## National Sports Policy 2001

following points are the highlights of the policy:

- Upgradation and development of infrastructure,
- Support to the national sports federations and appropriate bodies,
- Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports,
- Incentives to sportspersons,
- Enhanced participation of women, tribals and rural youth,
- Involvement of the corporate sector in sports promotion,
- Creation of greater awareness among the public

## Khelo India

Khelo India School Games was held recently which is going to have a pan India impact. The school children will get the exposure required. It is going to have a lasting impact especially with the scholarship being introduced which is a remarkable initiative by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. The children will receive an annual scholarship worth Rs. 5.00 lakh for 8 consecutive years. Since parents complain about lack of financial support, the initiative is a step in the right direction. This will make education and sports find a right balance. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports launched the PLEDGE for Khelo Indiaat the Khelo India School Games Carnival. The pledge is a promise to participate and encourage sportsmanship spirit and it is aimed at inspiring youngsters to build mass participation and excellence in sports.

## Features of khelo india

- Focussed on building an inclusive and comprehensive sports ecosystem in the country, Khelo India will lay emphasis on inculcating sports into the day to day lives of youngsters early in their lives.
- Khelo India School Games concentrates on creating a platform to showcase hidden talent, creating awareness and cognizance about physical fitness as well as good health amongst youngsters.
- 2000 children will be receiving Rs 2000 as prize money if they win in the competitions at the block, district and national levels. This can give a big boost to the children at pan India level.
- The Khelo India is not limited to only children; it goes beyond 35 to 50 years age group. It looks changing the lifestyle of people both in rural and urban India.
- The coaches have stagnated in terms of upgrading their knowledge and attention is given for upgrading coach's knowledge and development. The focus is moved away from constructing large stadiums into developing neighbourhood playing areas. If people of India start playing an hour a day we not only become a better sporting nation, we will also be a healthier nation.

## Draft National Sports (Development) Bill, 2011

The National Sports Policy, 1984 aimed at improving the standard of sport in India. Subsequently, the National Sports Policy 2001 envisioned the central government working in conjunction with the state governments, the Indian Olympic Association ('IOA') and the National Sports Federations ('NSFs') to concertedly pursue the twin objectives of "Broad- basing" of Sports and "Achieving Excellence in



PSCNotes free sample: first 4 of 21 pages. Full PDF at pscnotes.com

Sports at the National and International levels". The Comprehensive National Sports Policy 2007 endeavoured to put in place a framework for sports in India based on an inclusive model with the full ownership and involvement of all stakeholders. However, these policies faced stiff opposition from NSFs and the IOA and hence were not implemented.

**Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance**

The Draft aims to remain consistent with the core principles spelt out in the "Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance" proposed by the International Olympic Committee ("IOC') and endorsed by the Olympic Congress in 2009. The IOC Code of Ethics state that 'The basic universal principles of good governance of the Olympic and sports movement, in particular transparency, responsibility and accountability, must be respected by all Olympic Movement constituents.'

The reason these principles are sought to be enforced through legislation is that in 2010, the MYAS had engaged in a dialogue with the IOC and IOA to expedite the process of reform of the IOA. The IOA and the IOC had assured the MYAS that appropriate amendments would be made to the constitution of the IOA and to ensure that it remained consistent with the Olympic Charter. The subsequent changes made by the IOA, which were ratified by the IOC, however only served the purpose of diluting the reform process that was sought to be implemented.

**National Sports Development Council**

The Draft empowers the Government to take all such measures, including notification of regulations, policies, rules, procedures and guidelines, as it deems necessary or expedient, for promoting the development of sport. Further, the Government may also constitute a National Sports Development Council to advise it on matters related to sport. The Council is ideated to consist of members from the various NSFs, experts in sports law, eminent athletes, sports scientists, etc., appointed for a non-renewable term of 4 years and involves the participation of athletes in the decision making process. The Council is to be headed by an Eminent Athlete who has won and been awarded prominent national and international awards in his/her sport. More importantly, the Council would also represent active athletes with up to three active athletes to be appointed to the Council and two- third of the voting rights for all decisions to be taken by the Council are retained in favour of members who are not affiliated to affiliated to NSFs, the central government or SAI. This represents a significant step in ensuring that past and present athletes would have a say in the administration of sports in India and is a proposal that has received overwhelming support.

**Demarcation of Responsibilities**

The Draft envisages roles and responsibilities for the central government, SAI, the IOA and NSFs. The central government is primarily entrusted with the task of determining the eligibility conditions for recognition of the NSFs and the IOA; SAI with providing the necessary support to NSFs for organising preparatory camps for the selected national teams or athletes for participation in international competitions; and every NSF will be held responsible and accountable at the national level for the overall promotion and development of the sport for which it is granted recognition.

**Recognition of National Sports Federations**

The central government may recognise no more than one NSF for each sport. Primarily, each NSF may represent or purport to represent itself as the recognized NSF for the sport and to represent India at



PSCNotes free sample: first 4 of 21 pages. Full PDF at pscnotes.com

various levels; regulate the sport in India; and select athletes to represent the country at the international level. The criteria for recognition of NSFs are also established with each NSF that wishes to be recognised mandatorily required to abide with certain norms such as financial accountability, professional management, and recognition by the IOA, status as an apex body, etc.

**New sports policy india**

The Government has announced its new sports policy to encourage conduct of international and national events in popular sports, and 13 sporting events have been identified in the high priority list.

These include athletics, badminton, hockey, shooting, tennis, weight lifting, wrestling, archery, boxing, football, kabaddi, volleyball and kho-kho. The international events conducted in these streams will be sanctioned Rs. 20 lakh by the government, while Rs. 15 lakh would be sanctioned for national events and Rs. 5 lakhs for inter-district tournaments.

The associations of various sports have to be recognised by the respective National Sports Federations approved by the Government of India or Indian Olympic Association and they should conduct State championships across age groups and gender on regular basis. For eligibility, these associations should be recognised by the Sports Authority of Telangana State and must be effectively operation for at least preceding three years and regularly submitted their audited accounts to Sports Authority of Telangana State.

**Rajasthan State Sports Council**

Rajasthan State Sports Council, Rajasthan Institute is a registered institution under the Registration Act, 1958, which is the highest organization of sports development in the state in the state under the control of Youth Affairs and Sports Department. After the establishment, the Sports Council has played a significant role in the development of state sports in the past 60 years.

The main function of the Council shall be to approve policies and important schemes for the promotion of sports in the state, and the other functions shall be as under:

- Operation and maintenance of sports stadiums,
- Procurement and maintenance of specialized sports equipment,
- Setting up and management of spots academies and sports hostels.
- Appointment of Sports Officers, coaches and other staff with measurable targets.
- Training of elite sportspersons.
- Implementation of specific target based sports projects.
- The Rajasthan State Sports Council shall function in close association with the Sports Associations.

Players are honored with 'Maharana Pratap Award' for outstanding achievements at National and International level by the State Sports Council. Maharana Pratap Award is being awarded from 1982-83. As of year 2015-16 163 players from Rajasthan have been honored with the Maharana Pratap Award.

PSCNOTES.IN



PSCNotes free sample: first 4 of 21 pages. Full PDF at pscnotes.com

The selected players in the Maharana Pratap award are presently in the Rs. 1 lakh cash, Maharana Pratap's brass statue, Blazer Muay tie and citation are awarded.



Governor of Rajasthan State Sports Council (PATRON) Governor of the State. The Chief Minister of the State is also the Deputy Patron of the Council. The Chairman of the Council is the Chief Executive. Apart from this, there are countless members of the Council nominated by Vice President, Treasurer and State Government. 6 officers are ex-officio members. Mr. V.G., the first President of the Council Kanetkar was there. With effect from July 11, 2014, the Chairman, Shri J.C. Mahanti (Additional Chief Secretary, Youth Affairs and Sports Department) has been handled.

Sports Administration is also becoming more complex in the present time. Rajasthan State Sports Council is apex body of Sports in Rajasthan and have planned to introduce modern management practices in all the districts.

**National Awards of Sports**

The Arjuna Awards are given by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India to recognize outstanding achievement in sports. Started in 1961, the award carries a cash prize of ₹ 500,000, a bronze statue of Arjuna and a scroll. Over the years the scope of the award has been expanded and a large number of sports persons who belonged to the pre-Arjuna Award era were also included in the list. Further, the number of disciplines for which the award is given was increased to include indigenous games and the physically handicapped category. The Government revises the criteria for the Arjuna Award over the years. As per the revised guidelines, to be eligible for the Award, a sportsperson should not only have had good performance consistently for the previous four years at the international level with excellence for the year for which the Award is recommended, but should also have shown qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and a sense of discipline.



**dronacharya award**

The Dronacharya Award, officially known as Dronacharya Award for Outstanding Coaches in Sports and Games, is sports coaching honour of the Republic of India. The award is named after Drona, often referred as "Dronacharya" or "Guru Drona", a character from the Sanskrit epic Mahabharata of ancient



PSCNotes free sample: first 4 of 21 pages. Full PDF at pscnotes.com