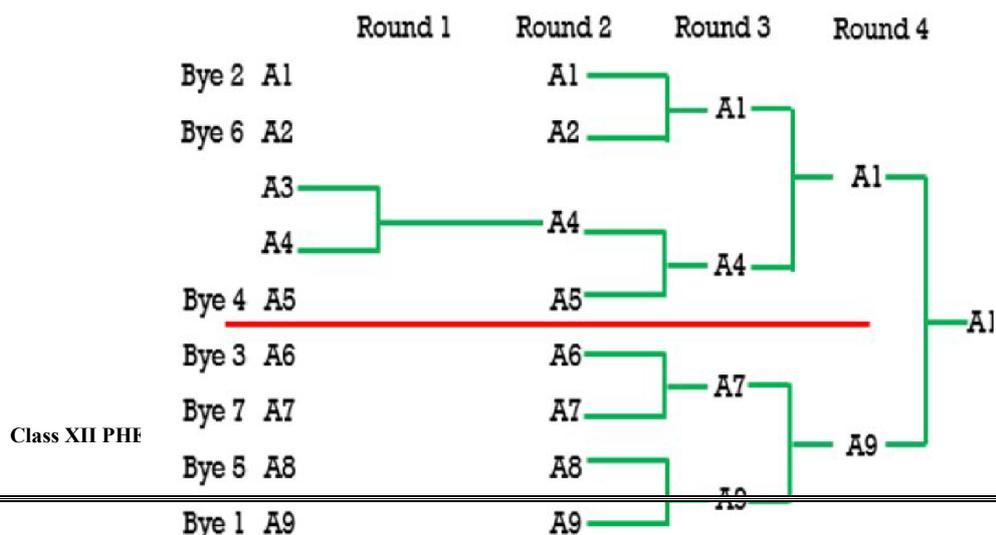
5. To Calculate the Number of Byes in the Entire Fixtures/tournament = $2k$ (Next power of two total participating teams) – N (Number of teams participating) = $16-9 = 7$ byes

6. To Calculate the Number of Byes in the Upper Half = NB (Total Number of Byes) $-1/2 = 7-1/2 = 3$

7. To Calculate the Number of Byes in the Lower Half = NB (Total Number of Byes) $+ 1/2 = 7+1/2 = 4$

8. The Sequence of Allocation/arrangement of Byes in Fixtures –

- A) 1st Bye – Last team in Lower Half
- B) 2nd Bye – First team in Upper Half
- C) 3rd Bye – First team in Lower Half
- D) 4th Bye – Last team in Upper Half.
- e) 5th Bye – Second Last team of the lower Half.
- f) 6th Bye- Second team in Upper Half
- g) 7th Bye – Second upper team of the lower Half



Example 2:

In Inter district Tournament, 10 kabaddi teams are going to participate in a knockout tournament. Draw the fixtures for the 10 teams with proper calculation

Steps:

1. To Calculate total number of Matches = $(N-1) = 10 - 1 = 9$ matches

2. To Calculate Number of Rounds = Number of Rounds = K

*(Where K is the Next highest Power of 2, such that **the next power of two is 16 for 10 teams that is***

$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16: 2^k = 2^4 = 4$ rounds

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of rounds} &= [2^1 = 2, 2^2 = 4, 2^3 = 8, 2^4 = 16], \\ &16 \geq N > 8, \text{ So, } K = 4 \end{aligned}$$

3. Total Number of halves = 2 (One is Upper half and other is Lower half)

4. To divide the Number of Teams for Upper half and Lower half we need to apply the following formula:

A) Number of Teams in Upper Half (If the Number of the participating Teams are in even Number) = $N/2 = 10/2 = 5$

B) Number of Teams in Lower Half (If the Number the participating Teams are in even Number) = $N/2 = 10/2 = 5$

5. To Calculate the Number of Byes in the Entire Fixtures/tournament = $2k$ (Next power of two total participating teams) – N (Number of teams participating) = $16 - 10 = 6$ byes

6. To Calculate the Number of Byes in the Upper Half = $NB/2 = 6/2 = 3$

7. To Calculate the Number of Byes in the Lower Half = $NB/2 = 6/2 = 3$

8. The Sequence of Allocation/arrangement of Byes in Fixtures –

A) 1st Bye – Last team in Lower Half

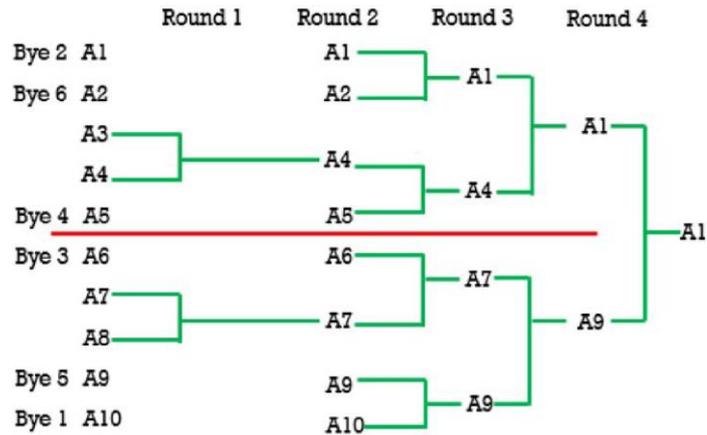
B) 2nd Bye – First team in Upper Half

C) 3rd Bye – First team in Lower Half

D) 4th Bye – Last team in Upper Half.

e) 5th Bye – Second Last team of the lower Half.

f) 6th Bye- Second team in Upper Half



1. Seeding-

- **Definition:** Seeding is the process of arranging top players or teams in a Knock out tournament so they do not meet in the early rounds.
- **Purpose:** To ensure that the best competitors don't eliminate each other early.
- **Basis:** Rankings, past performances, or selection committee decisions.

2. Bye

Definition: A "bye" allows a player or team to automatically advance to the next round / play the second round directly without playing in the first round.

- **When Used:** Given when the number of participants is not a power of 2.
- **Usually Awarded To:** Higher-seeded players or top seeded players.

3. Special Seeding

- **Definition:** A provision to allow certain players or teams to enter or directly play the Quarter or Semi Final in the tournament or at a specific stage.
- **Examples:**
 - ✓ Defending champions
 - ✓ Top-ranked players returning from injury
- **Purpose:** To maintain competitive balance and fairness.

1.3.2 LEAGUE TOURNAMENT FIXTURE (SINGLE LEAGUE) FORMULA SUMMARY

		No. of Matches	No. of Rounds
League Tournament	Cyclic & Staircase (Odd)	$\frac{N(N-1)}{2}$	N
	Cyclic & Staircase (Even)	$\frac{N(N-1)}{2}$	N-1

A league tournament is a type of competition where all participants or teams compete against each other in a series of matches, often over a prolonged period. Unlike knockout tournaments where players or teams are eliminated after a loss, a league tournament allows participants to play a set number of matches, typically against every other competitor. The overall winner is determined by the total points or wins accumulated across all rounds, rather than through a single-elimination format.

There are two types of league tournaments

1. Single league Tournaments:

Every team (or participant) plays once against every other team in the competition

2. Double league Tournaments

Every team (or participant) plays twice against every other team in the competition

There are 3 types of fixtures in league tournaments

1. Staircase Method

2. Cyclic Method.

3. Tabular Method

STEPS TO DRAW FIXTURE USING CYCLIC METHOD (EVEN NUMBER OF TEAMS)

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

$$\text{Number of Rounds} = N-1$$

Example: Drawing a Fixture of 6 teams

$$\text{Number of Matches} = \frac{N(N-1)}{2} = \frac{6(6-1)}{2} = 15 \text{ Matches}$$

Number of Rounds = N-1 = 6 - 1 = 5 Rounds

Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5
A6 — A1	A5 — A1	A4 — A1	A3 — A1	A2 — A1
A5 — A2	A4 — A6	A3 — A5	A2 — A4	A6 — A3
A4 — A3	A3 — A2	A2 — A6	A6 — A5	A5 — A4

**STEPS TO DRAW FIXTURE USING CYCLIC METHOD FOR 5 TEAMS
(ODD NUMBER OF TEAMS)**

Number of matches = $\frac{N(N-1)}{2}$

Number of Rounds = N

Example: Drawing a Fixture of 5 teams

Number of Matches = $\frac{N(N-1)}{2} = \frac{5(5-1)}{2} = 10$ Matches

Number of Rounds = N = 5 = 5 Rounds

Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5
A5 — Bye	A4 — Bye	A3 — Bye	A2 — Bye	A1 — Bye
A4 — A1	A3 — A5	A2 — A4	A1 — A3	A5 — A2
A3 — A2	A2 — A1	A1 — A5	A5 — A4	A4 — A3

**STEPS TO DRAW FIXTURE USING CYCLIC METHOD
(EVEN NUMBER OF 06 TEAMS)**

Number of matches = $\frac{N(N-1)}{2}$

Number of Rounds = N

Example: Drawing a Fixture of 5 teams

Number of Matches = $\frac{N(N-1)}{2} = \frac{6(6-1)}{2} = 15$ Matches

Number of Rounds = N; N = 5; = 5 Rounds

ROUND 1	ROUND 2	ROUND 3	ROUND 4	ROUND 5
A6-A1	A5-A1	A4-A1	A3-A1	A2-A1
A5-A2	A4-A6	A3-A5	A2-A4	A6-A3

A4-A3	A3-A2	A2-A6	A6-A5	A5-A4
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STEPS TO DRAW FIXTURE USING STAIRCASE METHOD

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

$$\text{Number of Rounds} = N-1$$

Example: Drawing a Fixture of 6 teams

$$\text{Number of Matches} = \frac{N(N-1)}{2} = \frac{6(6-1)}{2} = 15 \text{ Matches}$$

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

Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5
A1 — A2				
A1 — A3	A2 — A3			
A1 — A4	A2 — A4	A3 — A4		
A1 — A5	A2 — A5	A3 — A5	A4 — A5	
A1 — A6	A2 — A6	A3 — A6	A4 — A6	A5 — A6

1.3.3 COMBINMATION TOURNAMENTS

In sports and competitions, combination tournaments are formats that mix two or more basic types of tournament structures (like knockout, league, or round-robin). This helps accommodate a large number of teams, time constraints, and fairness requirements.

Types of Combination Tournaments:

There are four types of combination Tournaments

1. Knockout cum League Tournament

Description: Teams are first divided into groups (league format), and the top teams qualify for a knockout stage.

Example: FIFA World Cup.

2. League cum Knockout Tournament

Description: All teams first play a full league. The top teams then enter a knockout stage to determine the final winner.

Example: Some cricket tournaments like IPL (Indian Premier League).

3. Knockout cum Knockout Tournament

Description: An initial knockout stage is followed by another knockout stage with winners from the first.

Used when: There's a need to filter many teams quickly, then ensure high competitiveness in the final rounds.

4. League cum League Tournament

Description: Teams are divided into groups, each playing a league format. The top teams from each group form a new group and play another league.

Example: Used in some zonal level sports meets.

1.4. Intramural & Extramural tournaments – Meaning, Objectives & Its Significance

TYPE	MEANING	OBJECTIVE	SIGNIFICANCE
Intramural	An intramural tournament is a competition organized within a specific institution, like a school or university, where participants are all members of that same institution	They are to identify the skill and to measure the physical fitness levels of the participants. They aim to create an atmosphere conducive to the promotion of sports in the institution.	They promote fun, physical activity, and social interaction among the participants. Intramural programs can offer a wide range of sports, from popular choices like basketball and volleyball to more unique activities like dodge ball or even trivia competitions.

Extramural	Extramural tournaments, often called inter-school competitions, are sporting events organized by an institution or school, involving students from multiple schools	<p>They provide a platform for a larger number of students to participate in sports and experience the thrill of competitive play.</p> <p>The competitions foster a sense of fair play and sportsmanship among the participating students.</p> <p>Extramural tournaments give exposure and opportunity to participants to understand their own capabilities and to improve themselves.</p>	They offer opportunities for students to showcase their talent, - learn new techniques, and contribute to their institution's reputation - development of leadership and teamwork, developing social interaction.
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1.5. Community sports program (Sports Day, Health Run, Run for Fun, Run for Specific Cause & Run for Unity):

Community Sports Programs are basically designed for recreation and they aim to bring awareness about social and health issues of the society. These programs can also play a significant role in fostering social cohesion and addressing social inequalities by targeting underrepresented groups.

1.Sports Day: Generally, Sports Day is conducted in Educational Organizations as the culmination of sports activities in that particular academic year. Or Sports day can be conducted to bring the community together through a day of recreational sports and games.

Significance: Develops an environment conducive to the promotion of sports in an organization, fosters community bonding and social cohesion.

2.Health Run: A health run is a community event designed to promote health and fitness through running or walking.

Significance: Health Run encourages people to adopt healthy life style and helps create awareness about the specific health issues.

3.Run for Fun: Run for Fun is a recreational physical activity for enjoyment which helps in maintaining physical and mental health.

Significance: A fun run is a friendly race that involves either road running or cross country running with participants taking part for their own enjoyment rather than for competition.

4.Run for Specific Cause: "Running for a specific cause" refers to participating in a run or race to raise awareness and funds for a particular issue or charity.

Significance: It develops social awareness, helps to raise funds for a particular charity or issue. Develops community health.

5. Run for Unity: Runs for unity can be organized to maintain or develop peace and harmony among the community and to promote national or international integration and brotherhood.

Significance: Run for Unity is not only promotes social cohesion but also encourages progress and development.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS – 1 Mark

1) The total number of matches in a knockout tournament for 34 teams are _____
(A) 31 (B) 32 (C) 33 (D) 35

Answer : (C)

2) What is the formula to calculate the number of matches in a single league tournament?
(A) $N-1$ (B) $N(N-1)$. (C) $N(N-1)/2$ (D) $2N-N$

Answer : (C)

3) Which one of the following is an advantage of the Round Robin Tournament?
(A) Time consuming (B) More number of officials
(C) Expensive. (D) Decides the real strong team

Answer : (D)

4) When a team is directly participating in quarter/semi-final due to its win in previous Tournament, is known as _____
(A) seeding (B) bye (C) robin round (D) Special seeding

Answer : (D)

5) Which among the following are the parts of sports management?
(A) Planning (B) Organizing and staffing
(C) Directing and controlling (D) All of the above

Answer : (D)

6) Pre-Tournament works of organising secretary are.
(A) Good planning (B) Staff grouping and their cooperation
(C) Raising funds (D) All of the above

Answer : (D)

- 7) In knockout tournament teams have to
 (A) Play a large number of matches (B) play till they are winning
 (C) Gets bye (D) play one match

Answer : (B)

- 8) Planning should be
 (A) Specific (B) Logical (C) Flexible (D) All of the above

Answer : (D)

- 9) Publishing rules and regulations for the tournament istournament work.

- (A) Pre (B) During (C) post (D) any time

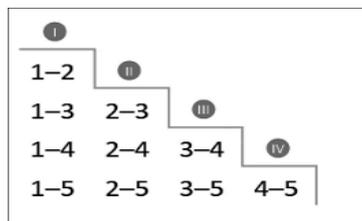
Answer : (A)

- 10) Schedule of the tournaments is also named as.....

- (A) Seeding (B) Fixture (C) Heat (D) All of the above

Answer : (B)

11)



The above table is related to _____

- (A) Knockout Fixture (B) League Fixture
 (C) Combination Fixture (D) None of the Above

Answer : (B)

- 12) What is the formula for calculating number matches in a single knock out tournament ?

- (A) $2N-1$ (B) $N-1$ (C) $N-2$ (D) $N-3$

Answer : (B)

- 13) Seeding method helps in elimination of.....

- (A) Weak team (B) Strong team (C) Favorite team (D) Local team

Answer : (A)

- 14) Umpires, Referees, Recorders and Time Keepers are part of.....

- (A) Organising committee (B) Ground Arrangement committee .
 (C) Technical committee (D) Reception committee

Answer : (C)

- 15) The number of Bye's in knockout fixture of 71 teams is.....

- (A) 71 (B) 57 (C) 128 (D) 70

Answer : (B)

16) What is the first step in organizing a sports event?

- A. Selection of teams B. Formation of committees
C. Budget preparation D. Fixing the venue

17) _____ committee is responsible for arranging trophies and certificates.

- A. Transport committee B. Reception committee
C. Prize distribution committee D. Boarding and lodging committee

18) The Tournament where the number of matches are less _____

- A. Knock-out B. League
C. Round robin D. Challenge

19) What does the term 'fixture' mean in sports event management?

- A. Arrangement of food B. Schedule of matches
C. List of officials D. Rules of the game

20) In a league tournament with 6 teams, how many total matches will be played (single league)?

- A. 15 B. 6 C. 30 D. 12

VERY SHORT ANSWERS -2 MARKS

1) What is planning in games and sports?

Answer: Planning is a process of development of a strategy to achieve desired objectives, to solve problems and to facilitate action. With the help of appropriate planning in the field of games and sports, even some hitherto unachievable tasks can be achieved.

2) What are knock-out tournaments?

Answer: This type of tournament is also known as elimination tournament. In this type of tournament, loser of each bracket is immediately eliminated from the tournament.

3) What is bye?

Answer: Bye is a privilege given to a team which is decided generally by seeding it or by draw of lots. The team which gets bye will directly go to the second round.

4) What do you mean by extramural?

Answer: Extramural means 'between institutions' or we can say that these competitions are conducted between the players of two or more institutions.

5) Mention any four specific types of sports programs.

Answer: Specific sports programs are

1. Health run
2. Run For fun
3. Run for specific cause
4. Run for unity

6) What is meant by 'fixture' in sports events?

Answer: In sports events, fixture refers to a scheduled match or game between teams or individual competitors. It includes the **date, time, and venue** where the event will take place.

7) What are the two objectives of intramurals?

- Answer:
1. To provide incentive, motivation and opportunity to learn various skills.
 2. To develop sportsman spirit among students.

8) What do you mean by league tournament?

Answer: A league tournament is also known as round robin tournament. In this type of tournament, each contestant meets all other contestants in turn.

9) Explain the staircase method of a League Tournament.

Answer: In staircase method, fixtures are made just like a ladder or staircase. This method is the easiest method because no bye is given to any team and there is no need of the stipulation of odd or even number of teams.

10) Why budget is important in sports event management?

Answer: Budgeting acts as a financial roadmap, ensuring the sports event runs smoothly, meets its objectives, and remains financially sustainable.

11) Mention one major responsibility of the organizing committee.

12) What is the role of the technical committee in a sports event?

13) What is seeding in sports tournaments?

14) What is the main objective of a sports event?

15) Mention any three Pre – Tournament duties of an Organization?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS -3 MARKS

1) Write the names of various committees.

Answer : Arrangement Committee, Technical Committee, Discipline Committee, Reception Committee, Boarding and Lodging Committee, Certificate Writing

Committee, Medical Committee, Announcement Committee, Recorders and Bulletin Board Committee.

2) Mention any two advantages of conducting tournaments.

Answer : The two advantages of conducting tournaments are

1. 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.

2. Development of Social Qualities. Social qualities such as cooperation, tolerance, sympathy, group cohesion, brotherhood and discipline are developed among participants through sports tournaments

3) What are the advantages of knock-out tournaments?

Answer: Advantages of knock-out tournaments are

- ✓ Minimum number of officials are required in organising tournaments.
- ✓ Less number of matches are played, thus requiring less time to complete the tournaments.
- ✓ It helps in enhancing the standard of sports

4) Draw the rough work/ steps to be prepared to draw a Knock-out fixture for 7 (seven) teams.

Answer: Total number of matches = $N - 1 = 7 - 1 = 6$

Number of teams in upper half = $N + 1/2 = 7 + 1/2 = 8/2 = 4$ teams

Number of teams in lower half

= $N - 1/2 = 7 - 1/2 = 6/2 = 3$ teams

Total number of byes = Next power of two – Total teams = $8 - 7 = 1$ bye

5) Briefly explain types of league tournaments.

Answer: There are two types of league tournaments

* Single League Tournament In single league, every team plays with every other team once.

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

(N=number of teams)

* Double League Tournament In double league, every team plays with every other team twice.

Number of matches = $N(N-1)$ (N= number of teams).

6) Briefly mention the objectives of intramurals.

Answer: The objectives of intramurals are

1. To provide incentive, motivation and opportunity to learn various skills.
2. To develop sportsman spirit among students.
3. To help in recreation of the students.
4. To improve social interaction among the students.

7) What is the meaning of management in sports?

Answer: Management in sports refers to the process of planning, organizing, directing, and controlling the activities and resources involved in sports events. It ensures the efficient and smooth functioning of sports activities to achieve specific objectives.

8) List any three objectives of sports event management.

Answer: Three main objectives of sports event management are:

1. To ensure the smooth and successful conduct of the event.
2. To promote maximum participation and fair play.
3. To manage resources such as time, equipment, and manpower efficiently.

9) Name any three types of sports tournaments.

Answer: Three common types of sports tournaments are:

1. Knock-out tournament
2. League or round-robin tournament
3. Combination tournament (e.g., Knock-out + League)

10) Mention three committees formed for organizing a sports event.

Answer: Three important committees formed for organizing a sports event are:

1. Reception Committee
2. Technical Committee
3. Transport Committee

11) What are the responsibilities of the technical committee in a sports event?

12) Discuss any three challenges commonly faced during the organization of large-scale sports events and suggest solutions.

13) Draw the fixtures for 7 (seven) teams in a Single League tournament?

14) What are the major committees formed for organizing a sports event? Briefly describe the role of any two.

- (C) Coordinator of Tournament (D) Announcement in charge

(3) What is the main purpose of Sports Day ?

- (A) Mass participation (B) Finding new, talented students
(C) To improve socialisation (D) **All of the above**

(4) Medals distribution arrangements will be done by _____

- (a) **prize distribution committee** (B) opening Ceremonial
(C) Coordinator of Tournament (D) All of the above

3) ABC School has been given the responsibility to conduct a CBSE Zonal Volleyball competition. A group of students are volunteered to help the teacher in charge. Based on the case answer the given question

(1) To help the teams and to check their food and stay arrangements, a group of students will be assigned with the----- committee.

- (A) Transport (B) **Boarding and lodging** (C) Registration (D) Decoration

(2) Students good at art and craft and creative designing will be assigned with----- committee

- (A) Reception (B) **Decoration** (C) Entertainment (D) Registration

(3) A few students will be assigned as _____ during the sports meet for helping the participants in various things

- (A) Reception (B) Transport (C) Registration (D) **Volunteers**

(4) When we have a large number of entries, mention which kind of tournament can be conducted to complete it in the stipulated time?

- (A) **Knock-out tournament** (B) League (C) Combination (D) Challenge

4) Your school has received an invitation for participation in a Badminton competition being organized by XYZ School. There is an entry fee for the competition due to which very few students have shown their willingness to participate. Based on the case answer the given questions.

(1) Which is the type of fixture preferred if there are a smaller number of teams?

- (A) Knock-out/Elimination. (B) Seeding (C) Challenge. (D) League

(2) What are the advantages of using this particular fixture?

- (A) More time consuming (B) less expenditure.
(C) More opportunities (D) Both (B) and (C)

(3) What are the possible causes for the lack of interest among students?

- (A) More time consuming (B) Details not specified
(C) Poor communication. (D) All of the above

(4) Whom will you nominate as the Organising secretary of the meet?

- (A) Physical education teacher (B) chief of technical committee
(C) Principal of the School (D) Teacher from school

5. Suppose you are the event manager for a school sports tournament, describe how you would handle the event of a sudden downpour during the sports event, ensuring the safety of participants and spectators.

1. As the event manager, what should be your *first* priority during a sudden shower at the sports tournament?

- A) Announce the winners immediately
B) Ensure safety of participants and spectators
C) Distribute refreshments
D) Continue the event as scheduled

2. Which action would be most appropriate to protect electrical equipment during a rain shower?

- A) Move equipment indoors or cover it with waterproof material
B) Turn up the volume to alert people
C) Leave it in place and hope the rain stops
D) Assign students to hold umbrellas over it

3. How should you communicate the emergency plan during the rain?

- A) Only inform the teachers
B) Shout instructions from the centre of the field
C) Use a public address system or loudspeaker
D) Wait until the rain stops to give instructions

4. After moving people to shelter, what should be your next step?

- A) Cancel the entire tournament
B) Start a different event indoors
C) Assess weather conditions and plan accordingly
D) Ask participants to leave immediately

6. A school is planning to organize a Health Run to promote physical activity and health awareness. Describe the steps you would take to plan and execute the event successfully.

1. What should be the *first* step in organizing a successful Health Run at school?

- A) Distribute certificates
- B) Promote the event on social media
- C) Form a planning committee
- D) Start registering participants

2. Why is it important to plan a safe and well-marked route for the Health Run?

- A) To impress the local authorities
- B) To prevent participants from getting lost or injured
- C) To increase the length of the run
- D) To make the event more competitive

3. Which of the following is essential to ensure participants' health and safety during the run?

- A) Free snacks at the end
- B) Providing first-aid support and water stations
- C) Inviting media coverage
- D) Giving prizes to all runners

4. How can you effectively spread awareness about the upcoming Health Run?

- A) Keep it a surprise
- B) Share details only with teachers
- C) Promote it through posters and announcements
- D) Avoid telling parents to limit the crowd

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS - 5 Marks

1) **You are the sports captain of the school. Prepare five important committees to conduct a one day 'Run for Health' race.** Mention their individual responsibilities.

Answer; As the sports captain I will form five committees. These are as follows...

Publicity Committee: -This committee will prepare the advertisement plans, announce the sports events' dates, venues and notify the same to public through newspaper, television, e-mail and websites.

Boarding and Lodging Committee: -This committee will arrange the accommodation of the participants and ensure the provisions for food and refreshment.

Transportation Committee: - This committee provides the necessary transportation to the participants to and from the venue.

Grounds and Equipment Committee: - This committee takes care of the ground where the event is to take place. At the same time, it also takes care of the equipment and check if they are running properly.

Reception Committee: - The members of this committee have the responsibility to welcome the Chief Guest and spectators at opening and closing ceremonies.

2) What do you understand by intramural? What is its importance?

The word intramural is derived from the Latin words intra and muros, which means 'within walls'. The teams compete within the walls of an institution e.g. inter-class tournament or inter-house tournament in a school.

Importance of Intramurals

- It improves the sense of citizenship and responsible living .
- It helps in selection of teams for participation in extramural competitions.
- It brings out the hidden talents of the students.
- It develops leadership qualities in students.
- It creates recreational atmosphere among the teachers and students.
- It helps the students to learn about the conduct of various games.
- It develops the physical fitness of students. & It develops social values and qualities.
- It develops personality. It provides relaxation from strenuous school work.

3) What do you mean by tournament? Draw a fixture of 13 teams in knock-out tournaments.

Answer: Fixture is the process of arranging the teams in systematic order in various groups for competition in a physical activity. In other words, it is the set-up of various teams for competitive matches where they play in a systematic order as per the fixture schedule. A tournament is a competition held among various teams in a particular activity according to a fixed schedule where a winner is decided.

Fixture of 13 teams

Total teams = 13

Total matches = $N - 1 = 13 - 1 = 12$ matches

Number of teams in upper half = $N + 1/2 = 13 + 1/2 = 14/2 = 7$ teams

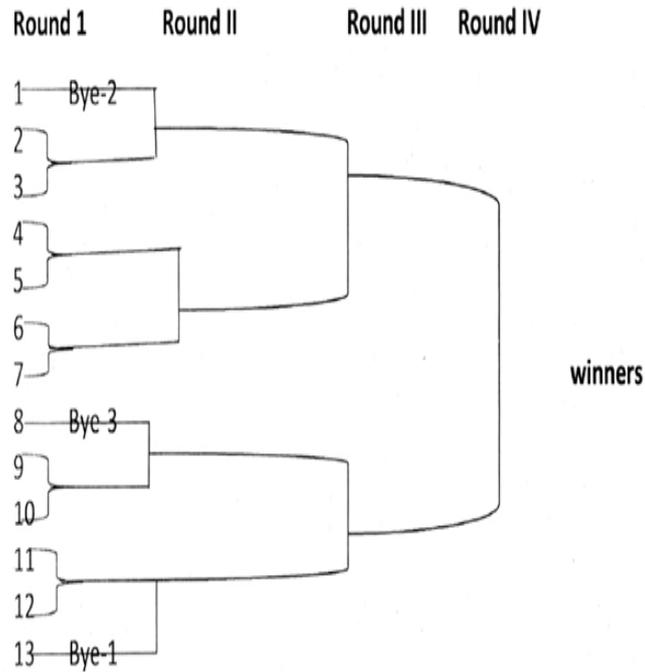
Number of teams in lower half = $N - 1/2 = 13 - 1/2 = 12/2 = 6$ teams

Total number of byes = Next power of two – total teams = $16 - 13 = 3$ byes

Number of byes in upper half = Total number of byes

$- 12 = 3 - 1/2 = 2/2 = 1$ bye

Number of byes in lower half = Total number of byes + $12 = 3 + 1/2 = 4/2 = 2$ byes



4) Explain in detail the various committees formed for the organization of a sports event. Discuss their roles and responsibilities with suitable examples.

5) What are the different types of tournaments conducted in sports? Compare knock-out, league, and combination tournaments with advantages and disadvantages of each.