



Evolution of Modern Indian Sports, National Sports Policy, National Sports Development Code, Olympic Games and other International Sporting Events.

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Evolution of Modern Indian Sports

- The history of sports in India dates back to the Vedic era and Ramayana and Mahabharat period.
- **Outdoor Sports:** Chariot-racing, archery, horsemanship, military tactics, wrestling, weight-lifting (Stone Lifting), *Gada Mudugar*, *Vhala (javelin) etc.*
- **Indoor sports:** Pasha, Chaturanga and Shatranj etc.
- **Indigenous Sports and Physical activities:** Kho Kho , Kabaddi, *Ataya Patya*, *Miti Kusti*, *Boat racing*, *Lathi*, *Dands*, *Baithaks*, *Yogic exercises*, *Lazim*, *folk dance etc.*



British Period (Sports in Colonial era)

- Football was introduced in India during British Period. All India Football Federation formed in the year 1937.
- Mohun Bagan (Football club) was established in 1889.
- The first polo club was established in Silchar Assam in 1833
- The Calcutta Polo Club was established in 1866.
- India becoming the sixth team to be granted test cricket status. India made its debut as a Test-cricket-playing-nation in England in 1932 led by C K Nayudu.
- The British introduced the game of tennis in India and All India Tennis Association established in the year 1920.
- Badminton, Billiards and Snookers were introduced.
- In 1885, the first hockey club was established in Calcutta. The 1895 Beighton Cup took place in Calcutta, with Bombay organizing the 1895 Agha Khan tournament.



Participation in the first Summer Olympic

- **The 1900 Paris Olympics** became memorable in the Indian sport's history with the performance of **Norman Gilbert Pritchard**, a British-Indian athlete.
- **Silver medals in 200m sprint and 200m hurdle events**
- **1920 Antwerp Olympics Phadeppa Dareppa Chaugule** 19th position in the Olympic Marathon in 2:50:45.2s.
- **1924 Paris Olympics**
- **1928 Amsterdam Olympics Gold Medal in Hockey**
- **1932 Los Angeles Olympics Gold Medal in Hockey**
- **1936 Berlin Olympics Gold Medal in Hockey**



Establishment of National Games

Indian Olympic Games (early National Games)

- A provisional Indian Olympic Association (IOA) came about by 1924. The Indian Olympic Association was formed in 1927.
- Indian Olympic Games were held in Feb 1924 in Delhi to select Indian competitors for the 1924 Paris Olympic.
- The games were then held every two years, and were renamed as National Games during the 9th Games in Bombay in 1940.
- Indian Olympic Association, the sports organizing body of the nation, brought the concept of the National Games to promote the development of sports and of the Olympic movement in India, and was responsible for host city selection.
- After independence in the year Lucknow host the National Games in the year 1948.

Sports in the post-independence era

- 1948, – India's first post-independence Olympic hockey gold.
- 1952 and 1956 Olympics Gold in Hockey
- 1951 – India hosts the Asian Games, its first major sporting event after independence.
- 1951 – India wins the Asian Games football gold medal, repeating this achievement in 1962.
- Indian football team participated 1948, 1952, 1956 and 1960 Olympics
- In 1952 Helsinki Olympics KD Jadhav, won a bronze medal.
- 1958 – Lila Ram becomes the first Indian wrestler to bag a gold medal at the Commonwealth Games.
- 1960 – Track and field athlete Milkha Singh broke the 400m Olympic record but eventually lost the bronze by 0.1 second. The Flying Sikh won gold at the Asian Games in 1958 and 1962.

- 1960 – Tennis player Ramanathan Krishnan reaches the semifinals in the men's singles category at Wimbledon in 1960.
- 1962 – Padam Bahadur Mall wins boxing gold at the Asian Games in Jakarta, becoming the first Indian boxer to do so.
- 1975 – India wins its first Hockey World Cup with a 2-1 victory over Pakistan in Malaysia.
- 1980 – Shuttler Prakash Padukone becomes the first Indian to win the All England Badminton Title.
- 1982- India host second time Asian Games.
- 1983- India beat the mighty West Indies to clinch the cricket World Cup for the first time. 2011, M.S. Dhoni led India to its second World Cup victory with a win against Sri Lanka in the final.
- 1986 – Track and field athlete P.T. Usha wins one silver and four gold medals at the Seoul Asian Games.
- 1996 – Leander Paes wins the bronze medal at the Atlanta Olympics
- 1997 – Mahesh Bhupathi, wins the French Open mixed doubles, to become the first Indian to win a Grand Slam title.

- 2000 Sydney Olympics – Weightlifter Karnam Malleswari bags a bronze at the Olympics, becoming the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal.
- 2000 – Viswanathan Anand wins the FIDE World Chess Championship, becoming the first Indian to do so.
- 2003 – Anju Bobby George creates history by becoming the first Indian medalist at the World Athletics Championship.
- 2004 – Shooter Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore wins the silver medal at the Athens Olympic Games, India's first silver in an individual event at the Olympics.
- 2005 – Narain Karthikeyan becomes the first Formula One driver from India.
- 2005 – Cueist Pankaj Advani wins the IBSF World Billiards Championships in Malta.
- 2007 – India wins the inaugural T20 World Cup, defeating Pakistan in the final.
- 2008 – Abhinav Bindra wins gold in the men's 10m air rifle shooting competition at the Beijing Olympics, making him the first Indian to win an individual gold medal at the Olympics.
- 2008—Sushil Kumar and Vijender Singh got bronze medal in wrestling and boxing respectively

- 2012 Olympics Vijay Kumar and Sushil Kumar both achieve Silver medal in shooting and wrestling respectively.
- 2012 Olympics Gagan Narang and Yogeshwar Dutt both achieve bronze medal in shooting and wrestling.
- 2012 Olympics Saina Nehwal and Mary Com both achieve bronze medal in badminton and boxing.
- 2016 Olympics P.V. Sindhu and Sakshi Malik got Silver and Bronze medal respectively.
- 2021 Olympics Niraj Chopra became India's second individual Olympic Champion, Mirabai Chanu Silver medallist, Ravi Kumar Silver medallist, Lovlina bonze medallist, Bajrang Punia bronze medallist
- P.V Sindhu-bronze medal She became first Indian women to win two individual Olympic medal.
- After a 41 year wait, the Indian Men's hockey team finally achieve an Olympic Bronze medal.



Establishment of Organization and Committees

- Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS)
- Sports Authority of India (SAI)
- National Sports Federation (NSF)
- Indian Olympic Association (IOA)
- State Olympic Association (SOA)
- The **International Olympic Committee (IOC)** is a non-governmental sports organisation based in Lausanne, Switzerland. The IOC is the supreme authority of the worldwide modern Olympic Movement.
- Founded in 1894 by Pierre de Coubertin and Demetrios Vikelas, it is the authority responsible for organizing the modern (Summer, Winter, and Youth, Olympic Games.

Sports Education In India

- National Institute of Sports was established by the Government of India on 7th May, 1961 with the objective of developing sports in the country on Scientific lines and to train the Coaches in different sports disciplines.
- The Institute was renamed as Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS) on 23rd January, 1973.
- Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE), Gwalior was established by the Ministry of Education & Culture, Government of India as Lakshmibai College of Physical Education (LCPE) in August 1957.
- **YMCA College of Physical Education**, the first college for Physical education of Asia was established in 1920 by Harry Crowe Buck.
- In 1931, the government college of physical education Hyderabad and in 1938, Christian college of physical education Lucknow were established.
- In 1938, came in to existence another “training institute of physical education” kandivali (Bombay)
- In 1914 Mr Anant Vaidya and Mr Ambadas Vaidya (Vaidya brothers) founded sir Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal (HVPM), Amaravati basically to serve the cause of physical education in India. In 1924, this institution started a five weeks summer course for Youngman and women in indigenous activities.



Organization of Various International Sporting Events in India

- 1st Asian Games 1951
- **9th Asian Games, New Delhi (1982)**
- South Asian Games 1987 (Kolkata), 1995 (Chennai) and 2016 Guwahati and Shillong
- World Cup Cricket, India 2011
- XIX Commonwealth Games Delhi 2010
- 2014 Lusofonia Games
- Asian Athletics Championship 2017 Bhubaneswar
- Hockey World cup 1982 (Mumbai) 2010 (Delhi) 2018 and 2022 Odisha



National Sports Policy

- **Broad-basing of sports**
- **Integration with education**
- **Infrastructure development**
- **Excellence in sports**
- **National Sports Federation**
- **Sports Science**
- **Sports Equipment's**
- **Incentives**
- **Sports Tourism**
- **Globalisation**

- Broad-basing of Sports:

Objectives

- mass participation in sports
- Educational institutions, schools, and colleges, - Panchayati Raj Institutions, Local Bodies,
- Sports Associations, and Youth and Sports Clubs.
- Special emphasis on promoting and encouraging women's participation.
- Involvement of Union and State Governments, as well as Sports Federations/Associations.
- Promotion of a club culture for speedy sports development.
- Rural Sports Development:
 - High priority to sports development in rural areas.
 - Mobilization of Village Panchayats/ Gaon Sabhas, and rural Youth and Sports clubs.
 - Special consideration for disadvantaged and remote areas, including the North East.
 - Promotion of indigenous and traditional games.

Integration with education

- Introduction of Inter-school and Inter College/University competitions at National, State, and District levels.
- Sports and Physical education as a compulsory subject with proper evaluation

Infrastructure development

- Panchayati Raj Institutions, Local Bodies, Educational Institutions, Sports Federations/Associations. Clubs
- Creation, utilization and proper maintenance of the Sports infrastructure.

Excellence in sports

Centers of excellence will be set up , Various sports disciplines will be prioritized, the genetic and geographical variations within the country would be taken into account

National Sports Federation

IOA, Federations/Associations have to work together harmoniously and in a coordinated manner to fulfill the objectives of the National Sports Policy, 2001.

Scientific back-up to sports persons

Sports Bio-Mechanics and Kinesiology, Sports Physiology, Sports Nutrition, Anthropometry, Sports medicine

• **Sports Equipment's**

Exemption from sales Tax for Sports Goods

Eminent Sports persons, may be extended exemption of customs Duty.

Incentives

Incentives provide recognition and financial security to distinguished sports persons

Social Recognition, the Conferment of Awards and Honors at the National, State, and District levels

Insurance Cover and Medical Treatment in the event of such eventuality/requirement

Sports Tourism

Adventure Sports , water sports have great potential for the promotion of tourism

Globalisation

Sports promotes cooperation and friendship

Sports Exchange Programme will be pursued with all friendly Nations, Advance Training for Sports persons and Coaches, Scientific Support, the latest Research Aids etc.



National Sports Development Code

- Objectives of National Sports Development Code
- Role and Responsibilities of MYAS, NSFs and SAI
- Categorization of Sports
- Long Term Athlete Development Plan Support to NSFs



Olympic Games and International Sporting Events

- Ancient Olympics
- Establishment of the International Olympic Committee
- Introduction to Modern Olympics
- Participation of women in Modern Olympics
- Winter Olympics and the addition of sports to the summer games throughout the century
- Introduction of Youth Summer Olympics as a precursor to the Summer Olympics
- Commonwealth Games
- Asian Games



Thanks a Lot.