

UNIT I

MANAGEMENT OF SPORTING EVENTS

Overview

- ◆ Functions of Sports Events Management (Planning, Organising, Staffing, Directing Controlling)
- ◆ Various Committees and their Responsibilities (pre; during and post)
- ◆ Fixtures and its procedures – Knock-Out (Bye and Seeding) and League (Staircase and Cyclic)
- ◆ Intramural and Extramural - Meaning, Objectives and its Significance
- ◆ Community Sports - Purpose and benefits

LEARNING OUTCOMES

After completing the study of the unit, you will be able to:

- ◆ describe the functions of Sports Event Management
- ◆ classify the committees and its responsibilities in sports event
- ◆ differentiate the different type of tournament
- ◆ prepare fixtures of knock out and league
- ◆ distinguish between intramural and extramural sports events
- ◆ design community sports program

Discussion

Discuss with your group





- Q. Have you heard about fixtures in sports? Discuss in your group and share your views with the class.

1.1 Functions of Sports Events Management



Planning

Planning is the foremost function in sports as it gives a view of future course of action. To be effective, a plan should be specific, logical, flexible and complete in all aspects and should assist in controlling future events. A plan must comprehend all the other functions of management like organising, staffing, directing and controlling in order to achieve the predetermined goals.

In sports and sports events, planning plays important role to make the event run smoothly, effectively and remain free from conflict. Effective planning must clearly define aims, goals and objectives of the event. It should also explain the procedure or method to achieve the target in simple and easy to understand language. A sports plan should be prepared in a professional manner incorporating the elements of commitment, enjoyment and voluntary effort.



Organising

Organising is a next step after planning. It is a process of execution of the plan. This includes distributing resources and organising personnel in order to achieve the goals established in the planning stage. Organising stage determines the type of jobs and responsibility to achieve planning objectives. Preparation of organisation chart with various positions and reporting should be illustrated in this stage.

Staffing

This refers to identifying key staff positions, and ensuring that proper talent is serving that specific job duty in order to achieve the aims and objectives of an organization. In this process recruitment and selection of qualified employees take place. After hiring personnel, orientation, training and professional development are also parts of this stage. In orientation new persons are introduced to the nature, goals and policies of events to keep them tuned in to the goals of the organisation. Various training programmes are conducted to provide professional training to the staff at this stage.

In sports events, recruitment of staff as per organisation's needs should be done. Example, the apex post may be for Director of the event, in second line Deputy Director and then Assistant Director of Sports event may be created.

Directing

Directing personnel is a leadership quality, and includes letting staff know what needs to be done, by whom and also by when. It includes supervision of personnel while simultaneously motivating them. Without directing, planning or organising has no meaning. It is a function of guiding, inspiring and instructing people to accomplish organizational goals.

Controlling

Controlling refers to all the processes that leaders create to monitor success. It involves establishing performance standards, measuring actual performance and comparing them for irregularities. It is a important function of management as controlling involves imparting instructions to employees and also ensuring that those instructions are followed. To organise any sports event, instructions given to members of the organising committee towards achieving common goal i.e., organising a sports event in this case, must be carried out sincerely for an event to be successful. Higher order management people control lower order people to ensure efficient and effective use to resources.





I. Tick the correct option.

1. The basic function of management is:
 - a. controlling
 - b. budgeting
 - c. **planning**
 - d. organising
2. In which of the following functions of sports event management “recruitment process” take place?
 - a. Planning
 - b. **Staffing**
 - c. Controlling
 - d. Directing

II. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Explain the role of planning in organizing Sports Event.
2. Why controlling function is important in sports event management.

III. Answer the following in 150-200 words

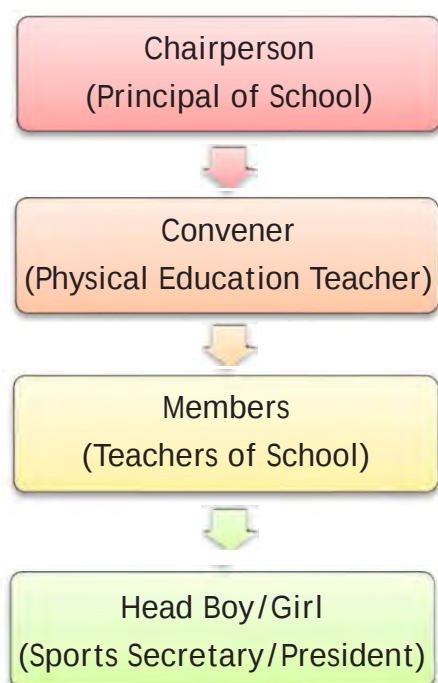
1. Elaborate the functions of sports event management.

1.2 Formation of Committees

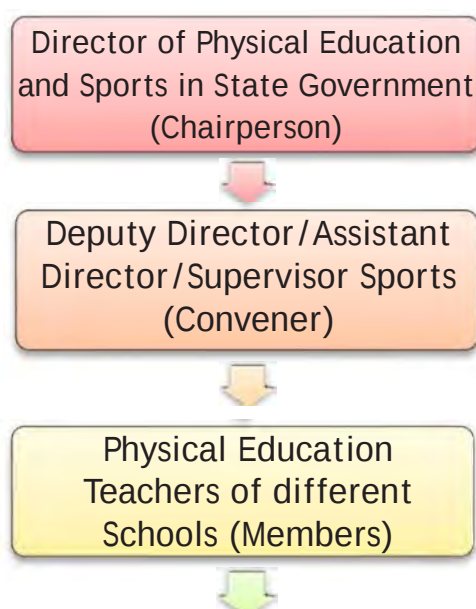
To organise any sports event, various committees are formed for its systematic and smooth conduct. As we have discussed earlier, to conduct sports events lots of professional planning and preparation is required. Formation of committees should be based on three levels of management – top, middle and lower levels. Depending upon the level or area of the sports event, suitable people are chosen for staffing various committees. Example, for an intramural event, members of the governing body or the Principal will remain the top level of management, whereas in an extramural event, the Director/Deputy Director/Supervisor of the state/ zone may be at the top level of management. They prepare policies or aims and objectives of the sports event. Middle level of Management consists of department heads, physical education teachers etc, to execute policies and achieve aims and objectives. The Lower level of management consists of teachers, administrators, finance officers etc. They implement the orders and directives of the top level.



Hierarchy of Organising Committee to conduct Intramural Event in School/ institution

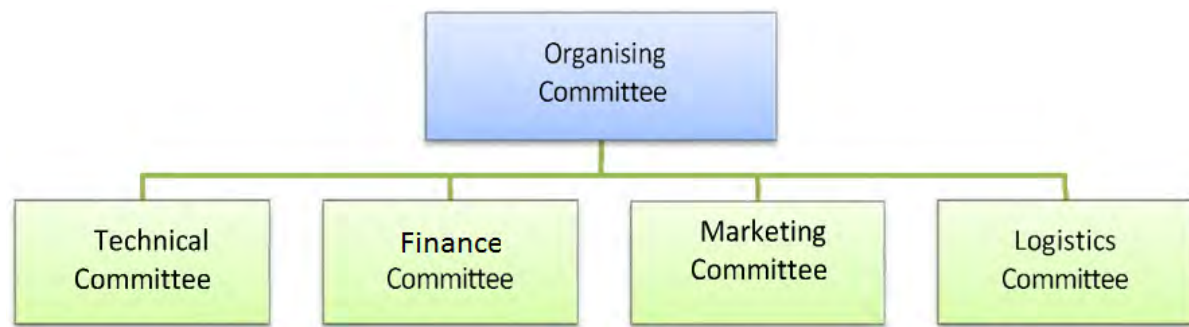


Hierarchy of Organising Committee to conduct Extramural Event in Schools/ institutions



There is no fixed number of committees to be constituted to organise a sports event; it depends on the number of participants, level of event, area of specialization, dedication of volunteers etc. By and large we can formulate 4 committees under an organising committee. Look at the following chart to study their details of work and their responsibilities.





1.2.1 Technical Committee

This committee covers the technical aspect of the events like requisitions to procure sports equipment, conducting matches on time through selected officials (referees, umpires, judges, timekeepers etc.) for their respective games/sports.

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.

1.2.2 Logistics Committee

This committee has a wider scope of work ranging from transportation, boarding and lodging to refreshment, decoration and conducting ceremonies that form a part of the event. This committee may have various sub-committees as per requirement. The Logistics Committee looks after the Opening Ceremony, hires photographer/ videographer, makes arrangements for the Victory Ceremony and the Closing Ceremony including arrangement of refreshment, decoration, reception, entertainment, light and sound, medical aspect etc.

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.

1.2.3 Finance Committee

The role of the Finance Committee is primarily to provide financial oversight for the event. It is involved in all aspects related to the finances of the sports event like planning, accounting, decision-making etc. Finalization of sponsorship, keeping an eye on inflow and outflow of finances, purchase of equipment and other items required for conducting the event, settling payments of officials are key areas of focus of the committee. It is the backbone of the sports tournament. It pitches to different companies and attracts them for sponsorships for the event.

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 finalizing 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.

1.2.4 Marketing Committee

The Marketing Committee develops plans and strategies to place the event in the market with the purpose of generating publicity and sponsorships. Publicity can





be done through various modes like social media, print media, TV, e-mail etc. and sponsorship can be generated in terms of cash or kind by making media partners, food partners, drink partners etc. through calling on, meeting various companies etc. Marketing Committee also organises campaigns related to the event.

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), works 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.

Do You Know?

Check list to organising a sports event

1. Formation of Organising Committees
2. Establishment of Objectives
3. Theme of the event
4. Date of the event
5. Place of the event
6. Budget
7. Sponsorship
8. Marketing (Campaign)
9. Invitations to teams and guests
10. Conformation of teams
11. Logistics (Accommodations, Refreshments, Transportation, Medical Staff, Water, table, chairs, flags, notice board)
12. Checking on the sponsors
13. Drawing Fixtures and layout of field
14. Rules and Regulations
15. Arrangement of Equipment and score sheets
16. Arrangement of Referees and Prizes
17. Direction to the stadium (Sign posts)
18. Briefing of Volunteers and staff
19. Decorations



20. Practice and warm up Area
21. Security
22. Photographers
23. Approvals License and NOCs

Extension Activity

Working in groups, write a Press Release to be issued by your school regarding the District Badminton Championship hosted by your school.

I. Tick the correct option

1. The Committee responsible for liaison with Print media is the _____.
a. Technical
b. Logistics
c. **Marketing**
d. Finance
2. Purchase of sports equipment is a work of the _____.
a. Technical
b. Logistics
c. Marketing
d. **Finance**
3. Publication of rules and regulations should be done _____.
a. **Pre event**
b. During event
c. Post event
d. Any time during the event

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What should be the role of technical committee while organizing the event.
2. Explain the role of marketing committee during the event.





1.3 Fixtures & its procedures

In sports, an individual generally supports a particular team or player to win the game. Winning helps that team or player reach the next round, and after a specified number of matches, a player or a team wins the Championship. While watching a tournament, you would have seen sometimes a player or team lose a game, and get eliminated from the tournament. However, in some tournaments they remain in the game despite losing. Why is this so? Basically, there are different types of fixtures in different tournaments based on duration, cost, manpower, level, interest etc. that you will study here.

1.3.1 Tournaments

Tournament is a series of games or matches played among players or teams to determine the winner. It provides an opportunity to demonstrate skills, evaluate one's performance and motivate players to perform well, attract people towards sports to make sports popular and provide healthy entertainment.

There are various types of tournament formats based on advancement or elimination criteria of players or teams. Study the three tournament formats listed below.

Knock - Out Tournament: In a Knock-Out Tournament a player or team continues to play matches until it is defeated. In this type of format, players or teams have to consistently give their best performance to avoid elimination. Such a tournament saves cost and time and makes each match intensive because of fear of elimination. Since fixtures are drawn on the basis of lots, there is the possibility of a match between two good teams or players even in the early stages. In this system a good team can be eliminated even at the earliest stage due to getting defeated by chance or by accident.

League or Round Robin: In League or Round Robin Tournament, a player or team will play the matches that are allotted before the start of the tournament. Fixed number of matches are given to players and teams. Players or teams will get equal chance to play with each other. Thus, the true winner emerges from this format and ranking can be prepared for all participating players or teams. However, this format involves more money, time and facilities as compared to the Knock-Out Tournament and there is no provision of seeding for extraordinary teams and players.

Combination: They are the combination of Knock-Out and League format. Depending upon the need and importance of the tournament, Combination Tournaments can



be Knockout- League, League-Knockout, Knockout-League-Knockout etc. These tournaments are conducted when there are (a) a large number of participants, (b) participants are spread in different areas, (c) venues are in different zones/places etc. In this format some of the demerits of Knockout and League Tournaments can be eliminated.



1.3.2 Fixtures, Byes and Seeding

We have learned about three types of tournaments, Now we will study how we can draw the fixtures. In sports, the term **fixtures** refers to the programme listing which team (Team A) will play whom (Team B), where (venue), and when (time).

Definitions:

A fixture is “a sports event or its date.”

“A sports match that has been arranged for a particular time and place”

‘Fixture is a process of arrangement of the teams in systematic order in various groups for competitive fights for physical activity’.

Thus, **tie** or **fixture** or **heat** include multiple and progressive matches. In athletics and swimming the term **Heats** is used, in Tennis, badminton and other games we frequently use the terms **Ties** or **Fixtures**. For any tournament, unbiased draws of fixtures is a road towards the success. First, let us understand the words “bye” and “seed”.

Bye - means a team is not required to participate in the primary round due to allotment of draws. It should be given to any participating team through random lottery system. In a tournament, bye is generally assigned to teams by the organizing committee not to play a round due to one of the several reasons:

- Uneven distribution of teams in tournament (In knock out tournament, number of teams equals to power of two [e.g., 8, 16, 32, 64, ...] and in League tournament, if there is an odd number of teams.





- Separate pooling of previous winners in same group to create even competition,
- to avoid one team from playing more matches on a single day than the other, so creating disadvantage for some.

Definitions

The position of a participant in a tournament who is not paired with an opponent, usually in the first round, and advanced to the next round without playing.

Something aside from the main course or consideration.

A sportsman in a tournament who is without an opponent.

The right to proceed to the next round of a competition without contesting the present round, often through non-appearance of an opponent.

Seeding - is a process in which teams will be placed in such a manner that good teams that have a ranking or previous year's position etc. do not meet another team at an early stage of the tournament. This procedure is generally implemented to reduce the chance of elimination of good teams at an early stage. Procedure of allotting seeding is the same as given for byes.

Definitions

The process or result of seeding players for competition.

To arrange or schedule, as competitive teams or players, so that the most skilled are matched in the later rounds of play.

To scatter or distribute (the names of players) so that the best players do not meet in the early part of a tournament.

To rank a player according to the perceived likelihood of his or her winning a specific tournament

1.3.3 Procedure for Drawing Knock - Out Fixture

Step 1

To determine the total number of teams that will participate in the Knockout tournament.



If the number of teams is: 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, (Number being a multiple of Two) then there is no need of byes. You may see the procedure in Illustration : 1 and 2. If the number of teams is other than the given numbers, then byes will be given as per draw of lot.

Step 2

To determine the total number of matches to be played in the tournament, following formula will be used:

Total Number of Matches= Number of teams - 1 In case of 8 teams then $8-1= 7$ matches (not including third place match)

If number of teams are 12 then

$12-1= 11$ matches (not including third place match) In case of 15 teams then $15-1=14$ (not including third place match)

Step 3

The total number of teams are to be divided into two halves, namely Upper Half and Lower Half.

If the total number of participating teams are even in numbers the Formula will be:

$$\frac{\text{Number of teams}}{2} = \text{Teams in Upper Half or Lower Half}$$

If total number of teams is 12 then, $\frac{12}{2} = 6$, i.e., 6 teams will be placed in Upper Half and the remaining 6 will be placed in Lower Half.

If total number of participating teams are **odd in numbers** then Formula will be

$$\frac{\text{Number of teams} + 1}{2} = \text{Teams in Upper Half}$$

$$\frac{\text{Number of teams} - 1}{2} = \text{Teams in Lower Half}$$

If number of teams is 15 then

$$\frac{15 + 1}{2} = 8 \text{ Teams in Upper Half}$$





$$\frac{15 - 1}{2} = 7 \text{ Teams in Lower Half}$$

Thus, 8 teams will be placed in Upper Half and remaining 7 will be placed in Lower Half.

Step 4

After determining Upper and Lower Half Teams, byes will be given. We can determine the byes by finding the difference between the number of teams participating in the Tournament and next power of 2 of participating Teams in the Tournament. For example, if total number of Teams is 12, then next power of 2 will be 16.

16-12= 4 Byes. For **even numbers** byes will be placed in Upper and Lower Half.

$$\frac{4}{2} = 2$$

If total number of Teams is 19, then next power will be 32. 32-19 = 13 byes

For **odd numbers** byes will be placed in Upper Half = $\frac{13-1}{1} = 6$ and Lower Half =

$$\frac{13+1}{2} = 7$$

Step 5

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

OR

First bye will be given to last team of Lower Half, Second by 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.



Step 6

Write the serial number (number of participants) in vertical order. Divide into two halves as per Step 3.

Then place byes as per step 5.

Now place remaining teams through random lottery system from top to bottom or same pattern used to allot byes.

Teams having byes will not play their first-round matches. Put Date, Time, Venue in front of the matches in fixture. Illustration - 1

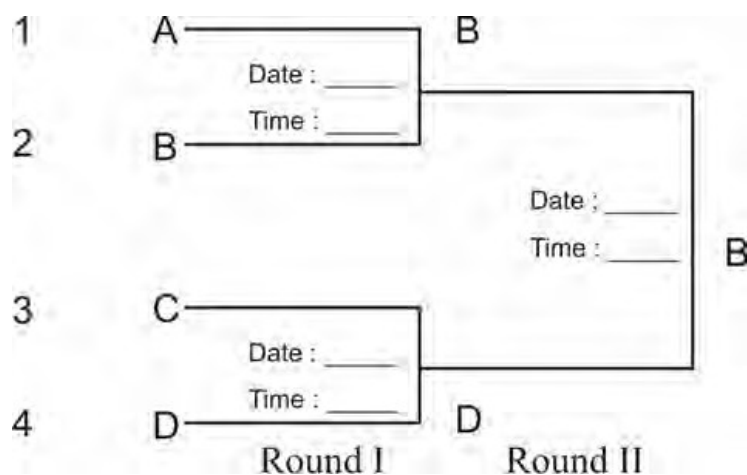
Total Number of Teams = 4

Total Number of Matches = $4-1 = 3$

Total Number of Byes= since Number having power of Two, no need of bye Number of team in

$$\text{Upper Half} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$\text{Number of team in Lower Half} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

**Round I Matches**

First match between A Vs B and won by B

Second Match between C Vs D won by D



**Round II match or Finals**

Third match Finals between B Vs D won by B

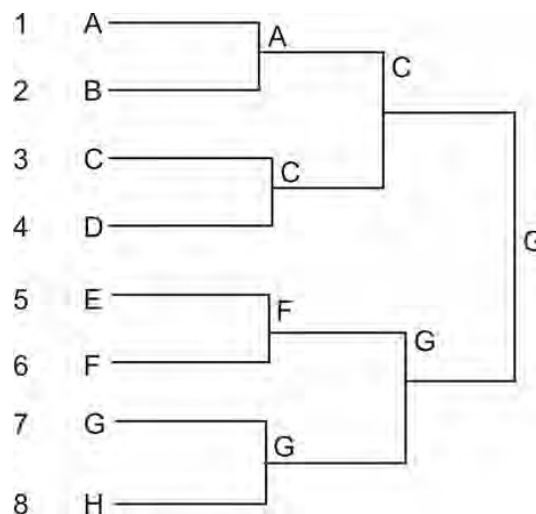
Illustration - 2

Total Number of Teams = 8

Total Number of Matches = $8-1=7$

Total Number of Byes= since Number having power of Two, no need of bye Number
of team in Upper Half = $\frac{8}{2} = 4$

Number of team in Lower Half = $\frac{8}{2} = 4$

**Round I Matches**

First match between A Vs B won by A

Second match between C Vs D won by C

Third match between E Vs F won by F

Fourth match between G Vs H won by G

Round II Matches

Fifth match between A Vs C won by C

Sixth match between F Vs G won by G



Seventh match Final between C Vs G won by G

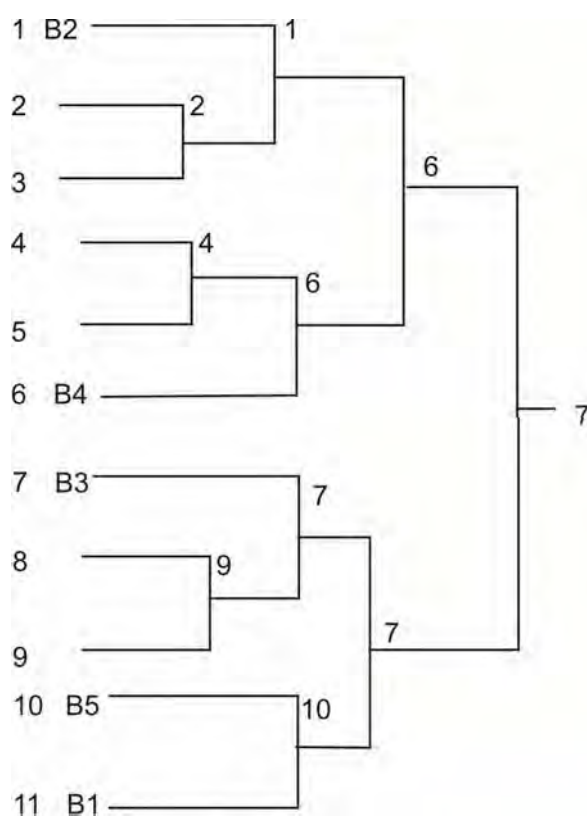
Total Number of Teams = 11

Total Number of Matches = $11-1=10$

Total Number of Bytes= $16-11=5$

$$\text{Total Number of Bytes in Lower half} = \frac{5+1}{2} = 3$$

$$\text{Number of team in Lower half} = \frac{11-1}{2} = 5$$





Round I Matches

First match between 2 Vs 3 won by 2

Second match between 4 Vs 5 won by 4

Third match between 8 Vs 9 won by 9

Round II Matches

Fourth match between 1 Vs 2 won by 1

Fifth match between 4 Vs 6 won by 6

Sixth match between 7 Vs 9 won by 7

Seventh match between 10 Vs 11 won by 10

Round III Matches (semi-finals)

Eighth match between 1Vs 6 won by 6 Ninth match between 7 Vs 10 won by 7

Round IV or Final

Tenth match between 6 Vs 7 won by 7

1.3.4 Procedure to Draw League or Round Robin Fixture

In League or Round Robin Tournament each team has to play once with all the remaining teams of the tournament.

Step 1

Determine the number of matches by applying following formula:

Number of teams = n

$$\text{Total number of matches} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$\text{If teams are 6 then } \frac{6(6-1)}{2} = \frac{36-6}{2} = \frac{30}{2} = 15$$

This means, 15 numbers of matches will be played in league tournament. If teams are 7 then 21 numbers of matches will be played in league tournament



Step 2

Here, we will study two types of methods to fix the team in league tournament namely Cyclic Method and Stair Case Method:

Cyclic Method

In Cyclic Method, one team will be fixed in position and the other will be placed in rotation to complete the cycle. In this method, two situations may arise, first if teams are even numbered, second situation if teams are odd numbered. Let's see how to set fixtures in these two situations.

Even number of teams in tournament does not require giving of any bye to any team and to find out number of rounds, formula will be number of teams - 1.

Total number of teams= 6 Total number of rounds = 6-1 = 5

I Round	II Round	III Round	IV Round	V Round
6 → 1 5 → 2 4 → 3	5 1 4 6 3 2	4 1 3 5 2 6	3 1 2 4 6 5	2 1 6 3 5 4

In order 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. Rounds in the tournament will remain the same.

Total number of teams = 7 Total number of rounds = 7

I Round	II Round	III Round	IV Round	V Round	VI Round	VII Round
7 Bye 6 → 1 5 → 2 4 → 3	6 Bye 5 7 4 1 3 2	5 Bye 4 6 3 7 2 1	4 Bye 3 5 2 6 1 7	3 Bye 2 4 1 5 7 6	2 Bye 1 3 7 4 6 5	1 Bye 7 2 6 3 5 4

Staircase Method

In Staircase Method, one team will be fixed on the highest step, and that team will play with all the teams of the tournament and in next step down, the next team will be fixed to play with other remaining teams and so on.





Total number of Teams= 7

A Vs B						
A Vs C	B Vs C					
A Vs D	B Vs D	C Vs D				
A Vs E	B Vs E	C Vs E	D Vs E			
A Vs F	B Vs F	C Vs F	D Vs F	E Vs F		
A Vs G	B Vs G	C Vs G	D Vs G	E Vs G	F Vs G	

Details of Matches

Match No	Team A	Vs Team B	Date	Time	Venue	Result

Step 3

Determining the winner/merit in League Tournament.

In League or Round Robin Tournament winner/merit will be decided on the basis of points awarded to the teams. Example Winner = 5, Draw =3, Loser = 0. Points tally may be as follows:

S. No.	Teams	Match Played	Match Win	Match Loss	Match Draw	Total Points	Ranking
1	A	5	4	0	1	23	I
2	B	5	3	1	1	18	II
3	C	5	1	2	2	11	IV
4	D	5	0	4	1	3	V
5	E	5	1	2	2	11	IV
6	F	5	0	0	5	15	III



Tournament organisers frame the rules in regards to tie before the start of the tournament.

1.3.5 Procedure to Draw Combination Fixture

These fixtures are the combination of Knockout and League Tournaments. Same steps will be followed as are followed in Knockout and League fixtures. To draw League-Knockout fixtures, the following process will be executed:

League-Knockout

Team = 8

$$\text{Matches} = \frac{8(8-1)}{2} = \frac{64-8}{2} = \frac{56}{2} = 28$$

Rounds in league = 7

League

Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5	Round 6	Round 7
1-8	7-8	6-8	5-8	4-8	3-8	2-8
2-7	1-6	7-5	6-4	5-3	4-2	3-1
3-6	2-5	1-4	7-3	6-2	5-1	4-7
4-5	3-4	2-3	1-2	7-1	6-7	5-6

S. No.	Teams	Match Played	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Matches Drawn	Total Points	Ranking
1	1	7	5	2	0	25	I(Q)
2	2	7	2	3	2	16	V
3	3	7	2	2	3	16	V
4	4	7	2	4	1	13	VI
5	5	7	3	2	2	21	II(Q)
6	6	7	4	2	1	23	III(Q)
7	7	7	1	4	2	11	VII
8	8	7	3	3	1	18	IV(Q)

Winner = 5, Draw =3, Loser = 0

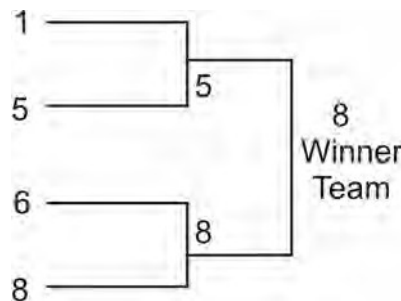
Top four teams namely 1, 5, 6 and 8 qualify for knockout rounds





Tournament committee should form rules regarding placement of teams at semi-finals before the tournament. Here we placed teams as per their ranking. Other patterns are

1. first team may play with third and second may play with fourth ranked team or
2. first ranked team may play with fourth ranked team and second ranked team may play with third ranked team or
3. draw of lots may be another choice.



First semi-final match played between 1 vs 5 and won by 5

Second semi-final match played between 6 vs 8 and won by 8

Final match played between 5 vs 8 and won by 8

Third place match may be played between 1 vs 6

Team 8 winner of the League-Knockout tournament

Team 5 is runner up of the tournament.

Do You Know?

FIFA World cup is world largest event in term of viewership in the world. In Football World Cup League-Knockout combination fixtures are drawn. Starting rounds are based on League system, there are eight groups from A to H, each group consists of four teams. Every team in the group has to play with the other three teams in the group. Top two teams from each group qualify for pre-quarterfinals based on the points table and then the knockout round starts till the finals.

I. Tick the correct option

1. After losing a match, a team will be eliminated from the .
 - a. Knockout tournament





- b. League tournament
 - c. Round Robin tournament
 - d. None of above
2. Which of the following tournament helps save time?
- a. Knockout tournament
 - b. League tournament
 - c. Combination tournament
 - d. Round Robin tournament

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

- 1. Differentiate between knockout and league tournament.
- 2. Write merits of league tournament.
- 3. What do you mean by league cum knockout fixture?

III. Answer the following questions in 150-200 words.

- 1. Draw a knockout fixture of 13 teams.

1.4 Intramural

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. The tournament may be an event/ game /more than one games and sports conducted in one day or more or in a month or a year, eg., Sports Day, Sports Festival, Athletics Meet, Swimming Meet, Badminton Tournament conducted among Houses, Classes, Hostels, Residents etc. of a school/institution.

1.4.1 Objectives of Intramural Tournaments

Intramurals are common and an integral part of educational organisation and communities, where teams are constituted among classes, houses or groups and competitions are conducted for engaging children and youth and for deriving various types of benefits for the participants. Let us understand few important objectives of intramural tournaments.





1. To encourage mass participation in sports in an institution.
2. To focus on all-round development of children.
3. To develop values like fair play, respect, friendship through sports.
4. To provide first opportunity to compete in a controlled environment.
5. To focus on fitness, wellness and health aspects of children.
6. To promote curricular integration through sports.
7. To help children to develop personality (first stage of leadership, control of emotions, corporation etc.)

Extension Activity

As the Sports Captain of your school, you are involved in the selection of students for participating in District/Region/Zone matches subsequently.

List out the criteria you will employ for selection of

Individual Games/Sports

Team Games/Sports

1.4.2 Significance of Intramural Tournaments

With all the above discussed objectives of intramural tournaments being implemented successfully, it surely brings lots of benefit to the participants. Such competitions conducted in a controlled environment with enough scope of all round development deliver enough significance to the event. Let us discuss few essential significance of intramural tournaments.

Selection for extramural: Intramural Tournaments provide an opportunity to select a player or team to participate in Extramural Tournaments. Players demonstrate skill and fitness in events which becomes the base for selection of a player or team.

Group cohesion: This is an opportunity where students from different Classes or Houses come together in a team, share their experiences, display cooperation and coordination and lead the team to win the game. Students from different backgrounds, and communities come together as a group and gain self-confidence, develop social relations, tolerance in culture etc.

Professional experience: As per the interest of students and need of institution, students become a helping hand in conducting the tournament which gives them



good experience of officiating, in event management etc. In future, this experience helps them in professional and personal aspects.

Health: It helps in developing healthy and active lifestyle. Children enjoy the sports events because it is another medium to display their desired skills. It helps them to stay fit and healthy. Intramurals help in contributing to the physical, mental, social and spiritual well-being of children.

Recreation: Joy and entertainment are the outcome of Intramural physical activities. The elements of happiness and enjoyment are always there because activities are not so competitive, which makes intramural events successful.

Mass participation: Such activities are meant for all the students of the institution not only for sportspersons or players.

1.4.3 Extramural Tournaments

The word 'extramural' means "outside the boundary or walls". In Sports Extramural Tournaments are the tournaments conducted outside or beyond the walls of the organising unit that may be a school/college/institution. Such tournaments are conducted between two or more players/teams of different schools/colleges/institutions. For example, Zonal, Inter- District, State, National or International Tournaments.

1.4.4 Objectives of Extramural Tournaments

Extramural tournaments are very popular and an essential part of educational organisation, and communities, where a common team represents a school, colleges or group and promote participating or organising various inter-institution competitions for engaging children and youth into various types of benefits. Let us understand few important objective of intramural tournaments.

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

1.4.5 Significance of Extramural Tournaments

With all the above discussed objectives of extramural tournaments being implemented successfully, it surely brings lots of benefit to the participants. Participation and





organisation of such inter competitions focusing to showcase talent and explore potentials among talented athletes delivers enough significance to the event. Lets discuss few essential significance of intramural tournaments.

Progression in performance

Extramural Tournament helps to lift the level of performance through the athletes and sportspersons gaining experience, learning to prepare tactics and strategies, developing fitness, psychological preparation etc.

Psychological factors

Extramural events help to balance psychological factors like stress, confidence, self-esteem, emotions, and promote qualities like leadership, team building, in students.

Level of fitness

As the level of tournament increases, gradually the level of fitness improves, that make an individual physically as well as mentally strong to compete at higher levels.

Socialization

Such tournaments held among different communities, regions, countries etc. increase cross-cultural exchange, inter-community association etc. in which individuals get a chance to know and understand different places, cultures, etc. which leads to closer ties.

1.5 Community Sports - Purpose and Benefits

Community sports is a society-based practice of connecting and engaging people with opportunities to participate in sports, exercise and fitness activities. Community sports can serve as a backbone for developing health promotion initiatives within community members ranging from school children, adults, elders and various other socially vulnerable populations. Community Sports are conducted for wide variety of purposes, by involving citizens and public residing in a society. Community sports provide opportunities for conducting sporting events frequently depending on the purpose like the community awareness programs, social campaigns, talent search, recreational opportunities and may more. Community sports are also many times referred to as low-threshold sport activities, which make them a powerful tool to involve a wide range of population into sports, exercise and fitness behaviours. Community sports may not be always competitive and even if they are organised they may not be officiated with rule-book style. Example, instead of professional



officials, parents, experienced players or other community volunteers may be engaged in conduct of sporting events.

1.5.1 Benefits of Community Sports

Community Sports can be a great opportunity for meeting people who share the same interests. Example, in a group environment, there is always at least one thing that just about everyone has in common, so you can use that to strike up a conversation with the people around you. Regular community sports activities like cricket, volleyball, football, or basketball or various other team sports and mass activity programs like yoga, aerobics, morning walk, jogging can provide opportunities to know and understand your neighbours and community members and bond with them over the course of many training sessions, practices, victories, and defeats. Community members working together towards a common goal creates a certain camaraderie and trust within the society members.

Let us discuss few of the major benefits of community sports.

Health

Community sports programmes have huge impact on physical and mental health of an individual. Regular physical activities not only improve cardiovascular and muscular health but also lower the risk of various lifestyle related disease.

Social

Community sports programmes provide a platform for make friends, connecting people and getting them to work together towards common objectives, thereby developing a sense of belongingness in the group. Developing a network for sharing knowledge and experiences about health, wellbeing and sports for the people of all ages helps to develop group cohesion, proactive social environment, good citizen etc.

Psychological

Community sports programmes, through continuous and group engagement in physical activity, can be associated with improved psycho-social health. They help in improving self-esteem, personal development and stress management and provide various other psycho-social benefits.





Economic

Regular community sports programmes will help to reduce the burden on health budget and also promote optimum usage of resources. Healthy people in any community not help to reduce medical bills but also enhance the production for the nation by providing appropriate time and labour. Economical weaker sections can also take advantage of participating in such sports community programmes.

1.5.2 Community Sports

Community sports events should be held at residential societies, villages, cities, schools where the purpose is not only to demonstrate the skills and abilities of children, but create harmony among people of all age groups including of senior citizens, women and differently-abled population.

Let us discuss few of the events which could be organised as part of community sports.

Sports Day

is one of the important programs 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. It also reflects the organizational strength of the society members and various other organizing institutions. To celebrate Sports Day the focus should not only be participation of talented athletes, but displaying a wide variety of skills among its members. Major focus should be maximum engagement and involvement of community members and other stakeholders.

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.

Do you Know?

Fit India Movement was launched on 29th August 2019 on the occasion of birth anniversary of Major Dhyan Chand by Shri Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of India. The purpose of the movement is to promote physical activities and sports in masses so that they stay fit and healthy and keep away from lifestyle diseases. He said "Swasth vyakti, swasth parivar aur swasth samaj, yahi naye Bharat ko shreshth Bharat banane ka raasta hai."



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. In this run, the purpose of the runners is not to win, but to participate in the events. To get its full impact, a large number of registrations are required. There is no age bar for participants; it is not a professional race so there is no need to run a long distance. Such a run can be conducted by NGOs or health departments to spread awareness about health-related issues.

Run for Fun

The purpose of this run is to spread the message of staying fit and healthy among the masses. Sometimes such races may be conducted to raise funds for a specific purpose. In schools such races attract children and their parents. These are friendly races and may be conducted for any age group. However, the physical education teacher must be careful and plan meticulously to avoid any kind of accident or mishap. Age, mobility, types of movement involved should be taken care of. 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. The purpose of such events is to spread awareness among the masses for a definite cause or to generate charity. Example, the specific cause may be 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. Such events help to develop bonding and a sense of togetherness among people.

Games and Sports

Different games and sports events can be organised keeping in mind the wholesome development of community. Indigenous game like kho-kho, kabaddi, marbles, *Gilli danda* etc. may be introduced to keep people familiar with the cultural heritage of the nation.





I. Tick the correct option

1. National Sports Day is celebrated on
 - a. 9th August
 - b. 19th August
 - c. 28th August
 - d. 29th August
2. Which of the races is run "to promote brotherhood"?
 - a. Run for Fun
 - b. Run for specific cause
 - c. Run for Unity
 - d. Health Run

II. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Write briefly about any two types of Run.
2. Write about the objectives of Intramural tournaments.
3. What is the significance of Extramural Tournaments.

III. Answer the following questions in 150-200 words.

1. How would you plan for an Intramural Tournament? Highlight any two problems you may encounter. How will you deal with them?
2. Discuss a method you would choose to spread health awareness and harmony in your area. Support your answer with reasons.

IV. Complete the following table about Intramural and Extramural Tournaments.

	Intramural Tournaments	Extramural Tournaments
What they mean		



What are their objectives		
What is their significance		

V. Case Study Question

1.

Clubs	Matches	Won	Drawn	Lost	GF	GA	GD	Points
ATK Mohun Bagan	20	10	7	3	37	26	11	37
Bengaluru FC	20	8	5	7	32	27	5	29
Chennaiyin FC	20	5	5	10	17	35	-18	20
FC Goa	20	4	7	9	29	35	-6	19
Hyderabad FC	20	11	5	4	43	23	20	38
Jamshedpur FC	20	13	4	3	42	21	21	43
Kerala Blasters FC	20	9	7	4	34	24	10	34
Mumbai City FC	20	9	4	7	36	31	5	31
NorthEast United FC	20	3	5	12	25	43	-18	14
Odisha FC	20	6	5	9	31	43	-12	23
SC East Bengal	20	1	8	11	18	36	-18	11

- a. Based on the table given above place the teams according to their ranking
 - b. List down two advantages of this kind of tournament
 - c. Write down the formula for calculating points
2. XYZ School is conducting an invitation tournament in which 25 teams have sent their entries. Matches have to be conducted on a knockout basis.
- a. How many total matches will be played?
 - b. How many matches will be played in the first round of the tournament?





- c. How many rounds will be played?
- d. Which team will get 4th bye of the tournament?

VI. Art Integration

1. Prepare a report on the Annual Sports Day of your school for publishing in a National daily.
2. Your School is hosting CBSE Regional Sports Meet. Plan and present a Folk Dance for the Opening Ceremony.

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