

Paper 2: Conduct of performers

Sportsmanship and gamesmanship

Sportsmanship

Sportsmanship is the sporting behaviour you would like to see in sport. Performers display good conduct and do not try to win by unfair means.

Sportsmanship examples:

- Shows respect to their opponents and officials
- Shakes hands with opponents
- Kicking the ball out of play if an opponent is injured
- Being honest if the ball is out or if they break a rule

Sportsmanship creates:

- Good role models
- Positive image for the sport
- Satisfaction to know you have won honestly



Gamesmanship

Gamesmanship is the type of behaviour that you should not see from performers in sport. It is bending the rules (not breaking them) to gain an unfair advantage

Gamesmanship examples:

- Playing for time if winning
- Entering a weaker team if the following match is more important
- Sledging in cricket

Gamesmanship creates:

- Bad role models
- negative image for the sport
- Dissatisfaction to know you have won due to an unfair advantage



Spectator behaviour

Advantages of spectators

Creation of atmosphere:

- A large crowd creates excitement interest and enjoyment
- Player can be more motivated
- Interaction for the fans
- Positive experience leads to more fans who want to attend
- Raises income and raises the profile of the sport, increasing participation

Home-field advantage:

- Teams and individual performers can gain an advantage from being in familiar surroundings, with fan support and referee bias.
- You feel lifted with the majority of spectators cheering for you and so you play better

Disadvantages of spectators

Increasing pressure:

- With spectators wanting you to win can lead to an increase in anxiety causing performance to drop

Safety costs/concerns:

- It is expensive to employ security staff and repair damage caused by spectator behaviour

Negative effect on participation numbers among young people:

- The reputation of a sport due to spectator behaviour can cause a drop in the number of young people interested and therefore a loss of potential elite performers

Potential for crowd trouble/hooliganism:

- Hooliganism can lead to fans not attending matches leading to a loss in ticket sales, support and sponsorship

Reasons for hooliganism

- Rivalries (local derby)
- Hype (from media)
- Fuelled by drugs/alcohol
- Gang culture
- Frustration (official's decision)
- Displays of masculinity

Strategies to prevent hooliganism

- Bans, fines, prison
- Increased security
- Segregation
- Early kick-offs
- All seater stadiums
- Alcohol restrictions
- Education



Hooliganism can often be fuelled by drinking excessive alcohol



CCTV at stadiums help prevent unwanted Hooliganism



The intense rivalry between Celtic and rangers leads to fans being segregated