



ANALYSIS OF SPORTS IN MADHYA PRADESH: GRASSROOT LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

There should not be no doubt that in our present set up the proper implementation of Sports Governance of Madhya Pradesh is the actual pillar in promotion of sports in state. The recommendations on basis of the findings were of immense use for the promotion of sports. The study was also identifying the drawbacks, deficiencies & difficulties for implementation of present's sports governance of MP at grass-root level for achieving the desired goal. The study was also find how private sector can help in proper implementation of the MP Sports Governance and how to improve their sports performance. The researcher were also try to produce a comparative analyze of performance of various sport academy of the State of MP. These conclusions were of great use for the poor nurseries to improve their performance. Importantly enough the analysis sports policies of MP State were pave the way for the progress and improvement of the sport academy in MP state. The sports have an important place in our life and the study of these sports academy were also reflect the life of the people of MP as compared to other neighboring states. In this paper contains was gathered at random from Madhya Pradesh's schools, colleges, associations, and universities. The research design is followed by frequency & percentage of demographic variables. To determine the amount of implementation in a certain variable, the cumulative percentage is compared to a decision mean score of percentile.

Keywords: *Sports authority of India, Sports in MP, Performance, Department of sports and youth welfare MP*

INTRODUCTION

Given the country's expanding economic prowess and young demography, India is quickly becoming as a favorite destination for major athletic events such as Commonwealth Games, the Asian Games, and World Cups of Hockey and Cricket. High-profile events like this garner a lot of interest from people all acrossworld. However, with exception of a few popular sports such as cricket & shooting, our country's performance in majority of these events remains terrible. Despite significant governmental and corporate investment in sports, no significant progress has been made. These problems are frequently linked to India's sports governance approach. Nepotism, feudalism, unaccountability, & financial irregularities in sports federations have lent validity to this viewpoint. Sporting achievement is frequently connected with national pride, and these structural faults have badly harmed it in recent years. The discussions regarding government action to put things in place have been heated. In light of all of this, we thought it would be fascinating to examine this issue through the lens of law and government.



Because athletic activities have always been considered recreational in nature, obvious issue is why should the government be engaged. One recurring feature in the history of sports is that it has been a tool of demonstrating a nation's superiority. Whether it was United States during Cold War or China now, governments have utilized sports achievement to signify their overall power and international supremacy. Even the United Nations recognized sport as a means to promote education, health, development, & peace in its General Assembly Resolution 58/5 passed in 2003. Closer to home, we are a nation of over one billion hopefuls seeking to show our dominance over the rest of the globe, and sport is increasingly being considered as a tool of doing this. Given the widespread public engagement & the association of national pride with sports, state cannot remain untouched. The State has a stake in controlling and promoting sports since it is an organization dedicated to serving the public good.

Governance has recently become a heated issue of debate. In its widest meaning, governance is exercise of authority in management of an organization. Though governance involves concepts such as responsibility, rules & processes, communication, & transparency, decision-making is most crucial part of governance. It is the process by which a group of people makes decisions that govern their collective ideas & actions. On one hand, throughout management decision-making process, stakeholders convey their interests, influence how decisions are made, and determine actions to be taken. The decision-makers, on the other hand, should notice and analyze these inputs as they make decisions, and they are responsible to those same constituents for the company's outputs and the process by which they are created. Governance concerns three primary issues: how an organization creates its strategic goals and direction, how the board of directors oversees its operations to ensure that those strategic goals are met, and how the board acts to safeguard the interests of the membership. Good sport administration principles should include (a) the function of the governing body, (b) structure, duties, and transparency, (c) democracy, elections, and meetings, (d) openness and collaboration, and (e) solidarity.

Following recent big scandals that have tarnished reputation of sports world all over the world, particularly in India, it has become evident that laws should be established to guarantee that sports organizations are administered in a correct & ethical manner. While the Sport Movement is going through significant change, notably at the regional and international levels, European nations think it is also vital to regulate sports administration in its micro-sense, meaning the organization and administration inside sports organizations. As a result, a new trend is emerging among European States, namely the interaction between the State and the Sport Movement as a topic of Sports Governance in its broadest meaning. States have employed a variety of strategies to accomplish this aim. While studying various types of policies, ranging from mandatory codes of conduct or commitments on ethical sports to voluntary standards on governance excellence and self-evaluation tools, this paper will concentrate specifically on essential descriptions on sports management, namely a factor designed to foster effective leadership within sports organizations by limiting public funding on the basis of the achievement of a defined set of sports management requirements.

Hence, one of most important missing linkage is effective Sports Governance at Grass root level in India. The initiative Good Governance in Grassroots Sport attempts to address basic issues in grassroots athletics such as liquidity and relationships with public bodies. The practices

and issues in grassroots organizations' day-to-day work with governance, which we will examine and question existing governance models. We will provide an education program aimed at empowering leaders of grassroots sports organizations to transform their governance systems from within.

SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports established Sports Authority of India in 1984 as an apex national sports body. The purpose of Government of India was to provide excellence in sports to entire nation through a wide range of sports amenities and infrastructure. The Sports Authority of India has established ten Regional Centers to support sports growth in India (Bengaluru, Gandhinagar, Chandigarh, Kolkata, Imphal, Guwahati, Bhopal, Mumbai, Lucknow, & Sonapat). In addition, there are two academic organizations: the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports in Amritsar & Laxmibai National College of Sports and Exercise in the state of Kerala. SAI provides a range of courses in sports coaching & sports medicine via NS NIS Patiala & regional centers in Bengaluru, Kolkata, and Thiruvananthapuram. The LNCPE in Thiruvananthapuram offers graduate and post-graduate exercise courses. Aside from its typical functions, Sports Authority of India offers essential assistance to National Sports Federation for talent discovery, training, and coaching of athletes, as well as infrastructure provision.

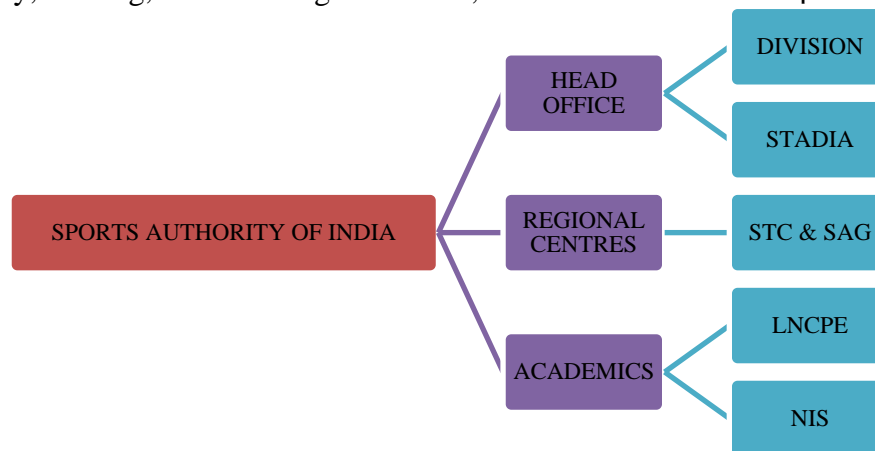


Figure 1: Organization Setup Sports Authority of India

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) promote the following:

- ❖ Scheme for National Sports Talent Contests.
- ❖ Scheme for Army Boys Sports Companies.
- ❖ Games in a Specific Area.
- ❖ The SAI-Training Centre/Centre of Innovation Scheme.
- ❖ National Coaching Program.

The Sports Board of India also runs following academic programs through various institutes:

1. Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala

- ❖ One-year
- ❖ Masters program in sports coaching lasting 2 years.
- ❖ Two-year graduate certificate in Sports Management



- ❖ Six-week certificate program.
- 2. SAI, NS Southern Centre, Bangalore**
- ❖ One-year diploma course in sports coaching.
- 3. SAI NS Eastern Centre, Kolkata**
- ❖ One-year special course for north eastern states.
- 4. Laxmibai National College for Physical Education, Trivandrum**
- ❖ Bachelor of Physical Education (3-year program).
- ❖ Master of Physical Education (2-year program).
- ❖ One-year Postgraduate Diploma in Health and Physical Fitness Management.
- ❖ A one-year Postgraduate Diploma in Adapted Physical Education program.
- 5. The Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior**
- ❖ Bachelor of Physical Education (BPE) degree program lasting four years
- ❖ Master of physical education (MPE) for two years
- ❖ Master of sport education for three years (summer course for in-service teachers).
- ❖ M. Phil. in athletics for one year.

DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE MADHYAPRADESH

The Department of Games and Youth Welfare is devoted to providing extensive amenities and cutting-edge infrastructure to Madhya Pradesh's players, whether rural and urban, in order to improve their overall performance and potential. The Madhya Pradesh administration is making every effort to improve sports in the state, with the goal of bringing more accolades to the state. Sports and games are critical components of human capital Development. MP has built a name for himself in sports. It has raised the level of sports in a variety of categories. The state government is deeply involved in the promotion and growth of sports, which they hope will become a true popular movement in the coming years. This sports governance aims to build on previous achievements and set the groundwork for a more rapid and planned growth of sports in state. It strives to keep up with the state's increasingly complex and diversified field demands for sports. MP acknowledges the enormous significance that sports play in the health and active physical and mental lives of its people, particularly the young.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Plewa et al. (2016) study how firms may use sport sponsorship to effectively establish their corporate social responsibility (CSR) image by evaluating the characteristics of a sports property that are most favorable to a sponsor achieving CSR image advantages. Design/methodology/ approach We employed a b/w-subjects experimental design to mimic alternative sponsorship circumstances by altering community proximity (operationally implemented by property scope) and property involvement in community efforts. A panel sample of 400 people was used to test hypotheses using a non-parametric bootstrap approach. Findings The findings suggest that proactive community engagement by a sporting property leads to a better CSR image for its sponsor, especially when property operates on a national rather than



local scale. Further investigation reveals crucial role of altruistic motivation attributions in process. Originality/value.

Macrae et al. (2017) present results from open-ended surveys as well as conversations with members of a sample ($n = 39$) of VSCs conducted in 2 phases (Spring, 2013; Summer, 2015) to comprehend their ability to deliver on involvement legacy goals of the London 2012 Olympics & Commonwealth Games of 2014 in Glasgow. Thematic analysis of data highlighted 3 areas where help for VSCs should be addressed when preparing future mega-events: increasing VSC capacity, retaining long-term members, and increasing general VSC visibility during event. Bid teams that seek to use mega-events as a catalyst for increasing sports participation should provide funding & guidance to VSCs to guarantee they have resources, experience, & ability to meet national sports membership goals.

Kartakoullis et al.'s (2019) study is to investigate state of sport in Cyprus. An examination of how and by whom sport programs are run provides an overview of sport facilities as well as operational expenditures of Cyprus Sport Organization (CSO) & national federations. Data was gathered through postal surveys and desk research. The findings revealed that: (1) Cyprus has requisite infrastructure to support social, recreational, & grassroots sports; and (2) the economic downturn has contributed to a decline in associated budgetary allocation. (3) the CSO's determination to further expand leisure sport; (4) numerous federations do not appear to retain related data; and (5) CSO appears well structured in assisting existing institutions. Despite limited resources, sport continues to play an important part in societal development. It is suggested that sport remains at the center of decision-making in Cyprus, as well as in building a sporting culture by providing necessary chances & infrastructure.

Zhou et al. (2019) investigate the influence of community-sport service offerings on satisfaction among participants and, as a result, sport participation behavior. Design/methodology/approach Participants in China's community sports programs ($n=576$) completed a survey to assess proposed principles. Findings Community-sport amenities in areas of sport facility, beginnings athletic groups, and sport activities had significant influences on how satisfied they were and, as a result, their desire to participate, according to the structural equation modeling analyses, emphasizing the need in the community for high-quality sport service provision. Originality/value The study contributed to body of knowledge by defining two unique metrics for assessing public sport service supply in communal sports (core sport service and ancillary sport service). A second theoretical contribution to the study is an explanation of relationship b/w 2 dimensions of local-sport service provision (both core & peripheral services) & resident satisfaction.

Sánchez-Romero (2020) family and sport are more protective & positive aspects for growth & health of children & teens, thus family engagement in children's sports activities is critical in their sports process. The goal of this study was to examine verbal behavior (positive, negative, and neutral remarks) of school-age athletes' family spectators in relation to sociodemographic and athletic characteristics. The sample included 190 family viewers of 215 male & female football, basketball, & volleyball players ($Mage = 11.66$; $SD = 1.60$).

According to Bingaman et al. (2020), the development of COVID-19 in spring of 2020 paved way for Australian Football League to establish itself as one of few major sports leagues to broadcast games live on American television. Despite fact that the Australian Football League



later canceled season, Australian football was most popular sport in country for at least one weekend. This short study investigates reaction to Australian football from fans, the response from media sources, & future instructions of Australian soccer in the United States at this particular period in American sports scene using news items, online posts, and current literature. The extra exposure might help the AFL become the next big spectator sport in the US, as well as contribute to advancing the game on a local, community level.

The research by Solntsev et al. (2021) intends to assess international experience with social impact bonds (SIB) and create ideas for utilizing this tool in funding initiatives aimed at expanding mass sports & increasing physical activity on a national scale. The article's scientific uniqueness is proven by the mechanism's restricted applicability in Russia and little research. This study tries to close the academic and applied divide. The author employs deconstruct and aspect analysis techniques.

Learning outcomes of Singh and colleagues (2021) The learning outcomes are to become acquainted with concepts of SDGs and sport development as an ongoing process in the context of Tata Trusts' work in sports (Sports Portfolio); to relate method ideas of resources, SWOT analysis, friendly consequences, Carroll's pyramid of CSR & Porter-Kramer corporate social responsibility strategy & shared value structure of inside-out and outside-in linkages with objectives of Sports Portfolio.

Dr. Michal Mrkonjic (2022) catalogs and reviews some of most important & recent sets of tenets & signs of good governance in sport released at international level in order to assist sports organizations & intergovernmental organizations in navigating the numerous good management narratives. It examines the nine sets listed below using six criteria: Rec(2005)8 Council of Ministers proposals to member nations on principles of good governance in sport; Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance (BUPs) of Olympic and Sports Movement; Principles of Good Governance in Grassroots Sport; Deliverable 2: Sport Management Principles; Key Governance Principles & Fundamental Indicators; Berlin Declaration BIBGIS (Basic Indicators for Better Organization in International Sport): International sport governing bodies utilize this method to assess their performance. Sports Governance Observer The Agreement on Core Principles on Sport Integrity serves as the foundation for good governance.

According to Bu lusheng et al. (2022), against the backdrop of Chinese football's overall decline, grassroots soccer in Chinese schools has become a vital position for recovery of Chinese football. What factors will impact expansion of school football at the grassroots & how to reduce risks are critical issues that must be addressed. Using Anhui Province as an example, this article proposes a model of variables impacting the growth of grassroots football in Chinese schools, evaluating macro-level support policies, meso-level coaching training and football battles, and micro-level football. The contact b/w schools & football clubs, as well as the continued existence of grassroots sports.

According to Li Xinze et al. (2023), China's elderly, mobile population, low-income families, and other vulnerable populations congregate in run-down urban neighborhoods that function as public health spaces. As a result, preserving public sports facilities in aging urban areas is an essential public health initiative in China, as well as an important way to improve people's quality of life and encouraging active aging of the elderly. Personal social capital has been shown to boost the availability of public sports venues among elderly persons through

social relationships. Social contact improves the availability of public sports spaces in older people, and collective social capital improves the availability of public sports spaces in older people.

DATA ANALYSIS RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The questionnaire and scoring schedule was developed to facilitate the inquiry into the execution of sports for all for growth of sports in Madhya Pradesh. The percentage scores for relevant items & cumulative score for studied variables are analyzed in this part.

TABLE 1: CLASSIFICATION BASED ON SPORTS AWARENESS

SN	QUESTIONS	% SCORE	AGGREGATE SCORE
1	Is health/fitness is reasons of doing sports?	75	25
2	Are you aware of different sports policies & scheme initiated by Govt?	72	28
3	Do you think promotion of sports policy in state is adequate?	95	5
4	Does your parents/ guardian encourage you to take part in sports/ physical activities	65	35
		76.75	23.25

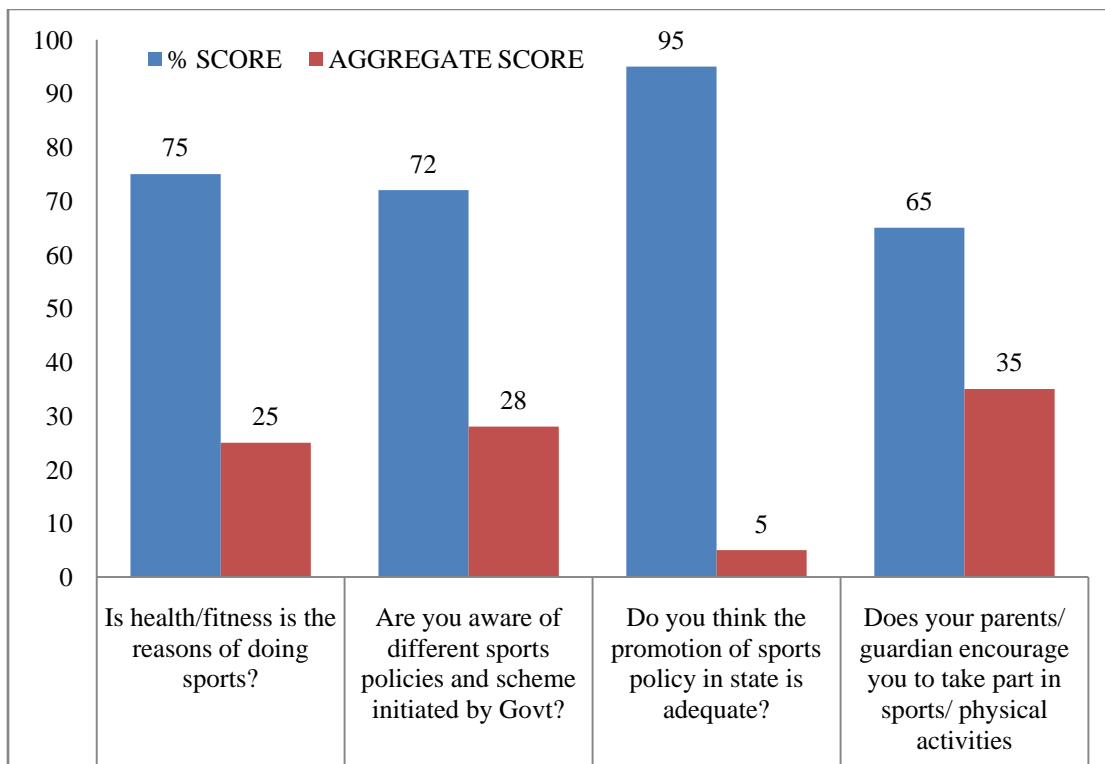


FIGURE 2: % OF SPORTS AWARENESS OF RESPONDENT

The aggregate percentile score 76.75% of respondents on sports awareness indicate that they are aware & conscious about sports and policy is also adequate i.e. 95% as show in Q.3.

TABLE 2: CLASSIFICATION BASED ON SPORTS COMPETITION

SN	QUESTIONS	% SCORE	AGGREGATE SCORE
1	Does your association/ club / institution organized sports meets annually?	77	23
2	Have you participated any competitions organized at block/panchayat/district/ state level representing your association/ club / institution	50	50
		63.50	36.50

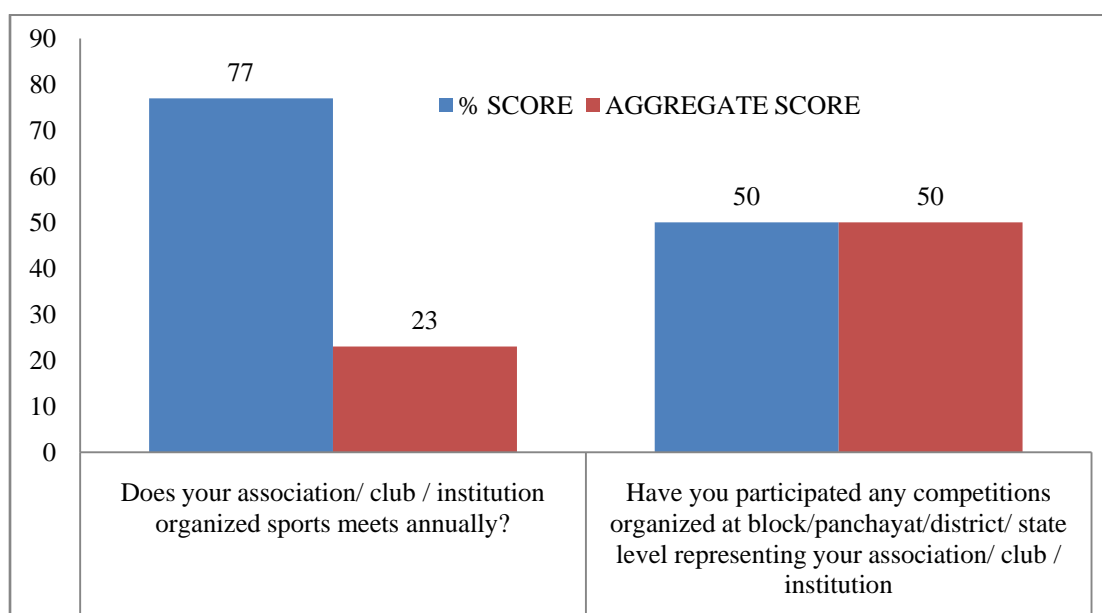


FIGURE 3: % OF SPORTS COMPETITION PARTICIPATION

The aggregate percentage score 63.5% of respondents on conduct of competition indicate that they agree that competition is held and they took part regularly.

TABLE 3: CLASSIFICATION BASED ON SPORTS EQUIPMENT

SN	QUESTIONS	% SCORE	AGGREGATE SCORE
1	Does your association/ club / institution provide sports goods & sportskits?	19	81
2	Is sports goods & equipment of the sports facilities is sufficient	13	87
3	Is there any scholarship given to players in your institute/club/organization?	15	85
		15.67	84.33

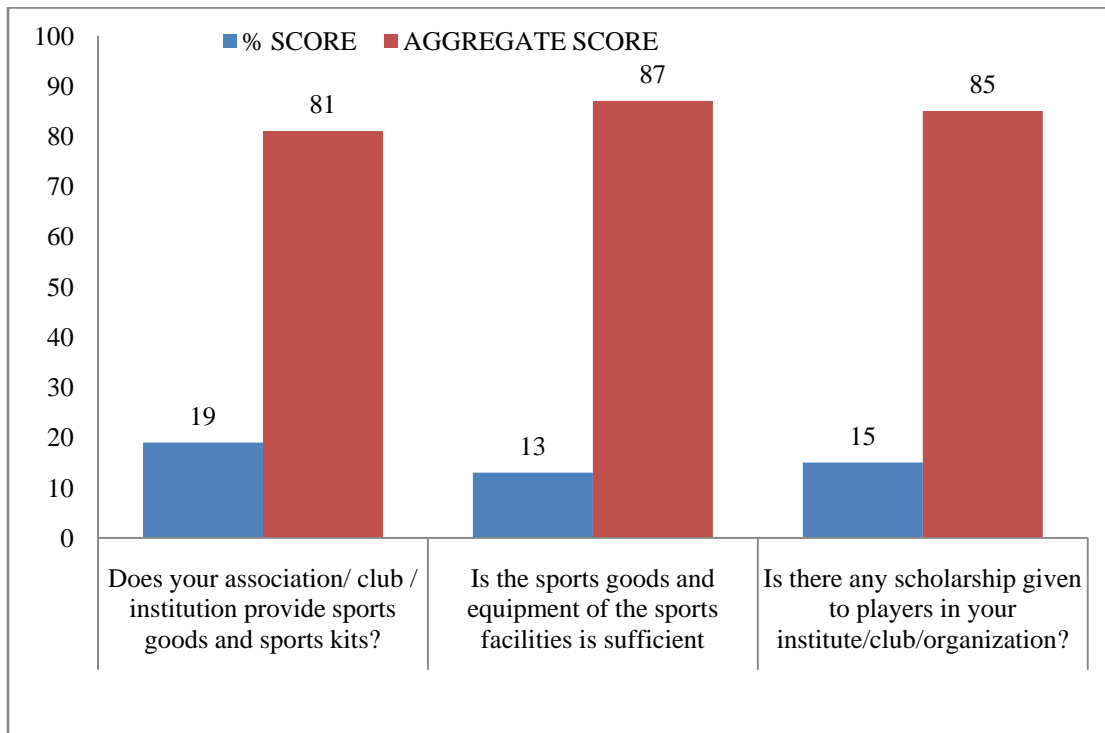


FIGURE 4: % OF EQUIPMENT AVAILABILITY

The aggregate percentage score 15.67% of respondents shows that there are no incentive, equipment are made available to mass athletes.

TABLE 4 CLASSIFICATION BASED ON SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE

SN	QUESTIONS	% SCORE	AGGREGATE SCORE
1	Are playing field (infrastructure facility are properly fenced	43	57
2	Is there store room for keeping sports equipment?	35	65
3	Do you have any of following sports facility in your area?	88	12
4	Do you have stadium in your area?	30	70
5	Do you have multipurpose Gymnasium in your area?	10	90
6	Do you have park in your area?	9	91
7	Do you have Swimming pool in your area?	5	95
		31.43	68.57

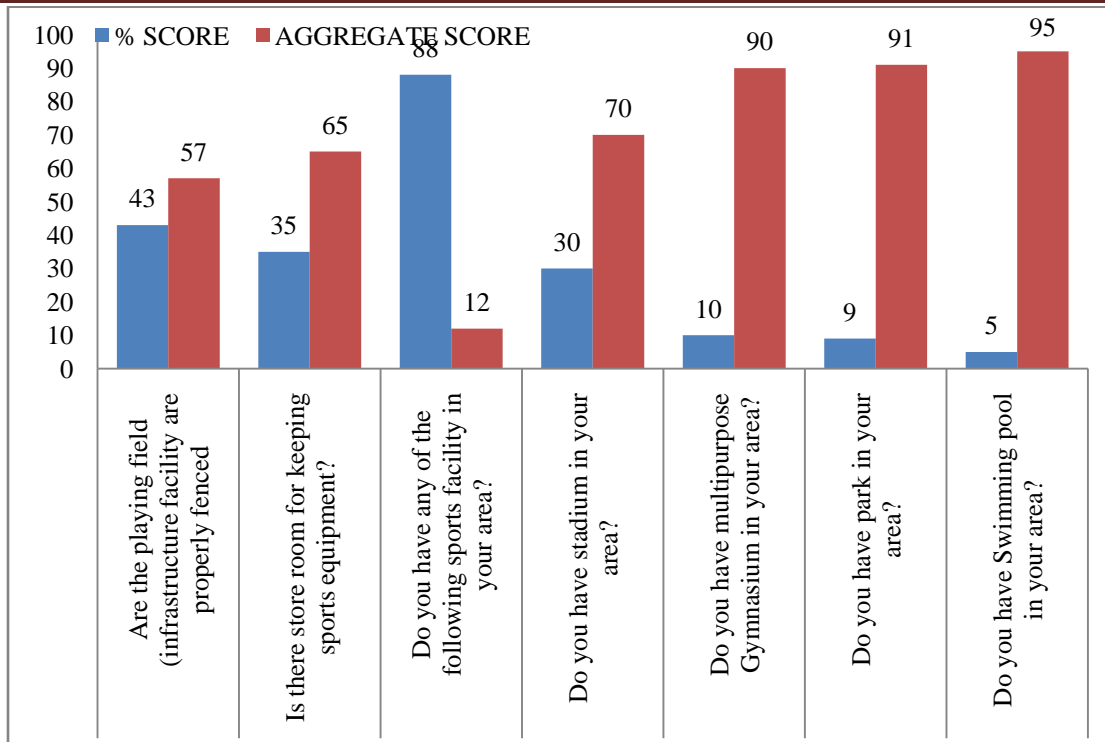


FIGURE 5 % OF INFRASTRUCTURE AVAILABILITY

The respondents believe that the supply of physical amenities is inadequate, since only 31.43% say yes to most crucial variable of sports for all policies, namely infrastructure, making the development of a sports culture a major limitation.

TABLE 5: CLASSIFICATION BASED ON SPORTS TRAINING

SN	QUESTIONS	% SCORE	AGGREGATE SCORE
1	Do you have any habit of doing sports	92	8
2	Does your association/ club / institution have physical education teacher/coach/ trainer?	72	28
3	Do you attend regular training sessions?	80	20
4	Do you get any training camp for further development in your performance level from govt. department / association/ club / institution?	30	70
		68.50	31.50

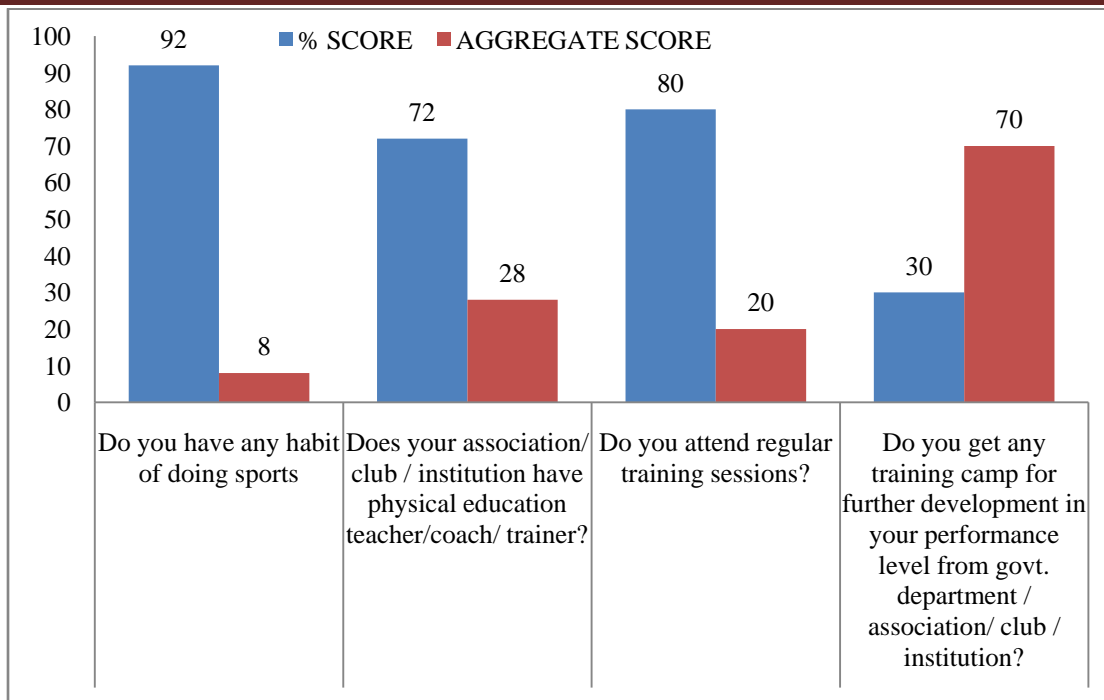


FIGURE 5: % OF TRAINING FACILITY

The respondents believe that sport facilities are available, since 68.5% say yes to the most crucial variable of sports for all policies, namely training. As a result, the existence of infrastructure allows for the development of sports culture.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the findings of the current study, sports are more than just a recreational activity. It has become a way of life for people of Madhya Pradesh to strive for peace and prosperity. Madhya Pradesh has seen dramatic developments in the field of sports. Sports have gotten increasingly competitive. Now, every state or individual strives to succeed in terms of accomplishments in order to compete for medals. An organizational and administrative structure has been developed for this goal. The following are the key sports constraints in Madhya Pradesh at the moment. Due to a lack of facilities and even open places, students in Madhya Pradesh do not have the opportunity to participate in sports or relaxation. There is no collaboration between the government, sports associations, clubs, coaches, and athletes. The policies are being implemented slowly, and there are frequent modifications to the plans, resulting in poor coordination and responsibility for the already planned programs. Inadequate funding is available to satisfy current and upcoming priority programs (sports facilities and equipment). Sports are poorly managed in majority of Madhya Pradesh's educational institutions. State governments must guarantee that each school, college, and institution has an adequate number of physical education instructors & sports workers depending on student enrollment. Because physical education is not a required subject & there are no guidelines in place to follow in educational establishment, current physical education & sports professionals are not employed for their own



topic. Playing fields are frequently unavailable for sports because they are utilized by other social activities, particularly in rural areas. Both parents and instructors appear to place a larger focus on academic subjects at expense of exercising & other leisure-time hobbies.

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