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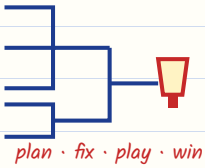
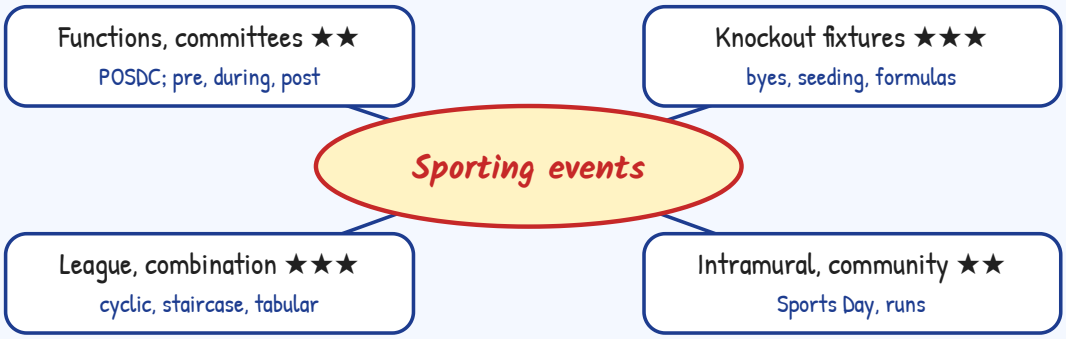
Unit 1 Management of Sporting Events



CBSE Physical Education (048) syllabus 2026-27 · CBSE textbook Class XII, Unit 1 · board 2027 · 5 + 4 marks

Chapter map (★ = asked often in CBSE papers 2024–2026)



What is inside

1. Concept notes with fixtures drawn step by step
2. CBSE textbook exercises (all), fully solved
3. CBSE PYQs 2024–2026, fully solved
4. Quick-reference sheet; practice A–G, 20 MCQs, 6 A–R, answers, summary

Colour code used

red = key term green = definition
purple = sub-heading black = explanation
★ = high-frequency board topic

★ **Exam tip:** Every board paper 2024–2026 had a **4-mark fixture case study** from this unit (knockout or league). Learn the four formulas in 1.3 and the bye order in 1.3 by heart: they give almost all of those marks.

This unit in the board paper (Theory 70 marks; this unit 5 marks + 4 marks b*)

year	MCQ (1)	short answer (3)	case study (4)	long answer (5)
2024	functions matching; intramural objective	responsibilities of two committees	knockout fixture of 15 teams	–
2025	technical committee (post); intramural objective	Run for a specific cause, Run for Unity	knockout fixture of 11 teams	–
2026	step after planning; Sports Day	intramural v extramural	league fixture (cyclic, 7 teams)	–

b* = concept-based alternative (case study) for visually impaired candidates; it was asked on committees, knockout byes and community runs.

Based on the CBSE Physical Education syllabus 2026-27 and the CBSE textbook for Class XII, Unit I. All answers written by us. Board questions are quoted from the CBSE papers named in each tag and checked against the CBSE marking schemes.

1.1 Functions of sports event management ★★

Sports event management is the planning, organising and conduct of a sports event (a meet, tournament or festival) so that it achieves its aims smoothly, on time and within budget. It follows the five functions of management, in this order:

1. Planning

Preparing a layout for the future course of action: deciding in advance what is to be done, when, how and by whom. It is the **basic (first) function**.

- Set the objectives of the event and the theme.
- Fix the date, venue, budget, number of teams and type of tournament.
- Prepare the checklist: committees, sponsorship, invitations, fixtures, officials, equipment, prizes, medical care.
- Plan alternatives for problems (rain, injuries).

Role of planning: reduces confusion and wastage, saves time and money, makes every person's work clear, and lets the organisers foresee and avoid problems.

2. Organising

Dividing the work, grouping it into committees, and arranging the resources (people, money, equipment, facilities) so that the plan can be carried out. Authority and responsibility are fixed for each committee.

3. Staffing

Ensuring that proper talent is serving the specific job: recruitment and selection of qualified people, then orientation and training. E.g. Director of the event, Deputy Director, Assistant Director, technical officials, volunteers.

4. Directing

Guiding, inspiring and instructing people to accomplish organisational goals: telling staff what to do, by whom and by when; supervising and motivating them. It is a **leadership** function; without it, planning and organising have no meaning.

5. Controlling

Establishing performance standards, measuring actual performance and comparing them for irregularities, then correcting deviations. It ensures that instructions are followed and resources are used efficiently.

Why controlling matters: keeps the event on schedule, keeps spending within budget, ensures quality and safety, and gives lessons for the next event.

function	key words to write
planning	layout of future course; what, when, how, who
organising	divide work; committees; resources

staffing	right person for right job; recruit, train
directing	guide, inspire, instruct, supervise
controlling	standards, measure, compare, correct

★ ***Exam tip:*** Memory aid: **P-O-S-D-C** ("Please Organise Sports Day Carefully"). After planning comes **organising** (CBSE 2026 MCQ).

1.2 Committees and their responsibilities (pre, during, post) ★★

Committees are formed on the three levels of management: **top** (Principal or Director: policy, aims), **middle** (heads of departments, physical education teachers: execute policies) and **lower** (teachers, administrators, finance officers: implement orders). There is no fixed number of committees; usually **four** main ones work under the organising committee.

Intramural event: Chairperson (Principal) → Convener (PE teacher) → Members (teachers) → Head boy/girl (sports secretary).
Extramural event: Chairperson (Director of PE and Sports, State) → Convener (Deputy/Assistant Director, Supervisor) → Members (PE teachers of schools).

Technical committee: the sport itself	
pre	requisition to purchase equipment; invite and confirm officials; cleaning and layout of fields; arrange equipment and stationery; prepare **fixtures**; publish rules and regulations
during	conduct matches on time; presence of jury; field layout; collect score sheets; prepare merit list
post	cleaning and layout of fields; **maintenance of the field**; return equipment to store

Logistics committee: people and arrangements	
pre	stationery, chairs, tables, light and sound, souvenirs; invitations to schools and VIPs; medals and certificates requisition; **refreshments, boarding and lodging**; volunteers; first-aid kit and medical facilities
during	opening and closing ceremonies; registration; refreshment; spectator management; medals and certificates; **transport** of players; first aid
post	cleaning of venue; items back in place

Finance committee: the money ("backbone of the event")	
pre	prepare the **budget**; **purchase** equipment, stationery, medals, certificates for other committees; finalise MoU with sponsors
during	check inflow and outflow of money; pay officials' remuneration
post	examine records of **settlement of bills**; keep accounts; prepare the **financial report**

Marketing committee: publicity and sponsors	
pre	strategy for sponsorship and publicity; meet sponsors; prepare MoUs
during	issue **press releases**; work with the media (liaison with print media); fulfil sponsors' needs; arrange telecast
post	issue a press release; arrange re-telecast

✗ Don't do this: Board traps: **purchase** of equipment = finance (the **requisition** is by technical). Publishing **news** = marketing. Publishing **rules** = technical, **pre-event**. Injured players = logistics (first aid). Maintaining fields = technical.

Other committees often formed: reception, first aid, refreshment, announcement, ground and equipment, transport, boarding and lodging, media.

1.3 Tournaments, fixtures, bye and seeding ★★★

Tournament: a series of matches among players or teams to decide the winner. **Fixture**: the arrangement of teams in a systematic order showing who plays whom, where and when (heats in athletics and swimming; ties in tennis, badminton).

	knockout	league (round robin)
rule	a team is **eliminated after one defeat**	every team plays **every other** team
merits	saves **time and cost**; fewer officials; every match intense (fear of elimination)	**true winner**; ranking of all teams; equal chance; more matches, more practice
demerits	a good team may lose early by chance; weak teams get little play	needs more **money, time, facilities**; no seeding

Combination tournaments (knockout-cum-league, league-cum-knockout, etc.) are used when there are many teams, teams are spread over areas, or venues are in different zones. They reduce the demerits of both.

Bye

A bye is the privilege given to a team of not playing in the first round, and moving to the next round without a contest. Byes are needed when the number of teams is **not a power of 2** (knockout) or is **odd** (league). They are given by draw of lots.

Seeding

Placing strong teams (by ranking or previous performance) in different halves or pools, not by draw, so that they do not meet in the early rounds. Seeded teams are placed in the positions of byes. **Special seeding**: in a big tournament, seeded teams may enter directly at a later round.

Knockout: the four formulas ★★★

to find	formula (N = teams)	e.g. N = 11
matches	**N − 1**	10
rounds	power of 2 just ≥ N: 2^r	$16 = 2^4 \rightarrow 4$
byes (NB)	**next power of 2 − N**	16 − 11 = 5
teams in halves	even: N/2 each; odd: upper (N+1)/2, lower (N−1)/2	upper 6, lower 5
byes in halves	even NB: NB/2 each; odd NB: upper **(NB−1)/2**, lower **(NB+1)/2**	upper 2, lower 3

Non-bye teams = N − NB (they play in round 1). First-round matches = (N − NB)/2.

Order of giving byes

1. 1st bye: **last team of the lower half**
2. 2nd bye: **first team of the upper half**
3. 3rd bye: **first team of the lower half** (textbook also allows: last of upper half)

4. 4th bye: last team of the upper half (or first of lower half)
5. 5th onwards: repeat the pattern, moving inwards (second-last of lower half, second of upper half…)

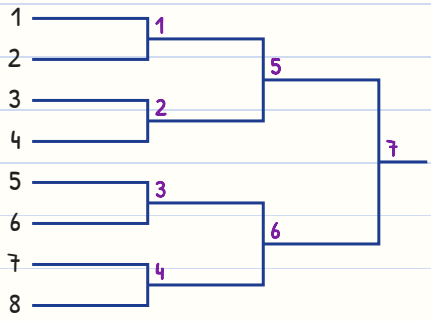
★ **Exam tip:** The CBSE 2025 fixture of 11 teams followed this order exactly: B1 → 11, B2 → 1, B3 → 7, B4 → 6, B5 → 10.

1.4 Drawing a knockout fixture (worked examples) ★★★

Procedure (6 steps)

1. Count the teams (N).
2. Matches = N − 1.
3. Divide teams into upper and lower half.
4. Byes = next power of 2 − N; divide between halves.
5. Place byes in the order given in 1.3.
6. Write serial numbers vertically, draw the brackets, place teams by lots, add date, time and venue for each match.

Example 1: 8 teams

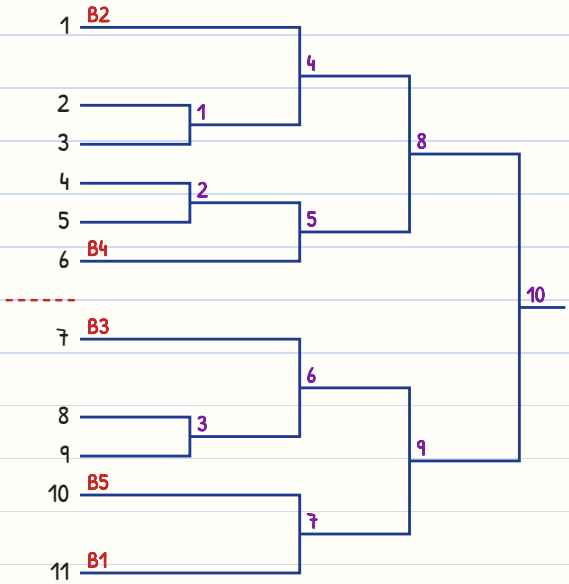


8 teams: no bye, 7 matches, 3 rounds

8 = 2^3, so no bye; matches 8 − 1 = 7; rounds 3; upper 4, lower 4.

Example 2: 11 teams (CBSE 2025 pattern)

N = 11; matches = 10; next power = 16, byes = 5; upper half (11+1)/2 = 6 teams (1–6), lower half 5 teams (7–11); byes upper (5–1)/2 = 2, lower (5+1)/2 = 3.

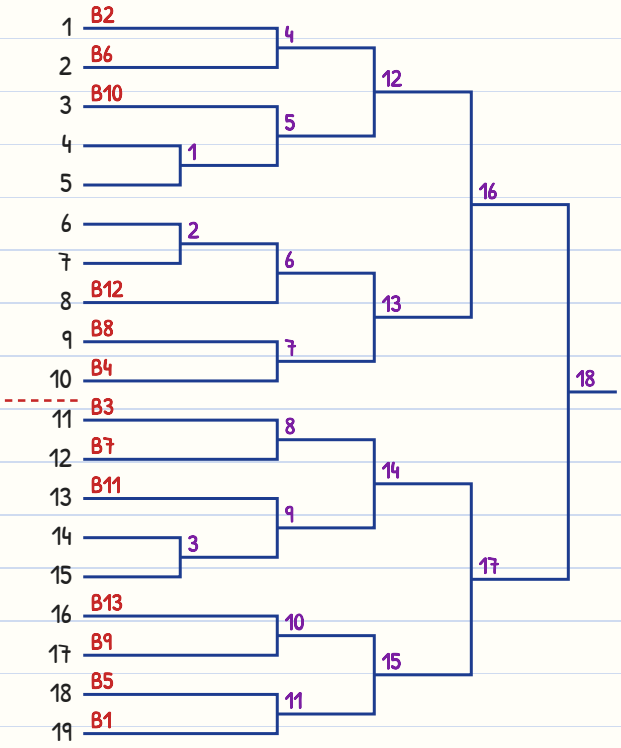


11 teams: 5 byes, 10 matches, 4 rounds (purple = match number)

Round 1 (non-bye teams 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9): 1st 2 v 3, 2nd 4 v 5, 3rd 8 v 9. Round 2: 4th 1 v W1, 5th W2 v 6, 6th 7 v W3, 7th 10 v 11. Round 3 (semi-finals): 8th, 9th. Round 4: 10th = final.

Example 3: 19 teams (each step)

1. N = 19. **2.** Matches = 19 – 1 = 18. **3.** Halves: upper (19+1)/2 = 10 teams (1–10), lower 9 teams (11–19). **4.** Next power of 2 = 32, so byes = 32 – 19 = 13: upper (13–1)/2 = 6, lower (13+1)/2 = 7. **5.** Bye order: B1 19, B2 1, B3 11, B4 10, B5 18, B6 2, B7 12, B8 9, B9 17, B10 3, B11 13, B12 8, B13 16. **6.** Draw the brackets:



19 teams: 13 byes (upper 6, lower 7), 18 matches, 5 rounds (purple = match number)

Round 1 (non-bye teams 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15): 1st 4 v 5, 2nd 6 v 7, 3rd 14 v 15. Round 2: 16 teams, 8 matches (4th–11th). Round 3: 4 matches (12th–15th). Semi-finals: 16th, 17th. Final: 18th. Rounds = 5 ($32 = 2^5$).

1.5 League (round robin) fixtures ★★★

to find	formula	e.g.
matches	N(N – 1)/2	6 teams: 15; 7 teams: 21; 8 teams: 28
rounds, N even	N – 1	6 teams: 5
rounds, N odd	N (one team has a bye each round)	7 teams: 7
matches per round	N/2 (even); (N – 1)/2 (odd)	

Cyclic method

One team (even N) or the bye (odd N) is **fixed** at the top right; the others **rotate** one place each round (here anticlockwise) until the cycle is complete.

Even, 6 teams (team 6 fixed, 5 rounds):

I	II	III	IV	V
1–6	5–6	4–6	3–6	2–6
2–5	1–4	5–3	4–2	3–1
3–4	2–3	1–2	5–1	4–5

Odd, 7 teams (bye fixed, 7 rounds; CBSE 2026 fixture):

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
7–B	6–B	5–B	4–B	3–B	2–B	1–B
6–1	5–7	4–6	3–5	2–4	1–3	7–2
5–2	4–1	3–7	2–6	1–5	7–4	6–3
4–3	3–2	2–1	1–7	7–6	6–5	5–4

Check: each team plays the other 6 once and has 1 bye; 7 × 3 = 21 matches.

Staircase method

Team 1 is fixed on the top step and plays all the others; the next step down, team 2 plays the remaining teams; and so on. No bye is needed. 6 teams:

1–2	2–3	3–4	4–5	5–6
1–3	2–4	3–5	4–6	
1–4	2–5	3–6		
1–5	2–6			
1–6				

5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 15 = 6 × 5/2. Simple, but it does not show rounds, so it is used for drawing up the list of matches.

Tabular method

Teams are written along the top and down the side of a grid; each box above the diagonal is one match (the diagonal is crossed, the lower half is a mirror). Matches are numbered in the boxes. 5 teams:

	1	2	3	4	5
1	×	1	2	3	4
2		×	5	6	7
3			×	8	9
4				×	10
5					×

5 × 4/2 = 10 matches. The same grid can record results.

Deciding the winner

Points, e.g. win 2, draw 1, loss 0 (the textbook uses win 5, draw 3, loss 0). Total points give the ranking; tie-break rules are fixed **before** the tournament.

1.6 Combination tournaments; 1.7 intramural and extramural

★★

Four types of combination

type	how it works
knockout-cum-knockout	knockout in zones; zone winners play a second knockout
knockout-cum-league	knockout in zones; the zone winners play a league

league-cum-knockout	league in pools; the top teams play knockout (semi-finals, final)
league-cum-league	league in pools; the top teams play another league

Example (textbook): 8 teams play a league (28 matches, 7 rounds, points win 5, draw 3, loss 0); the top four (1, 5, 6, 8) play knockout semi-finals and a final. **FIFA World Cup**: 8 groups of 4 play a league; the top two of each group go to the knockout rounds.

Semi-final pairing must be decided before the tournament: 1st v 4th and 2nd v 3rd, or 1st v 3rd and 2nd v 4th, or by draw.

Intramural tournaments

"Intramural" means "within the walls": competitions conducted among players of one institution (houses, classes, hostels), e.g. Sports Day, athletics meet, inter-house matches.

Objectives: (1) mass participation in sports; (2) all-round development; (3) values: fair play, respect, friendship; (4) first chance to compete in a controlled environment; (5) fitness, wellness and health; (6) curricular integration through sports; (7) personality development (leadership, emotional control, cooperation).

Significance: selection of players for extramurals; group cohesion; professional experience (officiating, event management); health and active lifestyle; recreation and joy; mass participation.

Extramural tournaments

"Extramural" means "outside the walls": competitions between two or more institutions, e.g. zonal, inter-district, state, national, international.

Objectives: (1) to achieve **high performance** at the highest level; (2) to develop integration with other institutions; (3) to provide opportunities for a **career** in sports; (4) to promote social, cultural and economic development through sports.

Significance: progression in performance (experience, tactics, fitness); balancing psychological factors (stress, confidence, self-esteem, leadership); higher level of fitness; socialisation and cross-cultural exchange.

basis	*intramural*	*extramural*
place	within one institution	between institutions
aim	mass participation, health, recreation	high performance, excellence
participants	all students	selected players
feeling	integration within	integration with others
link	base for selection	built on intramurals

1.8 Community sports programmes ★★

Community sports is a society-based practice of engaging people of all ages (children, adults, elders, women, differently-abled) in sports, exercise and fitness activities. They are "low-threshold" activities: not always competitive, often conducted by volunteers instead of professional officials.

Benefits

- **Health**: better cardiovascular and muscular health; lower risk of lifestyle diseases.
- **Social**: friendships, sense of belonging, group cohesion, good citizenship.
- **Psychological**: self-esteem, stress management, personal development.
- **Economic**: lower health budget and medical bills; healthier, more productive people; weaker sections can take part free.

Sports Day

An annual event of schools and residential communities to **showcase the abilities and prowess of children and youth** on the sports field, and a chance for community members to meet and interact. It shows the organisational strength of the community. Focus: maximum participation, not just talented athletes. **National Sports Day: 29 August**, birth anniversary of hockey legend **Major Dhyan Chand**; the **Fit India Movement** was launched on 29 August 2019.

Health Run

Conducted (often by NGOs or health departments) to improve health standards and create awareness about physical activity, or to raise charity. Purpose: **participation, not winning**; no age bar; short distance; needs many registrations.

Run for Fun

Friendly races spreading the message of fitness, sometimes to raise funds; attract children and parents. Examples: lemon-and-spoon, sack race, three-legged race, parent-child race, banana race. The PE teacher must plan carefully for safety (age, mobility).

Run for a Specific Cause

Spreads awareness about a social issue (cleanliness, green environment, cancer, AIDS, gender inequality) or raises charity for it.

Run for Unity

Promotes **integrity and brotherhood** in the community, state and nation and among religions; builds bonding and togetherness. (India holds it on 31 October, Rashtriya Ekta Diwas.)

Games and sports

Indigenous games (kho-kho, kabaddi, gilli-danda, marbles) keep people in touch with cultural heritage.

> ★ *Exam tip:* For "how do community programmes spread health awareness and harmony", write two parts for each: **health** (activity, awareness of fitness) and **harmony** (people of all ages and groups meet and bond).

CBSE textbook exercises, fully solved

I.1 Functions of sports event management

I.1 The basic function of management is: a. controlling b. budgeting c. planning d. organising

> **Ans. c. planning**: every other function depends on the plan.

I.2 In which function of sports event management does the "recruitment process" take place? a. Planning b. Staffing c. Controlling d. Directing

> **Ans. b. Staffing**: recruitment, selection, orientation and training of personnel.

II.1 Explain the role of planning in organising a sports event.

> **Ans.** Planning prepares the layout of the event in advance: (1) sets the **objectives**, theme, date and venue; (2) decides the **budget** and sponsorship; (3) fixes the **committees** and their duties; (4) chooses the type of tournament and prepares fixtures; (5) arranges officials, equipment, prizes and medical care; (6) plans for emergencies. Thus it avoids confusion and wastage, saves time and money, and makes the event smooth.

II.2 Why is the controlling function important in sports event management?

> **Ans.** Controlling sets standards, measures actual performance and corrects deviations. It (1) keeps the event on **schedule**; (2) keeps spending within the **budget**; (3) ensures that instructions are followed by all committees; (4) maintains **quality and safety**; (5) gives feedback for future events.

III.1 Elaborate the functions of sports event management.

> **Ans.** **Planning**: preparing a layout for the future course: objectives, date, venue, budget, committees, fixtures, checklist. **Organising**: dividing the work, forming committees (technical, logistics, finance, marketing), fixing authority and arranging resources. **Staffing**: ensuring proper talent serves each job: recruiting the director, deputy and assistant directors, officials and volunteers, with orientation and training. **Directing**: guiding, inspiring and instructing the staff; telling them what to do, by whom and when; supervision and motivation (leadership). **Controlling**: establishing performance standards, measuring actual performance, comparing and correcting irregularities so that the event achieves its goals efficiently. Together, POSDC makes the event successful.

I.2 Committees

I.1 The committee responsible for liaison with print media is the _____ committee. a. Technical b. Logistics c. Marketing d. Finance

> **Ans.** **c. Marketing**

I.2 Purchase of sports equipment is a work of the _____ committee. a. Technical b. Logistics c. Marketing d. Finance

> **Ans.** **d. Finance** (the technical committee only sends the requisition).

I.3 Publication of rules and regulations should be done: a. Pre event b. During event c. Post event d. Any time

> **Ans.** **a. Pre event**: teams must know the rules before they play.

II.1 What should be the role of the technical committee while organising the event?

> **Ans.** **Pre**: requisition for equipment; invite and confirm officials; layout of fields; arrange equipment and stationery; prepare fixtures; publish rules. **During**: conduct matches on time; presence of jury; collect score sheets; prepare merit list. **Post**: maintain the field and return equipment to store.

II.2 Explain the role of the marketing committee during the event.

> **Ans.** It issues press releases; works with the media and manages communication; fulfils the requirements of sponsors as per the MoUs (banners, branding, announcements); and arranges the telecast of the event.

I.3 Fixtures

I.1 After losing a match, a team is eliminated from the: a. Knockout tournament b. League tournament c. Round robin d. None

> **Ans.** **a. Knockout tournament**

I.2 Which tournament helps save time? a. Knockout b. League c. Combination d. Round robin

> **Ans.** **a. Knockout**: fewest matches (N – 1).

II.1 Differentiate between knockout and league tournament.

> **Ans.** (1) Knockout: a team is out after one defeat; league: every team plays every other team. (2) Knockout needs N – 1 matches; league N(N – 1)/2. (3) Knockout saves time and money; league needs more time, money and facilities. (4) In a knockout a good team may lose early by chance; a league gives the true winner and a ranking of all teams. (5) Seeding is possible in knockout, not in league.

II.2 Write merits of league tournament.

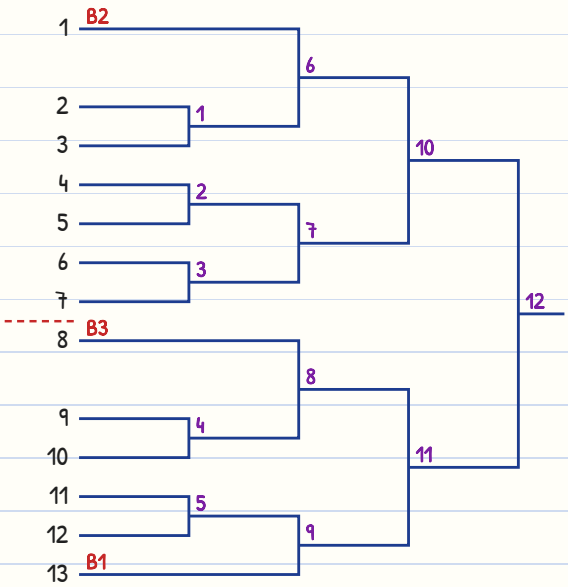
> **Ans.** (1) The **true winner** emerges. (2) Every team gets an **equal chance** and plays many matches, gaining experience. (3) **Ranking** of all teams is possible. (4) A team is not eliminated by one bad day. (5) More matches give more entertainment and popularise the game.

II.3 What do you mean by league-cum-knockout fixture?

> **Ans.** A combination fixture: teams are divided into pools and first play a **league** within each pool; the top teams then play a **knockout** (semi-finals and final) to decide the winner, e.g. the FIFA World Cup.

III.1 Draw a knockout fixture of 13 teams.

Ans. N = 13; matches 12; next power 16, byes 3; upper half (13+1)/2 = 7 teams (1–7), lower half 6 (8–13); byes upper (3–1)/2 = 1, lower (3+1)/2 = 2. Byes: 1st to 13 (last of lower), 2nd to 1 (first of upper), 3rd to 8 (first of lower). Rounds: 4.



13 teams: 3 byes (upper 1, lower 2), 12 matches, 4 rounds

Round 1: 2 v 3, 4 v 5, 6 v 7, 9 v 10, 11 v 12 (5 matches); round 2: 4 matches; semi-finals 2; final 1. Total 12.

I.4–I.5 Intramural, extramural, community sports

I.1 National Sports Day is celebrated on: a. 9 August b. 19 August c. 28 August d. 29 August

Ans. **d. 29th August**, Major Dhyan Chand's birthday.

I.2 Which race is run "to promote brotherhood"? a. Run for Fun b. Run for specific cause c. Run for Unity d. Health Run

Ans. **c. Run for Unity**

II.1 Write briefly about any two types of run.

Ans. **Health Run**: to create awareness about health and physical activity or raise charity; participation, not winning; no age bar. **Run for Fun**: friendly races (sack, lemon-and-spoon, three-legged) spreading the message of fitness and attracting families; must be planned safely.

II.2 Write about the objectives of intramural tournaments.

Ans. Mass participation; all-round development; values of fair play, respect and friendship; first chance to compete in a controlled environment; fitness, wellness and health; curricular integration; personality development (leadership, emotional control, cooperation).

II.3 What is the significance of extramural tournaments?

Ans. Progression in performance (experience, tactics, strategies); balancing psychological factors (stress, confidence, self-esteem, leadership, team building); higher level of fitness; socialisation and cross-cultural exchange; career opportunities in sports.

III.1 How would you plan an intramural tournament? Highlight any two problems you may encounter. How will you deal with them?

Ans. **Plan**: (1) form the organising committee: Principal (chairperson), PE teacher (convener), teachers and sports secretary as members; (2) set objectives: mass participation, fitness, fun; (3) fix games, dates, venues and the time-table so that classes are not disturbed; (4) divide students into houses; (5) choose the type of

tournament (knockout to save time for team games, league for small groups) and draw fixtures; (6) form technical, logistics, finance and publicity committees; (7) arrange officials (senior students, teachers), equipment, first aid, prizes; (8) announce rules and entries in advance.

Problem 1: limited grounds and time. Solution: knockout fixtures, matches in shifts (zero period, after school), shorter match durations.

Problem 2: low participation of non-players and girls. Solution: include simple events (relays, tug of war, minor games), make participation count for house points, have separate events for girls and for children with special needs.

(Other problems: injuries → first aid and a doctor on call; disputes → clear rules and neutral officials.)

III.2 Discuss a method you would choose to spread health awareness and harmony in your area. Support your answer with reasons.

Ans. I would organise a **community Health Run** (a short 3–5 km run or walk) on a Sunday morning, combined with a free health check-up camp.

Reasons: (1) it has **no age bar** and no pressure to win, so children, adults, elders, women and differently-abled people can all join; (2) it directly spreads the message of **physical activity and fitness**; doctors at the camp can check BMI, blood pressure and sugar; (3) residents of different backgrounds, religions and income groups **run together**, which builds bonding and harmony; (4) it is **low cost** (sponsors, volunteers, NGO support); (5) it can be linked to a cause (anti-drug, clean city) and to National Sports Day (29 August) or Run for Unity (31 October) to make it a yearly tradition.

★ ***Exam tip:*** For the extension activity (press release for a District Badminton Championship), see the model in practice question E3 answers.

CBSE board questions 2024–2026, fully solved

Every question on this unit from the board papers of 2024, 2025 and 2026 (048), quoted with complete answers checked against the CBSE marking schemes. Items marked "for visually impaired candidates" are the alternative to the case study above them.

A. MCQs and Assertion–Reason (1 mark each)

CBSE 2024 · 048 Match List I (functions of sports management) with List II. I. Planning II. Controlling III. Directing IV. Staffing. 1. Guiding, inspiring and instructing people to accomplish organisational goals. 2. Preparing a layout for the future course of action. 3. Ensuring that proper talent is serving that specific job. 4. Establishing performance standards, measuring actual performance and comparing them for irregularities. (a) 1 2 3 4 (b) 1 2 4 3 (c) 2 4 1 3 (d) 2 4 3 1 [1]

Ans. Planning = layout of the future course (2); controlling = standards, measuring and comparing (4); directing = guiding and inspiring (1); staffing = right talent for the job (3). I-2, II-4, III-1, IV-3. **(c)**

CBSE 2024 · 048 Which of the following is the objective of intramural competition? (a) To achieve high performance (b) To provide career opportunities (c) To promote health and fitness (d) To promote cultural and economic development [1]

Ans. (a), (b) and (d) are objectives of extramural competitions. Intramurals focus on fitness, wellness and health of all students. **(c)**

CBSE 2025 · 048 Which one of the following is a post-competition responsibility of the technical committee? (A) Requisition to purchase equipment (B) Arrangement of equipment and stationery (C) Arrangement of officials (D) Maintenance of the field [1]

> **Ans.** (A), (B) and (C) are done **before** the event. After the event the technical committee arranges cleaning and layout of the fields, maintenance of the field and returning equipment to the store. **(D) Maintenance of the field**

CBSE 2025 · 048 Which of the following is an objective of intramural tournaments? (A) To achieve high performance at the highest level of the tournament. (B) To develop the feeling of integration with other institutions. (C) To provide opportunities for choosing a career in sports. (D) To promote health and recreation at the institution. [1]

> **Ans.** (A), (B) and (C) are objectives of **extramural** tournaments. Intramurals aim at mass participation, health, fitness and recreation within the institution. **(D)**

CBSE 2026 · 048 Which of the following is the next step after planning the sports event? (A) Staffing (B) Directing (C) Controlling (D) Organising [1]

> **Ans.** The functions of sports event management come in the order planning → organising → staffing → directing → controlling. After deciding what to do (planning), the work is divided and resources arranged (organising). **(D) Organising**

CBSE 2026 · 048 _____ is an event to showcase children and youth's abilities and prowess on the sports field. (A) Run for Fun (B) Run for a specific cause (C) Sports Day (D) Health Run [1]

> **Ans.** Sports Day is the annual school or community event that showcases the abilities and prowess of children and youth, and also lets community members meet and interact. The runs are for health, fun or a cause, not for showcasing skill. **(C) Sports Day**

C. Short answer (3 marks)

CBSE 2024 · 048 Explain the responsibilities of any two committees during sports competition.

> **Ans.** **Technical committee** (during the event): conducts matches on time with the selected officials (referees, umpires, judges, timekeepers); ensures the presence of the jury; keeps fields cleaned and laid out; collects score sheets and other papers from officials; prepares the merit list and results. **Logistics committee** (during the event): conducts the opening and closing ceremonies; checks registration; distributes refreshments; manages spectators; hands over medals and certificates; transports players from their place of stay to the field and back; provides first aid and medical help. (Also acceptable: **finance**: checks inflow and outflow of money, pays officials; **marketing**: issues press releases, works with the media, fulfils sponsors' requirements, arranges telecast.) [1½+1½ = 3]

CBSE 2025 · 048 "The organisation of its community sports reflects the progress of any country." In the context of this statement, outline 'Run for a specific cause' and 'Run for unity'. [1½+1½ = 3]

> **Ans.** **Run for a specific cause**: conducted to spread awareness among the masses about a social issue, such as cleanliness, a green environment, cancer, AIDS or gender inequality, or to raise charity for it. Participants run to support the cause, not to win; large participation gives the message wide reach. **Run for Unity**: conducted to foster peace and promote integrity and brotherhood in the community, state and nation and among different religions. People of all ages and backgrounds run together, which builds

bonding and a sense of togetherness across social and economic barriers.
Both show a country's progress because a healthy, aware and united community is the base of national development.

CBSE 2026 · 048 Compare and contrast the intramural and the extramural tournament. [1½+1½ = 3]

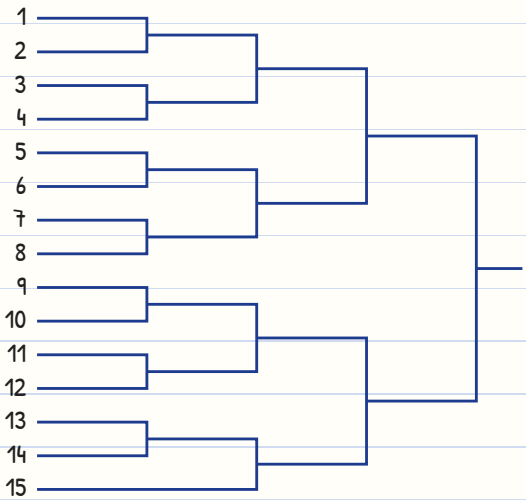
Ans.

basis	intramural	extramural
meaning	organised **within the walls** of one institution (between houses, classes, hostels)	organised **outside the walls**, between two or more institutions (zonal, district, state, national)
main aim	to encourage **mass participation** and promote health and recreation	to achieve **high performance** at the highest level
feeling developed	integration **within** the institution (group cohesion)	integration **with other** institutions (socialisation)
who takes part	all students, not only players	selected players or teams (often chosen through intramurals)

Similarity: both are tournaments that develop fitness, fair play, leadership and sporting values; intramurals are the base for selecting teams for extramurals.

D. Case studies (4 marks)

CBSE 2024 · 048 Study the fixture given below:



(a) According to the above fixture, the total number of rounds will be _____. (b) If the winner team plays the least number of matches, which number of team is the winner? (c) What is the formula for calculating the number of matches in a knockout tournament? (d) If 16 teams are participating in a knockout tournament, how many byes will be given? **OR** (d) What is the formula for calculating the total number of byes in a knockout tournament? [4×1 = 4]

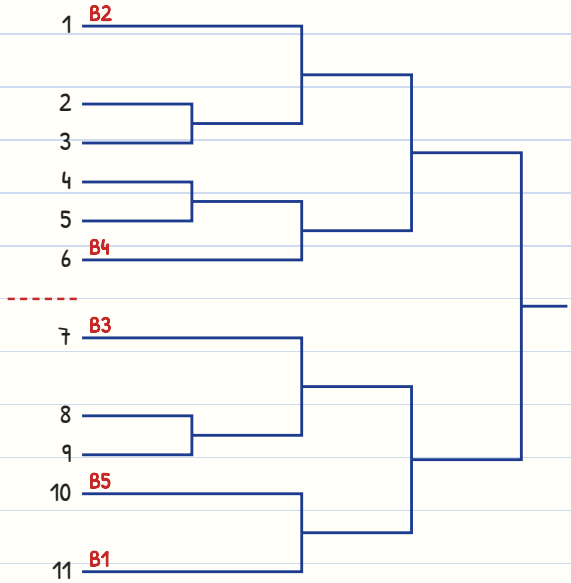
Ans. The fixture has 15 teams, so the next power of 2 is 16 and there is 16 – 15 = 1 bye (team 15). (a) 16 = 2^4, so there are **4 rounds**. (b) Team **15**: it has the bye in round 1 and plays only round 2, the semi-final and the final (3 matches), while every other winner plays 4. (c) Number of matches = **N – 1**, where N = number of teams (here 14). (d) 16 is a power of 2, so **0 byes**. **OR** (d) Number of byes = **next higher power of 2 – number of teams** (e.g. 19 teams: 32 – 19 = 13).

CBSE 2024 · 048 · for visually impaired candidates How do 'Sports Day' and 'Health Run' contribute to spreading health awareness and harmony? Explain. [2+2 = 4]

Ans. **Sports Day**: celebrated by schools and communities every year, it focuses on physical and mental health beyond academics. It showcases the abilities of children and youth, gives everyone a chance to take part and enjoy recreation, and brings students, teachers, staff, parents and community members together to meet and interact. It builds leadership, management and coordination and teaches ethical values, spreading both health awareness and harmony.

Health Run: organised by social, government and non-government bodies and health and sports departments to create awareness about health and fitness (or to raise charity). The aim is participation, not winning; there is no age bar and no long distance, so people of all ages run together. This spreads the message of an active lifestyle and builds a sense of community.

CBSE 2025 · 048 Aarti prepared a fixture of 11 teams to conduct a Kho-Kho tournament in her locality, as shown below:



(i) What is the number of non-bye teams in this tournament? (A) 06 (B) 07 (C) 08 (D) 09 (ii) If the above fixture had been of 48 teams, then the number of byes would have been _____. (iii) The 7th match will be played between team number _____ and _____. **OR** (iii) Write the formula to calculate byes in the lower half. (iv) The provision in which good teams are placed in different halves or pools, based on their ranking or previous performance and not by draw, so that they do not meet in the first round, is known as _____. (A) Bye (B) British method (C) Seeding (D) American method [4]

Ans. Byes = 16 – 11 = **5** (B1–B5 in the fixture). (i) Non-bye teams = 11 – 5 = 6 (teams 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9). **(A) 06.** (ii) The next power of 2 above 48 is 64, so byes = 64 – 48 = **16**. (iii) Matches are numbered round by round from the top: round 1: 1st 2 v 3, 2nd 4 v 5, 3rd 8 v 9; round 2: 4th 1 v winner(2, 3), 5th winner(4, 5) v 6, 6th 7 v winner(8, 9), **7th 10 v 11** (both had byes). **OR** (iii) Byes in lower half = (NB + 1)/2, where NB = total number of byes. (iv) **(C) Seeding.**

CBSE 2025 · 048 · for visually impaired candidates Tarun formed several committees and prepared a knockout fixture of 17 teams for a school Kabaddi tournament. (i) How many matches will be played in this tournament? (ii) _____ saves cost and time and makes each match intensive because of fear of elimination. (A) Knockout tournament (B) League tournament (C) Round robin tournament (D) Combination tournament (iii) Two team players got injured during the match; which committee will manage it? (A) Logistics (B) Technical (C) Finance (D) Marketing (iv) Which formula was used to allot byes to the teams in the lower half? OR Which formula was used to allot byes in the upper half? *[4]*

> **Ans.** (i) Matches in a knockout = N − 1 = 17 − 1 = **16**. (ii) **(A) Knockout tournament**. (iii) First aid and medical arrangements are part of the **(A) Logistics committee**. (iv) Lower half byes = **(NB + 1)/2**; here NB = 32 − 17 = 15, so the lower half gets 8. **OR** Upper half byes = **(NB − 1)/2** = 7.

CBSE 2026 · 048 Anita prepared a fixture based on the league competition and distributed it to the coaches. When Khushi received it, it was misprinted and showed only rounds three and four:

Round III		Round IV	
5	Bye	4	Bye
4	6	3	5
3	7	2	6
2	1	1	7

(i) In which round will the match between teams 4 and 3 be held? (ii) How many rounds will be played in the tournament? (A) 6 (B) 7 (C) 5 (D) 4 (iii) In which round will team number 2 get a bye? (iv) How many matches will be played in the above fixture? (A) 21 (B) 23 (C) 19 (D) 18 **OR** (iv) The other name for a league tournament is _____. [4]

> **Ans.** The fixture is drawn by the **cyclic method** for **7 teams** (teams 1–7 appear, plus a bye because the number is odd). The bye stays fixed at the top right; in each round the other numbers move one place. Working backwards and forwards from rounds III and IV gives the full fixture:
>
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
7-Bye	6-Bye	5-Bye	4-Bye	3-Bye	2-Bye	1-Bye
6-1	5-7	4-6	3-5	2-4	1-3	7-2
5-2	4-1	3-7	2-6	1-5	7-4	6-3
4-3	3-2	2-1	1-7	7-6	6-5	5-4
>
> (i) Teams 4 and 3 meet in the **first round**. (ii) For an odd number of teams, rounds = number of teams = 7. **(B) 7**. (iii) The bye passes to the next lower number each round (7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1), so team 2 gets the bye in the **sixth round**. (iv) Matches = n(n − 1)/2 = 7 × 6/2 = 21. **(A) 21**. **OR** (iv) **Round robin tournament**.

CBSE 2026 · 048 · for visually impaired candidates Keshav, general secretary of the Kabaddi Association of Maharashtra, was to organise a state-level Kabaddi tournament. He formed four committees: technical, finance, logistics and marketing. (i) Which committee is responsible for publishing the news? (A) Technical (B) Finance (C) Logistics (D) Marketing (ii) Which committee maintains the play fields while organising the tournament? (A) Marketing (B) Logistics (C) Finance (D) Technical (iii) Write any two post-event responsibilities of the finance committee. **OR** (iii) Purchase of sports equipment is a function of the _____ committee. (A) Logistics (B) Finance (C) Marketing (D) Technical (iv) _____ committee arranges refreshments, boarding and lodging. *[4]*

> **Ans.** (i) Publicity, press releases and media work belong to the **(D) Marketing committee**. (ii) Layout, cleaning and maintenance of fields is done by the **(D) Technical committee**. (iii) After the event the finance committee (1) examines all records related to the settlement of bills, and (2) keeps track of accounts and prepares the financial report. **OR** (iii) **(B) Finance**: the finance committee purchases equipment, stationery, medals and certificates as requisitioned by other committees. (iv) **Logistics** committee (refreshment, boarding and lodging, transport).

Quick-reference sheet

topic	remember
functions	planning → organising → staffing → directing → controlling
4 committees	technical (sport), logistics (people, ceremonies, food, stay, transport, first aid), finance (budget, purchase, bills), marketing (media, sponsors)
knockout matches	N − 1
byes	next power of 2 − N
halves (odd)	teams: upper (N+1)/2, lower (N−1)/2; byes: upper (NB−1)/2, lower (NB+1)/2
bye order	last of lower → first of upper → first of lower → last of upper
league matches	N(N − 1)/2
league rounds	N − 1 (even), N (odd)
league methods	cyclic (one fixed, others rotate), staircase, tabular
seeding	strong teams kept apart in early rounds
intramural	within walls; mass participation, health
extramural	outside walls; high performance, career
community runs	health, fun, specific cause, unity; Sports Day
National Sports Day	29 August (Major Dhyan Chand); Fit India 2019

Case study (practice): the district hockey cup. Meera's school will host a district hockey tournament for 21 teams. The finance committee has already signed a deal with a juice company. Before the event Meera's committee sends letters to newspapers and hangs banners of the sponsor. During the matches a doctor and an ambulance are kept ready by another committee.

(i) How many matches will be played if a knockout fixture is used? (ii) How many byes will be given, and how many in

the upper half? (iii) Which committee is Meera's? (iv) Which committee keeps the doctor ready? (v) If the 21 teams played a league, how many matches would there be?

★ **Exam tip:** In fixture case studies write the **formula first**, then substitute, then the answer: even when the final number is wrong, the examiner can give step marks.

Practice set: test yourself *Exam-style*

Try every question before looking at the answers at the end of the chapter. 53 or more out of 66 means you are ready for the board.

A. Fill in the blanks (1 mark each)

1. The first function of sports event management is _____.
2. Recruitment of officials is part of _____.
3. Preparation of fixtures is done by the _____ committee.
4. Settlement of bills after the event is done by the _____ committee.
5. Number of matches in a knockout of 20 teams is _____.
6. Number of byes for 25 teams is _____.
7. Number of matches in a league of 9 teams is _____.
8. National Sports Day is on _____.

B. True or false? (1 mark each)

1. In a league tournament a team is out after one defeat.
2. Seeding is used to keep strong teams apart in early rounds.
3. The first bye goes to the first team of the upper half.
4. A league of 8 teams has 7 rounds.
5. Extramural tournaments aim at mass participation.
6. Run for Unity promotes brotherhood.
7. Purchase of medals is done by the logistics committee.
8. A knockout tournament saves time and money.

C. Very short answer (1 mark each)

1. Define a bye.
2. Define seeding.
3. What is a fixture?
4. Name the three methods of drawing league fixtures.
5. Give the formula for byes in the lower half.
6. How many rounds in a league of 9 teams?
7. Name two objectives of extramural tournaments.
8. Name two community runs.

D. Short answer I (2 marks each)

1. State two merits and two demerits of a knockout tournament.
2. Write two post-event duties of the technical committee.
3. Differentiate between planning and controlling.

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4. For 14 teams, find matches, byes, teams and byes in each half.
5. Explain the cyclic method in two lines.
6. State two benefits of community sports.

My score (fill in after checking the answers)

Section	A /8	B /8	C /8	D /12	E /15	F /15	G (bonus)	Total /66
My marks								

Rough work

E. Short answer II (3 marks each)

1. Explain the pre-event responsibilities of any three committees.
2. Draw a knockout fixture of 10 teams.
3. Write a press release for a District Badminton Championship hosted by your school.
4. Draw a league fixture of 5 teams by the cyclic method.
5. Explain the significance of intramural tournaments.

F. Long answer (5 marks each)

1. Draw a knockout fixture of 19 teams and explain each step.
2. What is a combination tournament? Explain its four types.
3. Explain any five community sports programmes and their benefits.

G. HOTS (higher-order thinking)

1. Your school has 4 days and 2 grounds for an inter-house football event of 12 teams. Which fixture will you use, and why?
2. Why should seeded teams be placed in the bye positions?
3. A tournament has 32 teams in 8 pools. Suggest a combination format and count the matches.

20 MCQs

1. Guiding, inspiring and instructing people is:
   (a) planning (b) staffing (c) directing (d) controlling

2. Comparing actual performance with standards is:
   (a) controlling (b) organising (c) planning (d) directing

3. Dividing work into committees is:
(a) staffing (b) controlling (c) directing (d) organising

4. Requisition to purchase equipment (pre-event) is a duty of the:
(a) finance committee (b) technical committee (c) marketing committee (d) logistics committee

5. Boarding and lodging is arranged by the:
(a) technical committee (b) logistics committee (c) finance committee (d) marketing committee

6. MoU with sponsors is finalised by the finance and the:
(a) technical committee (b) reception committee (c) logistics committee (d) marketing committee

7. Matches in a knockout of 32 teams:
(a) 31 (b) 32 (c) 16 (d) 30

8. Byes for 21 teams:
(a) 9 (b) 13 (c) 11 (d) 7

9. For 21 teams, teams in the upper half:
(a) 10 (b) 9 (c) 12 (d) 11

10. With 11 byes, byes in the lower half:
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 4

11. The first bye is given to the:
(a) first team of the upper half (b) last team of the upper half (c) last team of the lower half (d) first team of the lower half

12. Matches in a league of 10 teams:
(a) 45 (b) 90 (c) 9 (d) 50

13. Rounds in a league of 9 teams:
(a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) 36

14. In the cyclic method for an even number of teams:
(a) all teams rotate (b) a bye is fixed (c) one team is fixed and others rotate (d) teams play once a week

15. The method where team 1 plays all, then team 2 plays the rest:
(a) cyclic (b) seeding (c) tabular (d) staircase

16. FIFA World Cup uses:
(a) league-cum-knockout (b) knockout only (c) league only (d) knockout-cum-league

17. "Within the walls" means:
(a) intramural (b) extramural (c) community (d) national

18. Providing career opportunities is an objective of:
(a) intramurals (b) Sports Day (c) Run for Fun (d) extramurals

19. Sack race and three-legged race are examples of:
(a) Health Run (b) Run for Fun (c) Run for Unity (d) Run for a cause

20. Major Dhyan Chand's birthday is celebrated as:
(a) Olympic Day (b) Fit India Day (c) National Sports Day (d) Yoga Day

1 (c) · 2 (a) · 3 (d) · 4 (b) · 5 (b) · 6 (d) · 7 (a) · 8 (c) · 9 (d) · 10 (b) · 11 (c) · 12 (a) · 13 (b) · 14 (c) · 15 (d) · 16 (a) · 17 (a) · 18 (d) · 19 (b) · 20 (c)

Assertion–Reason (6)

(a) Both true, R explains A. (b) Both true, R does not explain A. (c) A true, R false. (d) A false, R true.

1. A: A knockout tournament is economical. R: It needs only N − 1 matches.
2. A: A league gives the true winner. R: Every team plays every other team.
3. A: 16 teams in a knockout need byes. R: Byes are given when N is not a power of 2.
4. A: Seeding is done in league tournaments. R: Seeding keeps strong teams apart.
5. A: Intramurals help select teams for extramurals. R: Players show their skill and fitness in intramurals.
6. A: Planning is the basic function. R: Controlling compares performance with standards.

Key: 1 (a) · 2 (a) · 3 (d) · 4 (d) · 5 (a) · 6 (b)

Answers to the practice set

A. 1. planning 2. staffing 3. technical 4. finance 5. 19 6. 32 − 25 = 7 7. 9 × 8/2 = 36 8. 29 August

B. 1. F 2. T 3. F (last team of the lower half) 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F (finance) 8. T

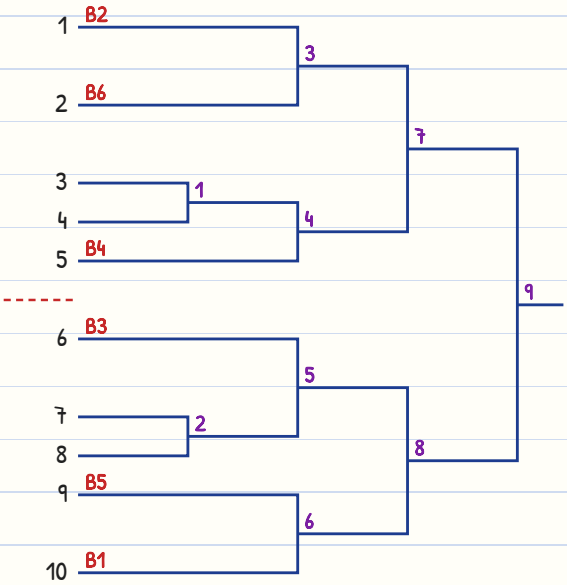
C. 1. the privilege of not playing in the first round and moving to the next round without a contest 2. placing strong teams in different halves so they do not meet early 3. arrangement of teams showing who plays whom, where and when 4. cyclic, staircase, tabular 5. (NB + 1)/2 6. 9 7. high performance; career in sports (integration with other institutions) 8. Health Run, Run for Unity (Run for Fun, Run for a cause)

D. 1. merits: saves time and money; every match intense; demerits: good team may lose early; weak teams get little play 2. maintenance of the field; return of equipment to store 3. planning decides the future course in advance; controlling measures actual performance against the plan and corrects it 4. matches 13; byes 16 − 14 = 2; halves 7 and 7; byes 1 and 1 5. one team (or the bye) stays fixed, the others move one place each round until all have met 6. health (fewer lifestyle diseases); social bonding (psychological, economic)

E1. technical: equipment requisition, officials, field layout, fixtures, rules; logistics: invitations, refreshment, lodging, medals, first aid; finance: budget, purchases, MoU with sponsors.

E2. N = 10; matches 9; byes 6; halves 5 and 5; byes 3 and 3 (1st to 10, 2nd to 1, 3rd to 6, 4th to 5, 5th to 9, 6th to 2); round 1: 3 v 4, 7 v 8; then 1 v 2, W v 5, 6 v W, 9 v 10; semi-finals; final.

E2 fixture (B = bye, purple = match number):



10 teams: 6 byes (upper 3, lower 3), 9 matches, 4 rounds

E3 (press release). *PRESS RELEASE · 12 November · Green Valley School, Pune.* The District Badminton Championship 2026 will be held at Green Valley School from 18 to 20 November. Over 200 players of 30 schools will compete in under-14, under-17 and under-19 boys' and girls' events on four synthetic courts. The DSO will inaugurate the event at 9 a.m. on 18 November. Matches will be played on knockout basis with seeded players. Spectators are welcome. Contact: Sports Secretary, 98xxxxxx10.

E4. 5 teams + bye fixed: rounds 5, matches 10; I: 5–B, 4–1, 3–2; II: 4–B, 3–5, 2–1; III: 3–B, 2–4, 1–5; IV: 2–B, 1–3, 5–4; V: 1–B, 5–2, 4–3.

E5. see '1.6 Combination tournaments; 1.7 intramural and extramural' (selection, cohesion, experience, health, recreation, mass participation).

F. 1. see 1.4, Example 3: 19 teams (all six steps and the drawn fixture) 2. see '1.6 Combination tournaments; 1.7 intramural and extramural' 3. see '1.8 Community sports programmes'

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G. 1. knockout: 11 matches only, fits 4 days on 2 grounds; a league would need 66 2. strong teams then skip the first round and are kept apart 3. league in 8 pools of 4 (8 × 6 = 48 matches), then knockout of 8 pool winners (7 matches): 55

Case. (i) 20 (ii) 32 − 21 = 11 byes; upper (11 − 1)/2 = 5 (iii) marketing (iv) logistics (v) 21 × 20/2 = 210

Last-night summary

- POSDC: planning (layout of future), organising (committees), staffing (right person), directing (guide, inspire), controlling (standards, compare, correct).
- Committees: technical (fixtures, field, officials), logistics (ceremonies, food, stay, transport, first aid), finance (budget, purchase, bills), marketing (media, sponsors).
- Knockout: matches N − 1; byes = next power of 2 − N; lower half gets the extra team and the extra bye goes lower: (NB+1)/2.
- Bye order: last of lower, first of upper, first of lower, last of upper. Seeding keeps strong teams apart.
- League: N(N − 1)/2 matches; rounds N − 1 (even) or N (odd); cyclic, staircase, tabular.
- Intramural (within, mass participation) vs extramural (outside, high performance). Community runs; Sports Day 29 August.