

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES AND SPORTS

Evaluation of Swimming Pools, Indoor Stadia and Halls – Study Report & Recommendations



CENTRE FOR POPULATION DYNAMICS

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CENTRE FOR POPULATION DYNAMICS
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The Evaluation Study not only covered all the completed indoor stadia, halls and swimming pools but also those facilities that are under progress. In all, 43 facilities comprising of 15 indoor stadia, 14 indoor halls and 14 swimming pools have been visited and evaluated.
- The distribution of indoor stadium and swimming pool are not balanced among the districts. While some districts have multiple facilities, some others do not have even one facility in the District.
- The Facilities were located mostly in the District and Taluk Head Quarters which is an advantage in terms of accessibility.
- All the facilities were built within the estimated budget. This indicates that the budget estimates have been realistic and sufficient budgetary allocation has been made by the Department.
- The disciplines played in the indoor stadia/hall are Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Wrestling, Judo, Weightlifting, Badminton, Table Tennis, Carom and Chess and Squash. Many Indoor stadia have facility for badminton and table tennis.
- All facilities have the basic amenities like office room, store room, bathrooms, changing areas, toilets and safe drinking water facilities. First aid kits were available in all the facilities. Lockers were available in the new stadia. However, amenities in the swimming pools leave a lot to be desired.
- All pools make a compromise in terms of safety. There are no safety bars on any side of the swimming pool. There are no life jackets in any pool. Only two or three car tubes have been observed.
- All pools have a separate children's pool.
- It is a welcome fact that almost all facilities have a managing committee in place to discuss and decide important matters relating to the stadium. The

District and Taluk committees consist of district and taluk administrative officers, senior Government officials and eminent members of the public and sports persons.

- There are no bylaws governing the use of the facilities and the existing rules, and regulations, if any, are framed by the concerned Stadium Management Committee, and therefore, are not similar across the districts.
- While the facilities are the property of the DYSS, the maintenance fund has been provided by the ZP. The ZP funds to maintain the Stadia and other facilities are not uniform in the districts.
- There is also no uniformity in the staff pattern in the facilities. At present, the staff are appointed on temporary basis their salaries are met from the ZP funds. Lack of guidelines and funds for appointment of maintenance staff, cleaners and watchmen, would result in low maintenance and security.
- There are two categories of staff involved in the facilities, both of which are essential to the proper functioning of the facilities. The first are maintenance and security staff, and the second are sports related staff like coach, gym instructors, physio-therapist, life-guard, etc. While the study did not find any shortcomings due to the lack of appointment of the former, the study noted a perceptible deficiency of sports staff. Most facilities and disciplines do not have coaches and the students have to fend for themselves. There was no physio-therapist, in any facility.
- For the development of the game, it is desirable for training and practice to be done under the guidance and supervision of a coach.
- In the indoor stadia and halls, there is a need for Department coaches in most disciplines, except for Wrestling. Badminton, which is the most popular in terms of user strength, reported the least availability of coach at 25 per cent.
- None of the Swimming pools have permanent coaches. Coaches are appointed only during training camps.

- The importance of the physio-therapist in preventing injury to the sportsperson, as also of the life-guard in ensuring the safety in the swimming pool cannot be overlooked.
- The issues with regard to amenities and staff, especially coaches are not peculiar to this Project. However, based on the responses received in this survey, the strengths of the Project could be said to be creation of infrastructure by way of assets that would enhance both availability and utilization of sports facilities.
- Sports camps, especially swimming camps are being conducted in most facilities during vacation. While this is beneficial to development of the sport and generates interest among the youngsters, care should be taken to ensure that no untoward incident occur causing bad publicity.
- The number of users varies widely across the facility. This may be dependent on the type and quality of services offered, user fees charged, the demand for the facilities, the awareness about the facility in the community and other reasons.
- It was said that there is an increase in users, especially in the swimming pools, during the vacation period. Limiting the number of students per batch and maintaining a good student-coach ratio is important.
- The facilities are predominantly used by males and there are very few female users.
- Very few facilities offer concessional fees and special time slots for women.
- User fee was paid by a little more than half of the respondents in the indoor stadia and halls and by almost all the users of swimming pools.
- Most users of indoor stadia and halls preferred paying monthly user fees of Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and most users of swimming pools preferred paying hourly user fees of Rs. 10 to 20 per hour.

- About 80 per cent of user of indoor stadia/halls felt that the fee is reasonable and about 73 per cent were willing to pay more if improved facilities and equipment are provided.
- Few facilities do not have any user fee, limiting their economical viability.
- The user fee across the districts varies widely and, in most places, is beyond the capacity of the common man, especially students. It is encouraging to note that some of the facilities offer discounts in user fees to students and women.
- It was noted that some of the better facilities charge high user fees and were used mostly by affluent members of the community. Gulbarga swimming pool has special time slot for VIP use. This, unfortunately, was not the objective of the Government while planning investments for these projects. The Department should take a critical look at the pattern of use of these facilities focusing on availability of these to all, especially the poor.
- Some of the stadia/halls are used for Dasara sports events or district level events and also for individual sports meet of colleges or schools.
- The Stadia in Bangalore and Mysore have been used for non-sports events.
- Only two swimming pools in Raichur and Gulbarga have reported the use of the pool for competitive events. All others are used only for training.
- The socioeconomic and demographic profile indicate that the users of the indoor stadia/halls and swimming pools were mostly males in the age group 10 to 24, especially students, or college completed.
- There is a demand for the facilities with a majority of community members expressing the need for such facilities and having a perception that the facility provided by the Government was fulfilling the requirement of sports persons in that area to a certain extent, but not fully.

- Private facilities were available only in the larger towns and the community members are dependent on such public facilities to meet their sport requirements.
- The community members use the indoor stadia and swimming pools due to availability of good facilities, for health benefits, and due to the reasonable fees charged by the public facilities.
- Members prefer private facilities mainly due to availability of coach, good facilities, less crowd and because they can afford the fees.
- One disconcerting conclusion is that many in the community, while being aware of the existence of the stadium in their area, are unaware of the sporting facilities that are offered there.
- Some facilities have publicized opening ceremonies, printed IEC materials and brochures, advertised in local news papers and distributed pamphlets when conducting special camps, which have been found to be useful in improving awareness in the community.

NOTE ON TOR FOR EVALUATION OF INDOOR STADIA AND SWIMMING POOLS

The ToR given to CPD for the project has been addressed adequately in the evaluation report. These have been discussed under various issues that have emerged while conceptualizing the report for better presentation and understanding of the administration, maintenance and utilization of these facilities. These issues have been discussed for the Facilities in general, but emphasis has been made when needed separately for stadia/halls and swimming pools. Nevertheless, specific queries raised in the ToR are being addressed herein :

- 1 *Whether the investment made on the construction of these infrastructures commensurate with the benefits that have accrued and likely to accrue for the development of sports?*

Yes, totally in the case of indoor stadia/halls and partially in the case of swimming pools. Most of these Facilities have been created in the recent past and therefore, it is too early to assess the accrued benefits. However, construction of these facilities in the District HQ, and in some cases, also the Taluk HQs has no doubt ensured availability of good and quality sporting facilities for the population living in small and medium towns, conforming to the Central Government policy to take sports closer to the population living rural areas as proposed in Panchayath Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA). Besides improved availability, this has resulted in enhanced awareness of sports and swimming in the smaller towns thereby providing equal opportunity to talented sports persons and swimmers from the rural areas and from the poorer sections of the society. In this regard, it may also be said that the construction of this infrastructure will, when supplemented by additional inputs like coaching facilities and state-of-the-art equipment, add significantly to the benefits that are accruing for the development of sports.

Indoor stadia/halls: In the case of indoor stadia, these infrastructure have been fully beneficial for promotion of sports like Badminton, Basket Ball, Table Tennis, Carom, Volleyball, Chess and lesser known games like squash,

billiards, tae-kwon-do. It has also succeeded in encouraging physical fitness through Gymnastics, Weightlifting, Yoga and use of multi-gym facilities available at the indoor stadium.

Swimming Pools: In the case of most swimming pools, the demand for use of the pool is mostly seasonal, during summer vacations, and at other times, limited to holidays and early mornings. Considering the heavy capital investment and high maintenance cost, there is doubt on the practicability of maintaining and running the pools during off-season period. In addition, swimming pools pose constant risk of drowning accidents and subsequent litigations. No doubt construction of swimming pools has helped in promotion of the sport, but the liabilities outweigh the benefits. Construction of swimming pools in the future could be undertaken on a BOOT basis, with limited legal repercussions for the Department.

2 *Whether the construction of swimming pools and indoor stadia has achieved their objective of promotion of sports?*

Yes, to a great extent in the case of indoor stadia/halls and to a certain extent in the case of swimming pools. The evaluation study has found that the users of these facilities are generally happy because of accessibility and available infrastructure in these facilities. The general public also wanted these facilities set up by the Department. Thus, the objective of promotion of sports has been achieved. But, there is a need to continue the sustained efforts on the part of the Department to encourage greater number of users, by IEC activities, organizing camps and other events.

This question was posed to the users whether the facilities fulfill the requirements of the sports persons. About 56 per cent of the users of indoor stadia/halls and 91 per cent of the swimming pool users answered affirmatively. This can be expected since the swimming pools cater to a particular sport, while the indoor stadia/halls have a far larger role in promoting a variety of sports and so, cannot satisfy the requirements of all sections of people.

Indoor stadia/halls: It is observed that stadia/halls are being used by local schools and colleges for organizing sports meets, also for Dassara and other events which is beneficial to the promotion of sports.

Swimming Pools: It is observed that majority of pools are being used only for practice and most users, especially children come during vacation just to pass time. Organizing competitive swimming events will encourage users to take the sport seriously thereby achieving the desired objective of promoting swimming more as a sport than a hobby.

3 *Is there a need for redefining the scope of these infrastructure facilities with more emphasis on sporting facilities than on other facilities?*

Yes, in the case of both indoor stadia/halls and swimming pools.

Redefining the scope of these Facilities will have to be made to emphasize on providing full sporting facilities besides mere infrastructure, to include support staff like coaches, physio-therapists, life guards, etc.

Indoor stadia/halls: While the Stadia are mainly used for sports events they are also sometimes used for non-sports events, which generate considerable revenue that can be used for the upkeep of these Facilities.

The future proposal of upgrading all facilities to wooden floor will restrict their use for non-sports activities. The practice of letting out the stadia for non-sports activities may subsequently have to be stopped.

Swimming Pools: Swimming pools, on the other hand, do not offer any facilities other than swimming. However, most of the swimming pools lack basic infrastructure facilities like safety bars along the edge of the pools life jackets. The scope should therefore be redefined to emphasize on providing these basic safety infrastructure in addition to providing full sporting facilities like coaches and professionally trained life guards.

4 *Is there an efficient and effective management system put in place; Do the rules/guidelines framed for the maintenance and management of these facilities require any modifications?*

Yes, in the case of both indoor stadia/halls and swimming pools. It is a welcome fact that almost all facilities have a managing committee in place to discuss and decide important matters relating to the stadium. The Committee has members from local officials including college principal and one or two sports persons and sometimes local politicians.

However, there are no common prescribed rules and guidelines for the Management Committee. There is a strong need for basic set (core) of bylaws provided by the Department giving scope for additional bylaws as per the local conditions. (See Chapter 5 and 10- Recommendation bullet point No. 1 and 2)

It is recommended that there should be one basic set of minimum- non-negotiable norms, and another set of improved norms. In addition, there should be a strong accountability and supervision mechanism with clearly defined role and responsibility for the management and staff. The scheme should periodically be supervised by the district and state level officials.

Each Facility has independent bylaws, mostly regarding collecting user fee. Modification of rules will have to be made for retaining part of the revenue collected at the facility. Concessions in user fees and special time slots may be recommended in all Facilities for students, children, females and sports persons.

Indoor stadia/halls: The general bylaws are suitable with certain modifications. Renting of the stadium premises for non-sports activities will have to be discontinued.

Swimming Pools: Safety issues should be adequately addressed in the rules/guidelines framed for the maintenance and management of the swimming pools. In addition, there should be very strong bylaws for outsourcing the facility.

5 *What changes have to be brought to make these Facilities to achieve their objective of promotion of sports?*

- i) The management and administration committee should comprise of at least 50 per cent sports persons and the other 50 percent of Government representatives and community members.
- ii) The Facilities, especially the outsourced ones, should periodically be supervised by the district and state level officials.
- iii) Finance and Fund management should be streamlined through proper book keeping with separate annual maintenance budget for the indoor stadium/halls and swimming pools.
- iv) Modification of rules will have to be made for retaining part of the revenue collected at the facility.
- v) Renting of the stadium premises for non-sports activities will have to be discontinued.
- vi) Concession in user fees should be provided to the student community, females, and sports persons.
- vii) Special convenient timings and additional coaches and lifeguards should be allocated for children.
- viii) Female users should be encouraged by assigning special time slots for them.
- ix) Exclusive time slots may also be given to sports persons and professionals for practice sessions without being disturbed by the general public.
- x) Regular users may be requested to pitch-in as coaches for the juniors/ beginners. In return, the user fees may be waived off and a small stipend may be paid to them for the services rendered.
- xi) The facilities should not be monopolized by VIPs and affluent people only. Higher user fees should be charged for exclusive time-slot being provided for the VIPs and affluent people.
- xii) Demand for the Facility should be created for economical viability through enhanced IEC activities advertisement, bill boards and distribution of brochures.
- xiii) Youth and social organization should be encouraged to conduct sports events in these facilities. Regular sports camps during vacations should be conducted.
- xiv) Increase professional viability by matching quality infrastructure with professional coaching.
- xv) Emphasis on safety aspects is important and should not be overlooked.

Indoor stadia/halls: It was observed that some of the Facilities can be considered as 'Model Facilities' in terms of efficient management, economic

viability and user satisfaction. Such facilities should be recognized and their administrative procedures emulated and adopted by other facilities.

Swimming Pools: The emphasis on safety aspects is totally absent both in swimming pools maintained by the department and those that have been outsourced. There should be no compromise on safety regulations which should be given high priority because of drowning accidents. It is recommended that one person should be responsible to ensure safety. Swimming coaching camps may be conducted during summer, but strict student coach ratio must be maintained and the maximum number of students per batch should be specified and strictly adhered to.

6 *While creating these facilities whether the regional imbalance issues have been addressed?*

No. The distribution of indoor stadium/halls and swimming pool are not balanced among the districts. While some districts have multiple facilities, some others do not have even one facility.

Indoor stadia/halls: It would be desirable to have at least one Stadium in all the district HQs. Specifically the Districts of Bangalore Rural, Tumkur, Chamarajnar, Uttara Kannada, Gadag, Bellary, and Yadagiri do have a need for departmental facilities for indoor sports.

Swimming Pools: In the case of swimming pools, the pools should be set up in places only where there is a felt need for such facility. E.g. Setting up swimming pools in Districts which have abundance of natural water bodies is a waste of resources since the locals may continue to use the familiar and freely available water source for swimming, rather than pay the user fees, however low it may be. In some towns, the town corporation has already set up swimming pools and therefore in such cases, the need for the Department to set up another swimming pool has to be examined seriously.

CRITICAL ISSUES AND RECOMMENDED SOLUTIONS

Based on the findings of the Study, certain critical issues of concern with reference to indoor stadia and indoor halls are being highlighted and specific solutions are being suggested herein.

1. Utility and Demand

Indoor Stadia and Halls

- Many in the community, including youngsters were ignorant of the type of sporting facilities available in the Stadia.
- There is a need for increased publicity to bring about awareness in the community regarding the facilities offered to increase demand and the number of users.
- Opening ceremonies and special camps should be publicized through printing and distributing IEC materials brochures and pamphlets, advertisement in local news papers.
- Local schools and colleges may be asked to conduct annual sports events in these facilities to increase awareness among students
- Indoor Stadia and halls should be open throughout the day especially during holidays to increase utility.
- Competitive events should be held to motivate student participation and kindle interest in indoor sports and games.

Swimming Pools

- There is a need for increased publicity to bring about awareness in the community regarding the facilities offered, including concessions offered to students and women to increase demand and the number of users.
- Opening ceremonies and special camps should be publicized through printing and distributing IEC materials brochures and pamphlets, advertisement in local news papers.
- Swimming pools should be open throughout the day especially during holidays to increase utility.
- Competitive swimming events should be held to motivate student participation and kindle interest in the sport.

2. Economic Viability

Indoor Stadia and Halls

- Renting out the facilities for non-sports activities may be limited if the facilities are renovated with wooden floors. Peripheral space available, be it rooms, open verandahs/ halls/ corridors in, or other open areas around, the stadium may be converted into temporary stalls for exhibitions.
- It would be unwise to increase the user fees since the majority of users are mainly students.
- The facilities earn considerable revenue and collections are mostly in cash. Proper book-keeping and maintenance of accounts should be ensured to avoid misappropriation of funds.
- Future stadium can be designed such that the external portions or the space along the compound walls have shops or showrooms selling sports accessories, equipments and adventure gear, etc. leased to the public,
- The current practice of sending the revenue collected from each facility to the treasury is illogical. It is suggested that a portion of the revenue collected through rent or user fees should be retained at the facility for urgent maintenance work or purchase of equipment, etc., that the stadium committee deems necessary.

Swimming Pools

- Swimming pools should be set up only where necessary i.e in places not having Facilities set up by town corporation or with natural water bodies.
- It would be unwise to increase the user fees since the majority of users are mainly students.
- Future swimming pool complexes can be designed such that the external portions or the space along the compound walls have shops leased to the public or showrooms selling sports and swimming accessories, equipments and adventure gear, etc.,
- The above must be done after carefully considering the pros and cons so as to not compromise on the safety of equipments and personal belongings of the users and also ensure privacy to the pool users.
- Considering high maintenance cost and safety issues, it would be an advantage to out source the swimming pools after specifying the rules and penalty for aberration.

3. Professional Viability

Indoor Stadia and Halls

- While most stadia have professional, state-of-the-art facilities, it is desirable that such quality infrastructure facilities be supported by professional coaching or guidance on the technical aspects of the sport and importance of right techniques.
- Facilities in the Indoor stadia and halls should be used not only for practice but also for competitive events.
- The stadia should have a regular coach and a part time expert coach for advanced training.
- Prominence should be given for sports persons using the facilities by permitting them to use the facility free of charge or, if this is not feasible, at least giving them concession in user fees. Giving them exclusive use of the facility at certain time of the day would be an added advantage.
- The Department of Youth Services and Sports can co-ordinate with Railways, Nationalised Banks, or other similar public sector undertakings and facilitate talented sports persons to get jobs under the sports quota. The same organizations can be requested to depute eminent sports persons who have retired from active competition to the Facilities as coaches.

Swimming Pools

- While some of the swimming pools have state-of-the-art facilities, it is desirable that such quality infrastructure facilities be supported by professional coaching or guidance on the technical aspects of the sport and importance of right techniques.
- Swimming pools should be used not only for practice but also for competitive events.

4. Absence of coaches

Indoor Stadia and Halls

- Salaries for coaches should be made more attractive in commensuration with their qualification and comparable to market standards.
- Railways, Nationalised Banks, or other similar public sector undertakings may be requested to depute sports persons who have retired from active sports to the Stadia as coaches.
- In the absence of a coach or until such time as the appointment of a coach, regular users who are senior sports persons with knowledge of the sport may be requested to pitch-in as coaches for the juniors.

Swimming Pools

- Salaries for coaches should be made more attractive in commensuration with their qualification and comparable to market standards.
- Railways, Nationalised Banks, or other similar public sector undertakings may be requested to depute swimmers who have retired from competitions as coaches.

5. Maintenance

Indoor Stadia and Halls

- There should be separate allocation of funds for maintenance and repairs of the Stadia, which is proportionate to the size, the facilities offered and the kind of sports promoted.
- Periodic maintenance of the stadia and the equipments should be undertaken regularly.
- Outsourced facilities should be specifically checked for proper maintenance.
- The contract for outsourcing should have a clause for maintenance of the facilities and specify the penalty for lack of maintenance.

Swimming Pools

- Swimming pools require high maintenance, and therefore there should be separate allocation of funds which is proportionate to the size of the pool.
- Periodic maintenance of the pool and the water treatment facilities should be undertaken regularly.
- Outsourced facilities should be specifically scrutinized for proper maintenance.

6. Safety Issues

Indoor Stadia and Halls

- There should be no compromise in safety regulations. One person should be assigned the responsibility of ensuring that safety precautions are taken.
- The stadia should have a full-time physio-therapist cum trainer to avoid sports related injuries
- Gym equipments should be maintained regularly and periodically checked for wear and tear.
- First aid kits should be readily available and the medicines and supplies should be periodically replenished.
- It would be desirable to have a vehicle on standby especially during competitive events and training camps, to transport the victim in case of emergency.

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Swimming Pools

- Every pool should compulsorily be provided with life jackets, which are periodically checked and quality controlled.
- The stadia should have three or at least two life guards on duty during peak hours and during children's time in the pool, to avoid drowning accidents.
- The life guards should be trained in CPR, or at least, mouth to mouth resuscitation.
- In the absence of life guards, regular users who are expert and experienced swimmers may be requested to keep an eye on the juniors/ beginners.
- There should be a limit to the number of swimmers in a pool at any time to avoid over crowding.
- It would be desirable to have a vehicle on standby during swimming camps, to transport the victim in case of emergency.

EVALUATION OF SWIMMING POOLS, INDOOR STADIA AND INDOOR HALLS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES AND SPORTS

Introduction

Sports and physical fitness form a vital part of human development besides education. While there is significant participation and achievements in outdoor sports- because of availability of play ground and other facilities in urban areas, and open spaces in the rural areas- participation and achievements in in-door sports are lacking due to absence of suitable facilities. Sports like Wrestling, Judo, Weightlifting, Badminton, Table Tennis, Carom and Chess and Squash and can only be practiced indoors. These sports are also dependent on suitable and well equipped facilities. Similarly, swimming, as a sport, too requires special facilities. With increasing interest of the youth in these sports, combined with a growing demand for state-of art facilities, the Government has begun constructing indoor stadium/hall and swimming pool in District and Taluka headquarters in a phased manner. This is in tune with the Panchayath Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) programme formulated by the National Sports Policy 2001.

Construction of stadia and swimming pools involve planning far beyond thinking only about sports. With severe limitations, mainly of space and budget, there are many issues to be considered like location, functionality, optimum use of space and facilities, efficient utilization, effective management, user demand and expectations, etc. These criteria would determine whether the investment made on the construction of these infrastructures commensurate with the benefits that have accrued and are likely to accrue.

The evaluation study focused on such issues mentioned above to a) understand how effective the construction of swimming pools and indoor stadia have been in achieving its purpose, b) identify lacuna in effective utilization of the facilities, and c) suggest remedial measures to facilitate optimal utilization of the facilities so as to enable policy makers to take necessary corrective measures in future.

The Evaluation Study not only covered all the completed indoor stadia, halls and swimming pools but also those facilities that are under progress. In all, 43 facilities comprising of 15 indoor stadia, 14 indoor halls and 14 swimming pools have been visited and evaluated.

It was observed that there was no uniformity in the facilities visited and that each Facility was unique in terms of amenities, utilization, management and administration. The constraints of adopting common criteria in an enquiry of this nature must be kept in mind. However, attempt has been made, to the extent possible, to study the facilities under common criteria to facilitate comparison, while, at the same time, to also capture significant differentials.

User profile is an important indicator of the accessibility of the Facility to the general population and the people who use frequent these facilities. Therefore, in addition to the Facility Survey, exit interviews in pre-designed questionnaires which were prepared in Kannada were also conducted of users who were available in the Facility on the day of the Survey. In all, 357 such exit interviews were conducted of which, 274 were users of indoor stadia/halls and 83 users of swimming pools. Information collected was included gender, age, educational level and occupation of the user. Besides, other questions regarding the perception on the facilities like the discipline of sports played, availability of coach, payment of user fee, was also included. The opinion of the user on user fee, facilities provided gaps in the facilities, problems while using the facilities and suggestions to improve the facilities was also elicited.

An attempt was also made to assess the demand for and supply of these facilities by interviewing teachers and community members living in the same cities and towns where the facilities are located. Although it is essential in assessing the demand for these facilities, it is also necessary to assess whether these facilities are able to meet the expectations of the community. In all, 198 respondents were interviewed, eliciting information from 144 respondents on the indoor stadia/halls and 54 respondents on the swimming pools.

Since the number of facilities is small, the report presents the data in absolute numbers and not proportions.

The study findings have been presented in the following format:

Introduction

Section A - Indoor Stadia/Halls

Chapter 1 - Study Findings

Chapter 2- User Profile

Chapter 3- Assessment of Demand and Supply

Chapter 4- Conclusions

Chapter 5- Recommendations

Appendix - Fact Sheet of each Indoor Stadia and Hall

Section B - Swimming Pools

Chapter 6 - Study Findings

Chapter 7- User Profile

Chapter 8- Assessment of Demand and Supply

Chapter 9- Conclusions

Chapter 10- Recommendations

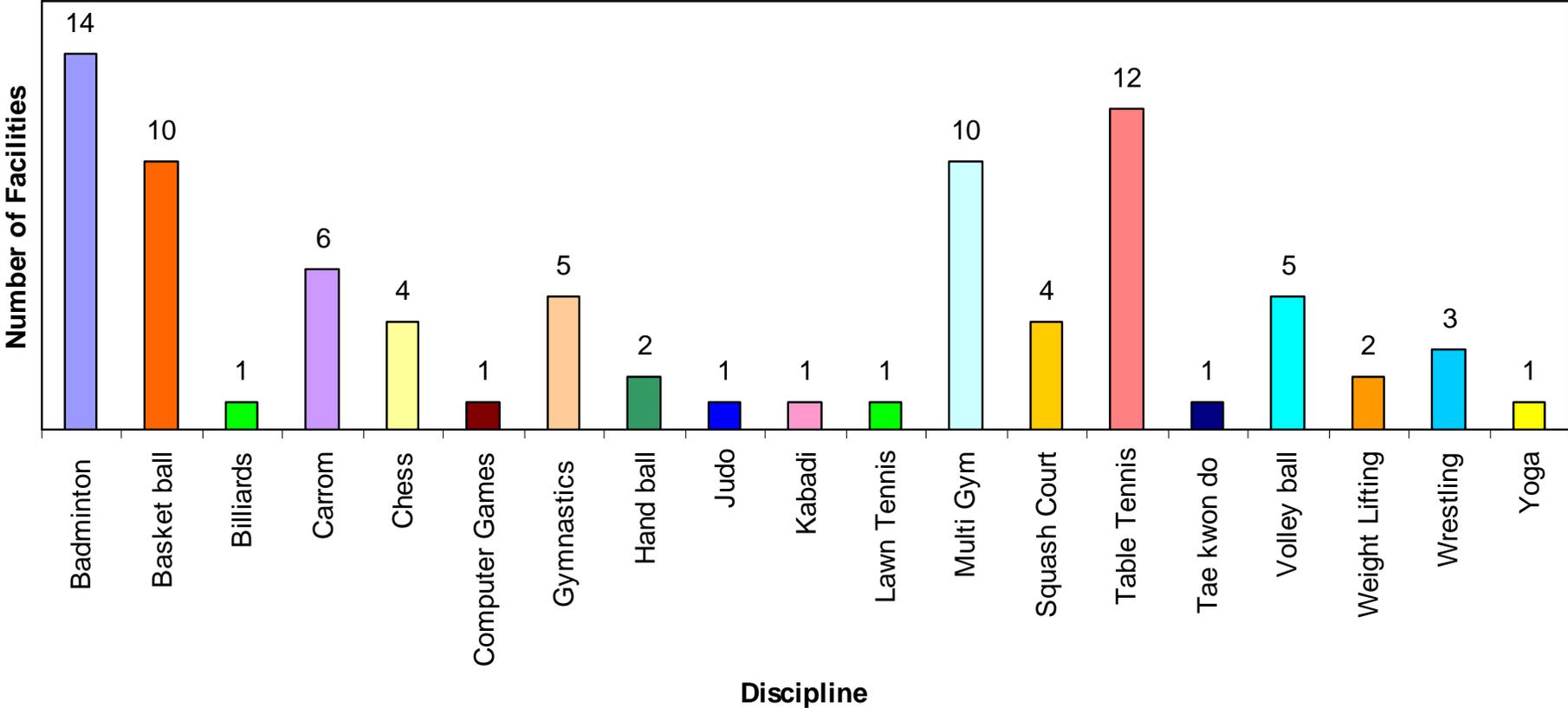
Appendix - Fact Sheet of each Swimming Pool

Section C - Questionnaires

SECTION A

Evaluation Study of Indoor Stadia and Indoor Halls

Sport Discipline by Number of Facilities



Chapter 1

SURVEY FINDINGS- INDOOR STADIA AND HALLS

In this Chapter the findings of the survey on Indoor Stadia and Halls have been briefly described. A Fact Sheet on each completed Indoor Stadia and Halls has been presented in the Appendix at the end of the report for reference. The Fact Sheet has data pertaining to the various criteria adopted for the evaluation.

Distribution of Indoor Stadium and Indoor Halls

There are 15 indoor stadia and 14 indoor halls located in 21 districts across Karnataka.

The Facilities are not uniformly distributed, and some Districts have more than one facility, as can be seen in the Table below.

Number of Indoor Stadia and Halls by District.

District	Indoor stadium	Indoor hall	Total
Davangere	1	2	3
Bagalkote	0	3	3
Chitradurga	1	1	2
Bangalore Urban	2	0	2
Raichur and Haveri	0	2	2
Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Bidar, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Dharwar, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga and Hassan	1	0	1
Chikkabalapur, Koppal, Belgaum, Chikkamagalur	0	1	1
Total	15	14	29

Davangere and Bagalkote districts have three facilities, followed by Chitradurga, Bangalore Urban, Raichur and Haveri districts which have two facilities each. The Districts of Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Bidar, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Dharwar, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga, Hassan, Chikkabalapur, Koppal, Belgaum, and Chikkamagalur have only one facility each. Both Indoor stadium and indoor hall are located only in Davangere and Chitradurga.

All the 15 Indoor stadia are located in district headquarter cities or towns.

Of the 14 indoor halls, 9 are located in district headquarter and 45 in Taluka headquarters. indoor halls are located in Taluks like Honnali (Davangere District) , Mudhol and Jamkhandi (Bagalkot District), Lingsugur (Raichur District), and Shiggaon (Haveri District)

Indoor stadia and halls have not yet been set-up in districts like Bangalore Rural, Tumkur, Chamarajnagar, Kodagu, Uttara Kannada, Gadag, Bellary, and Yadagiri. Although, there is an indoor stadium in Kodagu owned by the DYSS and in Gadag owned by the Corporation, these facilities have not been included in the evaluation Study since they have not been funded by the Scheme.

The District-wise list of facilities covered by the evaluation study by location and name of city/town, Status of operation, and additional information are given in Table 1.1 at the end of this Chapter.

Accessibility

All the existing facilities are located in the urban areas and are well connected by public transport facilities. The nearest bus stop was within a distance of 1 km from the stadium gate.

Administration of the Facility.

The decision making process is vested in the Committees at District and Taluka level. The membership of the District and Taluka committees are given below.

Stadium Committee - Districts and Talukas

Board members of the District and Taluka stadium Committees, excepting Bangalore City:

<u>District committee</u>	<u>Taluka Committee</u>
District Collector	Assistant commissioner
Chief Executive Officer of the town	Chief Executive Officer of the town
Municipal Commissioner	
District Superintendent of Police	Superintendent of police
Executive Engineer of PWD or Land Army	Concerned executive engineer
Deputy Director of Public Instructions	Block education officer
Principal of Local College	Principal of Local College
Two Sports Persons who had represented national or state level events	Two Sports Persons who had represented national or state level events
Assistant Director	Assistant Director
Any Other co-opted members, if any	Any Other co-opted members, if any

The committee for the Bangalore Urban district is different from other district and board committee members are as below.

Stadium Committee - Bangalore city

Concerned Minister,
 Director DYSS,
 Secretary, Youth and Sports,
 Secretary Finance,
 Bangalore City Commissioner,
 Department Engineers, and
 Sports persons

Work Progress and Budget Estimates

Of the 15 indoor stadia visited by the study team, 12 were completed and three in Mandya, Bidar and Kolar are yet to be completed. In Kolar, The stadium was inaugurated by the CM, but flooring work is yet to be completed. Of the 12 reportedly completed indoor stadia, 10 were inaugurated and are functioning, Udupi was to be inaugurated within a month of the visit; Bijapur is awaiting inauguration.

Of all the 14 indoor halls 8 have been completed and the rest 6 are under progress.

The construction of the Facilities has been done by the Land Army or the State PWD.

Budget estimates are available for all the new Facilities built during the last five years.

The budget ranges from about one to 4 crore for indoor stadium or hall that were built in the last five years. The lowest budget of about 65 lakh was in Chikkamagalur and the costliest Facility was in Bidar built at a cost of about 4.75 crore.

Most of the facilities were constructed within the estimated budget. In Chikkamagalur and Kolar the budget estimates have gone up because of delay in construction. In Chitradurga the budget has gone up because of extra facilities that were not envisaged in the original budget.

Functionality of the Facilities

Of the 10 indoor stadia which are functioning, six are in operation since 1996 and 4 have started functioning recently, since 2008.

All the 8 completed indoor halls have been inaugurated. Four have been functioning since 1990, and other four have been functioning very recently since 2005.

Only one indoor hall in Chikmagalur has been out-sourced.

Disciplines Played in Indoor stadia/hall

The disciplines played in the indoor stadia/hall are Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Wrestling, Judo, Weightlifting, Badminton, Table Tennis, Carom and Chess and Squash.

Many Indoor stadia have facility for badminton and table tennis. Badminton was available in 14 and Table Tennis in 12 stadia. Multi gym facilities were offered in 10 stadia. Basket ball was available in 10 stadia. Carom and chess was available in 6 and 4 stadia respectively. Special courts for games like Squash were in 4 stadia, handball in 2 and lawn tennis in 1 stadium. Gymnastics, wrestling and weight lifting, was available in 4, 3 and 2 facilities respectively and Judo Kabaddi, Tae-kwon-do and Yoga were available in one facility each.

Chitradurga indoor stadium had Billiards and computer games too.

The stadium-wise disciplines available is given in Table 1.2 at the end of this Chapter.

Amenities

Spectator gallery is an important feature of stadium, especially when sporting events are held. All the stadia had spectator galleries. Sri Kanteerava Indoor Stadium, Koramangala Indoor Stadium and The Indoor stadium in Mysore, which are usually used for special sports events like Dasara, National Games, had galleries to accommodate 4500, 2500 and 2000 spectators at a time. The other stadia had spectator capacity ranging from 800 in Hassan to 100 in Chitradurga. Chickamagalur hall reported a spectator capacity of 40. The indoor halls, however, do not have any special spectator galleries, but most halls have areas where plastic chairs can be arranged for seating spectators whenever required.

It was observed that the new facilities that have been constructed since the last five years have better amenities than the older ones.

Many facilities had all the amenities listed in the check-list prepared for the evaluation survey.

All the facilities have office room, and store room to keep the equipments and other supplies.

All facilities have toilets, bath rooms and changing rooms. Only few stadia have separate bathrooms for males and females. In Belgaum, the indoor hall does not have bathroom facilities since it is an annex to the sports hostel.

The stadia seem to be fairly well equipped in terms of amenities. Protected water is supplied for drinking in all facilities, including the old ones. Bath rooms have always running water in all facilities. Equipments in some of the older facilities needed replacement and maintenance.

First aid kits with the usual medicines and other supplies are available in all facilities.

Of the 20 facilities which are in operation or ready for operation, 13 facilities have generators . Except the Stadium in Gulbarga, all the other stadias have generators. These are the two Stadia in Bangalore - Koramangala and Kanteerava and the stadium in Chitradurga, Hosadurga, Mangalore, Davangere, Darwad, Kolar, Haveri, Mysore and Shimoga. Only two Indoor halls in Belgaum and Chikamagalur have generators. The rest of the indoor halls in Bagalkote, Mudhol, Anjaneya block in Davangere, Koppal, Raichur and Lingasangur and the indoor stadium in Gulbarga do not have generators.

Lockers are available in most of the new facilities. Of the 20 Indoor Stadia / halls, lockers are available in Bagalkot, Chikamagalur, Chitradurga, Mangalore, Davangere, Gulbarga and Hassan. In some of the Stadia attached to sports hostels, lockers are provided for each student in the hostels. In such places, lockers are not available during practice sessions since the students are expected to come dressed for practice . Kanterava Stadium and Koramangala Stadium in Bangalore, Anjaneya Hall in Davangere, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Koppal, Mudhol, Raichur and Shimoga, are some of such facilities.

Maintenance of the Facilities.

There is no separate annual maintenance budget for the indoor stadia and halls. The stadium and hall is maintained from the ZP funds allotted by the stadium committee to maintain the district stadium, taluka stadium and others. Even electricity bills and other miscellaneous expenses are also met from ZP funds.

There is a wide variation in amount allotted from ZP funds for the maintenance of district stadium, taluka stadium and others. The maintenance fund ranges from one lakh in Mangalore to 11 lakh in Davangere However, Davangere district also has the maximum number of facilities. The maintenance for Kantirava and Koramangala stadia in Bangalore and Gulbarga are not available.

The study team did not notice any peeling of plastering and/or seepage in any Stadia buildings. This may partly be because many of these facilities have been built recently.

The Stadia and halls are being maintained well and any small short comings if any, like dusty rooms and unclean bathrooms, can be easily rectified. Only one building, Anjaneya wrestling hall in Davangere city is in bad shape because there is some legal dispute with regard to the property. The Indoor Stadium in Mysore was recently painted, but the maintenance is not up to the mark.

Staff

The Indoor stadium/hall and swimming pool is being administered by the Assistant Director stationed at the district head quarters.

There is no specified staff pattern for the appointment of staff and each facility has made appointments. The salaries of temporary staff are met from ZP funds.

A caretaker manages the day-to-day affairs of the facility. Only in Chitradurga, has a specific person been appointed as caretaker and in the rest, no separate caretaker is appointed and this function is performed mostly by the watchman or the Marker. In 12 facilities the watchman, and in 4 facilities the Marker acted as the caretaker.

In some stadia, a district staff member of the DYSS, a coach, or a PT teacher, or teacher from education department or a senior student performs the role of the caretaker.

A minimum of two persons have been appointed on adhoc basis as guard and cleaner to keep the bathrooms and surroundings neat. As mentioned earlier, in many places, the guard is also the caretaker. Cleaners are available in almost all the facilities, either appointed on temporary basis or outsourced. A couple of facilities have two cleaners.

Availability of Coaches and Physio-therapists

Availability of coaches for training in the facilities are dismally low. Of the total number of facilities and sports disciplines, coaches were available only in 21 per cent of

the cases. Considering a minimum requirement of one coach for each discipline, there is a requirement of a total number of 36 coaches are required in the stadia/halls which are in operation.

It was found that professional coaches were available only in Sri Kanteerava Indoor Stadium and Koramangala Indoor stadium in Bangalore. Rooms in these two stadia have been provided to various Sports Association on a rent free basis, and therefore it is not clear whether the Coaches have been provided by the Department or by these Associations.

Coaches are available in the indoor halls which are associated to sports schools, like, in Belgaum (Judo & Wrestling) and in Davangere (Wrestling) and Bagalkote (Wrestling). However, these facilities are not open to the general public.

Multi gym instructor was available in Haveri and Mysore and Basket Ball coach in In Hasan. In Lingsugur in Raichur District, a PT teacher functions as temporary Coach for Badminton.

The availability of coaches in each Facility, by each type of sport facilities offered, is provided in Table 1.2 at the end of this Chapter.

Bylaws for the Use by Public

Many stadia/halls do not have any bylaws for the use by public.

Often, the bylaws focus only on user fees.

There are contract formats when the facility is out-sourced.

Most facilities, which are out sourced, have been charging quite high user fees.

Despite high collection, most out sourced facilities are also poorly maintained.

The timings, rules and regulations on how to use the amenities is not displayed in many facilities.

User Fee

All Indoor Stadia charge a user fee for use of the facility. Only in a few indoor halls, mostly those that are used by the students of the sports hostel, the use of facilities are free. There is no uniformity regarding registration and user fees and the monthly user fee is mostly dependent on the sport played. Some facilities charge a one-time registration fees in addition to monthly user fee. Some facilities also have the option of paying on an hourly basis depending on use. In some facilities, the user fees is based on age group, gender, time of the day used, where concession is provided for students, females and non-prime time use. Two facilities, (Hassan and Shimoga) have concessional registration and user fee rates for women.

Mudhol charges a monthly fee of Rs 200 for badminton and Rs 100 for multi gym.

In Chikkamagalur the user fee is Rs 700 per month per person.

In Chitradurga, a one-time registration fee of Rs. 500 is levied and the monthly user fee is dependent on the sport played. The monthly charges per game are Badminton - Rs 300, TT - Rs 100, Billiard – Rs 200, Quash – Rs 200, Chess – Rs 100, and Computer games Rs 10 per hour. Auditorium hiring charge is Rs 5000 per day and 2500 per half day.

In Mangalore, the fee is Rs 500 per month for adults and Rs 200 per month for students. The committee has suggested a revision of Rs 750 per month for adults and Rs 250 per month for students, but this is yet to be implemented due to resistance from the public. The auditorium hiring charges is Rs 5000 per day.

The registration fee is Rs. 2000 in addition to monthly fee of Rs.150 in Gulbarga.

In Davangere, users have an option of one-time registering and payment of monthly fees or paying per hour of use. The registration fee for public is Rs. 5000 + 200 monthly , or Rs. 30 per hour . The registration fee for students is Rs. 2000 + 100 monthly and Rs. 30 per hour.

The user fee per person is based on the time of use in Hassan - upto 9.30 and after 3.30 – Rs 1800 per quarterly (three months) and between 9.30 to 3.30 – Rs 1200 per quarterly (three months).

The user fee in Haveri is Rs 100 per month for Badminton for all. For gym it is Rs 250 per month for students and Rs 300 per month for others.

In Raichur, the registration fee is Rs. 500 + Rs 100 per monthly or Rs 10 per hour. The auditorium hiring charges is Rs 5000 per day and 2500 per half day.

In Lingasugur, the user fee for Badminton is Rs. 500 registration + 200 per month, for Multi gym is Rs 160 registration +100 per month and for TT registration is Rs 100 + 50 per month. Auditorium hiring charges is Rs 5000 per day and 2500 per half day.

In Shimoga, the registration is Rs 2000 per year + Rs 200 per month for Males, Rs 1500 per year + Rs 100 per month for Females and Rs 1500 Registration per year + Rs 100 per month for Students. This is the only facility giving concession for females. Despite, this, there are no female users of the stadium.

The indoor stadium in Mysore and Dharawad and indoor halls in Belgaum and Anjaneya block in Davangere are used exclusively by students. Therefore these facilities do not charge any user fees.

Users

Some of the stadia/halls are used for Dasara sports events or district level events and also for individual sports meet of colleges or schools. This was reported by stadia

in Bangalore, Mysore, Bagalkot, Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Gulbarga, Raichur, Lingasugur, Mangalore and Shimoga.

Wide differences in type of users have been observed among the different facilities. This may be a consequence of the user fees levied. Some facilities are used exclusively by students and are not open for others. These include indoor stadium in Mysore and Dharawad and indoor halls in Belgaum and Anjaneya block in Davangere.

Facilities in Hassan, Chitradurga and Gulbarga has a high proportion of users from local government officials and affluent community members, because of good maintenance. The high user fees is perhaps a deterrent for the general public and students.

The number of users varies widely across the facility. The users range from About 40 in Bagalkot and Chikkamagalur to 200 in Davangere for Indoor stadium or hall.

The number of female users is dismally small. There were no female users of indoor stadium or hall despite the fact that Shimoga and Hassan offer concession in user fees for females. Only Chitradurga Stadium had separate Gymnastics for Females.

Use of these Facilities for Non-sports Purpose

Renting out the stadia for non-sports purpose like entertainment programmes, seminars, job melas, exhibitions, etc is occasionally resorted to, for earning additional revenue to sustain the up-keep of the stadia. Except the Stadia in Bangalore and Mysore, none of the other stadia has been used for non-sports purposes.

Since it is proposed to upgrade all the indoor stadia and halls with wooden floors in future, the letting out of the stadia for non-sports use should be done with caution.

Revenue Generated by These Facilities

The stadia in Bangalore and Mysore have generated considerable revenue during last year, especially from rents accrued from non-sports events like seminars, exhibitions and the like. The main hall of the stadia in Bangalore and Mysore is reserved exclusively for sports events due to the expensive infrastructure and high running cost on account of powerful lights and air conditioning. These complexes have fairly large rooms which are mainly used by the sportspersons for practice. Some rooms have been given to various sports associations for use of sports persons. The stadia do not collect any user fee or registration.

It was difficult to collect information regarding revenues generated by these facilities as the records are in ledgers and vouchers. Consolidated figures were not available. However, an attempt was made to estimate the revenues generated by these facilities to assess sustainability of and demand for these facilities. About Rs 40 lakh revenue was collected from Koramangala indoor stadium by way of renting the facility for seminars and other non-sports events. The revenue collected from the Kanteerava indoor stadium is not available, but it was reported that the stadium complex had collected large revenue in the last year which met the maintenance cost. The Mysore indoor stadium also collected revenue of about Rs 6,33,412 in the last year from rents.

Upgrading of these facilities to wooden floor would curtail their renting out for non-sports activities thereby reducing income generation.

Some of the other stadia/halls have also generated some revenue. It was estimated that Mangalore had collected Rs 4 lakh, followed by Shimoga 3.5 lakh and Davangere about 3 lakh in the last year from sports events, registration and user fees.

The other stadia/halls had collected revenues ranging from 10,000 in Bagalkot to Rs 60,000 in Mudhol.

The stadia/halls in Belgaum, Anajaneya block in Davangere, and Dharwad have not generated any revenue since they do not collect any user fees.

In Chitradurga and Hassan, where indoor stadium and swimming pool are in one complex, consolidated accounts are being maintained. These two facilities have recorded a consolidated revenue of 2.82 lakhs in Chitradurga and 1.75 lakhs in Hassan.

The facilities have potential to generate revenue if there is some regulatory mechanism in the form of advertisement, norms of user and registration fee and other bylaws to govern these facilities. Revenue generation can be enhanced if the stadia/halls are made professional by providing quality equipments and amenities including coaches and other facilities.

Maintenance of Records

The office of the Assistant Director maintains the accounts.

Ledgers are maintained with user name and money received on daily basis.

Vouchers are issued for each payment and the amount is deposited in the Treasury on a periodic basis.

Timings of the Use of Facility

Usually many facilities are used in the morning 5 to 10 and evening 4 to 9. Except the Indoor Stadium in Hassan, none of the other facilities are open through out the day. Indoor stadia and halls in Bagalkote, Mudhol, Sri Kanteerava Indoor Stadium in Bangalore, Belgaum, Davangere, including Anjaneya Block, Gulbarga, Haveri, Mysore, Raichur, Lingasugur and Shimoga are open on all the days of the week.

Except Chitradurga. none of the other facilities display prominently the timings and rules for using.

Table 1.1: Current status of All Facilities by District.

District	City	Facility	Status	Remarks
Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Indoor Stadium	Completed	Operational since 1998
	Hosadurga	Indoor Hall	Under Progress	Half the work completed
Davangere	Davangere	Indoor Stadium	Completed	Operational since 2008
	Anjaneya Block	Indoor Hall	Completed	Operational since many years. Only for wrestling students use
	Honnali	Indoor Hall	Under Progress	Earth work started
Kolar	Kolar	Indoor Stadium	Floor work to be Completed	Inaugurated, but not yet ready for use as floor has to be completed
Chikkabalapur	Chikkabalapur	Indoor Hall	Under Progress	Half the work completed
Mandya	Mandya	Indoor Stadium	Under Progress	Half the work completed
Mysore	Mysore	Indoor Stadium	Completed	Operational since 1996
Bangalore Urban	Sri Kanteerava Indoor Stadium	Indoor Stadium	Completed	Operational since 1997
	Koramangala Indoor Stadium	Indoor Stadium	Completed	Operational since 1997
Raichur	Raichur	Indoor Hall	Completed	Operational since 1996
	Lingasugur	Indoor Hall	Completed	Operational since 2002
Bidar	Bidar	Indoor Stadium	Under Progress	About 70 per cent completed
Bijapur	Bijapur	Indoor Stadium	Completed	Not yet inaugurated
Bagalkote	Bagalkote	Indoor Hall	Completed	Operational since 2002
	Mudhol	Indoor Hall	Completed	Operational since 2005
	Jamakhandi	Indoor Hall	Under Progress	Work not yet started
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Indoor Stadium	Completed	Operational since 1999
Koppal	Koppal	Indoor Hall	Under Progress	Half the work completed
Haveri	Haveri	Indoor Hall	Completed	Operational since January 2011
	Shiggaon	Indoor Hall	Under Progress	Work completed
Dharwar	Dharwar	Indoor Stadium	Completed	Operational since January 2011. Only students are using the facility. Bylaws are being prepared for the use of public.
Belgaum	Belgaum	Indoor Hall	Completed	Operational since July 2010
Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore	Indoor Stadium	Completed	Around 2002, Swimming pool attached with the indoor stadium. Pool is maintained by the corporation.
Udupi	Udupi	Indoor Stadium	Completed	Almost (95 per cent) ready and it may take a month to inaugurate
Shimoga	Shimoga	Indoor Stadium	Completed	Operational since April 2010
Chikkamagalur	Chikkamagalur	Hall	Completed	Operational since March 2007. Only Multi gym and it is also outsourced at 70:30 for the contractor and the department.
Hassan	Hassan	Indoor Stadium	Completed	Operational since November 2010, Swimming pool attached

Table 1.2 Sport Facilities and Availability of Coaches

Stadium	Sport Facility available	Coaches	Remarks
Bagalkote	Badminton	No	
	Wrestling	Yes	
Mudhol	Badminton	No	
	Multi Gym	No	
Sri Kanteerava Indoor Stadium	Gymnastics	Yes	Used by the students or associations
	Basket ball	Yes	
	Volley ball	Yes	
	Hand ball	Yes	
	Tae kwon do (kick boxing)	Yes	
Koramangala Indoor Stadium	Gymnastics	Yes	Used by the students or associations
	Basket ball	Yes	
	Volley ball	Yes	
	Hand ball	Yes	
	Yoga	Yes	
Belgaum	Judo	Yes	Used by the students
	Wrestling	Yes	
Bijapur	Gymnastics		Not yet started
	Basket ball		
	Volley ball		
Chikkamagalur	Multi Gym	No	
Chitradurga	Gymnastics for Males	No	
	Gymnastics for Females	No	
	Badminton	No	
	Table Tennis	No	
	Billiards	No	
	Carom	No	
	Chess	Yes	
	Computer Games	No	
	Squash Court	No	
Mangalore	Multi Gym	No	
	Badminton	No	
	Table Tennis	No	
	Weight Lifting	Yes	
	Basket ball	No	
Davangere	Badminton	Yes	
	Table Tennis	No	
Anjaneya Block	Wrestling	Yes	Used by the students

Table 1.2 Sport Facilities and Availability of Coaches (contd)

Stadium	Sport Facility available	Coaches	Remarks
Dharwad	Badminton	No	
	Table Tennis	No	
Gulbarga	Badminton	No	
	Multi Gym	No	
Hassan	Badminton	No	
	Basket ball	Yes	
	Table Tennis	No	
	Multi Gym	No	
	Carom	No	
	Chess	No	
Haveri	Badminton	No	Temporary coaches from local talent was appointed
	Multi gym	Yes	
Kolar	Badminton		Inaugurated, but work not completed
	Volley ball		
	Basket ball		
	Table Tennis		
Mysore	Badminton	Yes	
	Volley ball	Yes	
	Basket ball	Yes	
	Wrestling	No	
	Table Tennis	No	
Raichur	Multi Gym	No	
	Badminton	No	
	Table Tennis	No	
Lingasugur	Multi Gym	No	PT teacher is temporary coach
	Badminton	No	
	Table Tennis	No	
Shimoga	Badminton	Yes	Badminton is being played and there is provision for other sports
	Multi Gym		
	Table Tennis		
	Weight Lifting		
	Basket ball		
	Squash Court		

Chapter 2

PROFILE AND PERCEPTIONS OF USERS OF INDOOR STADIA AND HALLS

This Chapter describes the kind of people who use the Indoor Stadia and Halls and their perceptions regarding amenities provided in the Facility. The information elicited was based on the gender, age, educational level and occupation of the user. Besides the profile of the user, other questions regarding the facilities like the discipline of sports played, availability of coach, payment of user fee, was also included. The opinion of the user on user fee, facilities provided, gaps in the facilities, problems while using the facilities and suggestions to improve the facilities was also elicited.

About 274 such exit- interviews were conducted from user of the indoor Stadia and halls. The data have been presented in the Table at the end of this Chapter.

Socioeconomic and demographic profile.

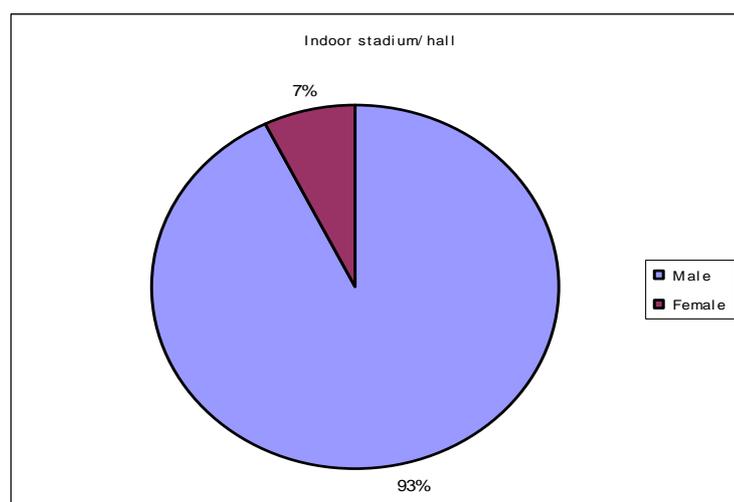
About 59 per cent of indoor stadia/halls users were in the age group between 10 and 24, indicating that the facilities are mainly used by the youths.

A majority of 61 per cent of users had passed college and above or were still studying in college.

Students were the main users accounting for 36 per cent of the stadium users. About 10 per cent of the users were Government employees. The remaining users included private company employees, self-employed, and others.

As can be seen in the following Chart, the users of indoor stadia/halls were predominantly males. There were only 7 per cent female users as compared to 93 per cent males. While this figure is based on the number available in the Facility on the day of the Field team's visit, it is indicative of the skewed gender balance.

CHART 1 – PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF USERS BY GENDER



Games played and availability of coach

A majority of the respondents said that they come to the indoor stadia/halls to play badminton, as reported by 151 persons. Others who came to the indoor stadia/halls were for gym (71), other sports like Judo (5), Wrestling (44), Table tennis (25), Basket ball (43), Hand ball (10), Billiards (4), Carom (32) and Chess (24).

There is a need for Department coaches in most disciplines. Except for Wrestling, where about 80 per cent of the respondents confirmed the availability of Department coaches, and Basket ball and hand ball, where about 50 per cent reported availability of Department coach, users of all other disciplines reported less than 50 per cent availability of coaches. Badminton, which is the most popular in terms of user strength, reported the least availability of coach at 25 per cent. Availability of department coach was reported for Gym (41 per cent) Table tennis (38 per cent) and Chess (29 per cent) Billiards and carom had 25 per cent availability of coach.

Only about 32 per cent of the respondents were using indoor stadia/halls for more than 12 months. About 28 per cent have been using the stadium / hall for less than 2 months. This is significant since quite a few of the stadia and halls were operational for more than two years, and about six of them are more than 10 years old.

Reasons for using the facility

About 27 per cent of the respondents had used other facilities before coming to the Department facility. The main reasons for using the Department facility was good facilities and amenities as perceived by 34 per cent of the respondents and for improving physical fitness as perceived by 23 per cent of the users. The former would indicate that the government facilities is as good as the other facility, presumably private facilities since there are not many government facilities in places other than Bangalore.

User fees

A little more than half of the users of indoor stadia/halls paid user fee. About 59 per cent of the users, mainly those using the indoor stadia, reported paying of user fee. The respondents had reported many varieties of payment of user fee. About 77 per cent reported monthly payment of user fee, followed by 11 per cent quarterly, 12 per cent reported paying registration and monthly payment for indoor stadia/halls.

Users of the indoor stadia seem to prefer paying monthly fees.

The monthly fee paid by most of the users of indoor stadia/halls was Rs 100 or Rs. 200. The general registration fee was Rs 1000 or 2000, which was followed by monthly payment of Rs 200. Almost all the users of indoor stadia who paid quarterly fees, reported paying a fee of Rs. 1800 per quarter.

About 80 per cent of user of indoor stadia/halls felt that the fee is reasonable. Those who felt that the fee was high, generally suggested that the fee should be reduced to half of what they paid right now. The following matrix will indicate the current fees paid and the fee considered reasonable by the users.

Fee paid currently	Suggested amount											
	50	60	70	75	100	1200	150	200	300	400	500	Total
100	2	1	1	2								6
150	1											1
160	1											1
180					1		1					2
200	1				10		8					19
350								1				1
480					1							1
500	1						2					3
1800									1	1	1	3
2500						1						1
Total	6	1	1	2	12	1	11	1	1	1	1	38

About 73 per cent of users of indoor stadia/halls were willing to pay more if improved facilities and equipment are provided. The suggested increase ranged upto four times the current user fees. compared to fee paid by the user. The more often suggested increase in user fee with additional facilities for indoor stadia/halls was 100 per cent increase from the fee paid by the user in 33 per cent cases, followed by 50 per cent increase in 25 per cent of cases and 33 per cent increase in 13 per cent of cases. The following matrix will indicate the current fees paid and the increased amount that the users are willing to pay for additional facilities .

Fee paid	Additional amount										Total
	150	175	200	250	300	400	500	1500	3000	3500	
100	9		13	3			2				27
150		1	4	1							6
180					1						1
200					1						1
300						1					1
480							1				1
500								1			1
1800									1	1	2
Total	9	1	17	4	2	1	3	1	1	1	40

Note: Data available only for 40 cases out of the total 89

With regard to increased facilities, the respondents desired drinking water (9 per cent), followed by equipment (8 per cent), Good maintenance (6 per cent), provision for

more games (5 per cent), coaches (4 per cent) and more space (3 per cent) for indoor stadia/halls.

Time of use

The most preferred time of use was from 6 to 10 either in the morning or evening. About 83 per cent of user of indoor stadia/halls conformed to this time, followed by 15 per cent during 1 PM to 6 PM.

Amenities in the facilities

About 61 per cent respondents said that there was bus facility to reach the indoor stadia/halls.

About 70 per cent respondents said that the person in-charge of the indoor stadia/hall was helpful

About 64 per cent respondents said that the equipment or facilities were readily available in indoor stadia/halls.

The condition of the equipments available in the facilities was assessed from the respondents. A majority of respondents (about 57 per cent) said that all the equipments available in were in good condition.. On the contrary, a significant proportion of respondents(about 25 per cent) also said that none of the equipments were in good condition. This would indicate that the equipments in some of the facilities are not in very good condition.

About 51 per cent respondents said that the locker facilities were available in indoor stadia/halls. Locker facilities are not available to students in the Stadia attached to sports hostels since lockers are provided for each student in the hostels.

In some places where If the lockers were not available, users keep their belongings with them or in a bag or on a chair / table, etc.,.

About 95 per cent of the user of indoor stadia/halls felt that their belongings were safe in their lockers. Thus there is a need to provide lockers in all the indoor stadia/halls.

About 50 per cent of users of indoor stadia/halls said that the facility had sufficient privacy. Privacy is an issue when the facilities were used by females.

Problem faced while using and suggestion to improve the facility

About 25 per cent of the users of indoor stadia/halls complained that they had faced problem while using the facilities. The problems while using indoor stadia/halls were no drinking water (26 per cent), bad maintenance (21 per cent), floor problem (11 per cent), no power and high fee (9 per cent each), no coach and no equipment (4 per cent) and AC not working (2 per cent).

The suggestions for improving the indoor stadia/halls were good maintenance (39 per cent), generators for power and low fee (6 per cent in each case) and provision of coaches (4 per cent).

When asked whether the facilities fulfill the requirements of the sports persons, 56 per cent of the users of indoor stadia/halls answered affirmatively. This can be expected since indoor stadia/halls have a far larger role in promoting a variety of sports and so, cannot satisfy the requirements of all sections of people.

About 45 per cent of the users of the indoor stadia/halls said that there were private facilities available in the city of town. The reason cited for the public to prefer these private stadium or club was availability of i) good facilities (29 per cent) and ii) coaches (22 per cent) . About 19 per cent perceived that the private facilities are preferred due to good equipments. About 9 per cent felt that people prefer public facilities due to less crowd on account of high fee and good maintenance (2 per cent).

Summary

The socioeconomic and demographic profile indicate that the users of the indoor stadia/halls were mostly males in the age group 10 to 24, students, especially those who have completed schooling, employed and from other occupations.

The stadia are being used for various sports, but badminton is the most popular sport. Thus there is a scope for the development of other sports. The motive for using these facilities is mainly because of good facilities available and with a concern for fitness and general improvement of health.

More than half the users of indoor stadia/halls paid user fee. There is a variety of options for payment of user fee which seems to be varying from facility to facility.

The monthly fee of less than Rs. 200 was reported by a majority of 71 per cent of the indoor stadia users. Almost all quarterly fee payers paid Rs. 1800/- Majority paid registration fees of Rs. 200 for indoor stadia.

Majority of the users find the fee reasonable. Some users felt the user fee should be half of what they paid. But a considerable number users are ready to pay more fee than what they paid by 30 per cent or 50 per cent or even 100 per cent if the infrastructure facilities like good drinking water, , good maintenance, equipment and provision for other games are provided.

The preferred timings are 6 to 10 either in the morning or evening. Many facilities conform to these timing with some minor variation.

In general, the infrastructural facilities like bus facility, condition of equipments, availability of lockers, etc, and also the helping attitude of the in-charge person, are satisfactory in most facilities. However, some of the respondents have complained of absence of locker facilities and that equipments in some of the facilities are not in very good condition, especially in the older facilities. Supervision during use of costly equipments to prevent careless use, periodic examination, and regular maintenance should be carried out to maximize equipment life.

There are some problems like lack of maintenance, drinking water, equipment and coach in indoor stadia/halls. These issues can be rectified with minimum financial implications.

Table 2 Indicators of Users' Profile

Indicator	Indoor stadium/hall
1) Number of respondents	274
2) Percentage distribution by sex	
Male	92.9
Female	7.1
Total	100.0
3) Percentage distribution by age	
<=9	3.4
10-14	11.7
15-19	20.0
20-24	17.7
25-29	9.8
30-34	9.8
35-39	11.3
40-44	7.2
45+	9.1
Total	100.0
4) Percentage distribution by educational level	
Passed Primary School	5.2
Passed High School	11.5
Passed SSLC	9.3
Passed College and more	61.0
Others	13.0
Total	100.0
5) Percentage distribution by occupation	
Student	36.1
Govt Employee	9.4
Private employee	15.7
Others	38.8
Total	100.0

Table 2 Indicators of Users' Profile (contd)

6) Games played and availability of coach	Number	availability of coach
Gym	71	40.8
Judo	5	20.0
Wrestling	44	79.5
Badminton	151	24.5
Table tennis	29	37.9
Basket ball	43	51.2
Hand ball	10	50.0
Billiards	4	25.0
Carom	32	25.0
Chess	24	29.2
Indicator		
7) Percentage distribution by the duration of use		
<=2 months	28.3	
3 Months	9.4	
4 months	8.7	
5 months	3.0	
6 Months	6.8	
7 - 11 months	12.1	
12 -23 months	12.5	
24+ months	19.2	
Total	100.0	
8) Percentage of those who used other facilities before	26.8	
9) Reasons for using the current facility		
Good facility	33.9	
Near home	4.0	
For health benefits	23.4	
Only facility available	1.5	
Coach available	9.9	
Fee is less	5.5	
Play withy friends, interested	9.9	
Selected for national level	0.4	
Others	5.1	

Indicator	Indoor stadium/hall
10) Percentage of those who had paid user fee	59.1
11) Percentage distribution by type of user fee	
Per hour	0.0
Per month	76.8
Per quarter	10.7
Registration and Monthly	11.9
Per 5 years	0.6
Total	100.0
12) User fee paid	
<i>Per hour</i>	
Rs 10	0.0
Rs 15	0.0
Rs 20	0.0
Rs 50	0.0
Total	0.0
<i>Monthly</i>	
Rs 100	33.3
Rs 150	9.3
Rs 160	0.8
Rs 180	6.2
Rs 200	20.9
Rs 250	9.3
Rs 300	0.8
Rs 345	0.0
Rs 350	7.8
RS 400	0.0
Rs 450	0.0
RS 480	0.8
Rs 500	6.2
Rs 600	3.9
Rs 800	0.8
Total	100.0
<i>Quarterly</i>	
Rs 1000	0.0
Rs 1200	0.0
RS 1800	94.4
Rs 2200	0.0
Rs 2500	5.6
Total	100.0

Indicator	Indoor stadium/hall
<i>Registration fee 1000 to 2000 and monthly</i>	
Rs 100	5.0
Rs 200	95.0
Rs 450	0.0
Total	100.0
<i>5 years registration fee 1000</i>	One case
13) Percentage of those who thought user fee is reasonable	79.8
14) The suggested fee of those who think user fee is more	Half what is paid
15) Percentage of those willing to pay more	73.0
16) Willing to pay more than what they paid	
4 % more than what was paid	2.5
17 % more than what was paid	2.5
20 % more than what was paid	0.0
25 % more than what was paid	0.0
33 % more than what was paid	12.5
50 % more than what was paid	25.0
67 % more than what was paid	7.5
94 % more than what was paid	2.5
100 % more than what was paid	32.5
200 % more than what was paid	7.5
250 % more than what was paid	2.5
300 % more than what was paid	0.0
350 % more than what was paid	0.0
400 % more than what was paid	5.0
Total	100.0
17) Additional facilities wanted on payment of extra fee	
Wooden floor	0.4
Coach	4.0
Equipment	8.0
Security	0.7
Water should be clean, drinking water	8.8
More space	2.9
maintenance or neatness	6.2
Food or canteen	0.4
Other games	5.1
Others	0.7

Indicator	Indoor stadium/hall
18) Percentage distribution of preferred timings	
AM, 10 to 11	1.1
PM, 1 to 6	15.3
Either morning or evening, 6 to 10	83.2
Noon 12 to 1 PM	0.0
From 10 morning to 5 in the evening	0.4
Total	100.0
19) Percentage of those who said availability of bus facility	61.3
20) Percentage of those who said person in-charge is helpful	70.1
21) Percentage of those who confirmed readily availability of equipment/facilities	64.1
22) Percentage distribution by equipment condition	
All the equipments are in good condition	57.2
Most of the equipments are in good condition	11.7
Only few equipments are in good condition	6.3
None of the equipments are in good condition	24.8
Total	100.0
23) Percentage of those who confirmed availability of lockers	51.4
24) Percentage distribution of storing facility if lockers are not available	
With self	38.9
Bag	35.4
On chair	19.5
On table	4.4
Others	1.8
Total	100.0
25) Percentage of those who felt safety of their things	94.9
26) Percentage of those who said privacy in the stadium/	50.4

Indicator	Indoor stadium/hall
27) Percentage of those who said there is some problem while utilizing the facility	24.7
28) Percentage distribution by type of problem felt	
Water	25.5
Power	8.5
AC not working	2.1
Maintenance	21.3
Bacteria	0.0
Floor problem	10.6
Fee	8.5
Equipment	4.3
No coach	4.3
No first aid kit	2.1
Others	12.8
Total	100.0
29) Percentage distribution by suggestions improvement	
Clean water for drinking	21.7
Generators for power	6.5
Maintenance	39.1
Tails and wooden floor not good	2.2
Lower the fee	6.5
More and good equipment	2.2
Appoint coaches	4.3
Provide first aid kit	2.2
Others	15.2
Total	100.0
30) Percentage of those who felt that the facility fulfilled the requirement of the sports persons	56.1
31) Percentage of those who confirmed the availability of private facility	44.9
32) Percentage distribution by reasons for people preferring to use private facility	
Good facilities	28.8
Availability of coaches	22.0
Good equipment	18.6
Less crowd because fee is high	8.5
Good maintenance	1.7
Others	20.3
Total	100.0

Chapter 3

ASSESSMENT OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF INDOOR STADIA

An attempt was made to assess the demand for and supply of Indoor Stadia by interviewing teachers and community members living in the same cities and towns where the facilities are located. Although it is essential in assessing the demand for these facilities, it is also necessary to assess whether these facilities are able to meet the expectations of the community. In all, 144 respondents were interviewed, eliciting information on the indoor stadia/halls. The data will substantiate demand for and supply of these facilities by focusing on the merits and demerits of these facilities. The data have been presented in the Table at the end of this Chapter.

Demand for the facilities

In general, many in the community, even the youth, were unaware of the existence of these facilities in their respective cities and towns. Some of those who knew about the existence of the Stadium were however unaware of the facilities available there. Nevertheless, majority of the school teachers, students, and those who were in the vicinity of the stadium, were aware of the facilities.

Only those who knew about the facilities were interviewed. About 99 per cent of the respondents who knew about the Indoor Stadia and the facilities offered there had used indoor stadia/halls. About 90 per cent had recommended utilizing the indoor stadia/halls to others. Need for indoor stadia/halls were felt by 98 per cent Thus, there is a demand for these facilities in the community.

Effectiveness of the Facility

When asked whether these facilities are able to fulfill the requirements of the sports persons, about 56 per cent answered affirmatively for the indoor stadia/halls. The major reasons cited for the indoor stadia/halls not fulfilling the requirements were that the facility should be big (27 per cent), followed by lack of maintenance (20 per cent), insufficient equipment (19 per cent), no drinking water (14 per cent), no coaches (10 per cent), no publicity (8 per cent), high fee (6 per cent) and facilities not reaching people (2

per cent). About 18 per cent respondents gave variety of reasons which are grouped under "others".

Suggestions for improvement of the Facilities

A significant percentage (54 per cent) of the respondents did not offer any suggestions and indicated that corrective measures should be initiated by the Government itself. Other suggestions to improve the utility of indoor stadia/halls are more publicity (16 per cent), followed by appointment of coach (12 per cent), moderate fee (11 per cent), good maintenance and sufficient equipment (10 per cent each).

Comparison with private facilities

An attempt was also made to understand if there are any other private facilities offering the same services as the facility being evaluated. A comparison was made between the private facility and the public facility to understand the merits and demerits of the two kinds of facilities. The reasons for the users preference for the facility of their choice were also elicited.

About 26 per cent of the respondents confirmed the availability of private stadium or club offering similar facilities. The respondents were mainly from larger towns like Bangalore, Chitradurga and Shimoga, where there are many private facilities and clubs.

In general, it may be said that private facilities are not available in many places, and that the community members are dependent on such public facilities to meet their sports requirements.

The reasons for the public to go to the private facilities were elicited. Availability of coach (30 per cent), good facilities (12 per cent), high fee affordable only to rich (12 per cent) and good equipment maintenance (3 per cent each) were the major reasons for the preference for private stadium or club. About 20 per cent cited professional association/ club membership as the reason for visiting the private facilities. About 13 per cent cited various other reasons not classified into any of the above categories.

The reasons for the use of public facility like the facility being evaluated instead of private facility were also elicited. A majority of 41 per cent of the respondents cited availability of good facilities as the main reason for using the public stadia. About 15 per cent of the users come to the stadia to exercise for health benefits. Low fees compared to private facilities (8 per cent) and availability of coach (7 per cent) were also the reason cited for the community using public facilities. About 8 per cent of admitted that the public were using the facility only because this was the only facility available in their town.

Thus, according to the respondents, the public facilities seem to have been on par with the private facilities in terms of availability of good infrastructure and amenities. The private facilities are better in terms of availability of coach. The indoor stadia/halls do not have coaches for many disciplines. This needs to be addressed.

Summary

The general public, including the youth from the poorer sections of society, is ignorant of the existence of the stadium in their town. Also, many in the community, while being aware of the existence of the stadium, are unaware of the sporting facilities that are offered there. This gap in knowledge, in effect, deprives the community members, especially the youth from the poorer sections of society, of utilizing the services.

There is a demand for indoor stadia/halls in the community. This is indicated by the overwhelming majority of respondents who perceived that the facility was needed. However, a significant proportion of the respondents were of the view that the facility provided by the Government was not fulfilling the requirement of sports persons in the area. It must be mentioned that although private sporting facilities are available in many small cities and towns, they cater to only a small section of the population- the elite who can afford the high membership fees. Therefore, the only sporting facilities affordable to the general population living in these cities and towns and the nearby villages are the ones provided by the government.

There is a need for publicity of the government facilities to increase the demand and number of users. Further, good maintenance, and provision of drinking water, equipment, and coaches will partly meet the respondents expectations to sustain the demand for these facilities.

According to the respondents, the facilities of the Department of Youth Services and Sports seem to have been on par with the private facilities in terms of infrastructure. However, the public facilities lack in provision of coaches with regard to indoor stadia/halls. The indoor stadia/halls do not have coaches for many disciplines. This needs to be addressed.

Table 3.1 Some Parameters in Assessing the Demand and Supply

Indicators	Indoor stadium/hall
1) Number of interviews	144
2) Per cent awareness of the facility	100.0
3) Per cent ever used the facility	98.5
4) Per cent recommended to students to use the facility	90.8
5) Per cent who had felt need for the facility	97.8
6) Per cent who felt the facilities fulfilled requirements of sports persons	55.9
7) Reasons for not fulfilling the requirements of sports persons (%)	
Coach is not available	9.5
Water is not clean	0.0
No drinking water	14.3
Insufficient equipment	19.0
It should be big	27.0
Bathrooms are not neat	0.0
Maintenance is lacking	20.6
All facilities are not reaching the people	1.6
Fee very high	6.3
Publicity is lacking	7.9
Others	17.5
8) Corrective measures to improve the usage	
Appointment of coach	12.7
Sufficient equipment	9.5
Good Maintenance	9.5
Moderate fee	11.1
More publicity	15.9
Others	54.0
9) Knowledge about any private facility in the city/town	25.7
10) Reasons for preferring private facility	
Good facilities	18.2
Availability of coach	30.3
Good equipment	3.0
High Fee, rich can go	12.1
Good maintenance	3.0
Association membership	19.9
Others	13.4
Total	100.0
11) Reasons for preferring the public facility	
Good facilities	40.9
Good equipment	0.7
For all people	0.7
Availability of coach	6.6
Low Fee	8.0
For Health	15.3
Only available facility	8.0
Others	19.7
Total	100.0

Chapter 4

CONCLUSIONS

The detailed findings of the evaluation survey of the facilities in so far as they were studied in this enquiry have been presented in the preceding Chapter. In this Chapter, the synthesis of the main observations is presented, with some conclusions that flow therefrom.

The distribution of indoor stadia and halls are not balanced among the districts. While some districts have indoor halls in addition to Indoor Stadium, some others do not have even one facility in the District. Bangalore Rural, Ramnagar, Tumkur, Chamarajnar, Uttara Kannada, Gadag, Bellary, and Yadagiri do not have any indoor stadium or hall constructed by the Department of Youth Services and Sports. Belgaum, Chikkaballapur, Chikkamagalore, Bagalkote, Raichur and Haveri have only indoor halls and do not have a full fledged indoor stadium.

The location of the Indoor stadium/hall and their accessibility determine to a large extent their utilization, and promote awareness in the community regarding these facilities. Since most of the existing surveyed facilities were located in the district and Taluka headquarters, and were well connected by public transport, it may be said that, besides having the advantage mentioned earlier, they fulfill the objectives in promoting and encouraging sports among the general public, especially college and school students.

It is encouraging to note that all the facilities were built within the estimated budget. This indicates that the budget estimates have been realistic and sufficient budgetary allocation has been made by the Department. Insufficient budget would lead to a vicious cycle of delay in construction and cost escalation.

The disciplines played in the indoor stadia/hall are Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Wrestling, Judo, Weightlifting, Badminton, Table Tennis, Carom and Chess and

Squash. Almost all the Indoor stadia have facility for badminton table tennis and Multi Gym.

All facilities have the basic amenities like office room, store room, bathrooms, changing areas, toilets and safe drinking water facilities. First aid kits were available in all the facilities. All Stadia seem to be fairly equipped in terms of amenities and sports equipments. Lockers were available in the new stadia.

It is a welcome fact that almost all facilities have a managing committee in place to discuss and decide important matters relating to the stadium. The District and Taluk committees consist of district and taluk administrative officers, senior Government officials, eminent members of the public and sports persons.

There are no bylaws governing the use of the facilities and the existing rules, and regulations, if any, are framed by the concerned Stadium Management Committee, and therefore, are not similar across the districts.

While the facilities are the property of the DYSS, the maintenance fund has been provided by the ZP. The ZP funds to maintain the Stadia and other facilities are not uniform in the districts. There is also no separate maintenance budget, proportionate to the type and size of facility, or the type of sport facilities available. Insufficient funds would result in the management being tight-fisted on maintenance including timely painting and repairs, replacement of equipment and supplies, appointment of permanent coaches, and the like, thereby compromising on quality of services provided.

There is also no uniformity in the staff pattern in the facilities. At present, the staff are appointed on temporary basis their salaries are met from the ZP funds. Lack of guidelines and funds for appointment of maintenance staff, cleaners and watchmen, would result in low maintenance and security.

Staff issues would need to be addressed. There are two categories of staff involved in the facilities, both of which are essential to the proper functioning of the facilities. The first are maintenance and security staff, and the second are sports related

staff like Coach, gym instructors, physio-therapist, etc. While the study did not find any shortcomings due to the lack of appointment of the former, the study noted a perceptible deficiency of sports staff. Most facilities and disciplines do not have coaches and the students have to fend for themselves. There was no physio-therapist, in any facility.

For the development of the game, it is desirable for training and practice to be done under the guidance and supervision of a trainer or a coach. Sports related injuries would be common during practice. Therefore, the importance of having a full time physio-therapist in preventing such injury to the sportsperson, cannot be overlooked.

Sports camps are being conducted in most facilities during vacation. It is assumed that the temporary coaches are appointed whenever such camps are being conducted. While this is beneficial to development of the sport and generates interest among the youngsters, care should be taken to ensure that no untoward incident occur causing bad publicity. Limiting the number of students and maintaining a good student-coach ratio would minimize such occurrence to a certain extent.

The number of users varies widely across the facility. This may be dependent on the type and quality of services offered, user fees charged, the demand for the facilities, the awareness about the facility in the community and other reasons. It was said that there is an increase in users during the vacation period.

The facilities are predominantly used by males and there are very few female users even in Hassan and Shimoga which offer concession in user fees for females. It is to be noted that females do not usually prefer public facilities for reasons already indicated - lack of privacy, overcrowding, etc.,

The user fee across the districts varies widely and, in most places, is beyond the capacity of the common man, especially students. It is encouraging to note that some of the facilities offer discounts in user fees to students and women. Few facilities do not have any user fee, limiting their economical viability.

Some of the stadia/halls are used for Dasara sports events or district level events and also for individual sports meet of colleges or schools. This was reported by stadia in Bangalore, Mysore, Bagalkot, Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Gulbarga, Raichur, Lingasugur, Mangalore and Shimoga.

The Stadia in Bangalore and Mysore have been used for non-sports events too. While such kind of renting helps in generating considerable revenue, it is advised that this be done with caution, since there is a risk of damage of floors and vandalism. The peripheral rooms, verandahs, open grounds, and any other available space should be used for such activities.

Wide differences in type of users have been observed among the different facilities. This may be a consequence of the user fees levied. Some facilities are used exclusively by students and are not open for others. These include indoor stadium in Mysore and Dharawad and indoor halls in Belgaum and Anjaneya block in Davangere.

The socioeconomic and demographic profile indicate that the users of the indoor stadia/halls were mostly males in the age group 10 to 24, students, especially college completed, employed and from other occupations.

These facilities have been benefiting immensely students who do not have the resources to join private clubs which are meant for exclusive members with high registration fee to pursue sports.

It was noted that some of the better facilities are being run as clubs exclusive for use by the local government officials and affluent members of the community. This, unfortunately, was not the objective of the Government while planning investments for these projects. The Department should take a critical look at the pattern of use of these facilities focusing on availability of these to all, especially the poor.

One disconcerting conclusion is that many in the community, while being aware of the existence of the stadium in their area, are unaware of the sporting facilities that

are offered there. This gap in knowledge, in effect, deprives them of utilizing the services. The reasons would include absence of sufficient publicity, low IEC efforts by the department among students, lack of awareness of the local officials of their overall responsibility of creating awareness. It would also indicate that within the institutions themselves, display of facilities including timings and user fees is absent. It is suggested that apart from determined and sustained efforts internal to the Department, the Panchayats and local schools and colleges should be inducted for this purpose. The Panchayats should, as part of their statutory responsibility, ensure wider knowledge of the services available.

Some facilities have publicized opening ceremonies, printed IEC materials and brochures, advertised in local news papers and distributed pamphlets when conducting special camps, which have been found to be useful.

Based on the survey, the following inferences have been made.

Demand for Facilities

There is demand for the use of these facilities as evident from some facilities with large number of users and revenue collection. The hidden demand need to be exploited by sincere and sustained publicity generation efforts like advertisements in local news papers, distribution of brochures and by conducting annual sports events and by conducting summer camps. Already the local college principals and the district information officers are members in the stadium committees. Through their good offices an attempt to create demand for these facilities may be made.

Commercial and Economic Viability of Facilities

Some facilities are able to make considerable revenue from user fees, and others do not charge any fees. Efforts should be made to make all facilities economically viable. The study indicated that most users consider the user fees as “reasonable” and were willing to pay more for additional facilities, which included good maintenance and equipments. Therefore, user fees may be increased proportionate to the facilities

offered, in those stadia that charge very low user fees and those that do not charge any fees. This is only for such facility that are used by the public and not Indoor halls utilized exclusively by students of the sports schools.

While viewing the commercial viability of the facilities, one must bear in mind that the users are mainly students and the objective of the project is to make quality sports facilities available to the public, especially poor sports persons and students. Although it is desirable for the facility to become self sustaining, the focus should be on making the sports facilities available to all, rather than generating revenue.

The stadia in Bangalore and Mysore have generated good revenue by renting out for non-sport activities. However, these may have to be stopped if the facilities are renovated with wooden floors, since these are very costly and require careful handling and maintenance. It would be pointless if the revenue earned is to be spent on maintenance and repairs. In such cases, the possibility of renting out the peripheral space available be it rooms or verandah for commercial purpose. Open verandahs/ halls/ corridors in, or other open areas around, the stadium may be converted into temporary stalls for exhibitions.

The Kanterava stadium in Bangalore has given the extra rooms available in the stadium complex for the use of sports associations and therefore does not charge any rent. Other than these, most of the facilities do not have extra room for renting. However, there are two stadia, one in Kolar and the other in Mandya which are closer to the main road and can accommodate rooms/ shops that can be rented out.

Future stadium complex can be designed such that the external portions or the space along the compound walls have shops leased to the public or showrooms selling sports accessories, sports equipments and adventure gear, etc., However, this must be done after carefully considering the pros and cons so as to not compromise on the safety of equipments and personal belongings of the users.

Professional Viability

Most stadia have professional, state-of-the-art facilities. It is desirable that quality infrastructure facilities be supported by professional coaching or guidance on the technical aspects of the sport and importance of right techniques. Both these features are complementary to each other and are equally important for development of the game.

It is disconcerting to note that, in terms of coaching, most facilities, except the stadia in Bangalore, are not professionally viable. Providing trained coaches will have an impact on the demand for these facilities and render them economically viable.

There are two issues responsible for the non-availability of coaches in the Facilities. One, the deficiency of good dedicated coaches and secondly, inadequate funds to pay the salary demanded by these coaches. While nothing much can be done with regard to the former, increasing the salary structure suitable to the qualification and in accordance with the market rate would facilitate appointment of suitable coaches. It was indicated that the present levels of salary is very low and need to be enhanced. The regular payment of salary and other reimbursements is very much essential for the active involvement of the coaches and their sustained interest in the promotion of sports.

It would be desirable to have two coaches for each sport- a regular full-time coach and a professional part-time coach for advanced training. Having separate female coaches would be an added advantage.

Railways, Nationalised Banks, or other similar public sector undertakings who employ persons under sports quota, may be requested to depute sports persons who have retired from active sports to the Stadia as coaches. A part of their salaries may be borne by their parent organization and the rest may be paid by the Stadium Committees.

In the absence of a coach or until such time as the appointment of a coach, regular users who are senior sports persons with knowledge of the sport may be

requested to pitch-in as coaches for the juniors/ beginners. In return, the user fees may be waived off and a small stipend may be paid to them for the services rendered.

In addition to coaches, there should be a trainer cum physio-therapist in each Indoor Stadium/hall on a full time basis to ensure that there is no sports related injury during training.

Safety Measures

All the facilities have first aid kits. Although indoor stadia/halls do not have life threatening accidents, there should be someone functioning as a supervisor at all times.

The equipments must be serviced and maintained regularly to avoid accidents and injuries.

Utility of the facilities

Most facilities are good and self sufficient in terms of infrastructure and equipment.

Some facilities are used exclusively by local government officials and some others by students of the sports schools and are not open for the public, impeding their utility.

Most facilities do not have coaches, so providing quality infrastructure without professional coaching does not meet the full objective of the project. It is desirable to strengthen training services so as to fully meet the requirements of the sports persons in the Districts.

The issues with regard to amenities and staff, especially coaches are not peculiar to this Project. However, based on the responses received in this survey, the strengths of the Project could be said to be creation of infrastructure by way of assets that would enhance both availability and utilization of sports facilities.

Chapter 5

RECOMMENDATION

From the observations and the data recorded from the evaluation study, the following are being presented under major issues that may be attended by the Department of Youth Services and Sports.

- *Management and Administration of the Facilities*
 - i. While the Indoor Stadia and Halls are funded by the DYSS, the annual maintenance fund is being provided by the ZP. In view of this, the DYSS has responsibility in administering and regulating these facilities in their use in particular and in the development of sports in general.
 - ii. The management committee should be equally balanced between Government representatives, community members and sports persons. Besides official members from District administration, local ZP/ TP, the committee should also have members from sports bodies, sports persons, and educationists.

- *Norms, guidelines and bylaws for use of the use of facilities*
 - i. To bring some uniformity in the usage of these facilities across districts, and to maintain control over the facilities, it is necessary for the DYSS to prepare broad guidelines to be followed while formulate bylaws governing the use of these facilities with regard to :
 - user fee, to ensure user affordability
 - timings of use,
 - staff pattern, and
 - minimum safety measures to be observed.
 - ii. The norms for outsourcing should be elaborate and clearly defined to avoid misinterpretations and loopholes in the contract. Contract agreement should have conditions for use and penalty clauses for aberration. Specific clauses should be

introduced in the form of an agreement to ensure that, at the end of the lease period, the facility is returned in the same condition at the time of hiring.

- iii. While working on the norms/ guidelines for the facility, we should have one basic set of minimum- non-negotiable norms, and another set of improved norms may be adopted over and above this.

Accountability and Supervision mechanism

- iv. A common staff pattern should be enforced in all the facilities. The role and responsibility of the staff should be clearly defined.
 - i. The rules and regulations for using the facilities, timings and user fees should be displayed prominently.
 - ii. The scheme should periodically be supervised by the district and state level officials.
 - iii. There should be a system for user feed back and grievance redressal.
 - iv. Asset registers should be maintained in all the facilities.
 - v. Monthly monitoring formats should be developed and all indoor stadia should be instructed to send the filled in formats to the Department regularly. This would help in assessing the demand and the revenue generation of each facility.
 - vi. To make the facility management more accountable, regular supervision by the Department is necessary, even in out sourced facilities.
 - vii. There should be no compromise in safety regulations. One person should be assigned the responsibility of ensuring that safety precautions are taken.
 - viii. The facilities earn considerable revenue and collections are mostly in cash. Proper book-keeping and maintenance of accounts should be ensured to avoid misappropriation of funds.

Finance and Fund management

- i. The practice of utilizing ZP funds to maintain the facilities could be continued, provided sufficient and timely release of funds can be ensured.

- ii. The current practice of sending the revenue collected from each facility to the treasury is illogical. It is suggested that a portion of the revenue collected through rent or user fees should be retained at the facility for urgent maintenance work or purchase of equipment, etc., that the stadium committee deems necessary. This may however, require Government approval.
- iii. The practice of renting the stadium premises for non-sports activities may have to be discontinued, considering that all stadia would be upgraded to have special wooden floors. Instead, open verandahs/ halls/ corridors in, or other open areas around, the stadium may be converted into temporary stalls for exhibitions. If there is space along the compound walls, these areas may be converted to shops and sheds and leased to the public.
- iv. All facilities should have a separate annual maintenance budget for the indoor stadium/halls and swimming pools.
- v. The fund allocation for each type of Facility should be proportionate to the size of the Facility, the amenities provided, the sports disciplines offered, etc.
- vi. At the end of each year, the Management should prepare an anticipated budget plan for the Facility for the following year that includes maintenance, repairs, purchase of equipments, salaries, etc and submit the same to the ZP so that special allocations of funds may be made in the budget.

Utilization of Facilities.

- i. Concessional fees should be introduced in all facilities for the student community, children, especially girls.
- ii. Special emphasis should be given to encourage females to use facilities by giving concessions in fee and assigning special timings to use.
- iii. The facilities are intended for the public, especially young people- both boys and girls. Their use should not be monopolized by VIPs and affluent people only.
- iv. If any exclusive time-slot is being provided for the VIPs and affluent people, the fee structure, in such case, should be proportionately higher.
- v. Prominence should be given for sports persons using the facilities by permitting them to use the facility free of charge or, if this is not feasible, at least giving them concession in user fees. Giving them exclusive use of the facility at certain time of the day would be an added advantage.

Creation of Demand for the Facility

- i. Special efforts are required to create demand for the optimum use of these facilities. This in turn will get the revenue and make the facility economically viable.
- ii. The demand can be created by advertisement, distribution brochures and bill boards, etc. The office of the District Information Officer who is also a member of the Stadium Committee should be used.
- iii. The Panchayats should, as part of their statutory responsibility, ensure wider knowledge of the services available in the facilities so as to promote usage among the public.
- iv. The information about the facility should be circulated among students. The office of the local College Principal may be used as he is also a member of the Stadium Committee.
- v. Students sports events sponsored by colleges or schools may be conducted in these facilities.

- vi. Youth and social organization should be encouraged to conduct sports events in these facilities, under the Panchayath Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) programme.
- vii. Regular sports camps during vacations should be conducted.
- viii. To create demand and make them economically viable, it is also necessary to make these facilities professionally viable.
- ix. To make these facilities professionally viable, coaches should be appointed. Sports services should provide for both infrastructure and trained coaches.

Safety Measures.

- i. Efforts should be made to ensure that maximum safety measures are taken in these facilities.
- ii. First Aid Kit should be made available and the medicines and supplies replenished on a periodic basis.
- iii. It should be mandatory to have the least minimum required safety measures and experienced coaches and trainers.
- iv. The gym equipments should be periodically checked.
- v. The coaches and trainers should be trained in providing first aid especially for sports related injuries.
- vi. The mandatory Coach / trainer – student ratio must be maintained.
- vii. There is a need to stipulate the optimum number of users of the stadia to avoid over crowding.
- viii. It would be desirable to have a vehicle on standby during training camps, to transport the victim in case of emergency.

ix. **Appendix 1: Information on Indoor Stadium/Hall (Completed).****Bagalkot District - Bagalkot Indoor Hall**

Details	Description
Operation	Since 2002
Location	Within the District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	Locker facility available No separate toilets for females No generator Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	Rs 30 lakhs
Maintenance	From ZP funds Rs 2 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District. Two persons appointed to clean the toilets and other areas.
Working hours	Morning 6.00 to 9.00 Evening 4.00 to 7.00 No holiday
Sport	Badminton Wrestling Used on Dasara and local events by govt. employees
Users	About 10 users of Badminton About 40 wrestling
Coaches	Badminton coach not available Wrestling coach available
User Charges	Registration fee Rs. 2000 + 150 per monthly
Revenue	Rs 12,000 during 2010 to 2011.
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Good
Similar Private facility	none
Suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working hours to be flexible and Facility to be open throughout the day during public holidays. - Badminton coach to be appointed

Bagalkot District - Mudhol : Indoor Hall

Details	Description
Operation	Since 2005
Location	Within the Taluka Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	No locker facilities available No separate toilets for females No generator Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	Rs 10 lakhs
Maintenance	From ZP funds Rs 2 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District. Marker is in charge of the hall Two persons appointed to clean the toilets and other areas.
Working hours	Morning 6.00 to 7.00 Evening 6.00 to 7.00 No holiday
Sport	Badminton Multi Gym
Users	About 10 users of Badminton About 45 Multi Gym
Coaches	Badminton coach not available Multi Gym coach not available
User Charges	Fee 200 per month for badminton Fee 100 per month for multi gym
Revenue	Rs 60,000 during 2010 to 2011.
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff They have ledgers on user fee and also the data is computerized
Physical appearance	Good
Similar Private facility	None
Suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working hours to be flexible and Facility to be open throughout the day during public holidays. - Coaches to be appointed for Badminton and gym

Bangalore Urban District - Bangalore city: Kanteerava indoor Stadium

Details	Description
Operation	Since 1997
Location	It is an independent complex
Decision makers	Stadium committee of different members
Amenities	Indoor stadium is a complex to accommodate many indoor sports. Locker facilities available Generator is available Separate bathrooms and toilet for males and females Running water for bathrooms and toilets. Aquaguard water for drinking. There is a proposal to renovate with AC and wooden floor.
Budget for construction	Not available
Maintenance	No ZP funds, but self supporting. Deputy Director in charge. Facilitation manager to look into the maintenance and separate staff for security and cleaning. Separate committee is constituted for the Bangalore city: Concerned Minister Director DYSS Secretaries of Youth and Sports & Finance Bangalore City Commissioner Departmental Engineers Sports persons
Working hours	Morning 5.30 to 9.00 Evening 6.00 to 9.00 No holidays
Sport	Gymnastics, Basket ball, Volley ball, Hand ball, Tae kwon do
Users	The main hall is used only for sports events. Some rooms around the stadium are used by some associations like Fencing association and Tack Wan Do
Coaches	There are coaches for all sports. The coaches decide the timings. Number of users is not known.
User Charges	No user charges
Revenue	Indoor stadium is not given for rent, but the Kanteerava stadium is given for rent and lots of revenue is collected for the maintenance of the whole complex.
Accounting	Deputy Director and the staff They have ledgers on user fee and also the data is computerized
Physical appearance	Good
Similar Private facility	There are private stadia and Gyms.
Suggestions	- Stadium should be open through out the day on all days of the week

Bangalore Urban District Bangalore city: Koramangala indoor Stadium

Details	Description
Operation	Since 1997
Location	Separate complex away from Kateerava stadium.
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	Locker facilities available Generator is available Separate bathrooms and toilet for males and females Separate rooms for other activities like Yoga and others.
Budget for construction	Not available
Maintenance	No ZP funds, but self supporting. Deputy Director Facilitation manager (who is also a coach) looks into the maintenance And separate staff for security and cleaning. Separate committee is constituted for the Bangalore city: Concerned Minister Director DYSS Secretaries of Youth and Sports & Finance Bangalore City Commissioner Departmental Engineers
Working hours	Morning 6.00 to 8.30 Evening 5.30 to 9.00 No holidays
Sport	Gymnastics Basket ball Volley ball Hand ball Yoga
Users	The main hall is used only for sports events. Some rooms around the stadium are used for sports. Number of users is not known.
Coaches	There are coaches for all sports.
User Charges	No user charges
Revenue	Rs 40 lakhs last year through hiring charges of the main stadium
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Excellent
Similar Private facility	There are private Gymnastics
Suggestions	- Stadium should be open through out the day on all days of the week, or at least during public holidays.

Belgaum District - Belgaum : Indoor Hall

Details	Description
Operation	Completed
Location	Sports Hostel and Indoor hall are in the same complex.
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	No locker facilities available No separate toilets for females No generator Running water for bathrooms and toilets
Budget for construction	Rs 28 lakhs
Maintenance	5 lakhs from ZP
Working hours	5.30 to 8.30 AM 7.30 to 8.30 PM No holiday
Sport	Judo Wrestling
Users	Only students
Coaches	Two coaches for Judo Two coaches for wrestling
User Charges	No charges
Revenue	Nil
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Although there are no users charges, they have ledgers for expenditure.
Physical appearance	Average
Similar Private facility	There is no private facility
Suggestions	– Working hours to be flexible and Facility to be open through out the day during public holidays

Bijapur District - Bijapur: Indoor Stadium

Details	Description
Operation	Construction over, Not yet inaugurated
Location	Within the District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	Locker facilities available Generator is available Separate bathrooms and toilet for males and females Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	Rs 166.76 lakhs
Maintenance	Not yet decided
Working hours	Not yet decided
Sport	Not yet decided
Users	Not yet decided
Coaches	Not yet decided
User Charges	Not yet decided
Revenue	
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff
Physical appearance	Good
Similar Private facility	There is no private facility
Suggestions	– Stadium should be open through out the day on all days of the week

Chikkamagalur District - Chikkamagalur : Indoor Hall

Details	Description
Operation	March 2007
Location	Within District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	Locker facilities available Generator is available Separate bathrooms and toilet for males and females Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	Not known
Maintenance	From ZP funds Rs 5 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District..
Working hours	6.00 AM to 12.00 Noon 3.00 Pm to 8.30 PM Sunday holiday
Sport	Only Multi Gym is in operation
Users	40 persons in the morning and another 40 in the evening for Gym.
Coaches	Multi Gym coach not available and it is out-sourced
User Charges	Multi GYM is out-sourced. According to agreement 70% of the collected money will be for the contractor and the 30% for the department
Revenue	About Rs 12000 was collected in the last year
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Good
Similar Private facility	none
Suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working hours to be flexible and Facility to be open throughout the day during public holidays. - Coaches to be appointed for Multi Gym

Chitradurga District - Chitradurga : Indoor Stadium

Details	Description
Operation	Since 1998
Location	Within the District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	Complex to accommodate many indoor sports. Locker facilities available Generator is available Separate bathrooms and toilet for males and females Auditorium All halls are equipped with AC. CCTV surveillance Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	Not available
Maintenance	From ZP funds Rs 10 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District.. Facilitation manager to look into the maintenance Two persons appointed to clean the toilets and other areas.
Working hours	Morning 6.00 to 8.30 Evening 4.30 to 8.00 Weekly Holiday: Monday
Sport	Gymnastics (Separate for Males and Females) Badminton, Table Tennis, Billiards Carom Chess, Computer Games, Squash Court
Users	About 250 users of Gymnastics, Badminton, Billiards and Squash Court. Universities and other organizations are hiring for sports meet.
Coaches	Except for chess, other sports do not have coaches
User Charges	Registration fee Rs. 500 + monthly as per the game Hire charges for Auditorium is Rs 5000 per day and for a half a day it is Rs. 2500
Revenue	Rs 2,82,080 from August 2010 to January 2011.
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Excellent
Similar Private facility	No private facilities
Suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stadium should be open through out the day on all days of the week - Coaches to be appointed for Gymnastics (Male and Female), Badminton, Table Tennis, Billiards, Carom, Squash

Daskhina Kannada District - Mangalore : Indoor Stadium

Details	Description
Operation	Around 2002
Location	Within the District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	Locker facilities available Generator is available Separate bathrooms and toilet for males and females Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	Rs 120 lakhs
Maintenance	One lakhs from ZP funds One care taker One watch man and cleaner
Working hours	6.00 to 8.30 in the morning 2.00 to 9.00 in the evening Monday holiday
Sport	Multi Gymnastics Badminton Table Tennis Weight Lifting Basket ball
Users	Public School meets
Coaches	No coaches, except for weight lifting
User Charges	Rs 500 per month for adults Rs 200 per month for students Revised rates, but there is resistance from the public. Rs 750 per month for adults Rs 250 per month for students Rs 5000 per day hiring charges to conduct any sports event.
Revenue	about Rs 4 lakhs for last year
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Good
Similar Private facility	None
Suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stadium should be open through out the day on all days of the week - Coaches to be appointed for Multi Gym, Badminton, Table Tennis, Basket ball

Davangere District - Davangere : Indoor Stadium

Details	Description
Operation	Since June 2008
Location	Outside District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	Locker facilities available Generator is available Separate bathrooms and toilet for males and females Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	175.5 lakh
Maintenance	From ZP funds Rs 11 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District.. Badminton coach cum care taker of stadium Two persons appointed to clean the toilets and other areas.
Working hours	Morning 6.00 to 11.00 Evening 4.00 to 9.00 No holiday
Sport	Badminton Table Tennis
Users	About 240 users of Badminton (About 200 males and about 50 females) and About 10 persons for TT. Used for District school meets and Departmental t meets.
Coaches	Coach available for Badminton No coach for Table Tennis
User Charges	Registration fee for public Rs. 5000 + 200 per month or 30 per hour Registration fee for students Rs. 2000 + 100 monthly or 30 per hour Because of wooden Floor it is not given for public use.
Revenue	Rs 2,85,675 during 2010 to 2011.
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Excellent
Similar Private facility	There are other facilities, but meant for members
Suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stadium should be open through out the day on all days of the week - Coaches to be appointed for Table Tennis

Davangere District - Anjaneya Block (Davangere): Indoor Hall

Details	Description
Operation	Since many years
Location	Outside District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	Locker facilities available Generator is available Separate bathrooms and toilet for males and females Tap water for drinking Bath rooms and toilets have running water facility
Maintenance	From ZP funds Rs 11 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District.. Wrestling coach is in-charge and One person takes care of cleaning the place
Budget for construction	Not available
Working hours	Morning 6.00 to 9.00 Evening 5.00 to 7.00 No holiday
Sport	Wrestling
Users	Senior wrestling students only ; About 65 students
Coaches	Wrestling coach available
User Charges	no user charges
Revenue	Nil - no user fee
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Very bad as the building is old and is in litigation
Similar Private facility	There are other private halls for wrestling
Suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facility should be open through out the day on all days of the week - Maintenance work should be undertaken

Dharwad District - Dharwad : Indoor Stadium

Details	Description
Operation	January 2011, but not yet in use
Location	Within the District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	No locker facilities available Generator is available Separate bathrooms and toilet for males and females Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	Rs 261.35 lakhs
Maintenance	4 lakhs from ZP funds to maintain all the stadia and others. Wrestling coach is the care taker The district stadium staff is working as watchman and cleaner.
Working hours	5.30 to 8.30 in the morning 4.30 to 8.30 in the evening No holiday
Sport	Badminton Table Tennis
Users	145 have registered by paying registration fee Of the 145 registered members 100 are regular Of the 100 regular users 70 were aged more than 18 and 30 less than 18.
Coaches	No coaches for Badminton and Multi Gym
User Charges	Registration fee Aged 18 and above Rs 1500 Aged less than 18 Rs 800 Monthly fee Aged 18 and above Rs 350 Aged less than 18 Rs 200
Revenue	About Rs 30,000 was collected in the last September 2011.
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Good
Similar Private facility	There in no private facility
Suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stadium should be open through out the day on all days of the week - More sports may be introduced - Should be opened to public - Regulars coaches for Badminton and Multi Gym have to be appointed

Gulbarga District - Gulbarga : Indoor stadium

Details	Description
Operation	Since December 1999
Location	Within the District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	Locker facilities available No generator facility Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for males and females Dormitories separate for males and females. Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	Rs 86 lakhs
Maintenance	From ZP funds were allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District. Marker is in-charge of the stadium Two persons appointed to clean the toilets and other areas.
Working hours	Morning 6.00 to 9.00 Evening 4.00 to 7.00 No holiday
Sport	Badminton Multi Gym
Users	Used on Dasara events About 10 users of Badminton About 10 users of multi Gym
Coaches	There is no coach for Badminton and Gym
User Charges	Registration fee Rs. 2000 + 150 per monthly
Revenue	Rs 10,000 during 2010 to 2011.
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Good
Similar Private facility	There is no private facility
Suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generator to be provided - Stadium should be open through out the day on all days of the week - More sports may be introduced - Coaches to be appointed for Badminton and Gym

Hasan District - Hassan : Indoor Stadium

Details	Description
Operation	Since 2002
Location	Within the District Stadium compound, combined with swimming pool
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	Locker facilities available Generator facility available Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for males and females Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquadguard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	Rs 520 lakhs -425 lakhs were given by the DYSS and the rest had to be raised by other means.
Maintenance	From ZP funds Rs 2 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District.. Two persons appointed to clean the toilets and other areas.
Working hours	5.30 AM to 10.30 PM Tuesday holiday
Sport	Badminton Basket ball Table Tennis Multi Gym Carom Chess Squash
Users	About 124 users
Coaches	No coaches except for basket ball
User Charges	Peak hour – Opening to 9.30 and after 3.30 to closing time– Rs 1800 per three months per person. Between 9.30 to 3.30 – Rs 1200 per three months per person.
Revenue	About Rs 1,75,000
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Good
Similar Private facility	There in no private facility
Suggestions	- Coaches to be appointed for Badminton, Table Tennis, Carom, Multi Gym, Chess and Squash

Haveri District - Haveri : Indoor Hall

Details	Description
Operation	Since April 2009
Location	Within the District Stadium compound , combined with swimming pool
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	No locker facility available Generator facility available Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for males and females. Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	Rs 282 lakhs
Maintenance	From ZP funds 10 lakhs were allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District.. Marker is in-charge of the stadium Two persons appointed to clean the toilets and other areas.
Working hours	6.30 to 9.30 in the morning 5.00 to 8.30 in the evening No holidays
Sport	Badminton Multi Gym
Users	Registered user of Badminton Aged 16 years and above 75, regular 25 Aged less than 16 years 5, regular 2 Registered users of Multi GYM Aged 16 years and above 80, regular 25 Aged less than 16 years 16, regular 15
Coaches	No coaches for Badminton and Multi GYM, but temporary one coach was appointed from the local talent.
User Charges	Registration and monthly fee for Badminton Aged 16 years and above Rs 1000 and Rs 300 per month Aged less than 16 years Rs 750 and Rs 200 per month Registration and monthly fee for Multi GYM Aged 16 years and above Rs 400 and Rs 200 per month Aged less than 16 years Rs 300 and Rs 150 per month
Revenue	Not available
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Good
Similar Private facility	There is no private facility
Suggestions	- Coaches to be appointed for Badminton and Multi GYM

Kolar District - Kolar : Indoor Stadium

Details	Description
Operation	Since June 2011, but not yet operational
Location	Outside District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	There is plan for – Generator, lockers and separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for male and females. Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking.
Maintenance	From ZP funds Rs 5 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of district, indoor stadium and youth club. One person to keep the Facility, including toilets, clean.
Revision of budget for construction	Construction of the stadium started in 2004 with an estimated budget of Rs 178.5 lakhs, Of the 178.5 lakhs, about 48.5 lakhs was spent, then work was stopped. Work resumed in 2009 with a revised budget of Rs 214 lakhs.
Working hours	Not yet decided
Sport	Not yet decided, but it is planed to start some of the following disciplines: Badminton Volley ball Basket ball Table Tennis
Users	There are 50 user of badminton and TT in youth club which is under the administration of the DYSS, they may use stadium when it is ready.
Coaches	Coaches have to be appointed
User Charges	The current users of the youth club facility are paying Rs 50 per month per person but very irregular.
Revenue	Nit yet in use
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	New- not yet in use
Similar Private facility	There are other facilities
Suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stadium should be open through out the day on all days of the week - Coaches to be appointed for Badminton, Volley ball, Basket ball and Table Tennis

Mysore District - Mysore : Indoor Stadium

Details	Description
Operation	Since 1996
Location	Outside District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	No locker facility available Generator facility available Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for males and females. Separate Dormitories with beds for males and females with bathrooms and toilets facilities. Kitchen facility. Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking.
Maintenance	From ZP funds Rs 4 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of only the indoor stadium. 5 persons - one manager and 2 security and 2 cleaners
Revised budget for construction	Estimates not available.
Working hours	6.30 to 10.30 AM and 4.30 to 7.00 PM No holiday
Sport	Badminton Volley ball Basket ball Wrestling Table Tennis
Users	There are 150 user of badminton, volley ball, basket ball wrestling. TT association uses the TT facilities. Mostly used by students, but public also use for free of charge. It was given on hire for non-sports purpose, Last year the stadium was used for exhibitions, seminars, job mela, builder's association meeting and musical night but now the present DC has instructed not to rent the stadium for non-sports use. The stadium was not in use for many days as because of cable problem there was problem in supply of electricity
Coaches	Coaches available for Badminton ,Volley ball , Basket ball No coaches for TT and wrestling
User Charges	There are no user charges for the sports.
Revenue	The stadium got Rs 633,412 from non-sports events.
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Recently painted, but maintenance is not up to the mark
Similar Private facility	There are other facilities, but only for members
Suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stadium should be open through out the day on all days of the week - Coaches to be appointed for TT and wrestling - Maintenance to be improved

Rachur District - Raichur : Mahatma Gandhi Indoor Hall

Details	Description
Operation	Since 1996
Location	Within the District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	No locker facility available No generator facility available Separate bathrooms and toilet for males and females. Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	Not available
Maintenance	From ZP funds Rs 3.5 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District. Marker is in-charge in maintainance Two persons appointed to clean the toilets and other areas.
Working hours	Morning 6.00 to 9.00 Evening 6.00 to 8.00 No holiday
Sport	Multi Gymnastics Badminton Table Tennis
Users	17 users of Badminton 33 users Multi Gym There are no users of Table Tennis Taluka and District level events on Desara
Coaches	There is no coach far any discipline
User Charges	Registration fee Rs. 500 + 100 per monthly + 10 per day. Hire charges for Auditorium is Rs 5000/- per day and for a half a day it is Rs. 2500/-
Revenue	Rs 49,600 during 2010 to 2011.
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Good
Similar Private facility	There in no private facility
Suggestions	- Working hours to be increased. - Coaches to be appointed for Badminton, TT and gym

Rachur District - Lingasugur : Indoor Hall

Details	Description
Operation	Since 2002
Location	Within the Taluka Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	No locker facility available No generator facility available No separate bathrooms and toilet for males and females. Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	Rs 25 lakhs
Maintenance	From ZP funds Rs 3.5 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District.. Physical education teacher looks into the maintenance Two persons appointed to clean the toilets and other areas.
Working hours	Morning 6.00 to 9.00 Evening 7.00 to 9.00 No holiday
Sport	Multi Gymnastics Badminton Table Tennis
Users	About 50 users of Badminton About 40 users of GYM About 10 users of TT Taluka and District level events on Desara
Coaches	There is no coach for any discipline
User Charges	Registration fee for Badminton is Rs.500, Multi Gym is Rs.160 and TT is Rs. 100 Users charge per month for Badminton is Rs.200, Multi Gym is Rs.100 and TT is Rs. 50 Hire charges for Auditorium is Rs 5000/- per day and for a half a day it is Rs. 2500/-
Revenue	Rs 41,690 during 2010 to 2011.
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Good
Similar Private facility	There is no private facility
Suggestions	- Working hours to be increased - Coaches to be appointed for Badminton, TT and gym

Shimoga District - Shimoga : Indoor Stadium

Details	Description
Operation	April 2010
Location	Within the District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	No locker facility available Generator facility available Separate bathrooms and toilet for males and females. Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	Rs 355 lakhs from the DYSS and Rs 400 from PWD
Maintenance	2 lakhs ZP funds Badminton coach is taking care of the stadium One guard and one cleaner
Working hours	6.30 to 10.00 in the morning 5.30 to 8.30 in the evening No holidays
Sport	Badminton only in operation Provision for Volley ball , Basket ball , Table tennis , Multi GYM ,Carom & Squash court
Users	Public Local events
Coaches	Badminton coach is available There are no coaches for other sports
User Charges	Registration fee for males is Rs 2000 per year Registration fee for females and student is Rs 1500 per year Users charge for males per month is Rs. 200 /- Users charge for females and students per month is Rs 100
Revenue	Last year they got about Rs 3.5 lakhs
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Good
Similar Private facility	There are other facilities available
Suggestions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stadium should be open through out the day on all days of the week - Coaches to be appointed for Volley ball , Basket ball , Table tennis , Multi GYM ,Carom & Squash - Encourage female users by publicizing user fee concession in girls schools and colleges

SECTION B
Evaluation Study of Swimming Pools

Chapter 6

SURVEY FINDINGS- SWIMMING POOLS

In this Chapter the findings of the survey on Swimming Pools have been briefly described. A Fact Sheet on each completed Swimming Pools have been presented in the Appendix at the end of the report for reference. The Fact Sheet has data pertaining to the various criteria adopted for the evaluation.

Distribution of Swimming Pool

There are 14 Swimming Pools located in 12 districts across Karnataka. Of them, 11 are outdoor swimming pools and 3 are indoor swimming pools. The three indoor Swimming Pools are in Chitradurga, Hosadurga and Haveri. While 12 swimming pools are located in district headquarter cities, two in Hosadurga (Chitradurga District) and Harihar (Davangere District) are located in Taluka headquarter town.

The Swimming pools are not uniformly distributed, as some Districts have more than one facility, as can be seen in the Table below.

Number of Swimming pools by District.

District	Number
Chitradurga and Davangere	2
Chikkabalapur, Ramanagar, Bangalore Urban, Raichur, Bidar, Bagalkote, Gulbarga, Haveri, Chikkamagalur and Hassan	1
Total	14

Accessibility

All the existing Swimming pools are located in the urban areas and are well connected by public transport facilities. The nearest bus stop was within a distance of 1 km from the Swimming pool .

Administration of the Facility.

The decision making process is vested in the Stadium Committees at District and Taluka level. The membership of the District and Taluka committees are given below.

Stadium Committee - Districts and Talukas

Board members of the District and Taluka stadium Committees,
excepting Bangalore City:

<u>District committee</u>	<u>Taluka Committee</u>
District Collector	Assistant commissioner
Chief Executive Officer of the town	Chief Executive Officer of the town
Municipal Commissioner	
District Superintendent of Police	Superintendent of police
Executive Engineer of PWD or Land Army	Concerned executive engineer
Deputy Director of Public Instructions	Block education officer
Principal of Local College	Principal of Local College
Two Sports Persons who had represented national or state level events	Two Sports Persons who had represented national or state level events
Assistant Director	Assistant Director
Any Other co-opted members, if any	Any Other co-opted members, if any

The committee for the Bangalore Urban district is different from other district and board committee members are as below.

Stadium Committee - Bangalore city

Concerned Minister,
Director DYSS,
Secretary, Youth and Sports,
Secretary Finance,
Bangalore City Commissioner,
Department Engineers, and
Sports persons

Work Progress and Budget Estimates

Of the 14 swimming pools, 10 are completed and the rest 4 are in various stages of work. Of these four, construction activity has just begun in Harihar Swimming Pool at the time of the Survey. Construction work in Chikkabalapur and Ramnagar swimming pools are under progress. Repair work in Kensington Swimming Pool has stopped mid-way.

The construction of the facilities has been done by the Land Army or the State PWD.

Budget estimates are available for all the new facilities built during the last five years.

The budget for the swimming pool ranges from one to 2 crore, with Chikkamagalur being the cheapest cost of construction at 65 lakh and Gulbarga reporting the highest cost at 3.26 crore.

Most of the facilities were constructed within the estimated budget. In Chikkamagalur the budget estimates have gone up because of delay in construction. In Chitradurga the budget has gone up because of extra facilities that were not envisaged in the original budget.

Functionality of the Facilities

Of the 10 reportedly completed swimming pools, 8 have been inaugurated and the remaining two, which were recently completed in Hosadurga and Bidar, have yet to be inaugurated.

Of the 8 swimming pools which have been completed and inaugurated, two have been functioning since 2007. The Swimming pool in Bagalkot was closed during 2010-11 for relaying of tiles and was opened very recently after repair.

Four swimming pools have been out-sourced. The outsourced pools are the ones in Davangere, Bagalkote , Hassan and Haveri.

Amenities

Spectator gallery is an important feature, especially when swimming events are held. The indoor pools do not have any special spectator galleries, but most of them have areas where plastic chairs can be arranged for seating spectators whenever required.

It was observed that the new facilities that have been constructed since the last five years have better amenities than the older constructed ones.

Many facilities had all the amenities listed in the check-list prepared for the evaluation survey.

All the facilities have office room/ store room to keep the equipments and other supplies.

All facilities have toilets, bath rooms and changing rooms for males and females.

Equipments in some of the older facilities needed replacement and maintenance.

First aid kits with the usual medicines and other supplies are available in all facilities.

It was reported that the swimming pools in Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Hosadurga,Hassan and Haveri have generators and the pools in Bagalkot, Bidar, Davangere, Gulbarga and Raichur have no generators.

Of the 10 swimming pools, lockers are available in Chikamagalur, Chitradurga, Hosadurga, Davangere, Gulbarga and Hassan.

It was noted that all pools have a separate children's pool.

The swimming pool in Hassan reported having a solar heater to control the temperature of water in the pool.

Amenities in the swimming pools have a lot to be desired. There are no diving boards in any of the pools excepting in Davangere which is not in use.

There are no safety bars on any side of the swimming pool. The safety bars are useful for the beginners to hold on to while learning and can also be used by others during emergency.

There are no life jackets in any pool. Only two or three car tubes have been observed in some of the pools.

Maintenance of the Facilities.

There is no separate annual maintenance budget for the swimming pools. The swimming pool is maintained from the ZP funds allotted by the stadium committee to maintain the district stadium, taluka stadium and others. Even electricity bills and other miscellaneous expenses are also met from ZP funds.

Maintenance of the swimming pools managed by the Department is fairly good. However, of the four pools that have been outsourced, Hassan and Haveri swimming pool have been maintained properly. In Davangere and Bagalkot, the water was green in colour and toilets are not clean indicating poor maintenance. The Bagalkot pool was closed for the past one and half years for cleaning and relaying of tiles and has been in operation recently. High running cost in terms of labour, equipment, frequent power cuts and water supply may be some of the reasons for poor maintenance. The management of the outsourced pools seems to make profits with minimum maintenance.

All pools have water purification and circulation system. The pools use two kinds of water treatment – low tech and high tech. High-tech is more advanced and the treatment plant is very compact. Only four pools have high technology equipment to circulate water. High tech pools are in Chitradurga, Hosadurga, Raichur and Gulbarga

Staff

The swimming pool is being administered by the Assistant Director stationed at the district head quarters.

There is no staff pattern for the appointment of staff and each facility has made appointments according to the perceived requirement. The salaries of temporary staff are met from ZP funds.

All pools have care taker and a watchman. But often the care taker is from the existing staff.

A minimum of two persons have been appointed on adhoc basis as guard and cleaner to keep the bathrooms and surroundings neat. As mentioned earlier, in many places, the guard is also the caretaker. Cleaners are available in almost all the facilities, either appointed on temporary basis or outsourced. A couple of facilities have two cleaners.

Availability of Coaches and life guards

It was found that there are no regularly appointed swimming coaches in any pool. Trained coaches are appointed on temporary basis during swimming camps.

Life guards were available in all the swimming pools at the time of the survey. The level of training for the so-called life guards is not known. We believe that they are only swimmers and are not trained in CPR or even mouth to mouth resuscitation.

Bylaws for the Use by Public

It was reported that all swimming pools do not have any bylaws for the use by public.

Often, the bylaws focus only on user fees.

There are contract formats when the facility is out-sourced.

Most facilities which are out sourced charge quite high user fees.

Despite high collection, most out sourced facilities are also poorly maintained.

The timings, rules and regulations on how to use the amenities is not displayed in many facilities.

User Fee

Most Swimming pools charge a user fee for use of the facility.

The user charges in out-sourced swimming pools are more or less uniform and range around Rs 20- 25 per hour for adults and Rs.15-10 for children. But the contract amount for out-sourced pools varies from Rs 51,000 in Bagalkot to Rs 60,000 in Davangere. In Haveri it is Rs 51,000 in addition to a deposit of Rs 10000. In Hassan, the contract amount is fixed at Rs. 5,000 per month.

In Gulbarga swimming pool, the registration and fee are in four categories as given below:

- A: Rs 10000 reg (refundable) + 300 per month
- B: Rs 2500 reg ((for two years) + 300 per month
- C: Rs 1000 Reg (students) + 15 per day
- D: Four months package Rs 2500

In Hassan swimming pool the registration is Rs 250 for males and Rs 100 for females.

In Chitradurga pool, the registration is Rs 500 + Rs 500 monthly or Rs 50 per hour for those aged 16 and above. For students aged between 10 and 16, registration is 375 + Rs 375 monthly or Rs 50 per hour. For children less than 10 years of age, registration is Rs 500 + Rs 175 monthly or Rs 50 per hour.

Users

Most of the swimming pools are meant for only training and not for competitions. Only two swimming pools (Raichur and Gulbarga) have reported the use of the pool for competitive events.

Wide differences in type of users have been observed among the different facilities.

Facilities in Hassan, Chitradurga and Gulbarga have a high proportion of users from local government officials and affluent community members, because of good maintenance. The high user fees in Gulbarga is perhaps a deterrent for the general public and students. In fact, Gulbarga pool has a special time slot from 6 to 7 P.M for VIPs.

The number of users for swimming pool varies widely across the facility. The users range from about 60 in Chikkamagalur to 350 in Hassan.

Occasional use of the swimming pools by females has been reported. However, the number of female users is dismally small. The number of those registered for swimming ranging from about 20 in Chikkamagalur to 100 in Hassan. The proportionately high registration in Hassan is presumed to be due to the fact that this facility offers concession in user fees for females and also is well maintained.

Revenue Generated by These Facilities

The swimming pools in Gulbarga, Raichur and Chikkamagalur had generated huge revenue to the tune of Rs 8 lakh, Rs 3.0 lakh and 2.5 lakh respectively. The swimming pools in Bagalkot and Haveri had collected revenue of Rs 51 thousand each followed by Davangere 66 thousand.

In Chitradurga and Hassan, where indoor stadium and swimming pool are in one complex, consolidated accounts are being maintained. These two facilities have recorded a consolidated revenue of 2.82 lakhs in Chitradurga and 1.75 lakhs in Hassan.

The facilities have potential to generate revenue if there is some regulatory mechanism in the form of advertisement, norms of user and registration fee and other bylaws to govern these facilities. Revenue generation can be enhanced if the swimming pools are made professional by providing quality equipments and amenities including coaches, life guards, and other facilities.

Maintenance of Records

The office of the Assistant Director maintains the accounts.

Ledgers are maintained with user name and money received on daily basis.

Vouchers are issued for each payment and the amount is deposited in the Treasury on a periodic basis.

Timings of the Use of Facility

Usually many facilities are used in the morning 6 to 8 and evening 3 to 7. Some are open through out the day, from 5-6 in the morning to 9-10 in the evening especially when the facility is out sourced. The Pools that are open through out the day are Hassan, Davangere Haveri, and Bagalkot swimming pools.

Only three swimming pools have separate time slots for women. They are – Bagalkote, Chitradurga and Gulbarga swimming pools.

Many facilities do not display the timings, excepting in Chitradurga. Many facilities do not display the rules excepting in Chitradurga and Davangere swimming pools.

Table 6.1: Current status of All Swimming pools by District.

District	City	Facility	Status	Remarks
Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Indoor Swimming Pool	Completed	Operational since 2010
	Hosadurga	Indoor Swimming Pool	Completed	Not yet inaugurated
Davangere	Davangere	Outdoor Swimming Pool	Completed	Outsourced, Operational April 2009
	Harihar	Outdoor Swimming Pool	Under Progress	Earth work started
Chikkabalapur	Chikkabalapur	Outdoor Swimming Pool	Under Progress	Half the work completed
Ramanagar	Ramanagar	Outdoor Swimming Pool	Under Progress	Half the work completed
Bangalore Urban	Kensington , Bangalore	Outdoor Swimming Pool	Under Progress	Work stopped mid-way
Raichur	Raichur	Outdoor Swimming Pool	Completed	August, 2010
Bidar	Bidar	Outdoor Swimming Pool	Completed	Not yet inaugurated
Bagalkote	Bagalkote	Outdoor Swimming Pool	Completed	Outsourced, Operational since 2007
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Outdoor Swimming Pool	Completed	Operational since April 2009
Haveri	Haveri	Indoor Swimming Pool	Completed	Outsourced, Operational since January 2011
Chikkamagalur	Chikkamagalur	Outdoor Swimming Pool	Completed	Operational since March 2007, out sourced until September 2010 on the basis of 70:30 for contractor and the department. Since September 2010, department is maintaining the pool.
Hassan	Hassan	Outdoor Swimming Pool	Completed	Outsourced, Operational since November 2010, both under one roof

Chapter 7

PROFILE AND PERCEPTIONS OF USERS OF SWIMMING POOLS

This Chapter describes the kind of people who use the Swimming pools and their perceptions regarding amenities provided in the Facility. The information elicited was based on the gender, age, educational level and occupation of the user. Besides the profile of the user, other questions regarding the facilities like availability of coach, payment of user fee, was also included. The opinion of the user on user fee, facilities provided, gaps in the facilities, problems while using the facilities and suggestions to improve the facilities was also elicited. In all, 83 such exit- interviews were conducted from users of swimming pools. The data have been presented in the Table at the end of this Chapter.

Socioeconomic and demographic profile of users

About 62 per cent users of swimming pools were in the age group between 10 to 24, of which, 47 per cent were in the age group between 10 to 19 years. indicating that the facilities are mainly used by the younger generation.

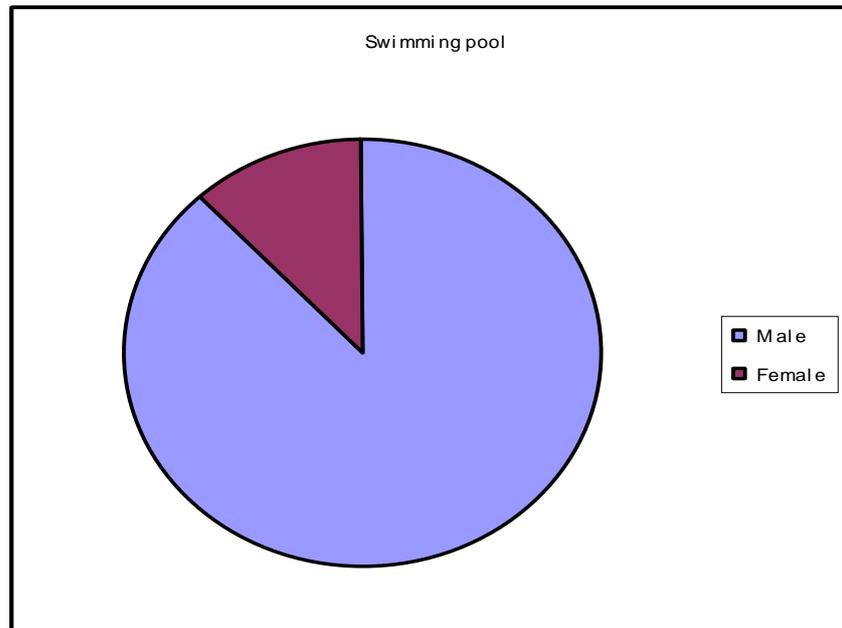
A majority of 51 per cent of users had passed college and above or were still studying in college.

Students were the main users accounting for 46 per cent of the swimming pool users. About 10 per cent of the users were Government employees. The remaining users included private company employees, self-employed, and others.

In general, there are more male than female users of swimming pools. There were only 12 per cent female users of swimming pools who were interviewed. While this figure is based on the number available in the Facility on the day of the Field team's visit, it is indicative of the skewed gender balance.

The percentage distribution of male and female users are depicted in Chart 2 below:

CHART 2 – PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SWIMMING POOL USERS BY GENDER



While about 83 users were interviewed, about 104 respondents reported using the swimming pools. This is because in Hassan and Mangalore, the swimming pool and indoor Stadium are under one roof and share common users. Therefore those who were interviewed for other sports also mentioned that they used the swimming pools.

About 33 per cent of the users reported availability of swimming coach.

Only about 13 per cent of the respondents were using swimming pools for more than 12 months. This is because some of the swimming pools were opened only recently. Most of the swimming pool users (64 per cent) were using the facility since less than 4 months. The survey was done during summer where there is a spurt in use of the swimming pools.

Reasons for using the facility

About 27 per cent of the respondents had used other facilities before coming to the public facility. The reasons for using the Department Swimming pool was good facilities and amenities (34 per cent) and for improving physical fitness. (17 per cent).

User fees

Almost all the users of swimming pool, about 94 per cent reported paying of user fee. The respondents had reported various types and rates of user fee payment. About 42 per cent reported paying hourly user fees ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50, followed by 35 per cent who paid monthly fees ranging from Rs.150 to Rs. 500 for the use of the pool and 22 per cent who paid quarterly fees ranging from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2500 and only one per cent is said to have opted for registration of Rs. 1000 and monthly payment of Rs. 450.

Users of the swimming pools seem to prefer paying hourly user fees.

About 88 per cent of user of the swimming pools felt that the fee is reasonable. Most of those who felt that the fee was high, suggested that the fee should be reduced to about half of what they paid right now. The following matrix will indicate the current fees paid and the fee considered reasonable by the users.

Fee paid currently in Rs.		Suggested amount in Rs.					
		10	150	250	300	1000	Total
Hourly	20	1					1
	50	1					1
Monthly	200		2				2
	500			1	2		3
Quarterly	2500					2	2
	Total	2	2	1	2	2	9

About 31 per cent of users of swimming pools were willing to pay more if improved facilities and equipment are provided. Most of the respondents suggested an increase of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. The following matrix indicates the current fees paid and the increased amount that the users are ready to pay for additional facilities.

Fee paid currently in Rs.		Suggested amount in Rs.											
		30	40	50	70	100	200	400	500	600	2200	2600	Total
hourly	15	3											3
	20	2	1	1	1								5
	50					1	1						2
monthly	150						1						1
	350							6					6
	400								1				1
	450									4			4
	500									2			2
quarterly	1800										1		0
	2500											1	0
Total		5	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	6	1	1	24

With regard to increased facilities, the swimming pool respondents wanted neat pools with clear water (6 per cent), followed by provision for canteen and security (2 per cent each) and more space (1 per cent) for swimming pools. Surprisingly, there was no demand for coach or equipment probably because the users of the pool were those who already knew swimming.

Time of use

About 67 per cent of swimming pools users used the pools from 6 to 10 either in the morning or evening, About 29 per cent used the pools during 1 PM to 6 PM in the afternoon is because during that time sun will be hot and pools will be nice to use.

Amenities in the facilities

About 52 per cent respondents said that there was bus facility to reach the swimming pools.

About 93 per cent respondents said that the person in-charge of the swimming pools was helpful.

About 74 per cent said that the equipment or facilities were readily available in swimming pools.

The condition of the equipments available in the facilities was assessed from the respondents. A majority of respondents (about 68 per cent) said that all the equipments available in were in good condition.. On the contrary, a significant proportion of respondents(about 17 per cent) also said that none of the equipments were in good condition. This would indicate that the equipments in some of the facilities are not in very good condition.

About 80 per cent respondents said that the locker facilities were available in swimming pools. Among the swimming pools, lockers are not available in Raichur, and Haveri. In some places where If the lockers were not available, users keep their belongings with them or in a bag or on a chair / table, etc.,.

About 94 per cent of the users of swimming pools felt that their belongings were safe in their lockers. Thus there is a need to provide lockers in all the swimming pools.

About 86 per cent of the users of swimming pools said that the facility had sufficient privacy. Privacy is an issue when the facilities were used by females.

Problem faced while using and suggestion to improve the facility

About 31 per cent of the users of swimming pools complained that they had faced problem while using the swimming pools. The problems while using swimming pools were unhygienic water (bad water (20 per cent), bacteria (20 per cent)), high user fee (20 per cent) and no coach (10 per cent).

The suggestions for improving the swimming pools were mainly ensuring good and clear water in pools.

When asked whether the facilities fulfill the requirements of the sports persons, 91 per cent of the swimming pool users answered affirmatively.

About 56 per cent of the swimming pool users said that there were private facilities available in the city of town.

The users were of the opinion that those who can afford relatively high fees in Private swimming pools prefer these private facilities as these facilities have limited crowd because of selective membership (33 per cent). The other reasons cited for public preference for the private swimming pools were i) availability of coaches (24 per cent) followed by ii) good maintenance (19 per cent), and iii) good facilities (5 per cent).

Summary

The socioeconomic and demographic profile indicate that the users of the swimming pools were mostly males in the age group 10 to 19, students.

Swimming pools are also used by a large number of people. The motive for using these facilities is mainly because of good facilities available and with a concern for fitness and general improvement of health.

More than 90 per cent of the users of swimming pools paid fee. The fee for swimming pools is higher than indoor stadia/halls. There is a variety of options for payment of user fee which seems to be varying from facility to facility.

Majority of the swimming pool users (64 per cent) reported paying an hourly user fees of Rs. 20/-. The monthly fee of less than Rs. 200 was reported by a majority of 71 per cent of the users. About 85 per cent of the swimming pool users reported higher monthly fees ranging from Rs.350 to Rs. 500. Almost all quarterly fee payers paid Rs. 1800/- Majority paid registration fees of Rs. 450 for swimming pools.

Majority of the users find the fee reasonable. Some users felt the user fee should be half of what they paid. But a considerable number users is ready to pay more fee than what they paid by 30 per cent or 50 per cent or even 100 per cent if the infrastructure facilities like good drinking water, Clean water in pools, good maintenance, equipment and provision for other games.

The preferred timings are 6 to 10 either in the morning or evening. Many facilities conform to these timing with some minor variation.

In general, the infrastructural facilities like bus facility, condition of equipments, availability of lockers, etc, and also the helping attitude of the in-charge person, are satisfactory in most facilities. However, a significant proportion of the respondents have complained of unhygienic and dirty water in the pools. Supervision and regular maintenance should be carried out to prevent the spread of diseases though contaminated water.

Table 7 Indicators of Swimming pool Users' Profile

Indicator	Swimming pool
1) Number of respondents	83
2) Percentage distribution by sex	
Male	88.0
Female	12.0
Total	100.0
3) Percentage distribution by age	
<=9	7.4
10-14	24.7
15-19	22.2
20-24	9.9
25-29	4.9
30-34	4.9
35-39	9.9
40-44	4.9
45+	11.1
Total	100.0
4) Percentage distribution by educational level	
Passed Primary School	8.4
Passed High School	21.7
Passed SSLC	9.6
Passed College and more	50.6
Others	9.6
Total	100.0
5) Percentage distribution by occupation	
Student	45.8
Govt Employee	10.8
Private employee	18.1
Others	25.3
Total	100.0

Table 7- Indicators of Swimming pool Users' Profile (contd)

6) Games played and availability of coach	Number	availability of coach
Swimming	104	32.7

Indicator	Swimming pool
7) Percentage distribution by the duration of use	
<=2 months	51.8
3 Months	12.0
4 months	7.2
5 months	8.4
6 Months	7.2
7 - 11 months	0.0
12 -23 months	6.0
24+ months	7.2
Total	100.0
8) Percentage of those who used other facilities before	26.6
9) Reasons for using the current facility	
Good facility	33.7
Near home	7.2
For health benefits	16.9
Only facility available	7.2
Coach available	1.2
Fee is less	3.6
Play withy friends, interested	3.6
Selected for national level	0.0
Others	3.6

Indicator	Swimming pool
10) Percentage of those who had paid user fee	97.6
11) Percentage distribution by type of user fee	
Per hour	42.9
Per month	33.8
Per quarter	22.1
Registration and Monthly	1.3
Per 5 years	0.0
Total	100.0

Indicator	Swimming pool
12) User fee paid	
<i>Per hour</i>	
Rs 10	12.1
Rs 15	15.2
Rs 20	63.6
Rs 50	9.1
Total	100.0
<i>Monthly</i>	
Rs 100	0.0
Rs 150	3.8
Rs 160	0.0
Rs 180	0.0
Rs 200	0.0
Rs 250	0.0
Rs 300	7.7
Rs 345	3.8
Rs 350	23.1
RS 400	3.8
Rs 450	19.2
RS 480	0.0
Rs 500	38.5
Rs 600	0.0
Rs 800	0.0
Total	100.0
<i>Quarterly</i>	
Rs 1000	58.8
Rs 1200	5.9
RS 1800	5.9
Rs 2200	5.9
Rs 2500	23.5
Total	100.0
<i>Registration fee 1000 to 2000 and monthly</i>	
Rs 100	0.0
Rs 200	0.0
Rs 450	100.0
Total	100.0
<i>5 years registration fee 1000</i>	One case

Indicator	Swimming pool
13) Percentage of those who thought user fee is reasonable	87.9
14) The suggested fee of those who think user fee is more	Half what is paid
15) Percentage of those willing to pay more	31.0
16) Willing to pay more than what they paid	
4 % more than what was paid	0.0
17 % more than what was paid	0.0
20 % more than what was paid	14.3
25 % more than what was paid	14.3
33 % more than what was paid	0.0
50 % more than what was paid	0.0
67 % more than what was paid	0.0
94 % more than what was paid	0.0
100 % more than what was paid	28.6
200 % more than what was paid	14.3
250 % more than what was paid	0.0
300 % more than what was paid	14.3
350 % more than what was paid	14.3
400 % more than what was paid	0.0
Total	100.0
17) Additional facilities wanted on payment of extra fee	
Wooden floor	0.0
Coach	0.0
Equipment	0.0
Security	2.4
Water should be clean, drinking water	6.0
More space	1.2
maintenance or neatness	0.0
Food or canteen	2.4
Other games	0.0
Others	7.2

Indicator	Swimming pool
18) Percentage distribution of preferred timings	
AM, 10 to 11	1.3
PM, 1 to 6	28.9
Either morning or evening, 6 to 10	67.1
Noon 12 to 1 PM	2.6
From 10 morning to 5 in the evening	0.0
Total	100.0
19) Percentage of those who said availability of bus facility	52.0
20) Percentage of those who said person in-charge is helpful	92.6
21) Percentage of those who confirmed readily availability of equipment/facilities	73.8
22) Percentage distribution by equipment condition	
All the equipments are in good condition	68.1
Most of the equipments are in good condition	8.3
Only few equipments are in good condition	6.9
None of the equipments are in good condition	16.7
Total	100.0
23) Percentage of those who confirmed availability of lockers	81.0
24) Percentage distribution of storing facility if lockers are not available	
With self	20.0
Bag	60.0
On chair	6.7
On table	0.0
Others	13.3
Total	100.0
25) Percentage of those who felt safety of their things if lockers are available	93.7
26) Percentage of those who said privacy in the stadium/swimming pool	86.4

Indicator	Swimming Pool
27) Percentage of those who said there is some problem while utilizing the facility	30.9
28) Percentage distribution by type of problem felt	
Water	20.0
Power	0.0
AC not working	0.0
Maintenance	0.0
Bacteria	20.0
Floor problem	0.0
Fee	20.0
Equipment	0.0
No coach	10.0
No first aid kit	0.0
Others	30.0
Total	100.0
29) Percentage distribution by suggestions improvement	
Clean water for drinking and in pools	12.5
Generators for power	0.0
Maintenance	0.0
Tails and wooden floor not good	0.0
Lower the fee	0.0
More and good equipment	0.0
Appoint coaches	0.0
Provide first aid kit	0.0
Others	87.5
Total	100.0
30) Percentage of those who felt that the facility fulfilled the requirement of the sports persons	91.1
31) Percentage of those who confirmed the availability of private facility	56.4
32) Percentage distribution by reasons for people preferring to use private facility	
Good facilities	4.8
Availability of coaches	23.8
Good equipment	0.0
Less crowd because fee is high	33.3
Good maintenance	19.0
Others	19.0
Total	100.0

Chapter 8

ASSESSMENT OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF SWIMMING POOLS

An attempt was made to assess the demand for and supply of Swimming pools by interviewing teachers and community members living in the same cities and towns where the facilities are located. Although it is essential in assessing the demand for these facilities, it is also necessary to assess whether these facilities are able to meet the expectations of the community. In all, 54 respondents were interviewed, eliciting information on the swimming pools. The data will substantiate demand for and supply of these facilities by focusing on the merits and demerits of these facilities. The data have been presented in the Table at the end of this Chapter.

Demand for the facilities

In general, many in the community, even the youth, were unaware of the existence of these facilities in their respective cities and towns. Some of those who knew about the existence of the Swimming pool were however unaware of the facilities available there, or the timings of these facilities. Nevertheless, majority of the school teachers, students, and those who were in the vicinity of the stadium, were aware of the facilities.

Only those who knew about the facilities were interviewed. All the of the respondents who knew about the Swimming pool and the facilities offered there had used the facilities, and all had recommended utilizing the Swimming pool to others. Need for swimming pools were felt by all the respondents. Thus, there is a total demand for Swimming pool facilities in the community.

Effectiveness of the Facility

When asked whether these facilities are able to fulfill the requirements of the sports persons, about 72 per cent answered affirmatively for the swimming pools.

The major reasons for the public perception that the swimming pools do not fulfill the requirement, were that the facility should be big (27 per cent), followed by water is not clean (20 percent), insufficient equipment (13 per cent), lack of maintenance (13 per cent) and pool is not deep. About 20 per cent respondents gave variety of reasons which are grouped into others.

Suggestions for improvement of the Facilities

A significant percentage (67 per cent) of the respondents did not offer any suggestions and indicated that corrective measures should be initiated by the Government itself. The suggestions to improve the utility with regard to swimming pools are good maintenance (17 per cent) and lower user fee (13 per cent).

Comparison with private facilities

An attempt was also made to understand if there are any other private Swimming pool offering the same services as the facility being evaluated. A comparison was made between the private facility and the public facility to understand the merits and demerits of the two kinds of facilities. The reasons for the users preference for the facility of their choice were also elicited.

About 32 per cent of the respondents, mainly from large towns like Chitradurga, Davangere, Gulbarga and Chikamagalur, confirmed the availability of private swimming pool.

In general, it may be said that private facilities are not available in many places, and that the community members are dependent on such public facilities to meet their sports requirements.

The reasons for the public to go to the private facilities were elicited. Good maintenance (42 per cent), rich users who can afford the high fee (25 per cent), good facilities (17 per cent) and good equipment (8 per cent) were the reasons for preferring the private swimming pool.

The reasons for the use of public facility like the facility being evaluated instead of private facility were also elicited. A majority of 64 per cent of the respondents cited availability of good facilities as the main reason for using the public swimming pool. Low fees compared to private facilities (11 per cent) and availability of coach (9 per cent) were also the reason cited for the community using public facilities. About 11 per cent of admitted that the public were using the Swimming pool only because this was the only facility available in their town.

Thus, according to the respondents, the public facilities seem to have been on par with the private facilities in terms of availability of good infrastructure and amenities. The private facilities are better in terms of availability of coach. This needs to be addressed.

Summary

The general public, including the youth from the poorer sections of society, is ignorant of the existence of the Facilities in their town. Also, many in the community, while being aware of the existence of the swimming pool, are unaware of the facilities that are offered there and the timings of use, etc.,. This gap in knowledge, in effect, deprives the community members, especially the youth from the poorer sections of society, of utilizing the services.

There is a demand for swimming pools in the community. This is indicated by the overwhelming majority of respondents who perceived that the facility was needed. However, not all the respondents were of the view that the facility provided by the Government was fulfilling the requirement of sports persons in the area. It must be mentioned that although private Swimming pools are available in many small cities and towns, they cater to only a small section of the population- the elite who can afford the high membership fees. Therefore, the only swimming facilities affordable to the general population living in these cities and towns and the nearby villages are the ones provided by the government.

There is a need for publicity of the government facilities to increase the demand and number of users. Further, good maintenance, and provision of drinking water,

equipment, and coaches; and specifically clean water in swimming pools will partly meet the respondents expectations to sustain the demand for these facilities.

According to the respondents, the facilities of the Department of Youth Services and Sports seem to have been on par with the private facilities in terms of infrastructure. However, the public facilities lack in provision of clean water in the pools. The facilities do not have coaches and enough lifeguards. This needs to be addressed.

Table 8 Some Parameters in Assessing the Demand and Supply

Indicators	Swimming pool
1) Number of interviews	54
2) Per cent awareness of the facility	100.0
3) Per cent ever used the facility	100.0
4) Per cent recommended to students to use the facility	98.1
5) Per cent who had felt need for the facility	100.0
6) Per cent who felt the facilities fulfilled requirements of sports persons	72.2
7) Reasons for not fulfilling the requirements of sports persons (%)	
Coach is not available	0.0
Water is not clean	20.0
No drinking water	0.0
Insufficient equipment	13.3
It should be big	26.7
Bathrooms are not neat	0.0
Maintenance is lacking	13.3
Pool is not deep	6.7
All facilities are not reaching the people	0.0
Fee very high	0.0
Publicity is lacking	0.0
Others	20.0
8) Corrective measures to improve the usage	
Appointment of coach	0.0
Sufficient equipment	0.0
Good Maintenance	16.7
Moderate fee	13.3
More publicity	0.0
Others	66.7
9) Knowledge about any private facility in the city/town	31.5
10) Reasons for preferring private facility	
Good facilities	16.7
Availability of coach	0.0
Good equipment	8.3
High Fee, rich can go	25.0
Good maintenance	41.7
Association membership	2.1
Others	6.2
Total	100.0
11) Reasons for preferring the public facility	
Good facilities	64.4
Good equipment	0.0
For all people	0.0
Availability of coach	8.9
Low Fee	11.1
For Health	0.0
Only available facility	11.1
Others	4.4
Total	100.0

Chapter 9

CONCLUSION

The detailed findings of the evaluation survey of the facilities in so far as they were studied in this enquiry have been presented in the preceding Chapter. In this Chapter, the synthesis of the main observations is presented, with some conclusions that flow therefrom.

The distribution of swimming pools is not balanced among the districts. While Chitradurga and Davangere Districts have two swimming pools, Chikkabalapur, Ramanagar, Bangalore Urban, Raichur, Bidar, Bagalkote, Gulbarga, Haveri, Chikkamagalur and Hassan have one each. The rest of the districts do not have any pool constructed by the Department of Youth Services and Sports.

The location of the swimming pool and their accessibility determine to a large extent their utilization, and promote awareness in the community regarding these facilities. Since most of the existing surveyed facilities were located in the district and Taluka headquarters, and were well connected by public transport, it may be said that, besides having the advantage mentioned earlier, they fulfill the objectives in promoting and encouraging sports and swimming among the general public, especially college and school students.

It is encouraging to note that all the facilities were built within the estimated budget. This indicates that the budget estimates have been realistic and sufficient budgetary allocation has been made by the Department. Insufficient budget would lead to a vicious cycle of delay in construction and cost escalation.

All facilities have the basic amenities like bathrooms, changing areas, toilets and safe drinking water facilities. First aid kits were available in all the facilities. Lockers were available in the new facilities. All facilities seem to be fairly equipped in terms of basic amenities.

However, amenities particular to the swimming pools leave a lot to be desired. All pools make a compromise in terms of safety. There are no safety bars on any side of the swimming pool. There are no life jackets in any pool. Only two or three car tubes have been observed. There are no diving boards in all the pools excepting in Davangere which is not in use. The only positive aspect was that all pools have a separate children's pool.

It is a welcome fact that almost all facilities have a managing committee in place to discuss and decide important matters relating to the swimming pools.

There are no bylaws governing the use of the facilities and the existing rules, and regulations, if any, are framed by the concerned Stadium Management Committee, and therefore, are not similar across the districts.

While the facilities are the property of the DYSS, the maintenance fund has been provided by the ZP. The ZP funds to maintain the Swimming pool and other facilities are not uniform in the districts. There is also no separate maintenance budget, proportionate to the type and size of facility. Swimming pools require continuous maintenance and therefore need high budget allocations, which is quite often insufficient. Insufficient funds would result in the management being tight-fisted on maintenance including timely repairs, replacement of equipment and supplies, appointment of permanent coaches, and the like, thereby compromising on quality of services provided.

There is also no uniformity in the staff pattern in the facilities. At present, the staff are appointed on temporary basis their salaries are met from the ZP funds. Lack of guidelines and funds for appointment of maintenance staff, cleaners and watchmen, would result in low maintenance and security.

Staff issues would need to be addressed. There are two categories of staff involved in the facilities, both of which are essential to the proper functioning of the facilities. The first are maintenance and security staff, and the second are sports related staff like Coach, life-guard, etc. While the study did not find any shortcomings due to the

lack of appointment of the former, the study noted a perceptible deficiency of sports staff. Most facilities and disciplines do not have coaches and the students have to fend for themselves. Life guards were available but it is doubtful if they are trained in CPR or even mouth to mouth resuscitation.

For effective swimming techniques, it is desirable for training and practice to be done under the guidance and supervision of a coach. The importance of the life-guard in ensuring the safety in the swimming pool cannot be overlooked.

Sports camps, especially swimming camps are being conducted in most facilities during vacation. It is assumed that the temporary coaches including swimming coaches and life-guards are appointed whenever such camps are being conducted. While this is beneficial to development of the sport and generates interest among the youngsters, care should be taken to ensure that no untoward incident occur causing bad publicity. Limiting the number of students and maintaining a good student-coach ratio would minimize such occurrence to a certain extent.

The number of users varies widely across the facility. This may be dependent on the type and quality of services offered, user fees charged, the demand for the facilities, the awareness about the facility in the community and other reasons. It was said that there is an increase in users, especially in the swimming pools, during the vacation period.

The Swimming pools are predominantly used by males and there are very few female users even in Hassan which offer concession in user fees for females and in Bagalkote, Chitradurga and Gulbarga which have exclusive time slots for women. It is to be noted that females do not usually prefer public facilities for reasons already indicated - lack of privacy, overcrowding, etc.,

The user fee across the districts varies widely and, in most places, is beyond the capacity of the common man, especially students. It is encouraging to note that some of the facilities offer discounts in user fees to students and women.

Only two swimming pools in Raichur and Gulbarga have reported the use of the pool for competitive events. All others are used only for training.

Wide differences in type of users have been observed among the different facilities. This may be a consequence of the user fees levied, or the condition and maintenance of the pools.

The socioeconomic and demographic profile indicate that the users of the swimming pools were mostly males in the age group 10 to 19, mostly students.

These facilities have been benefiting immensely students who do not have the resources to join private clubs which are meant for exclusive members with high registration fee to pursue sports.

It was noted that some of the better Swimming pools are being run as clubs exclusive for use by the local government officials and affluent members of the community. Gulbarga swimming pool has special time slot for VIP use. This, unfortunately, was not the objective of the Government while planning investments for these projects. The Department should take a critical look at the pattern of use of these facilities focusing on availability of these to all, especially the poor.

One disconcerting conclusion is that many in the community, while being aware of the existence of the Swimming pool in their area, are unaware of the facilities that are offered there. This gap in knowledge, in effect, deprives them of utilizing the services. The reasons would include absence of sufficient publicity, low IEC efforts by the department among students, lack of awareness of the local officials of their overall responsibility of creating awareness. It would also indicate that within the institutions themselves, display of facilities including timings and user fees is absent. It is suggested that apart from determined and sustained efforts internal to the Department, the Panchayats and local schools and colleges should be inducted for this purpose. The Panchayats should, as part of their statutory responsibility, ensure wider knowledge of the services available.

Some facilities have publicized opening ceremonies, printed IEC materials and brochures, advertised in local news papers and distributed pamphlets when conducting special camps, which have been found to be useful.

Based on the survey, the following inferences have been made.

Demand for Facilities

There is demand for the use of these facilities as evident from some facilities with large number of users and revenue collection. The hidden demand need to be exploited by sincere and sustained publicity generation efforts like advertisements in local news papers, distribution of brochures and by conducting annual sports events and by conducting summer camps. Already the local college principals and the district information officers are members in the stadium committees. Through their good offices an attempt to create demand for these facilities may be made.

Commercial and Economic Viability of Facilities

Some facilities are able to make considerable revenue from user fees, and others do not charge any fees. Efforts should be made to make all facilities economically viable. The study indicated that most users consider the current user fees as “reasonable” and were willing to pay more for additional facilities, which included good maintenance and equipments. Therefore, user fees may be increased in those Swimming pools that charge low user fees after ensuring good maintenance and clean treated water in the pools.

While viewing the commercial viability of the facilities, one must bear in mind that the users are mainly students and the objective of the project is to make quality sports facilities available to the public, especially poor sports persons and students. Although it is desirable for the facility to become self sustaining, the focus should be on making the sports facilities available to all, rather than generating revenue.

The study has revealed that some of the well maintained facilities are so good that they are being used by Government officials and VIPs from the community and that

special time slots were provided in Gulbarga for VIPs. In such cases, if any exclusive time-slot is being provided for the VIPs and affluent people, the fee structure can be increased proportionately.

Future swimming pool complex can be designed such that the external portions or the space along the compound walls have shops leased to the public or showrooms selling sports and swimming accessories, sports equipments and adventure gear, etc., However, this must be done after carefully considering the pros and cons so as to not compromise on the safety of equipments and personal belongings of the users and also ensure privacy to the pool users.

Professional Viability

Most swimming pools have professional, state-of-the-art facilities. It is desirable that quality infrastructure facilities be supported by professional coaching or guidance on right techniques. Both these features are complementary to each other and are equally important for development of the sport.

It is disconcerting to note that, in terms of coaching, none of the swimming pools are professionally viable. Providing trained coaches will have an impact on the demand for these facilities and render them economically viable.

Coaches seem to be appointed on a temporary basis during summer training camps. Coaches are not available at other times and therefore the pools are only used by those who already know swimming.

There are two issues responsible for the non-availability of coaches in the Facilities. One, the deficiency of good dedicated coaches and secondly, inadequate funds to pay the salary demanded by these coaches. While nothing much can be done with regard to the former, increasing the salary structure suitable to the qualification and in accordance with the market rate would facilitate appointment of suitable coaches. It was indicated that the present levels of salary is very low and need to be enhanced. The regular payment of salary and other reimbursements is very much essential for the

active involvement of the coaches and their sustained interest in the promotion of sports.

It would be an advantage to have two coaches - a regular full-time coach and a professional part-time coach for advanced training. It is absolutely necessary to have female coaches for women.

Railways, Nationalised Banks, or other similar public sector undertakings who employ persons under sports quota, may be requested to depute swimmers who have retired from professional swimming as coaches. A part of their salaries may be borne by their parent organization and the rest may be paid by the Stadium Committees.

In addition, there should be enough life guards in each swimming pools on a full time basis to ensure that there is no drowning accidents. While it would be an advantage to have three life guards on duty during peak hours and during children's time in the pool, the authorities should ensure that at least two life guards are present at all times.

During peak hours or during children's time in the pool, regular users who are expert and experienced swimmers may be requested to keep an eye on the juniors/beginners. In return, the user fees may be waived off for the services rendered.

Safety Measures

All the facilities have first aid kits. The swimming pools have risk of life threatening accidents. Most pools have one to three life guards, but it seems that they are only experienced swimmers and do not have any training to be a life guard. Both the coaches and the lifeguards should be trained in CPR, or at least, mouth to mouth resuscitation.

Disconcertingly, it is evident that most swimming pools compromise on safety issues. There is no safety bar around the pool for the amateur swimmers to hold on to .

There are no life jackets available and the beginners make do with inflated vehicle tubes. Even these were very few in number and It is doubtful if these are sufficient during swimming camps.

It was observed that pools were over crowded at noon, especially with children. It was also observed that even very young children aged 6 to 8 were not accompanied by their parents or some elders.

Utility of the facilities

Most facilities are good and self sufficient in terms of infrastructure and equipment. While all the swimming pools run by the Department are well maintained, two of the four that have been outsourced are badly maintained.

Some swimming pools are used exclusively by local government officials and are not open for the public, including sports persons, during certain time of the day, impeding their utility.

Most facilities do not have coaches, so providing quality infrastructure without professional coaching does not meet the full objective of the project. It is desirable to strengthen training services so as to fully meet the requirements of the sports persons in the Districts.

Chapter 10

RECOMMENDATION

From the observations and the data recorded from the evaluation study, the following are being presented under major issues that may be attended by the Department of Youth Services and Sports.

- *Management and Administration of the Facilities*
 - i. While the facilities are funded by the DYSS, the annual maintenance fund is being provided by the ZP. In view of this, the DYSS has responsibility in administering and regulating these facilities in their use in particular and in the development of sports in general.
 - ii. The management committee should be equally balanced between Government representatives, community members and sports persons. Besides official members from District administration, local ZP/ TP, the committee should also have members from sports bodies, sports persons, and educationists.
- *Norms, guidelines and bylaws for use of the use of facilities*
 - i. To bring some uniformity in the usage of these facilities across districts, and to maintain control over the facilities, it is necessary for the DYSS to prepare broad guidelines to be followed while formulate bylaws governing the use of these facilities with regard to :
 - user fee, to ensure user affordability
 - timings of use,
 - staff pattern, and
 - minimum safety measures to be observed.
 - ii. The norms for outsourcing should be elaborate and clearly defined to avoid misinterpretations and loopholes in the contract. Contract agreement should have conditions for use and penalty clauses for aberration. It was noticed that some of

the swimming pools which were out sourced are badly maintained by the contractor. In such cases, specific clauses should be introduced in the form of an agreement to ensure that, at the end of the lease period, the facility is returned in the same condition at the time of hiring.

- iii. While working on the norms/ guidelines for the facility, we should have one basic set of minimum- non-negotiable norms, and another set of improved norms may be adopted over and above this.
- *Accountability and Supervision mechanism*
 - i. A common staff pattern should be enforced in all the facilities. The role and responsibility of the staff should be clearly defined.
 - ix. The rules and regulations for using the facilities, timings and user fees should be displayed prominently.
 - x. The scheme should periodically be supervised by the district and state level officials.
 - xi. There should be a system for user feed back and grievance redressal.
 - xii. Monthly monitoring formats should be developed and all swimming pools should be instructed to send the filled in formats to the Department regularly. This would help in assessing the demand and the revenue generation of each facility.
 - xiii. To make the facility management more accountable, regular supervision by the Department is necessary, even in out sourced facilities.
 - xiv. There should be no compromise in safety regulations. One person should be assigned the responsibility of ensuring that safety precautions are taken.
 - xv. The facilities earn considerable revenue and collections are mostly in cash. Proper book-keeping and maintenance of accounts should be ensured to avoid misappropriation of funds.

Finance and Fund management

- i. All facilities should have a separate annual maintenance budget for the indoor stadium/halls and swimming pools. The practice of utilizing ZP funds to maintain the facilities could be continued, provided sufficient and timely release of funds can be ensured.
 - ii. Swimming pools require regular maintenance which requires considerable financing. Swimming pools should therefore be provided with additional funds for maintenance.
 - iii. The current practice of sending the revenue collected from each facility to the treasury is illogical. It is suggested that a portion of the revenue collected through rent or user fees should be retained at the facility for urgent maintenance work or purchase of equipment, etc., that the stadium committee deems necessary. This may however, require Government approval.
- *Utilization of Facilities.*
 - i. Concessional fees should be introduced in all facilities for the student community, children, especially girls.
 - ii. Special emphasis should be given to encourage females to use facilities by giving concessions in fee and assigning special timings to use.
 - iii. The facilities are intended for the public, especially young people- both boys and girls. Their use should not be monopolized by VIPs and affluent people only.
 - iv. If any exclusive time-slot is being provided for the VIPs and affluent people, the fee structure, in such case, should be proportionately higher.
 - v. Prominence should be given for sports persons using the facilities by permitting them to use the facility free of charge or, if this is not feasible, at least giving them concession in user fees. Giving them exclusive use of the facility at certain time of the day would be an added advantage.
 - *Creation of Demand for the Facility*

- i. Special efforts are required to create demand for the optimum use of these facilities. This in turn will get the revenue and make the facility economically viable.
 - ii. The demand can be created by advertisement, distribution brochures and bill boards, etc. The office of the District Information Officer who is also a member of the Stadium Committee should be used.
 - iii. The Panchayats should, as part of their statutory responsibility, ensure wider knowledge of the services available in the facilities so as to promote usage among the public.
 - iv. The information about the facility should be circulated among students. The office of the local College Principal may be used as he is also a member of the Stadium Committee.
 - v. Students swimming events sponsored by colleges or schools may be conducted in these facilities.
 - vi. Youth and social organization should be encouraged to conduct sports events in these facilities, especially under the Panchayath Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) programme.
 - vii. Regular swimming camps during vacations should be conducted.
 - viii. To create demand and make them economically viable, it is also necessary to make these facilities professionally viable.
 - ix. To make these facilities professionally viable, coaches should be appointed. Sports services should provide for both infrastructure and trained staff and guides. It is a must, especially, when the facility happens to be a swimming pool.
- *Safety Measures.*
 - i. Efforts should be made to ensure that maximum safety measures are taken in these facilities, especially, in swimming pools.

- ii. First Aid Kit should be made available and the medicines and supplies replenished on a periodic basis.
- iii. It should be mandatory for Swimming pools to have the least minimum required safety measures such as: coaches, trained life-guards, safety bars along the pool walls and at least 10 safety jackets per pool.
- iv. The safety jackets, inflated tubes, etc, should be periodically checked.
- v. The mandatory Coach / life-guard – student ratio must be maintained.
- vi. The pool should have three or at least two life guards on duty during peak hours and during children’s time in the pool, to avoid drowning accidents.
- vii. The coaches and life-guards in the swimming pools should be trained in CPR, or at least, mouth to mouth resuscitation.
- viii. There is a need to stipulate the optimum number of users of swimming pools, especially in summer and on vacation days to avoid over crowding of pools.
- ix. It should be compulsory for parents to accompany children below the age of 8.
- x. It should be made mandatory for children and beginners to use life jackets.
- xi. It would be desirable to have a vehicle on standby during swimming camps, to transport the victim in case of emergency.
- i. The Department of Youth Services and Sports can co-ordinate with the Department of Social Welfare and train youth from the fishermen community, who are expert swimmers as coaches and life guards.

Appendix 2: Information on Swimming Pool (Completed).**Bagalkot District - Bagalkot : Outdoor Swimming Pool (out sourced)**

Details	Description
Operation	Since April 2007
Location	Within the District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Private (out sourced) / Stadium committee
Amenities	No locker facility available No generator facility available Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for male and females. Separate dress changing room for males and females. Children pool available Low tech water purification Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking. Two life guards (only in summer)
Budget for construction	Rs 130 lakhs sanctioned
Maintenance	From ZP funds Rs 2 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District.. One manager (Second Division Assistant) Two persons appointed to clean the toilets and other areas.
Working hours	6 AM to 7 AM for females 7 AM to 5 PM gents 5 PM to 7 PM females No holiday
Sport	Only swimming
Users	Public
Coaches & Life guards	Coaches not yet appointed. Two lifeguards available.
User Charges	Membership fee Adults Rs 20 for 45 minutes Children Rs 15 for 45 minutes
Revenue	Rs 51 thousand per year (out sourced)
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Water not clean and toilets are poorly maintained
Private pools	No other pools.
Suggestions	Coaches and life guards to be appointed on permanent basis At least 10 Life jackets to be provided

Bidar District - Bidar : Outdoor Swimming Pool

Details	Description
Operation	Completed but not yet inaugurated
Location	Within the District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	Locker facility available No generator facility available Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for male and females. Separate dress changing room for males and females. Children pool available Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aqua-guard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	Rs 188 lakhs sanctioned
Maintenance	Two persons appointed to clean the toilets and other areas.
Working hours	Not yet inaugurated
Sport	Only swimming
Users	Public
Coaches & Life guards	Coaches are not yet appointed. No life guards available
User Charges	Not yet inaugurated
Revenue	Not yet inaugurated
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Good
Private pools	No other pools.
Suggestions	Working hours to be flexible and Facility to be open throughout the day during public holidays. Coaches to be appointed Exclusive timings for females At least 10 Life jackets to be provided

Chikkamagalur District - Chikkamagalur : Outdoor Swimming Pool

Details	Description
Operation	March 2007
Location	Within the District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	Locker facility available Generator facility available Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for male and females. Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for male and females. Separate dress changing room for males and females. Children pool available Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for male and females. Separate dress changing room for males and females. Running water for bathrooms and toilets.
Budget for construction	65 lakhs
Maintenance	From ZP funds Rs 5 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of all district and taluka stadia and swimming pools.
Working hours	6.00 AM to 12 noon 3.00 to 8.00 in the evening Monday holiday
Sport	Only swimming practice
Users	About 36 males and About 25 females
Coaches & Life guards	No coach 2 Life guards available
User Charges	It was outsourced up to September 2010 on the basis of 70 per cent for the contractor and 30 per cent to the department. Since September 2010 department is maintaining the pool. The chargers are Rs 20 for adults and Rs 15 for children and for 21 days summer camp will be 1000 per person.
Revenue	Last year the collection was Rs 2.5 lakhs.
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Good
Private pools	No other pools
Suggestions	Working hours to be flexible and Facility to be open throughout the day during public holidays. Coaches to be appointed Exclusive timings for females At least 10 Life jackets to be provided

Chitradurga District - Chitradurga : Indoor Swimming Pool

Details	Description		
Operation	Since September 2010		
Location	Within the District Stadium compound		
Decision makers	Stadium committee		
Amenities	Locker facility available Generator facility available Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for male and females. Separate dress changing room for males and females. Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquad guard water for drinking. Turbo ventilators, Ozonized filtering Children pool		
Budget for construction	Rs 137.5 lakhs sanctioned Rs 143.0 spent.		
Maintenance	From ZP funds Rs 10 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District. Facilitation manager to look into the maintenance Two persons appointed to clean the toilets and other areas.		
Working hours	Morning 6.00 to 7.00 for males and 7.00 to 8.00 for females Evening 3.00 to 5.00 for females and 5.00 to 7.00 for males. Monday holiday		
Sport	Only swimming practice Separate Infra Sona bathrooms facility for males and females. Tread Mill and aerobics only for females. Fitness Gym only for males.		
Users	Public and officials and their families		
Coaches & Life guards	Coaches are not yet appointed. Two life guards available		
User Charges	Registration fee	Aged above 16	Rs 500
		Aged 10 to 16	Rs 375
		Aged below 10	Rs 500
	Users Charge	Aged above 16	Rs 500 monthly or Rs 50 per hour.
		Aged 10 to 16	Rs 375 monthly or Rs 50 per hour
	Aged below 10	Rs 175 monthly or Rs 50 per hour	
Revenue	Infra sona bathrooms Rs 6490. Revenue from swimming pool is not separately available.		
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.		
Physical appearance		Excellent	
Private pools		No other pools.	
Suggestions	Working hours to be flexible and Facility to be open throughout the day during public holidays. Coaches to be appointed		

Chitradurga District - Hosadurga : Indoor Swimming Pool

Details		Description		
Operation		Completed but not yet inaugurated		
Location		Within the District Stadium compound		
Decision makers		Stadium committee		
Amenities		Locker facility available Generator facility available Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for male and females. Separate dress changing room for males and females. Turbo ventilators Ozanized filtering Children pool Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking.		
Budget for construction		Rs. 82.85 lakhs		
Maintenance		From ZP funds Rs 10 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District.. Facilitation manager to look into the maintenance Two persons appointed to clean the toilets and other areas.		
Working hours		Not yet decided		
Sport		Only swimming practice Separate Infra Sona bathrooms facility for males and females.		
Users		Public		
Coaches & Life guards		Not yet inaugurated and therefore coaches and two life guards are not yet appointed.		
User Charges		Registration fee	Aged above 16	Rs 500
			Aged 10 to 16	Rs 375
			Aged below 10	Rs 500
		Users Charge	Aged above 16	Rs 500 monthly or Rs 50 per hour.
			Aged 10 to 16	Rs 375 monthly or Rs 50 per hour
	Aged below 10	Rs 175 monthly or Rs 50 per hour		
Revenue		Not yet operational		
Accounting		Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.		
Physical appearance			Excellent	
Private pools			No other pools	
Suggestions		Working hours to be flexible and Facility to be open throughout the day during public holidays. Coaches to be appointed Exclusive timings for females At least 10 Life jackets to be provided		

Davangere District - Davangere : Outdoor Swimming Pool

Details	Description
Operation	April 2009
Location	Outside the District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Private (out sourced) / Stadium committee
Amenities	Locker facility available Generator facility available Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for male and females. Separate dress changing room for males and females. Driving board, but not used Children pool Running water for bathrooms and toilets.
Budget for construction	169 lakhs
Maintenance	Out sourced for Rs 66,000
Working hours	All hours No holiday
Sport	Swimming practice The outsource agency has started a Gym
Users	Public
Coaches & Life guards	Coaches are to be appointed One life guard available
User Charges	Children Rs 10 per hour Adult Rs 25 per hour
Revenue	Rs 66,000
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Water is not clean and toilets are poorly maintained
Private pools	Corporation pool is located in the city where many use.
Suggestions	Full time life guards to be present during working hours Coaches to be appointed Exclusive timings for females At least 10 Life jackets to be provided

Gulbarga District - Gulbarga : Chandrasekar pati outdoor Swimming Pool

Details	Description
Operation	Since April 2009
Location	Outside the District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	Locker facility available Generator facility available Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for male and females. Separate dress changing room for males and females. High tech water purification Children pool Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquadguard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	Rs 325.77 lakhs sanctioned
Maintenance	From ZP funds were allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District. (not known). One manager (Second Division Assistant) Two persons appointed to clean the toilets and other areas.
Working hours	Morning 6.00 to 10.00 for males Evening 4.00 to 5.00 for females Evening 5-00 to 6.00 for VIPs Tuesday holiday
Sport	Only swimming
Users	Public
Coaches & Life guards	Coaches not yet appointed. Two lifeguards available only in summer.
User Charges	Membership fee A: Rs 10000 reg (refundable) + 300 per month B: Rs 2500 reg (for two years) + 300 per month C: Rs 1000 Reg (students) + 15 per day D: Four months package Rs 2500
Revenue	Rs 8 lakhs per year
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Good
Private pools	No other swimming pools
Suggestions	Working hours to be flexible and Facility to be open through out the day during public holidays Full time life guards to be present during working hours Coaches to be appointed At least 10 Life jackets to be provided Additional charges for VIP use of swimming pool

Hassan District - Hassan : Outdoor Swimming Pool (out sourced)

Details	Description
Operation	Since 2002, indoor stadium and pool are under one roof
Location	Within the District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Private (out sourced) / Stadium committee
Amenities	Locker facility available Generator facility available Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for male and females. Separate dress changing room for males and females. Low tech water purification Children pool. Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking
Budget for construction	Rs 520 lakhs out of 425 lakhs were given by the DYSS and the rest was raised by other means
Maintenance	From ZP funds Rs 2 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District.. Two persons appointed to clean the toilets and other areas.
Working hours	5.30 AM to 10.30 PM No holidays
Sport	Only swimming
Users	About 73 users (70 males and 3 females), but registered 250 males and 100 females
Coaches & Life guards	No coach Two life guards
User Charges	Rs 1500 for three months per person for use of one hour
Revenue	Rs 175 thousand
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Good
Private pools	No other Swimming pools.
Suggestions	Working hours to be flexible and Facility to be open through out the day during public holidays Full time life guards to be present during working hours Coaches to be appointed Exclusive time slots to be provided for females At least 10 Life jackets to be provided

Haveri District - Haveri : Indoor Swimming Pool(out sourced)

Details	Description
Operation	Since April 2009, indoor stadium also in the same compound
Location	Outside the District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Private (out sourced) / Stadium committee
Amenities	No locker facility available Generator facility available Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for male and females. Separate dress changing room for males and females. High tech water purification Children pool Running water for bathrooms and toilets Aquaguard water for drinking. Two life guards
Budget for construction	Rs 282 lakhs sanctioned
Maintenance	From ZP funds 10 lakhs were allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District.. Two persons appointed to clean the toilets and other areas.
Working hours	Morning 6.30 to Evening 9.30 No holiday
Sport	Only swimming
Users	Public
Coaches & Life guards	Coaches not yet appointed. Two life guards
User Charges	Rs 1000 per three months.
Revenue	Leased out for Rs 5000 per month and Rs 100000 deposit.
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers are being maintained. Accounts are computerized at district level.
Physical appearance	Good
Private pools	No other pools
Suggestions	Full time life guards to be present during working hours Coaches to be appointed Exclusive time slots to be provided for females At least 10 Life jackets to be provided

Raichur District - Raichur : Indoor Swimming Pool

Details	Description
Operation	Since August 2010
Location	Within the District Stadium compound
Decision makers	Stadium committee
Amenities	No locker facility available Generator facility available Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for male and females. Separate dress changing room for males and females. Children pool Separate bathrooms and toilet facilities for male and females. Aquaguard water for drinking.
Budget for construction	Rs 136 lakhs sanctioned
Maintenance	From ZP funds Rs 3.5 lakhs was allotted for the maintenance of all facilities in the District.. One manager Three persons to keep the Facility, including toilets, clean
Working hours	Morning 6.30 to 930 for males Morning 3.00 to 6.00 for females Tuesday holiday
Sport	Only swimming
Users	Public
Coaches & Life guards	Coaches are not yet appointed. Three life guards available
User Charges	Children Rs 100 reg. + Rs 10 per hour. Adults Rs 100 reg + Rs 20 per hours.
Revenue	Rs 3 lakhs
Accounting	Assistant Director and the staff Ledgers on user fee maintained and also data is computerized
Physical appearance	Good
Private pools	No other pools
Suggestions	Working hours to be flexible and Facility to be open through out the day during public holidays Coaches to be appointed At least 10 Life jackets to be provided