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## Sports policy frame work in India

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### Abstract

Sport is now a worldwide phenomenon. Every country has a strong will to win medals in international level. A systematic and scientific planning is required in training and coaching. Sports policy is one of the major or practical means of invention in sports. The infrastructure, motivation, incentives are the bases of a good sports policy.

The Government of India had made several programs and plans to promote physical education and sports in the country. These efforts either may be before or after independence are considered as a frame of sports policy.

As early as 1904 the resolution of the Govt. of India on Education policy stated that each school compulsorily ensure health and recreation of the pupils and only such schools can be eligible to be ranked as recognized schools.

The Calcutta University Commission (1917-19) envisaged that there should be a Director of Physical Education Committee of the Govt. of Bombay in 1937 envisaged that "physical education and intellectual education are complementary to each other and must be integrated in such a way as to form an organic whole"

Radhakrishnan Commission 1948-49 recommended a strong program of physical education and sports in universities and schools. The Mudaliar commission 1952-53 recommended that physical education, group games and individual physical exercises should be given in all schools.

The conference of education ministers of states in 1956, 1959, 1964 recommended that greater intention should be given to physical education, games and sports.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports was initially set up as the Department of Sports in 1982 at the time of organization of the IX Asian Games in New Delhi. Its name was changed to the Department of Youth affairs & sports during celebration of the International Youth Year, 1985.

**Keywords:** Sports, policy, promote, talent, development and motivation

### Introduction

Physical Education and Sports have been receiving support under successive Five Year Plans. The Lakshmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE) at Gwalior and the National Institute of Sports (NIS) at Patiala were established in the Second Five Year Plan. The National Coaching Scheme and the Rural Sports Programs were started in the Third Five year Plan and expanded during the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans. Talent spotting and nurturing was emphasized in the Sixth Five Year plan. The Seventh Five Year Plan focused on the creation of sports infrastructure. The development of Rural Sports through a Special Area Games Approach was the thrust of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Ninth Five Year Plan emphasized the need for modern sports infrastructure. The Tenth Plan sought to promote both the broad-basing of sports and the promotion of excellence in sports. After the 1982 Asian Games, the Union Government's Sports budget was dramatically increased nearly nine times from Rs. 26.54 crore in the VIth Five Year Plan to Rs. 207.45 crore in the VIIth Five Year Plan and later to Rs. 1145.36 crore in the Xth Five Year Plan.

### National Sports Policies

National Sports Policy 1984 was the first move towards developing a conducive policy framework for the development and promotion of sports in the country. A Resolution on the National Sports Policy was laid in both Houses of Parliament in 21th August, 1984. The National Sports Policy, 1984 was formulated with the objective of raising the standard of Sports in the country.

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The policy was further strengthened and reiterated in the National Policy for Education (NPE), 1986. In the context of preparations for the NPE, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, speaking on 31 March 1986 at the National Primary Education Conference, had declared:

“Mere book learning does not develop character. It is formed through different regulated activities, through sports and playing in a team or playing by oneself.”

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) is a sports organization that is working with an objective of training the young and talented Indian athletes. The SAI was established in the year 1984, as a registered society. The Society for National Institute of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) was merged with SAI on 1<sup>st</sup> May, 1987. As a result, the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala and its allied centers at Bangalore, Kolkata and Gandhinagar and the Lakshmbai National College of physical Education at Thiruvananthapuram came under Sports Authority of India (SAI).

SAI has six regional centres located in the major cities like Bangalore, Gandhinagar, Kolkata, Sonapat, Delhi and Imphal. It also has two sub-centres at Guwahati and Angabad. It runs some prominent sports institutes like the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala and the Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education, Thiruvananthapuram. Apart from that, it has a High Altitude Training Centre at Shillaroo, Himachal Pradesh, as well.

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) runs a total of around 23 training centers, both residential and non-residential, spread all over the country. SAI is training a large number of sports persons at 83 schools and 16 Aksharas, under its supervision in India. SAI is running 16 SAG Centres and 2 associate Centres in the country.

A total of 58 SAI Training Centres are running under the supervision of SAI in India. Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI:

Apart from the above, the following sports promotional schemes are also being implemented by SAI through its Regional Centres for spotting and nurturing talented children by providing them requisite facilities in terms of sports infrastructure, sports equipment, competition exposure and scientific coaching.

1. Centres of Excellence Scheme.
2. SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme.
3. Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme.
4. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme.
5. Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) Scheme.

The National Policy of Education -1986, has very rightly mentioned that “Sports and Physical Education are an integral part of the learning process, and will be included in the evaluation of performance. A nation-wide infrastructure for physical education, Sports and games will be built into the educational edifice”.

The infrastructure will consist of play fields, equipment, coaches and teachers of physical education as a part of the school improvement program. Available open spaces in urban areas will be reserved for playground, if necessary by legislation. Efforts will be made to establish sports institutions and hostels where specialized attention will be given to sports activities and sports related studies, along with normal education. Due stress will be laid on indigenous traditional games. As a system which promotes on integrated development of body and mind, yoga will receive special attention. Efforts will be made to Introduce Yoga in all

schools: to this end, it will be introduced in teacher training course.

In 1992, an Action Plan was devised in the shape of the National Sports Policy, 1992 to move towards realizing the objectives of the 1984 Policy.

National Sports Policy, 2001

In terms of the National Sports Policy, 2001, the Central Government, in conjunction with the State Government, the Olympic Association (IOA) and the National Sports Federation will concertedly pursue the twin objectives of “Broad-basing” of Sports and “Achieving Excellence in sports at the National and International levels” The comprehensive National Sports Policy 2007 aims at making the framework for sports in India more effective and inclusive with the full ownership and involvement of all stakeholders. The Policy aims at adopting a holistic approach to sports developments taking into account the health benefits, recreation benefits, educational benefits, social benefits, economic benefits and source of national pride that it offers. This would require a realignment of responsibilities between the Union and State Governments, on the one hand, and, on the other, between Government and the Indian Olympics Association, the Sports Authority of India, the National Sports Federation and their affiliated bodies at the state and district level, and corporate bodies. Special emphasis will be laid on mobilizing corporate support in the field of sports.

Department of Sports, minister of youth affairs & sports for the development of sports in India carried out following Schemes are-

1. Khelo India introduced in 2014-15. It has been formed after merger of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA). Its aim at Construction of Integrated Sports Complexes in all Block panchayat. Of the Country.
2. Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) To Provide Quality Sports Infrastructure in Urban Areas So as to Provide Facilities for talent to hone their Skills.
3. National Sports Talent Search to Identify Young Talents.
4. Scheme for promotion of Sports among persons with disabilities.
5. Scheme of human Resource development sports

### Conclusion

At Present promotion and development of Sports in the Country is being carried out above schemes. Through these schemes are Khelo India. National Sports Talent Urban Sports Scheme etc. Khelo India is the best policy for development of sports Its very Effective policy for Sports Talent and will get best achievement at International level. In these Schemes main focus on broad basing of sports and achievement of Excellence.

- Up gradation and development of infrastructure
- Supports to national sports federation's and other sports bodies.
- Strengthening of Scientific and Coaching Support to Sports.
- Special Incentives to promote sports
- Enhance participation of women scheduled tribes and rural Youth.
- Involvement of Corporate Sector in Sports Promotion and promote sports mindedness among the public at large.

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