



**GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**

**IMPACT EVALUATION OF INTERVENTIONS BY THE  
STATE IN RESPECT OF SELECT SPORTS IN  
KARNATAKA (2011-12 TO 2016-17)**



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ  
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

**KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY**

**DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, PROGRAMME MONITORING AND STATISTICS**

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**OCTOBER 2020**



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THE STATE IN RESPECT OF SELECT SPORTS IN  
KARNATAKA (2011-12 TO 2016-17)**

**DR. SUDESHNA MUKHERJEE, PhD**

**PAN INDIA NETWORK, BENGALURU.**

**DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND SPORTS,  
BENGALURU**



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## FOREWORD

Sports play an important role in improving physical and mental health and fostering active citizenship and social inclusion. Of late, India has seen a boom of talent with many Indian players winning medals in global competitions. Karnataka has a unique opportunity to emerge as a global sports hub, as sporting excellence and awards have been forthcoming to Karnataka in many fields of sports at the State / national/global levels of competition. This requires creating an enabling, inclusive, and dynamic environment for sports in Karnataka. Many initiatives are taken by the Govt of Karnataka to create excellent sports facilities in the State. The Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports initiated the evaluation of these interventions through Karnataka Evaluation Authority to assess their, quality adequacy, inclusiveness and performance to promote sports sector in the State. The study was carried out by HKCAL under the guidance and monitoring of KEA.

The study aims at throwing light on the nature of **sports** sector in Karnataka, the state interventions and their impact on the different stakeholders. For the present evaluation, the following sports have been focussed upon: 1) Athletics, 2) Volley Ball, 3) Basket Ball, 4) Wrestling, 5) Judo, 6) Cycling, 7) Hockey, 8) Kabaddi, 9) Gymnastics, 10) Football. The analysis is based on a simple random sample of 1050 respondents drawn, representing all these games. The other stakeholders, such as the coaches, award winners, representatives of Sports Associations, were also interviewed.

The study finds that the performance of hostels meant for a certain specific sporting field has performed exceedingly well over the years in the different districts of the State. The interventions have led to an impressive performance as observed in the fields like Athletics, Wrestling, Basketball, Cycling, Hockey, and Football. Other sports, too, can gear-up themselves in the same way. Infrastructure in these select fields can be further built up following public-private collaboration. Over 80 percent of residents had expressed satisfaction about the type and quality of accommodation given to them in the hostels.

The major recommendations are: Introduction of State Level **Coaching Certification** programme to increase the supply of Qualified Coaches at the local level, on the lines of National Institute of Sports (Patiala), evolve a policy for adequate funding and support with a better **Private-Public collaboration**, hosting International and National level sporting events at regular intervals to boost infrastructure development. Franchise-based sporting leagues to

help in revenue generation through optimum utilization of existing facilities and more significant opportunities for local talents. Government to concentrate on Low-Cost School-based smaller infrastructures also along with higher investment in big infrastructure.

I expect that the findings and recommendations of the study will be useful to the Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports to promote enabling Sports environment in the State.

The study received support and guidance of the Additional Chief Secretary Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka. The report was approved in 47<sup>th</sup> Technical Committee meeting. The review of the draft report by KEA, members of the Technical Committee and an Independent Assessor, has provided useful comments and inputs to improve the report. I duly acknowledge the assistance rendered by all in successful completion of the study.



Chief Evaluation Officer

Karnataka Evaluation Authority

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The report on “Impact Evaluation of Interventions by the State in Respect of Select Sports in Karnataka (2011-12 to 2016-17)” was compiled with efficient analysis of primary and secondary data obtained from the valuable information contributed by State and District Level officers of Sports department, representatives of Sports Associations, Coaches, Sports Media Persons, Sports Awardees, and Sports Beneficiaries.

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Dr. Sudheshna Mukerjee has carried out this study as its Principal Investigator and prepared this report. Her total dedication for the evaluation study and involvement in preparing this report is highly appreciated. Our special thanks to Dr. H. Chandrashekar Statistical expert for his valuable contribution in analysis of data. Our sincere thanks to Dr. Karibasappa, team member for his valuable inputs.

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(Smt. Aparna M Kolla)

Managing Partner

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## List of Abbreviations

BOT	Build, Operate Transfer
B P Ed	Bachelor of Physical Education
CI	combined index
CSE	Centre for Sports Excellence
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DYES	Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IIS	Inspire Institute of Sport
IOA	Indian Olympic Association
JSW	Jindal South West
KOA	Karnataka Olympic Association
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer or Questioning.
LNIFE	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education
M.P.Ed	Master of Physical Education
MSMEs	micro, small, and medium enterprises
NIS	National Institute of Sports
NPE	National Policy for Education
NSF	National Sports Federation
MYAS	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
OGQ	Olympic Gold Quest
PPP	Private –Public Partnership
RMO	Renovate, Modernize and Operate
ROMT	Refurbish, Operate, Maintain and Transfer
SAI	Sports Authority of India
SFs	Sports Federations
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SSZs	Special Sports Zones
VIE	Variable Interest Entity



## **Executive Summary**

Sports and games have historically played a significant role in the development of personality traits and qualities like discipline, tolerance, and leadership amongst the youth. With adequate support, planning, and implementation, the immense potential of India's youth can be gainfully channelized through sporting activities. Sporting achievements are increasingly being seen as a medium to express a country's economic supremacy and developmental capacity. Karnataka has a unique opportunity to emerge as a global sports hub, and that requires creating an enabling, inclusive, and dynamic environment for sports in Karnataka. The Karnataka state has been at the top of many sporting disciplines in the country. In essence, not merely a large part of society takes part in the sports, but many excelling sportspersons also have emanated from Karnataka. Sporting excellence and awards have been forthcoming to Karnataka in many fields of sports and even at the State / national/global levels of competition. Although many initiatives are taken by the Government of Karnataka to create excellent sports facilities, they have a long way to improve the capacity of young sportspersons as per international standards.

### **Objectives:**

The current study aims at throwing light on the nature of change in the sports sector of Karnataka and its impact on the different stakeholders. For the present evaluation, the following sports have been focussed upon: 1) Athletics, 2) Volley Ball, 3) Basket- Ball, 4) Wrestling, 5) Judo, 6) Cycling, 7) Hockey, 8) Kabaddi, 9) Gymnastics, 10) Football Specific objectives and the issues are as under:

- To examine interventions in the listed sports by the state for years 2012-13 to 2016-17.
- To assess the impact of the above-mentioned interventions on individual sportspersons (both achiever and non-achiever) in their chosen sporting field and on the popularity of the sport in the state over the years.
- To analyze the role and extent of involvement of the private sector in the select sports
- To study the views of Associations and Federations of the selected sports concerning the challenges, limitations, infrastructural needs, and opportunities for growth of the respective fields.

## **Evaluation Methodology:**

The Evaluation study has followed a descriptive and diagnostic research design in assessing the status of sports in Karnataka. The study has used the triangulation method of balancing both qualitative and quantitative data. At the primary level of data gathering, a simple random sample of 1050 respondents was drawn, representing each of the sport listed for the study. Likewise, the other stakeholders, such as the coaches, award winners, representatives of elected office bearers of each of the sport, were also interviewed. A specially designed questionnaire and a structured interview schedule were employed to gather information. Besides, the number of focussed group discussions was held involving the different stakeholders. Data were coded and tabulated by making use of SPSS software.

## **Major Findings:**

By and large, Karnataka has been making a reasonable budgetary allocation for Sports. Over the years, budgetary has witnessed a rise, but that has never been sufficient and cannot be termed satisfactory. Even during the study period, the two years of 2013-14 and 2015-16 have witnessed a decrease in budgetary allocation. The non-availability of the information on the actual sums allocated and spent for a specific field of sports was a challenge faced during evaluation. Therefore, a comparative statement of expenditure for the development of different sports disciplines was not possible. More meaningful monitoring of performance and impact of each sports facility could have done if such a comparative accounting was maintained and monitored. Despite the weakness in the availability of data at the departmental level, it is evident from the study that increases in the overall budgetary allocation has positively impacted the growth of all the disciplines covered by this evaluation study.

However, not undermining the above finding, it can further be stated that the positive impact need not be understood merely in terms of enrollment in the sports hostel across the districts. It has to be assessed in terms of accomplishments made by the young sportspersons at the state, national and international level competitions. At the first two levels – i.e., the state and national levels, inmates of the different facilities have performed impressively by winning several awards and medals. Nevertheless, this success is not in evidence uniformly at the international level (See Table: 8 and Figure: 4). This study finds that there is a need in each sport field, the identification of the persons with a good track record and impressive



performance as potential winners, and extra attention is given to them for more extended periods even before the actual selection and events.

Further, the study finds that the performance of hostels meant for a certain specific sporting field has performed exceedingly well over the years in the different district, state, and national levels. In contrast, a few others have not shown a comparable success rate. The fields in which there has been an impressive performance are Athletics, Wrestling, Basketball, Cycling, Hockey, and Football. (See Table 21). These disciplines deserve further attention and, as an incentive, more significant budgetary allocations. By witnessing such enhancement, other sports can gear-up them in such a way to be more considerate towards its beneficiaries and also pay attention to the financial allowances. Nurturing and augmentation of infrastructure in these select fields can follow public-private collaboration.

The study finds, amongst the inmates of sports hostels, nearly in all branches of sports disciplines, an unevenness of social inclusiveness representing a more comprehensive range of social and or ethnic backgrounds. A majority of them hail from relatively lower-income households, suggesting that the wealthier ones tend to enroll themselves in private sports training academies or institutions. Besides this, what is perhaps not so welcome is the fact that there is an uneven representation of beneficiaries of hostels and other infrastructural facilities from religious backgrounds. These facilities have not been able to attract sports persons from Muslim, Christian, and other religious minorities. Considering the socio-psychological importance of sports for a nation that, too, a pluralist society as ours, there is a need to encourage sportspersons from diverse social backgrounds to train and participate in competitions. However, it is a laudable fact that as high as 25.08 percent of hostel in-mates hail from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe background. Especially the higher participation by these two communities reflects a practical implementation of special sub-plans oriented towards these two social groups. In the absence of such facilities, it may have been nearly impossible for potential sportspersons from such backgrounds to get trained and or perform impressively at various levels of competitions.

A repetitive request made by nearly all the stakeholders – players past and present, current inmates, coaches, members of respective sports associations – pertained to the need for a gender desegregated hostel in the different districts. In a patriarchal conservative society, the absence of such a gender-specific hostel, indeed, dissuaded many talented young girls from opting to train themselves as residents in such combined hostels.

Another important but quite frequently under-reported hardship raised by both the past and present sportswomen across the discipline was the presence of gender-based discrimination to throttle the dream of a potential champion. There have also been instances of harassment of women sportspersons. Often the fear of adverse consequences of any revelation of such cases prevented many from making any formal complaint. Such incidences call for a more vigilant grievance redressal mechanisms as per *Vishakha* guidelines. As such, there had been no such committees in place, or even if they were constituted, they had remained merely on paper.

One of the critical concerns of the evaluation was to assess the satisfaction of the residents on the various facilities provided in the sports hostel, including the food served. As a whole, over 80 percent of residents had expressed satisfaction over the type and quality of accommodation given to them in the hostels. Interestingly, however, districts such as Vijayapura (78.2%), Bengaluru (46.8%), and Gadag (38.2%) had a relatively higher proportion of dissatisfied beneficiaries than the rest. Quality and quantity of food, location of the hostel in noisy surroundings and absence of sufficient infrastructure benefits were the main factors over which there had been dissatisfaction with the hostel facilities. Residents of Bengaluru hostels were much more vocal, aware, and assertive of their rights as compared to the residents in distant districts.

There is a wide variation in the perception of the residents across the districts in terms of quantity and quality of food served in these hostels. In regard to whether or not they were served the requisite quantity of food, a majority made up of 77.8 per cent were satisfied that it met their requirement. But nearly half the respondents in Gadag hostel were unhappy with both the quantity and quality of food served. In respect of the quality of food, the Vijayapura has overwhelmingly reported as of 'poor.' (Table 16). The study finds it necessary that a monitoring team ought to visit these hostels at random and periodically to ensure that the facilities are of intended quality.

Which of the sports is enabling better against others? An attempt was made in this evaluation to make an assessment of this by examining the number of medals and awards won at different levels of competition in each sport. Interestingly, it is also visible that discipline with more students' intake is performing better over others as this has its root in the sporting culture of the region. It is evident that in respect of individual sports, despite the impressive number of residents in the hostels or the amount of competitions in which they have participated, the outcome in terms of medals won has been very poor: But in a few other

sports, there is a very high performance (in terms of medals won) despite the number of inmates in hostels being low. In other words, the residential facilities and training provided to the sportspersons in different fields in Karnataka are yielding an impressive result, although there is room for further improved performance. The latter is particularly applicable to some sports where the return is not up to the mark: Kabaddi, Judo, and Volleyball.

The sampled districts with their corresponding sports disciplines were sought to be ranked in respect of the quality of different aspects of the facility, by the sports association representatives. These qualities ranged from the facilities in hostels and in training centers; level of participation in competitions, quality of coaching available, sporting equipment' availability, or medical facilities, etc. Taken together, the Hostels in Mysuru, Bengaluru and Belagavi were ranked the first three respectively. Districts of Raichur (13), Haveri (12) Vijayapura (11) and Chikkamagaluru (10<sup>th</sup>) were ranked at the lower end. Some such districts assessed poorly require immediate attention not merely in improving quality in multiple respects but also in regard to boosting the morale of the inmate trainees. Low morale could lead to poorer performance in sporting competitions also.

The evaluation had focused its attention also in seeking perceptions of the other stakeholders such as representatives of the sports associations, former award winners and champions, sports journalists, and the coaches – present and past – in specific disciplines. When such stakeholders are constantly consulted or their opinions are taken into account in formulating the long term policies or short-run interventions, there is a healthy atmosphere of a good blend of past experience and current performance. The overall impression one gets by holding discussions with such experts is not completely satisfactory, for each has one or the other thing to be not happy with. Without attributing any motives to some such observations made by the different stakeholders (for, in FGDs such accusations became quite frequent) - the evaluation takes note of some of the key issues: Paucity of funds, inadequate infrastructure – especially as compared to a few other sport disciplines , absence of professionalism, competition from private sector especially in attracting capable and competent coaches, inability to recognize individual sportsperson's talents and/or drawback, not offering good pay-package to the coaches, cash award being too small, etc. Formal associations of nearly all the sports-disciplines call for a greater role by the state in facilitating sponsorship by private bodies both for the training of talented sportspersons and holding of competitive events. More or less, a uniform view expressed by the different stakeholders was that the state of Karnataka should strive harder through different sporting

bodies in attracting national and international competitive events within the state and across the different parts of the state. This not only enables the different disciplines to develop the infrastructure but also encourages greater popularity of such sports.

### **Recommendations/Policy Suggestions:**

Because this evaluation focused on different sport disciplines and diverse stakeholders, the recommendations too ought to be reflecting such diversity. Accordingly, the set of recommendations are grouped under four broad categories, focusing on a) Sports Hostels; b) Standards of Coaching; c) Improving organizational efficiency; d) and about optimum utilization of available infrastructure:

#### **A. Sports Hostels**

1. The provision of better medical facilities for the trainee sportspersons in the hostels is an urgent requirement. Arrangements to be made to engage the services of physiotherapists and physicians in the district centers with a proper tie-up with the existing public health centers.
2. The state of Karnataka should explore the possibilities of introducing a secure Health and Accident Insurance scheme for the inmates of the sporting hostels and the participants of competitive events at all levels.
3. Satisfactory management of sports hostels as per requirement needs immediate appointment of wardens at regular basis (not on outsource basis) who could be held accountable.
4. The supply of sporting equipment (dress, shoes, play-things, etc.) needs to be streamlined both for timely availability and quality.
5. Provisioning of gender-specific hostels and other facilities in the training centers. Likewise, providing experts to suit the gender differences in different fields of sporting specialization.
6. Set up a transparent, proactive Grievance Redressal System, and frame a clear Gender Policy document to accommodate the LGBTQ population in sports
7. Undertake individual campaigns to make the hostel and training facilities to be socially more inclusive – specially to draw participation from minority groups.

## B. Coaching

1. Pay package and incentives to the Coaches to be standardized and in keeping with the changing scene in the private sector so as to attract good talent and greater commitment.
2. Introduce, on the lines of National Institute of Sports (Patiala), State Level Coaching Certification program to increase the Supply of Qualified Coaches at the local level.
3. Private sports coaching attracts high GST (18%), and suitable reduction or exemptions are recommended.

## C. Organizational Efficiency:

1. Duty-free import of sports goods (which is as high as 29-30 percent) for DYES certified players needs to be boosted.
2. **Creation of State Sports Authority to coordinate** among National bodies, DYES, Private funding, Sports associations, Universities, and colleges (both public and private), schools, and other private coaching initiatives.
3. **Evolve a policy for adequate funding and support with a better Private-Public collaboration** as outlined in this report (Details of various PPP models are discussed in the section: 9.4).
4. Immediate enhancement of the staff strength of the Department of Sports and filling up of vacancies are the need of the hour. Presently DYES is working on only 47.47% of its actual strength. Especially taluka level staffs need to be appointed immediately.
5. **Improving the Documentation standard by DYES** which needs to address the issue of the unsatisfactory nature of documentation and maintenance of beneficiaries' records as this would not only help the Sports Department to go for monitoring the progress of sports and principal beneficiaries but also enable framing meaningful policies.
6. **Attempts to be made to hosting International and national level sporting events at regular intervals** to boost infrastructure development.

## D. Optimum Utilization of Infrastructure:

1. Many sporting infrastructure facilities in the state have occupancy rates below 50% throughout the year due to an improper monetization strategy. Franchise-based sporting leagues will help in revenue generation through **optimum utilization of existing facilities** and more significant opportunities for local talents
2. Rather than investing in more significant infrastructure with higher investment Government must concentrate on Low-Cost School-Based smaller infrastructures under the public-private collaboration. Government schools could be the focal point.

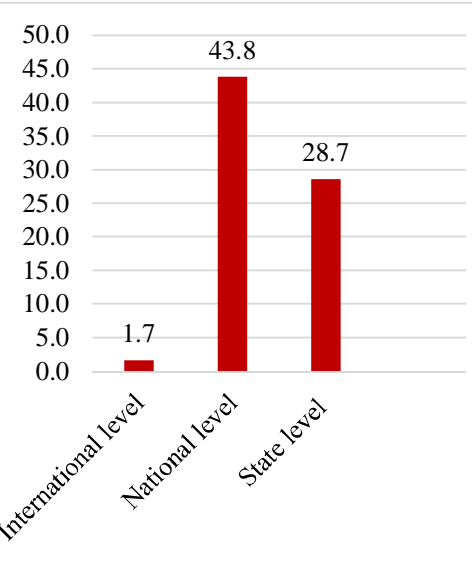
**Evaluation Findings and Suggestions through Evaluation Matrix**

Indicators	Objectives	Findings	Suggestions
<b>Interventions</b>	To examine interventions in the mentioned sports by the state for the last five years 2012-13 to 2016-17.	Creation of Infrastructure- Stadium and Youth Training Centers. Youth Empowerment Programs. Youth Festival, Youth Rally, Conferences, and Youth Awards. Youth Training Programs. Sports Schools and Hostels. Sports Events- Taluka, District, and State Level. Sports Awards - Ekalavya, Karnataka Kreedha Rathna, and Lifetime Achievement Awards. Sports welfare- Cash Incentive, Scholarships, Insurance, pension, and Promotion of Excellence under Sports Academy for Excellence scheme.	Creation of State sports authority to coordinate among National bodies, DYES, Private funding, Sports associations, Universities, and colleges schools with powerful budgetary support.
	Number of Students Admitted to the Sports Schools/Hostels	2011-1196 2012-1509 2013-1541 2014-1766 2015-1851 2016- 1897	

Budgetary expenditure	<p>2012-13 -7796 (lakhs)</p> <p>2013-14-7011</p> <p>2014-15-10291</p> <p>2015-16-8068</p> <p>2016-17-10647</p>	<p>Private sector participation in sports infrastructure development through:</p> <p>Promotion of crowd funding through citizen participation (Olympic Gold Quest).</p>
Role and extent of involvement of the private sector in the select sports	<p>Private coaching and private academies (Padukone-Draavid) are there and doing excellent job in disciplines like Athletics, badminton, swimming and cricket but there is no successful private-public cooperation. An initiative from Jindal on Kanteerava stadium has failed miserably. There are good private initiatives and significant public initiatives. But no proper and successful convergence between the has happened. This calls for a detailed road map for PPP in sports of Karnataka.</p>	<p>Creation of special sports zones (SSZs) and Sports cities.</p> <p>Through Corporate Social Responsibility (Gopichand-Academy, Padukone-Draavid Academy).</p> <p>Updating Revenue generation opportunities following either Greenfield (BOT) or Brownfield (RMO) model.</p> <p>Introducing more professionalism and accountability in DYES and other sports Associations.</p> <p>The government should seriously consider broadcasting and media rights of various disciplines to increase their popularity and visibility.</p>

<p><b>Social Inclusivity</b></p>	<p>Success of the interventions in attracting students from diverse background</p>	<p>More than 90 per cent of the students from the sports hostels are Hindus, followed by Muslims (4%) and Christians (1.3%). However, more than 25.08 percent of Hindu students are coming from SC/ST category.</p> <p>Gender wise representation of hostel students: 59% male and 41% female.</p>	<p>DYES should promote exclusive awareness drive among Muslims (only 4% of beneficiaries) to attract their attention to sports.</p> <p>Establishment of Separate Ladies Hostel in each district.</p> <p>DYES must set up a transparent, proactive Grievance Redressal System, and frame a clear Gender Policy document to accommodate the LGBTQ population in sports.</p> <p>Duty-free import of sports goods (which is as high as 29-30 percent) for DYES certified players needs to be boosted.</p>
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<p><b>Performance</b></p>	<p>Returns in terms of passing out students remaining in the field of sports, awards, and prizes won, representation at various levels of competitive events,</p>	 <p>Medals won during evaluation:          International level: 07          National level: 460          State level: 2801</p> <p>In spite of success at the state and National level most of the DYES trained students have failed to make a mark at international level.</p> <p><b>Table 21 reflects the ranking of disciplines in terms of medals own at different levels of competitions.</b></p> <p><b>1. Athletics 2. Wrestling 3. Basketball 4. Cycling 5. Hockey</b></p>	<p>Focused priority on achieving Excellence in Selected sports with a proven track record through PPP model</p> <p>Hosting International and national level sporting events at regular intervals to boost performance as well as infrastructure development.</p>
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<p><b>Infrastructure</b></p>	<p>views of Associations and Federations of the selected sports concerning the challenges, limitations, infrastructural needs, and opportunities for growth of the respective fields</p>	<p>Conditions of Sports hostels:</p> <p>Respondents are generally (81.2%) are happy with the status of accommodation. The majority of the unhappy lot is from Bengaluru (46.8%), Gadag (38.2%), and Vijayapura (78.2%).</p> <p>The majority of the respondents (77.8%) consider the quantity of the food as just adequate. However, respondents from Vijayapura overwhelmingly (72.7%) commented on the poor quality of food.</p> <p>On standards of infrastructural facilities provided at the hostel level, only 6.3% of respondents consider that as international standard while the majority of them (42.9%) rated it as state level and not even up to the National standard(Table:17). A glance into the necessary sports facilities shows that some districts are lacking even essential sports requirements like gym, synthetic track, indoor facilities, and swimming pools (Table 18). Only 18.8% of respondents opined that coaching facilities provided by DYES are as per the International standard, while 35.2% consider it as per</p>	<p>Payment of Standard Remuneration to coaches with the security of tenure.</p> <p>In the line of National Institute of Sports, (Patiala), the introduction of State Level Coaching Certification to increase the Supply of Qualified Coaches at the local level.</p> <p>Rather than investing in massive infrastructure with higher investments, the Government must concentrate on Low-Cost School-Based smaller infrastructures under the public-private collaboration.</p> <p>To bring down the running cost of sports infrastructure facilities have to invest in Technology-Enabled smart stadiums run on solar powers.</p>
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		<p>National standard. Only Bagalkote (44.2%), Belagavi (51.2%) and Bengaluru (31.9%) have claimed to have access to standard international coaching. Interestingly these centres cater to the top medal-winning disciplines like wrestling, athletics, basketball, and cycling (Table: 20). <b>Composite index based ranking of different districts based on facilities provided.</b></p> <p><b>1. Mysuru, 2. Bengaluru 3. Belagavi 4. Mandya 5. Gadag 6. Davangere 7. Bagalkote 8. Kolar 9.Chitradurga 10.Chikmagalur 11.Vijayapura 12. Haveri 13. Raichur</b></p>	
<b>Sporting Eco-system</b>	Sustainable sports culture	<p>Sports are still not mandatory in school curriculum. Instead of encouragement, Sports achievers are rather penalized in terms of attendance and markings. Mandatory participation in sports at school level needs to be encouraged.</p> <p>A public funded sporting infrastructure like Kanteerava stadium encourages public participation in sports. Many more such bigger and smaller facilities are required.</p>	<p>Mandatory inclusion of sports in the school curriculum and having minimum facilities in the schools.</p> <p>Introduction of Performance-based attendance relaxation and grace marks (Max. 25 in each subject based on the level of achievement: International-25 Max. and National- 15 max &amp; Sate-10.as per</p>

		<p>Organization of sporting event of International and National level improves sporting eco-system and Karnataka is seriously lagging behind in this aspect.</p>	<p>Karnataka Sports policy, 2018) at all levels from Primary to the University level. To facilitate parental support in considering sports as a viable career choice.</p> <p>Community participation in sports is the key to a healthy sporting eco-system. More local level sports events need to be organized for spotting talents and involving people from different backgrounds (e.g. Women. Elderlies, children, differentially abled )</p>
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## **1. Introduction**

Sports and games have historically played a significant role in the development of personality traits and qualities like discipline, tolerance, and leadership amongst the youth. With adequate support, planning, and focused implementation, the immense potential of India's youth can be gainfully channelized through sporting activities. The realization of their true potential will not only build future character but is a conduit of national integration. More importantly, our top sports Person come from diverse parts of the country, many with limited sports infrastructure, thus indicating huge unexplored potential.

The equality and inclusiveness of sports surpass any other nation-building activity. However, although India has an abundant resource of sportspersons blessed with natural talent, we have not been able to capitalize on this dividend. Be it the US during the cold war era or China in contemporary times – countries have used sporting excellence as a signal of their overall might and world dominance. Even the United Nations, in its resolution 58/5 adopted by its General Assembly in 2003, has recognized sport as a means to promote education, health, development, and peace.

We are a country of one billion aspiring people trying to prove our supremacy to the world, and sport is increasingly being seen as a medium to express it. Given such widespread public involvement and association of national pride with sports, the State cannot remain oblivious to it. As an entity dedicated to public welfare, the State has a definite interest in the promotion and governance of sports.

The pre-independence era saw a more unorganized dimension to sports as compared to today. Most of the sports we watch today like badminton, cricket, hockey, polo, football, existed in slightly primitive forms. However, in the post-independence era, the same sports were modernized and are being played in the country as anywhere else in the world. One of the most significant milestones for Indian sports post-independence was when the IX Asian Games hosted in New Delhi in 1982, which led to a boost in sports facilities and infrastructure for the capital city. Other cities in the country have also followed suit, and similar facilities are being developed. India has hosted a series of sports events, including the Asian Games, the 1987 and 1996 Cricket World Cup, the 2003 Afro-Asian Games, the 2010 Hockey World Cup, the 2010 Commonwealth Games, the 2011 Cricket World Cup, and the

first Indian Grand Prix in 2011. The sports sector witnessed to have a significant socio-economic impact worldwide, contributing to 1-5% of our national GDP.

### **1.1. Governmental Initiatives in Sports at the National level:**

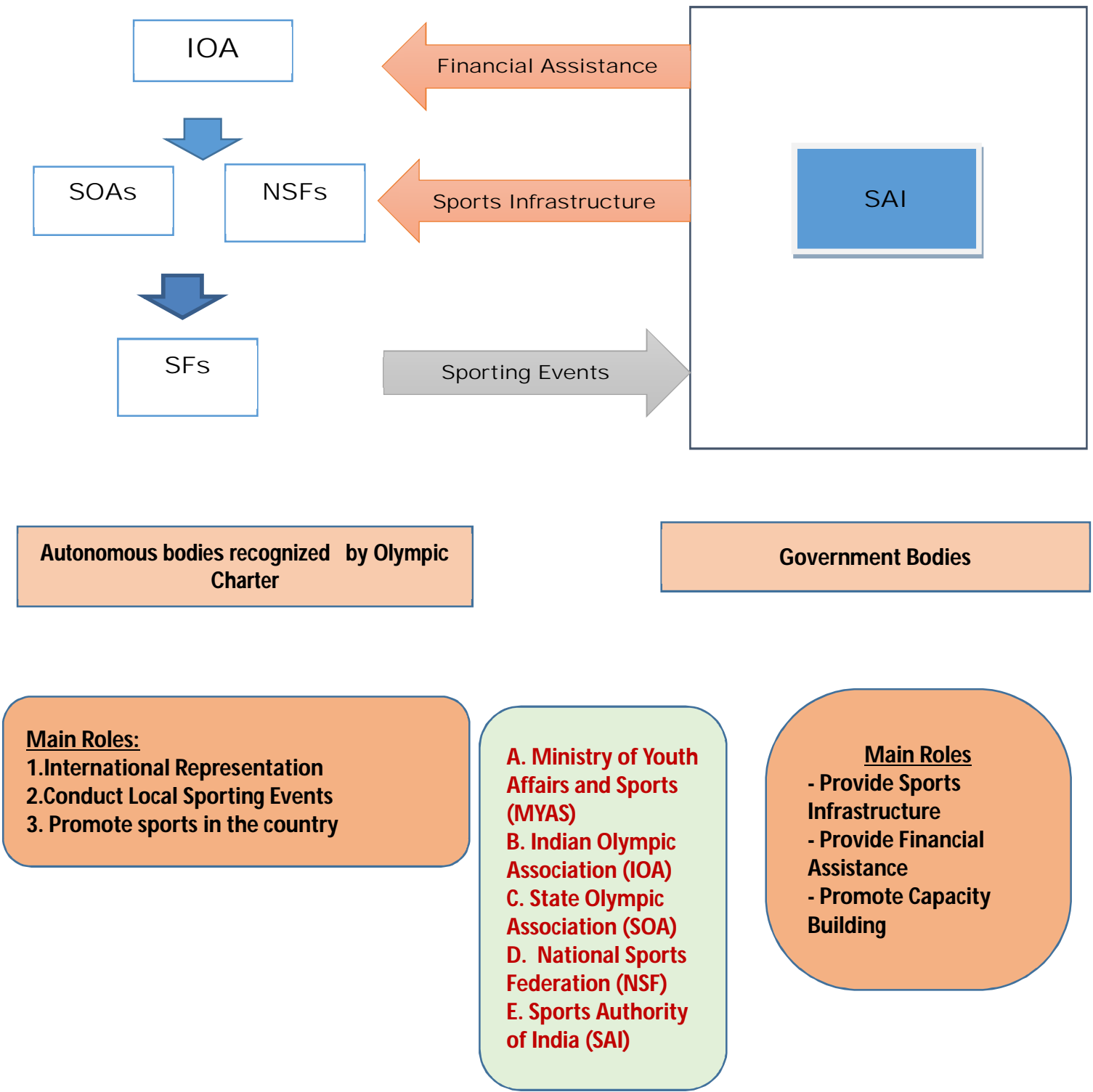
In India, the integration of physical education and sports with formal education was the emphasis of the First Five Year Plan itself. The Lakshmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education (LNPE) at Gwalior and the National Institute of Sports (NIS) at Patiala were established in the Second Five Year Plan. The National Coaching Scheme and the Rural Sports Program were started in the Third Five Year Plan and expanded during the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans. Talent spotting and nurturing were emphasized in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Seventh Five Year Plan focused on the creation of sports infrastructure. The development of Rural Sports through a Special Area Games Approach was the thrust of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Ninth Five Year Plan emphasized the need for modern sports infrastructure. The Tenth Plan sought to promote both the broad-basing of sports and the promotion of excellence in sports.

The National Sports Policy, 1984, was the first move towards developing a conducive policy framework for the development and promotion of sports in the country. The policy emphasized the need to develop sports infrastructure and make physical education and sports an integral part of the school curriculum. This resolve was reiterated in the National Policy for Education (NPE), 1986.

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) was created in 1984 to spot and nurture talent and promote excellence in sports. In 1992, an Action Plan was devised in the shape of the National Sports Policy, 1992, to move towards realizing the objectives of the 1984 Policy.

In terms of the National Sports Policy, 2001, the Central Government, in conjunction with the State Government, the Olympic Association (IOA) and the National Sports Federation will concertedly pursue the twin objectives of "Broad-basing" of Sports and "Achieving Excellence in Sports at the National and International levels." Sports activities, in which the country has inherent strength and competitive advantage, need to be vigorously promoted. Towards this end, Sports and Physical Education would be integrated more effectively with the Education Curriculum. Comprehensive Sports Policy, unveiled in 2007, whereas the National Sports Development Code, was established in 2011.

**Figure1: Indian Model of Sports Governance**

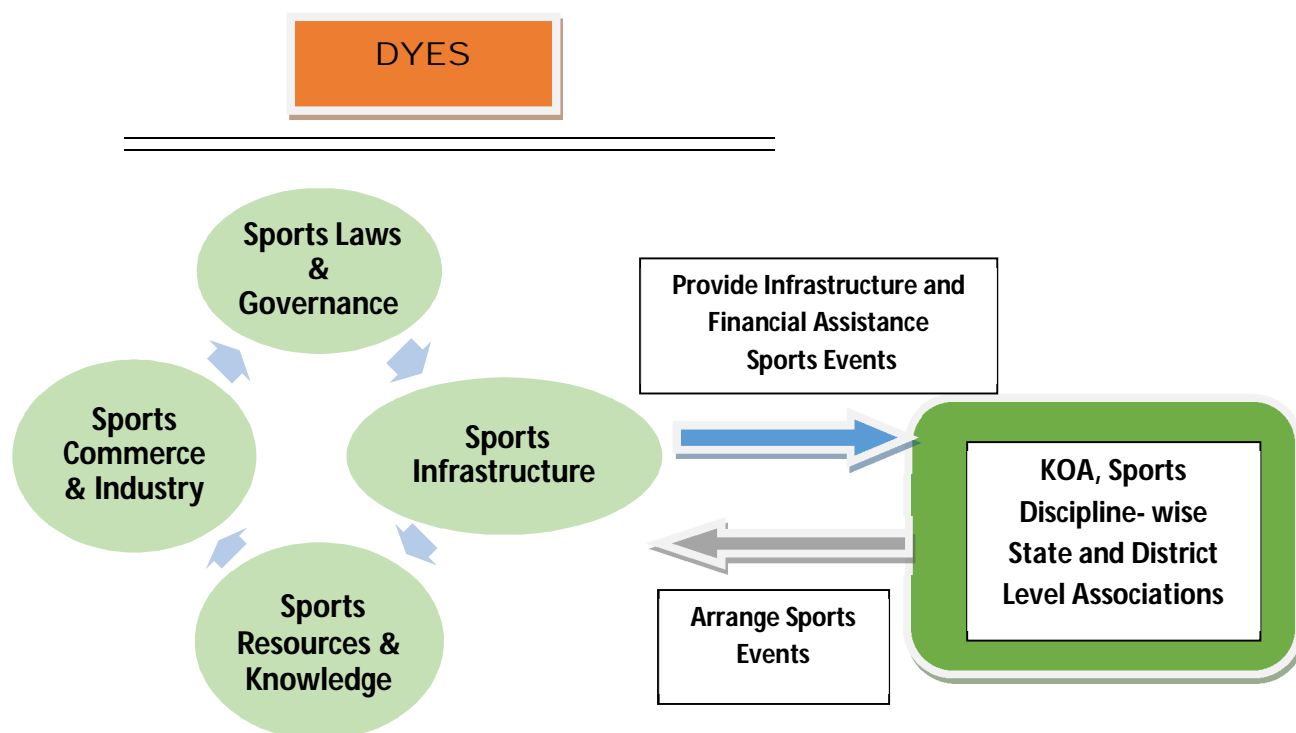


## 1.2 Sports in Karnataka:

Karnataka has been one of the tops in Sports in the country. Sporting excellence and awards have been forthcoming to Karnataka in many fields of sports and also at state/national/global levels of competitions. Karnataka has a unique opportunity to emerge as a global sports hub and that creating an enabling, inclusive, and dynamic environment for sports in Karnataka.

The Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports controls the sporting culture in the state. The Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports was established in 1969 as the Directorate of Youth Services, which acts as the apex body critical in channelizing the dynamism of Youth in Nation building activities. The department was reorganized in 1975 by establishing Divisional level and District level offices and again in 1977 by appointing officers at the Block level. In 1980 the department was again reorganized by the merger of Karnataka State Sports Council and renamed as Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports. The Commissioner heads the department for Youth Empowerment and Sports.

**Figure 2: Karnataka Model of Sports Governance**





## 2. Log Frame/ Theory of Change

Input (Resources)	Activities (Interventions)	Output (Direct Results from Interventions)	Outcome (Change in participants)	Impact (change in society)
<p>Human Resources</p> <p>Money</p> <p>Time</p>	<p>Total 59205 lakh fund spent since 2012-13 to 2017-18. Creation of Infrastructure-Stadium and Youth Training Centers.</p> <p>Youth Empowerment Programs</p> <p>Youth Festival, Youth Rally, Conferences, and Youth Awards.</p> <p>Sports Schools and Hostels.</p>	<p>9700 plus beneficiaries in sports hostel (2011-16)</p> <p>Construction of sports facilities and sports hostels in every districts and Talukas, some are of International standard.</p> <p>Appointment of 143 coaches in different categories</p> <p>7 International, 460 national and 2801 state-level awards (2011-16)</p>	<p>Interventions mostly helped sportspersons from Socio-economically challenged backgrounds to pursue their sporting dreams. It democratized the sporting eco-system.</p> <p>Sporting infrastructure motivated scores of youngsters to choose sports as a career option.</p> <p>Interventions are adequate in giving primary exposure in a meaningful way but somehow failed to push for</p>	<p>There is a perceptible improvement in the sporting eco-system of the state.</p> <p>Karnataka players are regularly achieving National and International recognition.</p> <p>Good number of youngsters are opting for sports as a career</p> <p>Private initiatives like (Padukone-Draavid academy, Alva's, JJ sports) and many smaller facilities are created in the state and Bengaluru city and receiving popular responses.</p> <p>Still a long way to go to make</p>

Equipment	Sports Events- Taluka, District, and State Level.	won by beneficiaries of sports hostel	international achievement.	sports as an essential part of life for everyone including children, elderlies, women, differentially abled, LGBTQ and economically and socially challenged population.
Infrastructure	Sports Awards- Ekalavya, Karnataka Kreedha Rathna, and Lifetime Achievement Awards.	9 lifetime achievement awardee 20 Excellence Awardee	Barring a few commercially viable sports, it has not succeeded in providing a secure future.	
Facilities	Sports welfare- Cash Incentive, Scholarships, Insurance, Pension, and Promotion of Excellence under Sports Academy for Excellence Scheme.	42 Ekalavya Awardee		

### **3. Review of Literature**

**Journal: International Review of Sport and Exercise Psychology, 2013, vol (6)**

**Title of the Paper: Personality in sport: a comprehensive review**

**Author: Mark S. Allen, Iain Green lees & Marc Jones**

This paper addresses personality in organized sport. The authors describe the extant literature that has explored personality effects on athletic success and population-based differences before hypothesizing how sport participation may contribute to personality development. The authors have outlined the role of personality in athletic interactions and group processes before considering the practical applications of personality research and avenues for future study. The study shows that personality is an important determinant of long-term success in sports and clear personality differences are identified between individuals that participate in organized sport and individuals that do not participate in organized sport. The study also reveals important personality differences between sub-samples of athletes and outlines the contribution of personality to intragroup relationships and team effectiveness in team sport. The interaction of genetic and environmental influences is presented as a promising avenue of inquiry that can strengthen an understanding of personality effects on sport and exercise participation and athletic success.

**Journal: Studies in Physical Culture and Tourism, 2012, Vol (19)**

**Title of the Paper: Social values of sport participation and their significance for youth attitudes towards physical education and sport**

**Authors: Rajmund Tomik, Dorota Olex-Zarychta, Władysław Mynarski**

The present study aimed to determine whether School Sports Clubs (SSC) might support the efforts of the school to prepare youngsters for lifelong participation in physical activity in its socio-cultural aspects. The method of diagnostic survey was used. The study group consisted of SSC members involved in school sport for at least three years, while the control group comprised their uninvolved peers. In the entire group of participants, three attitude parameters showed the highest values: attitude towards physical education classes and exercises, attitude towards one's physical fitness and development, and attitude towards self-control and self-evaluation. Parameters such as "social values of physical education and sport" and "cognitive activity in physical education and sport" reflected a neutral attitude. No attitude parameters scored negatively or highly negatively. The average values of all attitude parameters obtained from SSC members were higher than those from the uninvolved peer

group. The average values of all parameters were significantly higher in boys. The results seem to confirm the hypothesis that School Sport Clubs members present more pro-social attitudes towards sport and physical education than their peers uninvolved in the sport process. The results strongly support the vital role of extracurricular sport as reinforcement of positive effects of social and cultural education at school.

**Conference Paper: Presented at the International Conference on Gender Equity on Sports for Social Change, Kigali (2007)**

**Title of the Paper: The contribution of sports to gender equality and women's empowerment**

**Authors: Allison Huggins and Shirley Rendell**

In this paper, the authors claim that in both subtle and explicit ways, women face many barriers while participating in sports, which prevent women and girls from reappearing, thus, keeping away the many benefits that can be gained from playing sports and engaging in physical activity. Around the world, women encounter discrimination and stereotyping. Besides, women athletes receive lower levels of media coverage and are subjected to sexist and derogatory language in the media and from the people in communities. The authors study how sporting world epitomizes many of the gender stereotypes which persist around the world today and has proved to be highly resistant to meaningful gender reform. They propose that by creating opportunities for women and girls to engage in sports, communities and societies empower women and girls at the individual level by promoting self-confidence, leadership, teamwork skills and a sense of achievement. Sports provides a space in which women can renegotiate the concept of femininity and masculinity, challenge stereotypes which label women as weak and inferior, and demonstrate to their communities what they are capable of achieving. As such, promoting girls' and women's involvement in sports is an essential tool in gender equality and women's empowerment and more broadly, for development and social change.

**Report on Gender issues in sport in India by the National Commission for Women (2002)**

This report contains a focused discussion of the problems faced by women in sports. It makes a set of useful recommendations for starting a movement of sports that should involve girls from a young age and motivate them both for sound health and excellence in personal achievement. It emphasizes the role of the family, the community, and the state in creating a promotional atmosphere and removing all traces of discrimination at the psychological and

policy levels. These institutions can play a significant role in identifying the interests and aptitude of girls for promoting them in sports aligned to their interests.

**Report on Development of sports & sports infrastructure: a roadmap by YES BANK Ltd. & ASSOCHAM (2014)**

This report focuses on the socio-economic impact of sports and the necessity of promoting the 'sporting culture' within the education system, making it a feasible career option for those inclined towards sports. Looking at critical issues that need a multi-stake holder approach, the study look at the solutions permeating from a conducive policy environment, backed by a robust and innovative institutional structure. This report outlines a roadmap for transforming the sports sector through a comprehensive development policy with active private sector engagement.

**Journal: Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research ,2016, Vol (2)**

**Title of the Paper: Sports industry development in India: opportunities, constraints and way forward**

**Author: Lunghar Jajo**

This paper provides an overview of the sport industry development in India, highlighting the opportunities and constraints for sports development. The Government of India has been taking various steps and initiatives to promote good governance practices in the management of sports at the national level in pursuance of successive National Sports Policies. But, the inaction on the part of the Government in implementing and enforcing its own guidelines contributes to the backwardness of the sports sector. The basic cause to all the problems is the low expenditure on sports. The lacks of funds prevent the effective implementation of various policies. Moreover, most of the national sports federations are completely dependent on the government funds for their activity. The allocation to sports by the government is meager, as it allocates most of its funds for the social sectors, which is more important a developing country like India. In the present scenario, it would be difficult for a country like India to massively increase its budgetary allocation to sports. However, financial supports could be obtained through sponsorships by popularizing the sports and increasing viewership in the country. In spite of having numerous talent identification schemes, the lack of an extensive and organized playing base has been rightly identified as one of the main reasons for India's poor sporting standards. The analysis of Indian sports system on the critical sporting factors shows that the country is an interesting case of underachievement, given its large proportion

of young population. This analysis clearly portrays the current standing of Indian sport system on these critical factors and the necessary steps that need to be taken.

**Report on Sports infrastructure: transforming the Indian sports ecosystem by PWC & ASSOCHAM (March 2019)**

This report reviews the status of sports infrastructure in India and provides suggestions to improve the same. Currently there are around 100 sports facilities fulfilling international standards of sports infrastructure. In addition, there are government-owned college and university grounds, community centers, sporting facilities and grounds owned by urban local bodies, grounds owned by Resident Welfare Associations, and facilities owned by private entities. These facilities are largely neglected and ignored in terms of utilization and maintenance. Also, a majority of the Indian sports infrastructure facilities are mainly used for hosting international, national, state and district-level games and competitions only. As a result, the occupancy rates of the facilities remain low and they are financially dependent on the regulatory authorities for operations and maintenance. This also has an adverse effect on sports enthusiasts, who could have made efficient use of such facilities.

The report proposes that in order to place India firmly on the path to sports supremacy, due consideration must be given by ecosystem stakeholders to the state of sports infrastructure in India and the different hurdles that hinder its development. The report endorses the idea of Special Sports Zones which will go a long way towards ensuring a dedicated approach to infrastructure development by addressing some of the key challenges facing the industry today. By incorporating infrastructure planning in sports initiatives, encouraging and easing the path to PPPs, and investing in technological upgrades to sports facilities, the sports sector in India can be equipped with the capacity and resources needed to achieve national long-term objectives. The report gives four basic suggestions to improve the sports infrastructure, i.e; integrating community sports infrastructure in city planning, creation of special sport zones, dedicated upgrade and maintenance of sports facilities in urban and rural areas and ease of formation of public private partnerships for the creation and development of sports facilities.

**Thesis: Economics significance of sport industries in India**

**Author: Hina Nisar, Aligarh Muslim university (2015)**

This thesis is devoted to economic aspect of sport and perceives sport as an industry in India which is significantly benefiting and can be of greater advantage to Indian economy. The

market of sport in India is not in its infancy but still not very organized and mature. Though sport goods industry of India is a century old and its products are well demanded in the world's sport market, but the manufacturing and exporting of sport goods are now taking a shape of a systematic organization and still could be suggested to upgrade its technology and product from traditional to advanced appearances. On the other side the full-fledged sport services sector is an emerging component of sport industry which was completely in the hands of government and voluntary sectors in earlier times. Sport used to be supplied by government and voluntary sectors for amateur and national pride reasons. The commercial sector was almost negligible in the supply market of sport.

Recently the introduction of leagues like Premier Hockey League (PHL), Indian Cricket League (ICL), Indian Premier League (IPL), etc. and hosting of international sporting mega events like 2010 Commonwealth Games (CWG), 2010 Hockey World Cup, 2011 first Indian Grand Prix, 2011 Cricket World Cup have done a complete makeover of the Indian Sport Market. Therefore, sport now occupies the position of a commercial component in the Indian economy. Amid the contemporary changes in sport, it is now perceived to be a 'Big Business', which creates opportunities for entertainment, manufacturing, endorsement, the media, and employment.

**Thesis: Economic analysis of structure, performance, and management of sports activities in Karnataka state universities**

**Author: Nagalingappa, H., Mangalore University (2002)**

This thesis studies the economics of sport, which has assumed considerable significance in recent times. It is becoming an entertainment-oriented business, more dominated by money, profit, and prestige. Economics of sport is growing faster than the overall economy and will continue to increase sports performance in every organization. This study attempts to evaluate sports activities from an economic point of view. The performance of institutions or individuals depends on the type of decisions made by them. The nature of strategies adopted by the competing participants regarding their competitors, pricing technique adopted for distributing different resources (split into cost and benefit items) and the nature of marketing strategies adopted towards popularisation of various sports activities have been studied. The economic evaluation enables the adoption of the most efficient management techniques to achieve cost-effectiveness and future strengthening of the structure and support services of sports activities under given situations.

**The following pointers can be extracted from the latest studies and research in Sports:**

- 1) The Government of India, along with the State Governments and several other stakeholders, are also working to support youth development and to enable productive youth participation in sports and physical activities through various schemes.
- 2) Sports can have numerous positive effects on one's mental health. Sports certainly can improve one's mental strength and increase in concentration. It can also help boost confidence and self-esteem. Depression in older adults is also significantly lower when they participate in some form of sport.
- 3) There has been a non-sporting culture in India with cricket being an exception. In the last 3 to 5 years, this trend has seen a drift. The Indian sports scene is making its path beyond the game of cricket towards a plethora of sports, resulting in the growth of participation, viewership, and sports-related industries. India's improving economic climate, rising disposable incomes, and changing outlook towards fitness is fueling the increase in demand for sports-related goods and services.
- 4) The Indian sports industry has the potential to reach the \$10 billion mark in the next five years.
- 5) There are more than six million careers in sports, and at one time, they were only open to men. That has changed considerably since the advent of Title IX, which forbids gender discrimination in athletics. After Title IX became law in 1972, more opportunities became available for women to pursue sports-related degrees and then move on to the workplace.
- 6) Social media has widely grown to encompass a significant proportion of the Indian population and is acting as a catalyst in driving the growth of the sports and fitness sector. Through social media, sports, and fitness product manufacturers have developed a new way of communicating with the audience.
- 7) Increasing consumer engagement in sport and physical exercise, supported by increasing interest in professional sports leagues such as the Indian Premier League in cricket and the Pro-Kabaddi League, is set to provide an increasingly robust platform for the development of sports nutrition over the forecast period. As the coverage of professional sports expands, growing numbers of people are encouraged to take up sports, leading to an increase in demand for products that fight post-workout fatigue, help to prevent or recover from injuries, or help to build muscle.



## **4. Problem Statement**

The sports sector in India has experienced phenomenal growth in the last 5-6 years, and the popularity of sports is no more confined only to the game of cricket and football but has expanded its horizon to include the majority of Olympic Sports. Along with the country, the Karnataka state too has realized the potential of Sports in improving the image of the nation and the state. However, the availability of literature on the study on sports and the progress/achievements made in the different disciplines over the years is still limited. Karnataka is producing a significant number of players/representatives, who are consistently performing well at the state/national/international level across disciplines. Therefore, the current study aims to throw light on the nature of changes that took place in the sports sector of Karnataka and its impact on the different stakeholders. The Study would like to further look into:

- (i) A study of select sports which includes:
  - 1) Athletics, 2) Volley Ball, 3) Basket Ball, 4) Wrestling, 5) Judo, 6) Cycling
  - 7) Hockey, 8) Kabaddi, 9) Gymnastics, 10) Foot Ball
- (ii) Evaluation of the impact of the several interventions in respect of such sports by the state government.
- (iii) The study is expected to throw light on the nature of change (in terms of impact) upon the target groups and the sports as a whole,
- (iv) To trace what extent the state's interventions have paved the way for a positive and desired impact.
- (v) Wherever shortcomings or deficiencies are identified, account for them through a situational and institutional analysis while arriving at a set of workable solutions.



## **5. Objectives and the Issue for Evaluation**

A study of select sports includes: Athletics, 2) Volley Ball, 3) Basket Ball, 4) Wrestling, 5) Judo, 6) Cycling, 7) Hockey, 8) Kabaddi, 9) Gymnastics, 10) Football

- \* To examine interventions in the mentioned sports by the state for the last five years 2012-13 to 2016-17.
- \* Following the above, assess the impact of such interventions upon individual sportspersons in their chosen field, and upon the popularity of the sport in the state over the years. The focus in respect of individual sportspersons shall be upon both achievers and non-achievers, those who have remained to be sportspersons and those who may have taken to other pursuits.
- \* What has been the role and extent of involvement of the private sector in the select sports, and with consequences? Is such an involvement multi-dimensional (e.g., catch them young and train; hosting competitive events; marketing goods and equipment that may be required; sponsoring sports persons for national and international events, etc.)? Are there lessons to be learned from the experience for the state in its policy formulation?
- \* What are the views of Associations and Federations of the selected sports concerning the challenges, limitations, infrastructural needs, and opportunities for growth of the respective fields? If there is a sense of neglect of one over preference for the other, how are they experienced, and what steps may be taken to minimize such a feeling of discrimination between sports?
- \* Review the interventions and suggest a road map for the development of other sports, specifically in Badminton.
- \* Based on a rapid appraisal of the sports hostel dedicated for specific sports among the listed ones, arrive at a cost-returns analysis (Returns in terms of passing out students remaining in the field of sports, awards and prizes won, representation at various levels of competitive events, etc.)

### **5.1. Scope:**

- \* Scope of the Study shall be the whole state of Karnataka and shall cover the specific years of 2011-12 to 2016-17 years (a total of six years) to evaluate the impact of interventions.
- \* However, to construct the progress and significant landmark accomplishments of the sports under focus, the years could be much more open but meaningfully into the past (e.g., participation in major national and international events such as Asia, Olympics, Commonwealth Games, etc.).
- \* The study reflects mostly the opinion of DYES affiliated associations, coaches, and DYES hostel students. The perception of the players outside the hostel, privately run associations, and private coaches (which can be treated as a control group) as to their performance, challenges, and limitation confronted concerning select sports is failed to be adequately captured in the study, a significant lacuna.

### **5.2. Limitations of the Study:**

- \* The fieldwork has been carried at only one point of time (2019) and not overtime. So for collecting several data, we had to rely on the memory of the correspondent stakeholders. Instead of capturing the change in the Karnataka sports arena over the reference period as aimed by the study, the inability to collect time-series data is a draw-back. However, due to restricted funds and time, the same was not possible.
- \* The sample size is only 20 percent to the total in the case of most the stakeholders (given that the number to be covered was vast), which can be treated as a limitation. TOR specified the sample size.
- \* Since DYES is poor at maintaining a record of the beneficiaries, particularly in terms of their contact details so a lot was difficulty was confronted in establishing a connection with the afore-mentioned stakeholders for information. Due to this, the sample size had to be shrunk (to 20 percent of the universe), and in one case (scholarship beneficiaries), even the judgmental procedure of collecting data was used.

## **6. Evaluation Methodology**

### **6.1. Research Design**

Research has followed descriptive and diagnostic research design in assessing the status of sports in Karnataka in general and the select sports in particular. Since the research involves both a situational analysis of the chosen sports and an evaluation of the state's interventions, it has been multi-method research design or to be precise we have used **triangulation method of balancing both qualitative and quantitative data,**

The intense literature survey includes research studies and news reports about each of these sports and on sports in general at local, regional, national, and international levels.

As Consultant Organisation we have engaged in consultations and discussion with a wide-ranging stakeholder in respect of each of the sports:

- a) sportspersons, including champions and award winners, aspiring, current, and past players,
- b) Active and past coaches,
- c) Bearers of the respective associations and the Sports Authority;
- d) Inmates and wardens of hostels
- e) Sports teachers,
- f) Media persons specializing in sports reporting etc.



## 7. Evaluation Design

Following the probability sampling framework and simple random sampling for sports hostel students and judgemental sampling for some other qualitative categories was followed.

### 7.1. Sampling Framework:

- The sample is drawn on the number of hostels for different sports in different districts/locations in the state and admissions for the different years from 2011-12 to 2016-17 academic years.
- A sample of 20% for the first three older years and 15% for the later years has been drawn for each of the districts, and later based on the representation of different sports in the same district, such districts have been selected.
- From each of these districts, including from the hostels, at least four past and present coaches have been interviewed for their views.
- Keeping in mind the differences in terms of rural and urban one the one hand and male and female as gender identity on the other, respondents have been chosen from among the beneficiaries of different sports through purposive sampling.

Table-1: Distribution of Residents of Sports Hostel across districts

Sl. No	Districts	No. Sample respondents	Percent to total respondents
1	Bengaluru	47	7.8
2	Bagalkote	52	8.7
3	Belagavi	82	13.7
4	Chikkamagaluru	38	6.3
5	Chitradurga	32	5.3
6	Davangere	53	8.8
7	Gadag	34	5.7
8	Haveri	31	5.2
9	Kolar	10	1.7
10	Mandya	25	4.2
11	Mysuru	116	19.3
12	Raichur	25	4.2
13	Vijayapura	55	9.2
<b>Total Sample Size</b>		<b>600</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- There have been 225 cash awardees in the selected sports from 2011 till 2014-15.
- A sample of 59 persons has been randomly chosen as per the table is given.

Table-2: Distribution of Residents of Sports Hostel across Select Sports

Sports	Cash Awardees	Sample
Athletic	43	9
Basketball	11	5
Cycling	23	5
Football	1	1
Hockey	28	6
Judo	20	5
Kabaddi	9	5
Swimming	79	16
Volley Ball	8	5
Wrestling	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>59</b>

Table 3: Summing up the Sample Frame:

**The Sample Frame:**

No.	Sample Specifications	Sample
1	M. P. Ed Teachers in 5 Universities	20
2	Sports media persons	26
3	Sports Association Representatives	30
4	Recognised Coaches	30
5	Hostel Inmates	600
6	Cash Awardees	59
7	Ekalavya Awardees	42
8	Fee Reimbursement	136
9	Scholarship	78
10	Excellence Awardees	20
11	Kreeda Ratna Awardees	4
12	Life-Time Achievement Awardees	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>1050</b>



## **8. Techniques used for Data Collection**

This study depends on both **primary and secondary data**. Secondary data has been collected from department staff and other related published and unpublished sources. The secondary desk review is based on the intended design of sports policy at both the national and state level.

**Primary data** has been collected from sportspersons and members of sporting associations sampled. A structured schedule is canvassed to collect primary data from respondents.

In addition to **structured schedules, personal interviews** have been conducted among critical stakeholders in sports, including the government, policymakers, sports academicians, potential investors, existing sports infrastructure providers, and users to elicit their opinion and experience the status of sports in the state. MPED Departments in Universities constitute a critical representation in the sample of stakeholders.

The evaluation methodology additionally encompasses the **case study** approach to analyse the profile of some sports icons in the State, at least two from each sport. Case studies are used as an empirical exploratory technique to investigate the actual status of sports in the state intensively. Furthermore, this qualitative technique would additionally support the quantitative findings. Multiple **Focussed Group Discussions** has been organized among various stakeholders to ascertain their critical qualitative responses.

The nature of data collected from the hostel students is primarily quantitative, and FGDs and IDIs that have been administered to collect information from government departments, policymakers, sports academicians, potential investors, existing sports infrastructure providers, and users are of qualitative.

**Detailed content analysis** has been made of the annual reports of the Department of Sports and Youth Affairs, budgetary allocations, list of Awardees, and beneficiaries of various schemes as may be applicable in respect of the select sports as also of other sports to make a comparative analysis.

Table 4: Data and Information sources:

Type of data	Method of data collection	Source of information	Method and Tools
Primary data	1. Quantitative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hostel Inmates</li> <li>• Various sports awardees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The survey, Checklist</li> <li>• Questionnaire</li> </ul>
	2. Qualitative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M.P.Ed Teachers</li> <li>• Sports media persons</li> <li>• Sports Association Representatives</li> <li>• Recognized coaches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FGD, FGD Guide</li> <li>• In-depth Interview, Interview schedule</li> <li>• Case studies</li> <li>• Content analysis</li> </ul>
Secondary data	3. Data from the department of sports 4. Newspaper 5. Sports Journals and research papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Departmental records, files</li> <li>• Newspaper archives</li> <li>• Journals and Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On selected indicators relevant for the evaluation</li> </ul>

Data has entered through SPSS software package, and various univariate, bivariate, and multivariate tables and graphs have been prepared for analysis of data. After the compilation of data, it has been analysed using simple statistical techniques like percentage, average, ranking, and other suitable techniques.

## 9. Discussion and Findings

### 9.1. Policy Reforms during Reference Period: Analysis of interventions in the mentioned sports by the state from 2012-13 to 2016-17 and assessment of the impact of such interventions:

Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports was established in 1969 as the Directorate of Youth Services to channelize the dynamism of Youth in nation-building activities. The department was reorganized in 1975 by establishing divisional level and district level offices and again in 1977 by appointing officers at the block level. In 1980 the department was again reorganized by the merger of the Karnataka state sports council and renamed as Department of Youth Services and Sports. The Department was renamed as Youth Empowerment and Sports Department in 2013. Main functions of DYES involve:

- Creation of Infrastructure- Stadium and Youth Training Centers.
- Youth Empowerment Programs.
- Youth Festival, Youth Rally, Conferences, and Youth Awards.
- Youth Training Programs.
- Sports Schools and Hostels.
- Sports Events- Taluka, District, and State Level.
- Sports Awards- Ekalavya, Karnataka Kreedha Rathna, and Lifetime Achievement Awards.
- Sports welfare- Cash Incentive, Scholarships, Insurance, Pension, and Promotion of Excellence under Sports Academy for Excellence Scheme.

Significant Reforms in the Policy made by the Government of Karnataka in the Field of Sports between 2012-13 and 2016-17 are discussed below:

- Reimbursement of education fee to the students achieving excellence in sports at national or international level
- Youth Sports Insurance Scheme to support sportspersons by providing accidental, health and to protect sportspersons. All the sportspersons who represented Karnataka State and sportspersons who are studying in Sports School and Sports Hostel, Sports Authority of Karnataka, and coaches of affiliated sports organizations are eligible. **The age limit is a minimum of 07 years and a maximum of 35 years, for the trainer's criteria is 18-35 years**

of age. The duration is one year from the date of insurance. However, it is yet to get properly implemented

- Department has introduced Monthly Pension Scheme of Rs.3000 for economically backward sportspersons
- Life Time Achievement Awards for 2 to 4 outstanding coaches based upon their record (1.5 lakh each)
- Tribal Area Sub-Plan and Scheduled Area Sub-Plan are successfully implemented in terms of the extent of coverage of more underprivileged talents to make sports sector more socio-economically inclusive
- To improve the inclusivity of the Karnataka sports sector, Zilla Panchayat programs are strengthened to encourage higher participation from the grass-root level. Plans include the arrangement of tournaments, rallies and providing travel and daily allowance to the participants; Youth Camp; assistance to student and non-student sports aspirants; helping 'Vidya' and other organizations to buy sports materials and develop sports plains; assist the sports District Divisional Youth Service Board in purchasing of sports equipment.
- Sports Excellence Scheme (approximately two lakhs per achiever/winner of medals at national/international level).
- Extending scholarships (currently supporting secondary or high school athletes with Rs 10,000/ student), cash prizes, Ekalavya awards (with fixed cash amount to sports as prizes medal winners usually paid in the form of installments over five years and not as a proportion of the sanctioned annual budget)
- Karnataka Kreed-Ratna awards (Rs 1 lakh each) to promote rural and traditional sports and 'Karnataka Kreedaposhaka Prashasti' to organizations motivating sports persons (Rs 5 lakh each).

## 9.1.1 Fund Allocation and Expenditure during the Reference Period of Study (2011-12 to 2016-17)

Table 5: Fund Allocation and Expenditure

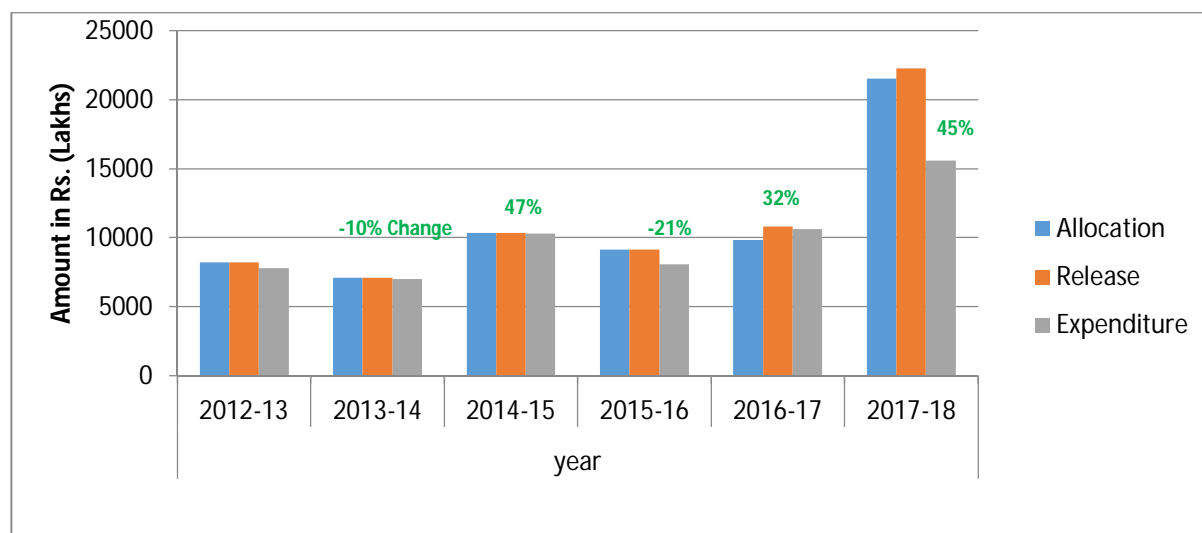
Year	Budget Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Difference amount of Budget Allocation and Release	Difference amount	Remarks
2016-17	9822.00	10926.00	10701.00	1104.00	100.00	new project announced to organize the Olympic Games (As per new Rule: 251)
					240.00	In the year 2016-17, Additional Grant for Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall in Belgaum City
					500.00	Additional grants for the Hockey Junior World Cup to be used for the Preparation for Women's Asia Cup Basketball Championship
					86.00	Additional grants not used under tribal subdivision (Schedule tribes)
					178.00	Additional unused grants under the Special Unit Plan (Schedule caste)
Total					1104.00	
2017-18	21547.00	22282.60	15592.74	735.60	430.10	Additional grants for the cash award.
					132.00	Additional grant to Karnataka Sports Authority in Supplementary Cost-3
					173.50	The general cost of the grant is an additional grant to the Karnataka Sports Authority
Total					735.60	

Year	Fund Allocation (in Lakhs)	Fund Release (in Lakhs)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)
2012-13	8228	8228	7796
2013-14	7602	7102	7011
2014-15	10329	10329	10291
2015-16	9148	9014	8068
<b>2016-17</b>	<b>9822</b>	<b>10826</b>	<b>10647</b>
<b>2017-18</b>	<b>21547</b>	<b>22282</b>	<b>15392</b>

Source: Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports

### Reply from the Sports Department on Excess of Fund release on 2016-17 and 2017-18

**Figure 3: Trend of Fund Allocation and Expenditure during reference period.**



Source: Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports

Table 5 and Figure 3 show that except for 2013 and 2015, both the budget allocation and expenditure experienced an overall rise and becomes steep after 2015. There was a significant dip in the allocation/expenditure during 2015-16 (by 21 percent), which is more profound than what experiences in 2013-14. Though select sport wise segregated data could not be procured for this particular figure from this information, we can conclude that the allocation and expenditure for the individual sports also decreased<sup>1</sup>. Although there is a huge demand of fund but department has not been able to spend the actual allocation in every year.

<sup>1</sup>The information on budgetary allocation for individual select sports could not be procured so the aggregate data for the respective years of study has been used for analysis and presented in Figure 3.

### 9.1.2. Infrastructure wise interventions made by the department.

Table 6: Department wise infrastructure in Districts

#### Completed Synthetic Athletic Track Details

Sl. No	Name of district	Place
1.	Bengaluru city	Shri Kanteerava stadium
2.	Bengaluru city	Vidyanagar
3.	Belagavi	Belagavi
4.	Chitradurga	Chitradurga
5.	Chitradurga	Hosadurga
6.	Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore
7.	Dakshina Kannada	Mudabidre
8.	Dharwad	Dharwad
9.	Gadag	Gadag
10.	Kalaburgi	Kalaburgi
11.	Kodagu	Koodige
12.	Mysuru	Mysuru
13.	Shivamogga	Shivamogga
14.	Udupi	Udupi
15.	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar

#### Completed Synthetic Hockey Turf in Progress Details

Sl. no	Names of district	Places
1.	Bengaluru city	Akkitimmanahalli
2.	Kodagu	Ponnampete
3.	Mysuru	Mysuru

#### Details of Synthetic Hockey Turf in Progress

Sl. No	Name of District	Places
1.	Kodagu	Kudigi Sports School
2.	Gadaga	Gadaga

#### Completed Synthetic Football Turf Details

Sl. no	Name of district	Places
1.	Bellary	Bellary

### 9.1.3. Impact of Such Interventions on the Sports Sector of Karnataka and Select Sports:

The afore-mentioned policy reforms (see Section 9.1) and a subsequent increase in the budget on the sports sector has led to the rise in the admission of students in the Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports/DYES run sports hostels. The growing numbers of students mirror the rising interest of the public in sports and their increasing willingness to let their children taking up games as a professional career.

Table 7: Number of Students Admitted to Sports Schools/Hostels during Last Six Years

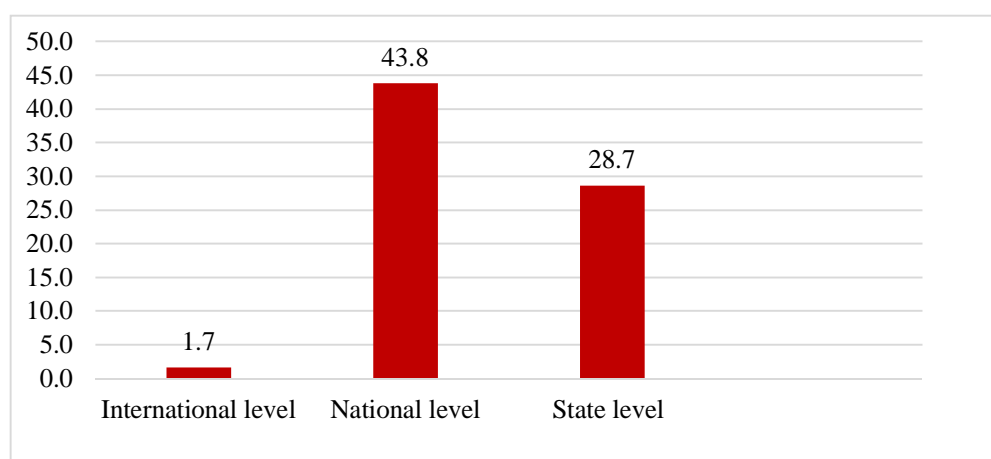
Year	Number of Students Taking Admission in Sports Hostel
2011	1196
2012	1509
2013	1541
2014	1766
2015	1851
2016	1897
Total	9760

Source: DYES

Table 8: Participation of Residents of Sports Hostel in Different Sports Competitions

Districts	International Level	National level	State-level	District level	Others	Total
Bagalkote	-	17	19	-	-	36
Bengaluru	-	32	12	1	-	45
Belagavi	1	35	39	-	-	75
Chikkamagaluru	4	4	11	1	1	21
Chitradurga	-	-	-	-	-	0
Davangere	-	31	14	1	-	46
Gadag	-	5	12	2	2	21
Haveri	-	-	-	-	-	0
Kolar	-	5	4	-	-	9
Mandya	3	6	7	1	-	17
Mysuru	2	88	38	2	-	130
Raichur	-	-	1	-	-	1
Vijayapura	-	40	15	-	-	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>456</b>



**Figure 4: Participation of Hostel Residents in Sports Competitions (Percent)**

Source: Primary Survey

**Table 9: Year-wise Number of Sports Persons who have won Medals in State/National/International Level from Karnataka Sports Hostels**

Year	International			Total	National			Total	State			Total	Sum Total
	Gold	Silver	Bronze		Gold	Silver	Bronze		Gold	Silver	Bronze		
2011-12	02	00	00	02	8	12	12	32	95	75	49	219	253
2012-13	00	01	00	01	26	20	27	73	138	72	97	307	381
2013-14	00	00	00	00	31	9	14	54	380	119	88	587	641
2014-15	01	00	01	02	34	33	41	108	279	281	217	777	887
2015-16	00	00	00	00	26	18	75	119	286	117	104	507	626
2016-17	00	02	00	02	23	20	31	74	114	176	114	404	480
Total	03	03	01	07	148	112	200	460	1292	840	669	2801	3268

Source: Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports

**Table 10: Discipline-wise Total Medals Won**

Sports	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total (sports-wise)	%	Rank
1.Atheletic	20	31	134	320	223	176	904	28.17	1
2.Volleyball	-	34	29	32	36	65	196	6.10	7
3.Basketball	12	39	70	80	76	42	319	9.94	3
4.Wrestling	89	66	119	170	141	116	701	21.85	2
5.Judo	-	99	87	4	-	-	190	5.92	8
6.Cycling	31	21	86	129	10	27	304	9.47	4
7. Hockey	33	41	54	69	54	38	289	9.00	5
8.Kabbadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
9.Gymnastics	-	13	12	25	6	5	61	1.90	9
10. Football	68	32	45	48	35	16	244	7.60	6
<b>Total (year-wise)</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>3208</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>

*Notes:* Figures in Parenthesis Are Percentages to Total;

*Source:* Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports

The study finds that the performance of hostels meant for a particular sporting field has performed exceedingly well over the years in the different district, state, and national levels. In contrast, a few others have not shown a comparable success rate. The fields in which there has been an impressive performance are **1. Athletics, 2. Wrestling, 3. Basketball, 4. Cycling, 5. Hockey, 6. Football**. These disciplines deserve further attention and significant budgetary allocations. By witnessing such enhancement, other sports, too, can gear-up themselves to attract more financial benefits. Nurturing and augmentation of infrastructure in these select fields can follow public-private collaboration.

#### **9.1.4. Major Findings:**

1. To make the Policy Reforms in the sports sector (including Vision 2030) framed post-2011 effective, GOK did raise the budgetary expenditure during the said period of study (2011-16). Except for 2013 and 2015, both the budget allocation and spending saw an overall rise and further increased from 2015 onwards.
2. Different discipline wise segregated data on budgetary allocation and expenditure could not be procured from the department. Nevertheless, the increase in the overall fiscal distribution has positively impacted the growth of all the studied disciplines.

3. It is evident from table 9 and graph 4 that DYES supported sports hostel beneficiaries despite performing exceedingly well at the state level and reasonably well at the national level, failed to perform at the International level.
4. It is quite apparent from table 11 that despite having similar kinds of budgetary and other infrastructural support, individual sports (Namely Athletics, Wrestling, Basketball, cycling, Hockey, and Football) are doing exceedingly well over others. These disciplines demand further attention and more budgetary allocation for new excellence. These disciplines require special nurturance to strive better in the international arena.

## 9.2. Conditions of Sports Hostels:

To identify, nourish and develop sporting talents in rural and urban areas in the State, and to give scientific training to train them to become national and international sports person sports hostels are constructed in different districts. Necessary facilities annually provided to the beneficiaries in the Sports disciplines of Athletics, Volley Ball, Basket Ball, Wrestling, Judo, Cycling, Hockey, Kabaddi, Gymnastics, and Foot Ball.

- **Selection procedure:** By Wide publicity & Selection trials at Talukas /District Level
- **Removal procedure:** Based on performance

### 9.2.2. Facilities extended to the Sports Hostel Students:

- Only DYES hostels provide admission to sports Hostel students from the first standard.
- Pvt Institutions encourage these Hostel Students to get entry to their institutions, providing free education. Such institutions like Alva's, JAINS, and TATA Foundation groom them.
- Most of SAI intakes are from DYES Sports hostels only.
- Under Special recruitment drive for Sportspersons, following GOI/State Government departments make recruitments:
  - a. Police Department
  - b. Forest Department
  - c. Railways
  - d. Central Income Tax, Customs, and Excise Department
  - e. Accountant General

However, there is a strong demand for implementation of at least 2% performance-based sports quota in government and public sector jobs.

- Provision of Sports Equipment and attire: The below Table provides the details of the benefit received by sports hostel students in relation to their material requirements

Table 11: Benefits provided to the sports hostel Residents

Facilities	Sporting attire/ uniform and Tracksuits (no of pairs)	Sports shoe (discipline-specific + Jogging shoes)	Sporting equipment's (e.g., Hockey sticks Cycles, etc.)	Safety gears (Helmet, knee guard, etc.)
Sports Hostel students	1 Pair of Tracksuit compulsorily given. If funds available, one more pair is provided.	Only 1 Pair of jogging shoe and no discipline-specific shoes	Not to individuals. Only for Hostels	Not to individuals. Only for Hostels
National and International level Players	Incentives are given during tournaments (Respective Associations take support from DYES and other philanthropic initiatives)	Incentives are given during tournaments. (Respective Associations take support from DYES and other philanthropic efforts)	Not to individual. Only for Hostels	Not to individuals. Only for Hostels

➤ **Food Expenses:**

- a) **1<sup>st</sup> standard to V standard students:** Earlier: Rs 175/- per day Now increased to Rs 225/-
- b) **V Standard & Above:** Earlier: Rs 200/- per day Now increased to Rs 300/-
- c) **Special Food expenses:** - Power games like Throw events, Kusti, Judo, Gymnastics
- d) **Students participating in state-level competitions:** paid an additional Rs 5000/- pm.

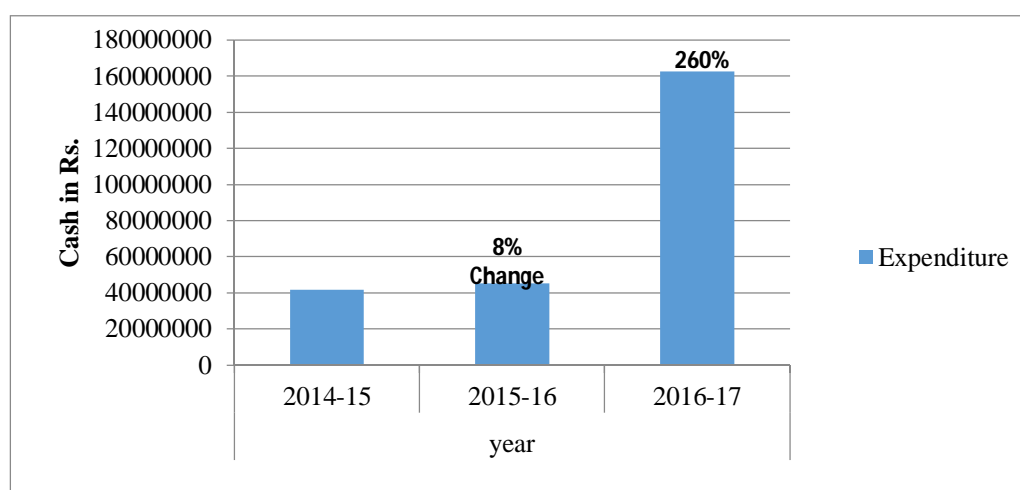
### 9.2.3. Social Profiles of the Sports Hostel Residents:

**(a) SC/STs and Religious Minorities:**

Social inclusiveness is an essential plan of the Karnataka sports policy reforms, which means attempting to bring about greater inclusion of socially backward communities in the sports

arena and using sports as a means of social mobility. For the assessment of the inclusion of Scheduled Caste and schedule tribe, we have focussed on the expenditure made under Tribal Area Sub Plan and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan as that can be taken together as a vital for understanding the extent of social inclusiveness. The budgetary allocation and expenditure are more than satisfactory under Tribal Area Sub-Plan and Scheduled Area Sub-Plan and have become more active after 2014. However, more than 25.08 percent of Hindu students are coming from SC/ST category, seeking admission in the sports hostels is the appreciable and re-instates effective implementation of tribal sub-plan.

**Figure 5: Pattern of Expenditure under Tribal Area Sub Plan and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan**



Source: Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports

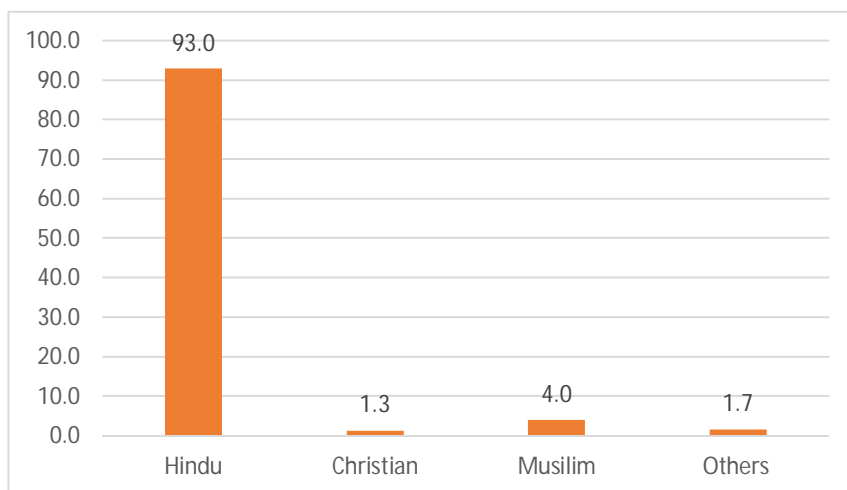
**Table 12: Distribution of Residents of Sports Hostel by Religion and Caste**

Sl. No	Religion /Caste			No. Hostel residents	%	
1	Hindu	GM	122	20.26%	560	93
		OBC	28	47.67%		
		SC	100	16.61%		
		ST	51	8.47%		
2	Christian			8	1.3	
3	Muslim			24	4	
4	Others			10	1.7	
<b>Sum Total</b>				<b>602</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Primary Survey

As per Table 11 and graph 4, more than 90 percent of the students are Hindus, followed by Muslims (4%) and Christians (1.3%). The representation of Muslim youths among the beneficiaries of the sports hostels is far from satisfactory, and that Calls for special initiatives from DYES to build up awareness’s amongst them and motivate them to adopt sports as a means of economic improvement, social recognition, and mobility.

**Figure 6: Distribution of Residents of Sports Hostel by Religion (in Percent)**



Source: Primary Survey

(b) **Gender:** Another critical indicator of social inclusion is gender; as Indian society continues to wear a gender bias approach; the same is perceptible from relatively lower participation of women across the districts. The following are the probable reasons for relatively lower participation of women.

#### 9.2.4. Problems of combined sports Hostels: Need for Separate girl’s hostels

On our interaction with hostel residents, it was revealed that in almost all the studied districts, there is no separate hostel exists for boys and girls. Information from DYES states that hostels were primarily constructed for boys, and girls were accommodated later. In some places, different floors of the same building or different sides of the same floor are being used for boys and girls. The construction of separate hostels will facilitate the participation of more girls.

#### ➤ **Gender-Based Discrimination:**

Residents of sports hostel at Mysuru and Davangere districts did express that some hostel dwellers have been subjected to discriminative treatment by the hostel authority, but the type and nature of discrimination have not been clearly stated due to sense of fear and personal

reservation. However, while carrying out interviews with a few female sports drop-outs, they hinted towards sexual abuse by coaches and hostel wardens though they refused to elaborate upon in the fear that they may get identified and socially stigmatized. Thus, the existence of gender-based discrimination is there and setting up of anonymous grievance redressal process, and grievance redressal committee (as per Supreme Court guidelines) is need of the hour.

Table 13: Distribution of Residents of Sports Hostel across districts by Gender and Age

Sl. No.	Districts	No. Sample respondents	Age (years)					
			Male	Female	Below 10	10-15	15-25	Above 25
1	Bengaluru	47	47	-	-	19	28	-
2	Bagalkote	52	38	14	4	42	6	-
3	Belagavi	82	46	36	5	45	32	-
4	Chikkamagaluru	38	30	8	1	37	-	-
5	Chitradurga	32	26	6	-	32	-	-
6	Davangere	53	53	-	-	26	27	-
7	Gadag	34	25	9	-	30	4	-
8	Haveri	31	31	-	-	31	-	-
9	Kolar	10	5	5	-	6	4	-
10	Mandya	25	-	25	-	25	-	-
11	Mysuru	116	1	115	2	22	92	-
12	Raichur	25	25	-	-	25	-	-
13	Vijayapura	55	27	28	-	25	30	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>600</b>	<b>354</b> (59%)	<b>246</b> (41%)	<b>12</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Primary Survey

Table 14: Number of Cash Awardees by Gender (2011-2014)

Sl. No.	Gender	Number of Awardees	Share (in Percent)
1.	Male	56	50
2.	Female	56	50
3.	Trans-gender	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>112</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports

#### **9.2.4.1. Major Findings:**

- Given that more than 25.08 percent of students belonged to SC/ST category in the sports hostels, it re-instates the effective implementation of tribal sub-plan.
- The representation of Muslim youths (4%) among the beneficiaries of the sports hostels is far from satisfactory as it is much lower than their social representation and Calls for special initiatives from DYES to build up unique awareness drive amongst Muslim youth.
- Near absence of gender-disaggregated sports hostel in districts call for immediate construction of girl's hostels in each district, and that would facilitate the participation of more girls in various sports disciplines.
- Instances of gender-based discrimination and harassment calls for the establishment of grievance redressal cells as per the Vishakha guidelines.

#### **9.3. An Overview to the Constraints and Status of Facilities Reported in the Sample Sports Hostels Run by Dept. of Sports:**

In each district, there are one DYES funded hostel for a couple of disciplines with required infrastructure are situated, which renders to training and orientation

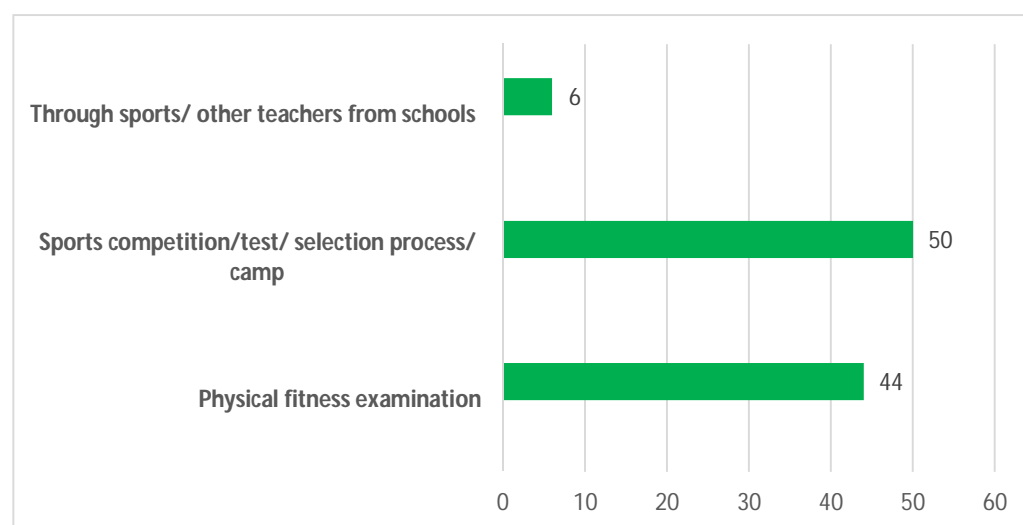


Table 15: Discipline-wise Distribution of Sports Hostels across Different Districts of Karnataka

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Sports	Sports Hostels For			
1	Chikkamagaluru	3	Volleyball	Athletics	Judo	
2	Mandya	4	Volleyball	Athletics	Basketball	Kabaddi
3	Chitradurga	3	Volleyball	Athletics	Swimming	
4	Belagavi	4	Volleyball	Athletics	Wrestling	Judo
5	Kolar	3	Football	Athletics	Basketball	
6	Raichur	3	Football	Athletics	Hockey	
7	Gadag	3	Athletics	Hockey	Cycling	
8	Davangere	3	Athletics	Wrestling	Kabaddi	
9	Haveri	3	Athletics	Hockey	Swimming	
10	Madikeri	2	Athletics	Hockey		
11	Vijayapura	3	Football	Basketball	Cycling	
12	Bagalkote	2	Cycling	Wrestling		
13	Mysuru	2	Athletics	Volleyball		
<b>Total Number of Sample Hostels</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>			
<b>Total (in Karnataka)</b>		<b>More than 40 Disciplines</b>	<b>38 (34 Junior Hostels + 4 Senior Hostels)</b>			

Source: Primary Survey

Figure 7: Selection process of Hostel Boarders (in Percent)



Source: Primary Survey

Table 16: Levels of satisfaction (%) on Living Condition of the Hostel Residents across Districts

Sl. No	District	Status of Accommodation			Adequacy of food served				Qty. & Quality of food served				
		Happy	Not Happy	Total	More than adequate	Just Adequate	Inadequate	Total	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	Total
1	Bagalkote	92.3	7.7	100	-	98.1	1.9	100	76.9	23.1	-	-	100
2	Bengaluru	53.2	46.8	100	-	57.4	42.6	100	-	27.7	40.4	31.9	100
3	Belagavi	90.2	9.8	100	15.9	78.0	6.1	100	41.5	43.9	12.2	2.4	100
4	Chikkamagaluru	100.0	-	100	5.3	94.7	0.0	100	100.0	-	-	-	100
5	Chitradurga	100.0	-	100	3.1	93.8	3.1	100	93.8	6.3	-	-	100
6	Davangere	94.3	5.7	100	-	83.0	17.0	100	3.8	73.6	11.3	11.3	100
7	Gadag	61.8	38.2	100	-	50.0	50.0	100	8.8	50.0	5.9	35.3	100
8	Haveri	77.4	22.6	100	-	96.8	3.2	100	100.0	-	-	-	100
9	Kolar	100.0	-	100	20.0	80.0	-	100	-	100.0	-	-	100
10	Mandya	100.0	-	100	-	100.0	-	100	-	100.0	-	-	100
11	Mysuru	90.5	9.5	100	9.5	86.2	4.3	100	17.2	56.9	25.9	-	100
12	Raichur	92.0	8.0	100	-	100.0	-	100	28.0	52.0	20.0	-	100
13	Vijayapura	21.8	78.2	100	-	18.2	81.8	100	-	12.7	14.5	72.7	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>81.2</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Survey

While in overall, the majority of the respondents have expressed the view that generally the hostel environment concerning the nature of accommodation, student-friendly atmosphere, the quantity of food served, and its quality is suitable in pursuing their sports (Table 15). There were some specific constraints faced by the residents in the hostels about the living condition, discussed below:

- **Inadequate Medical facilities:** Bengaluru, and Vijayapura districts have expressed the requirement of medical facilities
- **Cleanliness (Bathrooms, Toilets):** Cleanliness problem is faced in almost all centers, specifically in Mysuru, Bagalkote, Davangere, Vijayapura districts, another significant deterrent for admission of girls/ladies besides the absence of separate girl's hostel
- **Food-related problems:** Bengaluru, Vijayapura, and Gadag District hostels have expressed food-related issues. In most of the cases, Foods are inadequate either in quantity or quality or in both parameters. Instead of a protein-rich diet, often, diet plans are heavy on carbohydrates.
- **Water scarcity in hostels:** The problem of water scarcity has been highlighted by residents of Mysuru district.
- **Training tools:** Requirement of adequate training tools was cited by Bengaluru district

Coming to sports infrastructure facilities, the equipment and amenities in the hostel were mostly in tune with the state standards. Whereas in training centers, the scenario was a bit better as one-third opined getting the benefit of at least practicing with national standard equipment. The international standard infrastructure in hostels was a rarity in both hostels and training centers (Table 17).

Table 17: Responses (%) on facilities (infrastructure, coaching, equipment, diet and nutrition available at Hostel to Pursue sports) Available at Hostels and Training Centres to pursue Sports Concern Discipline

Districts	Facilities( Infrastructure, coaching, equipment, Diet and Nutrition available at Hostel to Pursue sports)					
	International Standard	National Standard	State Standard	District level	Very poor standard	Total
Bagalkote	3.8	96.2	-	-	-	100.0
Bengaluru	10.5	39.5	47.4	2.6	-	100.0
Belagavi	26.0	43.8	27.4	2.7	-	100.0
Chikkamagaluru	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Chitradurga	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Davangere	-	24.5	73.6	1.9	-	100.0
Gadag	11.8	8.8	35.3	44.1	-	100.0
Haveri	-	3.2	90.3	6.5	-	100.0
Kolar	-	-	90.0	10.0	-	100.0
Mandya	8.0	48.0	44.0	-	-	100.0
Mysuru	2.8	45.4	43.5	8.3	-	100.0
Raichur	-	-	60.0	40.0	-	100.0
Vijayapura	3.5	12.3	84.2	-	-	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary Survey

Table 18: Non-Availability of Sports facilities in sports Hostels across districts (Red indicates non-availability)

Districts	Well-equipped gym	Synthetic track	Indoor facilities	Swimming pool
Bagalkote				
Bengaluru				
Belagavi				
Chikkamagaluru				
Chitradurga				
Davangere				
Gadag				

Haveri				
Kolar				
Mandya				
Mysuru				
Raichur				
Vijayapura				

Source: Primary Survey

Table 19: Beneficiaries opinion on Maintenance of Equipment

Districts	Good%	Satisfactory%	Poor%	Total
Bagalkote	96.2	3.8	-	100.0
Bengaluru	4.3	78.7	17.0	100.0
Belagavi	87.8	12.2	-	100.0
Chikkamagaluru	100.0	-	-	100.0
Chitradurga	100.0	-	-	100.0
Davangere	83.0	17.0	-	100.0
Gadag	76.5	20.6	2.9	100.0
Haveri	100.0	-	-	100.0
Kolar	100.0	-	-	100.0
Mandya	-	100.0	-	100.0
Mysuru	44.0	56.0	-	100.0
Raichur	-	100.0	-	100.0
Vijayapura	36.4	63.6	-	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

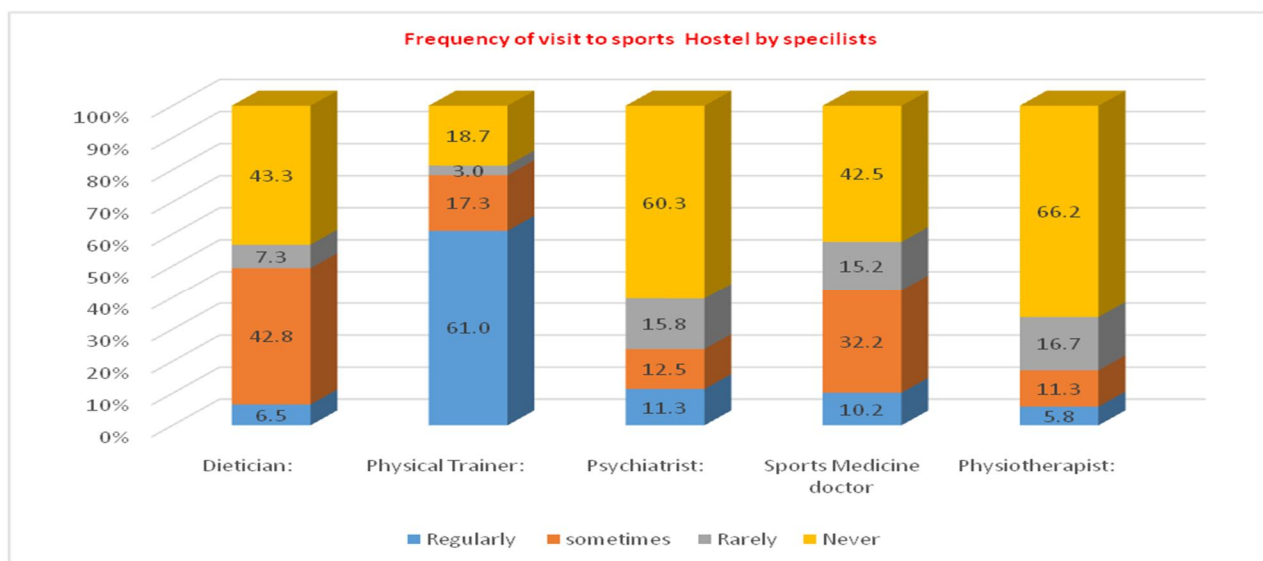
Source: Primary Survey

Table 20: Opinion of Respondents about the level of Coaching available at Sports’ Hostels

Districts	International standard%	National standard%	State standard%	District level%	Total
Bagalkote	44.2	53.8	-	1.9	100.0
Bengaluru	31.9	40.4	27.7	-	100.0
Belagavi	51.2	32.9	15.9	-	100.0
Chikkamagaluru	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Chitradurga	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Davangere	9.4	81.1	5.7	3.8	100.0
Gadag	11.8	11.8	64.7	11.8	100.0
Haveri	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Kolar	-	-	60.0	40.0	100.0
Mandya	8.0	28.0	64.0	-	100.0
Mysuru	17.2	65.5	10.3	6.9	100.0
Raichur	-	-	12.0	88.0	100.0
Vijayapura	3.6	12.7	36.4	47.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary Survey

Figure 8: Frequency of Dietician Physical Trainer Psychiatrist Sports medical doctor and Physiotherapist visiting the hostel



Source: Primary Survey

### 9.3.2. Major Findings:

- Respondents are generally (81.2%) are happy with the status of accommodation. The majority of the unhappy lot is from Bengaluru (46.8%), Gadag (38.2%), and Vijayapura (78.2%). Our interaction with Bengaluru students revealed that the location of their hostel causes many disturbances in their day to day life and studies. Apart from that, Bengaluru students have more awareness and rights consciousness due to better exposure (table 16).
- The majority of the respondents (77.8%) consider the quantity of the food as just adequate. However, 50% of the hostel residents of Gadag consider the quantity of food provided inadequate. On the quality of food, the majority of the respondents seem more or less satisfied (Table-16). However, respondents from Vijayapura overwhelmingly (72.7%) commented on the poor quality of food provided.
- On standards of infrastructural facilities provided at the hostel level, only 6.3% of respondents consider that as international standard while the majority of them (42.9%) rated it as state level and not even up to the National standard (Table: 17). DYES needs to do some serious introspection on augmentation of the standard of the infrastructure at the hostel level. However, maintenance of equipment varied between satisfactory to good, and this is a positive sign; otherwise, it would lead to recurring expenditure and fund wastage(table:19)
- A glance into the necessary sports facilities shows that some districts are lacking even essential sports requirements like gym, synthetic track, indoor facilities, and swimming pools (Table 18). The name that comes up first in the list is Raichur, where none of the stated facilities are available. Others worth mentioning are Vijayapura, Bagalkote, and Haveri, where synthetic tracks, indoor facilities, and swimming pools are conspicuous by their absence. Chikkamagaluru and Davangere have complained of not having a well-equipped gym.
- Only 18.8% of respondents opined that coaching facilities provided by DYES are as per the International standard, while 35.2% consider it as per National standard. The responses are self-explanatory as to why hostel residents fail to succeed at the International level. Only Bagalkote (44.2%), Belagavi (51.2%) and Bengaluru (31.9%) have claimed to have access to standard international coaching. Interestingly these centres cater to the top medal-winning disciplines like wrestling, athletics and basketball, (Table:19)

- Near negligible visit by a psychiatrist (11.3%), sports medicine doctor (10.2%), and physiotherapist (5.8%) to the hostel speaks a lot. These are a necessity for maintaining good health and quality performance of the inmates. The majority of the sportsperson faces some injuries or others, and if that is not attended correctly can have a debilitating impact. DYES needs some severe initiative in this front. Of late, they have discontinued the health insurance scheme of the inmates. They should start that immediately (Figure:8).

Table 21: Ranking of Disciplines in terms of performances

<b>Sports</b>	<b>Number of Hostel Inmates</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Total Medals Won by the Hostel Participants</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rank</b>
<b>1.Atheletic</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>19.05</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>28.81</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.Volleyball</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10.48</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3.Basketball</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>11.71</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>10.16</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4.Wrestling</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>22.02</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>5.Judo</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>6.Cycling</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>12.06</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>9.69</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>7. Hockey</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>16.08</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>9.21</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>8.Kabbadi</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>9.Gymnastics</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>10.Football</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>7.77</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3137</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>

Source: Primary Data; Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports



Table 22: Ranking of Districts based on different indicators and Composite Index adjusted to Sample size

Districts	Facilities at Hostel	Facilities at the Training Centre	Participation in Events	Level of Coaching Available	Maintenance of Equipment	Staff Support	Doctors Support	Combined Index	Over all Rank
Bagalkote	1	12.5	8	4	9	7	11	52.5	VII
Bengaluru	5	4	2	1	11	5	2	30	II
Belagavi	3	1	5	3	3	8	10	33	III
Chikkamagaluru	12	10	10	13	6	3	4.5	58.5	X
Chitradurga	13	11	12.5	8	6	3	4.5	58	IX
Davangere	6	2	4	5	6	12	8	43	VI
Gadag	7	7	6	6	1	9	6	42	V
Haveri	9	12.5	12.5	9	6	10	9	68	XII
Kolar	10	9	7	11	6	6	7	56	VIII
Mandya	4	5	9	7	12	3	1	41	IV
Mysuru	2	3	3	2	2	1	3	16	I
Raichur	11	8	11	12	13	11	13	79	XIII
Vijayapura	8	6	1	10	10	13	12	60	XI

Source: Primary Survey

### 9.3.3. Note on the arriving at the composite Index.

*Data on seven indicators that reflect the type of facilities available at district sports hostels and training center essential to provide good ambiance to students pursuing different sports activities were collected by eliciting the opinion of student respondents. The responses were obtained using Likert scales. The Responses so obtained were transformed into a single score by applying appropriate weightages to different responses obtained by the sample respondents. The district having the highest score for selected indicators was given the first rank while district having the least score was given the last rank, viz., 13<sup>th</sup> rank. Based on the scoring pattern obtained by adopting the procedure explained above, ranks were assigned to each district for all the seven indicators. Indicators considered:*

1. *Facilities available at Hostel to pursue the sports*
2. *Facilities available at the Training center*

3. *Extent of Participation of students in International/ National/ State/ District level events.*
4. *Level of coaching available at hostel and training center*
5. *Maintenance of equipment*
6. *Staff support (Ground, Cleaning and Cooking staff)*
7. *Availability of Doctors and specialists at Hostel/ training center*

*In order to obtain a combined index (CI) for the sample districts, the summation of the ranks across indicators was estimated.*

$$CI_i = \sum_{j=1}^7 R_{ij}$$

*Where:*

*CI<sub>i</sub> = Composite Index for i<sup>th</sup> district*

*R<sub>ij</sub> = Rank assigned to jth indicator for ith district.*

*I= 1 to 7 indicators*

*J= 1 to 13 districts*

*It may be noted from the above analysis that districts with the highest score have been given Rank-1 and while district with least score has been given Rank-13. The same procedure is adopted for all seven indicators. A composite index is obtained by adding ranks of all the indicators for each sample district.*

*If a district were to get the first rank in all the seven indicators, its score would be seven while if a district were to get the lowest score in all indicators; it would be assigned 13<sup>th</sup> rank for all the indicators; thereby total of ranks will have a score 91. Therefore, the sum of ranks across the seven indicators for the district may range from seven to 91. Thus, the composite Index CI range between*

$$7 \leq CI_i \leq 91$$

*The district having lower CI would have got higher scores in all indicators. Districts having higher CI would have got lower scores for indicators. Therefore, there is an inverse relationship between the score of CI and the level of facilities available at Districts to pursue sports activities. Therefore, districts having lower value for combined index indicate that it has a relatively higher score in respect of selected indicators. Thus, the district with the lowest score for the sum of ranks obtained across indicators is assigned the First rank while the district with the highest score has been assigned 13<sup>th</sup> rank.*

#### **9.3.4. Major Findings:**

Table 21 reflects the ranking of disciplines in terms of medals won at different levels of competitions. Based on this ranking, DYES can select few disciplines with prospects for exceptional care with more funding and international standard facilities. For such disciplines following PPP model will be ideal. DOS will take care of spotting and nurturing at the grass root level where as successful players will be trained in academies established under PPP model for international accomplishment. The same pattern is presently being followed at the national level too, and we are already reaping rich benefits in Badminton, boxing, shooting, etc.

- 1. Athletics**
- 2. Wrestling**
- 3. Basketball**
- 4. Cycling**
- 5. Hockey**

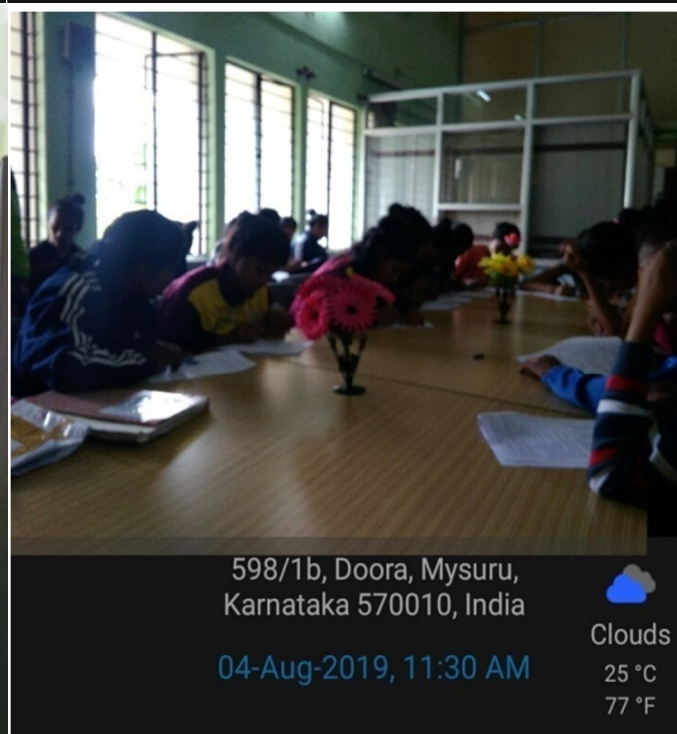
Interestingly, it is also visible that discipline with more students' intake is performing better over others as this has its root in the sporting culture of the region.

Table 22 gives us a fair idea on Index based Ranking sports hostels on the basis of facilities available

This table reflects the composite index based ranking of different districts based on facilities provided

- 1. Mysuru,**
- 2. Bengaluru**
- 3. Belagavi**
- 4. Mandya**
- 5. Gadag**
- 6. Davangere**
- 7. Bagalkote**
- 8. Kolar**
- 9. Chitradurga**
- 10. Chikkamagaluru**
- 11. Vijayapura**
- 12. Haveri**
- 13. Raichur**

**Photo 1: Mandya & Mysuru District FGD with Hostel Students**



#### 9.4. Views of Different Stakeholders of the Selected Sports Concerning the Challenges, Limitations, Infrastructural Needs and Opportunities for Growth of Select Sports.

##### 9.4.1. Opinion from Coaches:

Table 23: Details of the DYES appointed Coaches

<b>Details of Coaches</b>					
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Consolidated salary</b>	<b>Appointed before 2004</b>	<b>Appointed in 2019</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Graduation and Diploma in Coaching from NIS (Senior Coaches)</b>	<b>70,000.00</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Graduation and Diploma in Coaches from NIS</b>	<b>39,960.00</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Diploma in Coaching without Graduation</b>	<b>31,050.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Junior Coaches (Six Weeks Course in Coaching)</b>	<b>26,000.00</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>81</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>Details of Nutritionist and Physiotherapist</b>					
<b>1</b>	<b>Fitness Trainer</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Nutritionist</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Physiotherapist</b>	<b>39,960.00</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Total Employees</b>					
<b>1</b>	<b>Coaches</b>		<b>143</b>		
<b>2</b>	<b>Ministerial Staff</b>		<b>30</b>		
<b>3</b>	<b>Technical Staff</b>		<b>14</b>		
	<b>Total</b>		<b>187</b>		

- Coaching is a super specialty arena, including:
  - Assessment (long term data-based) and training
  - Strength training and conditioning
  - Nutrition
  - Psychology
  - Injury management and doping

Therefore, scientific coaching is a priority area for performance and needs proper attention and respect.

- **There is a shortage of standard infrastructure and adequate sports gears.** Lack of good Infrastructure and a sufficient number of sports gears (mainly shoes, minimum 3pairs of jogging shoe, and another 3-4 pairs of discipline-specific shoes are required) force the students to go for personal spending. Generally, branded good quality shoes are costly, and cumbersome import duties (30%) make them even more expensive. Sporting instruments and gears are also provided hostel wise, leaving the students to depend on their expenditure, which becomes complicated when they come from a socio-economically challenged background.
- **International standard coaching requires global standard remuneration.** Salary offered by the State Government is low, and most of them receive less than Rs. Fifty thousand per month, and besides that, the contractual nature of the service adversely affects the dedication level of the coaches. Good coaches are moving towards private academies and clubs who are paying more attractive salaries. **International standard NIS certified coaches are paid up to 2.5 lakhs by Gujarat Government. We can replicate a similar model in Karnataka.**
- Coaches complained of **too much pressure on an individual coach in the absence of separate body massager/physiotherapists** as besides coaching a good number of students; often, they have to massage the fatigued.
- **Often specialized coaching is not offered.** For example, Athletics incorporates running (long, medium, short distance, hurdles, etc.), jumping, and throwing events. Thus no one person can provide specialized coaching for all the activities. However, only one DYES coach is allotted for each hostel, which makes it difficult for the coaches to manage the students, train them, and pay the required attention to all. Non-availability or scarcity of NIS certified coaches on DYS specified remuneration demands that State government must initiate the certification process to bridge the gap.
- **In most of the public facilities, no separate ground for sportspersons is provided,** and that led to a clash of timing with students of another discipline (practicing simultaneously) and the common public using the same facilities, adversely affect dedicated training. Strict time zone needs to be adhered to by different groups.

- **Parents do not want their children to take up sports as a career**, given that there is no guarantee of jobs and life-long income assurance. The sustainability and future of sports as viable career options in India being still uncertain.
- **Students give less time for practice given their tight school schedule**, and therefore the rigor of training gets diluted and negatively impacts their sports performance. Uncompromising nature of the schools and boards without any positive compensation in terms of time and marks are making parents of the prospective sports persons, skeptic.
- **The absence of National and International level tournaments taking place in Karnataka** is negatively impacting the growth of sports in the state. Recently National Athletic championship had to be shifted out of Bengaluru due to the improper condition of the synthetic track.

#### **9.4.2. The opinion of the different sports Associations:**

The scarcity of funds and lack of professionalism are plaguing all most all the associations. All the DYES affiliated associations are facing difficulty in arranging both National and international level tournaments/events to attract public attention enthusiasm and to organize, sports camps locally relevant to identify talents from grass-root.

In the absence of sponsorship, other than government grants, a donation from politicians is accepted. Sports enthusiastic individuals and former sportspersons form an essential source of funding. In case of severe inadequacy, even the members of the respective associations have to go as far as contributing from their pocket.

##### **9.4.2.1. Athletics Association:**

- Other than grants given by the state government/DYES, associations raise money themselves through donations and voluntary contributions from former players, individuals, people's representatives passionate towards sports in order to arrange events/competitions in the absence of private sponsorship.
- Infrastructure is not compatible with International Standard due to the funding crisis. One synthetic track is there is Bengaluru, Kanteerava Stadium, but has been profoundly damaged and no sufficient fund to replace it.

- Overcrowding in the stadium by commoners, occasional lease out of the stadium to private bodies causes inconvenience to the serious players aspiring for National and international events.

#### **9.4.2.2. Volleyball and Basketball Association:**

- The inability to upgrade the quality of infrastructure and training facilities due to the paucity of funds is a lacuna. Proper indoor stadium with lighting facility absent in most of the districts. The absence of Tara flex synthetic flooring hampers performance. Such provision is available only in the Kanteerava stadium Bengaluru. Solar based lighting in the stadium may make it affordable and usable.
- Following the model of Indian Premier League in (IPL) cricket, football, and Kabaddi, the Indian Volleyball League (which is currently at defunct state) has the potential. Talents in the field of volleyball will get greater exposure, remuneration, and inspiration to perform well. The government, too, can think over to step up expenditure through private sector investment and mitigate the fund crisis, the biggest bottleneck in the flourishing of volleyball in the state. The volleyball league has good revenue-generating potential.

#### **9.4.2.3. Wrestling Association:**

- North Karnataka, especially Vijayapura and Bagalkote, has a long tradition of wrestling. The revival plan of the discipline must take cognizance of this historical root. Pro Wrestling League (a league established between 2012-15) can be revived in a similar line, and that will attract viewership and corporate sponsorship. With the popularity and career viability, better talents will be willing to join this discipline. In that case, the proper provision of coaching can help in producing a good quality of wrestlers in Karnataka.
- Wrestling involves more physical strength compared to other sets of sports, and hence, the players of this field require more high-calorie nutritional intake. However, in hostels, despite providing a special diet for wrestlers, many beneficiaries do not feel satisfied. Owing to this, wrestling players particularly have to incur additional expenditure (personally) to fulfill their nutritional needs. Inadequate medical facilities and rare visits of physiotherapists and masseurs in the hostels are also brought into the notice.



**9.4.2.4. Judo Association:**

- Poor infrastructure, particularly the absence of indoor facilities and standard floor mat, were mentioned. Only Kanteerava Stadium has a standard floor mat. Nevertheless, that is highly overcrowded with amateurs, and it becomes difficult for professionals even to practice.

**9.4.2.5. Cycling Association:**

- Cycling is a popular low-cost environment-friendly activity, but cycle sports require massive investment inters of infrastructure. Cycling requires a substantial investment in terms of infrastructure. At present, state has got no velodrome. Only one international standard cycling dome is proposed to be constructed in Vijayapura, and few global standard cycles are available in the entire state. Speedy construction of velodrome is an urgent requirement.
- The existing cycling track is also not very well maintained.
- Cycling Association can popularize various other forms of cycling.

**9.4.2.6. Hockey Association:**

- Bengaluru and Kodagu have adequate infrastructure and a conducive eco-system, but not everywhere AstroTurf is there. Sharing of hockey ground in Bengaluru with SAI causes inconvenience to the students of DYS sports hostels.
- Graphite hockey sticks are provided only for nationals and International events. However, players need to practice with that regularly to get accustomed.
- Following the model of Indian Premier League (IPL) Hockey India League (a league established between 2012-15), if it becomes pro-active, seeing its popularity government, as well as private sponsorship, will be interested in augmenting expenditure on infrastructure and players.

**9.4.2.7. Kabaddi Association:**

- International Kabaddi, which is an indoor sport, is mostly played on synthetic mattresses. Such indoor facilities are not there in Karnataka. If the number of such facilities is not created, local players will lose their edge in both National as well as International level.
- After Pro Kabaddi League came into existence since 2014, the game has become popular and enhanced the earning potential of the players. To popularize this indigenous sport, the Kabaddi association, along with DYS, needs to organize more state as well as district level competitions.

#### **9.4.2.8. Gymnastics Association:**

- Gymnastics is a nascent sport and yet to get a grip in the State. Deepa Karmakar (who won a bronze medal at the Asian Gymnastics Championships and finished fifth at the 2015 World Artistic Gymnastics Championships, the first of her type in India) is an inspiration to encourage more talents in this burgeoning field for the entire nation including Karnataka.
- In the absence of Sponge- Pit players are forced to use hard surfaces, and that is highly risky. Gymnastic is a high-risk sport, but not even basic safety requirements are available in most of the places, including Bengaluru. Infrastructure and equipment are inadequate and sub-standard other than in Mysuru, which has recently imported an international standard set. While more Gymnastic enthusiasts are there in Bengaluru, there are no proper facilities available. One such sophisticated set is lying in Belgaum but is left unused because of extremely few takers. Thus the establishment of facilities must be demand-driven for optimum utilization.

#### **9.4.2.9. Football Association:**

- Since football is an established sport in India and has a stronghold in Karnataka in terms of several private clubs/ academies, the state government is mulling over building football hostels in all the districts with attached grounds.
- Other than that, there is a proposal to construct a new football stadium by demolishing the old one through the PPP model in Bengaluru. On completion, it would be given on lease and to be maintained by the private parties. The government will continue with monitoring. If this plan gets executed, then at least some students will gain exposure to the world-class quality of infrastructure and amenities, which is likely to boost their confidence and skills. In case of higher success rate (in terms of students winning more medals) in the future, this PPP model can be replicated in different districts having not only football but other disciplines as well.
- Sports gear, especially football studs and other security gear are never provided.

#### **9.4.3. The opinion of the Cash Awardees and Senior Players:**

- Cash awardees and senior players univocally commented on the **inordinate delay in the disbursement of grants**. Sometimes, due to such delays, they miss the chances which they achieve with much hard work. DYES generally on an emergency basis clear the promises made to the star Olympic or other international achievers and put other juniors due on hold. According to senior players, acclaimed players generally have sufficient

access to funding, and therefore, their dues can wait. However, many a time uncertainty over fund disbursement kills the career of a junior player.

- Senior players to have voiced their concern over **the standard of coaching**. They believe the standard international coach can bring International level success, and for that, **rather than paying higher remuneration to foreign coaches, our senior players need to be motivated and trained suitably**.
- Senior players and awardees criticized the DYES policies of supplying **standard sports kits and gears** to the sports hostels and stressed the advantages of having their own **kits and gears**. Senior players also questioned the policy of providing standard kits only during National and International events as practice with these improves performance considerably.
- In the creation of a high **sporting culture** in Bengaluru, the role of the Kanteerava stadium model is stressed upon by several former sports personalities. They consider it to be the best model that showcases a well-developed multi-purpose stadium with high-quality, state-of-the-art equipment. Its facilities include two outdoor rock climbing walls, a running track, a football field, and a volleyball court. The Shri Kanteerava athletic track was developed into a pro synthetic track for 1997 national games, and since then, it is there. This model needs to be duly replicated in the districts for excellent exposure to professional training and improving popular participation in sports.

#### 9.4.4. The opinion of the Sports Journalists:

- Sports Journalists also share similar opinions like other beneficiaries on coaching standards, the inadequacy of the infrastructure, and sports gear. **According to them, the Karnataka state government's support to the sports sector is not up to the mark. Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala are doing far better and getting suitably remunerated in terms of medal harvest.**
- Other than Cricket and few star players from some other disciplines, lack of opportunity in terms of job and lack of skill and education in seeking other viable career choice is erecting barrier in front of many, especially from socio-economically challenged backgrounds to continue with a sporting career.
- **The journalists objected to the way DYES and almost all the Sports Associations function.** The DYES officials run the department in a bureaucratic way, like any other

government department. The majority of them do not have any sports background. DYES is also severely understaffed.

- DYES and other sports associations, including the Karnataka Olympic Association, are severely lacking professional spirit. They should recruit Sports Management professionals with due exposure to fundraising and management. When all other Private academies can rise corporate funding, the failure of the DYES and Associations in doing so is attributed to their inefficiency. Most of the Sports Associations have become a rehabilitation place for politicians who are neither a sports person nor even a sports enthusiast. Association members should have a retirement age and fixed tenure.
- Each association should constitute an advisory committee comprising of retired senior players (preferably Olympians, if available).

#### **9.4.5. The opinion of the MPED Teachers:**

- B.P.Ed and M.P.Ed departments in the Universities are not directly working under DYES, and their mandate is also different. They are generally having reasonably good infrastructure (in terms of gym, swimming pool, stadium), albeit with poor maintenance. There is a director of sports (in some Universities both are the same person). While the Director of sports is concerned with individual players or University sports teams, B.P.Ed and M.P.Ed departments in the Universities primarily concentrate on teaching and training the aspiring physical education teachers appointed in schools. Many DYES run sports hostel dropouts do continue their sporting enthusiasm through this route.
- These teachers indirectly play an essential role in the larger sporting-ecosystem. After their recruitment in schools, they are the ones who give the first set of sports training to the youngsters enable them (as well as their parents) to identify the hidden capabilities of the children and direct them towards SAI or DYES run training institutes. They play a catalyst's role.
- If along with BPED and MPED, they are also exposed to additional certificate courses on coaching, the shortage of coaches at the junior level can be mitigated.

#### **9.4.7 Opinion of the DYES officials:**

- According to DYES officials while allocation of funds and work increased manifold, their staff strength is reduced to a significant extent. Presently DYES is working on only 47.47% of its actual strength (against 257 sanctioned strength only 122 persons are currently working, table is attached in Appendix). Due to severe staff shortage,

there no staff available at the taluka level to: **1.** Manage already available Infrastructure at taluka level and beyond, **2.** Conduct Youth Empowerment Programs **3.** Organize local sporting events involving community to spot local talents **4.** Arrange awareness drives. Immediate enhancement of the staff strength and filling up of vacancies are the need of the hour.

- DYES officials have also opined that wardens of sports hostels are to be recruited directly, instead of currently practised outsourcing system. Because outsourced employees cannot be held responsible for their work. Satisfactory management of sports hostels as per requirement needs immediate appointment of wardens at regular basis.

Table 24: Standards of Facilities Available for the Studied Sports Disciplines

<b>Discipline</b>	<b>Infrastructural Facilities</b>	<b>Sports gear and attires</b>	<b>Medical benefits</b>	<b>Financial support</b>	<b>Coaching</b>
<b>Athletics</b>	Few International standard facilities are available	Not up to the mark and inadequate	Available only in case of emergency, No health insurance facilities	Limited that too often delayed in terms of years	Limited International standard coaches are available , they are overburdened
<b>Volley Ball</b>	Only one Tara flex synthetic flooring in Indoor facility available	National level	Same as above	Same as above	National standard
<b>Wrestling</b>	satisfactory	Dissatisfaction over quality and quantity of food provided	Same as above	Same as above	International standard
<b>Judo</b>	Only one international standard Judo mat available for entire state	Not up to the mark	Same as above	Same as above	National standard
<b>Basket Ball</b>	Satisfactory	National level	Same as above	Same as above	International standard
<b>Cycling</b>	Velodrome under construction	Not up to the mark and inadequate	Same as above	Same as above	International standard

<b>Kabaddi</b>	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Same as above	Same as above	National standard
<b>Gymnastics</b>	International standard infrastructures are available but not in the place where there is demand	Not up to the mark and inadequate	Same as above	Same as above	National standard
<b>Foot Ball</b>	One international standard football stadium is under construction but there are many National level stadiums are available across the State	Better for Championship League players	Better for Championship League players	Better for Championship League players	International standard
<b>Hockey</b>	Few International standard facilities are available	Not up to the mark and inadequate	Same as above	Same as above	International standard

#### 9.4.8 Improving the Professionalism in DYES and Sports Associations:

1. **The efficient management of any sporting disciplines requires exposure to international best practices, fundraising, technology-based monitoring, and so on.** Efficient management should be done professionally by hiring competent professionals with suitable remuneration –not as a voluntary action as it has prevailed as a trend in all the sporting associations, including the State Olympic Association. Therefore, it is high time that the government should **move out of the voluntary model and adopt the professional model.**
2. Immediate enhancement of the staff strength of the Department of Sports and filling up of vacancies are the need of the hour. Presently DYES is working on only 47.47% of its actual strength (against 257 sanctioned strength only 122 persons are currently working, Especially taluka level staffs need to be appointed immediately.
3. Use of ICT to make the system more transparent. Discretion of association in identifying beneficiaries (Cash, awards, rewards, pension) needs to be minimized through an open, seamless performance-based online application.

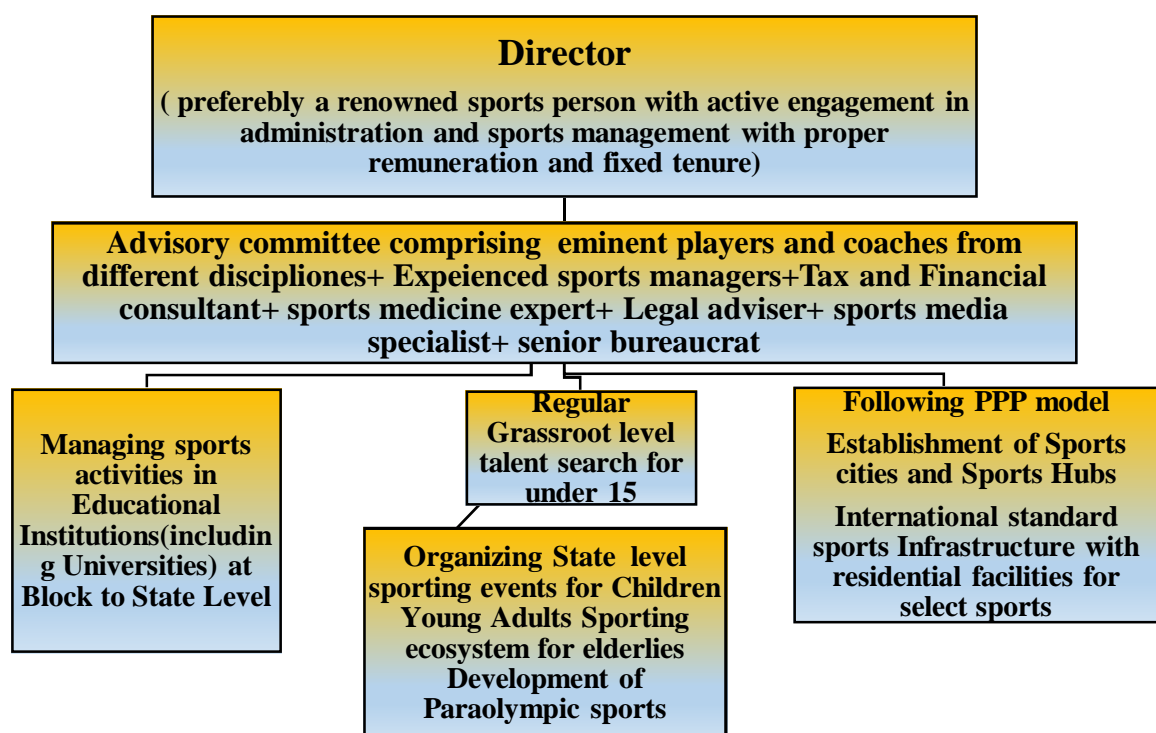
**4. Eligibility Criteria to be set for Elected Members of the associations for efficient functioning:**

- At least one-third of DYES officials should come from illustrious sporting or Coaching background.
- Professionally qualified managers need to be hired with a performance-based competitive remuneration to improve Organizational and financial efficiency (City-based prestigious B-school students can be offered internship Opportunities).
- There should be a compulsory retirement age (maybe 65) for all the members, and they should not remain in their position for more than two successive terms, and that will facilitate the inclusion of fresh minds and refreshing ideas.

**5. Creation of State sports authority to coordinate between multiple agencies:**

To coordinate among National bodies, DYES, Private funding, Sports associations, Universities, and colleges (both public and private), schools, and other private coaching initiatives. The Director-General of Sports must have a proven track record either as a successful sportsperson or sports administrator with the required knowledge. The incumbent must be given longer tenure (as done in Odisha and Gujarat) for successful implementation.

**Figure 9: Proposed Structure and Functions of Sports Authority of Karnataka**



- a. Powerful budgetary support
- b. Director-General of sports should have CCTV access to all sports hostels of the state from his office.
- c. All players should be provided with biometric identity to plug corruption at various levels (misinformation regarding age, accessing multiple benefits)
- d. DYES to have a synchronized top 30 player's performance-based training calendar and competitive event calendar for every discipline with regular following up.
- e. There is a need for the Establishment of Sports University in the state to facilitate sports research.

### 9.5. Case Studies:

1. Name and Discipline	Wrestler Rafique Holi:
<b>Socio-economic Background</b>	<p>A promising young wrestler hailing from a tiny village of Singhanalli in Dharwad District had to struggle for hand to mouth for living with his 15 siblings (Parents had 15 children – 5 of them have died and nine alive). From childhood, he has developed an interest in Wrestling as his elder brother, Rehaman Holi, had joined in Wrestling Akhada in Dharwad. His brother used to participate in wrestling competitions in different places during 'Mela' and 'jattras'- Non-official competitions. He has won the number of medals and some cash prizes, which he used for his low-income family. When paltry earnings of his father were not enough to run the family, his brother was forced to leave the Akhada and join his father to run the family. There ends the future of budding sports personality due to lack of support and poverty.</p>
<b>Educational Qualification</b>	
<b>Achievements</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2008 – Bronze Medal in National School Games</li> <li>2. 2009 - Gold Medal in National Junior Competition – Ayodhya, U.P.</li> <li>3. 2009- Participated in Asian Championship – Philippines</li> <li>4. 2012 – 2017 represented Karnataka State in National Seniors – 2 Silvers and 4 Gold.</li> <li>5. 2015 – Participated World Championship in America</li> <li>6. 2016 - Participated in Hungary</li> <li>7. 2016 - Silver medal in Commonwealth Games</li> </ol>



<b>Coaching/Training experience</b>	Joined DYES Hostel in 2004 first in Belagavi and later shifted to Davangere and stayed there till 2010. From 2008 to 2017 he has participated and won the medal in National/International Competitions:
<b>Benefits received from DYES/Karnataka Government</b>	He was awarded Ekalavya Award and KOA awards in Karnataka State. Cash prizes worth Rs 7.50 lakh altogether
<b>Challenges faced</b>	His brother used to fill the passenger's tempos, earning Rs 10/- each trip. A total of eight of his allotted trips fetched him Rs 80/- a day. Out of Rs 80/- he paid Rs 50/- to young Rafique, who used to go to school and also started practicing Wrestling in the same Akhada. He was supported by his brother and by some private wrestling coaches and Sports lovers. There started the journey of Rafique Holi, an international wrestler.
<b>Present professional status / Financial condition</b>	Rafique Holi joined the Indian Army in 2010. He is presently working as Hawaldar in Bhopal. He was not provided any jobs in Karnataka. He feels his batch mates'/Training mates from other states are treated better by their respective State government in terms of jobs. Medalists approach their Governments and are immediately provided jobs. His Camp mate is in the DYSP cadre in Maharashtra. States like Haryana, Punjab, and Delhi provide good jobs in state government.
<b>Opinion on the training and infrastructural support extended by DYES</b>	<p><b>Coaching:</b> There must be specialists in each component like Endurance, Fitness, Techniques, and DIET specialists. The assessment has to be done on these for each of the candidates—Schedule of practice, rest, and other activities to be fixed scientifically.</p> <p>Recovery Sessions for Wrestlers after competitions/rigorous practice sessions are to be planned like Sauna/Steam bath for muscle recovery etc.</p> <p>There must be right no of inmates in Hostels in each of the categories to provide him good competition and to assess his strengths and weaknesses.</p>
<b>Suggestion on Improving the system</b>	He would have won many Gold medals had he got balanced DIET from the beginning. Nobody has told him about this from the beginning. Hostels used to provide regular food- Chapattis, Rice, Vegetables, and

	<p>everyday breakfast items. Food should be less spicy, which is regularly provided in Sports Hostels. He feels expert dietician needs to be involved in daily DIET planning, and that should cater to the need of the discipline, and that is very much observed in National Camps and practiced in Foreign countries.</p> <p>Generally, Cash awards and recognition come after the performance. Pre-Performance incentives like cash incentives, scholarships are given regularly as most of the hostel inmates come from low-income family backgrounds.</p>
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<b>2.Name and Discipline</b>	SNEHA P.J, Bengaluru Athletics (100,200,400 and Relay)
<b>Socio-economic Background</b>	Parents are Government employees.
<b>Educational Qualification</b>	Engineering Graduate
<b>Achievements</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2017-Gold Medal in the relay – National Competition.</li> <li>2. 2018- Silver Medal in 200 and 400.</li> <li>3. 2019 Relay Competition.</li> </ol>
<b>Coaching/Training experience</b>	Due to affordability of family, Trained under privet Coaches
<b>Benefits received from DYES/ Karnataka Government</b>	Cash prize yet to be received.
<b>Challenges faced</b>	<p>Till 2016 – participating in jumping</p> <p>2017 Onwards – SPRINTS.</p> <p>No financial support is forthcoming from the Department, after applying for more than a year.</p>
<b>Present professional status / Financial condition.</b>	She was appointed as DRFO in the forest Department in 2015. For want of forestry training of 15 months probationary period not yet declared.
<b>Opinion on the training and infrastructural support extended by DYES</b>	Private facilities must be encouraged by the Government.
<b>Suggestion on Improving the system</b>	Unlike other states, immediate financial and other supports must be provided by the State Government.

<b>3.Name and Discipline</b>	Daneshwari, a native of Nadi Ingalgaon in the Belagavi District.
<b>Socio-economic Background</b>	Poor Agriculture Family(01 Acre of land)
<b>Educational Qualification</b>	Studied up to PUC
<b>Achievements</b>	Participated in SAF games Nepal- Silver Medal Participated in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Asian Youth championship in Bangkok Got Gold medals in 2017, 2018 and 2019 Junior National Competition
<b>Coaching/Training experience</b>	She has Stayed in DYES hostel, Vidyanagar, Bengaluru, for seven years. Presently in Trivandrum National Camp preparing for National Selection trials.  Athletics (100-200 Meters)  Trained at Vidyanagar Campus – Excellent Coaching and synthetic tracks are available.
<b>Benefits received from DYES/Karnataka Government</b>	1. Cash award for the year 2017-18 not yet received 2. Applications inviting for cash awards for the year 2018-19 not yet called. 3. Last Sports Excellence award was assured- Not coming forth.
<b>Challenges faced</b>	She is given a target of 11.60 Sec. She has achieved 11.70 Sec.
<b>Present professional status / Financial condition</b>	She was appointed in Indian Railways recently.
<b>Opinion on the training and infrastructural support extended by DYES</b>	Satisfactory Training facilities are good
<b>Suggestion on Improving the system</b>	Players should receive cash awards on time.

<b>4.Name and Discipline</b>	Bhoomika from Shivamogga District
<b>Socio-economic Background</b>	Poor economic condition, Father is no more
<b>Educational Qualification</b>	Studying in B.Com Final Year
<b>Achievements</b>	1.Gold Medal in National Junior (U-18) Championship – 2016 2.Bronze Medal in Senior Championship - 2018 3. Silver Medal in ‘Khelo India’ Competitions -2019 4. Selected for national Camps – 2013, 2016 & 2017- Stand by in National Team
<b>Coaching/Training experience</b>	Vidyanagar Sports Hostel for seven years. She received excellent coaching facilities in the Vidyanagar hostel.
<b>Benefits received from DYES/Karnataka Government</b>	1. Rs 30,000/- in 2016,17 BY DYES, GO 2. DYES gave away Sports Excellence award of Rs 1.50 lakhs in 2017 3. Rs 2.00 lakhs for winning Bronze in National Senior Championship
<b>Challenges faced</b>	-
<b>Present professional status / Financial condition</b>	Not yet Applied
<b>Opinion on the training and infrastructural support extended by DYES</b>	She was trained under good coaches. Infrastructure facilities were also satisfactory.
<b>Suggestion on Improving the system</b>	-

<b>5.Name and Discipline</b>	Venkappa Kengalagutti, cycling, Tulsaligiri village, Bagalkote district.
<b>Socio-economic Background</b>	Agriculture, poor condition
<b>Educational Qualification</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> std
<b>Achievements</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Asian championship -2019- silver and bronze</li> <li>2. World championship-2018 Switzerland- participates.</li> <li>3. Presently in SAI- Indian camp for Asian championship training.</li> <li>4. 'Khelo India' games- Guwahati – 2 silver and two bronze</li> </ol>
<b>Coaching/Training experience</b>	Stayed in Bagalkote DYES hostel from 2011 to 2014. Had excellent coaching facilities in Bagalkote hostel
<b>Benefits received from DYES/Karnataka Government</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rs. 2.00 LAKHS GIVEN BY DYES, GOK.</li> <li>2. CYCLE GIVEN BY DYES</li> <li>3. MONTHLY RS. 10,000/- FROM KHELO INDIA SINCE ONE YEAR.</li> </ol>
<b>Challenges faced</b>	No Velodrome facilities available in Bagalkote
<b>Present professional status / Financial condition</b>	Appointed in Indian Railways(temporary position) under sports quota
<b>Opinion on the training and infrastructural support extended by DYES</b>	Trained under good coaches, but Infrastructure facilities are lacking.
<b>Suggestion on Improving the system</b>	In Vijayapura and Bagalkote, velodrome needs to be constructed urgently.

<b>6.Name and Discipline</b>	M.R. Poovamma, Born in Gonikoppalu, Kodagu District, and brought up in Mangalore,				
<b>Socio-economic Background</b>	Her parents, Father working in Mangalore Airport, and Mother, a housewife, have been the source of inspiration to her. Her younger brother M.R.Manju himself, a National level athlete, could not persuade sports because of injury. He works in LIC now.				
<b>Educational Qualification</b>	She is a BBM graduate				
<b>Achievements</b>	2006	<u>World Junior Championships</u>	<u>Beijing, China</u>	7th (h)	<u>400 m</u>
	2007	<u>World Youth Championships</u>	<u>Ostrava, Czech Republic</u>	7th	400 m
	2008	<u>World Junior Championships</u>	<u>Bydgoszcz, Poland</u>	8th (h)	<u>400 m</u>
		<u>Commonwealth Youth Games</u>	<u>Pune, India</u>	2nd 1st	<u>400 m</u> <u>Four × 400 m relay</u>
	2013	<u>Asian Championships</u>	<u>Pune, India</u>	2nd 1st	<u>400 m</u> <u>Four × 400 m relay</u>
		<u>World Championships</u>	<u>Moscow, Russia</u>	5th (h)	<u>4 × 400 m relay</u>
	2014	<u>Asian Games</u>	<u>Incheon, South Korea</u>	3rd 1st	<u>400 m</u> <u>Four × 400 m relay</u>
		<u>Asian Championships</u>	<u>Wuhan, China</u>	2nd 2nd	<u>400 m</u> <u>Four × 400 m relay</u>
	2015	<u>World Championships</u>	<u>Beijing, China</u>	14th (h)	<u>4 × 400 m relay</u>
		<u>Olympic Games</u>	<u>Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</u>	7th (h)	<u>4 × 400 m relay</u>
	2017	<u>Asian Championships</u>	<u>Bhubaneswar, India</u>	4th	<u>400 m</u>
	2018	<u>Commonwealth Games</u>	<u>Gold Coast, Australia</u>	24th (h) 7th	<u>400 m</u> <u>4 × 400 m relay</u>
		<u>Asian Games</u>	<u>Jakarta, Indonesia</u>	1st	<u>4 × 400 m relay</u>
	2019	<u>World Championships</u>	<u>Doha, Qatar</u>	11th (h)	<u>4 × 400 m relay</u>

<b>Coaching/Training experience</b>	Mostly she was trained under private coaches. She is successful by her efforts without much support from the Department. She has been selected for National Camps for the last 13 years and presently preparing for selection trials for Olympics in Patiala.
<b>Benefits received from DYES/Karnataka Government</b>	2015 – Arjun Award, Cash prize is given to the DYES department in 2020 for her achievements in 2017.
<b>Challenges faced</b>	She has been participating and winning the medals in National Competitions, Asian Games and Asian Championship since 2006 and none of Karnataka Sports Department Personnel have come forward and appreciated the achievements nor called over the phone.
<b>Present professional status / Financial condition</b>	She owes a lot to ONGS Ltd, for they had offered her two years’ scholarship from 2010-12 and offered her a job in 2012, which was regularized in 2014 when she won the Asian Medal. Presently she is HR-Manager, a well-paid job.
<b>Opinion on the training and infrastructural support extended by DYES</b>	She feels staying far off from Bengaluru is also disadvantageous in terms of due recognition. Bengalurians’ receive immediate recognition and appreciation. Leave apart the DYES department in Bengaluru, and she was not approached even by District Sports officials in Mangalore for any support. Her counterparts in other states, like Gujarat, will get immediate support from the Government. A Keralite Sportsperson of her standard will be offered a gazetted government job. Whereas Government of Karnataka, the chances of getting good jobs are least.
<b>Suggestion on Improving the system</b>	Once selected at State Level Government should start supporting in providing Fitness and Physio therapic support, Regular financial assistance for DIET supplements. Proper recognition and appreciation from the Department will boost their morale Other states are providing immediate jobs for National/international Medalists. Not just constables and group c, group d posts to be offered. Prize money/Cash awards should be given instantly and with a good recognition.





## **10. Role and Extent of Involvement of the Private Sector:** **Possibilities towards Private –Public Partnership (PPP)**

The private sector is a crucial stakeholder in the Indian sporting ecosystem. In particular, for sports infrastructure development, private entities contribute towards areas such as the development and maintenance of sports facilities and talent development. Since significant investments are required in government sector for a range of purposes such as redevelopment and maintenance of existing sports infrastructure, the establishment of new stadiums and training centers, and setting up of sports universities (repeatedly came up in various sections of the report), for this government is looking for more funds.

In this regard, the public-private partnership (PPP) model is ideal and envisaged in Vision 2030. In India's Sports Revitalization Action Plan, the emphasis has been laid by NITI Aayog on encouraging private sector participation in the development of sporting infrastructure (ASSOCHAM Report, 2019)

Modern forms of PPP like:

- Refurbish, Operate, Maintain and Transfer (ROMT),
- Traditional forms like Renovate, Modernize and Operate (RMO) and
- Build, Operate Transfer (BOT)

Facilitate the participation of the private sector in the development, maintenance, and operation of multi-purpose sporting facilities. These forms also enable fair risk sharing amongst the involved stakeholders and ensure mitigation by parties who have expertise in it.

### **10.1. Private sector participation in sports infrastructure development:**

The private sector is a crucial stakeholder in the Indian sporting ecosystem. In particular, for sports infrastructure development, private entities contribute towards areas such as the development and maintenance of sports facilities and talent development. The government is exploring and encouraging investments through the public-private partnership (PPP) model in order to develop training and high-performance centres across the country and to build modern sporting infrastructure suitable for the future. In India's Sports Revitalization Action Plan, the emphasis has been laid by NITI Aayog on encouraging private sector participation in the development of sporting infrastructure. Collaborative efforts by the private and public

sectors can promote overall infrastructure development in the sports industry in India. For this we need to follow:

a) **Hiring professionals trained in sports management in both DYS and Sports Associations.**

b) **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding**, inviting renowned sports persons experienced in coaching and running sports academies (Gopichand, Prakash Padukone, Abhinav Bindra, etc.) can also be explored.

c) **Promotion of crowd-funding through citizen participation (Olympic Gold Quest).**

Olympic Gold Quest (OGQ), is a professionally run a non-profit program created and supported by sporting icons from different fields along with corporate and manage, which extends support to Indian players in winning Olympic Gold medals. Founded by Indian sporting legends Geet Sethi and Prakash Padukone, Leander Paes and Viswanathan Anand also joined the Board of Directors. Viren Rasquinha, former India hockey captain, is the current CEO of Olympic Gold Quest. OGQ strives to compliment the efforts of the Indian Government and various Sports Federations in identifying and funding the best and most deserving medal prospects for the Olympic games. OGQ focuses on nine individual Olympic disciplines viz. shooting, athletics, boxing, wrestling, archery, swimming, table tennis, weightlifting and badminton, the ones in which Indian athletes have the most substantial potential to win Olympic medals. OGQ experts systematically oversee and benchmark the progress of athletes and provide support for the best coaching, training, equipment, and sport science facilities. In fact, in the last two Olympic Games, 5 out of the eight medal winners for India were supported by OGQ. Olympic Gold Quest supports 51 athletes in eight disciplines of Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Shooting, Wrestling, and Archery. Besides it also supports 25 junior athletes from different sports disciplines under its Junior Scholarship Program

## **10.2. Creation of special sports zones (SSZs) and Sports cities:**

It has been acknowledged that the construction and refurbishment of sports infrastructure can stimulate economic development, whether it involves extensive facilities or small. Therefore, the development of such infrastructure plays a significant role in urban planning. The concept of 'Sports Cities' can be extended to the introduction of SSZs, providing a focused approach towards infrastructure development. This concept can be further combined with smart city

development, ensuring better integration with urban planning and development. The benefits of SSZs are:

- a. Single window clearance for approvals on the development of projects.**
- b. Ease of formation of PPPs for the creation and development of sports facilities.**
- c. Tax relaxations (e.g. 18% GST charges on coaching).**
- d. Duty-free import and export of sports goods (which is as high as 29-30 percent).**
- e. Recreational benefits for the community.**
- f. Access to world-class training facilities.**

United Kingdom Sports city: Sports city has played an essential role in the regeneration of East Manchester and has made a significant contribution to the city's broader development strategy. As part of this strategy, iconic buildings and sites have been promoted to revive interest and attract tourists (e.g., the Imperial War Museum North). Since 2002, Sports city has enabled Manchester to host 216 major sporting events, bringing in revenues of GBP 92 million for the city and investments worth GBP 37 million. The total investment since 2008 has been GBP 300 million, creating 250 new jobs

(Source: <http://ec.europa.eu/assets/eac/sport/library/studies>)

### **10.2.1. Revenue generation opportunities:**

Revenue generation opportunities for the government and private entities in SSZs can be broadly categorized into greenfield and brownfield development models; These zones will house either newly developed (greenfield development) or upgraded existing sporting facility (brownfield development) infrastructure.

**Greenfield model:** This model is applicable where new facilities are created. Following the concept of PPP-based Sports Cities, this model will focus on the development of new sports infrastructure on the outskirts of a city. This model can typically be on BOT (Build–operate–transfer) basis, with the government leasing out the facility to the private sector entity for a stipulated period. The private sector entity will, in turn, develop the facility, maintain and operate it, and then hand it back to the government on expiry of the lease. The salient features of this model are as follows:

It will house state-of-the-art sports facilities (stadiums, training facilities, academies), educational institutions, residential complexes, commercial spaces, manufacturing zones for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) operating in the sports industry, restaurants,

and other recreational facilities. The concept of a multipurpose sporting facility that serves as a training academy and tourist attraction (through stadium tours, recreational sports, fitness centre) will enhance the occupancy rate of the facility by ensuring increased utilization (source: ASSOCHAM, 2019).

**Brownfield model:** Many sporting infrastructure facilities in the state have occupancy rates below 50% throughout the year due to an improper monetization strategy. This model will typically focus on the development of existing infrastructure by adopting an RMO (Renovate, Modernize, and Operate) approach. The government will lease out an existing underutilized infrastructure facility for a fixed period of say 30 years, and the private entity will renovate the facility and account for its maintenance and operation. The salient features of this model are as follows:

Availability of land parcel would not be an issue as the facility has already been developed, the facility will have existing connectivity, thus saving the private entity expenditure on developing it, the facility can then be upgraded according to requirements and the entity can ensure sustainability by maintaining and operating the facility for the given tenure (source: ASSOCHAM, 2019).

#### **10.2.2. Government must concentrate on low-cost School-Based smaller infrastructures than investing on bigger infrastructure with greater investment:**

Apart from creating newer smaller infrastructure with fewer locally popular disciplines in schools (preferably government school), existing sporting facilities like public mini stadiums, training facilities, and grounds of government-owned schools/colleges/universities can be leased out to private entities to ensure optimum utilization. The private body can, in turn, benefit from revenue generation by utilizing the facility during **non-operational** hours of the institution and providing free/concessional access to training to the students

The following considerations noted by the Department of Sport and Recreation, Government of Western Australia, must be taken into account while planning for shared use of sports infrastructure under Public and government collaboration:

- a. Close collaboration between local government bodies, educational institutes, and community bodies.**

- b. The minimum level of sports facilities has to be maintained. Facilities must be easily accessible to the public.**
- c. Infrastructure needs assessment must be done at the block, town, and district level.**
- d. Depending on the infrastructure available in each institute, the reach of community size has to be determined.**
- e. Strong governance with shared responsibilities between schools, local bodies, and other concerned stakeholders.**
- f. A suitable delivery model has to be designed, i.e., institute-led delivery or third-party led delivery.**
- g. Booking protocols and regimes must be defined for both educational institutes and the public. Essential to maintain sports facilities used by school students and the public. A stable facility maintenance standard must be developed and adhered to.**
- h. Constitutionally mandated Social accountability need to respect**

### **10.2.3. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and sports:**

Several conglomerates fund large-scale, holistic sports programs to support talent development as part of their corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. Conglomerates have been investing in the establishment of academies (e.g., Tata Football Academy) and training centers for a wide range of sports disciplines, including hockey, football, tennis, and athletics.

High-performance training centers have been established in various parts (Gopichand badminton academy, Abhinav Bindra Shooting Academy) of the country with facilities such as international coaches, nutritionists, and mental and physical trainers.

The Khelo India scheme supports the development of sports academies by the private sector to identify sporting talent in the country, and an increase in the share of sports investment from CSR budgets by the private sector will be a positive step in this direction. Given the

rising popularity of sports, international leagues and clubs have set up academies in major cities like Delhi-NCR and Mumbai to support grass-roots development. Start-ups in the field of sports technology are trying to address issues such as under-utilization of sports facilities. Various start-ups are providing online services for finding and booking playgrounds and training academies for football, badminton, tennis, cricket, volleyball, and even yoga. Collaborative efforts by the private and public sectors can promote overall infrastructure development in the sports industry in India.

### **10.3. Private Initiatives to Improve Sports in Karnataka:**

#### **1. Padukone-Draavid Badminton Academy: Bangalore**

The Padukone-Draavid Centre for Sports Excellence (CSE) is a reputed private academy having an integrated sports complex built on 15 acres, near Bengaluru's Kempegowda International Airport. The academy is founded by renowned sports personalities like Prakash Padukone (former badminton player ranked number 1 in 1980) and Vimal Kumar (former badminton player and Dronacharya awardee). Off late, they have been joined by former international cricket player Rahul Dravid in the advisory Committee.

Focus group discussion with CSE and students reveals that the Academy offers state-of-the-art facilities in disciplines that include Badminton, Cricket, Football, Tennis, Swimming, Squash, and Basketball to help aspirants to excel in their sport of their choice.

To support the full cost incurred, CSE has partnered with leading sports academies, coaches, and experts across multiple disciplines and procured sponsorship from reputed companies like Yonex, Cult. Fit, OLA, among others. They have successfully brought CSR funds for investment. Earlier it had a collaboration with Tata and has recently tied with Infosys, who have promised to invest Rs 16 crore over five years to spot and train talented youngsters.

It also has provision for exchange programs, which not only increases the exposure of the students' cross country but also generates revenue. Because of its premium location (close to International Airport), it rent out hotel rooms as well to add funds (non-sports avenue of gathering funds). Besides that, given its performance, it has convinced the government to extend support by a form of grants at intervals. As a result, it can run hostel facility and accommodate 50-60 students involving an average contribution of around Rs. 8000 per student.

In the face of adequate availability of funds, well-paid coaches who are mostly former players with successful career background (cash awardees and winners in international events), state-of-the-art infrastructure and sufficient nutrition (the cost of a meal per student per day is approximately five times more than that spend in the DYES hostels) produces talents who can stand out in the global forum. However, at variance with government hostels, the academy tends to train endowed youths from the well-off economic background. Also, there is a limited provision of training free of cost in case the potential aspirant is suffering from the financial crisis.

## **2. Alva's Education Foundation: Moodbidari**

Alva's Education Foundation has initiated Ekalavya Sports Club 25 years back to support meritorious sports students by providing them excellent coaching along with free education and boarding. It has proved fruitful by athletics and players getting international medals and recognition other than continuously holding the championship universities they represent. Ample opportunities are created for the students to participate in sports and games. Meritorious Sports training by professional Coaches for different sports and games and financial support to participate at university, state, National and International level athletic meets. Motivation for personal and group achievements in Sports and games, Special training to rewrite the meet records are some of the special attractions of AEF. Well-equipped Alva's Multi – gymnasium and Weight – lift gym with trained professional coaches are made available. Standard 400 mts track and playground (field) for all the game events are also provided for extensive practice. Special scholarship for outstanding Sports persons is offered by AEF. Alva's is an impressive model where academics and sports are perfectly twined to balance academic career and sports career. Since 2014 to 2017 students of Alva's have following achievements. International: 19 (participation) National level: 279 awards at different category, University level: 404

## **3. JSW Sports: Bellary**

JSW Sports is the sports arm of the JSW Group, a \$14 billion conglomerate with a presence across India, USA, South America, Europe & Africa. Established in 2012, the company aims to play a leading role in creating a sporting culture in India by maximising the potential of Indian sports and athletes. Their main areas of focus includes Football, athletics, boxing and Swimming. Today, the company's name is associated with champion teams like Bengaluru FC, Delhi Capitals and Haryana Steelers and athletes like Neeraj Chopra and Sakshi Malik,

who have gained recognition in the world for their skills and spirit. Recognising the efforts of the JSW Group in promoting sports in India, the Government has awarded JSW Sports the 2018 Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar in the category ‘Encouragement to Sports through Corporate Social Responsibility’. The award was officially conferred to Parth Jindal, Founder, and Director of the Inspire Institute of Sport, by the Honourable President of India Shri Ram Nath Kovind during the National Sports Awards ceremony. JSW Sports’ flagship Sports Excellence Program provides a wide range of support to over 30 Indian athletes in various Olympic disciplines.

**Inspire Institute of Sport:** The Inspire Institute of Sport (IIS) is India’s first privately-funded High-Performance Training Centre that trains talented young athletes across five Olympic disciplines - wrestling, boxing, judo, athletics and swimming. Spread over 42 acres in Vijayanagar, Karnataka, IIS is a unique initiative led by the JSW Group. It brings together 23 corporate donors who are collectively funding the operations of the institute through CSR funding.

IIS aims to be the destination of choice for all Indian athletes who dream of success at the Olympics. Through the focus on international standards of infrastructure, coaching and sports science, IIS is confident of nurturing the Olympic champions of India.



**Philosophy of IIS**





### The Talent Identification Process

#### 4. Jain University, Bengaluru:

Stemming from the vision of overall student development, Jain (Deemed-to-be University) provides facilities and encouragement for every sport that students find interest in. Exceptional talents are given adequate encouragement in their chosen sporting disciplines.

The University offers scholarships to help athletes who compete at state, national or international levels to meet the extra costs of elite participation. The scheme provides personal academic coaching, complete tuition fee waiver, free access to the University sports facilities, and guaranteed University accommodation for the duration of study. VIE, an All India Sports Extravaganza, is an annual event hosted by JAIN (Deemed-to-be University). The University sees an outstanding performance and participation of students from than 50 colleges in various indoor and outdoor sporting events. Jain have following facilities available in their campus.

**Sprintoor:** Is a multi-sports indoor stadium with a total built-up area of 80,000 square feet.

The stadium houses:

- 4 badminton courts with Gerflo synthetic flooring
- 1 basketball court with wooden flooring
- Table Tennis hall with 15 tables
- 2 squash courts with viewer's gallery
- Billiards and Snooker hall with 6 tables
- Bowling Alley - 4 lane
- Well-equipped & air-conditioned gyms
- Cardio fitness center
- Aerobic center
- Sauna, steam and jacuzzi

Sprintoor also has well-furnished accommodation with a capacity of 75 beds, a VIP lounge, cafeteria, projector room, media room, and a reception lobby.

**The Aqua:** Is an ultra-modern aquatic complex. The Aqua comprises an 8-lane 25 mtr. short course swimming pool, a 10-lane 50 mtr. competition pool with water polo facilities, and a separate diving pool with standard fixed and spring diving boards. It also has a covered gallery to seat 1,000 spectators on either side of the pools. The Aqua can host competitions including water polo, diving and synchronized swimming.

**The Oval:** The 2 lakh sq. feet Oval is a well-designed cricket ground of international standard with 5 strips of turf wicket in the center making it suitable to host national and international level matches. It has a pavilion with facilities such as dressing rooms, massage rooms, umpire's cabins, and a dining hall with viewer's gallery. The ground also has 10 practice pitches – 7 turfs and 3 cement.

**Success Stories:** Paralympian: 01, Olympians: 06, Asian champions: 24, International tournaments bagged: 11, National tournaments won: 43, International players: 220, National players: 304 Students represented Indian universities at World University Games in South Korea, 2015: 04

## **5. Bala Maruti Vyayama Shale, Mangalore**

Veera Maruti Vyayama Shale in Kinnigoli that was run by zilla panchayat member Eshwar Kateel. This centre is famous for training wrestlers and power lifters. Many of their trainees are bestowed with many national and international recognitions.

## **10.4. Sports and Media Inter-phase:**

In modern society, sport and media seek an inseparable relationship where both exert endless and continuous influence. Media generates profit through sports, while sports and its contents are transmitted through media. As the reach of television skyrocketed, its popularity also rose exponentially. The broadcasters used this opportunity to televise commercials between intervals, making them productive. As a result, sports broadcasting rights became more expensive, making popular sports like football and cricket more productive over the years.

According to the organization, only last year, the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) sold the broadcasting rights for India's domestic cricket series for a humongous ₹6,100 crores. The English Premier League (EPL) is now a multi-billion-dollar football

competition, courtesy of the massive sports-broadcasting deals it has signed over the years. In 2018, the cost of televising rights crossed the \$8 billion mark, making it the wealthiest league in the entire world.

- The rise of online streaming is now expected to take television's legacy forward, with the added advantage of following live events on the go.
- Moreover, the rise of social media has enabled sports organizations to tell their stories directly to sports fans through various digital channels.
- All these developments in Media have turned sports into a profitable industry that it is today.

#### **10.4.1. Major findings:**

Private sector participation in sports infrastructure development through:

1. Promotion of crowd funding through citizen participation (Olympic Gold Quest).
2. Creation of special sports zones (SSZs) and Sports cities
3. Corporate Social Responsibility (Gopichand Academy, Padukone Dravid Academy)
4. Updating Revenue generation opportunities following either Greenfield (BOT) or Brownfield (RMO) model
5. Introducing more professionalism and accountability in DYES and other sports Associations
6. The government should seriously consider broadcasting and media rights of various disciplines to increase their popularity and visibility
7. In Karnataka, there are number of good private initiatives and significant number of public initiative but effective collaboration between both is missing.

**Photo 2: In-depth Interview with Prakash Padukone Badminton Academy.**



## 10.5. Reflection from the Other States:

### **Odisha Sports Model: Successful Private-public Partnership**

The growth of Odisha has a sporting powerhouse that did not happen overnight, but the progress has been rapid since 2013. What changed within the system in a state which has a 2019-20 Sports and Youth Services department budget of Rs 266.31 crores. Vision, says Vishal Dev, the commissioner, and secretary for sports and tourism, Odisha government. "Our chief minister Naveen Patnaik is very proactive. The Government's initiative to promote sports stems from his vision of **'sport for the youth; youth for the future.'** Since the youth are the future, it is imperative to connect with the future, and sports and games are the best way to communicate with them ". Over the past two years, Odisha - and the state capital Bhubaneswar, in particular - has hosted international events in hockey, athletics, women's football, rugby, and table tennis. The boost in tourism to the state has been a byproduct of hosting the big-ticket events, including the FIH World Cup last year.

**Corporate-support:** One of the primary reasons behind the success story of Odisha is the involvement of corporates and sporting stalwarts in various high-performance projects. Athletes like Abhinav Bindra, Anil Kumble, Gagan Narang, and P Gopichand are at the helm of many initiatives. They have also tapped into their local resource with former Indian hockey captain Dilip Tirkey, who is now the head of the Odisha Hockey Promotion Council. Apart from this, various corporates houses have funded sporting projects.

- Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd are involved with badminton,
- Rungta Mines was roped into power Abhinav Bindra's Target Performance Centre
- KJS Ahluwalia Group is looking after talent-spotting.
- Aditya Birla Group, Reliance Foundation, and the Tata's are involved as well.

Corporates fund most facilities, but the Department of Sports supports some like football, swimming, and athletics. When the Government approached the corporates or the renowned sports personalities, the Government was transparent that they would only be facilitators. The government did not want to get into the administration of the facilities as governments are known for messing it up in terms of flexibility to respond to needs. The government provides the land and helps corporates to tie-up with a world-class athlete or an institution. This module is working fine for Odisha.

“Grassroots Focus”- known for their tribal sporting talent, the state hosted the first Tribal Sports Meet in 2017 at the block and district level with over 1.30 lakh participants in individual and team events. Since then, their focus on rural sport has only increased. Every gram Panchayat is provided funds to procure sports equipment for both group and individual sports. Local competitions are held every two months with the idea of getting more people to get involved in grassroots-level sport. The state government wants to make sports a part of people's lifestyles.

Five regional sports complexes in four satellite stadiums are in the pipeline. "Sambalpur, Rourkela, Cuttack, Berhampur apart from Bhubaneswar will have world-class facilities. Apart from that, the plan is to have an integrated stadium in every district with an athletics track, badminton, volleyball, basketball and tennis courts, a swimming pool, and gymnasium. That way, in terms of facilities, we will have the entire state covered." The main attraction is the 100-acre one-of-its-kind sports city coming up on the outskirts of Bhubaneswar. States across the country have much to learn from Odisha.

## **10.6 Compliance with Karnataka sport Policy 2018: Reflections**

### **➤ On the basic approach:**

The Sports Policy for Karnataka envisions 12-year timeframe Vision 2030 with short term as well as long term perspective, with specific, measurable, and attainable community, local, national and international level goals and targets. Based on the values and objectives, the Policy proposes four interventions as Four Pillars to establish ecosystem and infrastructure of the highest order and global standard: 1. Governance and Institutions, 2. Eco-System, 3. Hard Infrastructure, 4. Soft Infrastructure. This study is much broader and extensive in dealing with Olympic and non-Olympic sports, traditional sports, adventure sports, community sports, sports tourism, and general sporting and fitness eco-system of the Karnataka state.

In comparison to the Karnataka state sports policy, the present study is more focused and intensive. The mandate of the present study includes A survey of select sports includes: Athletics, 2) Volley Ball, 3) Basket Ball, 4) Wrestling, 5) Judo, 6) Cycling, 7) Hockey, 8) Kabaddi, 9) Gymnastics, 10) Football. The study also looks forward to examining interventions in the mentioned sports by the state for the last five years 2012-13 to 2016-17 through the rapid appraisal of the sports hostel dedicated to specific sports among the listed

ones. Following the above, assess the impact of such interventions upon individual sportspersons in their chosen field and the views of Associations and Federations of the selected sports concerning the challenges, limitations, infrastructural needs, and opportunities for growth of the respective fields.

➤ **On Governance and Institutions:**

Both the study proposes the creation of Karnataka Sports Authority for better governance, optimum utilization of assets, and overall coordination. However, with the opinion of various stakeholders, the evaluation study throws light on how professionalism and efficiency can be infused in DYES and multiple sports organizations studied.

➤ **On Soft and Hard Infrastructure:**

The present study can lay excellent data support to justify various policy interventions proposed. While sports policy did put sufficient importance on improving the standard of infrastructure and coaching, the evaluation study aims to pinpoint what are the ailing factors and what needs to be done according to various stakeholders. The Policy did talk about the improvement of coaching standards but silent on their salary, incentives, and secured tenure.

Sports Policy prescribes for the improvement of all the disciplines. Still, the present study based on success data and sporting history of the state prioritized six disciplines (namely Athletics, Wrestling, Basketball, Cycling, Hockey, and Football) where we need to place more attention funding for success.

The policy proposed to upgrade existing Sports Hostels into Sports Academies. Each academy will cater to the specific sports discipline. It is recommended to establish Separate Sports Academies for select sports for encouraging higher performance and achievements at International competitions. In such cases, the ranking of the hostels made under this study will make the government's work easier.

➤ **On the issues of social Inclusivity:**

The thrust of the sports policy is on social inclusivity. Still, the present study with data support made a good case for those who are represented and who are not (e.g., only 4% representation of Muslims). The present study also identifies the issues of gender-based discrimination and harassment. It proposes to establish a grievance redressal system and 'Gender Policy Document.' to facilitate the inclusion of LGBTQ communities.

➤ **On Private –Public Participation:**

Both studies emphasized the need for it but suggested different means to achieve this. However, additionally, the present study also proposes to improve organizational efficiency.

➤ **On Sporting Ecosystem:**

The policy document has excellent suggestions on improving the sports ecosystem of the state; nevertheless, the present study thrusts on creating a school-based small scale but an extensive network of essential infrastructure to spot talent who need to nurture further with higher support.

### **10.7. Community participation in sports: A precondition towards sustainable sporting culture in the State**

A healthy mind can be fostered by a healthy body only. An 'engagement through sport' plan has emerged in the last few years expecting sport governing organizations to increase opportunities for inclusion in sport and physical activity in the community. Many ex Olympians and senior players have commented on how the very existence of Kanteerava stadium has improved the sporting eco-system of Bangalore.

With increasing mechanization and automation, the urban population is exposed to a sedentary lifestyle. Stagnant or declining physical activity must be addressed through a sound community development approach that transcends sport per se in favour of broader benefits and objectives of participation.

We have to focus on good practice for efforts to increase physical activity among disadvantaged populations like elderlies, physically and mentally challenged people, LGBTQ, and socially and economically challenged sections. In particular, sports policy must highlight the capacity-building strategies to form partnerships with voluntary organizations and sports clubs. They must have access to an appropriate pool of volunteers who can assist with increasing physical activity at the community level as well as contribute to broader community development outcomes.

Sport and recreation are not about winning; it's about helping build stronger, healthier, happier, and safer communities. Communities that participate in sport and recreation develop strong social bonds are safer places, and the people who live in them are generally healthier



and happier than areas where physical activity isn't a priority. Sport and recreation build more robust, more vigorous, comfortable, and safer communities.

### **30 ways sport benefits people and communities**

1. Brings people together, providing opportunities for social interaction.
2. Empowers, inspires and motivates individuals.
3. Keeps kids away from the TV or computer screen!
4. Kids who participate learn better and are more likely to enjoy school.
5. Improves mental health.
6. Eases pressure on the health system.
7. Contributes to social capital.
8. Healthy workers are more productive and take less sick days.
9. Creates positive alternatives to youth offending, antisocial behaviour and crime.
10. Reduces pollution – promotes use of active modes of transport like walking and cycling.
11. Provides a vehicle for inclusion, drawing together people of different races, religions and cultures.
12. Creates opportunities for, and promotes, volunteering.
13. Contributes to higher levels of self-esteem and self-worth.
14. Helps to sustain the environment through protecting open space and natural areas.
15. Sport and recreation clubs are the hub of community life, especially in the regions.
16. Provides work/life balance.
17. Binds families and communities through shared experiences.
18. Helps shape our national character and pride.
19. Creates employment opportunities.
20. Promotes a healthy, active lifestyle.
21. Develops life skills and leadership abilities.
22. Provides a sense of belonging.
23. Fosters community pride.
24. Tones and strengthens the body.
25. Galvanises communities in times of need.
26. Economic growth through business investment, employment, major events and tourism.
27. Contributes to lifelong learning.

28. Great opportunities for networking.
29. Reduces obesity.
30. It can help to prevent cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and some cancers.

Our qualitative interaction with past and present players, coaches, and parents reveal that the absence of incentives and encouragement in the eco-system makes it extremely difficult for aspiring players to balance sports and academics. Sports and games must be there in the curriculum as a compulsory subject, not just extra-curricular activities. Introduction of Performance-based attendance relaxation and grace marks (Max. 25 in each subject based on the level of achievement: International-25 Max. and National- 15 max & State-10. as per Karnataka Sports policy, 2018) for sportspersons at all levels from Primary to the University level will facilitate and encourage sports as a viable career option. Mandatory inclusion of sports in the school curriculum and having minimum facilities in the schools will promote community participation from an early age. Creation of a sporting eco-system through community participation and encouraging people from diverse backgrounds (e.g., Women, Elderlies, children, differently-abled) to participate in sports. For the said purpose in the line of "Khel Mahakumbh" of Gujrat. Regular conduction of sports competitions at local as well as state-level will encourage more community participation in sports. Apart from Olympic sports, these community initiatives in sports will help many popular traditional sports to flourish. Investment in community participation in sports has a rich dividend in terms of improved mental and physical health of the community and improvement in the "gross happiness index."

## **11. Recommendations**

### **11.1. Improving the Conditions of Sports Hostels**

#### **11.1.1.Short term Recommendations:**

- a. Improvement in **quality and frequency of receiving sports attire and sports gear** for the Sports Hostel students. Access to discipline-specific sports shoes and personal equipment are the need of the hour.
- b. Satisfactory management of sports hostels as per requirement needs immediate **appointment of hostel wardens** at regular basis (not on outsource basis) who could be held accountable.
- c. DYES must take the initiative either for the revival of **Health Insurance** benefits to all the sports students or mandatorily bring them under central government health insurance initiatives.
- d. There is an urgent requirement for establishment of **separate sports hostel to cater to girls** in each district.
- e. Focused priority to be given for **achieving excellence in selected sports** with a proven track record
- f. DYES should promote **exclusive awareness drive among Muslims** (only 4% of beneficiaries) and **other minority communities** to attract their attention to sporting disciplines.
- g. **Duty-free import of sports goods** (import tax is as high as 29-30 percent) for DYES certified players needs to be boosted.
- h. **Payment of Standard Remuneration to the coaches** with the security of tenure need to be implemented. To increase accountability a part of salary to be paid as a performance bonus. Private sports' coaching attracts high GST (18%), and suitable reduction and concession are solicited.
- i. In the line of National Institute of Sports(Patiala), the introduction of **State Level Certification for coaches** required to be introduced to increase the supply of qualified coaches at the local level.
- j. All players should be provided with **biometric identity to plug corruption** at various levels (misinformation regarding age, accessing multiple benefits

- k. State sports authority should have CCTV access to all sports hostels of the state from its office.

### **11.1.2 Long term Recommendation:**

- a. DYES must set up a transparent, **proactive Grievance Redressal System**, and frame a clear **Gender Policy document** to accommodate the LGBTQ population in sports

## **11.2. Improving Organizational Efficiency:**

### **11.2.1. Short term Recommendations:**

- a. Immediate **enhancement of the staff strength of the Department of Sports and filling up of vacancies** are the need of the hour. Presently DYES is working on only 47.47% of its actual strength (against 257 sanctioned strength only 122 persons are currently working, Especially taluka level staffs need to be appointed immediately.
- b. The **Documentation standard** of the DYES needs to be improved. Use of ICT to make the system more transparent. Discretion of association in identifying beneficiaries (Cash, awards, rewards, pension) needs to be minimized through an open, seamless performance-based online application.
- c. **Eligibility and retirement criteria to be set for Elected Members of the associations** for efficient functioning:

### **11.2.1. Long term Recommendations:**

- a. **Creation of State sports authority to coordinate between multiple agencies:**
- b. **There is a need for the Establishment of Sports University in the state to facilitate sports research.**
- c. **Public –Private Participation (PPP) for improvement of sports through:**
  - I. Promotion of crowd funding through citizen participation (e.g. Olympic Gold Quest).
  - II. Creation of special sports zones (SSZs) and Sports cities (e.g. Odisha model)
  - III. Corporate Social Responsibility (e.g. Gopichand Academy, Padukone-Draavid Academy, Tata Football Academy)
  - IV. Updating Revenue generation opportunities following either Greenfield (Built, Operate, and Transfer) or Brownfield (Renovate, Modernize, and Operate) model.
  - V. The government should seriously consider to Auctioning of broadcasting and media rights of various disciplines to increase their popularity and visibility.
  - VI. Introduction of IPL type league in other disciplines as well

### **11.3. Optimum Utilization of available Infrastructure:**

#### **11.3.1. Short term Recommendations:**

- a. The Karnataka state **requires hosting International and National level sporting events at regular intervals** to boost performance as well as infrastructure development.
- b. Many sporting infrastructure facilities in the state have occupancy rates below 50% throughout the year due to an improper monetization strategy. **Franchise-based sporting leagues** will help in revenue generation through **optimum utilization of existing facilities** and more opportunities for local talents.
- c. **Sports-medicine center** to be developed in the government hospitals to take care of sports-related injuries.
- d. Rather than investing in massive infrastructure with higher investments, the Government must concentrate on **Low-Cost School-Based smaller foundations** under the public-private collaboration. The government can target 967 schools established under the Karnataka Rural Education Institution Society. Many of these schools have relatively large (8-10 acres) campus.

#### **11.3.2. Long term Recommendations:**

- a. To **bring down the running cost of sports infrastructure facilities, the DYES has to invest in Technology-Enabled smart stadiums**, ranging from retractable roofs to LED scoreboards and from ribbon boards to expensive Wi-Fi network capabilities. Installation of solar energy in stadiums can reduce the cost of maintenance.
- b. PPP models also need to be explored in the **establishment of regional sports centers** (Odisha model), sports academies, and sports leagues (IPL, Pro-Kabbadi).

### **11.4. Collaboration Solicited from Other Government Departments**

#### **11.4.1. Short term Recommendations:**

- a. Collaboration with dept. of education is solicited for introduction of **performance-based relaxation of attendance in class and grace marks in all major exams** (Max. 25 in each subject based on the level of achievement: International-25 Max. and National- 15 max & Sate-10. as per Karnataka Sports policy, 2018) at all levels from Primary to the University level to facilitate parental support in considering sports as a viable career choice

- b. **Performance-based 2 % sports quota in government and public sector jobs** need to be introduced.
- c. Department of Finance and Industry can help DYES in potential investors under the PPP model.

**11.4.2. Long term Recommendations:**

- a. **Mandatory inclusion of sports in the school curriculum (not as extra-curricular activities)** and having minimum facilities in all the schools
- b. Creation of a sporting eco-system through **community participation** and encouraging people from diverse backgrounds (e.g., Women, Elderlies, children, differently-abled) to participate in sports.

## Annexure 1: List of Reference Cited in the Report

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## Annexure 2: List of Award Winners

Life Time Achievement					
SI No	Year	Beneficiary Name	Event	District	Amount
2	2016	M.R Mohite	Swimming	Bengaluru	Rs. 1,50,000
3	2015	Shivananda R	Wrestling	Davanagere	Rs. 1,50,000
4	2014	H. Chandrashekar	Foot Ball	Bengaluru	Rs. 150000
5	2014	Rd. G.R. Sridhar Kumar	Kabaddi	Bengaluru	Rs. 150000
6	2013	Mohammed Dada Peer	Foot Ball	Bengaluru	Rs. 150000
7	2013	Mani	Kabaddi	Bengaluru	Rs. 150000
8	2012	Manohar S Katke	Hockey	Bengaluru	Rs. 150000
9	2011	C.M Kurni	Cycling	Bijapur	Rs. 150000

### Financial Assistance sanctioned under Sports Academy for Excellence Scheme

SL No	Name	Sports Discipline	Sanctioned Amount in Rs
1	Druthi C	Athletics	2,50,000.00
2	Khyati Sharad Vakharia	Athletics	5,50,000.00
3	Lokesh S.	Athletics	3,50,000.00
4	Vijayakumari	Athletics	1,70,000.00
5	Krishna Naykodi	Cycling	7,50,000.00
6	Arvind M	Swimming	2,50,000.00
7	Avinash Mani	Swimming	3,50,000.00
8	Damini K. Gowda	Swimming	2,50,000.00
9	Deeksha Ramesh	Swimming	2,50,000.00
10	Malavika V	Swimming	3,50,000.00
11	Niranjan M	Swimming	3,50,000.00
12	Srihari Nataraj	Swimming	2,50,000.00
13	Kenchappa S	Wrestling	2,50,000.00
14	Mahammad Rafeek Holi	Wrestling	3,50,000.00
15	Ashwini A.C.	Athletics	4,00,000.00
16	Poovamma M.R.	Athletics	4,00,000.00
17	Nikkin Thimmaiah	Hockey	4,00,000.00
18	Nithin Thimmayya	Hockey	4,00,000.00
19	Raghunath V.R.	Hockey	4,00,000.00
20	Uthappa S.K.	Hockey	4,00,000.00

**List of Ekalavya Awards From 2011 To 2016**

Sl. No	Name	Discipline		Year
1	Kashinath Naik	Athletics	Karwar	2011
2	Sabu Eshwar Ganagar	Cycling	Vijayapura	2011
3	Cheeyanna. A.B	Hockey	Kodagu	2011
4	Mamatha Poojari	Kabaddi	Udupi	2011
5	A.P Gagan Ullalmath	Swimming	Bengaluru	2011
6	Swetha.N	Volley Ball	Bengaluru	2011
7	Sahana Kumari	Athletics	Bengaluru	2012
8	Sunil S.V	Hockey	Bengaluru	2012
9	Arjun A.P	Swimming	Bengaluru	2012
10	Shwetha Naidu	Kabaddi	Bengaluru	2012
11	Rohini .H	Volley Ball	Ramnagar	2012
12	Sridhar .N	Cycling	Bagalkot	2012
13	Arshad	Athletics	Bengaluru	2013
14	Lokesh N	Cycling	Bengaluru	2013
15	Vishal Kumar R	Foot Ball	Bengaluru	2013
16	Somanna K.M	Hockey	Bengaluru	2013
17	Ashwin Menon	Swimming	Bengaluru	2013
18	Sanoj V.R	Volley Ball	Bengaluru	2013
19	Prema Huchchannavar	Wrestling	Gadag	2013
20	Aravind M	Swimming		2014
21	Dr. Khyati Vakhariya	Athletics		2014
22	S.K. Uttappa	Hockey		2014
23	Lakshman C. Kurani	Cycling		2014
24	Sushmitha Pawar O	Kabaddi		2014
25	Malaprabha Y. Jadhav	Judo		2014
26	Lokesh N	Gymnastics		2014
27	Niranjan M	Swimming		2014
28	Nishya Jojeph	Volley Ball		2014
29	Damini K Gowda	Swimming	Bengaluru	2015
30	Nitin Thimmaiah	Hockey	Bengaluru	2015
31	Raj guru S	Kabaddi	Bengaluru	2015
32	Krishna A Naykodi	Cycling	Vijayapura	2015
33	Apathy M	Athletics	Shimoga	2015
34	Mohammed Rafik Holi	Wrestling	Dharwad	2015
35	Anup D Cost	Volley Ball	Udupi	2015

36	Harshith S	Athletics		2016
37	Renuka Dandin	Cycling		2016
38	Karhtik A	Volley Ball		2016
39	Malavika Vishwanath	Swimming		2016
40	Ayyappa M.B	Hockey		2016
41	Sukhesh Hegde	Kabaddi		2016
42	Sandeep B Kate	WRESTLING		2016



### **Annexure 3: Terms of Reference of the Study**

#### **STUDY TITLE:**

The title of the evaluation study is ‘**IMPACT EVALUATION OF INTERVENTIONS BY THE STATE IN RESPECT OF SELECT SPORTS IN KARNATAKA (2011-12 TO 2016-17)**’.

#### **DEPARTMENT IMPLEMENTING THE SCHEME:**

Dept. of Sports, and Youth Empowerment, Government of Karnataka

#### **BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND CONTEXT:**

Sports not only boost the youth and instill pride among citizens, but also facilitate social and economic development of a nation. Sport, in particular showcases a nation’s soft power but also it enhances the nation’s pride and stature at the global level. Sport pushes the general population towards being fit, strong and conscious of one’s general wellbeing. Besides this, sub-consciously it helps in building strong ethics such as teamwork, integrity, leadership. All these have direct bearing on the productivity level of the working population leading to better economic condition of the nation. Sports sector is seen to have a significant socio-economic impact worldwide contributing to 1-5% of our national GDP.

Sport in India is on the edges of a revolution. With an energetic young population, more and more people see sport as a form of entertainment, fitness and leisure. A paradigm shift is taking place, with the Indian sport industry having the potential of becoming a sustained growing industry. There are several aspects related to sport that needs to be addressed in a multi-pronged manner. Sport need to be a greater part of education; mega-sport events need to be brought more and more into a developing and aspiring economy. The importance of sport as an industry has been recognized in developed countries long back but not before 19th century. In contrast sport is still struggling to be recognized as a separate industry in the developing world. In India sports is not recognized as an industry yet, limiting corporate investments except in cricket and a few other leagues. Being home to various upcoming leagues and the youngest population in the world, India’s sports sector offers tremendous growth potential.

Karnataka has been at the top in Sports in the country– not only large parts of society partake in sports but many excelling sportspersons have emanated from this land. Sporting excellence and awards have been forthcoming to Karnataka in many fields of sports and also at

state/national/global levels of competition. Excellent sports facilities are available in the state. In rural areas too, sports facilities are available and many traditional and modern sports is a major activity for youth and citizens. Karnataka has a unique opportunity to emerge as a global sports hub and that creating an enabling, inclusive and dynamic environment for sports in Karnataka would empower and enable people of Karnataka to experience and benefit from a strong sports culture and lead a healthy life. Karnataka has always been in the limelight when it comes to the performance and passion for sports. In addition to the achievements in cricket, Karnataka has given many sporting champions in sports like swimming, badminton, tennis, etc. The sporting culture in the state is helmed by the Department of Youth Services and Sports. The Department of Youth Services and Sports was established in 1969 as the Directorate of Youth Services, which acts as the apex body critical in channelizing the dynamism of Youth in Nation building activities. The Department was reorganized in 1975 by establishing Divisional level and District level offices and again in 1977 by appointing officers at the Block level. In 1980 the department was again reorganized by merger of Karnataka State Sports Council and renamed as Department of Youth Services and Sports. The department is headed by the Commissioner for Youth Services and Sports. The Department of Youth Services and Sports at the state level organizes youth camps and rallies, conducts training programs, brings out sports monthly publications, confers state youth awards, gives incentive scholarship to high school students for excelling in sports at State/National Level Sports Meet, organizes national youth sports festival, nurtures young sporting talents through state youth centers, organizes district and state level seminars and workshops, promotes sports in rural areas through its spearhead programs and also runs a gamut of schemes through the Zilla Panchayats in the State to propagate sports development at the grass-root level in the state.

Apart from this the state has provision of scholarships for talented young sportspersons studying in high schools & middle schools, who participate in the State Level Sports Competitions, reimbursement of education fee of all sports persons achieving excellence at National & International levels, confers Ekalavya Awards to eminent sports persons from the State for their achievements in the previous 5 years across 40 recognized Sports Disciplines, also confers Life Time Achievement awards to 4 out Standing coaches, allocates for State Level sports meet conducted by Karnataka Olympic Association for all disciplines of Olympics of all age groups, supports Insurance coverage for accident and health to a minimum Rs.25.00 lakhs for State, National, International Sports persons and inmates of

Sports Schools and Hostels run by the department under Yuva Kreedha Sanjeevani Insurance scheme, support Tribal area sub plan and Scheduled caste sub plan. In addition to the schemes, the Department has put-up sporting facilities at the district level and also uptakes construction of state level stadiums.

**Evaluation Objectives and Scope:**

The proposed research is meant to be at once (i) a study of select sports and (ii) evaluation of the impact of the several interventions in respect of such sports by the state government. The study is expected to throw light on the nature of change (in terms of impact) upon the target groups and the sports as a whole, and trace to what extent the state's interventions have paved way for a positive and desired impact. Wherever shortcomings or deficiencies are identified, account for them through a situational and institutional analysis while arriving at a set of workable solutions.

Sports as a phenomenon is a wide field and therefore the focus this study cum evaluation is on a select set of sports, for promotion and development of which there have concerted efforts. These sports are listed below:

1. Athletics
2. Valley Ball
3. Basket Ball
4. Wrestling
5. Judo
6. Cycling
7. Hockey
8. Kabaddi
9. Gymnastics
10. Foot Ball

**Scope of the Study** shall be the whole state of Karnataka, and shall cover the specific years of 2011-12 to 2016-17 years (a total of six years) for the purpose of evaluating the impact of interventions. However, for the purpose of constructing the progress and major land mark accomplishments of the sports under focus, the years could be much more open but meaningfully into the past (e.g. participation in major national and international events such as Asiad, Olympics, Commonwealth Games, etc.)

### **Objectives of the study and evaluation**

Research and Evaluation Objectives are:

- A. To examine interventions in these sports by the state for last 5 years 2012-13 to 2016-17.
- B. Following the above, assess the impact of such interventions upon individual sports persons in their chosen field, and upon the popularity of the sport in the state over the years. The focus in respect of individual sports persons shall be upon both achievers and non-achievers, those who have remained to be sportspersons and those who may have taken to other pursuits.
- C. What has been the role and extent of involvement of private sector in the select sports, and with consequences? Is such an involvement multi-dimensional (e.g., catch them young and train; hosting competitive events; marketing goods and equipment that may be required; sponsoring sports persons for national and international events, etc.)? Are there lessons to be learnt from the experience for state in its policy formulation?
- D. What are the views of Associations and Federations of the selected sports concerning the challenges, limitations, infrastructural needs and opportunities for growth of the respective fields? If there is a sense of neglect of one over preference for the other, how are they experienced and what steps may be taken to minimise such a feeling of discrimination between sports?
- E. Review the interventions and suggest a road map for development other sports specifically in Tennis Golf, Swimming, and Badminton.
- F. Based on a rapid appraisal of the sports hostel dedicated for specific sports among the listed ones, arrive at a cost-returns analysis (Returns in terms of passing out students remaining in the field of sports, awards and prizes won, representation at various levels of competitive events, etc.)

### **Research Questions: (inclusive not exhaustive)**

In the above context the following research questions emerge:

- Has there been increase in allocation of funds and outreach of the listed sports? Has the accomplishments in the respective sports shown any relationship to the variation in allocations?
- What has been the effect of various campaigns to raise awareness of the specific sports?
- Does the state's sports policy reflect a uniform concern over all the sports in general, and the select ones in particular?



- How well do the selected sports gets reflected in the different media avenues (radio, print and visual media), whether as news, or coverage of matches and other events? Are there differences between the state owned and private avenues?
- Is there any strong regional association with certain sports among the listed ones? How best to make these sports popular across the regions of the state, and if any, what are the bottlenecks for such a goal?
- Is there a significant variation across different sports in respect of private participation? How to open up private engagement for development of those that are less attractive at present?
- What has been the performance of sports schemes at Zillah Panchayats in the state? Have they helped propagate specific sport's development at grassroots levels?
- How have Tribal Area Sub Plan and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan are empowering the marginalised communities in respect of the select sports?
- How 'gender friendly' are the select sports? Do the sports organizations have adequate protection and safeguards for girls and women? How best can there be a gender balance in such sports if it is missing now.
- How effective have been talent scouting and training of players and trainers in the respective sports? What is the awareness and level of opportunity for sports coaches?
- What is the level of coordination among the concerned bodies affecting professional uptake of sports? Whether there is lack of coaches and technical know-how on the select sports in the state? What is the level of collaboration between SAK and the state sports federation to train coaches? What is the adequacy of support to former sportspersons launching private academies?

### **Evaluation Methodology and Sampling Approach:**

The Consultant Evaluation Organization selected should base the study on assessing the status of sports in Karnataka in general and the select sports in particular. Because the research involves both a situational analysis of the chosen sports, and an evaluation of the state's interventions, it shall have a multi-method research design.

**For the purpose of making the situational analysis**, the Consultant Organisation shall engage in consultations and discussion with a wide ranging stakeholders in respect of each of the sports: sports persons, including champions and award winners, aspiring, current and past players, active and past coaches, office bearers of the respective associations and of the

Sports Authority; inmates and wardens of hostels, teachers, press and media persons specializing in sports reporting etc.

Additionally, there shall be an intensive review of literature – especially news reports about each of these sports and on sports in general at local, regional, national and international levels.

A detailed content analysis shall be made of the annual reports of the Department of Sports and Youth Affairs, budgetary allocations, list of Awardees and beneficiaries of various schemes as may be applicable in respect of the select sports as also of other sports to make a comparative analysis.

**For the purpose of making an evaluation of state's interventions and their impact** it suggested that a list of all interventions are first made, and listing the number of beneficiaries in numbers as applicable for the specific sports. Keeping in mind the differences in terms of rural and urban one the one hand, and male and female as gender identity on the other, respondents shall be chosen from among the beneficiaries of different sports, as under:

SI No.	Districts	No. of Sports	Sample Size	Sports Hostels For			
1	Chikkamagaluru	3	39	Volleyball	Athletics	Judo	
2	Mandya	4	35	Volleyball	Athletics	Basketball	Kabaddi
3	Chitradurga	3	41	Volleyball	Athletics	Swimming	
4	Belagavi	4	125	Volleyball	Athletics	Wrestling	Judo
5	Kolar	3	29	Football	Athletics	Basketball	
6	Raichuru	3	40	Football	Athletics	Hockey	
7	Gadag	3	49	Athletics	Hockey	Cycling	
8	Davangere	3	75	Athletics	Wrestling	Kabaddi	
9	Haveri	3	37	Athletics	Hockey	Swimming	
10	Madikeri	2	2	Athletics	Hockey		
11	Vijayapura	3	68	Football	Basketball	Cycling	
12	Bagalkote	2	58	Cycling	Wrestling		
	Total	10	599				

(Please see Annexure 1, for details of sample frame and source)

The above sample has been drawn based on the number of hostels for different sports in different districts/locations in the state, and admissions for the different years since 2011-12 to 2016-17 academic years. A sample of 20% for the first three older years and 15% for the later years has been drawn for each of the districts, and later based on the representation of different sports in the same district such districts have been selected.

From each of these districts, including from the hostels at least 4 past and present coaches shall be interviewed for their views.

There have been 225 cash awardees in the selected sports since 2011 till 2014-15. A sample of 59 persons shall be randomly chosen as per the table given below. Selection of the sample shall be guided by the following principle: A sample of 20 per cent from each of the sport listed, and if the sample thus selected is less than 5, a sample of five persons shall be chosen. The specific sample shall be chosen by a random number generated, and by using cyclical random number for each of the sport.

Sports	Cash Awardees	Sample
Athletic	43	9
Basket ball	11	5
Cycling	23	5
Foot Ball	1	1
Hockey	28	6
Judo	20	5
Kabaddi	9	5
Swimming	79	16
Volley Ball	8	5
Wrestling	3	3
Total	225	59

This study depends on both secondary and primary data. Secondary data will be collected from department staffs and other related published and unpublished sources, while primary data will be collected from sportspersons and members of sporting association sampled. The secondary desk review would be based on the intended design of sports policy at both national and state level. Structured schedule will be canvassed to collect primary data from

respondents. In addition to structured schedules discrete personal interviews will be conducted among key stakeholders in sports including the government, policy makers, sports academicians, potential investors, existing sports infrastructure providers and users to elicit their opinion and experiences the status of sports in the state. M P Ed Departments in Universities will constitute a critical representation in the sample of stakeholders to be interviewed. A total of 50 such in-depth interviews across different category of stakeholders are to be carried out across the state.

Unit of analysis for this study are the listed sports, their associations, awardees of various prizes and awards, students in the hostels, coaches and media personnel.

The evaluation methodology will additionally encompass a **case study** approach to analyse the profile of some sports icons in the State, at least two from each sport. Case studies would be used as an empirical exploratory technique to intensively investigate the actual status of sports in the state. And this qualitative technique would additionally support the quantitative findings.

### Summing up the Sample Frame

No.	Sample Specifications	Sample
1	M. PEd Teachers in 5 Universities	20
2	Sports media persons	20
3	Sports Association Representatives	30
4	Recognised Coaches	30
5	Hostel Inmates	600
6	Cash Awardees	60
7	Ekalavya	All from each sport
8	Fee Reimbursement	All from each sports
9	Scholarship	At least 10% annually from each Sport
10	Excellence Awardees	All from each sports
11	Kreeda Ratna Awardees	All from each sports
12	Life-Time Achievement Awardees	All from each sports
	Total	760 + to be determined d in consultations with the Sports Department

### **Indicators for Assessment:**

In order to assess the status of sports the following indicators will be used:

- Ability to sustainably churn out global winners in sports
- Infrastructure on par with global standards
- Maintenance of the facilities
- Sufficient funds to give sponsorship and exposure to aspiring sportspersons
- Overall excellent sports culture and governance
- Excellent avenues for talent scouting and training of players and trainers
- Social indicators for assessing the inclusiveness of sports and utilisation of sports facilities Vis a Vis Infrastructure indicators, Human resource Indicators, Achievement indicators, Indicators about regional spread of sports facilities etc.

### **Data Analysis Techniques:**

Data will be analysed by using statistical techniques like percentages, averages, trends, correlation and regression based on suitability.

### **Deliverables and Time Schedule**

- Work plan about the study immediately after the acceptance of the inception report.
- Report about data collection and data entry
- First draft report
- Executive Summary and Final report.

#### **Time Schedule**

8 months after approval of Inception Report days after the approval of the TOR.

- Work plan submission – 30 days after agreement
  - Data collection - 3 Months from work plan approval
  - Data analysis 1 Month
  - First draft of the report submission - 60 days after field data collection
- Final Report submission - as agreed after first draft approval

## Timeline for the Study

No	Activities	Months								Assumptions	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	Submission of Inception Report										
2	Field Data Collection										No Revision of IR; official data furnished on time
3	Data analysis										
4	Interpretation and Draft Reporting										
5	Submission of Final Report										Draft Report Approved on time; and comments require no additional fieldwork
6	Translation and Other formalities										Final report approved before finalising translation and printing

**Administrative Arrangements:**

The core team should comprise of the following members (the list is inclusive not exhaustive) should have the minimum technical qualifications/experience as stated below:

Sl No.	Subject experts requirement	Educational Qualifications	Experience in Relevant field (In years)
1	Principal Investigator	A PhD in social sciences, preferably in Sports field.	5
2	Member 1	A first class Masters in Sports/MPed.	5
3	Member 2	A data analyst/Statistician	3
4	Members 3	Research Investigators	20

**Consultant Evaluation Organizations not having these kind of personnel will not be considered as competent for evaluation.**

**Qualities Expected from the Evaluation Report:**

The following are the points, only inclusive and not exhaustive, which need to be mandatorily followed in the preparation of evaluation report:-

1. By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study is that of the Youth Empowerment and Sports Department and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) which has been done by the Consultant. It should not intend to convey that the study was the initiative and work of the Consultant, merely financed by the Youth Empowerment and Sports Department.
2. Evaluation is a serious professional task and its presentation should exhibit it accordingly.
3. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study should form the first Appendix or Addenda of the report.
4. The results should first correspond to the ToR. In the results chapter, each question of the ToR should be answered. It is only after all questions framed in the ToR are answered, that results over and above these can be detailed.
5. In the matter of recommendations, the number of recommendations is no measure of the quality of evaluation. Evaluation has to be done with a purpose to be practicable to implement the recommendations

**Cost and schedule of budget releases:**

- a. The first installment of Consultation fee amounting to 30% of the total fee shall be payable as advance to the Consultant after the approval of the inception report, but only on execution of a bank guarantee of a scheduled nationalized bank, valid for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuance of advance.
- b. The second installment of Consultation fee amounting to 50% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the approval of the Draft report.
- c. The third and final installment of Consultation fee amounting to 20% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the receipt of the hard and soft copies of the final report in such format and number as prescribed in the agreement, along with all original documents containing primary and secondary data, processed data

outputs, study report and soft copies of all literature used in the final report.

Taxes will be deducted from each payment, as per rates inforce. In addition, the evaluating agency/c consultant is expected to pay service tax at their end.

**Contact person for further details:**

Mr. Anupam Agarwal, Director, Youth Empowerment and Sports Department,  
Ground Floor, Nrupathunga Road, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560001, Ph: 098452 55200

The entire process of evaluation shall be subject to and conform to the letter and spirit of the contents of the Government of Karnataka Order no.PD/8/EVN (2)/2011dated 11<sup>th</sup>July 2011 and orders made thereunder.



## Annexure I

Table 6: Annualized Average of the Number of Government Employees in the Districts of Karnataka for the Period 2011-12 to 2016-17

Sl. N	District Name	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Chamarajanagar	24	24	22	29	25	25
2	Tumkur	50	44	40	46	50	28
3	Bidar	50	41	47	44	30	28
4	Gadag	50	44	42	48	50	50
5	Koodige	117	116	117	120	120	122
6	Kolar	-	31	24	37	42	43
7	Davangere	-	79	81	86	101	100
8	Chikkamagaluru	-	47	44	48	46	46
9	Haveri	-	42	35	49	47	45
10	Madikeri	-	-	-	-	-	14
11	Mandya	-	22	38	50	50	50
12	Raichur	41	33	25	48	42	42
13	Mangalore	59	32	25	50	43	48
14	Hassan	35	36	37	45	50	48
15	Ramnagar	50	28	34	42	50	50
16	Chickballapur	-	-	-	-	27	36
17	Vidyanagar	116	118	130	124	127	119
18	Bagalkote	60	50	50	57	58	60
19	Shimoga	-	38	33	50	50	44
20	Chitradurga	-	47	50	50	50	47
21	Mysuru	80	107	119	125	127	150
22	Udupi	50	29	33	49	50	50



ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ		07	03	05	04	01	01	-	-	-
ದಾಖಲೆ		46	5	6	19	7	16	-	1	-
ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯ		14	17	21	-	4	10	-	-	-
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ		-	23	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ		4	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
ಸೇವೆ-ಸೇವೆ		-	-	-	-	03	-	-	-	-
ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ		32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ		24	12	-	-	03	-	-	-	-
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ		-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>MT NO</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	2013-14	68	30	22	2	08	04	-	-	-
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ		27	12	11	4	-	-	-	-	-
ದಾಖಲೆ		87	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ		32	24	-	09	-	05	-	-	-
ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯ		59	23	32	-	-	05	-	-	-
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ		34	29	20	02	01	-	-	-	-
ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ		36	-	-	09	-	-	-	-	-
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ		29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ		8	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
ಸೇವೆ-ಸೇವೆ		-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>MT NO</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>			<b>1</b>
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	2014-15	74	117	81	11	16	21	-	-	-
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ		-	12	13	3	-	4	-	-	-
ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯ		60	44	60	1	01	4	-	-	-
ದಾಖಲೆ		1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ		13	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ		43	-	-	-	05	-	-	-	-
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ		17	38	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ		35	32	30	11	9	12	-	-	-
ಸೇವೆ-ಸೇವೆ		-	09	-	-	02	-	-	-	-
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ		36	24	12	08	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>MT NO</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ		ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ		ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ		ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ
		ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	2015-16	117	50	33	3	7	13	-	-	-
ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ		21	14	5	3	5	06	-	-	-

Impact Evaluation of Interventions by the State in Respect of Select Sports in Karnataka (2011-12 to 2016-17)

ಆಫೀಸಿ ಆರ್ಟಿ		24	12	-	06	4	30	-	-	-
ಪಾಟು		46	23	36	14	02	20	-	-	-
ಫಾರ್ಮಿ ಆರ್ಟಿ		19	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
ಫಾರ್ಮಿ ಆರ್ಟಿ		5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ಫಾರ್ಮಿ ಆರ್ಟಿ		9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ಫಾರ್ಮಿ ಆರ್ಟಿ		21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ಫಾರ್ಮಿ ಆರ್ಟಿ		-	18	12	-	-	06	-	-	-
ಸೇವಾ-ಸೇವಾ		24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>MT NO</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>75</b>	-	-	-
ಪಾಟು	2016-17	22	24	43	10	8	7	-	2	-
ಫಾರ್ಮಿ ಆರ್ಟಿ		04	02	05	3	3	10	-	-	-
ಫಾರ್ಮಿ ಆರ್ಟಿ		53	62	39	8	7	7	-	-	-
ಫಾರ್ಮಿ ಆರ್ಟಿ		19	19	-	02	-	02	-	-	-
ಫಾರ್ಮಿ ಆರ್ಟಿ		33	04	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ಫಾರ್ಮಿ ಆರ್ಟಿ		1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
ಸೇವಾ-ಸೇವಾ		-	09	12	-	-	04	-	-	-
ಫಾರ್ಮಿ ಆರ್ಟಿ		-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ಫಾರ್ಮಿ ಆರ್ಟಿ		12	38	12	-	02	01	-	-	-
	<b>MT NO</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>2</b>	-

## Annexure 2

**List of State Sports Associations recognized by  
Sports Authority of Karnataka :-**

<p>1. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Sports Federation Of the Deaf</b> C/O The Technical Training Centre for the Deaf, No: 28/2, Haines Road, Near New Bamboo Bazaar Road, Bangalore-560 051. <b>President, T.V. Manohar</b> Mob No: 9741157272, 9243085916</p>	<p>2. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Amateur Archery Association</b> 39/137 1<sup>st</sup> D Cross,6<sup>th</sup> Main Remco Layout, Vijayanagar, Bangalore. (Correspondence Address) Sri.Kanteerava Stadium Complex, Sports Authority of Karnataka Building, Ground Floor, Kasturaba Road, Bangalore-560 001 Ph No: 22275656 <b>Ananthraju</b> Mob No: 9449345445</p>
<p>3. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Amateur Athletics Association</b> Room No.2,Sri Kanteerava Stadium, Bangalore-5600001. <b>Chandrashekar Rai</b> Mob No: 9886681134</p>	<p>4. The President <b>Karnataka Association of Body Builders Association</b> 12-11-99/1, ASR Pai Road, Donageikery, Mangalore-575003 <b>John Rebellow</b> Mob No:9448158334 <u>Correspondence Address</u> The Secretary, Siddannavar SalesNO.928, Market Belgaum – 590001.</p>
<p>5. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Amateur Boxing Association</b> No: 3, SAK Buliding, Sri Kanteerava Stadium Complex, Kasturaba Road Bangalore- 560 001 <b>A Martin Rajendra</b> Mob No:9972808874</p>	<p>6. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Amateur Cycling Association</b> #No: 4388, Basavanagara Mahalingapur- 587312 Tq-Mudhol, Dist-Bagalakot <b>S.M. Kurni</b> Mob No:9008377875</p>
<p>7. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Handball Association</b> 505 B, No,85/S Amarjyothi Apartment Kariyappa Road, 6<sup>th</sup> Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore- 560 070. <b>M.K. Nagendra</b> Mob No: 9845923629, Ph No: 26771143</p>	<p>8. The Secretary, <b>Amateur Throwball Association of Karnataka</b> Room No. 51, Sri Kanteerava Outdoor Stadium, Bangalore- 560 001 K.N.Govind Raj Ph:- 9845151413.</p>
<p>9. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Atya-Patya Association</b> H.No.F-32, Karnatak University Campus, Dharwad-580 003 <b>V.D. Patil</b> Ph: 9480028436</p>	<p>10. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Badminton Association</b> No.4,Jasma Bhavan Road, Miller Tank Bed Area, Opp: Queens Road, Bangalore <b>Mohan Lal</b> Mob No: 9341244781 Office No:42788888.</p>
<p>11. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Judo Association</b> No.378,11<sup>th</sup> Cross,20<sup>th</sup> Main, J P Nagar,2<sup>nd</sup> Stage, Bangalore-560 078 <b>S.R. Shivananda</b> Mob No:9448089309</p>	<p>12. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka State Kho -Kho Association</b> Hombegowda Corporation Stadium, Kho-Kho Complex, 10<sup>th</sup> cross, Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560 027. <b>R.Mallikarjunaiah</b>:9480040671</p>

<p>13. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Power Lifting Association</b> AmbikaNagar,K.C.Road, Kudroli, Mannagudda, Mangalore-575003 <b>Satish Kumar</b> Mob No:9844991708</p>	<p>14. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Roller Skating Association</b> #36, St. Marks Road, Madras Bank Road, Bangalore – 560001. <b>Bharath Kumar</b> Mob No:9845437953, Ph No: 42119053</p>
<p>15. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Amateur Rowing Association</b> 167,7<sup>th</sup> Cross,4<sup>th</sup> B Block, Kormangala Bangalore-560 034 Ph No:25521963. <b>G. Somashekarrappa</b> Mob No: 94480605871</p>	<p>16. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Amateur Shooting Ball Association</b> Venkateshwara Nilaya 8<sup>th</sup> Cross,3<sup>rd</sup> Main,Kaveripura, Ramamandira Road, Kamakshipalya , Bangalore-560 079 <b>Gangadharaiah</b> Mob No:8050869383</p>
<p>17. The Secretary, <b>United Karnataka Chess Association</b> Room No. 25&amp;26, Sree Kanteerava Stadium, Kasturaba Raod, Bangalore – 560 001. Aravinda Shastry:Mob No:9611832665</p>	<p>18. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka State Basketball Association</b> No.206.2<sup>nd</sup> Main,Domlur 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage, Bangalore-560 001 K.Govindraj Ph No: 25351219/22127879</p>
<p>19. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka State Billiards Association</b> No.5/1 Millers Tank Bed Area, Jasma Bhavan Road, Bangalore-560 052 <b>H.R. Rathan</b> Mob No: 9341991901.</p>	<p>20. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka State Carrom Association</b> 8/4,27<sup>th</sup> Cross Huriopet R.T Street, Bangalore-560 053 Correspondence Address: No:55, Sri Kanteerava Outdoor Stadium, Bangalore-01 V.Subramani Mob No: 9448686754</p>
<p>21. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka State Cricket Association</b> Chinnaswamy Stadium, M.G. Road, Bangalore-560 001 <b>R.Sudhakar Rao</b> Ph No: 080-40154015</p>	<p>22. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka State Football Association</b> B'lore Football Stadium Ashok Nagar, Bangalore-560 025 <b>Krishnanarayan</b> Mob No: 9900594744, Ph: 25512996, 25593873</p>
<p>23. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka State Gymnastics Association</b> Kailash No49 3<sup>rd</sup> Cross Central Excise Layout, Vijayanagara, Bangalore-560 040 N.Nagendra Prasad Mob No: 9880703731, Ph No: 23357131</p>	<p>24. The Secretary, <b>Hockey Karnataka</b> 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, #6, Hockey Stadium Premises, Rhenius Street Langford Town Bangalore-560 015 <b>Subbaiah</b> Mob No: 9448138883</p>

<p>25. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Rajya Amateur Kabaddi Association</b> #10, 7<sup>th</sup> Cross, 2<sup>nd</sup> Main, Ajzad Nagar, Chamarajpet, Bangalore – 560 018. <b>Srikanth</b>: Mob No: 9901306666.</p>	<p>26. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka State Lawn Tennis Association</b> Tennis Stadium, Cubbon Park, Bangalore-560 001 <b>Sundar Raju</b> Mob No: 9845066434 Ph No: 22861010 <b>Ramaswamy, Joint Secretary</b> <b>No. 9845079208.</b></p>
<p>27. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka State Rifle Association</b> NSSC, Mysore Road, Gnanabharathi Campus, Bangalore-560 056 (32994656) Or Secretary MOB: 9379220211 No.121, Estate Building, Dickenson Road, Bangalore – 560 042. Bhaskar: 9972628898.</p>	<p>28. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Swimming Association</b> Room No.5 Kanteerava Stadium Kasturaba Road,Bangalore-560 001 S.R.Sindhya : Mob No 9880135178</p>
<p>29. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Taekwondo Association</b> 54/1, 13<sup>th</sup> E Cross, 7<sup>th</sup> Main, A.D.Halli, Rajajinagar Industrial Town, Bangaluru : 560079. <b>Dorei</b> MOB: 9886869205</p>	<p>30. . The Secretary, <b>Karnataka State Table Tennis Association</b> 204/22,4<sup>th</sup> Cross, 2<sup>nd</sup> Block, Jayanagar, (Ashoka Pillar) Bangalore-560 011 Vasanthkumar Mob No: 9448993178, <b>Ph No.26612675</b></p>
<p>31. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Triathlon Association</b> No.88A.Jalavayu Vihar, Kammana Halli Main Road Kalyana nagar, Bangalore-560 043 T.V.Ramachandran: Ph No: 25446071</p>	<p>32. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Tennikoit Association</b> No.141,7th Main, 7th Cross Sreenivasanagar, BSK 1st Stage, B'lore-560 050 <b>Srikanth</b> Mob No: 9341159346</p>
<p>33. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Wrestling Association</b> # 1710/9, “Hanuma Nivasa”, 3rd Main Road, Ramamohanapura, Near Devaiah Park, Bangalore-560 021. <b>Narasimha</b> Mob No: 9844123303</p>	<p>34. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Volleyball Association</b> Room No.2,Kanteerava Indoor Stadium, Kasturaba Road Bangalore-560 001 <b>Nandakumar</b> Mob No: 9341342076, Ph No: 22228695</p>
<p>35. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Sports Association for Physically Handicapped</b> Sri Kanteerava Stadium, Kasturaba Road, Bangalore-01. <b>Mahadev</b> Mob No: 9945597512, 29704401</p>	<p>36. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka State Weight Lifters Association</b> No.514,2<sup>nd</sup> Stage, Rajajinagar, Bangalore <b>Chandrashekar Rai</b> No: 9845059095</p>

<p>37. The Secretary, <b>Akhila Karnataka Sports Karate Association.</b> #332, LMP School Road, Islampur Mohalla, Ward No.12, Chikballapur-562 101 <b>Altaf Pasha</b> Mob No: 9448771307</p>	<p>38. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Amateur Tug-of-war Association</b> Venkateshwara Nilaya, 8<sup>th</sup> Cross, 3<sup>rd</sup> Main, Kaveripura, Ramamandira Road, Kamakshipalya, Bangalore-560 079 <b>Gangadharaiah.</b> Mob No:8050869383</p>
<p>39. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Olympic Association</b> Sri Kanteerava Stadium Premises SAK Building Ground Floor, Bangalore-01 Ph No: 22275656</p>	<p>40. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Fencing Association</b> No.821,12<sup>th</sup> Main 1<sup>st</sup> A Cross,4<sup>th</sup> Block, Next to Telephone Exchange Koramangala, Bangalore-560 034 <b>Prakash</b> Mob No: 9448480400.</p>
<p>41. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Squash Racket Association</b> No.88 A, Jalavayu Vihar, Kammanahalli Main Road, Kalyan Nagar, B'lore J.Varkey: 9845009554.</p>	<p>42. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka State Amateur Netball Association</b> No.1/1 B 72<sup>nd</sup> Cross,5<sup>th</sup> Block Rajajinagar, B'lore <b>B.Mohan kumar</b> Mob No: 9986072705, Ph No: 23380094</p>
<p>43. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Amateur Sepak Takraw Association</b> #1350, 16<sup>th</sup> Cross, Taralabalu Badavange, Vidya Nagar, Davangere, - 577005. <b>Veragowda</b> Mob No: 9008035920.</p>	<p>44. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Tennis ball Cricket Association</b> Venkateshwara Nilaya , 8<sup>th</sup> Cross, 3<sup>rd</sup> Main, Kaveripuram Ramamandira Road, Kamakshipalya, B'lore-79 <b>Gangadharaiah.</b> Mob No:8050869383.</p>
<p>45. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Canoeing and Kayaking Association</b> No.352.Lakshmi villa, 10th Main,F Block,Sahakaranagar, B'lore <b>Jayachandra</b> Mob No: 9845353436</p>	<p>46. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Amateur Base Ball Association</b> EPEE Enterprises, Sujatha Complex, Gandhinagar, Bangalore-560009 S.L.V.Murthy Phno:-23330199.</p>
<p>47. The Secretary, <b>Karnataka Wushu Association</b> Near Sakroji Press, Halpeth, BAGALKOT-587 101. <b>Ashok D. Mokashi</b> Mob No:9036918771</p>	



## Annexure 3: Districts and Sports Hostels

No	District	Volleyball	Football	Athletics	Basketball	Hockey	Cycling	Wrestling	Kabaddi	Judo	Swimming
1	Chamarajanagar	Volleyball	Football								
2	Tumkur	Volleyball		Athletics							
3	Bidar	Volleyball		Athletics	Basketball						
4	Gadag			Athletics		Hockey	Cycling				
5	Koda'			Athletics		Hockey					
6	Kolar		Football	Athletics	Basketball						
7	Davangere			Athletics				Wrestling	Kabaddi		
8	Chikkamagaluru	Volleyball		Athletics						Judo	
9	Haveri			Athletics		Hockey					Swimming
10	Madikeri			Athletics		Hockey					
11	Mandya	Volleyball		Athletics	Basketball				Kabaddi		
12	Raichuru		Football	Athletics		Hockey					
13	Mangaluru	Volleyball		Athletics	Basketball						
14	Hasana	Volleyball			Basketball	Hockey					
15	Ramanagara	Volleyball	Football	Athletics							
16	Chikkaballapura		Football			Hockey					
17	Vidyanagara	Volleyball	Football	Athletics	Basketball						
18	Bagalkote						Cycling	Wrestling			
19	Shivamogga		Football	Athletics.		Hockey					
20	Chitradurga	Volleyball		Athletics							Swimming

21	Mysuru	Volleyball		Athletics						
22	Udupi	Volleyball		Athletics	Basketball					
23	Belagavi	Volleyball		Athletics				Wrestling		Judo
24	Karawara	Volleyball		Athletics						
25	Haliyal							Wrestling		
26	Dharwad			Athletics		Hockey				
27	Vijayapura		Football		Basketball		Cycling			
28	Kalaburgi			Athletics		Hockey				
29	Bellary			Athletics		Hockey				

Note: Highlighted Districts are selected for sample on the basis of presence of larger number of sports specialisation hostel in them, for ease of carrying out the survey of students.

## Annexure 4. List of Cash Awardees (2011 till 2014)

**Cash Award Distributed on Cheque**

No.	Name	Sex	Sport	Year	Amount
1	H.M Jyothi	F	Athletic	2011	100000
2	Arshad Mohammed	M	Athletic	2012	100000.00
3	Raghu A.K	M	Athletic	2012	25000.00
4	Khyati S Vakharia	F	Athletic	2012	100000.00
5	Sahana Kumari	F	Athletic	2012	100000.00
6	Shruthi K.C	F	Athletic	2012	100000.00
7	Prajna S Prakash	F	Athletic	2012	100000.00
8	Arshad. M	M	Athletic	2012	100000.00
9	Bebi Sumaya	F	Athletic	2012	100000.00
10	Thippavva Sannakki	F	Athletic	2012	100000.00
11	Sahana Kumari	F	Athletic	2012	50000.00
12	Sini Ajith Markose	M	Athletic	2012	50000.00
13	Arpitha.M	F	Athletic	2012	50000.00
14	Bopanna G.N	M	Athletic	2012	50000.00
15	Harshith. S	F	Athletic	2012	50000.00
16	Anitha Mahala	F	Athletic	2012	50000.00
17	Jeevan K.S	M	Athletic	2012	50000.00
18	Chethan B	M	Athletic	2012	25000.00
19	Chethan B	M	Athletic	2012	25000.00
20	Manju P.M	M	Athletic	2012	25000.00
21	Manjushree R.A	F	Athletic	2012	25000.00
22	Chandana K.C	F	Athletic	2012	25000.00
23	Vijayakumari G.K	F	Athletic	2013	190000.00
24	Sini Ajith Markose	M	Athletic	2013	100000.00
25	Balakrishna.P	M	Athletic	2013	75000.00
26	Simona Mascarenhas	M	Athletic	2013	55000.00
27	Saleem Sheikh	M	Athletic	2013	50000.00
28	Likhitha K.U	F	Athletic	2013	25000.00

29	Yashaswini.K	F	Athletic	2013	25000.00
30	Gavi swami	M	Athletic	2013	25000.00
31	Anusha M.R	F	Athletic	2013	15000.00
32	Megha	F	Athletic	2013	15000.00
33	Khyati S Vakharia	F	Athletic	2013	150000.00
34	Meghana Shetty	F	Athletic	2013	125000.00
35	Sahana Kumari	F	Athletic	2013	100000.00
36	Ranjan Kariyappa	F	Athletic	2013	100000.00
37	Jagadeesh Chandra	M	Athletic	2013	100000.00
38	Sandur Praneetha Pradeep	F	Athletic	2013	85000.00
39	Niveditha P Sawant	F	Athletic	2013	75000.00
40	H.M Jyothi	F	Athletic	2013	50000.00
41	Royal D'Silva	M	Athletic	2013	50000.00
42	Pavithra	F	Athletic	2013	15000.00
43	Vikas Gowda	M	Athletic	2014	400000.00
44	Bhandavya	F	Basket ball	2013	50000.00
45	Keerthana.G	F	Basket ball	2013	15000.00
46	Rakshitha B.S	F	Basket ball	2013	15000.00
47	Nisarga K.T	F	Basket ball	2013	15000.00
48	Devika N.K	F	Basket ball	2013	15000.00
49	Pooja A.J	F	Basket ball	2013	15000.00
50	Shreya Kiran	F	Basket ball	2013	15000.00
51	Yashaswini C.P	F	Basket ball	2013	15000.00
52	Supritha C.N	F	Basket ball	2013	15000.00
53	Harshitha.R	F	Basket ball	2013	15000.00
54	Varshitha K.V	M	Basket ball	2013	10000.00
55	Shrishail B. Layanavar	F	Cycling	2011	100000
56	Virupkash M. Nanganure	M	Cycling	2011	100000
57	Namdev Durandi	M	Cycling	2011	25000
58	Lokesh.M	M	Cycling	2011	25000
59	Laxman C. Kurni	M	Cycling	2012	50000.00

60	Yalaguresh Gaddi	M	Cycling	2012	50000.00
61	Siddappa Chandrappa Kurni	M	Cycling	2012	50000.00
62	Shaheera P. Attar	M	Cycling	2012	50000.00
63	Seema P Adagal	F	Cycling	2012	35000.00
64	Megha Shivaling Gugad	F	Cycling	2012	30000.00
65	Malappa F murtannavar	M	Cycling	2012	25000.00
66	Paigambar D Nadaf	M	Cycling	2012	25000.00
67	Krishna Nayakodi	M	Cycling	2012	25000.00
68	N Lokesh	M	Cycling	2013	75000.00
69	Bhimappa B Vijayanagar	M	Cycling	2013	50000.00
70	Ramappa M Ambi	M	Cycling	2013	25000.00
71	Raju L Kurani	M	Cycling	2013	15000.00
72	Santosh S Kurani	M	Cycling	2013	15000.00
73	Shridevi Nikkam	F	Cycling	2013	15000.00
74	Renuka P Dandin	F	Cycling	2013	15000.00
75	Shairabanu Lodi	F	Cycling	2013	15000.00
76	L.Sarvesh.S Arya	M	Cycling	2013	15000.00
77	Yallappa M Shirabur	M	Cycling	2013	10000.00
78	Vishal Kumar	M	Foot Ball	2012	50000.00
79	Uthappa S.K	M	Hockey	2011	50000.00
80	Aiyappa M.B	M	Hockey	2011	50000.00
81	Raghunath V.R	M	Hockey	2011	3125
82	Vikram kanth	M	Hockey	2011	3125
83	Amar Aiyama	F	Hockey	2011	3125
84	Prabhjoth singh	M	Hockey	2011	3125
85	Deepak thakur	M	Hockey	2011	3125
86	Raghunath V.R	M	Hockey	2012	53125.00
87	Thimmanna P.L	M	Hockey	2012	53125.00
88	Sunil S.V	M	Hockey	2012	50000.00
89	Sunil.S.V	M	Hockey	2012	50000.00

90	Bharat Chetri	M	Hockey	2012	50000.00
91	Nikkin Thimmaiah	M	Hockey	2012	50000.00
92	Arjun halappa	M	Hockey	2012	50000
93	Nikkin Thimmaiah	M	Hockey	2012	3125.00
94	Aiyappa M.B	M	Hockey	2012	3125
95	Somanna K.M	M	Hockey	2012	3125.00
96	Bipin Bopaiah	M	Hockey	2012	3125.00
97	Muddappa M.K	M	Hockey	2012	3125.00
98	Rafeeq S.M	M	Hockey	2012	3125.00
99	Pundalik Bellary	M	Hockey	2012	3125.00
100	Tharun Thammanna K.S	M	Hockey	2012	3125.00
101	Mohan Muttanna B.M	M	Hockey	2012	3125.00
102	Somanna C.K	M	Hockey	2012	3125.00
103	Darshan D.S	M	Hockey	2012	3125.00
104	Vickram Kanth	M	Hockey	2012	3125.00
105	Jagdeep Dayal	M	Hockey	2012	3125.00
106	Hosalli Shankar Patil	M	Hockey	2012	3125.00
107	Malaprabha Y Jadhav	F	Judo	2011	50000
108	Sangeeta B.R	F	Judo	2011	50000
109	Mohan M. Ghadi	M	Judo	2011	50000
110	Avinash V	M	Judo	2011	25000.00
111	Madan K Nesarkar	M	Judo	2011	25000.00
112	Sangeetha B.R	F	Judo	2012	75000.00
113	Yallappa Sidrai Gorav	M	Judo	2012	50000.00
114	Mutum Bestorani Devi	M	Judo	2012	50000.00
115	Mohan M. Ghadi	M	Judo	2012	50000.00
116	Pooja .S	F	Judo	2012	50000
117	Pooja Prakash Shahapurkar	F	Judo	2012	50000
118	Kutuja A. Multani	F	Judo	2012	50000
119	Sonali N.K	F	Judo	2012	50000

120	Geeta K Danappagol	F	Judo	2012	25000.00
121	Malaprabha Y Jadhav	F	Judo	2013	125000.00
122	Sangeeta B.R	F	Judo	2013	50000.00
123	Kamal H Halgekar	M	Judo	2013	15000.00
124	Prakash S Remannvar	M	Judo	2013	15000.00
125	Triveni S. Kalkutagi	F	Judo	2013	10000.00
126	Pallavi M Patil	F	Judo	2013	10000.00
127	Sumithra.G	F	Kabaddi	2012	25000.00
128	Sowmya A	F	Kabaddi	2013	25000.00
129	Keerthika .A	F	Kabaddi	2013	25000.00
130	Ranjith D.K	F	Kabaddi	2013	25000.00
131	Prajna	F	Kabaddi	2013	25000.00
132	Pallavi T.M	F	Kabaddi	2013	25000.00
133	Chaitra K.G	F	Kabaddi	2013	25000.00
134	Athmeeya M.B	F	Kabaddi	2013	25000.00
135	Inchara K Shetty	F	Kabaddi	2013	25000.00
136	K Harishree J Rai	F	Swimming	2011	30000.00
137	Pooja R Alva	F	Swimming	2012	100000.00
138	Rohit Havaldar	M	Swimming	2012	100000.00
139	Gagan A.P	M	Swimming	2012	100000.00
140	Aaron D'Souza	M	Swimming	2012	100000.00
141	Surabhi Tipre	F	Swimming	2012	100000.00
142	Saurabh Sangvekar	M	Swimming	2012	100000.00
143	Arvind .M	M	Swimming	2012	75000.00
144	Damini K Gowda	F	Swimming	2012	50000.00
145	Pooja R Alva	F	Swimming	2012	50000.00
146	Malavika V	F	Swimming	2012	50000.00
147	Surabhi Tipre	F	Swimming	2012	50000.00
148	Prathima Kollali	F	Swimming	2012	50000.00
149	Charu Hamsini D A	F	Swimming	2012	50000.00
150	Sneha T	F	Swimming	2012	50000.00

151	Aishwarya K Murthy	F	Swimming	2012	50000.00
152	Arjun J.P	M	Swimming	2012	50000.00
153	Varshini Gubbi	F	Swimming	2012	50000.00
154	Gagan Ullalmath A P	M	Swimming	2012	50000.00
155	Nikitha S V	F	Swimming	2012	40000.00
156	J P Damini	F	Swimming	2012	40000.00
157	S.N Harshavardhan	M	Swimming	2012	40000.00
158	Riddhi Juyal	F	Swimming	2012	30000.00
159	Devika Srikanth	F	Swimming	2012	30000.00
160	Poojaitha G. Murthy	F	Swimming	2012	30000.00
161	Rutuja Pawar	F	Swimming	2012	30000.00
162	Shivansh Singh	M	Swimming	2012	30000.00
163	Simran D Mungekar	M	Swimming	2012	30000.00
164	Rakshith U Shetty	M	Swimming	2012	25000.00
165	Likith S.P	F	Swimming	2012	25000.00
166	Pranam B	M	Swimming	2012	25000.00
167	Khushi Dinesh	F	Swimming	2012	25000.00
168	Thanuja S	F	Swimming	2012	25000.00
169	Anirudh S Jagadish	M	Swimming	2012	25000.00
170	Damini K Gowda	F	Swimming	2013	775000.00
171	Pooja R Alva	F	Swimming	2013	600000.00
172	Arvind M	M	Swimming	2013	550000.00
173	Kunte Mitesh Manoj	M	Swimming	2013	440000.00
174	Chandana K	F	Swimming	2013	390000.00
175	Mohammed Yaqoob Saleem	M	Swimming	2013	375000.00
176	Hemanth Jenukal V.B	M	Swimming	2013	330000.00
177	Rakshith U Shetty	M	Swimming	2013	300000.00
178	Sanjeev R	M	Swimming	2013	290000.00
179	Shraddha Sudhir	F	Swimming	2013	290000.00
180	Likith S.P	F	Swimming	2013	275000.00



181	Pranam B	M	Swimming	2013	270000.00
182	Manav D	M	Swimming	2013	265000.00
183	Siya Manjeshwar	F	Swimming	2013	240000.00
184	Ranjana H	M	Swimming	2013	150000.00
185	Deeksha Ramesh	F	Swimming	2013	150000.00
186	Saurabh Ramdas Sangvekar	M	Swimming	2013	150000.00
187	Sanjay C.J	M	Swimming	2013	140000.00
188	Vaania Kapoor Achuthan	F	Swimming	2013	130000.00
189	S. Siva	M	Swimming	2013	125000.00
190	Malavika V	F	Swimming	2013	120000.00
191	Raj Vinayak Relekar	M	Swimming	2013	95000.00
192	Srihari Nataraj	M	Swimming	2013	90000.00
193	Prathima Kollali	F	Swimming	2013	75000.00
194	Keerthana S	F	Swimming	2013	65000.00
195	Charu Hamsini D A	F	Swimming	2013	65000.00
196	Vinod Raj	M	Swimming	2013	50000.00
197	Khushnaaz Soni	M	Swimming	2013	50000.00
198	Sneha T	F	Swimming	2013	50000.00
199	Aishwarya K Murthy	F	Swimming	2013	15000.00
200	Harshitha Jayaram	F	Swimming	2013	15000.00
201	Vishaka Bhat K	M	Swimming	2013	15000.00
202	Mansi Ravi	F	Swimming	2013	15000.00
203	Arya A Doxit	M	Swimming	2013	15000.00
204	Shivani S	F	Swimming	2013	15000.00
205	Suchi Puttaraju	F	Swimming	2013	15000.00
206	Ayana Holla	F	Swimming	2013	15000.00
207	Akshatha A	F	Swimming	2013	15000.00
208	Prasidh Krishna P.A	F	Swimming	2013	15000.00
209	Gaurav Yadav K.A	M	Swimming	2013	15000.00
210	Nandini S S	F	Swimming	2013	15000.00
211	Harshitha J	F	Swimming	2013	15000.00

212	R. Vaibhav Shet	M	Swimming	2013	15000.00
213	Shriya R Bhat	F	Swimming	2013	15000.00
214	John Christopher nirmal Kumar	M	Swimming Coach	2014	100000.00
215	Suraj G. Nayak	M	Volley Ball	2012	50000.00
216	Anup D Costa	M	Volley Ball	2012	50000.00
217	Shravan .N	M	Volley Ball	2012	50000.00
218	Nishya Joseph	F	Volley Ball	2012	50000.00
219	Nalina G.T	F	Volley Ball	2012	50000.00
220	Ranjitha C.J	F	Volley Ball	2012	50000.00
221	Karthik .A	M	Volley Ball	2012	50000.00
222	Shravan Yadav	M	Volley Ball	2012	50000.00
223	Prema Huchannavar	F	Wrestling	2012	50000.00
224	Md. Rafiq Holi	M	Wrestling	2012	25000.00
225	Meghana Y	F	Wrestling	2013	15000.00

## Annexure 4: Data Collection Instruments

### QUESTIONNAIRE ON IMPACT EVALUATION OF INTERVENTIONS BY THE STATE IN RESPECT OF SELECT SPORTS IN KARNATAKA:

#### Responses from Sports hostels in Districts

(Revised after Pilot)

1.	Name of the Respondent	
2.	Gender	1.Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2.Female <input type="checkbox"/> 3.Transgender <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Age	1.Below 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 2.15-25 <input type="checkbox"/> 3.10-15 <input type="checkbox"/> 4.25 & Above <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Caste	1.GM <input type="checkbox"/> 2.OBC <input type="checkbox"/> 3.SC <input type="checkbox"/> 4.ST <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Sub Caste	:-
6.	Religion	1. Hindu <input type="checkbox"/> 2.Christ <input type="checkbox"/> 3.Muslim <input type="checkbox"/> 4.Others <input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Father's/Guardian's Name, Profession and Income Group (Per annum)	<hr/>

		1. Below 1.20 lakh <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Bet 1.20– 2.00lakh <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Bet 2.00 & above <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Mother's Name, Profession and Income Group (Per annum)	<hr/> <hr/> 1. Below 1.20 lakh <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Bet 1.20– 2.00lakh <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Bet 2.00 & above <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
9.	Present Educational Qualification	1. Below 5 <sup>th</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. 5 <sup>th</sup> to 7 <sup>th</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> 3. 8 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. 12 Above... <input type="checkbox"/>
10.	Which Sports do you play? Below mentioned (Below)	
	1) Athletic	
	2) Basket ball	
	3) Cycling	
	4) Foot Ball	
	5) Hockey	
	6) Judo	
	7) Kabaddi	
	8) Swimming	
	9) Volley Ball	
	10) Wrestling	
	11) Others (Specify)	
11.	Are you Staying in Sports Hostel?	1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>

12.	If Yes, Mention your Sports Hostel Name	:-
13.	In which year did you get enrolled?	:-
14.	How you got selected	
15.	How did you come to know about the hostel?	1. Sports teacher in school 2.by friend /family,3. others
16.	Distance from Your School/College from Hostel	
17.	Are you happy with the accommodation facilities available in the hostel?	1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2.No <input type="checkbox"/>
18.	Whether the food served to you is adequate?	1.More than Adequate <input type="checkbox"/> 2.just adequate <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Inadequate <input type="checkbox"/>
19.	What is your opinion about the quality and quantity of food served in your hostel?	1.Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> 2.Good <input type="checkbox"/> 3.Satisfy <input type="checkbox"/> 4.Bad <input type="checkbox"/>
20.	What is the daily diet ? Kindly Elaborate	1.Breakfast: 2.Lunch: 3.Snacks: 4.Dinner:
21.	Do you get protein reached Non-veg food and supplements daily	1. Yes 2. No
22.	Does Hostel Authority display Daily Diet Chart with mentioned calorie content in your Hostel?	1.Yes 2.No
23.	Any deviations from Daily Diet Chart in terms of quality, quantity and service	Kindly Specify
24.	Have you faced any kind of inconvenience/problems/maintenance issues in your hostel?	1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2.No <input type="checkbox"/>
25.	If Yes - what are the reasons?	Write here: -

26.	Do you think that your hostel environment promotes your interest in your discipline?	1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	
		2.No <input type="checkbox"/>	
27.	Facilities available in Your hostel and training center to pursue your particular sport is at the level of	Hostel	Training Centre
		1.International standard 2.National standard 3. State standard 4.District level 5. very poor standard	1.International standard 2.National standard 3. State standard 4.District level 5. very poor standard
28.	How are Toilet and Bathroom facilities in your hostel?	1.Exllent 2.Good 3.Not good 4.Bad	
29.	Do you think the staff members of your <b>hostel</b> including <b>warden</b> behave with you properly with dignity?	1 Proper dgnified behaviour <input type="checkbox"/>	
		2.Improper abusive bahaviour <input type="checkbox"/>	
		3. Sexist and casteist abuse <input type="checkbox"/>	
		4. Physical assault <input type="checkbox"/>	
		5. Sexual assault <input type="checkbox"/>	
30.	Do you think the staff members of your <b>training center</b> including <b>coaches</b> behave with you properly with dignity	1 Proper dgnified behaviour <input type="checkbox"/>	
		2.Improper abusive bahaviour <input type="checkbox"/>	
		3. Sexist and casteist abuse <input type="checkbox"/>	
		4. Physical assault <input type="checkbox"/>	
		5.Sexual assault <input type="checkbox"/>	
31.	Have you heard of any incidences of sexual harassment in your hostel or training center?	If yes, kindly elaborate	
32.	In cases of harassment do you aware whom you should report?		
33.	Nature of action initiated on the basis of complaint	1.No action at all,rather victim was harassed 2. Offender was reprimanded 3.Suspension of the offender 4. criminal action against the offender	
34.	Have you Participated any State Level, National or International Level Sports Competition?	1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	
		2.No <input type="checkbox"/>	

35.	If Yes, Which Level Competition?	
36.	As a Sports person, did you face any corruption/discrimination at the time of selection?	1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2.No <input type="checkbox"/>
37.	If yes, kindly elaborate	
38.	Do you face any kind of Discrimination by the Coach and Officials?	1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2.No <input type="checkbox"/>
39.	Do you face any kind of caste based or gender-based discrimination in your hostel or training center	1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2.No <input type="checkbox"/>
40.	If yes, kindly elaborate	
41.	Are you Receiving Any Sports Scholarship?	1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2.No <input type="checkbox"/>
42.	If Yes, Name of the Scholarship.	:-
43.	Are you getting the money regularly directly to your account or do you face any corruption in the process?	:-
44.	Have you got any Sports Awards?	1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2.No <input type="checkbox"/>
45.	If Yes, Name of the Awards.	:-
46.	Are you trained by any Recognized Sports Association/Club?	1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2.No <input type="checkbox"/>
47.	If yes, Name of the Association/Club	:-
48.	Do you have regular access to trained coaches?	1. Regular in-house coach 2. Sometimes they visit 3. Rarely they come 4. They never visit
49.	What kind of coaching available in your hostel?	1.International standard <input type="checkbox"/> 2.National standard <input type="checkbox"/> 3.State standard <input type="checkbox"/> 4.District level <input type="checkbox"/>
50.	Do you have following facilities in your hostel?	1. <b>Well equipped gym</b> :    yes    No

		<p>2. <b>Synthetic track:</b>           yes   No</p> <p>3. <b>Indoor facilities:</b> yes    No</p> <p>4. <b>Swimming pool:</b>yes    No</p>
51.	How various equipment and facilities are maintained in hostel as well as in training center?	<b>1. Good   2.satisfactory   3. Poor</b>
52.	Do you have adequate support staff in your hostel and training center	<p>1. <b>Ground staff:</b> Adequate moderate Inadequate</p> <p>2. <b>Cleaning staff:</b> Adequate moderate Inadequate</p> <p>3. <b>Coocking staff:</b> Adequate moderate Inadequate</p>
53.	How do you balance your study time and practice time?	Kindly elaborate
54.	Do you have membership in any other sports Association/ Federation/ training Club?	<p>1.Yes   <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.No    <input type="checkbox"/></p>
55.	How the facilities are available in the training Centre? Elaborate	
56.	Frequency of these persons visiting your hostels?	<p>1.<b>Dietician:</b> Regularly, sometimes, Rarely. Never</p> <p>2.<b>Physical Trainer:</b> Regularly, sometimes, Rarely, Never</p> <p>3.<b>Psychriatist:</b> Regularly, sometimes, Rarely. Never</p> <p>4.<b>Sports Medicine doctor:</b> Regularly, sometimes, Rarely. Never</p> <p>5.<b>Physiotherapist:</b> Regularly, sometimes, Rarely, Never</p>
57.	Do you get sufficient timings for practicing your sports?	
58.	Do Sports Infrastructure Facilities available in your hostel are adequate for your practice?	<p>1.Yes   <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.No    <input type="checkbox"/></p>



59.	If No, what are the facilities need to be added?	
60.	Do you receive these items regularly and as per international standards?	<p><b>1. Track suit, Jersey, attires:</b> Regularly, sometimes, Rarely. Never</p> <p><b>2.Sports gear and kits:</b> Regularly, sometimes, Rarely. Never</p> <p><b>3. Shoes:</b> Regularly, sometimes, Rarely. Never</p> <p><b>3.Fitness equipment's:</b> Regularly, sometimes, Rarely. Never</p>
61.	Have you been allowed to participate in Competitions/Tournaments Nationally and Internationally?	<p>1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
62.	If yes, how you manage funding?	<p>1.Govt support</p> <p>2. Personal and family initiative</p> <p>3. support from private non-governmental initiative</p> <p>4. crowd funding</p> <p>5.Any other</p>
63.	Do the sports organizations have adequate protection and safeguards for girls and women?	<p>1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
64.	Is there any grievance redressal mechanism is there in your hostel	If yes, kindly elaborate
65.	Do you aware of availability of performance boosting medicines/drinks?	

**Questionnaire for Sports Associations**

1.	Introduction of your Association			
2.	Organization structure, frequency of election, tenure of secretary and president, Involvement of retired sports person in organization			
3.	List of awardees at district/state/national/ international level			
4.	Resource mapping, budget requirement and availability			
5.	What are the international Standards facilities (in terms of infrastructure, equipment and coaching) required and <b>available</b> in your Sports?		<b>Required</b>	<b>Available</b>
		<b>Infrastructure</b>		
		<b>Equipment</b>		
		<b>Coaching</b>		
6.	What kind of facilities you have been receiving for your Sports from the State govt. Does it satisfy your requirements?			
7.	How you can improve your standard? Your plan for future development of your discipline to take it to the international standards			
8.	How much fund do you require for improvement?			
9.	Is there any private funding/ sponsorship available for improvement of your sports? What initiative you have done for that			
10.	What are the initiatives taken by your association as well as state government to popularize your sports at the local level?			
11.	Are you satisfied with the facilities available in the sports hostels?			
12.	Do you have full time coach or part time coach in your training centers? Does your Coaches have National or International experience and certification?			

13.	Along with coaches do your players have regular access to ,	physiotherapy
		massage
		Gym and Yoga
		Sports medicine
14.	Do you address adequate medical facilities to attend injury and health issues which are integral challenges faced by sports person?	
15.	Reflect on grievance redressal system of your Association. Are there any instances of sexual harassment? Do you organize any awareness drive among stake holders	
16.	Your opinion on doping and what initiative you have taken to building awareness against doping	
17.	According to you what are the biggest challenges faced by your discipline	
18.	Do you think participation in sports is a viable career option for younger generation?	

**Sports wise analysis of Adequacy Infrastructure Facilities**

- 1) Athletics, 2) Volley Ball, 3) Basket Ball, 4) Wrestling, 5) Judo, 6) Cycling, 7) Hockey, 8) Kabaddi, 9) Gymnastics,10) Foot Ball

**Name of the Discipline :-**

<b>Infrastructure/Facilities</b>	<b>National level criteria/ specification</b>	<b>Adequate or Not/what is to be done</b>	<b>International level criteria (specification to be added)</b>	<b>Adequate or not /what is to be done</b>
<b>Infrastructure like field</b>				
<b>Sports gears and Equipment (specification to be added)</b>				
<b>Equipment (specification to be added)</b>				

<b>Equipment (specification to be added)</b>				
<b>Equipment (specification to be added)</b>				
<b>Various body protect Equipment or (specification to be added)</b>				

**Coaches and Senior players and sports journalists**

1.	Your opinion on current status of your discipline and sports in general in the state as well as in country			
2.	According to you what are the major challenges faced by your discipline			
3.	What are the international Standards facilities (in terms of infrastructure, equipment and coaching) required and <b>available</b> in your Sports?		<b>Required</b>	<b>Available</b>
		<b>Coaching</b>		
		<b>Infrastructure</b>		
	<b>Sports gears</b>			
4.	Are you satisfied with the various facilities provided by state government and sports association			
5.	Have you been receiving any of the benefits? Kindly mention			
6.	Your opinion on availability of government support, sponsorship and private support for participation in competitions and higher training from abroad			
7.	Do you think sports associations are well managed and performing their responsibilities properly			
8.	Do you aware of any instances of corruption, nepotism, discrimination (caste, gender etc.) impacting the performances of the players. If yes, how to tackle that?			
9.	Kindly suggest the roadmap for taking your discipline to the international standard			

10.	Your opinion on doping	
11.	Do you think participation in sports is a viable career option for younger generation?	
12.	Your opinion on Sports culture in Karnataka	

**Department of Sports:**

1.	Road map for development of select Sports in Karnataka	
2.	Annual Budget allocation and expenditure on sports from 2011 to 2017	
3.	Encouraging private initiative in sports	
4.	List of awardees	
5.	Benefits provided to winners of Olympic, Asiad, commonwealth and so on	
6.	Sports quota on various state government job	
7.	Support and monitoring of Sports associations	
8.	Grievance redressal system	
9.	Major challenges	
10.	Major achievements	

**From the department of Sports- Interventions**

Sl no	Intervention type	Initiatives taken
1.	Sports infrastructure	
2.	Sports gear and Equipment	
3.	Coaching and training	
4.	Improvement of performance in National and International events.	
5.	Construction of residential sports hostels (criteria for selection of particular sports hostel in a particular district)	
6.	Prizes, Scholarships and sponsorships	
7.	Health and accident cover	
8.	Job opportunity	
9.	Retirement and pension benefits	

**Year-wise Mapping**

Year	Budgetary allocation	Expenditure on sports Infrastructure	Expenditure on sports persons		Outcome in terms of achievements	
			Men	women	National	International
2011-12						
2012-13						
2013-14						
2014-15						
2015-16						
2016-17						

## **Annexure 5: List of individuals of groups interviewed/consulted and visited**

1. State Level: Commissioner, Directors of Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports
2. District level: Directors of Sports Associations, Coaches , Sports Media Persons
3. Sports Awardees.
4. Beneficiaries/Stakeholders.





## **Annexure 6: Dissenting views by evaluation team member or client in any**

None expressed or recorded. We do not believe there is any dissenting view among the members of the research team



## **Annexure 7: Short biographies of the Principle investigator**

### **Dr. SUDESHNA MUKHERJEE**

Asst Prof, Centre for Women's Studies, Bengaluru University

94488-36100, 08022961795/96(off)

Email: [sudeshna\\_socio@rediffmail.com](mailto:sudeshna_socio@rediffmail.com)

### **ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS**

- Recipient of Bureau of Police Research and Development, MHA, Govt. Of India Fellowship in 2001 for Doctoral Work.
- Cleared UGC/NET Examination in 1998
- MA, M.Phil. , PhD in Sociology from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

### **EXPERIENCES**

#### **Teaching:**

- Guiding PhD students since 2013
- Working as Assistant Professor in the Centre for Women's Studies, Bengaluru University since May, 2007.
- Worked as a Lecturer in The P.G Department of Sociology in The Christ University Bengaluru 2006-7. Apart from Other Regular Courses Framed the Syllabus and offered Women and Society Courses for Both U.G and P.G Students Under Autonomous Scheme.
- Worked as A Part Time Lecturer in The P.G Department of Social Work, Garden City College, And Bengaluru, 2006.
- Worked as Full Time Guest Lecturer in The P.G Course of Sociology/ Social Work Department of Mangalore University During 2004-05.

#### **Research Projects:**

1. Completed report as Chief consultant on Evaluation of Bhagyalakshmi Project, Implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development, Karnataka State and on 2017, December.
2. Completed report as Chief consultant on Evaluation of Rehabilitation of Devadasi Program, Implemented by Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation,

Bengaluru implemented by Hyderabad Karnataka Centre for Advanced Learning (HKCL) on 2017 March.

3. Appointed as member coordinator, of drafting committee on Women's empowerment policy for Government of Karnataka in April, 2016.
4. Completed University Grants Commission sponsored Minor Research project on "A Sociological Examination of the Emerging Issues Related to Adoption in India: Moving Towards a More Inclusive Policy and Practice" As Principal Investigator In 2016, Feb.
5. Worked as Chief Consultant in The Baseline Study of Asian Development Bank's KUDCEM Project Undertaken by Mangalore University, Department of Sociology in 2004-05.

**PUBLICATIONS: Publication in Journals:**

1. Paper titled "Binodini" the Rebel and Quintessential "Other" of Bengali Theater, Published in Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, {Bi-Monthly}, ISSN 2249- 9598, Vol-08, -Aug- 2018 Special Issue.
2. Paper titled "Gender Budgeting in India: Issues & Challenges in Implementation" published in 'Aarthika Charche' FPI's Journal of Economics and Governance, 2016, Vol 1, No.1, January – June 2016, 53-60. By Fiscal Policy Institute, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru.
3. Paper titled "Addressing Gender Inequality through Equality of Domestic Work: A Feminist Perspective" Published in Today International Journal of COPS, A Bi-Monthly Magazine for Police & Other Forces, September – October 2015, Issue No. 3.
4. Paper titled "Environmental and Social Impact of Fashion: Towards an Eco-friendly, Ethical Fashion" published in International Journal of Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Studies (IJMS), 2015, Vol 2, No.3, 22-35. ISSN: 2348-0343. Available online at <http://www.ijims.com>.
5. Paper titled "Social Exclusion of Elderly Women suffering from Dementia: A Critique of Governmental Policies" published on Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, {Bi-Monthly}, ISSN 2249-9598, Volume-V, Jan 2015 Special Issue
6. Paper Titled "The Curious Case of Shanthi: The Issue of Transgender in Indian Sports" published in Rupkatha Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities (Edited), 2014, ISSN 0975-2935, Volume VI, Number 3, 2014

7. Paper titled “Alienation of women Garment Workers in Garment Industries of Bengaluru”, published on Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, {Bi-Monthly}, ISSN2249-9598, Volume-IV, Sept,2014 Special Issue
8. Paper Titled “Claiming justice for the Women with Disabilities: Challenges and Responses” published in Sumangali: A journal of Gender and Heritage, Volume –iii, no-1March,2013, ISSN No -2229-6336
9. Paper titled “Impact of Ecotourism on Women and Environment” Published in ‘The Journal of Women’s Studies,’ Volume-4, ISSN No.2278-9367, No-2. , Feb,2013
10. Paper Titled “Need for More Women in The Police Force: A Sociological Analysis “Published in The Journal of Women’s Studies, Vol-3, No-1, Feb 2011
11. Article Titled Endangered Rights and Engendered Development Published in Artha - Journal of Social Sciences, 2006

#### **Co-Authors Publication in Journals**

- 1) Co-Authored Paper titled “Collective Bargaining of Dalit Women through Solidarity Groups- A Case Study of Dalit Women in JJR Nagar Slums of Bengaluru” Collaborated with Rashmi C K and Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Published in Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, {Bi-Monthly}, ISSN 2249-9598, Vol-IX, July-2019 Special issue.
- 2) Co-Authored Paper titled “A Study on Stress Suffered by Employed Muslim Women of Urban Bengaluru due to the Performance of Dual Roles of Family and Profession” Collaborated with Ayesha Uzma and Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Published in Online ‘International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews’, E-ISSN: 2348-1269, Vol-VI, Issue-II, Jun-2019.
- 3) Co-Authored Paper titled “Innovative Technology: An Avenue Towards Inclusion of Student with Disabilities in Higher education” Collaborated with Rajendra N and Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Published in Online ‘International Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research’, ISSN: 2349-5162, Vol-VI, Issue-V, May-2019.
- 4) Co-Authored Paper titled “Access and Inclusion of Women with Disability in Higher Education” Collaborated with Rajendra N and Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Published in Online Samwaad: e-Journal, ISSN: 2277-7490, Vol-I, April-2018.
- 5) Co-Authored Paper titled “Evolution and the Role of Women Working in Indian Banking Sector/Industry” Collaborated with Aruna S and Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Published in

on Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, {Bi-Monthly}, ISSN 2249-9598, Vol-08, Mar-Apr 2018 Issue.

- 6) Co-Authored Paper titled “The Impact of Dementia Care on Women Caregivers with special reference to Working Women Caregivers” Collaborated with Veena H Kattagowder and Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Published in on Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, {Bi-Monthly}, ISSN 2249-9598, Vol-07, Nov 2017, special Issue.
- 7) Co-Authored Paper titled “NGO’s Role of Community Based Monitoring of Primary Health Care Services for Women in Urban Slums”, Collaborated with Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, & Rashmi C.K, Published in Rupkatha Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities, 250-262. ISSN: 0975-2935, Vol- IX, No.1, 2017. Available online at: <http://rupkatha.com/V9/n1/v9n126.pdf>
- 8) Co-Authored Paper titled “The Role of Higher Education in the Progress of the Life of Muslim Women with special Reference to Teaching Profession in Bengaluru”, Collaborated with Arifa Tarannum, Ayesha Uzma, & Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Published in Researchers World, Vol- VIII, Issue- 2(1), April-2017, ISSN-2231-4172, Impact Factor-(IBI):3.19

### **Publication in Books:**

1. Paper titled “Dementia: A Capability Deprivation for Elderly Women in India” Published in Handbook of Research on Multicultural Perspectives on Gender and Aging. Edited by Rekha Pande and Theo van der weide, Published by IGI Global Disseminator of Knowledge, 2018, ISSN: 2328-1316
2. Paper titled “New Age White Collar Child Labors: Child Artists Performing in Serials and Reality Shows of Indian Television” Published in Edited book titled “VIMOCANE: Dudime Beda... ShikshanaBeku...” Publisher Labour Department: Karnataka State Child Labour Eradication Project Society Bengaluru Government of Karnataka, Printed by Unity Printers, #20, Nagappa street, Palace Guttahalli, Bengaluru-560003. Bengaluru, 12<sup>th</sup> June 2017.
3. Paper titled “Role of ICT Intervention in Engendering Education” Published in Ashutosh Vyas Edited book titled “Gender Issues and Women Empowerment, Dimensions and Development by Book Enclave Publisher, Jaipur, 2016. ISBN: 978-81-8152-376-1.
4. Paper titled “Conservation of Tigers v/s assertion of the Rights of Soligas: A Case Study of Indigenous People’s Quest for Sustainable, Endogenous Development” Published in

- Dr. C.M. Lakshmana Edited book titled “Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection by Bookwell Publisher, Delhi. ISBN: 978-93-8057-492-9.
5. Paper titled “Medicalization and Commodification of Women’s Body through Assisted Reproductive Technology: A Feminist Review of Indian Infertility Trade” Published in Jyoti Prasad Saikia edited “Gender & Health: A Sociological insight”, Published by Naba Bharati Prakashani, ISBN: 978-93-81784-31-0.
  6. Paper titled “Reproductive Technologies: New Market and Emerging Inequalities” Published in “Gender in the Market Economy” Edited by: Sudeshna Mukherjee, Published by Rawat Publications, 2015, ISBN: 978-81-316-0705-3.
  7. Paper titled “Construction of Transgender Identities in Mahabharata” Published in “Socio-Political Aspects in Mahabharata: Their Relevance Today” Editor Prof. C. Shivaraju, Published by College Book House, 2015, ISBN: 978-9381979860.
  8. Paper titled “Endogenous Development and Environmental Sustainability: A Study” Published in “Recent Trends in Globalization Tourism and Environment” Editors Ashutosh Vyas and Archana Pancholi, Published by Aadi Publication, 2015, ISBN: 978-93-82630-53-1.
  9. Paper titled “Role of Social Media in Empowering Women and Engendering Development” published in “Women’s Empowerment: A Strategy for Development” Editors Binay Kumar Pattnaik, R Mutharayappa, K C Channamma, (Edited), 2015, ISBN: 978-93-80574-75-2.
  10. Paper Titled “Gender, Environment and Sustainable Energy” published in N. Nandini ((Edited),2014, “Clean Energy Technologies – A Viable Alternative for Sustainable Future”, Prasaranga Publication, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru, ISBN: 978-81-921562-5.5.
  11. Paper Titled “From Gender -Biased Policing to Gender sensitive Policing” published in Ramesh H. Makhwana (Edited),2014, “Contemporary Crime in Indian Society”. Gyan Publication, New Delhi, ISBN: 978-81-212-1243-4
  12. Paper titled “Assisted Reproductive Technology & Surrogacy: A Means for Commodification of Women’ Body & Choice” published by Administrative Training Institute, Mysuru, 2013
  13. Paper Titled “Education for The Women with Disabilities: Govt Policy Revisited” Published in Sanghamitra, 2011. Magazine of The Dr. Ambedkar College of Education.
  14. Contributed Paper Titled “Honour Killing -: Another Face of Patriarchal Violence” On The Souvenir of the National Seminar On “International Women’s Day-A Ritual or an

Achievement “Organized by the Centre for Women’s Studies, Bengaluru University, 2010.

### **Co-Authors Publication in Books**

- 1) Co-Authored Paper titled “An Intersectionality Analysis of the Vulnerability of Dalit Women Sex-workers in Bengaluru” Published in “Thinking Gender Socio Cultural Perspective” Edited by S. G Shalini Suryanarayanan, Published by Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 2019, ISBN-978-93-88937-43-6
- 2) Co-Authored Paper titled “Empowerment and Rehabilitation of the Devadasi: An Evaluation:” Published in “Social Welfare Policies and Programmer’s in South Asia” Edited by Channaveer R. M, Rajendra Baikady, Haruhiko, Sakaguchi and Cheng Sheng-Li, Published by Routledge Oxon and New York, 2020, ISBN-978-1-138-36742-5(hbk) ISBN-978-0-429-32304-1(EBK).
- 3) Co-Authored Paper titled “The Migrant Women Labourers in the Solid Waste Management of Bengaluru City: A Study from Feminist Perspective” Published in “Vision for an Inclusive Society: A Feminist Perspective” Edited by Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Organised by Centre for Women’s Studies Bengaluru University, Bengaluru, published by Himalaya Publishing House Pvt. Ltd, Mumbai, held on 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2018, ISBN-978-93-5299-472-4.
- 4) Co-Authored Paper titled “Constraints Affecting Dalit Women to Access Health Services at BBMP Government Hospitals- A Study from select slums of Bengaluru Urban District” Published in Multi-Disciplinary Researches in Empowerment of Women, Water Resource Management, Culture, Tourism and Recent Emerging Trends in India, Edited by Dr. N. S. Rangaraju (Chief editor), Shafi Ahmed and Dr. B. S. Puttaswamy, Organised by Department of History Govt. First Grade Collage Chikkaballapura, Published by Manoj Publication Bengaluru, March-2018, ISBN-819206816-1.
- 5) Co-Authored Paper titled “Constraints Faced by Muslim Women Professionals Within Family and at Work Place: A Case Study of Bengaluru” Published in Multi-Disciplinary Researches in Empowerment of Women, Water Resource Management, Culture, Tourism and Recent Emerging Trends in India, Edited by Dr. N. S. Rangaraju (Chief editor), Shafi Ahmed and Dr. B. S. Puttaswamy, Organised by Department of History Govt. First Grade Collage Chikkaballapura, Published by Manoj Publication Bengaluru, March-2018, ISBN-819206816-1.



- 6) Co-Authored Paper titled “Powerlessness of Female Sex workers in relation to Condom Usage: A Socialist Feminist Analysis” Published in Contemporary Indian Society: A Gendered Perspective, Edited by Jyoti Prasad Saikia and Shweta Prasad, Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 2017. ISBN-13: 978-93-5125-285-6h.
- 7) Co-Authored Paper titled “Problems and Prospects of Women Working in Banking Sector” Published in Working Women: Problems and Prospects, Edited by Dr.P.Sundara Pandian, Dr.S.Muthulakshmi, Dr.J.KamatchiEswaran, from the Department of Commerce, V.H..SenthikumaraNadar College, Virudhunagar, Tamilnadu, 2017. ISBN 978-93-81723-72-2.
- 8) Co-Authored paper titled “Environmental Factors Affecting Dementia Patients” Published in Dr. C.M. Lakshmana Edited book titled “Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection by Bookwell Publisher, Delhi. ISBN: 978-93-8057-492-9
- 9) Co-Authored Paper titled “Dementia and Approaches to Psychological Therapies” Published in “Issues and Concerns of Elderly People in India” Editors Sadhna Jain, ManishaWadhwa and NeelamRathi, Published by Book Age Publications, 2015, ISBN: 978-93-83281-51-0.
- 10) Co-Authored Paper titled “Caring Elderly People Suffering from Dementia: A Sociological Analysis of Various Care Models” Published in “Issues and Concerns of Elderly People in India” Editors Sadhna Jain, ManishaWadhwa Nee Dabas and NeelamRathi, Published by Book Age Publications, 2015, ISBN: 978-93-83281-51-0.

#### **Books Published:**

1. Book Published titled "Vision for an Inclusive Society: A Feminist Perspective” Edited by: Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Published by Himalaya Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., November-2018, ISBN: 978-93-5299-472-4.
2. Book Published titled “Gender in the Market Economy” Edited by: Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Published by Rawat Publications, 2015, ISBN: 978-81-316-0705-3.

#### **Seminars / Workshops Attended:**

1. Attended and participated in the one-day orientation cum Awareness Programme on “E-Database Tools & Techniques for Facilities & Researchers of BU” organized by Library, Bengaluru University, on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2018.
2. Chaired a session on “Empowerment of Women Through Technology” in National Conference on “Protection of Rights and Dignity of Women in Digital Era” organized by

Karnataka State Commission for Women, Government of Karnataka in association with Seshadripuram Law College, held on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2017.

3. Attended Traocon events organized Indian Women's Empowerment and leadership summit on 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2016 in Bengaluru.
4. Chaired a session on "Unorganized workers" in National seminar on 'Constitution & Marginalized Sectors: Challenges in the Twenty First Century" on 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> March 2013 organized by School of Law Christ University.
5. Two days National Seminar on "The Role of police in protection of Human Rights in India: Issues & Perspectives" held at seminar hall, Jnanajyothi auditorium, Central College campus, BUB on 28<sup>th</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup> Sept 2012 organized by University law College and P.G Department of Studies and Research in Law in association with Bureau of Police Research & Development, Delhi.
6. National Level Workshop on "Intellectual Property Rights" organized by University Law College and P.G Department of Studies and Research in Law Bengaluru University Library on 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2012.
7. Attended workshop on "Law on Disaster Management in India: Issues and Perspectives" on 11<sup>th</sup> June. 2011, organized by Bengaluru University.
8. Attended Workshop on "Access to Information for Teaching & Research & R3 Access User Meet" organized by Bengaluru University Library on 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2011.
9. Attended workshop on "Accelerating Research Discovery, Innovation with Thomson Reuters" organized by Library, Bengaluru University on 26<sup>th</sup> April 2010.
10. Attended workshop on Access to E-Resources for Teaching & Research conducted by Bengaluru University & INFLIBNET, 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2008.
11. Attended workshop on Gender & livestock Development, Ambedkar Bhavan, BUB, and Feb. 2008.
12. Attended National Level workshop on "Environmental Impact Lead on Health held on 16<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2008, organized by quality council of India National Referral centre for Lead Poisoning in India.

**International Recognition:**

Nominated to represent the country in prestigious United States Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs sponsored International Visitor Leadership Program on "The Fight against Gender Based Violence" held in USA on July 13<sup>th</sup> to July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015.

**National/International Seminars / Workshops Paper presented:**

1. Participated and presented a paper titled “Engendering ICT: Ensuring Gender Equality for Development” Three days 44<sup>th</sup> All India Sociological Conference on Reconstructing Sociological Discourse in India: Perspectives from the Margins” organized by St. Philomena’s College (Autonomous), Mysuru, on 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup> December, 2018.
2. Participated and presented a paper titled “Technological Innovations: A New Horizon Towards Inclusion of Students with Disabilities in Higher Education” Two days National Seminar on ‘Persons with Disabilities and their Social – Economic Status in India’ organized by Population Research Centre, at the ISEC Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru on 28<sup>th</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2018.
3. Participated and presented a paper titled “Constraints Affecting Dalit Women to Access Health Services at BBMP Government Hospitals- A Study from select slums of Bengaluru Urban District” Organised by Department of History Govt. First Grade Collage Chikkaballapura, two days International Conference on 27<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> March-2018.
4. Participated and presented a paper titled “Constraints Faced by Muslim Women Professionals within Family and at Work Place: A Case Study of Bengaluru” Organised by Department of History Govt. First Grade Collage Chikkaballapura, two days International Conference on 27<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> March-2018.
5. Participated and presented a paper titled “Access and Inclusion of Women with Disability in Higher Education” Organised by Centre for Differently Abled Persons, Bharathidasan University Tiruchirapalli, one days International Conference on 7<sup>th</sup> January-2018.
6. Participated and presented a paper titled “A Study of One Stop Crisis Centers in Karnataka: Progress and Problems” in World Congress of Gynecology and Pediatrics International Conference, organized by Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, on 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> November 2017.
7. Participated and presented a paper titled “Godmen and their Women Victims: A Sociological Analysis of Consumptive Religiosity and Violation of Women’s Agency in Contemporary India” in the 43<sup>rd</sup> All India Sociological Conference Indian Sociological Society on Neo-Liberalism, Consumption and Culture organized by Department of Sociology, University of Lucknow, Lucknow on 9-12 November, 2017.
8. Participated and presented a paper titled “Neoliberal Economy, Burden of Geriatric Care and Vulnerable Elderly Women Suffering from Dementia: A Sociological Analysis Based on Bengaluru”, in the 43<sup>rd</sup> All India Sociological Conference Indian Sociological Society on Neo-Liberalism, Consumption and Culture organized by Department of Sociology, University of Lucknow, Lucknow on 9-12 November, 2017.

9. Participated and presented paper “Problems and Perspectives of women working in Banking Sector” in the UGC Sponsored Two Day National Seminar on Working Women: Problems and Prospects, Department of Commerce, V.H.N.Senthil Kumara Nadar College, Virudhunagar, Tamilnadu, on 19<sup>th</sup>& 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2017.
10. Participated and presented paper on “Increasing geriatric Violence in India: A sociological analysis” in the UGC Sponsored Two Day National Seminar on Population Education for Sustainable Development in The National College, Autonomous, Basavangudi, Bengaluru, on 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> of March, 2017.
11. Participated and presented a paper in the XV National Conference on Women’s Studies. Paper titled “My Tryst with Teaching Women’s Studies in the Bengaluru University” in the Sub-Them No.13. Held in University of Madras, Chennai, from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> January 2017.
12. Participated and presented paper titled “Burden of Care” in XL Indian Social Science Congress conducted by Indian Academy of Social Sciences and University of Mysuru held from December 19<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2016.
13. Participated and presented a paper in the International Conference on Theatre and Other Performing arts: Aesthetics, Polity, Economy, History and Space, organized by Department of Performing Arts, Bengaluru University, from 29<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> March. Paper titled “Binodini: The Quintessential Other of Bangali Theater”.
14. Participated and Presented a paper in the National IQAC Conference on Higher Education of Women in India – Opportunities and Challenges, organized by Bishop Cotton Women’s Christian College, on 26<sup>th</sup> February 2016, Paper title “Role of Information Communication Technology in Transforming Gender – Biased Education”.
15. In Indian Sociological Society - XXXXI All India Sociological Conference organized by Department of Sociology and Social Work, Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), KIIT University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha during 27<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> December, 2015. Presented a Paper titled “Higher Education among Muslim Women’s from the Perspective of Gender”.
16. In Indian Sociological Society - XXXXI All India Sociological Conference organized by Department of Sociology and Social Work, Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), KIIT University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha during 27<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> December, 2015. Presented a Paper titled “Powerlessness of Female Sex workers in Bengaluru city in Relation to Condom Usage – A Socialist Feminist Analysis”.

17. Participated and presented a paper in the Two-day National Seminar on Socio-Political Aspects in Mahabharata: Their Relevance Today”. Paper title “Construction of Transgender Identities in Mahabharata”. Organized by Sanskrit department, JnanaBharathi Campus, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru sponsored by UGC, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2015.
18. Participated and presented a paper in the Two-day International Seminar on “Natural Resource and National Accounts in south Asia”. Paper title “Political Economy of Protected Areas: Need for Innovative, Endogenous Economic Alternatives”. Organized by Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) Bengaluru. Sponsored by ICSSR and State Planning Board, GoK, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2015.
19. Participated and presented a paper in the International Seminar on “INDO-UK perspectives on Public and Transactional Laws”. Organized by University Law College and P.G. Department of Studies and Research in Law, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru. In Association with British Council, Chennai. Presented a paper entitled “Invisible Mothers: Indian State and Violations of Human Rights of Surrogate Mothers”. Held at JnanaJyothi Auditorium, central college campus, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2014.
20. Presented a paper in the ICSSR sponsored Two days International Seminar on Global Issues of Population Development and Environment, organized by Population Research Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru and Karnataka Pollution Control Board, Bengaluru on 27<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> October 2014.
21. Presented a paper in the ICSSR sponsored Two days National Seminar on Women Empowerment- A Strategy for Development, organized by the Centre for Women’s and Gender Studies, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, on October 13-14, 2014.
22. Participated in the World Environment Day and ParisaraMela held on 5<sup>th</sup> June 2014 organized by Department of Environmental Science, Jnanabharathi Campus, Bengaluru University in collaboration with Bruhat Bengaluru MahanagaraPalike, Bengaluru and Presented a Paper entitled “Gender, Environment and Sustainable Energy”.
23. In ICSSR sponsored National Seminar on Poverty and Social Exclusion in India: Need for a Paradigm Shift towards an Inclusive Society, organized by Department of Sociology, Christ University, Collaboration with the Institute of Economic and Social Change, Bengaluru, on March 12 – 13, 2014 presented a paper on “Alienation of Women Workers in Garment Export Industries in Bengaluru: Need a Paradigm Shift”.

24. Participated in the XIV National Conference on Women's Studies, held in Gauhati University, from 4 – 7<sup>th</sup> February 2014, presented a paper on “Impact of Globalization, Increasing Vulnerability and Insecure Garment Workers: Case Study of Bengaluru in the Sub – theme No.2.
25. In XXXIX All India Sociological Conference organized by Karnataka State Open University, Mukthagagothri Mysuru during 27<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> Dec 2013 presented a paper “Life in Panopticon. Increasing use of Surveillance Technology and Changing Nature of Urban Space for Women”.
26. In XXXIX All India Sociological Conference organized by Karnataka State Open University, Mukthagangothri Mysuru during 27<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> Dec 2013 presented a joint paper titled as “A Gerontological study of the women Suffering from Alzheimer's” and chaired a session.
27. Two days National Seminar on “Curricular Intervention for Eliminating Violence Against Women” jointly organized by Department of Women's Studies, Women's Study Center and Karnataka State Council for Higher Education, Bengaluru in Karnataka State Women's University, Bijapur on 10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2013. Paper presented on “Role of Social Media”.
28. In one day workshop on “gender related Issues” conducted by Administrative Training Institute, Mysuru for Govt officials On 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 presented a Paper titled “Assisted Reproductive Technology & Surrogacy: A Means For Commodification Of Women' Body & Choice”.
29. In ICSSR sponsored and Ravenshaw University Cuttack organized two days National Seminar on “Frontiers of Development Practices in India: Reconfiguring the Development of Underdevelopment” presented a paper on “Endogenous Development and Globalization”, April, 2013.
30. In One day seminar on “Contours of Development: Vulnerability & Social Justice” jointly organized by the Dept of Sociology, Christ University, Bengaluru & Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bengaluru on 28<sup>th</sup> Feb 2013 presented a Paper on “Endogenous Development: A Post Modern, Inclusive Developmental Alternative”.
31. In XXXVIII All India Sociological conference organized by the Dept of Sociology, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur during 27-29<sup>th</sup> Dec 2012 presented a paper on “Women and Artificial Reproductive Technology”.

32. In ICSSR sponsored National Seminar conducted by Dept of Sociology, Mangalore University, 30th-31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012 presented a paper on Indigenous People & Endogenous Development: A Developmental Alternative”.
33. In State Level Workshop conducted by Christ University and Jungle Lodges, Karnataka, on 10th Feb, 2012 presented a paper on “Women and Ecotourism: An Eco-feminist perspective”.
34. In Indian Sociological Society conducted XXXVII All India Sociological Conference, 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> Dec, 2011, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi presented a paper on “Globalization, Emerging Professions and Redefined Social Roles”.
35. In Indian Sociological Society conducted XXXVII All India Sociological Conference, 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> Dec, 2011, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi presented a paper on “Alienation of Women Workers in the Garment Industries of Bengaluru”.
36. Hold a session and delivered lecture on “Women’s Reservation” in UGC sponsored one day seminar on “Implementation of Reservation Policy for Admission and Recruitment” organized by Dr. Ambedkar College of Education on 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 2011.
37. Presented a paper on “Use and Abuse of Women Workers in the Garment Export Industries of Bengaluru” for National Seminar on “Women: Use, Abuse & Misuse” organized by UGC Center for Women’s Studies, Bengaluru University on 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2011.
38. Presented a paper on “Garment Export Industries: A New Horizon Towards Empowerment of Poor Urban Women” in National Seminar conducted by Christ University, Bengaluru and Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2011.
39. Presented a paper on “Towards an Inclusive University Campus for Women with Disability” in the International Conference on Globalization, Higher Education and Disability held at Jnanajyothi Auditorium, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru, on 3-5<sup>th</sup> Feb 2011.
40. Presented a paper on “There is No Honor in Killing” in the Southern Regional Workshop conducted by Indian Association of Women’s Studies, RoshniNilaya, Mangalore on 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Oct, 2009.
41. Presented paper titled “Role of Technology in Human Rights Sensitive Policing “in 32<sup>nd</sup> All India Criminology Conference, Bengaluru, Feb 25<sup>th</sup> to Feb 27<sup>th</sup> 2009.
42. Chaired a session and presented a paper on “Gender Perspective on Srilankan conflict” in a Consultation on, ‘Human Concerns in the Post War Scenario of Srilanka ’organized by

Department of Political Science, Bengaluru University, in collaboration with ISI, Other Media, Vistaar , 10<sup>th</sup> June ,2009.

43. Chaired one session & presented a paper titled “Gender biased Education “in NAAC Sponsored National Seminar in Bijapur, 2008.
44. Presented paper titled “Gender Biased Policing and the need for more women in the police force” in National Sociological conference held in Dharwad- 2007 December
45. Presented paper titled “Transgender and sports: A Sociological Critique of the Validity and Impact of Gender Testing in Sports” in National Sociological conference held in Dharwad- 2007 December.

**Invited as a Resource Person:**

1. Invited as Resource person to Participated in Ten Days Research Methodology Course for Social Science, research organized for young PhD scholars organized by The Talasamudaayagala Adhyayana Kendra, Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP) and National Law School of Indian University (NLSIU) Bengaluru, sponsored by Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR) held on April 26<sup>th</sup> to May 5<sup>th</sup> 2019.
2. Invited as Resource person to deliver a speech on “Impact and Consequences of Gender Stereotypes on Careers of Women” two days National seminar conducted by Department of PG Clinical Psychology and Psychology, ST. Agnes college (Autonomous) Centre for post graduate studies and research Mangaluru, sponsored by the ‘National Commission for Women’ held on 21<sup>st</sup> & 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2019.
3. Invited as Resource person to deliver a speech on “Cyber Crime and the Victimization of Women: Challenges and Legal Response” organized by ST. Anna’s College for Women, Mehdiapatnam, Hyderabad, held on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2019.
4. Invited as Resource person to deliver a speech on “Gender Perspectives in Development” organized by Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women’s University, Vijayapura, Karnataka State, one-day International Symposium on ‘Development Equality’, held on 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2019.
5. Invited as Resource person to deliver a speech on “Reflections on the Artificial Reproductive Technology through the Prism of Feminism” organized by Department of Studies in Law and University Law College, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru, ‘One day Symposium on Gender Issues held on 18<sup>th</sup> September -2018.



6. Invited as Resource person to deliver a speech on “Challenges Before a Neo-gerontocratic Society” organized by THE BENGALURU SOCIAL SCIENCES FORUM Collaboration with The National College Campus, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru, PROGRAMME FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL-2018, held on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2018.
7. Invited as Resource person to deliver a speech on “Rights of Women and Children” organized by National Human Rights Commission and Samruddi Grameenabhivruddi Samsthe in Collaboration with UGC Centre for Women’s Studies- Bengaluru University, Bengaluru, ‘One day Training Programme On Human Rights’ held on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2018.
8. Invited as panelist for the Panel Discussion on “A multidimensional Approach to Women Empowerment: Voice and Visibility” organized by the Department of Humanities in Association with IQAC, St. Claret College, in one day National Conference to Mark the International Women’s Day held on 7<sup>th</sup> March-2018.
9. Invited as Resource person to deliver a speech in a Regional Workshop, on “Women Empowerment” in “International Women’s Day organized by RajaRajeswari College of Nursing, Bengaluru, on 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2017.
10. Invited as a Resource person to deliver a talk on “Women Empowerment” on “International Women’s Day organized by Canara Bank, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru, on 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2017.
11. Invited as Resource person to deliver a lectures on (1) Marxist and Socialist Feminism (2) Assisted Reproductive Technology: Prospects and Challenges” to the participants of Refresher Course in Social Science (ID) held at UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Bengaluru University, JnanaBharathi Campus, Bengaluru on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2016.
12. Invited as Resource person to deliver a speech on “Women’s Challenges in Present Scenario” organized by the Center for Women’s Studies, Bengaluru University, on 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2016.
13. Invited as Resource person by St. Anne’s College on Women Movement in India-Trends and Challenges 2<sup>n</sup> August, 2016.
14. Invited as Resource person by Christ University to address Indo-UK exchange students on ‘Development of Women’s Studies in India’ on 20-07-2016.
15. Invited as Resource person to deliver a speech on “International Women’s Day” organized by Dr. Ambedkar College of Education Bengaluru, on 31-3-2016.

16. Delivered a lecture on NSS Special Camp held at NSS Bhawan, Bengaluru University, organized by Malleswaram Ladies Association First Grade College for Women on Impact of Information Technology on 10.12.2015.
17. Delivered a lecture on Women and Sexuality on 13<sup>th</sup> Aug, 2015 on Jain University.
18. Invited as Resource person to deliver a speech on “Issues and challenges in implementing Gender Budgeting” organized by Fiscal Policy Institute, Government of Karnataka, Kengeri campus, addressed to the staff of various department all over Karnataka, Department of Women and Child Development, Sericulture, Horticulture, dated on 13<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> August, 11<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> September, 2015.
19. Invited as Resource person to deliver a speech on “Challenges of Institutionalization of Women’s Studies”, in the Two-day National Seminar on “Different Worlds of Women’s Studies in India: Focus on Western and Southern Regions” on 20<sup>th</sup>& 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2015 organised by Indian Association of Women’s Studies and KrantijyotiSavitribaiPhule Women’s Studies Center, SavitribaiPhule Pune University.
20. Invited as Resource person to deliver a keynote speech on Social Justice towards Differently Abled Women and Children, title on “Integrating Women with Disability in the mainstream”. organized by St. Anne’s Degree College for Women in Bengaluru on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2015.
21. Invited as Resource person in Symposium on Gender, ICT and Education, conducted by Learning Link Foundation, New Delhi, US Embassy and INTEL in Bengaluru on 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2014.
22. Invited as a Resource Person for “Women’s Development Programme” on International Women’s Day, organized by Department of Women and Child Development, 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2014.
23. Invited as a Resource Person for International Women’s Workers Day, organized by Women’s Voice on 19<sup>th</sup> March 2014 in PuttanchettyTownhall, Bengaluru.
24. Invited as a Resource Person in the two day National Seminar on “Curricular Intervention For Eliminating Violence Against Women” Jointly organized by Department of Women’s Studies, Women’s Study Center and Karnataka State Council For Higher Education, Bengaluru at Janashakti Campus, Torvi, Karnataka State Women’s University, Bijapur during 11<sup>th</sup> Dec 2013.
25. Invited in a National level workshop on “Adolescence Sexuality, Reproductive Health and Gender Discrimination” organized by Department of Psychiatric Social Work,

National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Bengaluru on 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2013 hold a session on Adolescence Gender Discrimination.

26. Delivered Lecture on “Symbolic Interactionism” in Christ University, Department of Sociology on 22<sup>nd</sup> Jan, 2010.

**E-content Development:**

Nominated to contribute in UGC E-pathshala program on women’s studies organized by Avinashalingam University (Dept of Home Science), Pune University (Dept of Sociology), Mysuru University (Dept of Sociology) 2015-16. Contributed in development of modules on

- Women and Development (in the process of uploading)
- Women and Education (already uploaded)
- Approaches to Feminist theory (in the process of uploading)
- Marxist and Socialist Feminism (already uploaded)

**Administrative /Academic Responsibilities Held:**

- Chaired First Session of RC-13 Science, Technology and Society on “Uncertainty and Governance”, 2013
- Worked as Assistant Custodian PG (arts unit) 2013, July semester
- Worked as Editor of the “Manavi”– a News Letter published by Center for Women’s Studies, Bengaluru University
- Member, Board of studies, Applied Sociology, Christ University
- Member, Board of studies, Women’s Studies Bengaluru University
- Chairperson Board of Examiners UG and PG women’s studies, Bengaluru University
- Member, BOE, Integrated Social Science, Bengaluru University
- Member of the Board of Examiners, UG and PG women’s studies, Bengaluru University
- Evaluated MPhil dissertations and PhD thesis for other Universities.
- Worked as an External Evaluator (BOE) of Christ University, Sociology PG department from 2007 – 2013.
- Worked as member of the Advisory Committee of University Day Care Centre 2008-2009 and 2011 till date,
- Worked as a Chief Warden, Bengaluru University City Ladies Hostel, since 2009 Dec to May, 2013
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**Seminar /Workshop/Conference organized:**

1. Being a Coordinator, Published Newsletter MANAVI (Volume X-No. 1) March 2019, in Centre for Women's Studies, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru.
2. Being a Coordinator, celebrated "International Women's Day" on 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2019 organized by Centre for Women's Studies, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru.
3. Being a Coordinator, Conducted One Day Workshop for Bengaluru University Teachers on "Towards Gender Inclusive University Campus" Organized by Centre for Women's Studies, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru, held on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2019.
4. Being a Coordinator, Conducted Special lecture about screenings of short films by Avala Hejje team under Kannadati Utsava 2018 celebrations, organized by Centre for Women's Studies, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru, held on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2018.
5. Being a Coordinator, Conducted two days National Seminar on "Vision for an Inclusive Society: A Feminist Perspective, sponsored by ICSSR, Organized by Centre for Women's Studies, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru, held on 15<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> November- 2018.
6. Being a Coordinator, Conducted National Level symposium on 'Gendering Public Policy', Collaboration with Dept of Women and Child Development, State Women Commission, Govt of Karnataka and Indian Institute of Public administration (IIPA Karnataka chapter), Organized by Centre for Women's Studies, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru, held on 31<sup>st</sup> August 2018.
7. Being a Coordinator, celebrated 'Daughter's Day' celebration, to felicitate the Women teachers who received various International, National, State level awards, organized by Centre for Women's Studies, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru, held on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2018.
8. Worked as Convener for one Day seminar organized by UGC Centre for Women's Studies in collaboration with (Southern) Regional Association of Women's Studies on "Engendering Academia" on 28<sup>th</sup> Oct 2017.
9. Worked as Convener for one-day seminar on 'Feminist Research Methodology' & felicitation for Prof. Maithreyi Krishnaraj on 13<sup>th</sup> June 2017.
10. Worked as Convener for Southern Regional Workshop organized by UGC Centre for Women's Studies in collaboration with University Grants Commission to Develop Inclusive, Development Oriented Curriculum in Women's Studies on 21<sup>st</sup> & 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2017.
11. Worked as Convener for Cultural Exchange programme organized by Centre for Women's Studies, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru in collaboration with Treenon Zcelebrates "Strisvara": A Music & Cultural Exchange programme on 27<sup>th</sup> Sept 2016.

12. Worked as Coordinator for 10 days “Life Skills Training and Development Workshop” organized from 20<sup>th</sup> February to 4<sup>th</sup> ,2014 March in Center for Women’s Studies, Bengaluru University in Collaboration with Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports, Government of Karnataka, Jnanabharathi Campus, Bengaluru.
13. Worked as coordinator in Centre for Women’s Studies, BUB in collaboration with the Department of Visual Arts, Bengaluru University conducted three days painting Exhibition. Theme was ‘A Tribute to Indian Women’ on 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>& 11<sup>th</sup> March 2013 in the Centre for Women’s Studies, BUB.
14. Two day’s workshop to strengthen community organization on ‘Gender awareness’ on 17<sup>th</sup>& 18<sup>th</sup> Dec 2012 conducted by Centre for Women’s Studies, Bengaluru University in collaboration with Action aid, Swaraj Organization, Sampangi Ramanagara, Bengaluru.
15. Two days State Level Seminar on ‘Tradition, Customs, Beliefs and Women’ on 15<sup>th</sup>& 16<sup>th</sup> Dec 2012 conducted by Centre for Women’s Studies, Bengaluru University in collaboration with Action aid, Swaraj organization, Sampangi Ramanagara, Bengaluru.
16. Worked as Co-coordinator in Center for Women’s Studies, Bengaluru University organized Two weeks State Level inter-Disciplinary Research Methodology Wok shop in sept-oct 2011.
17. Worked as rapporteur in the International Conference on Globalization, Higher Education and Disability held at Jnanajyothi Auditorium, Bengaluru University, Bengaluru, on 3-5<sup>th</sup> Feb 2011.
18. Worked as a convener for National Seminar on “Women: Use, Abuse & Misuse” organized by UGC Center for Women’s Studies, Bengaluru University on 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2011.
19. Worked as sub-theme coordinator (on Market and Interlocking Inequality) on Indian Association for Women’s Studies, XIII National Conference, Wardha 21<sup>st</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> Jan, 2011.
20. Worked as Deputy Coordinator in UGC / ASC in refreshing course on Women Studies 2007.

**Refresher/Orientation course lectures Delivered:**

1. Invited as Resource person to deliver a lecture on the topic “Approaches to Women’s Development and Empowerment” to the participants of 68<sup>th</sup> Orientation Programme on updating the knowledge of the teachers and enhancing their teaching effectiveness from

- 17.7.2018 to 13.8.2018 at UGC- Human Resource Development Centre, Karnataka University, Dharwad.
2. Invited as Resource person to deliver a lecture to the participants of 57<sup>th</sup> Orientation Programme on the topic entitled “Gender Development and Empowerment” Organized by UGC- Human Resource Development Centre, Bengaluru University, Jnana Bharathi Campus, Bengaluru on 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2018.
  3. Invited as Resource person to deliver a lecture to the participants of 56<sup>th</sup> Orientation Programme, Organized by UGC- Human Resource Development Centre, Bengaluru University, Jnana Bharathi Campus, Bengaluru on 10<sup>th</sup> February-2018.
  4. Invited as Resource person to deliver a lecture on the topic “Policies and Programmes Towards Women Empowerment” from UGC –Human Resource Development Centre, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli for University and College Teachers, Refresher Course, on 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 2018.
  5. Invited as Resource person to deliver a lecture on the topic “Gender Analysis” from UGC –Human Resource Development Centre, Short Term Course, on 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2017.
  6. Invited as Resource person to deliver a lectures on (1) Marxist and Socialist Feminism (2) Assisted Reproductive Technology: Prospects and Challenges” to the participants of Refresher Course in Social Science (ID) held at UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Bengaluru University, Jnana Bharathi Campus, Bengaluru on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2016.
  7. Invited as Resource person to deliver a lecture on the topic entitled 1) From Quantitative and Qualitative data to Triangulation and 2) Participatory Action Research on) 9.02.16 to the participants of Refresher Course in Research Methodology conducted by the UGC Academic Staff College, Bengaluru University Bengaluru.
  8. Invited as Resource person to deliver a lecture on the topic entitled (1) Writing Feminist History, (2) Feminist methods in Historical Research on 21.8.2014 to the participants of Refresher Course in History conducted by the UGC Academic Staff College, Bengaluru University Bengaluru.
  9. Delivered a lecture on, Relevance of Social Sciences, In Refresher Course organized by UGC Academic Staff College Bengaluru- 2013.
  10. Delivered a lecture on “Trends in Feminism & Feminist Theory” to the participants of refresher course conducted by department of political science on 30<sup>th</sup> Oct, 2009.
  11. Took two sessions on Status of Women & Child in India in Orientation course, UGC Academic Staff College Bengaluru- 2008.

**Orientation/ Refresher course/ Training Program Attended:**

1. Participated in the one day Orientation Cum Awareness Programme on “E-Database Tools and Techniques for Faculties and Researchers of BU” Organized by Bengaluru University Library, Bengaluru held on 29<sup>th</sup> June -2018.
2. Participated in UGC Academic Staff College, Bengaluru University Bengaluru organized Refresher Course on in Information and Communication Technology held from 16<sup>th</sup>Nov to 7<sup>th</sup> Dec,2015.
3. Participated in 10 days ICSSR sponsored Feminist Research Methodology Workshop conducted by Centre for Women’s Studies, Bengaluru University, 16th Dec-25th Dec, 2013.
4. Participated in 6 days UGC, MSEM workshop in Tirupati , 13<sup>th</sup>- 18th Oct 2011
5. Participated in 6 days UGC, MSEM workshop in National Law School organized by Bishop Cotton Girls College on 8<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> Sept, 2011.
6. Attended Centre for Women’s Studies, Bengaluru University organized Two weeks State Level inter-Disciplinary Research Methodology Wok shop in 20<sup>th</sup>sept- 4<sup>th</sup>oct 2011.
7. Attended a training program on “Gender planning and mainstreaming” conducted by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi (15<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> March, 2010).
8. Attended UGC sponsored workshop on “Training of Trainers” in National Law School organized by Bishop Cotton Girls College on 8<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2010.
9. Attended Orientation course conducted by UGC /ASC, Jadhavpur University, Kolkata 18<sup>th</sup> Aug – 13<sup>th</sup> Sept, 2008.
10. Attended UGC sponsored SAM workshop on capacity Building of Women in Higher Education, Organized by Centre for Women’s Studies, Bengaluru University, 2007 Nov,

**Membership of Organizations:**

- Editor-in-Chief of the Editorial Board of the Contemporary Sociological Research e-journal titled “Sociology Today” (ISSN: 2581-737X).
- Life member of Indian Sociological Society (3236).
- Member of the editorial board of the Inter Disciplinary e-journal titled “RUPKATHA”.
- Life member of Indian Association of Women’s Studies (Membership Number: - 15-L-0102).





**IMPACT EVALUATION OF INTERVENTIONS BY THE STATE IN RESPECT OF  
SELECT SPORTS IN KARNATAKA (2011-12 TO 2016-17)**

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