LIST OF CORRECTIONS

1. Regarding the first part of the suggested corrections, I would like to state that this research has followed a Mixed Method approach with partially mixed concurrent dominant status design where both qualitative and quantitative data are collected simultaneously but major emphasis has been given on Qualitative method and data (kindly refer to my methodology, Chapter 1, pp.42-44). No participant observation method was used since the study was not conducted through Sports Authority of India (SAI, Netaji Subhas Eastern Centre, Kolkata) administratively. Rather, respondents were contacted informally through personal contacts, through coaches and then further snowball sampling was done to procure more respondents for the study (kindly refer to my methodology, Chapter 1, pp.54-55). Furthermore, some of the respondents were interviewed in SAI Netaji Subhas Eastern Centre, Kolkata; others were interviewed in different locations in Kolkata. No administrative assistance from SAI, (Netaji Subhas Eastern Centre, Kolkata) Authorities was pursued to conduct this research work, neither it was sought as it was never part of my thesis objectives.

2. Considering the second part of the first suggestion, the Objectives of the thesis, (kindly refer to the objectives of the thesis, Chapter 1, pp.42) does not aim to critically evaluate the role and policy of Sports Authority of India. Even though gendering is criticized in the study, not SAI policy because the work is not on SAI at all but concentrates on the lived experiences of Women athletes within the domain of athletic sports. The evaluation of SAI policy is altogether a different issue since it is part of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India. To critically assess its administrative and overall functioning and suggest necessary transformations one must conduct a field study in each of its complexes situated...
throughout India, which itself will become a separate research topic for a full-fledged thesis.

3. Finally, regarding the last suggestion, I would like to state the 3 (Three) objectives (Chapter 1, pp.42) of my study which were:

a) Are women athletes prevented from choosing sports as a career in West Bengal?

b) Whether outdoor athletic sports are gendered in West Bengal? If so, what are the root causes?

c) Whether and how social class, religion, language, family, norms, values, school and media (both print and visual) accelerates such discrimination in this state?

None of the above-mentioned objectives of my study referred to understand the lived experience of male athletes or about their lives during post retirement. This study aims to understand the world from the point of view of women athletes only, where no intention of focusing the experiences of male athletes has been expressed in the research objectives. Additionally, I have mentioned that my respondents are women athletes residing in West Bengal and who at present are pursuing any form of athletic sport aged between 20-40 years (kindly refer to my methodology, Chapter 1, pp.55) and not retired women athletes.

To conclude, The Post-retirement lives of both male and women athletes can be a separate research topic and again a full-fledged thesis since it requires interaction with and in-depth interview (i.e. vigorous research) of the retired athletes (men and women) to gather knowledge and understanding of their views and idea of their life-word and its socio-economic and cultural implications, intersectionally speaking.