

## Role of Government in promotion of Sports in India - A Review Report

### Abstract

Since the promotional schemes run by Govt. of India after independence the sports performance increased rapidly. India set the honorable position among the active sports countries. The result of the different Government policies viz. National Sport Policy 1984, 1992 which laid great emphasis on the development of In addition to the above policies the Govt. of India declared National Education Policy 1968, 1986 and Sportsmen, infrastructure and latest facilities. (Ministry of Youth and sports affairs, Govt of India)

**Keywords:** Sports and Games, Olympics, Asian Games, Common-wealth Games, Govt. Policies, Physical Education.

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### Introduction

Apart from the rich culture and diverse arts presence, India has tremendous experience in different sporting activities such as Athletics, Cricket, Shooting, Hockey, Chess, Badminton, Boxing, Golf, Kabaddi, Wrestling, Swimming etc. Besides this the country has respectable traditional sports such as boat racing, kushti (Wrestling), Gilli-Danda, Kite flying Yogic exercises and others. All sports is played by all age groups starting from the grass root level right up to the international level.

Today sports emerge as an important component of socio-economic development of the country. The active participation in sports improves community health and productivity, reduces medical expenses, imbibes discipline in character and enhances social cohesion. The execution of a mega sporting event (Asian games 1951 & 1982; Commonwealth Games 2010 & SAF Games 1984 etc.) helps in developing infrastructure, generating employment, securing inflow of foreign capital and thus contributes significantly to the economic development of the country. Therefore, it can be said that the impact of sports on the society is multi-dimensional.

The government plays a crucial role in promoting sports in country. The government and governmental organizations constitute the public sector of the sports industry, which is responsible in making sports policies, allocating grants for developing infrastructure, nurturing talents and designing specialized program for overall development of sports. The objective of the article is to discuss critically the role of government in promoting sports in India.

On 15th August, 1947 India became a Sovereign state. As far as economical condition of a country is concerned, it was in a bad shape. However, under the prevailing circumstances our political leaders were busy with identifying the priorities in order to rebuild the country and serve their own people in the best possible manner. After going through the above mention events under taken by the Government of India during the period of political and financial crises than Pt. Nehru Prime Minister of India date a lot of work promoting sports and games in the country. It is the political system that has introduced numerous sports promoting schemes including conduct of international competition. The following policies taken by them on priority show their determination and dedication towards promotion of games and sports in the country despite the tight economic conditions:

### Methodology

The literature survey and interviews of players and experts of the respective fields. The news papers magazines and reports of gov. of India.

### Survey of Literature

The central gov. Physical Education Committee popularly known as Tara Chand Committee was set up in the year 1948. The committee

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made several valuable recommendations for the promotion of Physical Education and Recreation.

In 1949, a team of experts from Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati, participated in physical activities in Lingiad at Stockholm (Sweden) and also gave a demonstration of Indian system of Physical activities.

In 1951, the first Asian Games were conducted in Delhi despite the fact that the nation was in deep financial crunch. **(Ad-Hoc Enquiry Committee on Games and Sports (1958).**

In 1953, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur Coaching Scheme was started for the promotion of games and sports and to train Indian sports person for participation in the National and International Competitions. **(Ministry of Health, Govt. of India 1953)**

In 1954, Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation was established by the Govt. of India to advise the Govt. on the coordination of all program and activities in the field of Physical Education and Recreation in the country. **(Ministry of Education, Govt. of India)**

In 1954, All India Council of sports was established to act as a liaison agency between the Govt. and the National Federations of various games and sports and to offer financial assistance of sports were also formed to reach the grass-root levels **(On advise of Mulana Abdul Kalam Ajad Nov., 1954 AICS formed).**

In 1954, National Discipline Scheme was initiated. Under this scheme, a few training centers were opened for preparing training instructors. The syllabus of this scheme included drills, parades, sports and games, Rhythmic with songs, camps, cultural activities, patriotic songs, community work etc. The purpose of this scheme was to make the youth physically fit and inculcate discipline. This scheme was looked after by late General J.K. Bhonsle, then Minister of Rehabilitation. **(By Ministry of Rehabilitation)**

In 1954, the School Games Federation of India was formed in order to organize and annual Inter-State/ National Championships in games and sports for the school students of various age groups.

In 1956, A National plan of Physical Education and Recreation was prepared by the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education. In this plan greater emphasis was given to promote indigenous physical activities. **(Saiyidain K. G.- A National Plan Of Physical Education And Recreation (1956)**

In 1957, Lakshmibai College of Physical Education was established in Gwalior (M.P.). This is centre Govt. sponsored college. To begin with this college offered Bachelor of Physical Education Degree of this year duration. **(Ministry of Education & Culture, Government of India)**

In 1958, for the promotion of Physical Education, sports and youth welfare, a separate division was established in the Ministry of Education.

The ministry of Education sponsored various seminars in the field of Physical Education. In 1958, a

seminar for the Principles of Physical Education Colleges, and another seminar for Inspectors of Physical Education and Directors of Physical Education and Sports of Universities and in 1959, a seminar for experts and specialists in Indigenous Physical activities were conducted.

In 1958, in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Asian Games were held in Tokyo, our Hockey team lost to Pakistan and Govt. of India felt very humiliated at the International scene. Consequently, to know the possible reasons to defeat, to look into the details then existing playground facilities in educational institutions in states and to know the functioning of sports institutions and organization, an Ad-hoc-Inquiry Committee consisting of Sh. M.K. Kaul and Sh. M.N. Kapur was constituted by the Center Govt. This committee gave the important recommendations and submitted its report in 1961.

In 1959, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, sponsored another scheme known as National Physical Efficiency Drive for men, women, boys and girls. The main objectives of this scheme were to evaluate the physical fitness level of citizens of the country. On the basis of results of Physical fitness tests, conducted separately for men and women, boys and girls, three distinctive levels were determined.

In 1961, on the recommendations of Ad-Hoc Enquiry Committee, were implemented and the National Institute of Sports was established at Moti Bagh, Patiala (previously it is known as Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Coaching scheme 1953) in order to prepare the technical experts in games and sports as coaches. After the successful function of National Institute of Sports, Patiala, a southern centre was established at Bangalore in the year 1974. Further, in order to cater to the needs of the rest of the country, two more centre were established in Kolkata and Gandhi Nagar.

In 1965, National Fitness Corps was established. This was an amalgamation of Trained Physical Education Personnel and National Discipline Scheme, Directorate of National Fitness Corps prepared a hand book of Physical Activities Program for Teachers.

In 1970-71, the Rural Sports Tournament Scheme was launched by the Govt. with two main objectives, i.e. to involve a major segment of the rural youth and to spot out natural talent. In the same year Sports Talent Search Scheme was introduced by the Govt. of India. This scheme provides state level and national level scholarships to the promising and talented young boys and girls.

In 1972, the Lakshmibai College of Physical, Gwalior was given the status of National Character and renamed as Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, popularly known as L.N.I.P.E., Gwalior.

In 1973, University Grant Commission, New Delhi allowed the interested Universities of the country to introduce Physical Education as an Elective Subject in the affiliated colleges at under-graduate level.

# Asian Resonance

Celebration of International Women Year by the Government of India to boost women participation in games and sports.1975, National Sports Championship for women was started in order to encourage women participation in games and sports.

1982, Govt. of India conducted IXth Asian Games in Delhi. It gave a boost to promote the games and sports in the country.

After the 9<sup>th</sup> Asian Games held in Delhi, the Govt. of India realized the need to have one central sports body: As a result, Sports Authority of India was established in 1982 with the twin purposes i.e. to promote games and sports in the country and to maintain and utilize the existing sports infrastructure. **(Registration of Societies Act, 1860, in accordance with the Resolution No. I-I/83- SAI dated 25.01.84 of the Department of Sports, Govt. of India.)**

In 1987, to have an integrated approach towards the development of Physical Education, Games and Sports in the country, the controlling body of Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education and Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala known as Society for National Institute of Physical Education and Sports was merged with the Sports Authority of India in 1987 .In 1995, the premier institute of Physical Education being run by the Center Govt. under the name of L.N.C.P.E. Gwalior was given the status of "Deemed University" at present it is known as Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education. **(Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development conferred the status of a "Deemed to be University" in September 1995 under Section 3 of U.G.C. Act, 1956 vide notification no. F. 9-14/92-U.3 dated 21.09.1995 )**

The National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) was established in 1998, under Charitable Endowments Act 1890, Government of India Notification dated 12th November 1998. The NSDF supports sportspersons to excel in the field by providing opportunities to train under coaches of international repute with technical, scientific and psychological support and also in getting exposure to international competitions. Financial assistance is also provided to specific projects for promotion of sports and games sponsored by reputed Organizations/Institutes, provided the facilities so created are made available to a sizeable population of the area/region. **(Government of India Notification dated 12<sup>th</sup> November 1998)**

Indian Olympic Association with the active financial support of the govt. had decided to conduct

first Afro-Asian Games in Delhi Nov., 2001 but due the security problems resulting from terrorists attack on U.S.A. on September 11, 200, the games were postponed indefinitely. Finally, govt. of India and Indian Olympic Association has officially announced to conduct the games in Oct.-Nov., 2003 at Hyderabad.

In 2010, the govt. of India and Indian Olympic Association conducted Commonwealth Games.

National Sport Policy 1984, 1992 which laid great emphasis on the development of In addition to the above policies the Govt. of India declared National Education Policy 1968, 1986 and Sportsmen, infrastructure and latest facilities. (Ministry of Youth and sports affairs, Govt of India)

## Result and Discussion

All this resulted in the rapid growth in the sports arena which can be verily proved by high medal tally achieved by the Indian Sportsmen in International Sports arena as follows:

### Total Medal Tally Till 2014

Games	No Games	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Asian Games	17	139	178	285	602
Olympic Games	23	9	6	11	26
Common Wealth Games	16	156	153	127	436

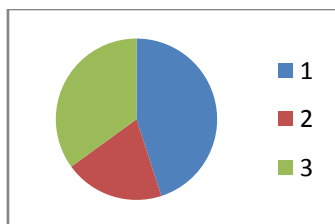
### The Current Medal Tally

Games	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Asian Games 2014	11	10	36	57
Olympic Games 2012	0	2	4	6
Common Wealth Games 2014	15	30	19	64

**(Courtesy = The Times of India, August 14, 2012. (Olympic Games) and Hindu, September 28, 2014. (Asian and Commonwealth Games)**

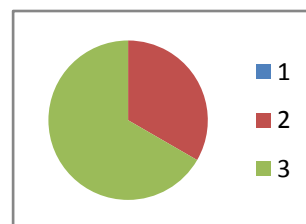
**Table for the Comparison; The Medal Tally of Asian Games, Olympic Games And Commonwealth Games As Follows:**

Games	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Olympic Games Till 2008	9*	4	7	20
In 2012	0	2	4	6
Asian Games Till 2010 (In 60 yrs)	128	168	249	645
In 2014	11	10	36	57
Commonwealth Games Till 2010 (In 76yrs)	141	123	108	392
In 2014	15	30	19	64



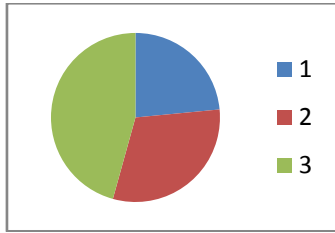
Olympic Games Medals Tally till 2008

1- Gold  
2- Silver  
3- Bronze

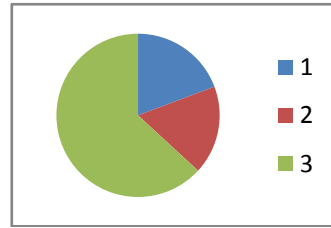


Olympic Games Medals Tally 2012

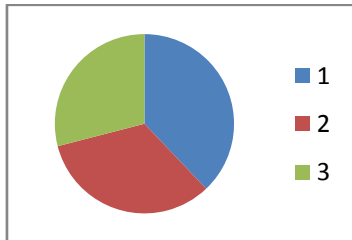
# Asian Resonance



Asian Games Medals Tally till 2010



Asian Games Medals Tally 2014



## Commonwealth Games Medals Tally till 2010 8 Gold Medals Won by Indian Hockey (Men) Team till 2008 Olympic Games

The comparative pie-chart is ample proof that the performance of the sportsperson shows a substantial enhancement after the implementation of the govt. policies for the promotion of sports and games in our country.

### Conclusion

After analyzing the influence of Govt. policies on the promotion of Games and Sports, it can be safely said that it is the political will which has introduced numerous promoting schemes including conducting of International sports competitions, it can also be concluded that political will or political backup is a very important force for the promotion of Games and Sports in the Nation. It also indicates the honesty, dedication and positive attitude of the Govt.

### Suggestion

Though sufficient efforts have been made by the government, they have proved inadequate due to the large population of the country. To overcome this hurdle, the government should emphasis on the importance of Physical Education and sports at the grass root level. Under the National Education Policy (1986) and National Sports Policy (2002) more emphasis should be laid on the development of

1- Gold  
2- Silver  
3- Bronze

1- Gold  
2- Silver  
3- Bronze

## Commonwealth Games Medals Tally 2014

infrastructure and promotion of Games and Sports from the basic level.

### Acknowledgement

We are thankful to Dr R. C. La I, Principal, M.M.College, Modinagar, Ghaziabad; Sh. H.L. Suri, Ex. Olympian 1964, Librarian, N.C.P.E.College, Noida, Department of District Information, Ghaziabad for their valuable suggestion support.

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