



**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA  
KERALA STATE PLANNING BOARD**

**FOURTEENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN  
(2022-2027)**

**WORKING GROUP ON  
SPORTS**

**REPORT**

**Social Services Division  
March 2022**



## FOREWORD

Kerala is the only State in India to formulate and implement Five-Year Plans. The Government of Kerala believes that the planning process is important for promoting economic growth and ensuring social justice in the State. A significant feature of the process of formulation of Plans in the State is its participatory and inclusive nature.

In September 2021, the State Planning Board initiated a programme of consultation and discussion for the formulation of the 14th Five-Year Plan. The State Planning Board constituted 44 Working Groups, with more than 1200 members in order to gain expert opinion on a range of socio-economic issues pertinent to this Plan. The members of the Working Groups represented a wide spectrum of society and include scholars, administrators, social and political activists and other experts. Members of the Working Groups contributed their specialised knowledge in different sectors, best practices in the field, issues of concern, and future strategies required in these sectors. The Report of each Working Group reflects the collective views of the members of the Group and the content of each Report will contribute to the formulation of the 14th Five-Year Plan. The Report has been finalised after several rounds of discussions and consultations held between September to December 2021.

This document is the Report of the Working Group on “Sports”. The Co-Chairpersons of Working Group were Dr. Jose James and Shri. M. Sivasankar IAS. Sri. Santhosh George Kulangara, Member of the State Planning Board co-ordinated the activities of the Working Group. Dr. Bindu P. Verghese, Chief, Social Services Division was the Convenor of the Working Group and Reena. J, Research Assistant, Social Service Division was Co-Convenor. The terms of reference of the Working Group and its members are in Appendix I of the Report.

Member Secretary



## PREFACE

India has the largest youth population in the world. The adolescents and youths are the most vibrant and dynamic segment as well as potentially most valuable human resource of every country. While the youth population is fast shrinking with higher dependency ratios in the developed world, India is blessed with 70% of her population below the age of 35 years. Kerala is also having the same scenario. The time has never been better to invest in our young people.

Efforts, therefore, need to be made to harness the energy of the youth towards nation-building through their active and responsive participation. The requirements for this will transcend sectoral programmes, and would require a variety of interventions and programmes aimed at addressing the youth in a multi-dimensional manner.

Kerala has been, and remains, the most important example in independent India of the power of public action to improve the well-being of the people and to transform social, political, and cultural conditions in a State. Kerala is known for its variety of sports and games, and each sports event is like a festival, the spirit of which is felt for miles and miles. Sports Kerala is aimed at targeting the various sections of society with the philosophy of catching them young and nurturing their latent talent to bring them to the forefront in domestic and international sports.

The progress made by the State in the last five years on numerous fronts is based on the strong foundations of earlier achievements in respect of health, school education, social justice, gender inclusiveness, and social protection.

The State Government has identified the tourism sector as one of the most significant growth areas, one that can contribute substantially to the State economy. Sports tourism can play a big role.

With these in view, the working group discussed the various aspects in connection with the promotion of sports activities and formulated the plan of action for development in the sports sector of state during 14th Five-year plan.

Dr. Jose James  
Expert co-chairperson

Shri. M. Sivasankar IAS  
Official co-chairperson



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## SUMMARY

- A working group on sports has been set up with a view to perceive the process of formulating and implementing a series of reforms in the Sports and Sports Tourism sector, which will build on a holistic approach to the development of Sports and Physical Education in the state. The focus of the approach was universal access and mass participation through schools and colleges for the promotion of sporting excellence in Kerala and in the country.
- The Drafting Committee of the Working Group considered the reports of the Sub-groups and has formulated its strategy and recommendations in alignment with the objectives and goals for sports and physical education. It was further reviewed by the working group for the final proposals to be considered for inclusion in the 14th Five-year plan
- The state has developed excellent curriculum for physical education with an array of experienced teachers and coaches. These facilities attracted enthusiastic participation of students into sports which acted as the backbone of Kerala's success in sports in the past years. However, it has not been imparted properly due to the dearth of qualified physical education teachers and scarcity of funds among other reasons. Physical education should be part of the total academic curriculum in the schools and colleges of Kerala.
- Suggestions have been made to integrate physical education to curricula and strengthen the physical education and sports activities in schools and colleges. A policy vision paper on physical education and sports in schools and colleges is to be framed and published. Creation and effective utilization of proper infrastructure in schools and colleges shall be ensured. Programmes for the participation of maximum students in sports and physical education activities are another major discussion point by the working group and different sub committees. Introducing Physical Literacy Programme in the pre-primary and primary school stage is crucial for bringing out physical culture. The early detection of sports talent in children and youth and to groom them according to their talents for international competitions, including the Olympics is one of the discussion points. Another suggestion has been incorporated to develop inter disciplinary and multi-disciplinary "Sports Science Domain" area with focus and preference for talent identification as well as for performance assessment and evaluation. Community sports centres in all Panchayats and local communities shall be established by the local bodies with trained staff, retired/veteran sports persons/coaches/ physical education teachers, volunteers in partnerships with NGOs, business houses, industries, and institutions.
- To explore possibilities of resource mobilisation for the institutions and infrastructural improvements in the sector, a new Kerala model sports economy to be introduced. The economy of Kerala is primarily a service driven one with tourism and IT sector contributing to the growth of Kerala's GSDP in a major way. It is within this sector that

Kerala Sports must find its place and contribute towards the attainment of economic targets of the State.

- After different discussions and analysis, the subgroups have submitted suggestions regarding conducting Sports Carnival at State/ District/ Panchayat level, International and National Sports Expo like the Dubai Expo, popularize Golf as a major tourism sporting event, Cycling for Fitness and sustainable development, Geriatric Fitness Programmes, Mountain sports etc. Launch a Sports Website with prompt updating for sports and tourism describing the locations also need to be addressed. Conducting Global Sports Investors Meet by inviting sports loving business establishments/ groups/ individuals/ tourism promotion groups from all over India and abroad is also an important events to be done for the timely advancement of sports in Kerala.
- Sports Tourism in Kerala has a high place in tourism industry which has the potential to attract tourists from all over India and around the Globe. The abundant natural resources like backwaters, beaches, hill locations, cool climate etc. can be utilized for this purpose. The working group on sports for the formulation of 14th Five Year Plan anticipates a sea change in the advancement of sports sector at the end of the plan period.

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

### Background

1. Sport plays a vital role in modern contemporary society. It is an integral part of life essential for the physical and mental well-being of individuals. Not only it is a physical activity but also an area where people socially interact. Generally, sports has been praised for its numerous benefits which include: bridging the cultural and ethnic divides, improving on health and fitness, creating opportunities for employments and businesses to flourish, fostering teamwork and fair competition, contributing to the cross-cultural dialogue and ensuring peaceful coexistence.
2. Sports and physical education are fundamental to the early development of children and youth and the skills learned during play, physical education and sport contribute to the holistic development of young people.
3. Sports contribute towards the physical, mental and psychological health of people. It is obvious that in those nations where there is a healthy sports culture, people stay healthy and remain fit both physically and mentally. These results in a healthy work culture and people become hardworking, dedicated, and disciplined, which in turn has a profound influence on the progress and development of any nation. India has a rich diversity. There are different sports that suit the environment of a particular culture and are promoted informally in that culture from generation to generation.
4. Sports and Physical Education had been receiving only peripheral attention over successive Plans. However, it was only after India hosted the IX Asian Games in 1982 that “Sports” as a subject of policy gained focused recognition. The preparation for and conduct of the Asian Games created the much-needed awareness about the multi-dimensional character of Sports and the need for evolving a holistic Sports Policy and creating institutions for its implementation. Thereafter several steps were taken in this direction.
5. These included the creation of a separate Department of Sports under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, which was later expanded into a Department of Youth Affairs and Sports in 1985 and upgraded to a full-fledged Ministry in 2000.
6. In 1984, the Sports Authority of India was created as an autonomous registered society under the Department of Sports.
7. Apart from bringing out the need for establishing a network of sports infrastructure and facilities in the rural and urban areas inter alia, it also emphasized the need for making sports and physical education an integral part of the curriculum of educational institutions.
8. In Kerala, sports, health and physical education was considered as an integral part of school education and much importance was given for the overall development of fitness and total quality of the people of Kerala.
9. Kerala Sports Council was formed way back in 1954 and reconstituted in 1974 for the promotion of sports.

## **UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030**

Sport has been recognized as an essential tool for the implementation of the SDGs by The Agenda 2030 for sustainable development. The Chinese government has launched a Healthy China 2030 plan in response to the health-related SDGs.

The United Nations have long recognized, advocated for and supported the important contributions of sport to development and peace. SDGs plan to achieve health-related physical activity through sport.

### **Goal - 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

The right to health serves as the basis for achieving healthy lives through physical activity and sport.

1. Physical inactivity has been identified as the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality by the World Health Organization. Regular sport is a countermeasure available to nearly everyone, which can also address the economic impact of physical inactivity.
2. Sport and physical activity reduce the risk of contracting non-communicable diseases by strengthening cardiovascular health. Participation in sport can contribute to tackling and preventing obesity.
3. Sport inspires individuals, including elderly, to adopt active lifestyles. It has a positive impact on child and healthy adolescent development and well-being.
4. Sport can help reduce infant, child and maternal mortality and improve post-natal recovery by increasing personal fitness of mothers and contributing to the prevention of play-related deaths. By implementing child safeguarding measures, sport programmes can ensure the safety and well-being of children and cause change in other sectors by setting a good example.
5. Sport-based education programmes are a viable platform for health education, including for hard-to-reach groups, particularly to disseminate information on sexual and reproductive health, alcohol and substance abuse, as well as communicable diseases such as malaria and HIV/AIDS.
6. Sport-based social programmes promote mental well-being for at-risk communities through trauma counselling and inclusion efforts. Sport can enhance mental health by delivering social, psychological and physiological benefits.
7. Sport programmes in refugee camps which are run as organized projects on a continual basis can deliver social, psychological and physiological benefits.
8. Sport can promote sustainable lifestyles and encourage demand for sustainable consumption of goods and services.
9. Sport can raise awareness about the need for sustainable consumption and production for healthy life and healthy people. Sport can promote the importance of clean air for health and can provide sustainable solutions.

### **Kerala's Position in SDGs**

In 2018 and 2019, Kerala topped Indian States in progress in achieving UN Sustainable Development Goals in NITI Aayog's SDG India Index. The SDG India Index measures the

progress made by the States and Union Territories towards implementing the 2030 SDG targets. Kerala ranked first in SDGs relating to health, education, and gender equality in 2018. In 2019, Kerala ranked first in SDGs relating to health, industry, innovation, and infrastructure, and second in education and gender equality.

### **Promotion and development of Sports – Roles of State/ Union Government**

At the Central Govt. level, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been allocated the responsibility of promotion and development of sports in the country. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, founded in May 2000, is a branch of the Government of India which administers the Department of Youth Affairs and the Department of Sports in India. The annual budget of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (2020–21) is ₹2,826.92 crore (US\$380 million)

Sports promotion is primarily the responsibility of the various National Sports Federations which are autonomous. The role of the Government is to create the infrastructure and promote capacity building for broad-basing sports as well as for achieving excellence in various competitive events at the national and international levels. The Department schemes are geared towards achieving these objectives.

Since ‘Sports’ is a State subject under Entry No. 33 of List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility for the promotion and development of sports is that of the States. However, the Central Govt. supplements the efforts of the States in the task of promotion and development of sports, both for creation/development of sports infrastructure and sports facilities and nurturing and training of the identified talent

State Govt. must be incentivized to invest in human resources, encourage sports talent and universalize access to sports facilities. A narrow focus on sporting excellence has led to a twisted distribution of resources to infrastructure, brick and mortar and a misplaced emphasis on competitive sport.

Allocation for sports sector by the State is less than 0.50 % of the State Plan. An analysis of budgetary allocation for Youth Affairs & Sports by State Government reveals that there is decline in budgetary allocation/expenditure for Youth & Sports in terms of percentages with reference to allocation for other sectors as well as overall Plan Outlay for State.

### **Actions Initiated by the Sports Ministry Govt. of India**

“Sports and games have always been seen as an integral component in the all-round development of the human personality. Apart from being a means of entertainment and physical fitness, sports have also played a great role in generation of the spirit of healthy competition and bonding within the community. Needless to mention that achievements in sports at the international level have always been a source of national pride and prestige. Hence, promotion and development of Sports in the country is undoubtedly one of the priorities for the Government of India”.

### **National Sports Policy 2001**

1. The Preamble to the National Sports Policy 2001 states – ‘activities relating to sports

and physical education are essential components of human resource development, helping to promote good health, comradeship and spirit of friendly competition, which, in turn, has a positive impact on the overall development of personality of the youth.

2. Excellence in sports enhances the sense of achievement, national pride and patriotism. Sports also provides beneficial recreation, improved productivity and fosters social harmony and discipline.’ The twin planks of the policy are ‘Broad-basing of Sports” and “Achieving excellence in Sports” at the national and international levels.
3. The Policy states that while the broad-basing of sports will, primarily, remain the responsibility of State Governments, the Union Government will actively supplement their efforts in this direction and for tapping the latent talent, including in the rural and tribal areas, the Union Government and the SAI, in association with Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and the National Sports Federations (NSFs), will focus specific attention on the objective of achieving excellence at the national and international levels.

**The salient features of the Policy are as under:**

- a) according high priority to the development of sports in the rural areas by mobilizing village panchayats/gramabhas as well as rural youth and sports clubs – (i) to facilitate development of requisite infrastructure; and (ii) to harness the available talent and potential through an appropriate competition structure in rural areas as also in the disadvantaged and remote parts of the country;
- b) promoting indigenous games;
- c) actively pursuing the integration of sports and physical education with the educational curriculum, making it a compulsory subject of learning up to the secondary school levels and incorporating the same in the student evaluation;
- d) introducing a National Fitness Programme and initiating steps to be augment the required resources, both material and human;
- e) setting up of specialized sports schools;
- f) introducing an appropriate inter-school and inter-college/university competition structure at the national, state and district levels;
- g) Other than central and state govt., involvement of various agencies, local bodies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Educational institutions, sports federations/ associations, clubs, private/public sector entities and civil societies for creation, maintenance and proper utilization of the sports infrastructure at all levels;
- h) introducing a system of review-based periodic prioritization of various sports disciplines based on proven potential, popularity and international performance, with a view to put special emphasis on development of such priority disciplines in collaboration with IOA and State governments;
- i) setting up of Centres of Excellence to identify and train outstanding sportspersons and Sports Academies, where young and talented sportspersons could be groomed to achieve higher levels of performance in the international sports arena;
- j) working together of Government, IOA and NSFs in a harmonious and coordinated manner;

- k) Ensure that IOA and NSFs demonstrate orientation towards achievement of results and tangible progress, and their functioning is transparent, professional and accountable;
- l) preparing long term Development Plans (LTDPs) for each sports discipline, including a proper calendar of competitions at various levels;
- m) providing the requisite scientific back-up in terms of nutrition, psychology, medicine pharmacology, physiology, biomechanics, anthropometry, etc.;
- n) initiating suitable measures including tax exemption on imports of raw materials as well as finished goods through OGL route, and Sales Tax exemptions by State Governments on sports goods, to ensure access to high quality sports equipment;
- o) taking concerted steps to train coaches, sports scientists, judges, referees and umpires in line with international standards;
- p) providing adequate incentives to provide both social recognition and financial security to distinguished sportspersons during and after their sporting careers;
- q) drawing up joint/unified sports tourism plans for various parts of the country;
- r) encouraging corporate houses to adopt and support particular disciplines as well as sportspersons through tripartite agreements between the government, the concerned Sports Federations and the Corporate Houses;
- s) encouraging eminent sportspersons to set up sports academies;
- t) mobilizing the electronic media, including national broadcasters, the private channels and the print media for strengthening a sports culture in the country;
- u) pursuing sports exchange programmes with all friendly nations, with emphasis, on the one hand, on advanced training for sportspersons and coaches, scientific support, latest research aids and development of infrastructure, and earning laurels for the country in sports and games, on the other.

To achievement the above, which cover the entire scope of the promotion and development of sports in the country, all stakeholders viz., Central Government, State Government, sports bodies, sports administrators etc. must work in alliance.

### **National Curriculum Framework 2005**

National Curriculum Framework (2005) of NCERT suggests that Health and physical education forms an important area of school curriculum. Health is a critical input for the over-all development of the child, and it significantly influences enrolment, retention and completion of school. This curriculum area adopts a holistic definition of health within which health and physical education contribute to the physical, social, emotional and mental development of a child.

### **Government of India Comprehensive Sports Policy 2007**

As per the Comprehensive sports policy 2007, Sports and physical fitness have been a vital component of our civilization, as is evident from the existence of the highly evolved system of yoga and a vast range of highly developed indigenous games, including martial arts. The intrinsic linkage between sports and games and the human quest for excellence



was recognized ever since the inception of human civilization, reaching its epitome in the ancient Greek civilization, which was the progenitor of the Olympic movement.

### **National Sports Development Code of India 2011**

Statement of Purpose of the National Development Code of India 2011 states that: Sport development is a national priority, as it promotes active lifestyle, child and youth development, social inclusiveness, employment opportunities, peace and development, and above all a sense of belongingness and national pride. While as state subject, sports development comes within the purview of the States up to the state level; at the national and international level, (including meeting international treaty obligations), it falls within the realm and remit of the Union Government under its residuary powers and within the ambit of Entries 10 and 13 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

At the national policy level, sport is at par with public education and public health, and like them sport is a public good and sport development is a public function. It is for this reason that even though national sports bodies are autonomous in nature both, the Supreme Court of India and several High Courts have, in various judgments, maintained that although national sports bodies are not “State” within the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution of India, they come within the writ jurisdiction of High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution of India because they perform state-like functions such as the selection of national teams and representing the country in international sports events and forums.

### **University Grants Commission (UGC)**

University Grants Commission (UGC) supports the development of sports infrastructure in its various colleges and universities to provide an opportunity for the students to participate in sports in a big way. The Scheme would provide the basic infrastructure and equipment in various colleges and universities for promotion of sports. This is also an attempt to fruitfully engage the students in their leisure time.

### **National Youth Policy 2014**

The National Youth Policy, 2014 seeks to define the Vision of the Govt. of India for the youth of the country and identify the key areas in which action is required, where not enough is being done, to enable youth development and to provide a framework for action for all stakeholders. It provides a holistic vision for the youth of India which is “to empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations”

The National Youth Policy, 2014 (NYP-2014) reiterates the commitment of the entire nation to all-round development of the youth of India, so that they can realise their full potential and contribute productively to the nation-building process. The NYP2014 was launched in February, 2014, replacing the erstwhile National Youth Policy, 2003. The Policy defines ‘youth’ as persons in the age group of 15-29 years.

The ‘Objectives’ of NYP 2014 identified the ‘Priority Areas’ to develop a strong and healthy generation equipped to take on future challenges through Health and Healthy Lifestyle and Sports.



### **Khelo India 2015 - National Programme for Development of Sports**

Govt. of India Ministry of Finance vide their D.O. No.32/PSO/FS/2015 dated 28th October 2015, had advised to suitably restructure the Centrally Sponsored Scheme into a Central Sector Scheme. Accordingly, the Ministry of Finance, after wide consultations with State Governments throughout India and with consensus decided to emerge the schemes into one scheme – “Khelo India” - National Programme for Development of Sports.

The programme takes care to develop sports infrastructure in both rural and urban areas and provides for not only identification of talent but guiding and nurturing of the talent through assistance to Sports Authority of India (SAI) Training Centres and Academies and State Government training centres/academies and setting up of new academies both in public sectors and PPP Mode.

Objective of the Scheme are:

- a) Mass participation of youth in annual sports competitions through a structured competition;
- b) Identification of talent
- c) Guidance and nurturing of the talent through existing sports academies and new set up either by the central or State Government or in PPP mode.
- d) Creation of Sports Infrastructure at mofussil, Tehsil, District, State levels, etc.

### **Fit India Movement 2018**

Fit India Movement was launched on 29th August 2019 by the Prime Minister with a view to make fitness an integral part of our daily lives. The mission of the Movement is to bring about behavioral changes and move towards a more physically active lifestyle. Towards achieving this mission, Fit India proposes to undertake various initiatives and conduct events to achieve the following objectives:

- a) To promote fitness as easy, fun and free.
- b) To spread awareness on fitness and various physical activities that promote fitness through focused campaigns.
- c) To encourage indigenous sports.
- d) To make fitness reach every school, college/university, panchayat/village, etc.
- e) To create a platform for citizens of India to share information, drive awareness and encourage sharing of personal fitness stories.

### **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020**

As part of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 implementation, sports education will soon be made part of school curriculum. Sources told Education ministry will bring out detailed guidelines soon. “There will be dual role of the school and the sports teachers - to gauge the interest of the students in sports and enhance their talents and to help select future athletes for proper training.

NEP 2020 aims to bring out a system of holistic education. Currently, sports are considered an extra-curricular activity in schools and activities either happen once or twice a week or

after academic hours. Under the new system, sports will become a part-and-parcel of the school education system. The sports curriculum will be designed, depending on the infrastructure in the school campus.

### **Actions Initiated by the Sports Department, Government of Kerala Kerala Sports Act 2000**

Kerala Sports Act 2000 provide for the promotion of sports and games and to enhance the athletic efficiency in the State of Kerala and for the constitution of Sports Councils at the State, District and local level and for matters ancillary or incidental thereto.

Preamble of the Act says that it is necessary and expedient to make provisions for the promotion of sports and games and to augment the athletic efficiency in the State and to extend and promote the concept of 'Sports for all'

It is expedient to constitute sports councils at State, District and Local level for securing grater measure of participation of the people in sports and games and to confer on such sports councils, special powers for carrying out the objects mentioned in the Act.

### **Kerala Curriculum Framework 2007**

Kerala Curriculum Framework (2007) of State Council for Education Research and Training (SCERT) suggests that curriculum experience of health and physical education need to be given at different levels and a slow gradation and growth from the pre-primary to the higher secondary levels need to be thought of. The learners must have an awareness regarding food habits, first aid, adolescent education, disease and prevention, kinaesthetic and rhythmic activities, gymnastics, athletics, minor games, native games, major games, yoga, swimming, cycling and martial arts.

Kerala Curriculum Framework was revised in 2013. The health-related physical education is envisioned in Kerala School Curriculum 2013 and initiated at the primary level and will extend till higher secondary level. Learning activities should be planned to enable learners excel in this field to explore up to the level of international possibilities. The physical fitness, training excellence and knowledge of content areas acquired hitherto promote holistic well-being.

### **Kerala Sports Policy 2012**

The preamble of the Kerala Sports Policy 2012 states that:

Sports are a way of life for the people of Kerala and there is an urgent need to promote it in a systematic manner to achieve optimum results. To achieve excellence in sports, both at the National and International level, there is also the need to streamline the functioning of the Sports Department, the Kerala State Sports Council and the Directorate of Sports & Youth Affairs and adopt a uniform policy in consultation with the Departments of Education, Health and Local Self Government so that activities of sports and games are broad based across the State.

Further, keeping in tune with the principle of 'Sports for All and 'Health for All' as enshrined in the Kerala Sports Act 2000, it will be the endeavour of the Government to utilise sports as a vehicle to promote healthy living among all sections of people of the State. To

achieve this objective, the Sports Department will also take steps to spread sports activities among the public with tailor-made schemes.

The vision of the Kerala Sports Policy 2012 is:

- a) to make Kerala a vibrant, leading-edge State in the sports arena duly recognising the athlete as the central character of all sporting activities;
- b) to create adequate sports infrastructure;
- c) to raise the standard of sports in the State;
- d) to promote rural games;
- e) to adopt maximum disciplines of the Olympic Games;
- f) to give broad base sports;
- g) to synergize the activities of the Sports Department and the Education Department;
- h) to promote the cause of healthy living among all sections of the society;
- i) to promote the spirit of sportsmanship, camaraderie and self-discipline;
- j) to harness talent at the grassroots level;
- k) to nurture the potential talent and achieve excellence at both the National and international level and provide for incentives to sports persons who win laurels for the State and country at the National and international level.

### **Shortcomings despite above actions**

Despite the above actions there are some critical gaps. These, but not limited, are as follows:

- a) Lack of strategy for systematic identification of talented sportsperson at a very early age (6-8 years) followed by sustained training and development over a prolonged period to enhance their skills.
- b) Lack of proper maintenance and utilization of the available sports infrastructure and facilities.
- c) Rural India has a lack of basic facilities and infrastructure for sports.
- d) Participation in Physical Education and Sports programmes in schools and colleges are very less.
- e) Lack of coordination between the schemes and programmes aimed for the promotion of Sports and Physical education in the state
- f) Limited scope to provide identified sports persons with assured employment prospects and career progression so as to encourage them to continue with sports and to motivate them to high levels of excellence
- g) Lack of clear and identified opportunities for the private sector to invest in the Sports Sector both as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as well as providing them with business opportunities.
- h) Lack of clear guidelines and strategies for Public Private Participation ((PPP) in sports and sports promotion activities
- i) Less scope for linkages between elite sports persons and business to ensure a higher investment in sports disciplines and to provide greater reward for excellence in sports to the persons themselves
- j) Ambiguity in healthy partnership between the Centre, the State Governments and

the Sports Federations/Associations to ensure smooth and seamless functioning of the entire process of selection and training of sports persons and for the development of sports infrastructure.

### **Skill Gap study**

An independent study (not commissioned by the Sports Ministry) was carried out by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in collaboration with M/s Ernst & Young to pinpoint the skill gaps in the Sports Sector. This study, the report of which is still not published, inter alia, determined the following tasks:

- a) We need to introduce a system to identify sports skills. To do so, ongoing schemes such as Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) needs to be strengthened. Grassroots competitions must be encouraged and held regularly as these can throw up talented sports persons. There must be a way in which such talent is recognized and given further encouragement. Furthermore, such talent search needs to be done at the junior and sub junior levels thereby making it part and parcel of the school system, more so in rural areas.
- b) Development of institutions which will focus on sports skills. There is a need to develop special sports schools, separate from mainstream schools, with greater emphasis on training and coaching support. The curriculums for these schools must be determined with much greater care.
- c) Early identification of skill sets of individual sports persons on a scientific basis, at least partly based on biomedical and other scientific data. This is necessary to assist the sports persons in identifying their proficiency for specific sports and then to concentrate on development of these skills.
- d) Identification of sportspersons who have special ability and can excel in their chosen field of Sport and put them through intensive and scientific long term training programmes and exposure to increasingly competitive sporting environments to ensure that they fulfill their potential.
- e) There must be a space for sports in the overall economic activity in the country. This would entail:
  - I. Providing better employment opportunities to promising sports persons including better opportunities for career progression;
  - II. Commercializing and developing certain aspects of sports development and marketing to attract private sector participation and capital investment in sports.
- f) Establish a sports data repository on all sports persons participating at any formal level. This would enable quick identification of possible participants in any sporting event and also identification of talent.
- g) The study also highlighted the need for specialized institutions for development of coaching skills, sports medicine, associated skill sets like physiotherapy, recovery management etc.

## CHAPTER-II

### 13th PLAN PERFORMANCE REVIEW

The state of Kerala has its own unique policies for the uplift of sports sector during the previous five-year plans. Even though a specific module of working plan for sports is included for the first time on five-year planning schedule (2022-2027), the available data from the Directorate of Sports and Youth affairs Govt. of Kerala, Kerala State Sports Council and from the different other sectors of five-year plans will serve as the basic sources for the previous outlook.

The Government of Kerala, in the last five years, has taken several initiatives for the development of sports infrastructure in the State. Development of sports and games in the State depends on the development of quality infrastructure for sports and the identification of sports talents and nurturing them through coaching and participation in various tournaments and competitions. Government of Kerala has provided financial assistance to the sports related institutions which will help many children and youths in our State to perform better.

Major departments/ agencies under sports sector are:

1. Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs
2. Kerala State Sports Council

Several physical education and sports programmes and activities are also being initiated and conducted through the Directorate of General Education and the Directorate Collegiate Education in Kerala.

#### **Budget allocation for Sports**

In 2021-22, the amount allocated for sports was Rs. 10196.00 lakh. An amount of Rs. 2275.00 lakh was also allocated through additional authorization to Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs, Hence the revised outlay is Rs 12471.00 lakh. The outlay and expenditure for the sector from 2017-18 to 2021-22 is given below.

**Table 1:** Outlay and expenditure for Sports, 2017-18 to 2021-22 (Rs in lakhs)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	% of expenditure
2017-18	10164.00	12243.16	120.46
2018-19	11581.00	13311.31	114.94
2019-20	11676.00	5100.74	43.69
2020-21	10027.00	5939.06	59.23
2021-22	12471.00	6812.32	54.63
Total	55919.00	43406.59	77.62

The department wise outlay and expenditure of 13th FYP is given in Appendix II.

## STATUS OF MAJOR IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

### I. DIRECTORATE OF SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs (DSYA), established in 1986, has played a leading role in the development and promotion of sports and games in Kerala. Its activities cover promotion and development of sports and games in the State by providing appropriate and good quality infrastructure, imparting awareness among public on the importance of sports, providing facilities for training and grooming of sports persons to achieve international standards. Besides this, DSYA takes up activities to bring in latest technologies and innovations in sports to provide and augment the competitive skills of sports persons from Kerala. The major activities of DSYA and their performances are:

#### 1. Leveraging Sports Science and Technology for High Performance

The Rajiv Gandhi Sports Medicine Centre (RGSMC) was established in 1992 by the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs. It is currently the only Sports Medicine Centre serving the medical needs of athletes in the State. RGSMC conducted awareness workshops, seminars, and symposiums on anti-doping, sports nutrition, sports psychology, sports counselling and other related topics in sports medicine.

The high-performance facility is aimed at enhancing the performance of the elite athletes of the State with scientific backup. This initiative envisages scientific research in sports, career-oriented sports training, coaching and sports extension activities. Elements involved in area of sports science are sports medicine, physiology and psychology. This will help to improve current level of performance and reach sports-specific goals by the way of physiological assessments using world-class expertise and equipment, Sports assessment training and individual athlete orientation based on scientific data, high intensity strength and conditioning classes/sessions in our high-performance gym.

Data collection, documentation and analysis process is a great opportunity in sports to enhance professionalism of the players and defining an unbeatable strategy to meet the expectations. This includes the provision towards data collection, documentation and project co-ordination expenses of Sports Data and Analytical Centre and various State sports associations.

#### 2. Sports Development Fund

The Kerala State Sports Commission has recommended the setting up of a Sports Development Fund (SDF), in which resources can be mobilized by various means from private sector in addition to Government funding. The fund provided is for taking PPP projects and sports development programmes in a project mode.

Following are the objectives of the SDF.

- Promotion of sports in general and specific sports disciplines and individual sports persons in particular for achieving excellence at the National and International level
- Impart special training and coaching in relevant sports disciplines to the sports persons, coaches and coach specialists
- Special ToT (Trainer of Trainers) programme to the coaches and development pro-

gramme shall be undertaken to increase the number of quality coaches in the State.

- Supply sports equipment to government and accredited non-government organizations including state sports associations, clubs, educational institutions and individuals with a view for promoting excellence in sports
- Research and development studies based on the identified problems in the field of sports and sports sciences
- Providing financial assistance to various sports clubs and government schools on merit/need basis
- Assistance to outstanding sports persons who get injured during the time of training/competitions
- International co-operation and exchanges to promote the development of sports and human resources which also include inviting international teams and conducting matches
- Innovative Sports Mentorship Programme for top athletes of Kerala
- Conduct of Sports Kerala Marathon in all districts of Kerala in partnership with private/expert agencies
- Participation of Khelo India Youth Games/School games including conduct of camps/travel/sports kits/ services of video and game analysts/ psychologists/ nutritionist/ physiotherapist/sports medicine doctors/ sports science experts, etc. Financial support shall be provided to those sports and associations which at present do not have the prescribed age category competition as per Khelo India Games such that Kerala may improve the medal tally in the Khelo India Youth Games in the coming years
- Beach Games
- Other inevitable programmes

Kerala Shooting Academy has been established to mould world class shooting champions from Kerala in collaboration with National Rifle Association of India. The Kerala Shooting Academy will help to nurture the emergence of high-quality shooters from Kerala. The Academy is providing training for 90 students in one batch.

### **3. Sports Infrastructure Facilities**

Modernization and up-gradation of sports infrastructure including stadia, playgrounds, swimming pools and other sporting places, sports hostels, etc., are aimed under the programme. Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs will also meet up to 50% of project cost of any sports infrastructure which is taken up either as part of asset development fund of MLAs/MPs/any other sources or on a PPP mode on a case-to-case basis.

Routine and general maintenance of the Sports infrastructure, including procurement of sports consumables, are proposed to be met under this scheme. Also, operation and management of sports infrastructure facilities by engaging sports facility management agencies with revenue sharing model/cross-subsidized model or fully funded model through the Special Purpose Vehicle Sports Kerala Ltd. shall be met from this head of account.



#### **4.Special Projects**

##### **a) Facilitating e-Sports**

Considering the scope, it is intended to launch e-Sports in the state during 2020-21 with a pilot project and to extend it to Phase II (Creating Training centres to equip youth to pursue e-Sports) during 2021-22.

##### **b) Play for Health**

This scheme aims to enhance physical and mental abilities of children by initiating them to sports and games. The primary focus is to help the children develop aptitude in a variety of games which could later be harnessed through systematic and scientific training. It also aims to convert schools as sporting hubs and ensure regular physical activity among school children.

##### **c) Grass Root Programme in Combat Sports**

The programme aims at developing combat sports like Taekwondo, Boxing and Judo skills to equip our children for self-defence and enable them to excel in national and international tournaments.

##### **d) ACE- Grass Root Tennis Programme**

This programme intended to identify the potential players from the state at a very young age and developing them into world class tennis players.

##### **e) Kick Off - Grass Root Football Programme**

Football is one of the prioritized disciplines in Kerala based on the performance at National and International level. The kick-off scheme is a grass root training programme which aims to bring up talented children from sub urban, rural, tribal and other loess tapped areas by catching them young. During the year 2018-19, this scheme was implemented in 19 select-ed centres across the state. In 2019-20 the programme is expanded to 14 more centres in addition to continuing the programme with the 19 centres in 2018-19.

##### **f) Hoops - Grass Root Basketball Programme**

This programme intends to propagate and promote the concept of 'Play for Health' and the mission is to build a healthy, vibrant and responsible society. The target area will be the entire schools in the state of Kerala and target group will be young students in Kerala. This scheme has been launched in 10 schools in 5 districts.

##### **g) Sprint - Grass Root Training Programme for Athletics**

Athletics is one of the prioritized sports disciplines in Kerala based on the performance at national and international level. For performance enhancement, training at grass root level across the state, with inter school and inter district tournaments must be promoted. Hence, Athletics must be selected as a top priority sports discipline to provide continuous training for school going children in the State, between the age group of 5-12 years which aims to bring up talented children from sub urban, rural, tribal and other loess tapped areas by catching those young. Presently, the project is being implemented in 6 centres, one each in 6 districts, viz., Kannur, Kasaragod, Idukki, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha and Kollam. It is proposed to start 8 more centres in the remaining 8 districts, apart from continuing the



existing 6 centres.

#### **h) Preparation of Fifteen Year Vision Document**

To improve sports in Kerala, policy interventions and time specific action plan is essential. For facilitating the idea, it is proposed to prepare a fifteen-year vision document.

### **5. Sports Engineering**

The construction, operations and routine maintenance of Stadia and associated infrastructures in the state is proposed to be done by the newly proposed Public-Sector Enterprises (PSE) - Sports Kerala Limited. Sports Kerala Ltd. would function as a Special Purpose Vehicle with the twin objectives of being an asset construction and management company that would focus on developing self-sustaining revenue generating sports assets. Profit generated could be utilized to invest further in development activities for sports in Kerala to make Kerala a globally renowned sporting power.

### **6. G. V. Raja Sports School, Thiruvananthapuram and Sports Division Kannur**

The responsibility of developing sports infrastructure facilities and management of sports activities in G V Raja Sports School, Thiruvananthapuram and Sports Division, Kannur is vested with Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs. It is proposed that Kannur Sports division will be converted into a fully residential Sports School in the line of G V Raja Sports School, and it will become the major Sports Training Facility in the Malabar and North Kerala Region.

### **7. Youth Affairs**

#### **a) Kalithattu (Indigenous Games)**

Objective of the scheme is to promote and popularize indigenous games among the new generation and facilitate to unleash the hidden talent potential and energy and result in healthy local communities across Kerala. This programme will also to be a tool for promoting local sports promotion organizations and youth clubs.

#### **b) Self-Defence programme for women through martial arts**

This programme envisages promotion of Sports disciplines like Kalarippayattu, Taekwondo, Judo, Karate, etc. for equipping our girls to save themselves from violence and enabling them to excel in national and international tournaments.

### **8. Stadiums**

An amicable eco system is a primary requisite for budding sport prodigies, laying emphasis on high performance and helping in building and improving confidence level of children/youth. Among various facilities for sports, stadiums are very essential for making the youth physically fit and mentally comfortable. There are 36 stadiums in the State. The list of major stadiums in Kerala with their use and capacity is given at Appendix IV.

## **II. KERALA STATE SPORTS COUNCIL**

The Travancore Sports Council which was established under Travancore- Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act 1955 was reconstituted in 1974 with an aim to promote sports in Kerala. Later, the Council was dissolved, and Kerala State Sports

Council was formed and is functioning as per Kerala Sports Act 2000 and Kerala Sports Rules 2008.

#### **a. District, College and School Sports Academy.**

Kerala State Sports Council is currently running District Sports Academies whereas College Sports Academies and School Sports Academies are maintained by respective managements. Kerala state sports council is currently running 31 District Sports Academies, 51 College and 23 School Sports Academies. District Sports Academies are directly maintained by Kerala State Sports Council whereas college and school sports hostels are maintained by respective managements. Boarding and lodging, training under expert coaches, medical treatment, TA and DA, washing allowances, study facilities and conditioning facilities are provided to the inmates of the hostels through the scheme. List of District/College/School Sports Academies are given in Appendix III.

#### **b. Centre of Excellence (Elite Training Centre - Athletics, Volleyball, Basketball)**

Kerala State Sports Council has implemented Elite Scheme in various disciplines like Athletics, Volleyball and Basketball to nourish the sports skills in young talented sports persons and to make them capable of securing medals in Asian/ Commonwealth/ Olympic Games. Promising sports players are selected on merit after selection trials and they are provided with monthly boarding/ lodging expenses, training under expert coaches, medical treatment, study facilities and conditioning facilities. Currently there are 4 centres functioning under Elite Scheme. Details are given in the Table 2.

**Table 2:** Centres of Excellence functioning under Elite Scheme

Centre	No of Trainees	No of Coaches
Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education Kariavattom (Athletics), Thiruvananthapuram	10	2
Thriprayar Volleyball academy, Thrissur	23	1
Basketball Academy, Kannur	9	1
Football Academy, Ernakulam	6	1

Source: Kerala State Sports Council

#### **c. Operation Olympia 2020-2024**

Operation Olympia envisages to improve the top and elite potential sports persons from five sports disciplines across the state and train them with state-of-the-art infrastructures and training facilities including services of foreign coaches and exposure in international events. The prestigious project of Department of Sports, Government of Kerala “Operation Olympia 2020– 2024” has been launched on May 28, 2017. Kerala State Sports Council is preparing the athletes and sports persons from Kerala to win medals in next Olympics. An expert committee was formed for the said purpose and a series of Stakeholders discussion for formulating the project namely ‘Operation Olympia’ was initiated.

The Operation Olympia focuses on five selected disciplines namely Athletics, Boxing,

Badminton (shuttle), Fencing and Rowing. The identified talents are currently being trained by experienced coaches in the Centres: Attingal (Athletics and Boxing), Ernakulum (Badminton), Kannur (Fencing) and Alappuzha (Rowing).

From 2018-19 onwards, the trained sports persons under this scheme achieved 20 gold, 13 silver and 14 bronze medals in various sports competitions.

#### **d. Scholarship for outstanding sports persons**

Kerala State Sports Council has introduced a new scholarship scheme in memory of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam with a vision of supporting outstanding sports persons in Kerala. Apart from this, other scholarship programs are also envisaged under the scheme. In the academic year 2020-21, 6 sports persons were selected for scholarship.

#### **e. Yoga for all**

Yoga has the unique distinction of addressing the physical and mental health of human body. Yoga has gained immense popularity all over the world over because of its holistic benefits for the human body, wherein it addresses the overall health of the physical body and the mind. Considering the gaining popularity of Yoga and its holistic benefit for all human beings, the school children in Kerala are given rudimentary knowledge about Yoga through the “Yoga for all” programme.

#### **f. Kayika Kshamatha Mission**

The Kayika Kshamatha Mission envisages the improvement of physical fitness level of the students as well as the public. For the programme the entire population of the state will be categorized into four groups for the ease of implementation and monitoring. The categories are:

- Nursery to 4th standard students
- 5th standard to plus two and university students
- Youth and working professionals
- Senior citizens

The project will be implemented with the collaboration of various departments of the Government of Kerala viz. the Kerala Sports Council, Department of Education and Department of Local Self Government.

### **III. Other Initiatives**

#### **1. Assistance to Directorate of General Education**

Development of sports culture is essential for molding healthy school children in the State. Directorate of General Education is undertaking various activities like, conduct of state/district/sub district games, other sport events etc.

#### **2. Directorate of Collegiate Education**

Sports and Physical Education in Colleges have a major role in moulding the overall development of students. The following are the activities on priority basis.

- Promote physical education among all students.

- Conduct intra-college sports tournaments.
- Provide best training to outstanding students.
- Purchase and maintenance of sports goods and equipments.
- Include physical education as a compulsory component in all colleges.

The scheme aims at imparting the idea of need for physical education among the students of all colleges and thereby develops students into mentally and physically healthy young generation. Sports requirements of the colleges like purchase of sports goods and equipment, conduct of intra-college sports tournaments and camps, provide best in class training for outstanding students in sports etc.

### **3. Kerala State Bharat Scouts and Guides**

The Scouts and Guides is the biggest youth movement in the world. The Kerala State Bharat Scouts & Guides is the State branch of this movement. It is a voluntary organisation functioning especially in the schools as per the Kerala Education rules. The Scouting-Guiding is a voluntary educational movement for the young people in achieving the development of their physical, intellectual, social and spiritual potentials as individual as responsible citizens and as member of local, state, national and international communities.

The plan grant provided by the State Government is the main source of fund to conduct the training programmes and organizational and state level activities for youth and students and teachers. The main activities are;

1. Scout-Guide Training, State level activities and organisational programmes
2. Training and organisational grants to district offices
3. Supply of Scout-Guide uniform parts to students
4. E-governance in the state and district offices
5. Infrastructural development of training centers

### **4. Physical Education College**

In Kerala there is only one Physical Education College under Directorate of Collegiate Education which is functioning at Kozhikode.

Following are the activities of the college on priority basis.

- Improve the total quality of college to international standards.
- Purchase of modern sports goods, lab equipment and maintenance of existing equipments.
- Provide quality infrastructure, smart classroom, computer room, library and reading room, training facilities for the development of sports.
- Promote importance of physical health and sports among general public.

## **IV. Kerala's performance in National and International events**

The performance of the players in the State in terms of winning medals in national and international games is noteworthy. They have won 702 medals in 2019-20 by participating in national and international games. 2572 sports and games players have enrolled their names under various institutions in Kerala. 979 persons participated in various sports and games meets in India and abroad.

### CHAPTER-III

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP FOR 14TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

### Formulation of Strategies for 14th Plan

- a. The proposal for the 14th Plan is prepared with a view to perceive the process of formulating and implementing a series of reforms in the Sports and Sports Tourism sector, which will build on a holistic approach to the development of Sports and Physical Education in the state.
- b. The focus of the approach was universal access and mass participation through schools and colleges for the promotion of sporting excellence in Kerala and in the country.
- c. Promotion and development of sports demands for a comprehensive, multi- branched strategy, backed by adequate budgetary allocation and a well-planned strategically organizational structure with clearly defined roles for various stakeholders.
- d. Sports and Tourism are connected and interrelated in most of the developed and developing countries. Both enhance and complement each other. Sports Tourism can attract a sizable number of domestic as well as foreign tourists to the state and thereby can generate huge financial resources in the state.
- e. The Planning Board has constituted the Working Group on 'Sports' for formulation of the 14th Five Year Plan (2022-27).
- f. The Working Group held its meetings on 4.10.2021, 08.11.2021 and 14.12.2021. The Working Group has considered the multi- dimensional aspect of sports while discussing the strategy for the 14th Plan.
- g. The Working Group constituted four Subgroups for examination of the following terms of reference and important aspects related to Sports:
  - i. To suggest ways to restructure the existing physical education curriculum, to integrate sports and physical education into school education and to strengthen the sports activities in schools.
  - ii. To make specific suggestions for early detection of sports talent in children and youth and to groom them according to their specialized fields for international competitions, including the Olympics.
  - iii. To explore possibilities of resource mobilization for the institutions and infra-structural improvements in the sector.
  - iv. To make specific suggestions for promoting traditional sports and linking them with tourism.

In this context the existing policies and programmes were reviewed and the approach for 14th Five-year Plan was conceived and formulated.

The Sub Committees of the Working Group met several times and submitted their reports separately.

The Drafting Committee of the Working Group considered the reports of the Subgroups and has formulated its strategy and recommendations in alignment with the objectives and

goals for sports and physical education. It was further reviewed by the working group and the proposals to be considered for inclusion in the 14th Five-year plan are finalized.

## **Recommendations**

The following recommendations are put forward by the Working Group with regard to the terms of references in sports sector.

**TR. 1: To suggest ways to restructure the existing Physical Education curriculum to integrate and strengthen the Physical Education and sports activities in schools and colleges.**

### **1. Physical Education and Sports should be made as compulsory course of the academic curriculum of schools, colleges and universities in Kerala.**

The importance and antiquity of education in Kerala are highlighted by the classification of the state among the most literate in the country. Educational opportunity was almost equally distributed among sexes, social groups, and regions of students of 5 to 17 years for the social, psychological, physical, and intellectual development. Schools play an important role in advancing the health and safety of children and youth by helping them develop sustainable health models.

Healthy students are better learners, and academic performance provides lifelong health benefits. When school health policies and practices are put in place, healthy students can become healthy adults and achieve success. Physical education benefits students by increasing their level of physical activity.

Total Physical Fitness Programme (TPFP) initiated in 2009 and 2010 estimated that 81% of the students do not have the minimum physical fitness standards and out of the remaining 19% it is found that only 3.93% have minimum physical fitness standards for higher levels of performances.

Fit India Movement was launched on 29th August 2019 by Honourable Prime Minister with a view to making fitness an integral part of our daily lives. The mission of the Movement is to bring about behavioural changes and move towards a more physically active lifestyle. Towards achieving this mission, Fit India proposes to undertake various initiatives and conduct events

The four key components to help schools and colleges build a strong foundation for physical education programs are Policy and Environment, Curriculum, Appropriate Instruction, and Student Evaluation. A well-designed and standards-based physical education program will help to ensure equitable physical education for all students.

As seen in some developed countries, the following five standards for elementary and middle school physical education programs shall be implemented in Kerala:

- a) Students should demonstrate motor and movement skills that allow them to participate in a wide range of physical activities.
- b) Students should demonstrate an understanding of the concepts, principles, and strat-

gies related to movement that apply to learning and participating in various physical activities.

- c) Students should maintain a healthy level of physical activity with the overall goal of achieving improved health.
- d) Students should develop the knowledge of physical fitness strategies, principles, and concepts in order to maintain good physical health.
- e) Students should utilize sociological and psychological principles and strategies that apply to performing and learning physical activities.

The main aim of sports and physical education in schools is the development of health-related physical fitness of all the students and the inculcation of lifetime physical activity behaviour in them. Currently we are focussing only on the students who show talent, and we provide training for them only. Now the majority of students are denied the opportunities for health and physical education. Hence it is recommended to make Physical Education and Sports as compulsory courses in the academic curriculum of educational institutions in Kerala.

## **2. Sports and Physical Education as part of general curriculum for evaluation Inter-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary approach and Sports Culture.**

- a) Recruiting more Physical Education/Specialist teachers through PSC is going to be a time consuming process. Two third of educational institutions are aided institutions. Recruitment/approval of specialized teachers therein is again likely to open a Pandora's Box.
- b) In view of points at (a), it is better to suggest at least on a pilot basis an urban level intervention where schools with adequate space are developed as HUB schools for conducting sports periods. PETs on contract can be positioned here. Each school shall spend their sports period in the HUB schools.
- c) HUB schools can be structured using former players, sports quota appointees and on an enterprise model with budgetary support, rather than regular PETs. Dovetailing other beneficiaries of government schemes for adequate staffing may be considered. HUB schools can actually work like Fitness Centre on non-school days with revenue mobilization possibilities kept open.
- d) Physical Education being the foundation for lifelong health and fitness, it should be designated as a core subject. It is the only opportunity for all school aged children access to health-related physical activity to ensure that students develop the knowledge, skills and motivation to engage in health enhancing physical activity for life. By introducing as a core academic subject, PE would receive the policy attention that would enhance its overall quality in terms of content, transparency and accountability.
- e) From pre-primary to college level, health and physical education should be included in the curriculum as envisaged in the National Education Policy 2020.
- f) The evaluation pattern of health and physical education course in schools require review. From the current system, it should be changed to 25 marks for theory and 25 marks for practical. The marks obtained for health and physical education should be



considered for promotion, including class 10 examination. Only then students, parents and public consider health and physical education to be like other subjects and participate.

- g) More than 4 million students are studying in 14169 aided and government schools in the state, but the total number of physical education teachers is less than 1800. 90% of the schools do not have a physical education teacher, mainly because physical education teacher (PET) is included in the “specialist” teacher category as per the KER, 1959.
- h) Hence, the government shall ensure the service of qualified Physical Education Teacher for 01 to 300 students, at all levels to achieve this goal.
- i) Status of Physical Education Teacher from “Specialist teachers and Craft Teachers” to Primary School Assistants in Primary schools (Including LP & UP) and High School Assistants for subjects in secondary schools.
- j) Physical Education Teacher/ Associate Professor should be treated at par with other subject teachers for promotion to the post of Headmaster/ Principal in school/ college.
- k) In higher secondary sector, 2 periods per week were allotted for Physical Education but none of the state aided and government schools have the post of “Physical Education Teacher (PET)”.
- l) Services of outstanding sports persons employed in the government services can be made available to schools on an ad-hoc basis under the supervision of a qualified PET.
- m) Services of qualified unemployed physical education professionals, sportspersons, retired teachers, coaches etc. as volunteers can be made use wherever necessary under the supervision of a qualified PET by paying an honorarium.
- n) Proper implementation and monitoring of Physical education and sports programmes and talent identification in Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE) and such other schools may be ensured.
- o) Students of, CBSE, ICSE, International General Certificate of Secondary Education (IGCSE), International Baccalaureate (IB) etc. schools must be given equal opportunities for participation in inter-school competitions and must be given incentives, weightage for admissions etc. as that of state syllabus schools. A special project may be undertaken to work out the details of implementation of this proposal.
- p) Special curriculum in sports schools and colleges shall be implemented with a view to result oriented sports development in the state.
- q) Universities and colleges in Kerala must introduce certificate, diploma, graduation and post-graduation programs in physical education and allied areas such as sports management, sports nutrition, sports engineering, sports instrumentation, sports medicine, sports data science and Artificial Intelligence etc.
- r) A folk games and indigenous sports academy/institute must be established in the State for the promotion, development and research of these events.
- s) A policy vision paper on physical education and sports in schools and colleges is to be framed and published



### **3. Creation and utilization of infrastructure in schools and colleges**

- a) Of 365 days a year, a school is open at best for 200 days (55%). Even in these 200 days it is open for 8 hours a day. So effective capacity utilization is hardly 19%. We need to open up the sports infra and seek a 91% utilization.
- b) Creation and proper utilization of the play field facilities in schools and colleges shall be ensured. The play fields earmarked shall not be allowed to convert to other purposes.
- c) A certain percentage of MP/MLA fund shall be statutorily earmarked for development of play fields in schools/colleges of their constituency.
- d) Funds may be made available for purchase of minimum sports goods to each school/college.
- e) Public stadium and indoor facilities all over Kerala shall be made available, free of charges, for the coaching of school/college teams.
- f) Sufficient financial support shall be made available for the proper maintenance of the public/school/college playfields/stadium

### **4. Participation of maximum students in Sports and Physical Education activities**

- a) A Fitness Challenge programme - health-related physical fitness testing programme from primary class to college, including the physically and mentally challenged students, may be initiated in every school/college in the state and Fitness Card may be issued to all students indicating their fitness level.
- b) A Triathlon programme similar to that of Ironman being conducted in Poland shall be initiated at various parts of the state
- c) On the basis of the above fitness testing programme, talent identification can be made and proper guidance given for further advanced training.
- d) The concept of “Sports Parenting” is to be spread among parents and the benefits of involving children in sports should be made known to them. For this the parents may be given periodic orientation and awareness through Parents-Teachers Association.
- e) A state-wide program of “Total Physical Fitness Campaign” on the model of Public Education Rejuvenation Campaign is to be implemented and the entire population must be motivated to involve in it.
- f) The Healthy Kids research project initiated by the SCERT for the holistic physical health care of children in primary classes shall be continued.
- g) Sampoorna is a comprehensive student data base. The participation of each student in Sports/ Physical Education needs to be electronically captured and integrated to this database. Some variation of Fit India mobile app needs to be created. Like minimum attendance, a minimum physical activity should be a mandatory requirement. This may replace the existing grace marks systems as well. For example; a score can be given for learning swimming etc. Representing school/district/state gets additional scores.
- h) State-of-the-art fitness testing and assessment software for children and adults in Ker-

ala should be developed and implemented in a scientific manner. Factors such as life-style, diet, general health and age should be considered as part of this.

- i) Specific physical education, fitness and sports programmes suitable for pandemic and similar emergencies have to be developed and implemented whenever required.
- j) Institution centred special sports and physical fitness training should be adopted to create sports, health and fitness friendly schools/colleges and workplaces to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the students, teachers and employees, and to prevent lifestyle diseases. Such models are successfully implemented in developed countries.
- k) Every household should adopt a method that can ensure physical activity for all the people in the locality on a daily basis. Periodic fitness assessment system is to be started at the local and state level. The resources and potential available locally may be utilized for this purpose.
- l) Special curriculum must be developed and implemented for Physical education and sports and fitness programmes for the physically and mentally challenged students and special categories.
- t) Sports programmes like Kho-Kho and limited space activities which do not require much space and equipment must be included in primary schools to improve their basic balance, coordination and agility skills. A special project may be undertaken to work out the details of implementation of this proposal.
- m) Basic gymnastics skills like forward and backward roll, cartwheel, handstand etc. can be taught at schools with minimum indoor facilities.
- n) Intramural, inter-school and Inter-collegiate tournaments and competitions are to be strengthened with maximum participation.

## **5. Training for subject teachers for engaging students in sports**

- a) In primary schools health and physical education is included as integrated subject, but the teachers are not trained to develop the gross motor activities of the children. In this most crucial age students are not getting any training for development of their physical literacy and loco-motor skills - running, walking, jumping; and non-motor skills – bending, twisting, sitting, swinging; manipulative skills - throwing, catching, kicking etc.
- b) All teachers up to class 5 shall be given in-service training to impart the fundamental physical literacy and motor skill to the students through various play activities and similar programmes
- c) Physical Education course in Bachelor of Education (BEd) and District Institute for Education and Training (DIET) curriculum must be updated at par with international pattern which enable subject teachers to handle the basic lessons in physical educations effectively.
- d) Physical Education Colleges in the state shall provide such short duration in-service training programme for the primary school teachers to enable them to embrace and promote physical activity across the curriculum.
- e) “No Child Left Behind Act” may be enacted in the state. All children should be given

the opportunity to be involved in sports and physical education programmes. Such Act is being implemented in a few countries.

- f) Incentive for the schools and colleges with maximum participation may be introduced.
- g) Establish one sports school to begin within each district.

## **6. Physical Literacy – Movement Education and Wellness**

- a) Introducing Physical Literacy Programme in the pre-primary and primary school stage is crucial for bringing out physical culture and healthy lifestyle and thereby creating a healthy state/nation.
- b) Fundamental Movement education in schools is the basis not only for talent identification but also for healthy lifestyle in later career and life.
- c) It should be done under the supervision of qualified and competent mentors

TR.2: The early detection of sports talent in children and youth and to groom them according to their talents for international competitions, including the Olympics.

1. A model to suit the Kerala contexts considering the economic, social, psychological and cultural factors for identifying the talents and nurturing them from the early age, preferably from nursery schools shall be evolved. Students should be recruited to the sports schools at least at the age of 13.
2. Increase the number of sports divisions from 2 to 4 and establish sports schools in all districts in a phased manner.
3. A massive revamping of the selection process of students to the sports schools and sports hostels is urgently required. In terms of scale, technique and monitoring process, the selection to the sports hostels should be conducted in a unified, standardized, structured and corruption-free manner.
4. Innovative and massive participation strategy for conducting selections should be implemented. CSR funds could be attracted for this mega-event.
5. Day boarding (sports) schools shall be established in the context of parents and students who are reluctant to join as full boarding students in the sports schools / hostels at the early age. Day boarding schemes can be executed by collaborating with schools/ colleges, local community and Panchayats; and also with the support of CSR funding.
6. With the partnership of local government bodies, private academies and philanthropists, all sporting places should be made suitable for play and practice. An urgent move should be taken for the maintenance of these sports fields, stadiums and maidans.
7. All locked up and unused stadiums should be made available, with repair and maintenance if any required, for the public use of sports. No other engagements should be allowed in the sports stadium.
8. Private turf, indoor stadium and swimming pools must be developed under PPP model and a specific time should be allotted to the nearby schools and colleges free of charges for their activities.
9. Apart from funds from Member of Parliament (MPs), Member of Legislative Assembly

(MLA) and Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB), we can seek active participation from the dominant business houses, corporates and regional community organizations, Non-resident Indians (NRIs) etc. for the above purposes.

10. A four-tier talent identification and development shall be envisaged through a) schools, b) day boarding schemes, c) sports schools/hostels and d) Elite scheme.
11. Proper weeding out mechanism for the unproductive students may be evolved to save wastage of human resource, money, effort and energy.
12. Develop inter disciplinary and multi-disciplinary “Sports Science Domain” area with focus and preference for talent identification as well as for performance assessment and evaluation.
13. Bio-banding the process of grouping athletes/players based on attributes associated with growth and development, shall be taken up as a priority area for talent identification and development using “Data Science, Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence” etc. rather than the present system of selecting students based on current performance, chronological age and physical growth. Identify and work with fisherman community to identify nucleate and nurture talent in water sports.
14. For this, we need large number of data collected through approved parameters and templates. Such data may be collected from a large population of students at an early age across the state and put to Information and Communications Technology (ICT) enabled applications with the help of scientists in the field.
15. The education departments and universities should have a system to collect relevant data to analyse, design, implement, monitor and assess the physical education and sports policies and programmes. Physical education teachers, coaches and volunteers may be given orientation and training to collect data required for bio-banding process.
16. For the bio-banding process, active tie-ups and collaborations can be established with Universities, reputed Medical colleges, Engineering colleges such as Indian institute of technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), and Private/Deemed Private Universities (Amritha, Amity, Supplier relationship management (SRM), Indian Institute of Science (IISC), Indian Institute of Spices Research (IISR), Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST); Research Labs and similar institutions from other states and abroad that are already working in data sciences and AI projects.
17. Nava Kerala Post-Doctoral Fellowships could be used for the data collection and analysis of bio-banding. The scholar may work under a qualified mentor/supervisor in schools and colleges along with present/ veteran sportspersons and administrators.
18. Existing Sports Medicine Centres shall be upgraded as research centres with most modern gadgets and facilities available elsewhere so that all the sportspersons can use its facilities for improvement of performance as well as speedy recovery of sports injuries.
19. More sports medicine centres may be established in association with the medical colleges in Kerala so that the budding sports talents can get the benefit of sports medicine facilities. Timely recovery from injury should be given importance.
20. PG, Diploma and Certificate programmes with specialization in Sports medicine re-

habilitation, sports engineering including IT and sports instrumentation, sports management, sports sciences and sports psychology, adapted physical education, geriatric fitness, sports tourism etc. may be established by the universities and colleges in Kerala.

21. Priority sectors for all Olympic events may be identified and promoted, based on the performance and popularity of the game in the state.
22. There should be established norms and parameters (regarding number of discipline/ intake/ admission criteria etc.) with appropriate monitoring and evaluation system for establishing private/government sports academies, trainees and coaches in the state.
23. Elite sports persons must be given national and international level training and exposure to improve their performance.
24. Sophisticated sports academies/ clubs like air weapon shooting clubs, may be established for promoting entry level talents for their training.
25. New Olympic events like Skateboarding, Sports climbing, Karate, Baseball, Softball and surfing which are quite popular among youth is to be given importance and popularised with an objective to win medals in Olympic Games
26. Motivation is the key for sustainable sports progress. Due weightage should be given to sports performance at National and International levels for sports quota appointments in government and public undertakings in the state.
27. Such appointments may be made regularly on-time in order to ensure safekeeping for the sportspersons to continue in their sports career. The delay in the appointment is a demotivation for the athletes/players to perform better. Early appointments with performance-based promotions are recommended.
28. Community sports centres in all Panchayats and local communities shall be established by the local bodies with trained staff, retired/veteran sports persons/coaches/ physical education teachers, volunteers in partnerships with NGOs, business houses, industries, institutions etc.
29. Sports and playing parks with gymnastics equipments may be made as a compulsory requirement in all apartments, townships etc.
30. Women staffs and staffs trained in disability service shall be made part of the community sports centres and sports parks to ensure inclusivity and diversity of the benefactors.

TR.3: To explore possibilities of resource mobilisation for the institutions and infrastructural improvements in the sector.

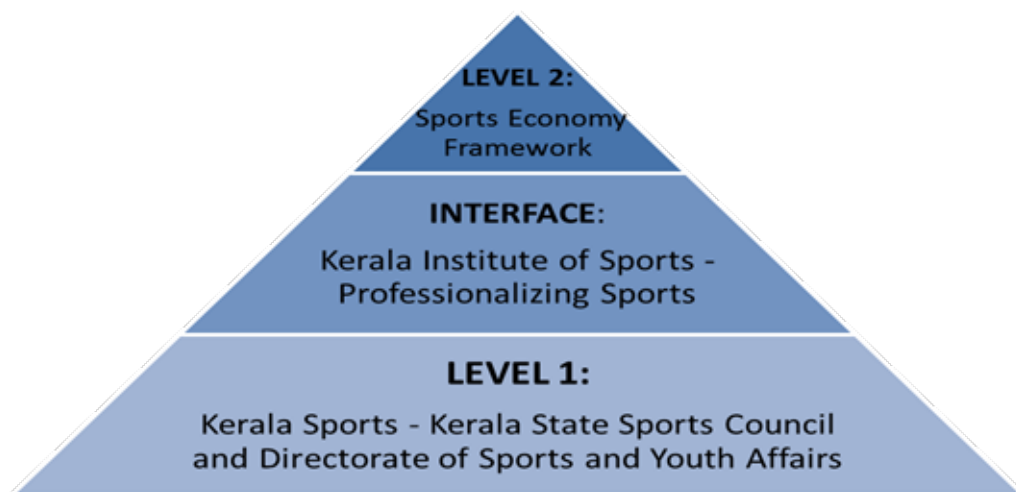
### **A New Kerala Model: Sports Economy**

Kerala Sports is at a crossroads. It can rest on the laurels of the past or it can forge ahead in a new pioneering direction that is inclusive and broad based by capitalizing on the opportunities offered by a global vibrant sports industry. This approach paper attempts to delineate the path for development of sports in the state of Kerala by putting forward a facilitative policy framework that can induce this development.

The economy of Kerala is primarily a service driven one with tourism and IT Sector contributing to the growth of Kerala's GSDP in a major way. It is within this sector that Kerala Sports must find its niche and contribute towards the attainment of economic targets of

the state. At the same time, it is necessary that growth should not be for just the sake of growth, but it should have a larger aim which is the development of sports in Kerala. This development should be community driven and should utilize the extraordinary amount of social capital that the state has accrued over the years. In essence, one advocates a unique Kerala model of sports development which should take Kerala to the heights of sporting glory and international acclaim.

**Figure 1** Development Pyramid for Sports in Kerala



Without having a strong base and without being firmly rooted, there is no possibility of growth in the future. It is imperative, therefore, that the development path that Kerala Sports is to take should be on the basis of a strong base with the new layers of growth in the economy interlinked by an interface with the established institutional base.

#### **LEVEL 1: Comprises of Kerala State Sports Council and Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs**

The Kerala Sports Council has been as per Kerala Sports Act 2000 and Kerala Sports Rules 2008. Centralised Sports Hostels, School Sports Hostels, College Sports Hostels, Rural Coaching Centres, Sports Training Centres and Day Boarding Centres are functioning under Kerala State Sports Council. It has also started Elite Training Centres for Athletics, Volleyball and Swimming. In the year 2017 Kerala State Sports Council has launched an ambitious project -Operation Olympia aiming Olympic medals at 2024 Olympics.

The objectives of the Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs (DSYA) includes development of sporting activities from the grass-roots level itself, thereby ensuring mass participation and also national and international laurels to Kerala for sporting excellence. The Directorate spearheads the sports movement covering all areas pertaining to the promotion and development of sports and games in the state through the development of proper and quality infrastructure for sports, providing facilities and programmes related to youth welfare. Apart from these, DSYA takes up activities to bring in latest technologies and innovations in sport

in order to provide that winning edge to all sports persons of Kerala.

### **INTERFACE: Kerala Institute of Sports**

Establishment of G V Raja Centre of Excellence in Menamkulam and Government College of Physical Education Kozhikode shall be established as Kerala Institute of Sports similar lines as Australia Institute of Sports which will be an elite centre for sports training, education, research and sports science.

Kerala Institute of Sports is envisioned as a centre of excellence which would impart professional certificate courses in the following subjects:

- a) Sports Coaching
- b) Sport Management
- c) Sport Marketing
- d) Facility Operations
- e) Event Organization
- f) Sport Engagement
- g) Professional Diploma Programs

The delivery of these courses could be in a blended mode with both online and offline points of delivery.

It is envisaged that Kerala Institute of Sports should be established by partnering with other similar institutes such as Institute of Health and Sport, Victoria University, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences (NIH), German Sport University Cologne etc.

The aim is to professionalize sports activities and job roles in Kerala Sports in order to provide a skill base for Level 2 which is Sports Economy.

### **LEVEL 2: Sports Economy Framework**

Government expenditures on fitness and other recreational physical activities are complementary to the private fitness and recreation industries, and not a competitor or substitute. The aim is to reduce sedentary behavior and expand access to facilities and services that support physical activity, for which, both public and private efforts are essential. Government, non-profit organisations, and private enterprises and entrepreneurs all have a major role to play.

There are different tracks or avenues for broad-basing the sports economy – Public Private Partnership (PPP), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions from the corporate sector; invitation of EoIs for bringing about investments from investors across India and abroad into the sports and wellness sector of Kerala. The following are the key sub sectors identified:

**Table 3: Sports Economy Framework – Major Sectors, Tracks and Avenues for Collaboration and Growth**

Sl. No.	Major Sector	Sub Sector/Growth Track
1	<b>Investment in Construction and O &amp; M of Sports Infrastructure</b>	International and National Level Stadiums
		Synthetic Tracks and Grass & Synthetic Turfs
		Cricket Pitch and Swimming Pools
		Indoor Games Courts and Sevens Courts
		School and College Grounds & Panchayaths and Municipal Grounds
		Sports Arenas and Sports Complexes
		Net Practice Centers
2	<b>Activities of Clubs and Operations of Academies</b>	National, State and District Registered Clubs
		Clubs in Specific Age Categories for Children
		Academies at universities
		Academies at schools
		Women centered academies
		Centers of Excellence
		SAI Centers (Private Accredited Academy)
3	<b>Employment in Sports</b>	Referee, Umpire
4	<b>Job opportunities</b>	State Level Recruitment
		Sports quota
		Foreign League Target
		Facility Operations Personnel
		National League
5	<b>Sports equipment manufacturing</b>	Rubber Based Possibilities
		Footwear Hub-Kozhikode
6	<b>Sporting events</b>	Leagues on many levels
		International, national, state, district & local championships
		Revival of nostalgic championships
		Event management
		Event branding, sponsorships, event marketing
		Screen product, TV telecast
		Local TV telecast
		Social media screaming
7	<b>Sports medicine</b>	Screen sales
		Modern medicine
		Ayurveda, AYUSH, alternative medicine
		Special centers
		Ayurveda-specialized sports package (Sales in overseas countries, and other states)
	<b>Sports Marketing</b>	Sponsorship



8		Brand associations
		Celebrity management
		Event marketing
9	Fitness	Walkways
		Fitness center
		Gymnasium
		Open gymnasium
		Fitness equipment
10	Sports Equipment Retail	Jersey, tracksuit
		Balls for various sports
		Bats , stick
		Shoe, pad
		Trophy , Shield
11	Sports Media	Sports writers
		Sports medias, Sports Segments in the media
		Sports literature
		Reporters, videographers and Photographers
		Virtual reality, Graphics
		Sports books
		Sports movies
		Television sponsorship
		Sports event viewership
12	Sports Lifestyle	Apparel-Jersey, T-shirt
		Home Gym, Institution Gym, Open Gym
13	Research	Sports Science centers
		Academic research
		Game/Match analysis
14	Allied Areas	Hospitality
		Hotel and restaurant
		Transportation
		Food and Beverages
15	Sports Tourism	Football Sevens
		Boat Race
		Tug-Off-war
		Ayurveda
16	International Exposure	Foreign tour
		Friendship matches
		Foreign coaches
		Foreign players
		Academy tie ups
17	Local to Global	Boating

		Tug of war
		Kabaddi
		Folk ball game
		Sevens
18	Technology	Applications
		Match analysis
		Technical analysis
		AI integration
		Sports Science Centers
19	Networking	Business Organization-CII Chamber
		Health Centers
20	Trainer's training	Coaches training
		Grading
		Foreign exposure
		Academic interactions
21	School & College Sports	Physical Education teacher in schools
		Asst. Professor/ Assoc. Professor/ Professor in colleges
		Infrastructure
		Guest coaches
22	Sports Entrepreneurship Investment	Corporate participation
		Clubs
		Startups
		Startup incubator
		Sports Infrastructure
		Sports Complex
		Academies
		Fitness Centre
		Gymnasium
		Sports equipment
		Sports marketing
23	Associations	Management
		Affiliation
		Leagues
		Academies
24	State, Central Government Institutions	Stadiums
		Academies- GV Raja, SAI, LNCPE, Govt. College of Physical Education Kozhikode
		Sports infrastructure Limited
		Swimming pools
		Infrastructure
		Ranking, Rating-Players, Coaches
		Association Initiatives

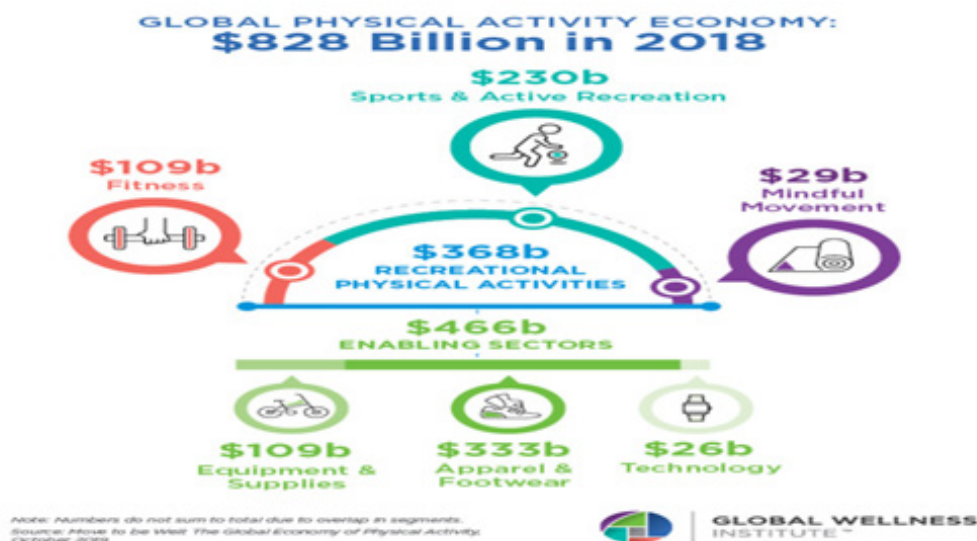
25	Rating	Models
26	Information Grid	Fast communication
		Information - dedicated line
		Different pathways
		Personalized / cluster information
27	Management Skills	Partnership-CII,KMA chambers
		IIM Kozhikode
		Management institutions
		Management experts
		Sports management experts, companies
28	Food & Nutrition	Courses, Training, conferences
		Diet formulation
		Applications, Tech integration
29	Sports Education	Academic, Health centre partnership
		Sports Teacher Training
		Continuing Training
		Research, Higher Education
		Refresher Courses

### Rationale: Why Sports Economy

Sport has always been an important part of society, but it is now becoming an increasingly important part of the economy. Consequently, the measurement of the economic impact of sporting events and sports facilities has become a focus of interest to policy makers. The increasing availability of leisure time as well as the traditional interest in sports in Kerala has resulted in increased investment in sporting activities by both the public and private sectors. Hence, there is a need for evaluating economic impact of sport and its basis in national income accounting. The economic contribution or impact of sport is reflected in the extent to which it changes measured Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The Global Wellness Institute (GWI) estimates that recreational physical activities generated \$828.2 billion in private sector economic activity in 2018. Within this market, 44 per cent or \$367.7 billion represents direct consumer expenditures on activity participation (fitness, sports and active recreation, and mindful movement). The remaining 56 per cent or \$465.9 billion represents the enabling sectors (apparel and footwear; fitness equipment, sporting goods, and related supplies; and fitness- and exercise-related technologies).

**Figure 2: Global physical activity economy**



In the context of Kerala, where there is a concerted effort to become a knowledge economy, the development of a sports economy has a lot of contemporary significance. In the post-Covid scenario, there will be a lot of pent-up demand for sports activities. The sports sector is highly skilled and labour intensive and has the potential to generate employment opportunities with a lot of high paying jobs. There is an intangible impact of investment in sports which leads to an improvement in health indices – both physical and mental.

### **Rationale for Public Investment in Sport**

The case for government support of sport depends on the objective of the intervention. If the intervention is planned to improve the efficiency with which resources are used in the economy, the case for government assistance should rest on the presence of market failures. That is, a necessary condition for government intervention on efficiency grounds is that there are factors impeding the efficient operation of the market.

Potential impediments to the socially efficient operation of a sporting market, or market failures, include the public good characteristics of sport, externalities or spill-overs of costs and benefits to other parties, divergences between private and social discount rates and information problems.

### **Measurement of the Relative Size of the Contribution of the Sports Industry to the Economy**

The approach to the measurement of the economic impact of a sport provides a limited, national accounting perspective on the contribution of sports events and sports competitions to the local economy. It measures the size of the sports activity in terms of the level of GSDP that can be directly or indirectly attributed to the activity. The measure that would be most appropriate would-be total expenditure on sports – both private and public.

## **Schemes for Development of Sports Economy**

- I. Formulation of Sports Business Facilitation Policy to facilitate an active and dynamic sport and recreation industry in Kerala with contemporary governance structures, world-leading research and innovation and garner strong economic investment wherein sports infrastructure projects could be undertaken in PPP mode.
- II. Establishment of Sports Industrial Park in association with Industries Department for the manufacture of sports goods and equipments.
- III. Promotion of sports tourism through water sports, sports museum and open gyms
- IV. Formulation of Sports Kerala Start-up Policy
- V. Establishment of Sports Business Incubator in reputed colleges and institutes of repute. Partnering with Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode to assist Government of Kerala in this regard.
- VI. Conduct of Annual Sports Hackathon for innovative design of applications, IT solutions, algorithms, platforms for effective delivery of services.
- VII. Conduct of Sports Conclave and Sports Investors Meet

## **Establishment of Sports Industrial Park in association with Industries Department**

The sports industry in India is moving beyond cricket towards a wide variety of other sports, resulting in the growth of viewership, participation, and sports-related industries. This is opening up new sports business opportunities for investors looking at the Indian market – from brand building and infrastructure to niche entrepreneurial ventures, emerging technologies and services.

The market is highly unorganized and Meerut and Jalandhar are the hubs for it in India. It is proposed that a sports goods manufacturing hub maybe established here in Kerala as well. The Industries Department has land near Ramanattukara, Kozhikode and it is proposed to be earmarked for this purpose based on initial discussions with the Industries Department. Logistics support along with provision of infrastructure and utilities can be taken up the Department of Sports.

## **Formulation of Kerala Sports Start Up Policy & Establishment of Incubators**

Government of Kerala has launched the Kerala Start Up Mission (KSUM) to promote the growth of technology start-ups and has formulated numerous incentives for the same. It is proposed that a niche maybe carved out in the existing policy framework for the growth of start-ups (product or service oriented) in sports sector.

The objectives of this scheme are as follows:

- a) Create new jobs and reduce unemployment
- b) Promote and nurture sports culture in Kerala
- c) Foster grassroots sports development at district level
- d) Facilitate innovative businesses solutions for unmet sports needs
- e) Promote innovation to further strengthen the competitiveness of the MSME sector in Kerala

Sports Start up Policy scheme envisages the following components:

a) Seed support System for Start-ups in Incubators to incubate innovative ideas and to graduate them to successful commercialization. The assistance is positioned to create sports entrepreneurs apart from acting as a bridge between development & commercialization of the product or service. The grant is meant to support the start-ups primarily for product development, testing & trials, test marketing, mentoring, professional consultancy, filing patents, manpower and other area as deemed necessary.

b) Establishment of Sports Incubator With the goal of promoting innovation and entrepreneurship, the Government can collaborate with premier institutes in Kerala to establish Incubators.

### **Incentives for incubators:**

#### **a) Infrastructure**

Host Institutes are provided capital grant of max 50% for IT infrastructure setup, subject to maximum of INR 25 lakhs.

Eligibility Criteria: Universities/education institutions, Incubation Centre/PSUs/R&D Institutions/Private and other establishments will be eligible as an institution to support and mentor to innovators as approved by Committee.

#### **b) Operational Allowance**

The selected incubators to get the financial support up to the tune of 5 Lacs per year for 5 years covering the deficit of the operational expenditure of Incubators.

Eligibility Criteria: New incubators run by the State Government/Semi-Government institutes/ agency/ organizations, along with existing incubators which are approved by DST/ GOI.

#### **c) Mentoring Assistance**

Selected Incubators are required to appoint minimum 2 mentors (each from Academia from reputed institute & prominent industry person) to be paid on honorary basis up to INR 2 Lacs per Annum.

### **Promotion of Sports Tourism through Water Sports and Open Gyms**

i. Water Sports – establishment of Rowing Track in Alappuzha and development of Coastal Academy in Chethy Fishing Harbour along with Water Sports Academies in Ernakulam etc.

ii. Open Gyms – placement of open gym equipments in prominent tourist places and parks in order to make them more vibrant and be active hubs for development of community sports.

### **Wellness Industry**

According to the Global Wellness Institute, the global health and wellness industry is now worth \$4.2 trillion. The industry has been growing with 12.8% between 2015 and 2017 and represents 5.3% of global economic output. The Health and Wellness industry encompasses all activities which promote physical and mental wellbeing: from yoga to healthy

eating, personal care and beauty, nutrition and weight-loss, meditation, spa retreats, workplace wellness and wellness tourism.

“Once upon a time, our contact with wellness was occasional: we went to the gym or got a massage. But this is changing fast: a wellness mindset is starting to permeate the global consumer consciousness, affecting people’s daily decision-making — whether food purchases, a focus on mental wellness and reducing stress, incorporating movement into daily life, environmental consciousness, or their yearning for connection and happiness. Wellness, for more people, is evolving from rarely to daily, from episodic to essential, from a luxury to a dominant lifestyle value. And that profound shift is driving powerful growth.”

Katherine Johnston, Senior Research fellow, GWI

Key sectors include:

- Personal Care, Beauty and Anti-Aging
- Healthy Eating, Nutrition and Weight Loss
- Wellness Tourism
- Fitness and Mind-Body
- Preventative and Personalized Medicine and Public Health
- Traditional and Complementary Medicine
- Wellness Lifestyle Real Estate
- Spa Workplace Wellness

### **Formulation of Wellness Centres, Sports Centres & Clubs Accreditation Rules**

A large number of wellness centres, gyms, sports centres (football turf or multi-purpose sports surfaces) and sports clubs are being established across Kerala. In order to promote the growth of the wellness industry in Kerala and at the same time ensure the malpractices are brought under regulatory checks, the following initiatives are proposed:

- i. It is proposed that the entire Wellness Industry be brought under the administrative, regulatory and policy domains of the Department of Sports with interface from other department like Industries, Health and LSGD.
- ii. There is a need to establish a single window online system for registration and accreditation of sports clubs and wellness centres and for sanction of grant-in-aid/fiscal support if any for these clubs and in order to provide them with a platform for government recognition.
- iii. Accordingly, rules for accreditation and incentive scheme to comply with the accreditation norms should be formulated.

### **Sports Economy Strategy and Planning Board**

The following broad strategy is envisaged in this approach paper to crystalise this concept within the policy framework of the Government:

- a) Government to play the role of facilitator cum regulator for Sports Economy overall. Bring in systems for accreditation captures essence of functioning of private sector through IT systems.

- b) Government's policy decision to develop the sports economy and announcement in this regard
- c) Detailed document preparation which includes the approach paper and strategy for the same.
- d) Discussion between the Department of Sports and the Planning Board
- e) Department Head Coordination- Sports, Planning, Statistics and Finance with inputs from sports, planning, and industry experts
- f) Preliminary data collection and survey of all sports related areas
- g) Information available from the Department of Statistics
- h) Quantify current sports participation in State GSDP. Determine the growth rate- target.
- i) Prepare plans, schemes and policies to fulfil the growth targets with adequate feedback mechanism.
- j) Integration with new Kerala Sports Policy and identification of the social impact.
- k) Preparation of detailed strategies for the facilitating the growth of the sector in the next 5, 10 and 15 years.

#### **TR.4: To make specific suggestions for promoting traditional sports and linking them with tourism.**

Sport tourism has become increasingly common in the tourism industry over the past few years. It is a lucrative segment of the tourism business. It is estimated that sport tourism is an 845 billion industry in America. Sport-oriented vacations, however, are really nothing new. The Romans and Greeks travelled and participated in numerous sports events.

Today's sport tourism is merely a new adaptation on an old theme. The growth in the popularity of sport-oriented leisure travel can be viewed daily. Cars laden with bicycles, skis, and canoes are a frequent sight on our highways. Likewise, the number of vacation destinations offering sporting facilities has grown tremendously.

Not all sport tourists travel to take part in sport; some travel to watch sporting events. And some do both. Events such as the Olympic Games or FIFA World Cup are examples of sporting occasions that have become major tourist attractions.

Additionally, sports tourism led to the creation of more employment opportunities. New infrastructure facilities such as playfield, accommodation, catering, sports goods etc. are to be added by employing more people. Employment opportunities are also created at the airlines, travel agents and leisure sectors that are supported by tourists directly.

India and Kerala have always been a sought after destination for tourists due to its diversity. Sports tourism in Kerala has shown upward trend in the recent years. In order to compete in the sports tourism market, we must develop an insightful understanding about the benefits and impacts of sports tourism. With this in mind many sports federations are now planning and hosting successful events like Indian Premiere League (IPL), Indian Super League (ISL) Kabaddi League etc.



As far as youth is concerned active engagement of youth in sports actually weans them away from drug abuse and alcoholism. 6 districts of Kerala figure among the highest drug penetration districts of the country. A pilot project in Chellanam and then whole in Erankulam to engage the affected/target youth into football has been spectacularly successful.

### **1. Conducting Sports Carnival at State/District/Panchayat level**

Sports Carnivals may be conducted at various places in connection with the Onam and other festivals. Various sports and indigenous games programme can be conducted as a carnival to attract individuals from all arenas of society. Local familiar games must be included into in carnival for the popularization.

- a. The coastal lines of Kerala can be used to promote competition in beach volleyball, handball, wrestling, kabaddi etc.
- b. Mud-footballs and sevens footballs can be included by exploring Kerala's low-lying muddy areas.
- c. Locally familiar activities like 'Kayar piri', 'Thengu kayattam' 'Thenga podikkal' can be promoted as games simultaneously bringing the youth into sinking profession. 'Panchagusthi', 'kuttikol kali', 'Kambavali' 'Kabaddi', Pillow fighting sack-race, tug of war etc. can also be uplifted and encouraged through promotional activities.
- d. Weaving of coconut leaves should be promoted as traditional game. This has been a tradition of Kerala for years but, as the thatched houses disappeared this skill has also worn off.

### **2. Conducting International and National Sports Expo**

Sports expo can be conducted periodically to attract people from other parts of the state as well from world over. Sports expo can be conducted as an international event like Dubai Expo, which can be clubbed with sports tourism.

- a. Exhibition of local game items Kalaripayattu, Sports equipment, fitness equipment etc. must be the highlighted.
- b. Some traditional games like Marble striking, 'Deppa kali', Kiting etc. can be added as a spice for the event.
- c. Marathon and half marathon for women along with traditional Vanchi -thuzhayal competition can be placed as attractive event of such sports expos.
- d. Kite festivals can be introduced in all the beaches of Kerala

International Sports Expo Kerala 2019 was conducted in February 2020 to promote Sports, Fitness and Wellness industry and to bring together brands, experts and consumers to emphasize sports as a profitable industry as well as an avenue for health and wellness, sports equipment, and other related products and services.

The aim was to create awareness and excitement in sports and fitness arenas and facilities, sports infrastructure; and to promote Sports technology, Sports science, Sports nutrition, Sports medicine, Sports management etc. in the state.

These types of events shall be conducted in major cities in Kerala every year. Sports carnival and sports expo can be taken under one roof as an effective strategy for the promotion of

tourism and sports.

### **3. Golf**

- a) Popularizing Golf is an ideal sports tourism event. It can attract thousands of golf players to the state and can be a sports business model and can attract foreign exchange in a big way.
- b) Facilities of the existing Golf Course at Trivandrum, Nedumbassery, Munnar, Naval Base Kochi, Bolgatty etc. are to be improved and made available for domestic and international golf players.
- c) More Golf course near airports in the state and metro cities may be developed with international quality standards, where the business executives can plan their meetings, and golf players can come and enjoy golf staying for months.
- d) Golf courses in the high ranges of Kerala having good climatic condition, can also be explored without affecting the forests.

Promotion of Golf in the state may be brought in a structured manner under a specified Golf Council in a PPP Model.

### **4. ‘Vazhiyora’ Entertainment Centres**

- a) A novel idea of ‘Vazhiyora’ Entertainment Centres along the highways with swimming pool, skate boards, shooting centres, limited space football, 2 or 3 a side volleyball, recreational facilities, children play area etc. can be implemented, along with resting area and food courts, for the promotion of sports. Water sports and children’s park could be an added attraction of these entertainment hubs.
- b) Air soft shooting, paint ball shooting in air weapons etc. can attract tourists.
- c) It can be further enriched by beach sports if it is near the costal line.
- d) This will apparently be a helping wing for the economic growth and development of the rural areas of the state.

### **5. Sports Development activities**

- a. Specialized sports development centres and activities are needed for the development of sports and sports related tourism in Kerala, the “God’s own country”.
- b. High altitude training centres at Munnar can be utilised for conducting camps for the state teams in various levels for acclimatization as well as adaptation. This will ease the players while competing in colder climate like northern India.
- c. Introducing a new culture of cycle lending and renting at various hot spots of State and National highways will build a new culture among the youth. Cycle bay must be constructed for the safe and smooth ride of the travelers.
- d. The sports infrastructure facilities available all over the state especially in tourist areas may be given at specific time for the use of tourist visiting those places. Tie-ups can be made through the hotels and home-stays in such places which will generate resources also for the development and maintenance of the sports infrastructure.
- e. Roller skating is to be promoted as a recreational, sporting and competitive event. Specialized training can be given to children for inspiring roller skating.

- f. Forty-three rivers of our state along with the abundant seashores (almost all districts in our state have seashores) can be utilised for canoeing, Kayaking etc. Water sports can be explored to its maximum by utilising resources like backwaters.
- g. This should be clubbed with Eco-tourism to attract tourists and promote currently ignored sports tourism and sustainable development.
- h. Western Ghats of Kerala especially the hilly areas of Wayanad, Idukki districts should be explored for adventure sports, rope-ride, mountaineering, trekking, golf etc.
- i. Infrequently practiced sports event like shooting must be brought into mainstream competition, as this will help to sprout interest among common people. Measures must be taken to include shooting into curriculum. Air soft shooting, paint ball shooting in air weapons can also attract tourists.
- j. Introducing Five A-side hockey ground in every panchayat through local bodies can give a facelift to our National Game.
- k. Actually Kerala is a big consumer of online sports- from video games to online Rummy etc. This needs to be streamlined. Given the creative capability and technical skills, theoretically Kerala can be a source for Virtual Reality Games. Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comics (AVGC) is a thrust area in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Kerala should seek to be the AVGC leader in Sports and recreation rather than a consumer. A proper regulatory framework and innovative taxation can actually make this a revenue source.
- l. Leading companies in Kerala, Real Estate, Private Industry, Movie Production houses, Media and IT Companies may be encouraged to adopt one sports domain and initiative programs, large competition and elite training.

## **6. Adventure sports:**

- a. Adventure sports must be promoted and exposed to the society by conducting various events like mountaineering, gliding, surfing, water sports, cycling, marathon, motor sports etc. and thereby attracting domestic and foreign tourists to Kerala.
- b. Cycle race from Trivandrum to Kasargod through the coastal belt/ mountain cycling in the Western Ghats, if conducted properly, as held in some countries, will attract thousands of tourists.
- c. Similarly, Kite Surfing, Wind Surfing, Kayaking, Scuba Diving, Gliding, Sailing, Spinaker Flying etc. will also attract tourists from across the globe.
- d. Drive-in beach like Muzhappilangadu, other beaches like Kovalam, Varkala, Kollam, Alapuzha, Kochi, Kozhikode, Kannur, Bekal etc. are having an excellent coastal stretch suitable for all types of beach and sea sports
- e. Introducing mountain sports like hiking, mountain biking, trekking, Mountain motor race, camping etc. in the western ghats of Kerala will be a boon for sports tourism.

## **7. Sports Museum**

Kerala Sports Museum is conceived as the first multi-sport museum of the state. The museum is to be curated by eminent sports historians and should display rare artifacts related to

sports. It should chronicle the growth and development of sports in Kerala in the contemporary times and even before that.

- a. Establish Sports museum at Calicut, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram. It is essential to collect, showcase and preserve all that contributed to sports and its legacy and heritage in the state. It will help to reflect achievements, awards, and other highlights related to sports to the society and the state.
- b. Showcasing International, Olympic and Asian Games participants and medal winners, history and award winners like Arjuna award, G.V Raja Award, Khel Ratna, Dronacharya etc. will help to inspire and encourage our younger generation for developing enthusiasm and interest towards participation in sports.
- c. All kind of sport equipment along with a short description of its use shall also be exhibited in the museum. Layouts of play fields of all major and minor events including traditional and indigenous games
- d. Photos and life sketch/profile of outstanding sports persons, special events, sports organisers, sports ministers etc. shall be exhibited.
- e. The legacy, history and development of sports in Kerala and the country, contribution and domination of Keralites in world and Indian sports can be illustrated.

## **8. Overall development of Sports and Tourism**

Tourism and sports are two sides of a coin and can be supplementary and complementary. The growth curve of Kerala as a tourism destination is distinctive, considering the fact that the State does not have the notable sports tourism assets that characterized destinations seen elsewhere in the world.

Kerala showcases the rich natural beauty in a variety of settings, ranging from its beaches and backwaters to mountain landscapes. Most importantly, the State has managed to attract visitors from all over the world by capitalizing on its human resources potential, drawing on its image as a friendly, safe destination, and opening its doors to guests.

- a. Traditional items like 'Kalaripayattu', 'Boat race', 'Backwater and Beach sports' and indigenous games events are to be brought into mainstream and showcased for tourism promotion by adopting some scientific measures.
- b. Kalari-related treatment viz. 'Marma-chikitsa' can attract tourist for their holiday delight as well as physical wellness. 'Karkidaka Kanji' can be introduced in conjunction with 'kalarichikitsa' which will help in the holistic well-being.
- c. Including people in the locality into the sports tourism venture will bring better results and revenue to the common people and in turn boost the rural economy.
- d. Acquainting tourists with local games can stimulate culture-exchange and can also act a bridge for tourists visit. Trekking, gliding and surfing at suitable places can be facilitated for making the tourist-spots more attractive.
- e. Yoga can be promoted as effective exercises which help in the overall well-being of people especially the geriatric population and people with breathing disorders.
- f. Eco-tourism has helped adventure sports like trekking and hiking to become immense-

ly popular in Kerala. Opting for such an experience, tourists will get to explore the breath-taking natural beauty of the state in a truly mind-blowing fashion. Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) and CSR initiatives can be attracted for the overall development of sports tourism.

- g. Promotion of Circus and Gymnastics can be taken up as a tourism promotion activity. It will help the circus artist for their livelihood specially in the Malabar area and to identify gymnastic talents in the state.
- h. With a geography that puts seas, backwaters, rivers, and mountains very close to each other, Kerala is a wonderland for those who love adventure sports. Trekking, rappelling, Snorkelling, Scuba Diving, Kayaking, Wind surfing, Para surfing / Parasailing, Canoeing, Boat racing, Tree climbing and Biking are just some of the popular adventure sports that can experience in Kerala. The famous Silent Valley National Park offers a host of adventure sports-related activities, and is a great place to start for adventure sports in Kerala.
- i. Being a land that is surrounded by water on virtually everywhere, and criss-crossed with rivers and backwaters, Kerala is an ideal place for water sports to thrive.
- j. Boating is very popular among the locals, and is often held as a competition, especially on special occasions like Onam. Such boat races shall be promoted both as a sporting event as well as sports tourism event.
- k. Canoe racing, rafting, dragon boat race, fishing boat race can also be made as popular water sports in the state.  
Tourists can experience any or all of these sports as per their inclination and depending on the amount of time that they have.

## 9. Sports Website

A well designed and informative Website with prompt updating must be launched for sports and tourism under Tourism and Sports departments. All tourist sports facilities describing the location, landforms, specialties and beauty should be mentioned clearly for reference. As a modern tool it will help in popularizing different aspects of our sports and tourism among common people and even people from outside the state and the country.

The following sport relevant places, but not limited, must be highlighted on the website in a meticulous way.

1. Accredited private playing turfs
2. Adventure sports facilities, Mountain sports facilities etc.
3. Ayurveda, Kalari, Yoga and Meditation centres
4. Golf Course, shooting range etc. along with accommodation facilities
5. Indigenous and traditional sports facilities
6. International and National Sports Expo
7. International sports competitions
8. Legacy History and Development of Kerala Sports

9. Open Gymnasium and Regional sports specialties
10. Playgrounds and other sports infrastructure facilities
11. Snorkelling, Scuba Diving, Kayaking, Wind surfing, Para surfing / Para sailing, Kayaking, Canoeing, Boat racing, Trekking, Tree climbing, Rope climbing Biking, Camping, etc.
12. Sports Carnivals and Festivals
13. Sports Medicine and Sports Physiotherapy Centres
14. Vazhiyora- Sports and Recreation Centres
15. Water sport facilities in the Beaches, Back waters in the state.

## **10. Global Sports Investors Meet**

It is proposed to convene a Global Sports Investors Meet by inviting interested sports loving business establishments/groups/individuals/ tourism promotion groups from all over India and abroad to a common platform and to discuss the possibilities of suitable investments in sports especially in sports infrastructure, developing teams, conduct of major tournaments and competitions and also for the promotion of Sports tourism in the state.

## **11. Inculcation of sports culture and uplifting sports through Panchayats for the promotion of Sports tourism**

Panchayat must undertake the initiative to mould the public especially the children into physically fit citizens and also to nurture their inborn abilities and to promote tourism through sports and fitness programs.

- a) For this, grass root initiatives should be taken at Grama -panchayat/ward level giving opportunities for young kids to showcase their talents.
- b) Each ward should have an environment for physical activities like Play fields and Gymnasiums in conjunction with educational institution where the children from pre-KG age are exposed to express and nurture their inborn talents. This should be stringently monitored by pre-primary teachers with proper training in physical education and physical literacy.
- c) Three -tier local governing bodies shall impart health and fitness awareness to the public and for the promotion of sports tourism.
- d) Level 1- A ward level committee must be formed with retired teachers, sports club office bearers, sports persons, business person, employers, well to-do persons for financial support and uplift of sports.
- e) Level II - A sports council under Panchayat /Municipality/ Corporation must be formed with Panchayat President/ Municipality Chairman/ Mayor as Chairman to facilitate the functioning of the ward level committee.
- f) Level III -District level: A district sports council must be formed with District Collector as Chairman and including all local body Presidents, local MLAs, MPs, etc. as members.
- g) Level IV- State level: State sports council must be formed with expanded vision and mission, including the following as members;

- i. Minister for Sports,
- ii. Minister for Education,
- iii. Minister for Local Bodies,
- iv. Sports Council Presidents and Secretaries,
- v. Secretary – Sports, Education,
- vi. Director Sports,
- vii. Active Sports Persons,
- viii. Sports Administrators,
- ix. other sport related persons





## CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

Kerala has been the cradle of sports with a glorious past and rich legacy since the time of the Maharajas. The state holds a rich tradition of excellence in sports which has produced a number of famous sports personalities who have earned their reputation on international stages like Olympics, World Championships, Asian Games, etc.

The state has developed excellent curriculum for physical education with an array of experienced teachers and coaches. These facilities attracted enthusiastic participation of students into sports which acted as the backbone of Kerala's success in sports in the past years. However, it has not been imparted properly due to the dearth of qualified physical education teachers and scarcity of funds among other reasons. Physical education should be part of the total academic curriculum in the schools and colleges of Kerala.

Sports literacy is to be imparted from the very early childhood and should continue with well-thought-out programmes and activities aimed at achievements at national and international level as well as for health-related physical fitness and wellness throughout the life of all citizens in the state.

Sad to say, the phenomenal leap of sports in the past century suffered a decline in recent years when compared to other states which advanced leaps and bounds in the area of sports with state-of-the-art facilities and training. There had been a steady decline in the availability of sports infrastructure and other facilities in Kerala during the past several years. The available facilities are either not properly maintained or underutilized or utilized for purposes other than sports.

Successive governments have bestowed utmost importance for developing a culture of sports among the students and public as well which reflected in the achievements of our sports persons in the last century. But nowadays such a motivational effort is missing which can be construed as one of the reasons for the low turnout of students and youth in sports activities.

Sports enables students to maintain a proper equilibrium between physical, mental and social growth and development; and inculcates in them the importance of a healthy lifestyle. It has become a way of life and culture the world around and if proper weight is not given to sports, it will affect the mental, physical and social well-being of the young generation and thereby the state and the nation as a whole. We must realize that money spent on sports is an investment for the future generation by the state.

Programmes like Sports Science and Nutrition, Sports Technology, Sports Medicine, Sports Management etc. are still in the infant stage in the state. Now sports is not just running, jumping, throwing or playing a ball. We need multidisciplinary approach for the promotion of sports and physical education in the state in a well-planned and structured manner.

Sports Tourism in Kerala has a high place in tourism industry which has the potential to attract tourists from all over India and around the Globe. The abundant natural resources

like backwaters, beaches, hill locations, cool climate etc. can be utilized for this purpose.

We shall seriously think about the maladies that affected our sports system and find out proper remedies. Immediate efforts shall be undertaken to raise the standard of sports in the state by developing adequate facilities and infrastructure, identifying the budding talents and giving training to them for excellence. Efforts shall also be taken to bring back the lost glory of our state in sports by promoting the spirit of sportsmanship in the people.

1. At the end of the 14th Plan Period, we expect to see a sea change in the attitude towards sports in the state.
2. Physical Education and Sports should be made as compulsory course of the academic curriculum of schools, colleges and universities in Kerala.
3. Start with sports literacy programme and continue it as competitive sports as well as health related physical fitness programme for life and career – Make sports a way of life of all people.
4. The system of identification, nurturing and exposure to a competitive environment will allow these young men and women to develop into world class athletes who will be able to bring back laurels for Kerala and India.
5. We need to develop quality sports infrastructure and related facilities all over the states.
6. Optimum use of the available sports infrastructure all over the state along with timely proper repair and maintenance is to be ensured
7. Rural sports development facilities are to be strengthened in a phased manner
8. Initiate most modern Sports Science and Nutrition, Sports Technology, Sports Medicine, Sports Management etc. programmes and facilities.
9. Sports and Tourism is to be integrated and thereby attracting tourists from all over India and the world
10. The overall scheme envisages a large-scale participation of private capital in setting up of the infrastructure and other facilities in the form of CSR Funding, Sponsorships, PPP Model, Foreign Direct Investment by NRIs and PIOs etc.

## **Appendix I**

### **PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEMBER SECRETARY STATE PLANNING BOARD**

**(Present: Sri. Teeka Ram Meena IAS)**

Sub: Formulation of Fourteenth Five Year Plan (2022-27) - Constitution of Working Group on Sports — reg.

Read: 1. Note No. 297/2021/PCD/SPB dated: 27/08/2021

2. Guidelines on Working Groups

#### **ORDER No. 448/2021/SS (SP)/SPB Dated: 10.09.2021**

As part of the formulation of Fourteenth Five Year Plan, it has been decided to constitute various Working Groups under the priority sectors. Accordingly, the Working Group on Sports is hereby constituted with the following members. The Working Group shall also take into consideration the guidelines read 2<sup>nd</sup> above in fulfilling the tasks outlined in the TOR for the Group.

#### **Co - Chairperson**

1. **Dr. Sharmila Mary Joseph IAS**, Secretary to Government, Sports & Youth Affairs, 0471-2328410, 2518459/ Mobile: 9446528400 E-mail: [ayush@kerala.gov.in](mailto:ayush@kerala.gov.in)
2. **Dr. Jose James**, Director LUC MRC Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous India Kottayam, Former registrar, M.G University, Pannivelil House, S.H. Mount, Kottayam-686006, Mob: 9447150789, 7907517359, email: [dr.josejames@gmail.com](mailto:dr.josejames@gmail.com)

#### **Members**

1. Sri. Geromic George IAS, Director, Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs Mob: 9447727271, email: [geromic@gmail.com](mailto:geromic@gmail.com)
2. Sri. P.R. Sreejesh, Indian Hockey Player Mob: 9579940521, email: [sreejesh\\_hockey@yahoo.com](mailto:sreejesh_hockey@yahoo.com)
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5. Sri. Ajith Das. A, Secretary, Kerala State Sports Council, Mob: 9495904127, email: [ajithdasanand@gmail.com](mailto:ajithdasanand@gmail.com)
6. Prof. Sunny Thomas Mash Dronacharya, Shooting coach, Mob: 9995277000, email: [profsunnythomas@gmail.com](mailto:profsunnythomas@gmail.com)
7. Sri. Radhakrishnan Nair, Chief Coach, Indian Athletic Team, Mob: 8847308651, 9446028132, email: [radhakrishnanp2710@gmail.com](mailto:radhakrishnanp2710@gmail.com)
8. Sri. George Thomas, Arjuna Awardee, International Badminton Player, General, Manager, BPCL, Kochi, Mob: 9447061775, email: [thomasg@bharatpetroleum.in](mailto:thomasg@bharatpetroleum.in)
9. Sri. Sunny Joseph, International Volley ball coach, G.V. Raja Sports School, Mob: 9447355276, email: [volleyballsunny@gmail.com](mailto:volleyballsunny@gmail.com)
10. Sri. Jayakumar, Former Junior Indian Hockey coach, Director of Accounts(Postal) Kerala Circle, GPO Complex, Tvpm, Mob: 9447110553, email: [jayan.hockey@gmail.com](mailto:jayan.hockey@gmail.com)

11. Sri. I.M. Vijayan, Director, Football Academy & Assistant Commandant, MSP Malappuram, email: [aromalimv199722@gmail.com](mailto:aromalimv199722@gmail.com)
12. Smt. P.T. Usha, Senior Deputy General Manager, Southern Railway, email: [ptusha@rediff.com](mailto:ptusha@rediff.com)
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14. Sri. Vipindas. V, Shooting coach, Kerala State Sports Council, Mob: 9562439858, email: [vpnrjsa@gmail.com](mailto:vpnrjsa@gmail.com)
15. Dr. Bipin G, HOD, Department of Physical Education, Kerala Varma College, Thrissur Mob: 9446031212, email: [bipingopalakrishnan@gmail.com](mailto:bipingopalakrishnan@gmail.com)
16. Dr. Usha S. Nair, Associate Professor, SA1 LNCPE, Trivandrum, Mob: 9745827790, email: [ushasujit@yahoo.com](mailto:ushasujit@yahoo.com)
17. Dr. T.I. Manoj, Head, Dept. of Physical Education, College of Agriculture, Vellanikkara, Thrissur. Mob: 9447063339; 9446358562
18. Dr. Ajeesh P.T, Research Officer, SCERT, Kerala, Poojappura, Mob: 9846024102, 8075187110, email: [ptajeeshpt@gmail.com](mailto:ptajeeshpt@gmail.com)
19. Dr. Pradeep C.S, Senior Teacher, G. V. Raja Sports School, Mob: 9400911251, email: [drpradeepcs@gmail.com](mailto:drpradeepcs@gmail.com)
20. Sri. Shaji P Muhamed, Technical Officer, Kerala State Sports Council, Mob: 9847065760, email: [shajimohammedp@yahoo.co.in](mailto:shajimohammedp@yahoo.co.in)
21. Dr. P Sivakumar, Head, Centre for Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact Analysis (CMEIA) & Faculty & Head i/c, Department of Development Studies and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Mob: 9444581080, email: [sivakumar@rgniyd.gov.in](mailto:sivakumar@rgniyd.gov.in), [skrgniyd@gmail.com](mailto:skrgniyd@gmail.com)
22. Dr. Veena Mani, Assistant Professor, Stella Maria College, Chennai, Mob: 9497885166, email: [veenavimalaamni@gmail.com](mailto:veenavimalaamni@gmail.com)

#### **Convener:**

23. Dr. Bindu P Verghese, Chief, Social Services Division, State Planning Board, Tvm, PH: 0471-2540609, 9495098606, e-mail: [ssdnklaspb@gmail.com](mailto:ssdnklaspb@gmail.com)

#### **Co-Convener:**

24. Smt. Reena. J, Research Assistant, Social Services Division, State Planning Board, PH: 9895881863, e-mail: [ssdnklaspb@gmail.com](mailto:ssdnklaspb@gmail.com)

#### **Terms of Reference**

1. To suggest ways to restructure the existing physical education curriculum, to integrate sports and physical education into school education and to strengthen the sports activities in schools.
2. To make specific suggestions for early detection of sports talent in children and youth and to groom them according to their specialised fields for international competitions, including the Olympics.

3. To explore possibilities of resource mobilization for the institutions and infrastructural improvements in the sector.
4. To make specific suggestions for promoting traditional sports and linking them with tourism.

### **Terms of Reference (General)**

1. The on-official members (and invitees) of the Working Group will be entitled to traveling allowances as per existing government norms. The Class I Officers of Gol will be entitled to travelling allowances as per rules if reimbursement is not allowed from Departments.
2. The expenditure towards TA, DA and Honorarium will be met from the following Head of Account of the State Planning Board "3451-00-101-93"- Preparation of Plans and conduct of Surveys and Studies.

*Sd/-*

**Member Secretary**

To

The embers concerned

Copy to

PS to VC

PA t MS

CA t Member (SGK)

Sr. AO, SPB

The Accountant General, Kerala

Finance Officer, SPB

Publication Officer, SPB

Sub Treasury, Vellayambalam

Accounts Section

File/ tock File

Forwarded/ By Order



Joint Director (Social Service Division)

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEMBER SECRETARY  
STATE PLANNING BOARD**

**(Present: Sri. Teeka Ram Meena IAS)**

Sub: - Formulation of Fourteenth Five Year Plan (2022-27) – Constitution of Working Group on **Sports** – revised order issued.

Read: Order No. 448/2021/SS (SP)/SPB Dated: 10.09.2021

**ORDER No. 448/2021/SS (SP)/SPB Dated: 08.10.2021**

As part of the formulation of Fourteenth Five Year Plan, it has been decided to constitute various Working Groups under the priority sectors. Accordingly, the Working Group on **Sports** was constituted as per reference cited.

Now, the following persons were co-opted in the Working Group.

1. Smt.Mercy Kuttan, President, Kerala State Sports Council, Mob: 9447530575, email: [mercykuttan@gmail.com](mailto:mercykuttan@gmail.com)
2. Sri.O.K.Vineesh, Vice President, Kerala State Sports Council, Mob: 9446577491, email: [okvkannur@gmail.com](mailto:okvkannur@gmail.com)
3. Dr.Ajayakumar, Principal, S.N College, Kannur, Mob: 9447438787, 9605003206, email: [drajayan67@gmail.com](mailto:drajayan67@gmail.com).
4. Dr.Vaheeda Kayikkara, Training Co-ordinator, Institute of Land and Disaster Management, Mob: 9567997711, email: [vaheedababu@gmail.com](mailto:vaheedababu@gmail.com)
5. Dr.Bijukumar.S, Asst. Professor, Physical Education, Govt.Medical College, Kozhikode, Mob: 8281783457, email: [anubiju20may@gmail.com](mailto:anubiju20may@gmail.com)

In the circumstances, the above persons are hereby included in the Working Group on **Sports**.

Order under reference cited is modified to this extend.

*Sd/-*

**Member Secretary**

To

The Members concerned

Copy to

PS to VC

PA to MS

CA to Member (SGK)

Sr. A.O, SPB

The Accountant General, Kerala

Finance Officer, SPB

Publication Officer, SPB

Sub Treasury, Vellayambalam

Accounts Section

File/Stock File

**Forwarded/ By Order**



**Chief (Social Service Division)**

## Appendix - II: Outlay and expenditure of 13th Five-Year Plan

Outlay and expenditure of 13th Five Year Plan (2017-22)												
Sl. No	Major Head/Minor Head of development (Scheme-wise)	Annual Plans										(Rs. In Lakhs)
		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2017-2022
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Total Outlay Total Expenditure
1	Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs											0.00 0.00
1	Annuity Scheme on 35th National Games	1.00	5243.04	1.00	3050.00	1.00	0.59	1.00		2276.00	2601.65	2280.00 10895.28
a	Publicity	100.00	98.04	100.00	95.82							200.00 193.86
b	Sports Medicine Centre	40.00										40.00 0.00
c	Special projects	370.00	36.31	370.00	134.45	850.00	217.91	600.00	193.24	600.00	185.65	2790.00 767.56
d	Sports infrastructure facilities	700.00	559.97	1500.00	626.57	1017.00	557.61	1742.00	849.82	1650.00	157.41	6609.00 2751.38
e	Sports development fund	1500.00	938.49	1550.00	1386.11	1700.00	620.64	800.00	1198.81	800.00	718.54	6350.00 4862.59
f	Kerala Institute of Sports	130.00	0.75	130.00	9.41							260.00 10.16
g	Multi purpose synthetic court	315.00		315.00	41.29							630.00 41.29
h	Community Sports- pilot projects in all districts- 20 lakh each	200.00		200.00								400.00 0.00
i	Revamp the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium,Kaloor, Kochi		62.73		1198.14				33.58			0.00 1294.45
j	Kayika Bhavan	500.00	0.25	372.00								872.00 0.25
k	Beach Asian Games	0.01										0.01 0.00
l	Sports Engineering Wing	59.99	33.87	60.00	38.42	60.00	37.84	60.00	50.40	60.00	58.57	299.99 219.10
m	Altitude Training Centre, Munnar	50.00	50.00	200.00	0.18							250.00 50.18
n	G.V. Raja Sports School, Thiruvananthapuram and Sports Division, Kannur	1966.00	362.22	2162.00	1962.62	2162.00	668.62	2062.00	1233.35	2000.00	1104.43	10352.00 5331.24
o	leveraging sports science & Technology for high performance		7.47	40.00	18.96	830.00	34.26	600.00	124.60	600.00	84.72	2070.00 270.01
p	Youth Affairs		19.77			245.00		100.00	76.87	100.00	29.68	445.00 126.32
q	Renovation of Municipal Stadium at Pala		350.00									0.00 350.00
r	Renovation of Maharajas College ground for FIFA under 17 World Cup		44.00									0.00 44.00
s	Sports Divisions, Kannur (Sports Schools)					300.00		200.00	1.41	350.00	10.83	850.00 12.24
2	Assistance to Kerala State Sports Council	3962.00	3962.00	4210.00	4460.00	4100.00	2723.42	3332.00	1871.83	3340.00	1573.60	18944.00 14590.85
3	Physical Education Colleges	110.00	62.90	120.00	115.41	120.00	40.92	105.00	52.05	105.00	74.05	560.00 345.33
4	Assistance to DPI for conduct of sports in schools	40.00	292.63	106.00	32.02	146.00	109.93	205.00	78.23	350.00	0.00	847.00 512.81
5	Assistance to Directorate of Collegiate Education	40.00	38.72	45.00	41.91	45.00	39.00	130.00	107.58	150.00	140.47	410.00 367.68
6	Bharat Scouts and Guides Grant-in-aid	80.00	80.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	90.00	67.29	90.00	72.72	460.00 370.01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10164.00</b>	<b>12243.16</b>	<b>11581.00</b>	<b>13311.31</b>	<b>11676.00</b>	<b>5100.74</b>	<b>10027.00</b>	<b>5939.06</b>	<b>12471.00</b>	<b>6812.32</b>	<b>55919.00 43406.59</b>

**Appendix III**  
**List of Sports Academies in Kerala**  
**District Sports Academies**

Sl. No	Name of DSA	Discipline
1	DSA, Kasaragod	Volleyball, Kabaddi, Athletics
2	DSA, Mundayad, Kannur	Basketball (G), Wrestling,
3	DSA, Kalpetta, Wayanad	Athletics, Fencing
4	DSA, Pulpalli, Wayanad	Archery
5	DSA, Indoor Stadium, Kozhikode	Taekwondo
6	DSA, (V/A), Naduvannur, Kozhikode	Volleyball
7	DSA, (V/A), Kunnumel Kakkattil, Kozhilode	Volleyball
8	DSA, Nirmamaruthoor, Malappuram	KhoKho
9	DSA, Manjeri, Malappuram	Basketball, Kabaddi, Athletics
10	DSA, Thrissur	Swimming
11	DSA, Panampally Nagar, Ernakulam	Athletics, Volleyball, Football Fencing
12	DSA, HATC, Munnar, Idukki	Football
13	DSA, Idukki	Volleyball
14	DSA, Nedumkandam, Idukki	Archery, Athletics, Judo
15	DSA, Kottayam	Wrestling
16	DSA, (V/A), Vettipuram, Pathanamthitta	Athletics
17	DSA, Thriruvalla, Pathanamthitta	Football
18	DSA, Kollam	Athletics, Boxing, Basketball Kabaddi
19	DSA, Attingal, Trivandrum	Boxing, Kho Kho, Taekwondo
20	DSA, Pirappancode, Trivandrum	Taekwondo, Swimming
21	DSA, Chempazhanthi, Trivandrum	Cycling
22	DSA, Nanniyode, Trivandrum	Swimming
23	DSA, Chirayankeezhu, Trivandrum	Canoeing & Kayaking
24	DSA, Ponnani, Malappuram	Canoeing & Kayaking, Kabaddi
25	DSA, University College, Trivandrum	Football, Athletics, Handball
26	DSA, Hockey Kollam	Hockey
27	DSA, Palakkad	Football, Athletics
28	DSA, Prakkanam, Pathanamthitta	Volleyball
29	DSA, Eraviperoor	Netball
30	DSA, Alappuzha	Rowing
31	DSA, Ramanthali, Kannur	Canoeing & Kayaking



### College Sports Academies

Sl. No	Name of College	Discipline
1	Bishope Moor College, Mavelikara, Alappuzha	Volleyball, Basketball
2	SN College, Cherthala, Alappuzha	Athletics
3	St.Joseph's College for Women, Alappuzha	Basketball
4	MA College, Kothamangalam, Ernakulam	Athletics, Volleyball, Swimming Football
5	St.Therasa's College, Ernakulam	Volleyball
6	St.Peter's College, Kolenchery, Ernakulam	Volleyball, Athletics
7	Sreen Sankara College, Kaladi, Ernakulam	Judo
8	St.Xavier's College, Aluva, Ernakulam	Volleyball, Basketball
9	UC College, Aluva, Ernakulam	Hockey
10	SH College, Thevara, Ernakulam	Basketball
11	Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha, Ernakulam	Handball, Football
12	Marian College, Kuttikanam, Idukki	Basketball
13	Payannur College, Payannur, Kannur	Volleyball, Football
14	PR NSS College, Mattanur, Kannur	Volleyball
15	KMM Govt.Womens College, Kannur	Volleyball
16	SCS College, Sreekandapuram, Kannur	Basketball
17	SN College, Kannur	Football
18	NAS College, Kanjangad, Kasaragod	Basketball
19	St. Stephen's College, Pathaapuram, Kollam	Volleyball
20	Alohonsa College, Pala, Kottayam	Athletics, Swimming, Volleyball Basketball
21	Assumption College, Changanassery, Kottayam	Athletics, Handball, Volleyball Basketball
22	Baselius College, Kottayam	Football
23	CMS College, Kottayam	Volleyball, Athletics
24	KE College, Mannanam, Kottayam	Volleyball, Basketball
25	SB College, Changanassery, Kottayam	Athletics, Basketball
26	St.Dominic's College, Kanjirapally, Kottayam	Athletics
27	St.George College, Aruvithura, Kottayam	Volleyball
28	St. Thomas College, Pala, Kottayam	Athletics, Volleyball
29	Devamatha College, Kuravallangad, Kottayam	Netball
30	Providence Womens College, Kozhikode	Basketball, Handball

31	SNG College, Chelannur, Kozhikode	Volleyball (B&G)
32	MES College, Mampad, Malappuram	Football, Kabaddi
33	EMEA College, Kondotty, Malappuram	Volleyball, Weightlifting
34	Mercy College, Palakkad	Softball, Athletics
35	Marthoma College, Thiruvalla, Pathanamthitta	Hockey, Football
36	St.Thomas College, Kozhenchery, Pathanamthitta	Volleyball
37	Cathalicate College, Pathanamthitta	Softball
38	St.Joseph's College, Irinjalakuda, Thrissur	Football, Volleyball, Basketball
39	St.Marry's College, Thrissur	Hockey, Swimming
40	Sree Kerala Varma College, Thrissur	Weightlifting, Judo, Swimming Basketball
41	St. Thomas College, Thrissur	Swimming, Athletics
42	Vimala College, Thrissur	Weightlifting, Judo, Athletics
43	Sree Krishne College, Guruvayoor, Thrissur	Athletics
44	Christ College, Irinjalakuda, Thrissur	Athletics, Volleyball, Netball Football, Basketball, Handball
45	Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum	Basketball
46	NSS College, Karamana, Trivandrum	Kabaddi
47	SN College, Chempazhanthi, Trivandrum	Swimming, Cycling
48	Govt.College Chittoor, Palakkad	Judo, Wrestling
49	St.Marry's College, Kppadi, Wayanad	Volleyball
50	Govt.College Kozhingapara, Palakkad	Athletics, Kabaddi
51	MD College Pazhanji, Thrissur	Football

### School Sports Academy

Sl. No	Name of School	Discipline
1	St.Joseph's HSS, Pulinkunnu, Alapuzha	Basketball
2	MTM HSS, Panpakuda, Ernakulam	Swimming
3	Calvary HS, Calvarymount, Idukki	Athletics
4	SNV HSS NR City, Rajakkad, Idukki	Boxing, Fencing, Athletics
5	Devamatha HS, Paisakary, Kannur	Volleyball, Basketball
6	Cherupushpa HS, Chandanakampara, Kannur	Basketball
7	CMS HS, Olassa, Kottayam	Kabaddi
8	Giri Deepam HSS, Kottayam	Volleyball, Basketball
9	Labour India Public School, Kottayam	Athletics
10	SH GHS, Bharananganam, Kottayam	Athletics
11	St.Anne's HSS, Kriyanad, Kottayam	Athletics

12	St. Antony's HSS, Mutholy, Kottayam	Wresting
13	St. Ephrem's Mannanam, Kottayam	Basketball
14	MSP, Malappuram	Football
15	GHSS Kizhakkenchery, Palakkad	Volleyball
16	MTHS, Kuriannoor, Pathanamthitta	Basketball
17	SNDP HSS, Trivandrum	Volleyball
18	St.Goretti's, Nalanchira, Trivandrum	Basketball
19	St.Josephes HSS, Trivandrum	Basketball, Football
20	St. Mary's HSS, Kuppadi, Wayanad	Volleyball
21	GHSS Arkanoor, Kollam	Handball
22	Govt.DVHSS Charamangalam, Alappuzha	Athletics
23	SNM HSS Chazhoor Thrissur	Judo

*Source: Kerala State Sports Council*

**Appendix IV**  
**Major Stadiums in Kerala, by use and seating capacity**

Sl. No	Name of Stadia	Use	Seating Capacity (Appx.)
1	Corporation Stadium, Kozhikode	Outdoor - Football	80000
2	Greenfield Stadium Karyavattom Thiruvananthapuram	Cricket /Football / Gymnasium/ Swimming	50000
3	LBS Stadium, Kollam	Outdoor - Multi Sports	30000
4	Chandra Sekharan Nair Stadium, Thiruvananthapuram	Outdoor - Football/Athletics	25000
5	Medical College Stadium, Kozhikode	Outdoor - Football/Athletics	15000
6	Corporation Stadium, Thrissur	Outdoor - Football	15000
7	Rajiv Gandhi Stadium, Kochi	Indoor - Multi Sports	10000
8	Hockey Stadium, Kollam	Outdoor - Hockey	5000
9	Indoor Stadium, Mundayadu Kannur	Indoor - Multi Sports	5000
10	Swimming Pool, Pirappancode, Thiruvananthapuram	Swimming	5000
11	Squash Court, Thiruvananthapuram	Indoor - Squash	500
12	Tennis Complex, Thiruvananthapuram	Outdoor / Indoor - Tennis	480 / 100
13	Swimming Pool, Vellayambalam	Swimming	560
14	Jimmy George Indoor Stadium, Thiruvananthapuram	Indoor - Multi sports	2000
15	Indoor Stadium, Thrissur	Indoor - Boxing/ Multi sports	2000
16	Indoor Stadium, Kozhikode	Indoor - Multi sports	3500
17	Indoor Stadium, Vellayani, Thiruvananthapuram	Indoor - Multi sports	2000
18	Sreepadam Stadium, Attingal	Indoor - Multi Sports	2000
19	Indoor Stadium, Thriprayar	Indoor - Multi Sports	4000
20	Indoor Stadium, Kottayam	Indoor - Multi sports	2000
21	Municipal Stadium, Pala	Outdoor - Football/Athletics	1000
22	GHSS Kunnankulam Ground, Thrissur	Outdoor - Football	1500
23	Multipurpose Stadium Kaiparambu, Thrissur	Indoor - Multi Sports	1000
24	Indoor stadium, Pilathara, Kannur	Indoor - Multi Sports	400
25	Kannabra Panchayath (Palghat) Stadium	Outdoor - Football	150
26	Chalakudy Municipal Stadium	Indoor - Multi Sports	1000
27	Jawaharlal Nehru International Stadium, Ernakulam	Outdoor - Cricket, Football	60,000
28	Jawahar Municipal Stadium Kannur	Outdoor - Football	30,000
29	Malappuram District Sports Complex Stadium	Outdoor - Football	25,000
30	University Stadium Trivandrum/ Kottayam/	Outdoor and indoor – Multi	20,000

	Kozhikode/Kannur	purpose	
31	Krishnagiri Stadium Wynadu	Outdoor - Cricket	20,000
32	Maharaja's College Stadium Ernakulam	Outdoor - Multi-purpose	15,000
33	Thrissur Aquatic Complex	Swimming	10,000
34	FACT Stadium Ernakulam Dist.	Outdoor - Multi-purpose	5,000
35	Shooting Range Vattiyoorkavu	Shooting	
36	Shooting Range Trissur	Shooting	

*Source: Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs Department*