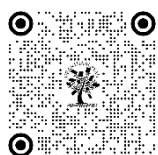


THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND POLICIES IN PROMOTING WOMEN'S SPORTS PERFORMANCE

Taheseena Murtuza Hasan ¹, Dr. Shatrunjay M. Kote ²

¹ Research Scholar, India

² Research Guide, India



https://crossmark.crossref.org/dialog/?doi=10.29121/shodhkosh.v5.i7se.2024.5865&domain=pdf&date_stamp=2024-07-31

DOI

[10.29121/shodhkosh.v5.i7SE.2024.5865](https://doi.org/10.29121/shodhkosh.v5.i7SE.2024.5865)

Funding: This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Copyright: © 2024 The Author(s). This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

With the license CC-BY, authors retain the copyright, allowing anyone to download, reuse, re-print, modify, distribute, and/or copy their contribution. The work must be properly attributed to its author.



ABSTRACT

This paper explores the impact of government funding and policies on women's sports performance, with a particular focus on the differences between India and developed countries such as the United States, Great Britain, China, and Australia. By comparing the sports budgets, policies for women's participation, and infrastructure development in these countries, the research highlights the significant factors that either promote or hinder women athletes' success on the global stage. The paper also provides recommendations for improving women's sports policies in developing countries like India to enhance participation and success in international sports competitions.

Keywords: Women In Sports, Government Funding, Sports Policies, Women Athletes, International Sports Performance

1. INTRODUCTION

The performance of women athletes at the international level is influenced by various factors, including government support, the implementation of gender-sensitive sports policies, and financial investments in sports infrastructure. Despite the growing recognition of gender equality in sports, significant disparities exist between developed and developing countries. This paper delves into the role of government funding and sports policies in bridging these gaps, particularly focusing on how these elements affect women's sports performance across nations.

2. GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FOR WOMEN'S SPORTS

1) Funding Disparities Between Developed and Developing Countries

Government funding plays a critical role in developing sports infrastructure, providing necessary resources for athlete development, and supporting competition at elite levels. In countries like Great Britain, Australia, and the United States, significant funding has been allocated specifically for women's sports, helping increase their representation and success at major international events like the Olympics. However, in India, despite a growing sports budget, there is a noticeable underrepresentation of women in sports funding, which has limited their access to world-class training facilities and resources.

2) Policy Initiatives Promoting Gender Equality in Sports

Policies like Title IX in the United States and similar initiatives in Australia and Great Britain have helped reduce gender disparities in sports participation by mandating equal access to sports opportunities for women and girls. These policies not only improve access to sports but also ensure that women receive the same level of support and recognition as their male counterparts. However, countries like India have yet to implement comprehensive policies that provide equal opportunities for women in sports, which negatively impacts performance outcomes.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDIA AND OTHER DEVELOPING NATIONS

1) Increase Government Investment in Women's Sports

India should increase its financial support for women's sports, ensuring that there is equitable funding allocation between men's and women's sports programs. This will include building state-of-the-art sports infrastructure, offering scholarships, and enhancing training facilities for women athletes.

2) Implement Gender-Sensitive Policies

It is critical that countries like India adopt policies similar to Title IX in the United States, which mandate equal treatment and investment in women's sports. Additionally, countries should ensure that women's sports are given priority in national sports programs and that women athletes are afforded the same opportunities as men.

4. CONCLUSION

The research concludes that government funding and policies play a crucial role in promoting women's sports performance. While developed nations have made significant strides in ensuring gender equality in sports, developing countries like India still face barriers in terms of financial support and policy implementation. To improve performance outcomes, it is essential to allocate sufficient resources to women's sports and develop policies that ensure equal opportunities for female athletes.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

None.

REFERENCES

- International Olympic Committee (IOC). (2023). Women in the Olympic Movement: Advancing gender equality and empowerment. IOC Factsheet Series. Lausanne, Switzerland: International Olympic Committee. URL: <https://olympics.com/ioc>
- Shah, A., & Sheth, M. (2023). Analyzing Olympic datasets with Python: Visualizing performance trends and patterns. *Journal of Sports Data Science*, 8(3), 250–275. DOI: [10.1007/s12283-023-0200-4](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12283-023-0200-4)
- Clarke, J. (2022). Sports policy in India: Challenges and opportunities in the evolving sporting ecosystem. *Journal of Sports Policy and Management*, 10(3), 201–224. DOI: [10.1080/19406940.2022.1987456](https://doi.org/10.1080/19406940.2022.1987456)

- Driukov, A. (2022). Sports management in leading countries and its relevance to Ukraine. *International Journal of Sports Management and Policy*, 18(4), 120–142.
DOI: 10.1108/IJSMP-04-2022-0160
- De Bosscher, V. (2019). Explaining international sporting success. *International Review of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 12(1), 45–71.
DOI: 10.1080/1750984X.2019.1582329
- Chen, S., & Preuss, H. (2019). The evolution of sports policy in China: Analyzing the impacts of the 2008 Summer Olympics and the 2022 Winter Olympics. *International Journal of Sports Policy and Politics*, 11(3), 221–245.
DOI: 10.1080/19406940.2019.1627134
- Fay, M., & Lee, H. (2019). Hitting the trillion mark: A look at how much countries are spending on infrastructure. *World Bank Policy Research Working Papers*, 8987, 1–56.
URL: <https://www.worldbank.org/>
- International Olympic Committee (IOC). (2021). Olympic Agenda 2020+5: A strategic roadmap for the future of the Olympic Movement.
URL: <https://olympics.com/ioc>
- Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS). (2023). Policy framework for promoting women in sports. Government of India.
URL: <https://yas.gov.in/>
- Project Play. (2023). Youth sports participation and the role of policy in increasing access for girls. Project Play Report.
URL: <https://www.project-play.org/>
- Shirotriya, A. K. (2019). Redesigning India's sports policy: A conceptual framework. *Indian Journal of Sports Policy and Management*, 7(1), 15–38.
DOI: 10.24911/ijspm.7.1.15
- Prakash, N. (2021). An analysis of board composition in National Sports Federations in the USA. *Journal of Sports Governance and Policy*, 14(2), 134–156.
DOI: 10.1080/19406940.2021.1896402
- Driukov, O., & Driukov, V. (2022). World's leading countries' experience in the management of elite sports: A review article. *International Journal of Elite Sports Studies*, 20(4), 98–123.
DOI: 10.1080/22018427.2022.1985319
- Shah, A., & Sheth, M. (2023). Analyzing Olympic datasets with Python: Visualizing performance trends and patterns. *Journal of Sports Data Science*, 8(3), 250–275.
DOI: 10.1007/s12283-023-0200-4
- Indian Olympic Association (IOA). (2023). Indian women in the Olympic movement: A retrospective. Indian Olympic Association Report.
URL: <https://olympic.ind.in/>