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## **IMPLEMENTATION AND CHALLENGES TO SPORTS POLICIES IN MADHYA PRADESH**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The State of MP is at present short of requisite high performance sports standard despite various financial and social reforms initiative undertaken by Government .This is largely due to the absence of modern Sports Governance Model in state which optimize the existing resources, improve the standards, bring accountability and audit system of governance, do thorough Gap Analysis and then systematically fill those gaps in phased manner with out getting in to complete overhauling of existing system at once to avoid state of ambiguity. The current model of governance is more or less based on by chance concept and not by Choice Concept. As far as significance of the study is concerned there should not be no doubt that in our present set up the proper implementation of Sports Governance of Madhya Pradesh is the actual pillar in promotion of sports in state. The recommendations on basis of the findings will be of immense use for the promotion of sports. The study will also identify the drawbacks, deficiencies & difficulties for implementation of presents sports governance of MP at grass-root level for achieving the desired goal.*

**Keywords:** *Sports governance, sports policies, implemengtation and challenges, scheme at grass root level etc.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

"The application of operational theory to sport policy making process has been noteworthy by its absence."(O'Gorman 2011) "This is problematic, because all of the theories relating to execution give clearer knowledge and comprehension of its dynamics & processes, impact on results, & thus an assessment of execution's relative success or failure." (Hill and Hupe 2009)" "Whilst much research aims to examine & assess policies & programs & report what took place operational theories is more concerned with exploring causation & reasons why it occurred (Pressman & Wildavsky1973)". "The research community recognized the intricate nature of execution, specifically the immediate impact & more subtle molding by numerous variables, & how far there is clear interaction & collaboration b/w various components of delivery chain (Pressman & Wildavsky 1973)".

Policy objectives are amended, elaborated, or even rejected, especially in long or complicated command chains. "Hjern argued that effective policy execution is trapped by a tradition of viewing it as a stable and sequential connection b/w politics and administration (Hjern 1982)". He fundamentally challenged top-down, single-authority approach to political structure, emphasizing necessity for more openness in relationship between politics & government. "Grassroots agents are expected to assist with these decisions," Hill & Hupe (2009) write.

"Based on idea that top-down social & legal mechanisms will ensure greater efficiency by affecting tastes & constraining behaviour of those who implement (Sabatier 1986)". "Local, grass-roots groups believe that they have more experience & practical understanding of policy issues, & hence are better positioned to make policy (Lipsky 1980)."

"Furthermore, top-down methods receive widespread criticism for ignoring the likelihood that suppliers of services will undermine or modify the original policy decision." The bottom-up strategy, on the other hand, contends that the dedication, desire, & ability of grass-roots groups engaged in implementing policies determines policy success or failure (Berman 1978). "More recently, political analysts have tended to rely on a more holistic model of policy evaluation which aims to analyze multiple factors in entire policy process, not just implementing phase (Hill and Hupe 2009)".

"It was clearly stated in the policy that Union Ministry will dynamically support efforts of State Government while broadening base of sports for tapping hidden talent in rural & tribal areas." The Union Ministry & Sports Authority of India, in collaboration with Indian Olympic Association & National Sports Federations, shall pay special emphasis to achieving national and international excellence."

The salient features of existing sports policy are as under:

- ❖ The initiative also attempted to encourage indigenous games that are still widely practiced in their culture.
- ❖ Implementation of a National Fitness Program using both material and human resources by taking efforts to supplement the essential resources.
- ❖ Establishment of specialist sports schools or academies in prominent locations.
- ❖ Introducing proper competition at national, state, & district levels for inter-school, inter-college, and inter-university sports.
- ❖ Working in collaboration with the government, Indian Olympic Association, & NSFs.
- ❖ Creating an appropriate sports calendar of tournaments at all levels, as well as long-term growth strategies for each sports discipline.
- ❖ Coaches, sports scientists, judges, referees, & umpires should be trained in accordance with international standards.
- ❖ Distinguished athletes should be rewarded with social recognition and financial stability both during and after their sporting careers.
- ❖ The government should develop cooperative sports tourism programs for diverse sections of country.
- ❖ Encourage prominent athletes to establish sports academies with financial assistance.
- ❖ Mobilizing electronic media, comprising national broadcasters, commercial channels, & print media, to improve the country's sports culture.

At Union Government level, Ministry of Sports has been charged with fostering growth and growth of sports in the country. "The following topics have been assigned to department of Sports under laws of Republic of India (Allocation of Business Rules 1961)".

- ❖ Preparation of Sports policy.
- ❖ Plan & programme for Sports and Games.
- ❖ Creation of national welfare fund for sports persons.
- ❖ Activities of Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports.



- ❖ Activities of Sports Authority of India.
- ❖ Selection and distribution of sports scholarships to talented players.
- ❖ Exchange programme of sportspersons, experts & teams with foreign countries
- ❖ Monetary assistance for creation & development of sports infrastructure.
- ❖ Provide monetary assistance for coaching, competitions and purchase of equipment.
- ❖ Sports matters and activity related Union Territories.
- ❖ Matter related to physical education programme.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Mark Lowther (2015) study that was begun in order to better understand dynamics of grassroots sport environment & to build a framework for good governance practice in this critical area of sport policy & management. Researchers have previously emphasized need of investigating effective governance in nonprofit sector, particularly distinctive characteristics of informal sports organizations & tiny community groups. A meta-analysis of pertinent research was performed to establish important concepts, which were then evaluated and validated using primary data. The primary results of study included a typology of sport governance environment as well as persuasive evidence of need to develop an effective governance framework customized to needs of local sports organizations. It also supported the creation of SATSport, a flexible and dynamic self-regulation instrument that organizations could use to test & demonstrate their allegiance to good governance.

According to Dobbels et al. (2016), despite efforts by local governments to encourage sports across all levels of society, those with fewer resources remain underrepresented in grassroots sports. Previous research implies that inter-sectoral networks & collaborative efforts may aid these groups in increasing their sport participation, but a thorough examination of structure, coordination, and interactions in networks is currently missing. Insight into network that promotes sport for poor people may aid in the creation of effective networks. As a result, we performed a social network study in three Belgian cities to examine the network structure and elements of networks that assist individuals with disabilities in participating in sports. Our findings show that networks should be directed by a sport administration in the early stages. Once the network is operational, information may be exchanged so that sports management can benefit from the observations of other businesses.

Ramchandani et al. (2017) research does not measure actual changes in sport involvement post-event of participants in various TTM stages, nor does it attribute such behavior changes to events. This is both a limitation of current study & an evident target for future research. Practice Implications The primary implications for increasing sport participation through sports events include drawing more people early in TTM, fostering cooperation among varied event stakeholders, and incorporating sport participation methods into event design process. Originality/value TTM models have seldom been used to capture people' present and/or planned participation in sports behavior in a sport event environment, or to explore attitudinal changes regarding sport as a result of completing an event. To circumvent the constraints of the classic model, an updated version of the TTM has been presented.

The study by Ramon et al. (2018) reveals that sport broadcasting provides actual potential to sustain linguistic & cultural variety in tiny nations, even in the face of increasing competition,

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limited resources, & proliferation of many watching portals. We evaluate sports content given by BBC ALBA between 2008 and 2016 using a mixed-method approach to determine value that channel provides in Scotland through its diversified sports portfolio. In an increasingly crowded and convoluted landscape where pay-TV titans Sky & BT own a variety of top-tier rights & BBC Scotland and STV are unable to fit moresport into their schedules, BBC ALBA offers Gaelic-speaking & national audiences a steady diet of great athletics programming. Sports content has been a key driver of BBC ALBA's participation with creative sector, as well as a contributor to expansion of grassroots sport in Scotland. However, channel's financial situation makes maintaining and improving its current position exceedingly challenging.

Sport organizations have achieved a high degree of visibility & interest across a variety of stakeholder groups & in industries not directly linked to sport, according to Simone Digennaro (2019). Sport is now at the heart of a social innovation ecosystem characterized by broader and more diverse interests and opportunities, which unavoidably calls into question efficacy & ethics of organizational & governance frameworks. Following introduction of political & business ethics in late 1980s and early 1990s, concept of good governance in sport organizations is a relatively new phenomenon, particularly at grassroots level. On this premise, it is necessary to develop a typology for the sport governance landscape, identify instruments that might assist in steering and shaping sport organization governance, and lastly explore the consequences for the application of leadership at this critical level.

C. Zuber, M. J. Schmid, and A. Conzelmann (2020). designed to assess accomplishment motivation from the perspective of coaches rather than players. The instrument has previously been tested for reliability, content, factorial validity, and concurrent criterion validity. Two separate samples were used to further prove concept and criteria validity. The first sample consisted of 67 experienced coaches who rated their 278 players on 3 AMBIS-I qualities of proactivity, ambition, and dedication. The absolute agreement findings were mixed. Despite fact that ICCs show sufficient to good uniformity, rcontrast-CV values are much lower. The AMBIS-I shows medium to high correlations with actual performance level as rated by coaches & low to medium correlations with assigned potential for eventual accomplishment one year later, demonstrating criterion validity. Finally, we obtained significant evidence that AMBIS-I is a viable measure of success-driven behavior in athletic activities from the vantage point of coaches.

Dhar, A., and R. Jaiswal (2021) investigate the relationship between sports Achievement Motivation & actual competition achievement among various state level kho-kho players. The subjects of the current research were 72 state level kho-kho players from six districts in the NORTH ZONE. Their ages varied from 19 to 25 years. Because the subjects were kho-kho players, they all had a good physique. Throughout the year, all of players compete in state-level kho-kho tournaments. Their overall health was excellent. The criteria measure in the current study was that only six state level kho-kho teams were chosen as subjects of northeast zone state kho-kho competition.

According to Ashley Thompson (2022), the majority of sources were non-empirical, stemming from academic working groups & sport regulating organizations mostly in Europe. In all, 258 distinct governance concepts were discovered. Transparency, accountability, & democracy were most often mentioned topics, with Board-related concepts coming in second,



followed by stakeholder involvement. The principles were divided into four groups using an inductive theme analysis: structure-based, process-based, outcome-based, and context-based. Empirical research found that governance principles in national & international sports bodies were rated as average at best.

Dr. Michal Mrkonjic (2022) catalogs and reviews some of most important & recent sets of tenets & signs of good governance in sport released at international level in order to assist sports organizations & intergovernmental organizations in navigating the numerous good management narratives. It examines the nine sets listed below using six criteria: Rec(2005)8 Council of Ministers proposals to member nations on principles of good governance in sport; Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance (BUPs) of Olympic and Sports Movement; Principles of Good Governance in Grassroots Sport; Deliverable 2: Sport Management Principles; Key Governance Principles & Fundamental Indicators; Berlin Declaration BIBGIS (Basic Indicators for Better Organization in International Sport): International sport governing bodies utilize this method to assess their performance. Sports Governance Observer The Agreement on Core Principles on Sport Integrity serves as the foundation for good governance.

According to Li Xinze et al. (2023), China's elderly, mobile population, low-income families, and other vulnerable populations congregate in run-down urban neighborhoods that function as public health spaces. As a result, preserving public sports facilities in aging urban areas is an essential public health initiative in China, as well as an important way to improve people's quality of life and encouraging active aging of the elderly. Personal social capital has been shown to boost the availability of public sports venues among elderly persons through social relationships. Social contact improves the availability of public sports spaces in older people, and collective social capital improves the availability of public sports spaces in older people.

### **SPORTS SCHEME AT GRASS ROOT LEVEL**

"In the year 1970-71, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of Government of India launched this scheme to broaden base of games & sports." The goal of this initiative was to discover undiscovered talents in rural regions. However, with the implementation of the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan in 2008-09, this initiative was phased down. In this system, the State Governments received a cash allocation of Rs. 50,000 per discipline, while Union Territories received a grant of Rs. 30,000 for the conduct of state level & district-wide sports contests, respectively. Finally, the Sports Commission of India was given the responsibility of organizing national-level competitions. The competitions were organized independently for men and women in various states, with each discipline receiving a grant of Rs. 2,50,000/-. The Sports Authority of India, Ministry of Sports' nodal entity, was in charge of executing the project."

"Sports & games in school scheme was hosted by the Ministry in the year 1986 with a view to raising standard of sports at school level. This scheme's goal was to encourage participation in inter-school tournaments. However, the project was stopped in 2008-09 since inter-school competitions are now arranged via Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan project. Inter-school tournaments at the district and state levels were arranged under this arrangement. The ministry has set out Rs. 75000/- for each district and Rs. 300,000/- for each state. In contrast, Sports Authority of India was given Rs.2,00,000/- each discipline to organize National

Level Competitions. The school with greatest performance in national level tournaments won Rs. 1,000,000/- and a rolling trophy. The project was overseen by Sport Authority of India."

The Sports Scholarship plan Ministry established this plan in 1970-71 with the goal of assisting bright young boys & girls. This program, which provided children with a balanced food and the necessary basic sports equipment, was withdrawn in 2008-09. This program allowed them to pursue their sporting interests while still continuing their academic pursuits, allowing them to realize their sporting prowess.

This plan was related with the three types of scholarships listed below.

Category I: Rs.550/- per month & Rs. 6600/- per annum for State Level Scholarship.

Category II: Rs.700/- per month & Rs. 8400/- per annum for National Level Scholarship

Category III: Rs.850/- per month i.e. Rs. 10,200/- per annum for University/College level scholarships.

Aside from previously mentioned, women were also granted scholarships at subsequent rates: @ Rs. 1500/- per month & Rs.18, 000/- per annum fellowship for senior women champions; @ Rs. 7500/- per course for women studying certificate and @ Rs. 10000/- per annum for women pursuing M.Phil/ Ph.D."

The following are the financing patterns under the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan initiative for building infrastructure and sports competitions:

**Table 1: Expenditure by PYKKA on Infrastructure**

SN	COMPONENT	PANCHAYAT-VILLAGE	PANCHAYAT-BLOCK
1	One-time Capital Grant for levelling of playfields	Rs. 100000/-	Rs. 500000/-
2	100% central grant for sports kit/ equipment for five years	Rs. 10000/-	Rs. 20000/-
3	100 percent central grant for maintenance expenses, including honorarium to "kridashrees" for 5 years	Rs. 12000/-	Rs. 24000/-

**Table 2: Expenditure by PYKKA on competition**

SN	COMPETITIONS	FUNDING
1	BLOCK	Rs.50, 000/- at least for five disciplines & Rs. 45,000/- prize money for three winning village panchayats
2	DISTRICT	Rs. 2 lakhs at least for ten disciplines & Rs. 90,000/- prize money for three winning block panchayats
3	STATE	(i) Rs.ten lakh for State at least for ten disciplines (ii) Rs. five lakhs for UT at least for ten disciplines 20 percent of total amount will be utilized for award of prizes
4	NATIONAL	Rs.70 lakh at least for 20 disciplines Rs. 50,000/- per discipline for award of prizes out of Rs.3.50 lakh each discipline

**Table 3: Expenditure Inter School**

SN	COMPETITIONS	FUNDING
1	DISTRICT	Rs. 1 lakh at least for ten disciplines
2	STATE	Rs. 3 lakhs at least for ten disciplines
3	NATIONAL	Rs. 35 lakhs at least for ten disciplines) with a cash award of Rs. 1 lakh & rolling trophy to best performing school

**Table 4 Expenditure on Women Sports**

SN	COMPETITIONS	FUNDING
1	DISTRICT	Rs. 1.20 lakh at least for 12 disciplines
2	STATE	Rs. 6 lakhs for State at least for 12 disciplines Rs. 3 lakhs for UT at least for 12 disciplines
3	NATIONAL	National Rs. 42 lakhs at least for 12 disciplines

"During 11th 5-year plan, financial allocation for Municipal Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan program was Rs. 4,400 crores, and during 12th five-year plan, it was Rs. 1,500 crores." However, according to the ministry's assessment, just Rs. 812 crores were allocated during the 11th Plan."

### ***SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS***

"Under this Scheme, authorized national sports organizations received monetary support for team conditioning as well as participation in competitions abroad." The federation in question was given cash to host national and international competitions in India. This approach includes national team coaching and training under Indian & foreign coaches, as well as technical & scientific help and equipment procurement. The fundamental goal of this method was to allow for the expansion of several sports disciplines, the identification of prospective athletes, the training of national teams for international events, and the improvement of their effectiveness and success. Guidelines have been developed to outline areas of responsibility of different entities participating in sports promotion & development for the purposes of this scheme's support. The guidelines identify eligible NSFs for coverage within Scheme by identifying priorities & detailing processes to be followed by Federations to get Government help by outlining standards of assistance for specific activities."

"This was also regarded as one of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports' flagship programs." The Sports Authority of India co-hosted & is implementing this project. The Indian Sports Authority is in charge of overseeing the growth of sports in country, with a focus on participation of Indian teams in international tournaments. The level of performance at numerous international competitions such as the Commonwealth Championships, the Asian Games, & a variety of global & continental championships in several disciplines showed significant progress. Given India's potential and people, the produced achievements are probably not sufficient, albeit we gain comfort and satisfaction from them. As a result, much thought should be devoted to reorienting Scheme in terms of its fundamental characteristics and prescription. The norms & advantages under Scheme's various components necessitated a review of aspects such as number of exposures and athlete entitlements, as well as fundamental issues concerning the defining of roles of various interested parties and the responsibility of them in terms of results and goals that must be met."

### ***NATIONAL SPORTS DEVELOPMENT FUND***

"In 1998, the Central Government founded the National Sports Development Fund under Charitable Endowments Act of 1890." The goal of this initiative was to raise funds from both the government and non-governmental sources, such as private/corporate sector and non-resident Indians, to promote sports and games in country. To make donations to Fund more appealing, the government has extended a 100% remission from income tax to all contributors. Non-governmental sources' contributions to the fund are insufficient. However, the Board for Management of Cricket in India contributed a significant amount of Rs. 50 crores in 2007-08 and 2008-09. The fund's value climbed to a reasonable level as a consequence of a donation of Rs. 50 crores by the Board for Control of Cricket in India & a matching payment of Rs. 44 crores by the country's government. Under this plan, athletes with medal-winning potential in the Olympics, Jubilee Games, Asian Games, and other international events are chosen for

financial aid. Their training, both in India and overseas, was subsidized in order for them to win gold at international events. Organizations and institutes involved in the promotion of sports and games may also get financial help for particular initiatives such as infrastructural development and the acquisition of cutting-edge equipment."

The gathered funds, on the other hand, were mostly utilized to aid individual athletes with their unique training and equipment needs. This system is very flexible in terms of how monies can be used for a number of objectives relating to merit advancement and success. This initiative, too, requires more exposure among athletes and corporate sectors.

***SPECIAL AWARDS TO MEDAL WINNERS IN INTERNATIONAL SPORTS EVENTS AND THEIR COACHES***

"This scheme was launched in 1986 with goal of encouraging & motivating outstanding athletes to achieve greater success." Another goal of this strategy was to encourage the next generation to choose athletics as a vocation and strive for greatness. The Central Government gives medals in numerous international contests not only to athletes but also to their coaches under this Scheme." The award rate was as follows:

**Table 5 Cash Incentives to Athletes**

Name of event	First Position	Second Position	Third Position
Seniors			
(i) Olympic Games	Rs. 50 lakhs	Rs. 30 lakhs	Rs. 20 lakhs
(ii) Asian Games/ Commonwealth Games	Rs. 20 lakhs	Rs. 10 lakhs	Rs. 6 lakhs
(ii) World Championships	Rs. 10 lakhs	Rs. 5 lakhs	Rs. 3 lakhs
Asian Championships	Rs. 3 lakhs	Rs. 2 lakhs	Rs. 1 lakh
World Juniors & Sub-Juniors Championship			
(i) Juniors	Rs. 2 lakhs	Rs. 1.5 lakh	Rs. 1 lakh
(ii) Sub-Juniors	Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 80,000/-	Rs. 60,000/-
Asian and Commonwealth Championships			
(i) Juniors	Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 80,000/-	Rs. 60,000/-
(ii) Sub-Juniors	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-

**NATIONAL SPORTS TALENT CONTEST SCHEME**

"This scheme was established in 1985, and it identifies and nurtures talented young children aged 8 to 14 years through scientific training." The scheme's aim was to PLAY AND STUDY in school where he/she is enrolled. The concept predicts future medal possibilities in a variety of national & international competitions by providing scientific scouting of potential at optimal age necessary for genetically and physically gifted children to be transformed. This strategy was made available to schools who had excellent athletic facilities. Each selected school receives financial assistance to purchase consumable sporting materials as well as the services of coaches to educate the trainees." Selected trainees are accepted on a non-residential

basis under this arrangement. In extreme situations, trainees are accepted on a residential basis & are supplied with boarding & accommodation.

**Table 6: Expenditure on National Sports Talent Contest**

Sl No.	Particulars	Amount in Rupees
1	Boarding & Lodging charges per day per person for 300 days.	75.00
2	Sports Kit per head per annum.	2000.00
3	Insurance per head per annum	150.00
4	Competition exposure per head per annum	2000.00
5	Stipend for ten months per head per month	3000.00
6	Annual grant to school for purchase of sports equipment	20000.00

According to data, there are presently 22 adopted schools training 811 trainees (637 males and 174 girls). To encourage sports in remote and rural areas, this initiative is being expanded to Navodaya Vidyalaya. This has provided the infrastructure required for remote children to have access. These are feeder centers for the Sports Authority of India. This project provides following services to school inmates.

**Table 7: Expenditure on the Navodaya Vidyalaya**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount in Rupees
1	Sports Kit per head per annum	1500.00
2	Stipend for ten months per head per month	3000.00
3	Competition exposure per head per annum	1500.00
4	Insurance	150.00
5	Annual grant to school for purchase of equipment	20000.00

This initiative has now adopted Navodaya Vidyalaya, where 61 trainees (38 boys and 23 girls) are being trained. This program is now being expanded to schools with a history of Indigenous Games and Martial Arts. The goal of the expansion was to encourage indigenous games and martial arts at schools in rural & semi-urban regions, as well as to identify potential in traditional games for future development in contemporary sports. According to records, there are currently 27 schools in place to promote Indigenous Games and Martial Arts, with 333 trainees (251 boys and 82 girls) being taught. This concept was extended to Akharas in order to broaden the basis of contemporary wrestling and reinforce the efforts of various Akharas. According to records, the Sports Authority of India has 38 Akharas where 476 trainees (453 boys and 23 girls) are trained. This program also developed various Akhara-style Sports Centers. Some Sports Centres receive the same help as Akharas, notably those in priority disciplines such as The athletic department, Judo, Wrestling, Boxing, Swimming, & other recognised martial arts connected to modern sports designated high-performance sports. According to statistics, 05 Akhara Sports Centres have been created, with 78 trainees (65 males and 13 girls) trained.



## **PROMOTING SPORTS IN MADHYA PRADESH**

Madhya Pradesh has been named 'Best State' for promoting sports due to the advancements achieved in sports and the worldwide sporting facilities supplied to athletes. In an online virtual award ceremony conducted by FICCI, Union Sports Minister Kiren Rijiju handed the honor to MP Sports Minister Yashodhara Raje Scindia.

Madhya Pradesh is a state in India's central region. Madhya Pradesh was previously a princely state governed by a slew of mighty monarchs, emperors, and dynasties. This state is well-known for its illustrious historical, cultural, and physical legacies, as well as its persistent energy and love for sports and their growth. Among the most popular sports in Madhya Pradesh are cricket, football, hockey, badminton, chess, athletics, and archery. Furthermore, water sports are quite popular in the state. Traditional games such as Kho-kho, Guilli danda, Sitoliya, and Pitthu are also popular in the state's rural parts.

Many renowned Madhya Pradesh sports players have represented India in many international tournaments, making country happy with their award-winning performances. Madhya Pradesh has its own football & cricket teams that engage in a variety of inter-state & national competitions. Aside from that, individual MP athletes from various sports represent the Pradesh state and India in national and international competitions. Famous Madhya Pradesh sportsmen include Field Hockey's Roop Singh & Aslam Sher Khan, Cricket's Chandu Sarwate, Mushtaq Ali, Nidhi Buley, & Sandhya Aggarwal, Badminton's Aditya Joshi, & Shooting's Vanessa Varman.

Madhya Pradesh's government founded the Directorate Sports and Youth Welfare in 1975 to encourage sports and youth welfare. The Madhya Pradesh Sports and young Welfare Agency, commonly known as the Directorate Sport and Young Welfare, is the state's principal governing body and is primarily accountable for the development of sports and the welfare of the state's young. One of the the department's primary goals and objectives is to create and execute different policies and laws to promote and increase sports in the state. It promotes a variety of sports and adventure activities around the state, as well as providing sporting facilities and infrastructure. It oversees the whole process of identifying talent and providing important advice to aspiring players as they polish their talents. It also tries to establish the required atmosphere for various sports as well as to increase engagement in various sports.

It serves as a link among the governing body and the state's numerous sports organizations and institutions. It is also the principal department in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh for the promotion of sports, minority communities, and disadvantaged groups. It offers financial assistance to indigenous communities in order to motivate and promote their participation in a range of sports. This agency recruits individuals and conducts different welfare programs and approaches to attain this goal. The Department of Sports and Youth Welfare of the state administration conducts sports such as cricket, football, volleyball, basketball, badminton and chess, archery, cycling, table tennis, going swimming, and hiking. Several sports academies have also been formed in the state to develop and train athletes in various sports.

## ***INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SPORTS IN MADHYAPRADESH***

Madhya Pradesh's Directorate of Sports & Youth Welfare creates sports infrastructure and offers sporting facilities throughout the state. The state government has taken many

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initiatives to encourage growth of sports in state. The New Sport Policy 2005 was designed to promote sports & build a healthy sports personal pool via the development of infrastructure, organization of regular sports events, & inspiration of youngsters to participate in diverse activities. This initiative intended to create a sport support fund as well as a State Sports Authority in place of a State Games Council and regional sports centers. Sporting folks would be prioritized for positions as state sports teachers. A calendar of sports events has also been prepared for each year.

The Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs has established 17 academy and 30 feeder centers for certain sports in order to grow sports throughout the state. These schools are equipped with cutting-edge educational and training resources. There are seven Martial Arts academies in Bhopal (Judo, Karate, Taekwondo, Boxing, Fencing, The sport of wrestling, and Wushu), three Water Sports academies in Bhopal (Sailing, Rowing, and Canoeing-Kayaking), one Badminton academies in Gwalior (State Women Hockey Academy), and one Cricket academies in Gwalior (Cricke Hockey (25 centers), archery (3 centers), badminton (1 center), and tennis (1 center) are among the feeder sports in Madhya Pradesh. Furthermore, the Madhya Pradesh Olympics Association operates throughout the state.

#### ***FAMOUS SPORTS IN MADHYAPRADESH***

MadhyaPradesh is well-known for its sports activities like as cricket, football, hockey, badminton and chess, and athletics. Archery, equestrian, karate, wushu, and water sports (navigating, canoeing, & kayaking) are also popular across state. Some of the region's well-known sports include kho-kho, guilli danda, sitoliya, and pitthu.

#### ***SNOOKER IN MADHYAPRADESH***

One of most popular games, snooker, started in Jabalpur, MadhyaPradesh. Snooker, primarily a cue sport, was invented at Jabalpur's Officer's Mess by British Army officers in 1874 or 1875. Snooker evolved from Billiards, which was a favorite sport among British Army officers stationed in India. The contemporary version of Snooker emerged in the second part of the nineteenth century, and it later grew popular in many English-speaking & Commonwealth nations. Snooker is currently considered a professional sport, with traveling professional players participating all over the world on a regular basis. The major snooker competition, the World Championship, is held each year in Sheffield, England. The National Billiards and Snooker Championship is also held in Madhya Pradesh, India's snooker birthplace. The Madhya Pradesh Billiards and Snooker Association, situated in Indore, is also engaged in developing and motivating budding snooker players. Nerbudda Club, presently known as Narmada Club, is a well-known snooker club in the heart of Jabalpur that dates back to the British era.

#### ***CRICKET IN MADHYAPRADESH***

Cricket is one of Madhya Pradesh's oldest and most popular sports. The state has a professional cricket squad that plays in several tournaments like as the Santosh Trophy. The MPCA, or Madhya Pradesh Cricket structure, is the state's primary cricket regulatory and governing organization. The MPCA is a branch of India's BCCI (Board of Control for Cricket in India). The Maharashtra city of Indore was a princely state held by the Holkar dynasty prior to the proclamation of independence. At the time, Indore was the center of cricket activities, and Late Yeshwantrao Holkar was a major enthusiast of the game. He backed cricket and aided the sport and its practitioners. Col. C K Nayudu, Chandu Sarawate, Bhausahab Nimbalkar, C S

Nayudu, Hiralal Gaekwad, Khandu Rangnekar, and Kamala Bhandarkar were members of his cricket team, known as "The Holkars." Locals in this squad were Capt. S Mushtaq Ali, Major M M Jagdale, and J N Bhaya. At the time, cricket was blossoming in the region. The Holkar cricket organization (from 1940-41 to 1954-55), then Madhya Bharat (1955-57), and finally Madhya Pradesh Cricket Association (after 1957) were formed to promote cricket in the region. The MPCA is proud to have two globally known cricket stadiums, Holkar Field in Indore and Capt. Roopsingh Field in Gwalior.

The MPCA established the Sanjay Jagdale MPCA Academy in Indore's Holkar Stadium in 2008, with sub-academies in Bhopal, Gwalior, Sagar, Rewa, Hos, and Jabalpur. Sanjay Jagdale, a former Indian cricketer who sat on the Screen Committee, inspired the name of this institution. To aspiring players, the academy offers frequent cricket instruction, tough fitness leadership, regular health tests, a strict diet, and concentrated leisure activities. It also educates the state's potentially gifted young cricket players. The following divisional cricket organisations are members of the MPCA:

- ❖ Gwalior Division Cricket Association
- ❖ Ujjain Division Cricket Association
- ❖ Indore Division Cricket Association
- ❖ Bhopal Division Cricket Association
- ❖ Sagar Division Cricket Association
- ❖ Rewa Division Cricket Association
- ❖ Jabalpur Division Cricket Association
- ❖ Narmandapuram Division Cricket Association

#### FOOTBALL IN MADHYA PRADESH

Football is another widely practiced sport in Madhya Pradesh. There are a lot of football fans and connoisseurs in the state. MP has its own football squad that competes in leagues and competitions such as the Santosh Trophy. The MP Football Association is in charge of the state's football development and growth. It counsels and assists football players while also supervising the state's soccer facilities. In addition, Madhya Pradesh has hosted the All India National Football Competition and the National Football League.

#### HOCKEY IN MADHYA PRADESH

Hockey is a popular sport in MP, and the state has its own hockey team, the 'Bhopal Badshahs,' which competes in several state and national tournaments. Roop Singh and Aslam Sher Khan are two of the state's most well-known national and international players for the Indian hockey team. The Captain Roop Singh Stadium in Gwalior honors Roop Singh, a renowned hockey player who was a member of the Indian field hockey squad that won gold medals for India in the Summer Olympics in 1932 and 1936. Madhya Pradesh's Aslam Sher Khan has also represented India in a number of different global hockey competitions. He was a member of India's World Cup-winning hockey squad in 1975.

#### ATHLETICS IN MADHYA PRADESH

Athletics is very popular in Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. The Madhya Pradesh Athletic Association (MPAA) was formed to promote and develop this sport in state. It is a member of Indian Athletics Federation. The MPAA promotes athletics in area and provides infrastructure for this sport and athletes. It is in charge of athlete selection and preparation, as

well as promoting them for different athletics competitions at state, national, & international levels.

#### **KARATE IN MADHYAPRADESH**

Karate is a popular sport in Madhya Pradesh that has grown in popularity over the years. The Madhya Pradesh Karate Organization (MPKA) was founded in 1979 and immediately joined the All India Karate-Do Federation. The group is in charge of the state's karate growth, as well as providing players with adequate guidance and facilities as well as promoting and motivating them to compete in different Karate Tournaments at the national and worldwide levels. The MP karate team has won various competitions, including the AIKF National Karate-Do Champion, World Karate Champion, Asian Karate Advocate, and Adult Junior and Cadet Asian Karate The championship.

#### **BADMINTON IN MADHYA PRADESH**

Badminton has grown in popularity in country in recent years, and Madhya Pradesh is home to many badminton players. Madhya Pradesh Badminton League was established on October 19, 1946 in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, India. This organization was quickly associated with Badminton Association of India. This association hosted 13th National & Inter State Games in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, India, within a month of its founding. M. P. Badminton Federation has established its presence throughout the state, with over thirty-five District Organizations and institutions connected. To support badminton in this region, these District Associations sponsor a range of Annual District Competitions as well as a number of Coaching Camps conducted around the State. Several inter-state and national volleyball competitions are hosted by the M. P. Badminton Association. Aditya Joshi (Dhar, Madhya Pradesh), an Indian tennis pro who was rated first in the world's junior rankings in January 2014, has also made the people of Madhya Pradesh proud.

#### **CHESS IN MADHYAPRADESH**

Chess is very well-known in Madhya Pradesh. To promote chess in state, Madhya Pradesh State Level Chess Association was formed, which offers sporting facilities for chess players & conducts numerous chess tournaments & competitions. Madhya Pradesh State Level Chess Association hosts all major chess championships and tournaments.

- ❖ State Sub Junior Pieces Tournament of Madhya Pradesh
- ❖ State Senior Singles Tournament of Madhya Pradesh
- ❖ State Juniors Tournament of Madhya Pradesh
- ❖ State School Chess Tournament of Madhya Pradesh
- ❖ International Fide Rated Chess Tournament in Memory of Sunita Singh
- ❖ Senior Citizen Chess Championship in M.P.

#### ***SPORTS AWARDS IN MADHYA PRADESH***

Madhya Pradesh Government gives numerous sports prizes to promote and celebrate state sportsmen for their winning exploits. These sports awards are distributed in a variety of categories based on eligibility and performance.

#### **EKLAVYA AWARD**

It is awarded to junior athletes in order to inspire them to pursue greater success in the future. This award is open to any M.P. resident who has been actively participating in sports for



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previous five years, has competed in any state or national sport event for the past 2 years, & has won a trophy. The prize package comprises a shield, Rs. 10,000 cash, a certificate, a tie, and a blazer. Each year, the Eklavya Award is given to a maximum of ten players.

#### **VISHWAMITRA AWARD**

This award is granted to coaches who have taught players who have earned at least two gold medals, four silver medals, or six bronze medals in any national event or a world medal in the past five years. The prize for this kind of contest is a shield, Rs. 20,000 in cash, a blazer, and a tie.

#### **VIKRAM AWARD**

It is given to senior athletes from various sports from around the state. This award's eligibility requirements are the same as those for the Eklavya Awards. This accolade includes a cash prize of Rs. 20,000, a shield, a blazer, & a tie.

#### **SPECIAL AWARD**

To commemorate and inspire, the state government presents an International Medal winner with a unique reward for his or her outstanding accomplishment. Apart from these prizes, the MP government also bestows the Lifetime Achievement Prize for significant contributions to the growth of sports and the Prabhash Joshi Prize for state players.

### **CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINT TO SPORTS POLICIES MODEL**

Sports and games have traditionally been regarded essential for the general growth of the human psyche. Sports are related with the people of state of Madhya Pradesh in setting of Madhya Pradesh. "Though the first draft sports policy of state of Madhya Pradesh 2011 was launched following hoisting of the 33rd national games in 2007. The primary goal of the policy was to attain excellence in sports at both the national & internationally levels."

To broaden the base of sports, a unified policy was needed to simplify operations & functioning of all related departments. It was also vital that spot activities in the state be evenly distributed throughout the year, with contests organized on a regular basis among the various strata of society, so that everyone had an equal opportunity to demonstrate their skill at the grass roots level. This sports policy, in addition to providing enjoyment, promotes social peace and discipline in society.

The 'sports governance' strategy was developed to fulfill the aforementioned aims by making sports and physical education facilities available to all citizens of the state. The school authority will be used to motivate young generation to participate in sports by providing Physical Instructors / coaches at each school. Local clubs & organizations will be encouraged to create a sports environment, such as giving money to develop playgrounds in rural schools and other community centers, the development of a multipurpose small town hall, and the supply of sports materials and supplies to schools and clubs.

"Sports are still overlooked in Madhya Pradesh, despite numerous initiatives." There is no question that sports have immense potential in Madhya Pradesh. Some of the concerns and problems highlighted as constraints by the legislative standing committee to make sports administration more dynamic, changes in sports management, and making system more receptive & result-oriented."

❖ There is a lack of sports culture & awareness.

- ❖ The athletics program is not integrated into the school curriculum.
- ❖ There is a lack of coordination between the center, states, federations, associations, and other corporate and public sector endeavors.
- ❖ There is a shortage of infrastructure in rural regions, with the majority concentrated in metropolitan areas.
- ❖ The existing infrastructure is underused and badly maintained and conserved.
- ❖ There is a scarcity of high-quality, reasonably priced sporting equipment.
- ❖ There are no appropriate incentives for young people to pursue athletics as a vocation.
- ❖ The selection system is skewed since teams are always finalized at the last minute.
- ❖ There is a lack of proper foreign exposure & expert coaching.

"There are numerous constraints that prevent a system from achieving its goal." Those factors that prevent system from obtaining more of whatever it seeks (Mathew,2013)".

Any company cannot fulfill its objectives or maximize its performance because of constraints that prohibit it from meeting its objectives. People, materials, information, and technology may all be restricted or constrained. An organization may be experiencing an internal or external issue.

"Over years it is may be seen that the government has undertaken many attempts to enhance sports situation in country" . "However, none of departments' schemes or policies have produced desired results." India still lacks a robust sporting culture, owing mostly to legislative gaps and weak and sporadic government funding assistance. The government's and sports officials' casual attitude has widened the gaps in the sports administration system."

Many playing fields across the country, including Madhya Pradesh, are being used as grazing areas for cows and cattle. Furthermore, current stadiums are in disrepair. The stadiums' condition has been exacerbated by a lack of appropriate management. Despite the fact that many athletes have spoken out about this issue, the government has done little to alleviate their suffering.

"Policy execution in practice has been identified as one of major issues confronting developing countries." According to (Adamolekun, 1983)", "policy execution refers to an action that is carried out in accordance with specified policies."

(Egonmwan,1991)", "refers to policy execution as a process that involves conversion of financial, substance, and technological elements into societal products and services."

(Edwards, 1984)" describes policy execution as "beginning with the stage of policy making for a company, such as the passing of a legislative act, the issuance of an executive order, or the publication of a regulatory rule, and finishing with the policy's consequences for the people impacted, and concluding with the policy's repercussions for the people impacted." It also comprises a wide range of tasks like as issuing and executing orders, disbursing payments, creating loans, allocating and recruiting individuals, and so on. When the desired consequence on the target beneficiaries is not attached, an execution issue occurs.

"As per (EdwardsIII, 1980) usually thereare at least four essential variables which become barriers or challenges to any government policy",

- ❖ Communication
- ❖ Resources



- ❖ Dispositions or attitudes.
- ❖ Bureaucratic structure

All four elements have an impact on policy implementation at the same time, & they interact with one another to help or impede policy implementation. As a result, it is suggested that policy implementation is a dynamic process involving the interplay of numerous unpredicted factors.

"Sport is now regarded as a major social & economic event, with the amount of money invested increasing year after year." New risks to sports activities include commercial pressure, exploitation of young athletes, doping, racism, abuse of power, and money laundering."

"Because of these external factors, putting sports policy into practice has become difficult." It is common to find gaps b/w what was anticipated & what really happened as a result of policy execution. (Buse and colleagues, 2005)" has provided three (three) key theoretical models for policy implementation.

**Top to down approach:** Policies are established at higher levels of government and then conveyed to lower levels, which are then entrusted with technical, managerial, & administrative responsibilities of putting policy into action.

**Bottom to up approach:** Individuals at lower levels are more likely to participate actively in implementation under this method. They may have considerable leeway in reshaping the policy's aims and changing the manner in which it is implemented. It is a collaborative process that involves policymakers, those who implement at various levels of government, & other actors. There is a lot of policy change here throughout adoption.

**Principal & agent theory:** There is a link in this theory between the individuals who define the policy (principals) as well as those who execute the policy (agents). In this case, an agreement is created in the contract that allows the principal to describe what is delivered and confirm that this is done.

## CONCLUSIONS

The main issue with sports development begins from the beginning. It is because "sports" has been designated as a state topic in the Indian constitution. However, due to a lack of finances with state governments, the bulk of plans require the center to cover infrastructural expenditures. Streamlining the execution of sports policy objectives through collaboration b/w union & state governments caused a commotion for relocating sports to concurrent list. Concerned residents were outraged because sports were lumped in with theater & dramatic performances, theaters, entertainment, & amusements beneath entry of 33 in state list of 7th schedule of the Indian Constitution. Sports have been inaccessible to the general public and have been restricted to a select individuals such as others. "According to 8th All India School Survey, approximately 717000 (seven lakhs nineteen thousand) schools have their own usable playgrounds." According to this statistics, approximately 55% (fifty-five) of the nation's schools have a playground in comparison to the total number of schools." According to the documentation, In the previous two fiscal years, a total of 113 crores and 85 lakhs have been spent on infrastructure development, including the flagship initiative Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan. It is also noted that during that fiscal year, 14 (fourteen) states got no funding.

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It has been found that several school and district athletic organizations in Madhya Pradesh give some form of game instruction. Not only are they ill-equipped, but in the majority of situations, they are just nominally under supervision of coaches/PTI. Some of these PTI/coaches had no coaching training and had no experience competing in national (much alone international) events. It was a classic instance of the blind leading the blind. Sports have sadly become a tool of supporting entrenched interests in most districts of Madhya Pradesh. As a result, one can only hope that the government organization will be able to navigate through the perils that many other organizations have failed to effectively navigate. Self-seeking individuals who are drawn to sports due to the allure of official positions should be kept at arm's length.

One of the most difficult problems in implementing Madhya Pradesh's sports for all strategy is low academic value attributed to sport & physicaleducation programs in schools & universities. Physical education & sports are part of school curriculum as part of the holistic approach to a healthy life for all pupils. One of the primary goals of state sports policy was to enhance department / section of sports in schools, universities, and urban clubs. As a result, concerned sports & education department is exclusively responsible for creating an environment in which participation & accomplishment in sports are fostered alongside academic performance.

It was discovered via confidential interviews with sports administrators and coaches that there was a dearth of skills in place to empowervoluntary association network. Coordination and accountability are extremely poor, policy goals are being implemented slowly, and bureaucrats' attitudes and views are unclear. Budgetary resources are insufficient to satisfy existing and rising requirements for sports facilities, equipment, and technical experts.

According to several reports, sport is poorly managed in the majority of Madhya Pradesh's educational institutions. As a result, the Madhya Pradesh government must guarantee that, based on the number of students, each school and institution has a suitable number of physical education / sports professionals to stimulate sports participation. Physical education and sports people are also not employed for sports and physical education subjects. Physical education is not a required topic in any Madhya Pradesh educational institution. Playgrounds are frequently unavailable because they are being used for other purposes, and equipment is left unused, particularly in rural schools. Teachers & parents place a greater focus on academic studies, while sports & other leisure activities are parked at the far end.

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