



National Physical Literacy Mission

For Prelims: Article 21 of the Constitution, Public Interest Litigation.

For Mains: National Physical Literacy Mission, Sports, Youth.

Why in News?

Recently, the **Supreme Court** has asked the **Centre and States** to respond to a report **recommending sports to be expressly made a fundamental right** under [Article 21 of the Constitution](#).

- Further, the report submitted by the **court's amicus curiae** (friend of the court) suggested that the **“narrow” phrase ‘sport’ be replaced by ‘physical literacy’**, which is a term “firmly established as a right in the **leading sporting nations of the world**”.

What is the Premise of the Supreme Court's Ruling?

- The report was filed in a [Public Interest Litigation \(PIL\)](#) to amend the Constitution to make sports a **fundamental right** and amend the [Directive Principles of State Policy](#) to include an obligation to **“strive for promotion of sports education”**.
- It had urged that sports should be transferred to the [Concurrent List](#) to facilitate cooperative work between the Centre and states (at present, sports is a state subject).

What did the Report Suggest?

- **Responsibility Matrix:** Central Government should launch **‘National Physical Literacy Mission’**.
 - The mission should implement a responsibilities’ matrix that includes curriculum design, compliance monitoring, and review, grievance redressal and self-correction mechanisms which starts at the school level to groom children for various sports.
- **Dedicated Time for Sports:** All school boards including CBSE, ICSE, State Boards, IB, IGCSE should be directed to ensure that from the academic year commencing 2022-2023, at least 90 minutes of every school day will be dedicated to free play and games.
- **Sports Facilities for Free:** State governments ought to ensure that from the current academic year, all educational institutions in their non-working hours, should allow neighborhood children to use their playgrounds and sports facilities for free.
- **Draft ‘Physical Literacy Policy’:** A 180 days’ time should be given to educational institutions to draft **‘Physical Literacy Policy’**.
 - The policy will include the institution’s commitment to a **‘no-child-left-behind’ approach**.
 - It should ensure that the institution’s physical literacy activities are designed and delivered in a manner that is inclusive of students.
- **Internal Committee:** There is a need to create an internal committee to address specific cases where there is a failure in responsibilities to deliver the right to physical literacy of students.
- **Dashboard:** There is a need to create a dashboard with real time data on mapping of available playgrounds and open spaces and their utilization rates, availability and qualifications of physical

education teachers, curricula, timetables, and equipment in educational institutions across the country.

International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport

- The International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport is a rights-based reference that orients and supports policy- and decision-making in sport.
- It promotes inclusive access to sport by all without any form of discrimination. It sets ethical and quality standards for all actors designing, implementing and evaluating sport programmes and policies.
- Adopted at the 20th session of the UNESCO's General Conference (1978).

NEP 2020 and Sports

- Sports have been given a place of pride in the recent [National Education Policy \(NEP 2020\)](#).
- Sports, which was considered extra-curricular activity earlier is now being treated as part of the curriculum and grading in sports will be counted in the education of the children.
- Institutes of higher education and sports university are being established. There is a need to take sports sciences and sports management to the school level as that will improve the career prospects of the youth and will enhance India's presence in the sports economy.

Schemes to Promote Sports

- Sports Authority of India (Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports)
- [Khelo India Scheme](#)
- Assistance to National Sports Federations;
- Special Awards to Winners in International sports events and their Coaches;
- National Sports Awards, Pension to Meritorious Sports Persons;
- Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Sports Welfare Fund;
- National Sports Development Fund; and
- Running Sports Training Centres through Sports Authority of India.

[Source: TH](#)

Seven Years of Jan Suraksha Schemes

For Prelims: Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority, National Pension System.

For Mains: Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Significances of these schemes, Welfare Schemes.

Why in News?

Recently, the **Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)**, [Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana \(PMJJBY\)](#) and [Atal Pension Yojana \(APY\)](#) completed 7 years of providing social security net.

- To ensure that the people from the **unorganised section** of the country are **financially secure**, the Government launched **two insurance schemes -PMJJBY and PMSBY; and introduced APY to cover the exigencies in old age.**
- These schemes were launched by the Prime Minister in **May 2015** from Kolkata, West Bengal.

What is Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)?

- **Scheme:** It is a **one-year accidental insurance scheme** renewable from year to year offering coverage for death or disability due to accident.
- **Eligibility:** Individuals in the **age group of 18-70 years** having a savings bank or a post office account are entitled to enroll under the scheme.
- **Benefits:** Accidental death cum disability **cover of Rs.2 lakh** (Rs.1 lakh in case of partial disability) for death or disability due to an accident.
- **Achievements:** As of today, the cumulative enrolments under the scheme have been more than 28.37 crore and an amount of Rs. 1,930 crore has been paid for 97,227 claims.

What is Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)?

- **About:** It is a one-year life insurance scheme renewable from year to year offering coverage for **death due to any reason.**
- **Eligibility:** Individuals in the **age group of 18-50 years** having a savings bank or a post office account are entitled to enroll under the scheme.
- **Benefits:** Life cover of **Rs. 2 Lakh in case of death due to any reason** against a premium of Rs. 330/- per annum.
- **Achievements:** As of today, the cumulative enrolments under the scheme have been more than 12.76 crore and an amount of Rs. 11,522 crores have been paid for 5,76,121 claims.

What is Atal Pension Yojana (APY)?

- **Background:** The Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was launched **to create a universal social security system for all Indians**, especially the poor, the under-privileged and the workers in the unorganised sector.
 - It is an initiative of the Government to **provide financial security** and cover future exigencies for the people in the unorganized sector.
- **Administered By:** [Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority \(PFRDA\)](#) through the National Pension System (NPS).
- **Eligibility:** This scheme is **open to all bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 40 years** and the contributions differ, based on the pension amount chosen.
- **Benefits:** Subscribers would receive the **guaranteed minimum monthly pension** of Rs. 1000 or Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 or Rs. 4000 or Rs. 5000 at the age of 60 years, based on the contributions made by the subscriber after joining the scheme.
- **Contribution by Central Government:** The minimum pension would be guaranteed by the Government, i.e., if the accumulated corpus based on contributions earns a lower than estimated return on investment and is inadequate to provide the minimum guaranteed pension, the **Central Government would fund such inadequacy.**
 - Alternatively, if the returns on investment are higher, the subscribers would get enhanced pensionary benefits.
- **Payment frequency:** Subscribers can make contributions to APY on a monthly/ quarterly / half-yearly basis.
- **Achievements:** As of today, more than 4 crore individuals have subscribed to the scheme.

Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA)

- It is the **Statutory Authority** established by an enactment of the Parliament, to regulate, promote and ensure orderly growth of the **National Pension System (NPS).**
- It works under the Department of Financial Services under the Ministry of Finance.

What are the Significances of these Schemes?

- These three social security schemes are **dedicated to the welfare of the citizens**, recognising the need for securing human life from unforeseen risks/losses and financial uncertainties.
- The PMJJBY and PMSBY **provide access to low-cost life/accidental insurance** cover to the people, the APY provides **an opportunity for saving** in the present for getting a regular pension in old age.
- The number of people who have enrolled and benefitted from these schemes over the last seven years is a testimony to their success.
- These low-cost insurance schemes and the guaranteed pension scheme are ensuring that financial security, which was available to a select few earlier, is **now reaching the last person of the society**.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Years Questions (PYQs)

Q.Regarding 'Atal Pension Yojana', which of the following statements is/are correct? (2016)

1. It is a minimum guaranteed pension scheme mainly targeted at unorganized sector workers.
2. Only one member of a family can join the scheme.
3. Same amount of pension is guaranteed for the spouse for life after subscriber's death.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: C

[Source: PIB](#)

Gopal Krishna Gokhale

For Prelims: Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Indian National Congress.

For Mains: Indian Modern History, Important Personalities.

Why in News?

The Prime Minister of India paid tribute to Gopal Krishna Gokhale on his Jayanti.

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a **great social reformer and educationist** who provided exemplary leadership to India's freedom movement.

What do we know about Gopal Krishna Gokhale?

- **Birth:** 9th May 1866 in Kotluk village in present-day Maharashtra (then part of the Bombay Presidency).
- **Ideology:**
 - Gokhale worked towards social empowerment, expansion of education, struggle for freedom in India for three decades and rejected the use of reactionary or revolutionary ways.



- **Role in Colonial Legislatures:**
 - **Between 1899 and 1902**, he was a member of the **Bombay Legislative Council** followed by work at the **Imperial Legislative Council from 1902 till his death (1915)**.
 - At the Imperial legislature, Gokhale played a key role in framing the **Morley-Minto reforms of 1909**.
- **Role in INC:**
 - He was **associated with the Moderate Group of [Indian National Congress](#) (joined in 1889)**.
 - He became **president of INC in 1905 in Banaras session**.
 - This was the time when bitter differences had arisen between his group of **'Moderates'** and the **'Extremists'** led by [Lala Lajpat Rai](#) and [Bal Gangadhar Tilak](#) among others. The two factions **split at the Surat session of 1907**.
 - Despite the ideological difference, **in 1907**, he intensely **campaigns for the release of Lala Lajpat Rai**, who was imprisoned that year by the British at Mandalay in present-day Myanmar.
- **Related Societies and Other Works:**
 - He **established the Servants of India Society in 1905** for the expansion of Indian education.
 - He was **also associated with the Sarvajanik sabha journal** started by Govind Ranade.
 - In 1908, Gokhale **founded the Ranade Institute of Economics**.
 - He started English weekly newspaper, **The Hitavada** (The people's paper).
- **Mentor to Gandhi:**
 - As a liberal nationalist, he is **regarded by [Mahatma Gandhi](#) as his political guru**.
 - Gandhi wrote a book in Gujarati dedicated to the leader titled **'Dharmatma Gokhale'**.

What is Morley-Minto Reforms 1909?

- The reforms included the **admission of Indians to the Secretary of State's council**, to the viceroy's executive council, and to the executive councils of Bombay and Madras, and the **introduction of an elected element into legislative councils with provision for separate electorates for Muslims.**
 - The reforms were regarded by Indian nationalists as too cautious, and the provision of separate electorates for Muslims was resented by Hindu.
- The **legislative councils at the Centre and the provinces** were increased in size.
 - The Act increased the maximum **additional membership of the Imperial Legislative Council from 16 to 60.**
- The legislative councils at the Centre and the provinces were to have **four categories of members as follows:**
 - **Ex officio members:** Governor-General and members of the executive council.
 - **Nominated official members:** Government officials who were nominated by the Governor-General.
 - **Nominated non-official members:** Nominated by the Governor-General but were not government officials.
 - **Elected members:** Elected by different categories of Indians.
 - The elected members were elected indirectly.
- **Indians were given membership** to the Imperial Legislative Council for the **first time.**
- It introduced **separate electorates for the Muslims.**
 - Some constituencies were earmarked for Muslims and only Muslims could vote for their representatives.
- **Satyendra P Sinha** was appointed the first Indian member of the **Viceroy's Executive Council.**

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Years Questions (PYQs)

Q. Who among the following rejected the title of Knighthood and refused to accept a position in the Council of the Secretary of State for India? (2008)

- (a) Motilal Nehru
- (b) M.G. Ranade
- (c) G.K. Gokhale⁹²²
- (d) B.G. Tilak

Ans: (c)

[Source: PIB](#)

Birth Anniversary of Maharana Pratap

Why in News?

The Prime Minister of India paid tributes to Maharana Pratap on his Jayanti.

What do we know about Maharana Pratap?

▪ Description:

- **Rana Pratap Singh**, also known as **Maharana Pratap**, was **born on 9th May 1540 in Kumbhalgarh, Rajasthan**.
 - He was the **13th King of Mewar** and was the eldest **son of Udai Singh II**
 - Maharana Udai Singh II ruled the kingdom of Mewar, with his capital at Chittor.
 - Udai Singh II was also a founder of the city of Udaipur (Rajasthan).



▪ Battle of Haldighati:

- The Battle of Haldighati was **fought in 1576 between Rana Pratap Singh of Mewar and Raja Man Singh of Amber** who was the general of the Mughal emperor Akbar.
- Maharana Pratap fought a brave war but was **defeated by Mughal forces**.
- It is said that **Maharana Pratap's loyal horse named Chetak**, gave up his life as the Maharana was leaving the battlefield.

▪ Reconquest:

- **After 1579**, the Mughal pressure relaxed over Mewar and Pratap recovered Western Mewar including Kumbhalgarh, Udaipur and Gogunda.
- During this period, he also built **a new capital, Chavand**, near modern Dungarpur.

▪ Death:

- He died on 19th January 1597. He was **succeeded by his son Amar Singh**, who submitted in 1614 to Emperor Jahāngīr, son of Akbar.

[Source: PIB](#)