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## Sports infrastructure in India

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### Abstract

Sports infrastructure plays a vital role in accomplishing excellence in the worldwide field of sports. It not simply aids in producing sports persons of universal notoriety, yet in addition empowers the youthful populace of a nation to take an interest in sporting activities with the objective of creating a culturing of sports. In India, the standard of sports infrastructure isn't at a tasteful dimension for various reasons. The absence of infrastructural offices is one of the significant requirements during the process of improvement of games & sports in India. There are several issues and challenges in the sports infrastructure segment to be fixed. The goal of this paper is to examine the current situation of sports infrastructure of the country and propose a possible conceivable guide for its improvement. The paper represents one of the conceivable solutions of sports infrastructure advancement, which depends on supporting a sensible improvement of metropolitan sports infrastructure possessed by the city and higher grant sport support, which permits to accomplish higher adaptability of offered administrations, and also a higher type of their viability as far as cost flexibility of future budget expenses.

**Keywords:** sports infrastructure, sports schemes, sports federation, public private partnership (PPP)

### Introduction

Sports infrastructure shoulders a decisive role in accomplishing excellence in the worldwide field of games & sports. It not just aides in delivering sportspersons of universal notoriety, yet in addition empowers the youth populace of a nation to take an interest in sporting activities to make a culture of sports & games. In India, the standard of sports infrastructure isn't at a palatable dimension for various reasons. The absence of infrastructural offices is one of the significant hindrances in the process of development of sports in India.

In modern years, an exceptional development has been seen in Indian sports & games with the arranging of mega sports events, for example, the U-17 FIFA Football World Cup, Commonwealth Games 2010, Hockey World Cup and Cricket World Cup. In the 2016 Rio Summer Olympic Games, India won a Silver decoration in badminton and a Bronze award in wrestling. P.V. Sindhu, the badminton symbol of the nation, turned into the most youthful Indian to win an Olympic medal. India won an aggregate of six awards in the 2012 London Olympics, including two Silver and four Bronze decorations. The accomplishment of Sushil Kumar, Abhinav Bindra, Mary Kom, P.V. Sindhu, Saina Nehwal, Sakshi Malik and Sania Mirza has officially settled the nation on the worldwide games delineate. The continued achievement of Jeev Milkha Singh, Arjun Atwal and Jyoti Randhawa has made a noticeable position for India in the control of golf. In cricket, India has just risen as a superpower because of its brilliance in sporting and commercial performances.

In spite of every one of these victories, it is relevant to specify that the status of games infrastructure in India is yet to achieve the coveted dimension. This makes a deterrent in building up a culture of sports in the country.

All together that the population live a more wellbeing conscious way and play more games,

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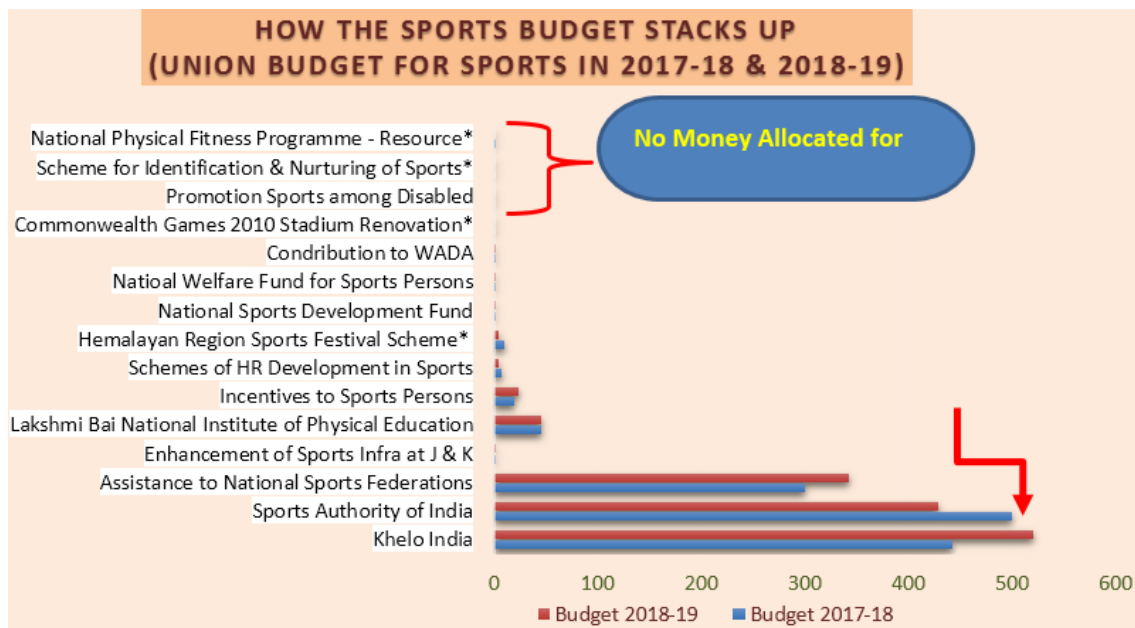
inspiration and giving health education won't do the trick, as legitimate infrastructural foundation is likewise pivotal. Sports infrastructural ventures furthermore, improvements result multifaceted and long haul impacts. According to Kecse Nagy Sándor (2014) the sport is a service. From the perspective of urban improvement, advancing administrations accommodated the general population welfare might be very important for community development.

Game offers enormous conceivable outcomes for enhancing physical wellbeing and social union" - Breedveld (2014). Meggyesi (2006) According to Seifred - Clopton (2013) forming a progressively "vigorous" society requires support from urban development. The development of a sports facility adds to reestablish its local and more extensive environment. Along these lines it redounds a part of a city to offer more kinds of relaxation and excitement facilities – Kozma (2014).

**Govt. Schemes**

A noteworthy increase can be seen in the fund allotment to sports in different Five-Year Plans, a large portion of which was distributed for creating infrastructure for sports & games. Some of the initiatives, embraced for the improvement of sports, are referenced beneath:

- Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure including Rural Schools, for which INR 942.5 million was allocated
- Scheme of Grants for Installing of Synthetic Playing Surfaces, for which INR 201.3 million was allocated
- Scheme of Grants for Promotion of Games and Sports in Universities and Colleges, for which INR 328 million was allocated
- Scheme of assistance for the creation of Urban Sports infrastructure.



**Private (for - profit) foundations**

Private sector involvement in Stadium/sports city creation is mainly through the PPP mode, a few self-reasonable endeavors and vital activities exist in the training and foundations space. A few best positioning foundations are controlled by former sportspersons themselves and have delivered some formed players. Some of the top private academies include:

- Gopichand Badminton Academy
- GunforGlory
- Mary Kom Boxing Academy
- Mahesh Bhupathi Tennis Academy
- Prakash Padukone Badminton Academy

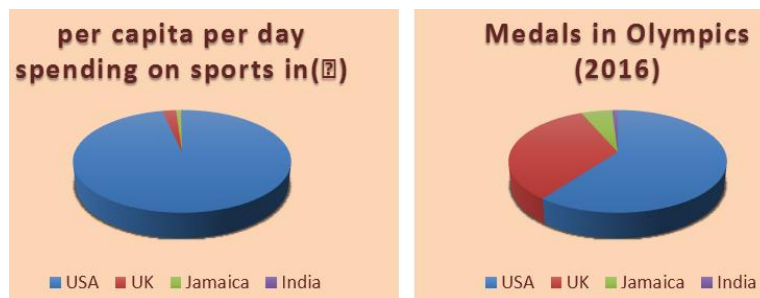
- BaichungBhutia Football Schools
- Bhiwani Boxing Club

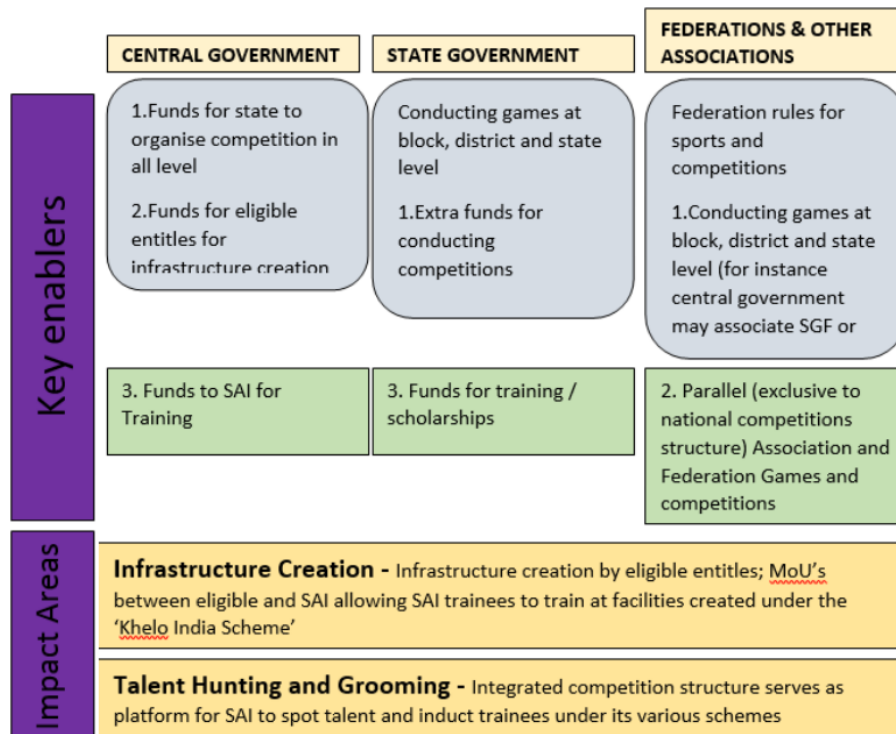
**CSR and non-profit**

Corporate houses have traditionally invested in sports through their CSR programmes, which has been the main vehicle of private sector involvement in sports. Some examples include:

- The Jindal Steel Works Foundation (the CSR arm of JSW)
- The Reliance Foundation (the CSR arm of Reliance)

**Poor stage of sports**





**Role of the government and the federations in infrastructure and training**

**Obstacles**

All the more significantly, our best sportsmen originate from different parts of the nation, numerous with constrained infrastructure, thus proving massive unexplored potential. These initiatives are not adequate to advance sports through the arrangement of sports infrastructure. As indicated by the Constitution of India, sport is a state subject. The state government's allocation of funds for sports infrastructure according to their need list. There is no exclusive methodology in developing sports infrastructure all through the nation.

Sports development in India is often hampered by bureaucracy and politics because of the low level of private sector involvement. Many federations are highly dependent on Government funding for carrying out their key objectives, such as organising championships, procuring equipment, and training sportspersons; a model which increases the probability of breeding inefficiencies. Further, lack of accountability of sports federations, and the restrictive and non-competitive guidelines of the Khelo India programme are other factors hampering the participation of private players in the development of sports infrastructure. There is also a lack of clear guidelines on asset utilisation and monetisation.

- Sports advancement in India is frequently hampered by administration and governmental issues as a result of the low level of private sector contribution and involvement towards sports infrastructure. Numerous federations are exceptionally subject to Government financing for doing their key goals, for example, arranging titles, obtaining gear, and training sportspersons; a model which builds the probability of nurturing wasteful aspects. Further, absence of responsibility of sports federations, and the prohibitive and non-competitive rules of the Khelo India program are different elements hampering the participation of private players in the advancement of sports infrastructure.
- The help from the central government was significantly pulled back with the shift of the schemes, related to

sports infrastructure, to the states in the Tenth Five Year Plan. This has made a further impediment.

- The non-availability of land for building sports infrastructure is another significant obstacle. In addition, very little activity has been observed till now in advancing sports-specific infrastructure by embracing PPP (Public Private Partnership) model to guarantee the sustainability of these facilities.
- The business perspectives for creating income from these infrastructures have not been investigated. These are a portion of the significant obstructions in building and continuing sport sinfrastructure in India.

**Importance of infrastructure**

India has developed from a solitary sport nation to a multi-sport country. However, to additionally enhance sports participation, there is a need to create a culture of sports in the nation through better infrastructure by the Government. This will help understand the undiscovered business capability of sports over the fields of promoting/sponsorship, sports management, sports products and attire, sports infrastructure and sports tourism.

India is as of now positioned 67 in Olympic rankings, down from 56 position in the London Olympics. In spite of massive population of 1.3 billion, India has just 0.003 medals per million individuals, which isn't just partial to top countries like China (0.075) and the USA (0.361), but even lower than nations like Ethiopia (0.088) and Jamaica (3.931).

- It is basic not exclusively to grow excellent infrastructure but additionally to make accessible such infrastructure to sports persons of all age groups which can enable them to sharpen their skills.
- These facilities should be always enhanced and the infrastructure must be expanded and reached out to additionally ambitious players in all the majorcities of India.
- sports infrastructure is the back bone for the 4 fundamental pillars –Community, Legacy, Sport & Revenue.
- Sports infrastructure is necessary for talent development,

competitions, technology and media to allow various sports to grow from the grassroots level to the elite level.

- Possibly higher returns can be anchored from commercial, entertainment, hospitality and other income producing progression encompassing the core sports infrastructure in this manner enabling sports to set aside its opportunity to create to a reasonable dimension without harming the investment returns of the supporters.
- The installation of the right infrastructure to implement grassroots programs will help all the sports.
- The sports infrastructure draws communities together by giving a gathering place to a wide occasion, festivities and gatherings.

#### **A roadmap for infrastructure development**

- **Growing better co-ordination between various bureaus of the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs, the Center and the State Sports Departments** to speed up the general procedure of Sports Management in the nation and explain the issue of demand supply bungle regarding preparing to training facilities, trained sportsperson and available infrastructure.
- **Expanded budgetary allocation for sports improvement by the Government:** The speculation made by most States in sports and games has been insignificant. An expansion in State budgetary assignment towards sports is required to give general and barrier free access and to make a national sports culture.
- **Recognize the sports Industry:** Industry status will enable the private sector to gain from alternatives identified with financing accessible to the private sector.
- **PPP Framework:** Public Private Partnership must be viewed as a practical alternative to give the fundamental help and capital cost required to meet the State welfare obligations, and planning for them in their conjectures. A compelling strategy can also effectively coordinate the present focus of private sector on a few of major sports and give initiative for them to widespread the speculation.
- **The present Sports Development Bill** centers around creating India as a sports powerhouse, starting with great administration in the sector through a Sports election commission. It frequently leaves the sector helpless before local federations and clubs, which are at times unable to grasp the bigger picture. The need is for one single Nodal Agency with a Board of Governors, from different sports disciplines which would advise be able to give an action plan to organizations for execution of good administration.

#### **Innovation in sports infrastructure development**

- **Powerful Wireless Network**

Offering fast, reliable and secure connectivity can lead to more revenue.

- **Leading Mobile App**

It's an efficient and profitable way to engage the audience at live events. By offering such as finding parking slots, locating seats, ordering foods etc.

- **Digital Touch Screen Kiosks**

These self-service kiosks can be used for viewing venue maps, finding rest room, placing foods etc.

- **Giant HD Video Screens**

Fans can watch HD live streams of the event even when they leave their seats.

- **High Speed Cameras**

These will enhance fans experiences by taking HD selfies and pictures.

- **Customer Data Platforms**

CPD's allow sports teams to gather useful information about their fans and send them personalized content to sell tickets, merchandise etc.

- **In-Stadium Ads**

Customized display ads increase partner sponsorship revenue.

- **Video Streaming**

These stunning visual creates a lot of buzz in the venue.

#### **Conclusion**

India has a long journey ahead on its way to building up a solid sports culture in terms of infrastructure. But the continuous improvements show a promising future. There are a huge number of different activities that could enable the nation to accomplish sporting prowess.

- Boost association of the private sector & non-profit associations
- Expanded budgetary allocation
- Decouple politics from sports
- Increase the utilization of PPP for infrastructure advancement

In spite of the previously mentioned measures taken by the government, the sports environment is of unworthy in the nation. For a nation of over 1.25 billion, the current sports infrastructure isn't palatable. The absence of world-class infrastructure and the inadequate support of the government is reflected in poor performance of Indian athletes in real worldwide events like the Olympics. Small nations like Cuba, Croatia and Lithuania performed better in the 2016 Olympics compared to India. The opportunity has already come and gone, the general population and private sector should meet up to lift the Indian sports sector from the present unfortunate circumstance. Expansion of Justice Lodha Committee proposals on BCCI to every other sports bodies will be a right step toward this path.

It's concluded that, to execute the above recommendations, State Governments must advance setting up of organizations with a special reason for rising sports. These special reason vehicles, with interest from Government just as private area substances, will deal with the multipurpose aspect for ideal use of sports infrastructure. In the meantime, these vehicles will see sports in the State from an all-encompassing point of view and give suitable infrastructure level to different classes of users. Concerning the Central Government's help, steps taken toward this path by the State Governments should highlight among the criteria for Central Government to grant rights to host India's National Games.

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