

2005/2006 SEMESTER 1 - SEMESTRAL EXAMINATION

Course: BMDF06 - Diploma in Sport & Wellness Management

Module: BM0363 – National Sport Association Management

Aug 2005

Time Allowed: 2 hrs

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1 This examination paper consists of **EIGHT (8)** pages including this page.
- 2 The question paper consists of 3 sections.

Section A is 40 marks. Answer all questions.

Section B is 30 marks. Answer 2 out of 3 questions.

Section C is 30 marks. Answer all questions.

Total is 100 marks.
- 3 Start each question on a new page.
- 4 All questions should be answered in the answer book provided.

Section A (40 marks)**Answer all questions.****Question 1 – (20 marks)**

In September 2001 the Committee on Sporting Singapore (CoSS) was set up to review and make strategic recommendations to further develop sports in Singapore. Answer the following based on the CoSS report:

- a) State the **THREE (3)** targets for Singapore by 2010. (6 marks)
- b) Using a simple model, show the building blocks necessary for National Sport Associations (NSAs) to effectively contribute to the above targets. (5 marks)
- c) Briefly state the concept of Team Singapore. (3 marks)
- d) Briefly describe any **THREE (3)** management issues facing sports in Singapore. (6 marks)

Question 2 – (20 marks)**Singapore put its face on for Olympic guests**

Singapore hosted the 117th International Olympic Committee (IOC) meeting on July 5 2005. The main business of the meeting was to select the host city for the 2012 Olympic Games, from contenders Moscow, Madrid, New York, London and Paris.

On July 6, decision day, all eyes were on the IOC members and how they would vote. Just before and after the winner was named, Singapore got to showcase itself in a short video, which were seen by a billion television viewers worldwide. Given the 1,500 journalists expected, the meeting was a huge opportunity to brand Singapore globally. It was said to be worth millions in terms of advertising and public relations.

Adapted from The Straits Times
20 June 2005

- a) Explain briefly the economic benefits of hosting Olympic Games to the host nation.
(4 marks)
- b) Identify any **TWO (2)** benefits for Singapore to host the IOC meeting.
(4 marks)
- c) Explain briefly any **THREE (3)** aims of the Olympic Movement.
(6 marks)
- d) Explain briefly the significance of any **ONE (1)** of the emblems of the Olympic Movement.
(3 marks)
- e) Write out The Olympic Creed.
(3 marks)

END OF SECTION A

Section B (30 marks)

Answer 2 out of 3 questions. Each question is 15 marks.

Question 3 - (15 marks)

Based on 2001 National Benchmark Survey on the Local Volunteer Scene for sports, community services and other voluntary organisations, it was shown that in Singapore:

- Volunteer participation rate is 9.3%
- On average, current volunteers put in 3.8 hours per week (182.4 hrs/volunteer/yr). The total volunteer hours in 1998 was 27 million.
- 9% of non volunteers indicated they would prefer to volunteer in sports
- 5% of registered volunteers (6,200) on Volunteer e-Match indicated Sports as a preferred sector.

- a) With specific reference to NSAs' Management Committees, state the impacts of volunteerism on the development of NSAs in Singapore. (2 marks)
- b) Explain briefly any **THREE (3)** strengths and **THREE (3)** weaknesses in NSAs having volunteers work for them. (6 marks)
- c) State **FIVE (5)** ways and elaborate on how NSAs could attract and retain volunteers to continue serving them. (5 marks)
- d) State **TWO (2)** factors that can affect the climate of sport volunteerism in Singapore. (2 marks)

Question 4 - (15 Marks)**Shaping the future of Singapore football**

One of the key roles of the Football Association of Singapore (FAS) is to develop Singapore's most promising young players. But while the FAS is geared towards developing players of outstanding football ability, one sacred cow is still remain: National Service.

According to sources, Raddy Avramovic, the national football coach, is concern about the lack of development for players in the 18-22 age group and playing opportunities for those in national service.

Generally those in that age group have problems playing because they are serving national service. Their only avenue out is to be selected by either SAFFC, Home United or the Young Lions to play in the S-League or the Prime League.

Said Sivaji, "If they are not selected, they may be out of competitive football for about two years. This would affect their football development. This is indeed a crucial age bracket."

Adapted from The Straits Times
28 May 2005

- a) State the central problem that FAS faces with its development of players.
(2 marks)
- b) Explain briefly how FAS together with other governing bodies could minimize the impact of National service on the development of Football or other sports in Singapore.
(3 marks)
- c) In drawing up NSA development plans, briefly describe **TEN (10)** Key Result Areas for NSAs such as FAS.
(10 marks)

Question 5 – (15 marks)

Netball Singapore had the following receipts for the year ended 31 December 2002 and 2003 respectively:

Incoming Receipts	2002 (S\$'000)	2003 (S\$'000)	Growth % 2002 vs 2003
Donations			
- Tax Deductible	100	35	-65%
- Non-Tax Deductible	86	84	-2%
Grant/Sponsorships	678	770	14%
Membership fees	4	4	0%
Investment Income	NA	NA	NA
Investment Gains	NA	NA	NA
Others	102	252	147%
Total Receipts	970	1,145	18%

Source: www.netball.org.sg

- a) Donations through various fund-raising events are one of the major receipts for Netball Singapore.

Draw an illustration of the fund-raising cycle.

(5 marks)

- b) Explain briefly **TWO (2)** benefits for the sponsors of Netball Singapore.

(4 marks)

- c) Netball Singapore received \$252,000 from "Other" sources of income in 2003. Describe briefly any **THREE (3)** possible sources of income under this category.

(6 marks)

END OF SECTION B

Section C - Case Study (30 marks)**Answer all questions.**

SINGAPORE : Sport in Singapore, heavily funded by the Government, has always had its "class" divisions.

There are the heavyweights, also known as the "core" sports, which receive up to \$3 million in funding annually from the Singapore Sports Council (SSC).

The amounts these sports receive are mostly due to their successes or their importance in nation-building.

Below that line are the "merit" sports, which get up to \$2 million in funding.

Of the 59 National Sports Associations (NSAs) recognised by the SSC, eight are core and seven are merit, leaving the rest under the less glamorous "other" sports category.

Those in the latter category get less than \$500,000 per year.

But Today has learned that the current categorisation, in effect since 1994, could be scrapped in favour of a new funding system based on models adapted from those in the United Kingdom and New Zealand.

Under the proposed scheme, it is understood that all NSAs will be given basic funding.

More funds would then be disbursed depending on the success rates of the NSAs and an evaluation of their development plans.

In theory, the new scheme could help the smaller NSAs get the funds to develop and nurture top-class talent without being hampered by their own "class" status.

For example, the Singapore Hockey Federation believes that it has unearthed a gem in 16-year-old Ian Vanderput, who has been called a "world-class" talent by former Indian captain Jude Felix.

But hockey, which is an "other" sport under the current classification system, has admitted that it would find it hard to nurture Ian's talents with its existing funding.

Singapore Hockey Federation president Annabel Pennefather is optimistic that the new plan could make a difference in such cases.

"Perhaps it is time to re-evaluate a system which has been in place for a long time," said Ms Pennefather.

"If a smaller NSA can present good plans and has one or two outstanding athletes who can deliver results, it could receive far more funding under the new model."

Singapore Badminton Association chief executive officer Ang Hin Kee said he believes that the new initiative could also help NSAs plan long-term goals instead of worrying about periodic performance reviews.

Currently, NSAs are reviewed every two years, and can lose their core or merit status depending on their results from that time period.

Some expressed the hope that the new proposal could see NSAs get more time to see the fruits of their development plans, before funding is taken away due to a lack of results.

Extracted from www.todayonline.com

14 June 2005

Question 6 – (30 marks)

- a) Define a National Sport Association (NSA) and explain briefly the basic structure of a NSA. (5 marks)
- b) List **THREE (3)** core sports and **THREE (3)** merit sports in Singapore. (6 marks)
- c) As part of the Committee on Sporting Singapore recommendation, the Code of Governance (COG) was recommended to all Core and Merit Sports in Singapore.
- Define the **TEN (10)** principles of the Code of Governance for NSAs. (10 marks)
- d) Define sports development. (3 marks)
- e) Explain briefly any **SIX (6)** issues that need to be addressed in the development plan prepared by NSAs. (6 marks)

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