

1 Management of Sporting Events

Fastrack® Revision

► Functions of Sports Events Management

- **Planning:** It is the process of creating a comprehensive action plan to achieve organisational goal(s). Planning is an ongoing step, and can be highly specialised based on organisational goals, division goals, departmental goals, and team goals.
- **Organising:** This Includes distributing resources and organising personnel in order to achieve the goals established in the planning function.
- **Staffing:** This refers to identifying key staff positions, and to ensuring that the proper talent is serving that specific job duty in order to achieve the aims and objectives of an organisation.
- **Directing:** Directing personnel is a leadership quality, and includes letting staff know what needs to be done, and also by when. It includes supervision of personnel while simultaneously motivating them.
- **Controlling:** Controlling refers to all the processes that leaders create to monitor success. It involves establishing performance standards, measuring actual performance and comparing them irregularities.

► Various Committees and their Responsibilities: The various committees and their roles are described below:

Name of the Committee	Roles and Responsibilities
Publicity Committee	Announcement of date, venue, and advertising any other information about the event to the public.
Boarding and Lodging Committee	Arranging accommodation and food for the participating teams and its players.
Reception Committee	Welcoming the chief guests and important personnel in the inauguration or closing ceremony of the event.
Decoration and Ceremony Committee	Decorating the sports stadium or the ceremony area during the inauguration, or presentation.
Transportation Committee	Providing transport to various national and international teams involved in the event.
Grounds and Equipment Committee	Preparing suitable ground/field for the event, for example, a cricket pitch or a football ground.
Committee for Entertainment and Refreshments	Providing refreshment and snacks to the chief guests, officials and competitors.

Committee on Entries and Programmes	Sending entry forms to the various institutions, arranging seats for guests and spectators and preparing fixtures of teams participating in the competition.
Committee for Officials	Selecting officials, judges, referees, starters, umpires, recorders, scorers, etc. for the events.
Announcement Committee	Making several important announcements during the conduct of the event, e.g., names of the players during the presentation ceremony, while substituting a player, etc.
First Aid Committee	Consisting of well-qualified doctors, physicians and health experts, it is responsible for taking care of health of the players, or officials during an injury or mishappening.

► Pre, During and Post Tournament Responsibilities of Committees

► Technical Committee

- **Pre-sports Event/Tournament:** Before the event, it is the job of the Technical Committee to put forward a requisition to purchase equipment, invitation and confirmation from officials to conduct sports event, cleaning and layout of the fields arrangement of equipment and stationery, preparation of fixtures, rules and regulation of the sports event.
- **During Sports Event/Tournament:** While the tournament is in progress, the Technical Committee is responsible for conducting matches, presence of the jury, cleaning and layout of the fields, collection of score sheets and other related papers from officials, preparation of merit list, etc.
- **Post-Sports Event/Tournament:** After the event is over, the Technical Committee arranges for the cleaning and layout of the fields, maintenance of the field, and placing of all equipment back to store.

► Logistics Committee

- **Pre-Sports Event/Tournament:** It is the duty of the Logistics Committee to look after Placement/Arrangement/Requisition of purchase of stationery, chairs, tables souvenirs, light and sound equipment, bouquets, sending invitations to stakeholders including other schools/institutions

and VIP guests, requisition of purchase of medals and certificates, arrangement of refreshments, arrangement of boarding and lodging, selection of volunteers, preparation of first aid kit and arrangement of medical facilities.

- **During Sports Event/Tournament:** While the event is in progress, the Logistics Committee is responsible for the conduct of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, checking registration, distribution of refreshment, management of spectators, handing over of medals and certificates, transportation of players/participants from place of stay to the field and back.
- **Post-Sports Event/Tournament:** After the event, the Logistics Committee supervises cleaning of the venue and placing of the items back in their appointed places.
- **Finance Committee**
 - **Pre-Sports Event/Tournament:** Before the event, it is the responsibility of Finance Committee to prepare the budget, to purchase sports equipment, stationery, medals, certificates, and other requirements as desired by the other committees, as well as preparing and finalising the MoU with sponsors.
 - **During Sports Event Tournament:** During the course of the event, the Finance Committee keeps a check on the outflow and inflow of finances including payment and remuneration to officials.
 - **Post-Sports Event/Tournament:** Once the event is over, the Finance Committee examines all records related to settlement of the bills and accounts, and prepares the financial report.
- **Marketing Committee**
 - **Pre-Sports Event/Tournament:** The Marketing Committee prepares a strategy for arranging for sponsorships, publicity of the event, arranging meetings or calling on sponsors, preparation of MoUs for sponsorships, etc.
 - **During Sports Event/tournament:** The Marketing Committee issues press release(s), work with media, manages methods of communication, fulfils the requirements of sponsors as per MoUs, arrangement for telecast of event, etc.
 - **Post-Sports Event/Tournament:** Once the event is over, the Committee issues a press release, and may arrange for a re-telecast of the event.
- **Tournament:** A tournament is a series of games or matches played among players or teams to determine the winner. It provides an opportunity to demonstrate skills, evaluates one's performance and motivate players to perform well, attract people towards sports to make sports popular and provide healthy entertainment.
- **Types of Tournament:** The various types of tournaments are mentioned below:
 - **Knock-out or Elimination Tournament:** In a knock-out tournament, winner of each match advances in the tournament and the loser gets eliminated. It means that the defeated team/player does not get a second opportunity and opportunities are only given to the winning teams/players.
 - **League or Round Robin Tournament:** In this type of tournament, each team plays with every other team once, if it is a **single league tournament**. In a **double league tournament**, each team plays twice with every other team. In these types of tournaments, every team plays with every other team irrespective of victory or defeat. It can be called the best type of tournament because it provides the maximum number of opportunities to each team/player to demonstrate its efficiency.
 - **Combination Tournament:** Combination tournaments are conducted when the matches are to be played on group basis or zonal basis. As a matter of fact, these tournaments depend on the suitability of the activity, the number of participating teams and the areas and distance from which they come to participate. After that, winner of each zone can participate at national level. Depending upon the number of teams in each zone and the availability of time, the tournament can be organised on the basis of knock-out or league and after that at national level, the tournament can also be conducted either on knock-out or league basis.
- **Main combinations of a tournament are:**
 - Knock-out cum Knock-out
 - League cum League
 - Knock-out cum League
 - League cum Knock-out
- **Procedure to Draw Fixtures:** Knock-out (Bye and Seeding) and League (Staircase and Cyclic): The success of a tournament depends upon suitable fixture. Tournaments are played in various forms of fixture. Fixture is a process of arranging the teams in a systematic order in various groups for competitive fights for physical activity. In other words, it is a set-up of various teams for competitive matches where they play in the systematic order as per fixture schedule.
- **Fixtures in Knock-out Tournaments:** In such tournaments, some teams may be given a bye and some are given seeding if the number of competitors or competing teams are not a multiple of 2.
 - **Bye:** When the number of entries in a knock-out tournament is not a power of two, we have to give byes to teams so that only four teams are left in the semi-finals. All the byes have to be given in the first round because a rest in the beginning does not give any advantage to a player or a team. The number of byes should be such that the number of contestants left should be in the power of two, i.e., 2, 4, 8, 16 or 32 etc. To arrive at the number of byes required, we subtract the number of contestants (say 11) from the next higher power of two (in this case 16). Byes should be distributed equally or as equally as possible, between the upper and the lower halves.
 - **Seeding:** There may be situations in a tournament that strong teams compete with weak teams or all strong teams are grouped in one half. There may also be a possibility that strong teams do not win their preliminary matches which may be a straight

elimination of the team. Seeding method is used to avoid such kind of situations. If two teams need seeding, then they are kept at the top of the upper half and bottom of the lower half in the arrangement. All top teams except seeded teams are kept in the fixture by lots.

For the selection of strong teams, their previous performances must also be kept in mind, to keep them at their appropriate places.

► **Fixtures in League Tournaments:** The methods used for drawing up fixtures in league tournaments are:

- **Staircase Method:** In this method, fixtures are made exactly on the pattern of a staircase. This is the easiest method as no byes are given in this method and there is no problem of odd or even numbers of teams.
- **Cyclic Method:** In this method, when the number of the participating teams is an even number, one team is fixed at top right hand position and the rest team numbers follow in ascending order consecutively on the right side downwards and left side upwards. But when the total number of teams is an odd number, a bye is used at the right top place. Rest procedure remains unchanged. Rotation is done in clockwise direction. If the number of teams is an even number, the number of rounds in this case will be $(N-1)$. To the contrary, if it is an odd number, the number of rounds will remain equal to the number of teams, i.e., N .

► **Tabular Method**

In this method, the fixtures are drawn in a tabular form. The numbers of columns to be drawn horizontally as well as vertically are:

- For even number of teams, $N + 1$ columns
- For odd number of teams, $N + 2$ columns

► **Method of Deciding the Winner in a League Tournament**

► **British Method**

$$\text{Percentage of points} = \frac{\text{Total points obtained}}{\text{Total possible points}} \times 100$$

The following way is used to give the points.

Winner of the match = 2 points
Loser of the match = 0 point
Draw/Tie = 1 point

► **American Method**

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Matches won}}{\text{Total matches played}} \times 100$$

► **Intramural Tournaments:**

The meaning of the word 'Intramural' is 'within the walls'. In context of sports, it refers to a tournament conducted within the walls of a single institution/school/community. Intramural competitions/tournament are conducted within players of one institution.

► **Objectives and Significance of Intramural Tournaments:** Few important objectives and significance of intramural tournaments are as follows:

- To encourage mass participation in sports in an institution.

- To focus on all-round development of children.
- To develop values like fair play, respect, friendship through sports.
- To provide first opportunity to compete in a controlled environment.
- To focus on fitness, wellness and health aspects of children.

► **Extramural Tournaments:** The word extramural means "outside the boundary or walls." Extramural tournaments are conducted between two or more players/teams of different schools/colleges/institutions. Few important objectives and significance of extramural tournaments are as follows:

- To achieve high performance at highest level of the tournament.
- To develop the feeling of integration with other institutions.
- To provide opportunities for choosing a career in sports.
- To promote social, cultural, economic development through sports.

► **Community Sports Programme:** Community sports programme is a society-based program of connecting and engaging people with opportunities to participate in sports, exercise and fitness activities.

Some community sports programmes are as follows:

- **Sports Day:** It is one of the important programmes that feature in the annual calendar of most residential areas, community schools. It is an event not only to showcase abilities and prowess of children and youth on the sports field but also a great opportunity for community members to meet, greet and interact with each other.

In recent times, Government of India is celebrating National Sports Day on 29th August on the occasion of birth anniversary of Major Dhyan Chand, a hockey legend.

- **Health Run:** Such kind of run is generally conducted for the purpose of improving the health standards in society and creating awareness about the importance of physical activities for maintaining good health or for raising charity.
- **Run for Fun:** The purpose of this run is to spread the message of staying fit and healthy among the masses. In schools, such races attract children and their parents. Examples of such races are lemon and spoon race, sack race, three legged race, parent and child race, teacher and child race, banana race, road running, etc.
- **Run for Specific Cause:** This event is generally conducted to spread awareness about social issues like cleanliness, promoting green environment, etc. Examples of this run are cancer, AIDS, gender inequality, etc.
- **Run for Unity:** In such a type of run the purpose is to promote the feeling of integrity and brotherhood in community, state, nation or among different religions.



Practice Exercise



Multiple Choice Questions

Q 1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Committee)	List-II (Function)
A. Boarding and Lodging	(i) Welcoming the chief guest
B. Publicity	(ii) Making several announcements during the game
C. Announcement	(iii) Providing accommodation and serving meals
D. Reception	(iv) Announcement of date, venue to the public

- A B C D A B C D
 a. (iii) (i) (iv) (ii) b. (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
 c. (iii) (iv) (ii) (i) d. (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)

Q 2. Match the following:

List-I	List-II
A. Technical committee	(i) To provide shifting facility
B. Finance committee	(ii) To resolve dispute
C. Transport committee	(iii) To deals with money and expenditure
D. First aid committee	(iv) To provide medical facilities

(CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)

- A B C D
 a. (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
 b. (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
 c. (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
 d. (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)

Q 3. Logistics committee deals with: (CBSE 2021 Term-1)

- a. Accommodation b. Transportation
 c. Medical Staff d. All of these

Q 4. Which fixture is also known as 'Berger system'?

(CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)

- a. Knock-out fixture
 b. Round-robin fixture
 c. Combination fixture
 d. Challenge tournament

Q 5. In a double league tournament, a total of how many matches are played during the league phase if 7 teams participate?

- a. 72 b. 42
 c. 21 d. 32

Q 6. Consider the following tournaments:

- I. Single league
 II. Knock-out cum knock-out
 III. League cum knock-out
 IV. Ladder

Out of these, the types of combination tournaments are:

- a. I, II and III b. II, III and IV
 c. II and III d. I and IV

Q 7. Knock-out tournament is also known as (CBSE 2023)

- a. Elimination tournament
 b. Round-robin tournament
 c. League tournament
 d. Challenge tournament

Q 8. How many total matches will be played in a knock-out fixture of 19 teams? (CBSE 2023)

- a. 18 b. 17 c. 20 d. 16

Q 9. How many byes will be given if 21 teams are participating in a knock-out tournament?

- a. 11 b. 12 c. 10 d. 13

Q 10. How many byes will be given if there are 17 teams? (CBSE SQP 2022-23)

- a. 1 b. 8 c. 15 d. 12

Q 11. Archana a P.E. Teacher of ABC School sent invitations to 26 teams to play Kho-Kho under Khelo India programme. All terms accepted the invitation. Now, help Archana and suggest her which type of tournament she should organise to make the competition successful. (CBSE 2021 Term-1)

- a. Knock-out tournament
 b. League tournament
 c. Round-robin tournament
 d. Berger tournament

Q 12. How many matches will be played in the knockout tournaments first round if there are 15 teams?

(CBSE SQP 2022-23)

- a. 8 b. 7
 c. 5 d. 6

Q 13. How many matches will be played in 2nd round, if 14 teams are participating in a knock-out tournament?

(CBSE 2021 Term-1)

- a. 3 b. 2
 c. 4 d. 6

Q 14. In a knock-out tournament, if byes are in odd numbers then number of byes in lower half is calculated by:

(CBSE 2021 Term-1)

- a. $\frac{NB+1}{2}$ b. $\frac{NB-1}{2}$
 c. $\frac{NB}{2}$ d. $NB-1$

- Q 15. In a knock-out tournament, if 9 teams are participating then number of byes in upper half will be: (CBSE 2021 Term-1)
a. 3 b. 4 c. 5 d. 2
- Q 16. In a knock-out tournament, 4th Bye will given to: (CBSE 2021 Term-1)
a. Last team of Lower half
b. Last team of Upper half
c. First team of Upper half
d. First team of Lower half
- Q 17. What is the formula to divide an odd number of teams in the upper half for a knock-out fixture? (CBSE 2021 Term-1)
a. $N + 1/2$ b. $N - 1/2$
c. $N(N - 1)/2$ d. $N(N + 1)/2$
- Q 18. Rohan and Satish organised a Volleyball tournament on Knock-out basis. They found that the spectators were losing interest in the tournament because two good teams were out of the tournament as they were defeated in the beginning.
Which provision could have avoided this kind of situation? (CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)
a. Bye b. Seeding
c. Pools d. Halves
- Q 19. How many rounds will be played if the number of teams are 29 in the knock-out fixture? (CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)
a. 5 b. 6 c. 7 d. 3
- Q 20. Which of the following procedures is not used for drawing up fixtures in a league tournament? (CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)
a. Tabular method b. Seeding method
c. Staircase method d. Cyclic method
- Q 21. The formula for determining the number of rounds in a single league fixture when the number of teams is even? (CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)
a. N b. $N - 1/2$ c. $N - 1$ d. $N(N - 1)/2$
- Q 22. How many byes will be given if there are 8 teams in the league tournament? (CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)
a. 7 b. 5 c. 4 d. 0
- Q 23. If odd numbers of teams are participating in a Round-robin tournament then the formula for calculating number of rounds is: (CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)
a. $N - 1$ b. $N(N - 1)_2$
c. N d. $N + 1$
- Q 24. Mr Gopti, Physical Education Teacher of a reputed CBSE school has decided to conduct an Inter School Kabaddi tournament in his school premises after proper drawing of fixtures. He consulted the Management and the Principal to conduct the Tournament of Inter School Kabaddi pattern but the Physical Education Teacher was not aware of Inter School Kabaddi Tournament. So he discussed with the National Kabaddi Referee Association.
Which of the following is the best method to organise this kind of tournament? (CBSE SQP 2023-24)

- a. Knock-out b. League
c. Ladder d. Pyramid

Q 25. Which of the following is not an objective of Extramural tournaments?

- a. To develop sportsmanship
b. To provide recreation
c. To provide knowledge of new rules
d. To provide experience to students



Assertion & Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 26-29): There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option from the options given below:

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q 26. Assertion (A): The knock-out tournament is an elimination tournament.

Reason (R): In knock-out tournament, winner of each match advances in the tournament and the loser gets eliminated.

Q 27. Assertion (A): League tournaments are considered the best type of tournaments.

Reason (R): It provides maximum number of opportunities to teams and the true winner is picked up easily at the end.

Q 28. Assertion (A): There will be no byes in a single knock-out tournament having 32 teams.

Reason (R): The third bye is given to the uppermost team of the upper half.

Q 29. Assertion (A): In cyclic method, one team will be fixed in position and the other will be placed in rotation to complete the cycle.

Reason (R): To draw fixture for odd number of teams one bye will be given to one team in one round and in next round another team will get a bye.

Answers

1. (c) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)
2. (a) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(iv)
3. (d) All of these
4. (b) Round-robin fixture
5. (b) 42
6. (c) II and III
7. (a) Elimination tournament
8. (a) 18
9. (a) 11
10. (c) 15
11. (a) Knock-out tournament

12. (b) 7

13. (c) 4

14. (a) $\frac{NB+1}{2}$

15. (a) 3

$$NB = 16 - 9 = 7$$

$$\text{No. of byes in upper half} = \frac{NB-1}{2} = \frac{7-1}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

16. (b) Last team of Upper half

17. (a) $N + 1/2$

18. (b) Seeding

19. (a) 5

20. (b) Seeding method

21. (c) $N-1$

22. (d) 0

23. (c) N

24. (b) League

25. (b) To provide recreation

26. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

27. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

28. (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
Reason is false because third bye is given to the first team of the lower half.

29. (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Based on the above given picture, answer the following questions:

Q 1. The members of this committee are responsible for welcoming guests and spectators

Q 2. The Committee responsible for liaison with Print Media is the Committee.

Q 3. Purchase of sports equipment is a work of the Committee.

Q 4. Publication of rules and regulations should be done

Or To prepare a proper score sheet for record is responsibility.

Answers

1. Logistic Committee

2. Marketing

3. Finance

4. pre-event

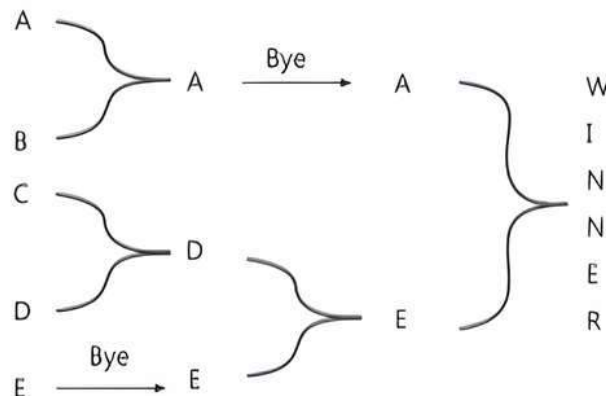
Or during tournament

Case Study 2

Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

Competing in physical activities has been the natural tendency of humans. The competitions or tournaments are held according to the set rules and regulations. The success of the tournament depends upon suitable fixture.

(CBSE Question Bank)



Based on the above given fixture, answer the following questions:

Q 1. The advantage of this tournament is:

- a. economical
- b. less time
- c. Both a. and b.
- d. None of these

Q 2. A privilege given to a team to play at a higher round is called:

- a. fixture
- b. bye
- c. reward
- d. All of these

Q 3. In this type of tournament, a team once defeated gets:

- a. eliminated
- b. wild card entry
- c. another chance
- d. bye

Answers

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a)

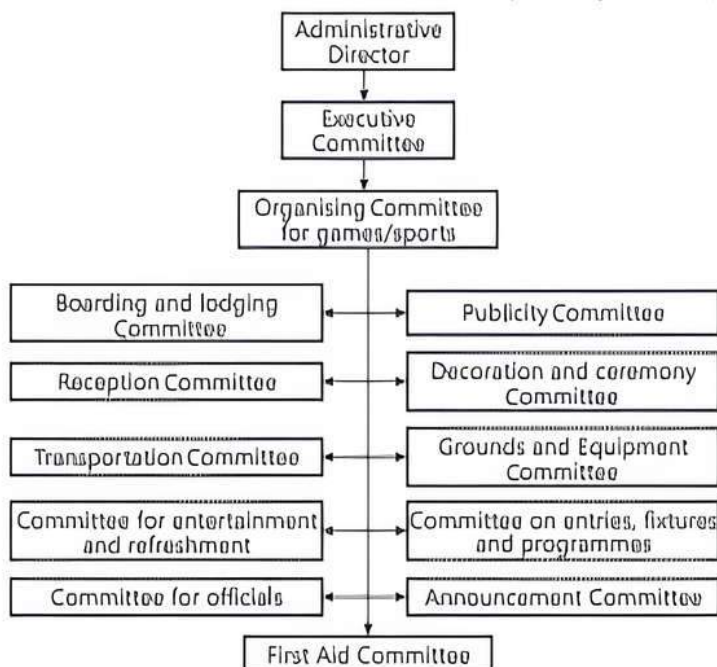
Case Study Based Questions

Case Study 1

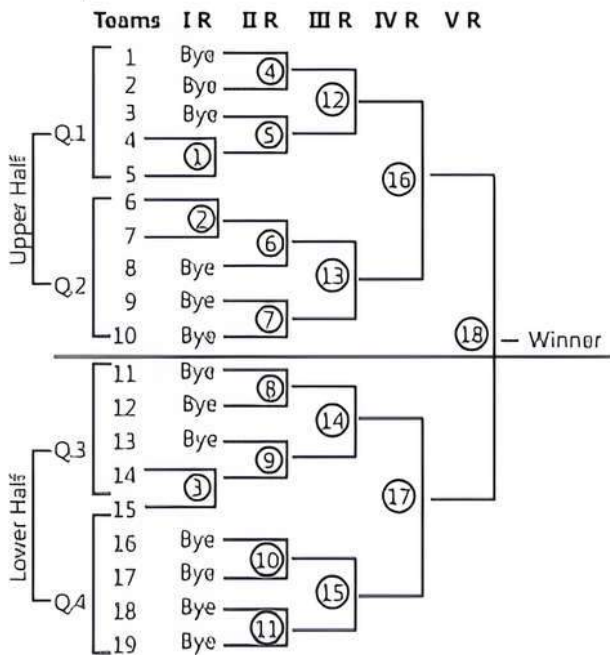
Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

While organising sports events for the Annual Sports Day, Arjuna and Ravi being the captain and vice-captain of sports, formed various committees as shown below:

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)



Case Study 3



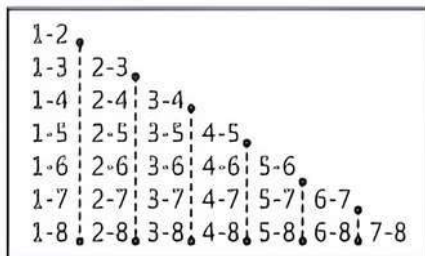
Based on the above given fixture, answer the following questions: (CBSE SQP 2022-23)

- Q 1. Total number of matches in 2nd round are
 - Q 2. What is the formula for calculating the total number of matches?
 - Q 3. The fourth round in this case can also be called as
 - Q 4. What is the formula for calculating the number of byes?
- Or The formula for calculating number of rounds is

Answers

1. 8 2. N-1 3. Semi final 4. 2nd-N
Or n

Case Study 4



Based on the above given fixture, answer the following questions: (CBSE 2023)

- Q 1. Which method is shown in the picture to draw fixture in league tournament?
- Q 2. What is the formula to calculate number of matches?
- Q 3. In league or round-robin tournament, winner will be decided on the basis of
- Q 4. If 7 teams participate in a league tournament, number of matches will be played.

Answers

1. Staircase method
2. Number of matches = $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$
3. British method
4. Number of matches = $\frac{8(8-1)}{2} = 4 \times 7 = 28$

Case Study 5

Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

Mr Kiren Rijju, Sports Minister has ordered to popularise the game of Kabaddi among school students to develop their physical ability, Mr Tyagi, Physical Education Teacher of a reputed CBSE school has decided to conduct an Inter School Kabaddi tournament in his school premises after proper drawing of fixtures.

- Q 1. Which of the following is the best method to organise this kind of tournament?**
- a. Knock-out
 - b. League
 - c. Ladder
 - d. Seeding
- Q 2. The league tournament is also known as:**
- a. combination tournament
 - b. elimination tournament
 - c. round-robin tournament
 - d. league cum knock-out tournament
- Q 3. What is the formula to determine number of rounds in league fixture for even number of teams?**
- a. N
 - b. $N-1/2$
 - c. $N(N-1)/2$
 - d. $(N-1)$

Answers

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d)



Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 1. What do you understand by 'Planning in Sports'?**
(CBSE 2019)
- Ans.** Planning is a process of identifying a goal, gathering information about it through analysis and research, developing, implementing and executing the plans to meet the desired goals efficiently in the field of sports.
- Q 2. What do you mean by league tournament?**
- Ans.** League tournament is also called round robin-tournament. The league tournaments have fixed schedules, where every team plays with every other team irrespective of victory or defeat.
- Q 3. Round-robin tournament is of two types. Name them and give one major difference between them.**
(CBSE 2017)

- Ans.** The two types of league or round-robin tournament are:
(i) **Single League Tournament:** In this, every team plays against every other team once.

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

where N is the number of teams.

(ii) **Double League Tournament:** In this, every team plays against every other team twice.

Number of matches = $N(N - 1)$, where N is the number of teams.

Q 4. Fixtures are the schedule, fixed for the matches. What is a bye? (CBSE 2017)

Ans. A bye is a privilege given to a team by exempting it from playing the first round, but plays the second round.

Q 5. What do you mean by 'Seeding'?

Ans. Seeding is the procedure by which good teams are placed in fixtures in such a way that stronger teams do not meet each other at the very start of the tournament. It can be done only if the previous performances of the teams are known.

Short Answer Type-I Questions

Q 1. Discuss any two importance of tournaments.

Ans. The importance of tournaments is:

- (i) **Source of Recreation:** Sports tournaments provide ample recreation to the spectators.
- (ii) **Development of Skills:** By participating in tournaments, various sportsman skills and tactical skills are developed in sportspersons.
- (iii) **Development of Social Qualities:** Social qualities such as cooperation, tolerance, honesty, fair play, sympathy, brotherhood and discipline are developed among participants through sports tournaments.

COMMON ERROR

Though students are able to define tournament, most of the students are not aware about the importance of tournaments.

Q 2. What are the advantages of knock-out tournaments?

Ans. The advantages of knock-out tournaments are:

- (i) Tournament finishes in a short time.
- (ii) They are less expensive.
- (iii) Minimum number of officials are required.
- (iv) The competition will be intense due to fear of elimination of a team, when defeated.

Q 3. Give the disadvantages of a round-robin tournament.

Ans. The disadvantages of round-robin tournament are:

- (i) It takes more time.
- (ii) It is more expensive.
- (iii) It requires a lot of facilities.
- (iv) Moral of most of the teams becomes low due to their defeat again and again.

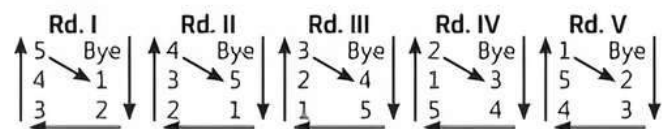
 **TiP**
The students must learn the advantages and disadvantages of all the types of tournaments.

Q 4. Draw a fixture of 5 teams on league basis following the cyclic method.

Ans. $N = 5$

$$\text{No. of matches} = \frac{N(N-1)}{2} = \frac{5(5-1)}{2} = 10$$

No. of rounds = 5 (N is odd)



Q 5. How many byes will be given in total in the upper half and the lower half if the total number of teams is 21?

Ans. Total number of teams (N) = 21

Next highest power of 2 = 32

Difference (NB) = $32 - 21 = 11$ byes

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Number of byes in upper half} &= \frac{NB-1}{2} = \frac{11-1}{2} \\ &= 5 \text{ byes}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Number of byes in lower half} &= \frac{NB+1}{2} = \frac{11+1}{2} \\ &= 6 \text{ byes}\end{aligned}$$

Q 6. Explain the staircase method of league tournament with its disadvantages.

Ans. In the staircase method, the fixture resemble a staircase or ladder. In this method, no byes are given and there is no ambiguity of odd and even number of teams.

Disadvantages

- (i) It does not indicate the number of rounds to be played.
- (ii) It is not easy to fix the matches of rounds.

Q 7. Explain the methods of deciding the winner in league tournament.

Ans. There are two methods of deciding a winner:

(i) American Method

$$\text{Percentage of points} = \frac{\text{Matches won}}{\text{Total matches played}} \times 100$$

(ii) British Method

$$\text{Percentage of points} = \frac{\text{Total points obtained}}{\text{Total possible points}} \times 100$$

Short Answer Type-II Questions

Q 1. Briefly explain the functions of Directing and Controlling to organise sports event. (CBSE 2023)

Ans. Functions of Directing: Directing is the process of guiding and supervising people to achieve the goals of the sports event. In organising a sports event, directing involves assigning roles and responsibilities to each team member, communicating the objective of the event and providing guidance and feedback throughout the planning process. This function ensures that everyone involved in the event understands their roles and responsibilities and

works together effectively to achieve the desired outcome.

Functions of Controlling: Controlling is the process of monitoring and measuring progress against the plan, identifying any deviations from the plan and taking corrective actions to ensure that the goals of the sports event are met. In organising a sports event, controlling involves setting performance standards, measuring progress against these standards and taking corrective action if necessary to keep the event on track. This function ensures that the event is running smoothly and that any issue that arise are addressed quickly and effectively.

Q 2. Describe the responsibilities of any three committees before a tournament.

Ans. The following are the responsibilities of committees before a tournament:

- (i) **Technical Committee:** Before the event, it is the job of the Technical Committee to put forward a requisition to purchase equipment, invitation and confirmation from officials to conduct sports event, cleaning and layout of the fields, arrangement of equipment and stationery, preparation of fixtures, rules and regulation of the sports event.
- (ii) **Logistics Committee:** It is the duty of the Logistics Committee to look after placement/arrangement/requisition of purchase of

stationery, chairs, tables, souvenirs, light and sound equipment, bouquets, sending invitations to stakeholders including other schools/institutions and VIP guests, requisition of purchase of medals and certificates, arrangement of refreshments, arrangement of boarding and lodging, selection of volunteers, preparation of first aid kit and arrangement of medical facilities.

- (iii) **Marketing Committee:** The Marketing Committee prepares a strategy for arranging for sponsorships, publicity of the event, arranging meetings or calling on sponsors, preparation of MoUs for sponsorships, etc.

Q 3. What should be the roles of technical and marketing committee while organising the event?

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)

Ans. Technical Committee: While the event/tournament is in progress, the technical committee is responsible for conducting matches, presence of the jury, cleaning and layout of the fields, collection of score sheets and other related papers from officials, preparation of merit list etc.

Marketing Committee: The marketing committee issues press release, works with media, manages methods of communication, fulfils the requirements of sponsors as per MoUs, arrangement for telecast of event etc.

Q 4. How various committees are formed for tournaments? Write briefly.

(CBSE 2016)

Ans.



Q 5. Your school is organising 'Run for Unity', explain the responsibilities of accreditation, technical and finance committee.

(CBSE 2016)

Ans. Responsibilities of Accreditation Committee

- (i) **Accreditation Committee:** It is overall responsible for organising the 'Run for Unity' event. It makes sure that ethics, rules and regulations are followed throughout the event. It is also responsible for registering the participants and managing the production and distribution of the validation passes.

- (ii) **Technical Committee:** This committee is responsible for ensuring that the field of play is safe for competitors and officials. It also ensures the quality of equipment's.

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

Q 6. Define bye. Explain the rules of giving bye with help of an example.

(CBSE SQP 2022-23)

Ans. Bye refers to a dummy team that does not play in the first round but participates in the second round. The

number of byes in a fixture is the actual difference between the number of teams participating in the tournament and the next higher number which is the power of 2.

Allotment of byes in the fixture should be given in following order:

First bye will be given to last team of Lower Half. Second bye will be given to first team of Upper Half. Third bye will be given to first team of Lower Half. Fourth bye will be given to last team of Upper Half. Same pattern will be followed after fourth bye till the remaining byes have been given.

Q 7. League tournament is a better way to judge the best team of the tournament. Comment.

Ans. League tournament is a better way to judge the best team of the tournament because of the following reasons:

- The deserving team wins the tournament, i.e., it decides the true winner.
- Every team or player gets maximum opportunity to demonstrate its efficiency.
- A team or a player needs not to win each and every match.
- The spectators get ample amount of time to enjoy the full tournament.
- Selection of players for future tournaments is done at an optimum level and with full satisfaction.



TiP

Students should write about the advantages of league tournaments.

Q 8. Draw a fixture of 11 football teams participating in a tournament on the basis of knock-out.

(CBSE 2016)

Ans. Total number of teams (n) = 11
Number of teams in upper half

$$= \frac{n+1}{2} = \frac{11+1}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6 \text{ teams}$$

Number of teams in lower half

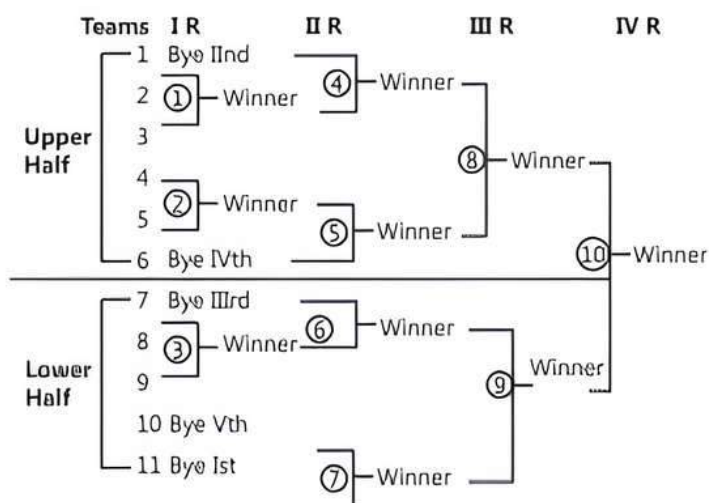
$$= \frac{n-1}{2} = \frac{11-1}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ teams}$$

Total number of byes (nb) = Next highest power of 2
– Number of teams participating
= $16 - 11 = 5$ byes

Number of byes in upper half = $\frac{nb-1}{2} = \frac{5-1}{2} = 2$ byes

Number of byes in lower half = $\frac{nb+1}{2} = \frac{5+1}{2} = 3$ byes

Fixture



Q 9. Draw a fixture of 6 teams on league basis following the cyclic method.

(CBSE 2016)

Ans. Total number of teams (n) = 6

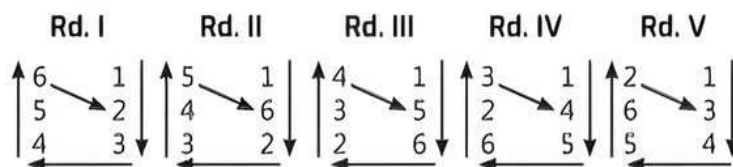
Total number of matches

$$= \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{6(6-1)}{2} = \frac{30}{2} = 15 \text{ matches}$$

Number of rounds = $n - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5$ rounds

Fixture



Q 10. Draw a fixture of 12 teams on league basis according to the staircase method.

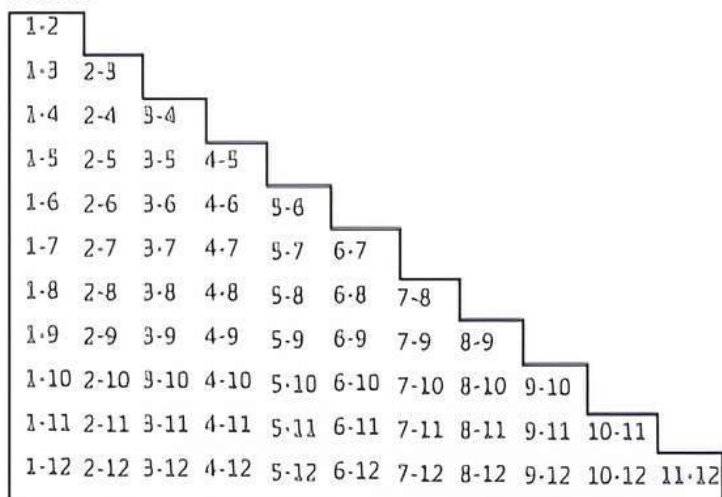
Ans. Number of rounds = $n - 1 = 12 - 1 = 11$ rounds

$$\text{Number of matches} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{12(12-1)}{2}$$

$$= 6 \times 11$$

$$= 66 \text{ matches}$$

Fixture



Q 11. Draw a fixture of 7 teams on league basis according to the tabular method.

Ans. Total no. of teams (n) = 7

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total no. of matches} &= \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \\ &= \frac{7(7-1)}{2} = \frac{42}{2} = 21.\end{aligned}$$

Fixture of 7 Teams

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Bye
A		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B			3	4	5	6	7	2
C				5	6	7	1	4
D					7	1	2	6
E						2	3	1
F							4	3
G								5
Bye								



Long Answer Type Questions

Q 1. What are the functions of sports event management?

Ans. The function of sports event management are as follows:

- Planning:** It is the process of creating a comprehensive action plan to achieve organisational goal(s). Planning is an ongoing step, and can be highly specialised based on organisational goals, division goals, departmental goals, and term goals.
- Organising:** This includes distributing resources and organising personnel in order to achieve the goals established in the planning function.
- Staffing:** This refers to identifying key staff positions, and to ensuring that the proper talent is serving that specific job duty in order to achieve the aims and objectives of an organisation.
- Directing:** Directing personnel is a leadership quality and includes letting staff know what needs to be done, and also by when. It includes supervision of personnel while simultaneously motivating them.
- Controlling:** Controlling refers to all the processes that leaders create to monitor success. It involves establishing performance standards, measuring actual performance and comparing them irregularities.

Q 2. Being sports captain of the school, prepare five important committees with their responsibilities to conduct one day run for health race.

(CBSE 2015)

Ans. To conduct one day run for health, five important committees and their responsibilities are as follows:

S. No.	Name of the Committee	Roles and Responsibility
(i)	Transport Committee	Providing transport to various national and international teams involved in the event.
(ii)	Grounds and Equipments Committee	Preparing suitable ground/field for the event, for example, a cricket pitch or a football ground.
(iii)	Boarding and Lodging Committee	Arranging accommodation and food for the participating teams and its players.
(iv)	Official Committees	Selecting officials, judges, referees, starters, umpires, recorders, scorers, etc. for the events.
(v)	Refreshments Committee	Providing refreshment and snacks to the chief guests, officials and competitors.
(vi)	Announcement Committee	Making several important announcements during the conduct of the event, e.g., names of the players during the presentation ceremony, while substituting a player, etc.
(vii)	First Aid Committee	Consisting of well-qualified doctors, physicians and health experts, it is responsible for taking care of health of the players, or officials during an injury or mishappening. (Any five)



TIP

Students should be sure about the name of the committee and their roles and responsibility.

Q 3. Draw a knock-out fixture of 21 teams mentioning all the steps involved.

(CBSE 2015)

Ans. Total number of teams (n) = 21

$$\text{Total number of matches} = n - 1 = 21 - 1 = 20$$

Number of teams in upper half

$$= \frac{n+1}{2} = \frac{21+1}{2} = 11 \text{ teams}$$

COMMON ERROR

Students just mention names of the committee without mentioning their roles and responsibilities.

$$\text{Number of teams in lower half} = \frac{n-1}{2} = \frac{21-1}{2} = 10 \text{ teams}$$

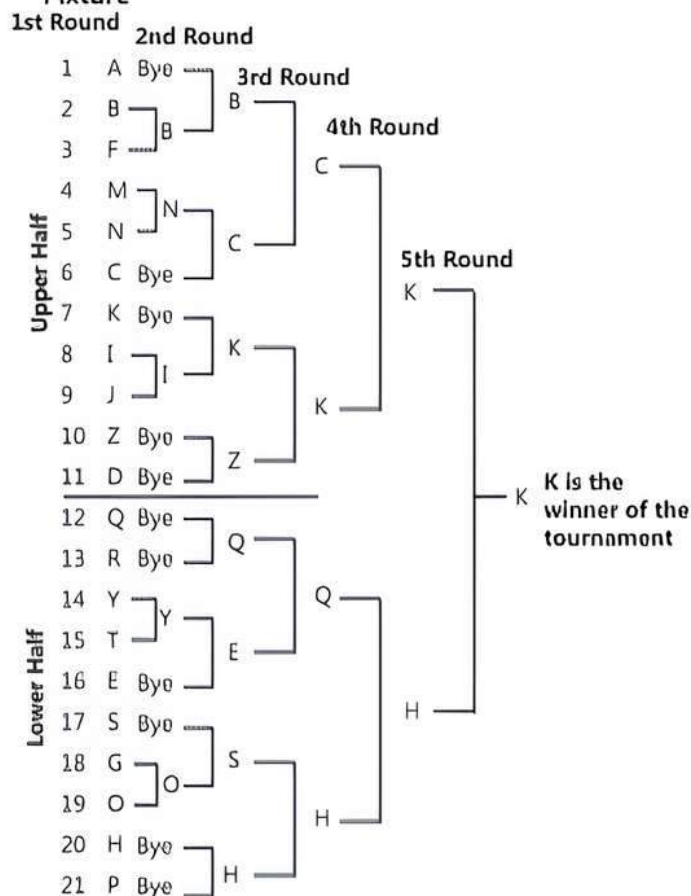
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total number of byes (nb)} &= \text{Next highest power of 2} \\ &\quad - \text{Number of teams} \\ &= 32 - 21 = 11 \text{ byes} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total no. of byes in upper half} \\ &= \frac{nb-1}{2} = \frac{11-1}{2} = 5 \text{ byes} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total no. of byes in lower half} \\ &= \frac{nb+1}{2} = \frac{11+1}{2} = 6 \text{ byes} \end{aligned}$$

Number of rounds = 5

Fixture



Q 4. Draw a knock-out fixture of 25 teams with all steps involved. (CBSE 2020)

Ans. Total number of teams (n) = 25

$$\text{Total number of matches} = n - 1 = 25 - 1 = 24$$

$$\text{Number of teams in upper half} = \frac{n+1}{2} = \frac{25+1}{2} = 13$$

$$\text{Number of teams in lower half} = \frac{n-1}{2} = \frac{25-1}{2} = 12$$

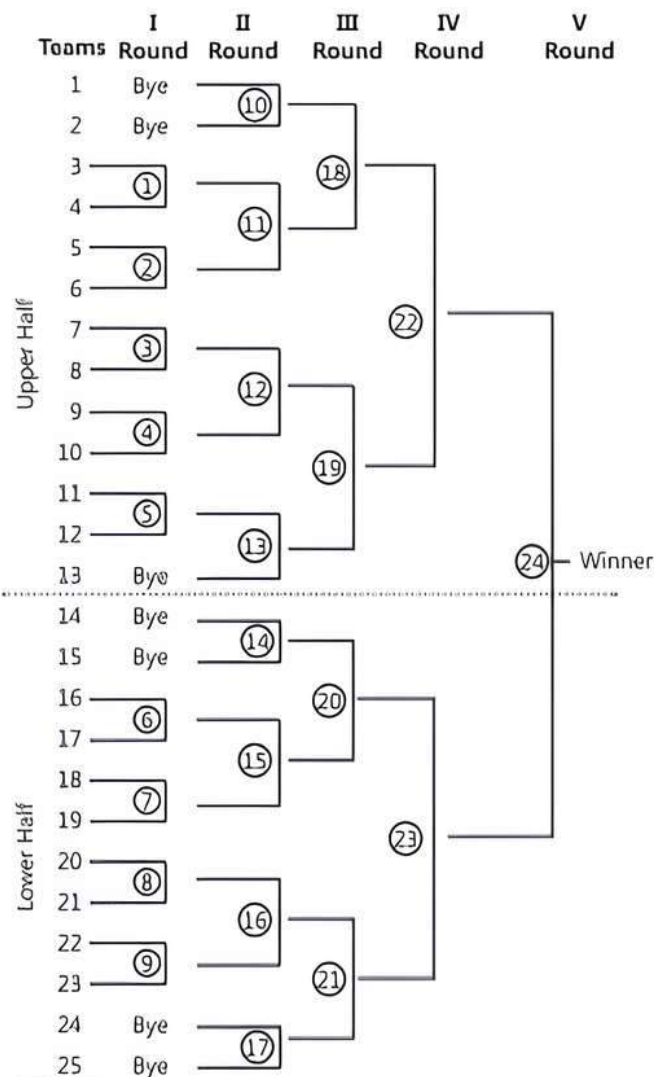
Total number of byes (nb) = Next highest number that is the power of 2 - Number of teams

$$= 32 - 25 = 7 \text{ byes}$$

$$\text{Total number of byes in upper half} = \frac{nb-1}{2} = \frac{7-1}{2} = 3$$

$$\text{Total number of byes in lower half} = \frac{nb+1}{2} = \frac{7+1}{2} = 4$$

Number of rounds = 5



TIP

Practice a number of examples for drawing a knock-out fixture.

COMMON ERROR

Students often draw incorrect fixtures.

Q 5. What is league tournament? Draw a fixture of nine (9) teams on the basis of league tournament using cyclic method. Explain British method to declare the winner. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. League tournament, also known as round-robin tournament is a tournament in which each team plays against each other team irrespective of victory or defeat. It provides maximum number of opportunities to the teams to display their best performance.

Fixture: No. of teams (n) = 9

$$\text{No. of matches} = \frac{\text{No. of teams} \times (\text{No. of teams} - 1)}{2}$$

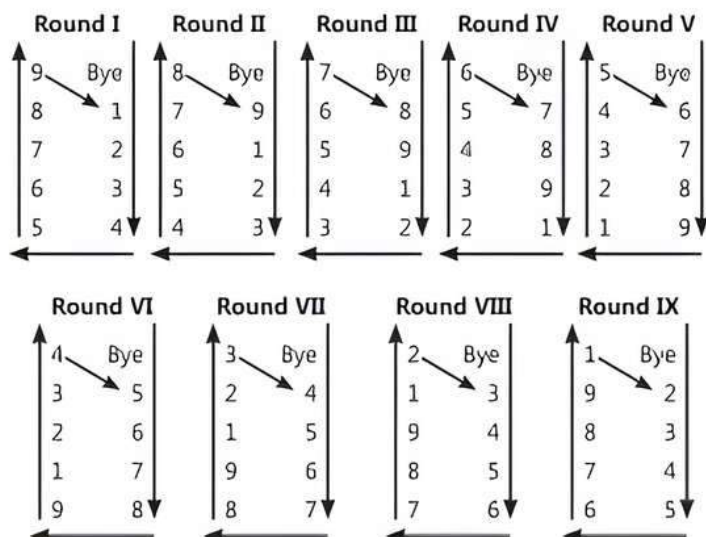
$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{9(9-1)}{2} = 36$$

No. of rounds = 9 (∵ no. of teams (n) is odd)



TIP

Practice drawing fixtures of different teams, as per cyclic or staircase method.



British Method to Declare Winner

Divide the total points obtained by each team by the maximum possible points, whole multiplied by 100. *Le.,*

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Total points obtained}}{\text{Maximum possible points}} \times 100$$

The point distribution is as follows:

(i) Winner of the match = 2 points

(ii) Loser of the match = 0 point

(iii) Tie/Draw = 1 point

The team having the highest percentage is declared the winner.

Q 6. Define combination tournament. Draw a fixture of 16 teams using knock-out cum league method.

(CBSE 2018)

Ans. Combination tournaments are conducted when the matches are to played on group basis or zonal basis. In this tournament, the initial rounds are played on particular basis (knock-out or league) and rest of the tournament is played on another basis (knock-out or league).

Usually, the following combinations of tournaments are used:

- Knock-out cum knock-out
- League cum league
- Knock-out cum league
- League cum knock-out

Fixture using Knock-out Cum league Method

No. of teams = 16

Here, all the teams are divided into four equal groups.

Group A: First four teams

Group B: Second four teams

Group C: Third four teams

Group D: Last four teams

Group Knock-out



Inter-group League

$$\text{No. of matches for league tournament} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{4 \times 3}{2} = 6 \text{ matches.}$$

Fixture of league tournament by staircase method:

Winner of each group will participate in a league tournament.



COMMON ERROR

Most students are able to define different types of tournaments but are unable to draw their fixtures.

Q 7. Explain the meaning of community sports programmes. Briefly explain any four.

Ans.

Community sports programmes are sports programmes which are not related to competitions, but are organised for various other objectives such as charity, health awareness, raising funds for noble causes etc.

Various community sports programmes are:

- Sports Day:** Sports day is organised by each and every school on a specific day in a year, in which children take part in competitive sporting activities, often with the aim of winning prizes. These activities instill various social qualities such as leadership, brotherhood, unity, discipline and respect in children.
- Health Run:** Health run is organised by social organisations or sports departments for the purpose of raising funds for charity and standards of health in a particular region or country. There is no competition in it but registration of participants, date and time are fixed in advance.
- Run for Fun:** This event is organised to spread the message among the masses to exercise on a regular basis and keep their body fit and healthy. It is community organised for raising funds for charity, in which people participate to enjoy and not to compete.
- Run for Unity:** This is to inculcate peace and harmony among the people of different religions. It is a great way of invoking the spirit of unity, togetherness, love and harmony towards the country and its people.



TIP

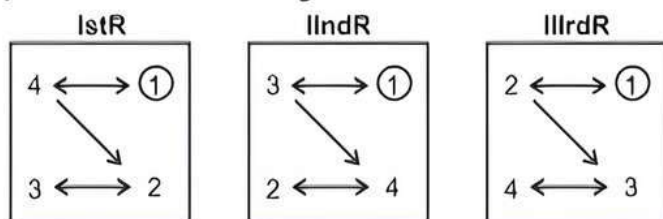
Each type of community programmes should be discussed briefly in at least three-four lines.



Chapter Test

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q 1. Which of the following committee is headed by a qualified doctor?
- Reception
 - Finance
 - First Aid
 - Grounds and Equipment
- Q 2. In a knock-out tournament, how many byes will be allocated to upper half if 21 teams are participating?
- 7
 - 6
 - 5
 - 4
- Q 3. How many teams will be placed in 3rd quarter if 30 teams are participating in knock-out tournament?
- 6
 - 7
 - 8
 - 9
- Q 4. What is the formula to determine number of matches in League fixture for even number of teams?
- (CBSE SQP 2023-24)
- $N + 1/2$
 - $N - 1/2$
 - $N(N - 1)/2$
 - $N(N + 1)/2$
- Q 5. Which method of league tournament is shown below?



- Cyclic method
- Staircase method
- Round robin method
- None of these

Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 6-7): There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option from the options given below:

- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 - Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
- Q 6. Assertion (A): League tournaments are less expensive.
Reason (R): Only strong or deserving team gets victory in this tournament.
- Q 7. Assertion (A): A bye refers to a dummy team that does not play in the first round but participates in the second round.
Reason (R): The number of byes in a fixture is the difference between the number of teams participating in the tournament and the next highest number which is the power of 2.

Case Study Based Question

- Q 8. Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

ABC School is one of the reputed school in their location for the number of sports facilities it provides to its stakeholders. Keeping that in consideration CBSE Sports cell has given them the responsibility of conducting CBSE Football cluster. 35 teams have sent their entry for participation in the tournament.

- (i) Due to large number of teams willing to participate, the school is conducting the competition by fixture.
- league
 - knock-out
 - staircase
 - challenge
- (ii) Total number of matches will be
- 34
 - 30
 - 28
 - 24
- (iii) Total number of rounds will be
- 4
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 9. Explain procedure for giving byes.
Q 10. List the various types of tournaments.

Short Answer Type-I Questions

- Q 11. Describe the role of any two committees during tournament.
Q 12. What is a knock-out tournament? Mention any two disadvantages of knock-out tournament.
Q 13. Draw a fixture of 7 football teams participating in a tournament on the basis of knock-out.

Short Answer Type-II Questions

- Q 14. Briefly explain the types of league tournaments. Also, describe the advantages of league tournaments.
Q 15. Explain the staircase method of a league tournament for 7 teams.
Q 16. Enlist the committees for organising sports events and explain any five of them in detail.

Long Answer Type Questions

- Q 17. What is the meaning of tournament? Draw knock-out fixture for 27 teams.
Q 18. Draw a fixture of 9 teams on the basis of league tournament using cyclic method. Explain British method to declare the winner.