



Daily PIB Summary

03 Aug, 2026

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1. NION WCD MINISTER SMT. ANNPURNA DEVI HAILS THE STELLAR PERFORMANCE OF INDIA'S WOMEN ATHLETES AT THE GLASGOW COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2026



- I. India's women athletes delivered remarkable performances across multiple sporting disciplines.
- II. Their achievements demonstrate:
 - A. Rising participation of women in sports.
 - B. Improved access to training and infrastructure.
 - C. Success of government initiatives supporting female athletes.
 - D. India's emergence as a strong sporting nation.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Commonwealth Games

- The **Commonwealth Games** are a multi-sport international event involving athletes from member countries of the **Commonwealth of Nations**.

Features

- Held every **four years**.
- Includes Olympic and para-sports disciplines.
- Promotes sporting excellence and international friendship.

WOMEN IN INDIAN SPORTS

Over the past decade, Indian women have achieved global success in sports such as:

- Athletics.
- Boxing.
- Wrestling.
- Weightlifting.
- Badminton.
- Shooting.
- Cricket.
- Hockey.

Their achievements have inspired greater female participation in sports nationwide.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES SUPPORTING WOMEN ATHLETES

Khelo India Programme

Objectives

- Grassroots talent identification.
- Sports infrastructure development.
- Scholarships for athletes.
- Equal opportunities for girls.

Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS)

Provides elite athletes with:

- International coaching.
- Sports science support.
- Foreign exposure.
- Financial assistance.
- Equipment support.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)

- While primarily focused on improving the status of the girl child, the programme has also



encouraged greater participation of girls in education and sports by promoting gender equality.

Fit India Movement

Encourages:

- Physical fitness.
- Active lifestyles.
- Sports participation among youth.

ROLE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry promotes:

- Women's empowerment.
- Gender equality.
- Safety and welfare of women.
- Programmes supporting girls' education, nutrition, and leadership.

Sporting excellence by women reinforces these broader goals.

SIGNIFICANCE

Women Empowerment

- Breaks gender stereotypes.
- Encourages leadership.
- Builds confidence among girls.

Social

- Promotes gender equality.
- Inspires wider participation in sports.

Economic

- Expands career opportunities.
- Boosts the sports economy.

National Prestige

- Enhances India's international sporting reputation.
- Encourages future generations of athletes.

CHALLENGES

- Uneven access to sports infrastructure.
- Limited coaching in rural areas.
- Social barriers in some regions.
- Financial constraints for aspiring athletes.
- Need for greater sports science support.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand grassroots sports programmes for girls.

- Strengthen sports infrastructure in rural and tribal areas.
- Increase women coaches and support staff.
- Promote equal opportunities across all sporting disciplines.
- Continue investment in sports science and athlete welfare.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Event:** Glasgow Commonwealth Games 2026.
- **Recognition:** Union WCD Minister Smt. Annpurna Devi praised India's women athletes.
- **Major Theme:** Women's empowerment through sports.
- **Supporting Initiatives:** Khelo India, TOPS, Fit India Movement, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
- **Nodal Sports Ministry:** Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
- **Strategic Importance:** Gender equality, youth development, and international sporting excellence.
- **Way Forward:** Greater grassroots participation, infrastructure, and athlete support.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Commonwealth Games:** International multi-sport event held every **four years** among Commonwealth nations.
- II. **Khelo India Programme:** Launched in **2018** to promote grassroots sports and athlete development.
- III. **Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS):** Supports elite athletes through coaching, financial assistance, and sports science.
- IV. **Sports Authority of India (SAI):**
 - A. Established: **1984**
 - B. Implements several athlete development programmes, including TOPS.
- V. **Fit India Movement:** Launched in **2019** to encourage fitness and active lifestyles.
- VI. **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP):**
 - A. Launched in **2015**.
 - B. Focuses on improving the status of the girl child through education, awareness, and empowerment.

- VII. **Nari Shakti:** A national vision emphasising women's empowerment and leadership across sectors, including sports.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The **Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS)** supports elite athletes through coaching, financial assistance, and sports science.
2. **Khelo India** focuses on grassroots talent identification and sports infrastructure development.
3. The **Commonwealth Games** are held every **four years** among countries of the Commonwealth of Nations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

2. SONEPUR BAZARI OCP: SETTING NEW BENCHMARKS IN COAL PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE



- I. Sonepur Bazari OCP has demonstrated:
 - A. Higher coal production.
 - B. Improved operational efficiency.
 - C. Adoption of modern mining technologies.
 - D. Better resource utilisation.
- II. The achievements contribute to:
 - A. Increased domestic coal availability.
 - B. Reliable power generation.
 - C. Industrial growth.
 - D. Reduced dependence on imported coal.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Sonepur Bazari Open Cast Project (OCP)

- I. One of the **largest open-cast coal mines in India**.
- II. Operated by **Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)**.
- III. Located in **Paschim Bardhaman district, West Bengal**.
- IV. Plays a crucial role in supplying coal to:
 - A. Thermal power plants.

- B. Steel industries.
- C. Cement industries.
- D. Other core sectors.

EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED (ECL)

About

- I. A subsidiary of **Coal India Limited (CIL)**.
- II. Operates coal mines in:
 - A. West Bengal.
 - B. Jharkhand.

Functions

- Coal exploration.
- Coal production.
- Mine development.
- Environmental management.
- Worker safety.

COAL INDIA LIMITED (CIL)

About

- World's largest coal-producing company by output.
- Public Sector Undertaking under the **Ministry of Coal**.

Role

- Produces the majority of India's domestic coal.
- Supports energy security.
- Supplies coal to power and industrial sectors.

KEY FEATURES OF SONEPUR BAZARI OCP

Large-Scale Open Cast Mining

- High-capacity excavation.
- Mechanised mining operations.
- Efficient overburden removal.

Modern Equipment

- Large dumpers.
- Hydraulic excavators.
- Surface miners.
- Conveyor systems.

Operational Excellence

Focus on:

- Productivity.
- Mine safety.
- Efficient logistics.
- Digital monitoring.

Environmental Management

Includes:

- Mine reclamation.
- Afforestation.
- Dust suppression.
- Water management.
- Sustainable mining practices.

SIGNIFICANCE

Energy Security

- Supports thermal power generation.
- Ensures uninterrupted coal supply.

Economic

- Supports industrial growth.
- Generates employment.
- Contributes to economic development.

Strategic

- Reduces import dependence.
- Strengthens self-reliance in energy.

Technological

- Promotes mechanised mining.
- Improves productivity and efficiency.

RELATED GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Commercial Coal Mining

Promotes:

- Private participation.
- Increased production.
- Competition.
- Investment.

Single Window Clearance System

Facilitates:

- Faster approvals.
- Mine development.
- Ease of doing business.

Coal Gasification Mission

Encourages:

- Clean coal technologies.
- Value-added products.
- Efficient utilisation of coal resources.

CHALLENGES

- Environmental sustainability.
- Land acquisition.



- Rehabilitation and resettlement.
- Mine safety.
- Balancing coal production with climate commitments.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand mechanisation.
- Strengthen environmental safeguards.
- Improve mine reclamation.
- Promote clean coal technologies.
- Increase digitalisation and automation.
- Support a balanced energy transition alongside renewable energy expansion.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Project:** Sonepur Bazari Open Cast Project (OCP).
- **Operator:** Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL).
- **Parent Company:** Coal India Limited (CIL).
- **Location:** Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Coal.
- **Major Contribution:** Coal supply for power generation and core industries.
- **Strategic Importance:** Energy security, industrial growth, and operational excellence.
- **Challenges:** Sustainability, rehabilitation, and environmental management.
- **Way Forward:** Advanced technologies, sustainable mining, and efficient resource utilisation.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- Sonepur Bazari OCP:** One of India's largest open-cast coal mining projects, located in Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal.
- Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL):**
 - A. Subsidiary of **Coal India Limited (CIL)**.
 - B. Operates in **West Bengal and Jharkhand**.
- Coal India Limited (CIL):**
 - A. Public Sector Undertaking under the **Ministry of Coal**.
 - B. World's largest coal-producing company by output.
- Open-Cast Mining:** Surface mining technique used when coal deposits are close to the Earth's surface.

- Coal Gasification:** Converts coal into synthesis gas (syngas) for producing chemicals, fertilisers, hydrogen, and synthetic fuels.
- Mine Reclamation:** Restoration of mined land through afforestation, soil stabilisation, and ecological rehabilitation.
- Commercial Coal Mining:** Allows private companies to mine and sell coal in the open market.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements regarding the Sonepur Bazari Open Cast Project (OCP):

1. It is operated by **Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)**.
2. **Eastern Coalfields Limited** is a subsidiary of **Coal India Limited (CIL)**.
3. The project is located in **Paschim Bardhaman district of West Bengal**.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

3. STUDENT COMPOSITION IN IITs, IIMs, IISERs AND CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES



- Student composition in premier higher educational institutions is monitored across categories such as:
 - A. Scheduled Castes (SC).
 - B. Scheduled Tribes (ST).

- C. Other Backward Classes (OBC-NCL).
 - D. Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).
 - E. General category.
 - F. Women students.
- II. The Government continues initiatives to improve access, diversity, and inclusion in higher education.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Premier Higher Educational Institutions

Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)

Established to provide world-class education in:

- Engineering.
- Technology.
- Research.
- Innovation.

Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)

Offer education in:

- Management.
- Business administration.
- Leadership.
- Entrepreneurship.

Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)

Focus on:

- Basic sciences.
- Scientific research.
- Integrated education and innovation.

Central Universities

Established under Acts of Parliament to provide quality higher education across diverse disciplines.

ADMISSION FRAMEWORK

Admissions are based on:

- Merit.
- Reservation policy.
- National entrance examinations.

Examples include:

- **JEE (Advanced)** for IITs.
- **CAT** for IIMs.
- **IISER Aptitude Test (IAT)** for IISERs.
- **CUET** for many Central Universities.

RESERVATION POLICY

Reservation in Central Educational Institutions generally includes:

- **Scheduled Castes (SC): 15%**
- **Scheduled Tribes (ST): 7.5%**
- **Other Backward Classes (OBC-NCL): 27%**
- **Economically Weaker Sections (EWS): 10%**

Reservations are implemented as per applicable constitutional provisions and statutory requirements.

SUPPORT MEASURES FOR STUDENTS

Government initiatives include:

Scholarships

- National Scholarships.
- Post-Matric Scholarships.
- Fellowships for research scholars.

Financial Assistance

- Fee waivers.
- Educational loans.
- Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

Academic Support

- Remedial coaching.
- Mentoring.
- Bridge courses.
- Skill development.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020

Promotes:

- Equity.
- Inclusion.
- Multidisciplinary education.
- Research.
- Internationalisation.

PM Vidyalyaxmi Scheme

- Supports meritorious students through easier access to education loans for higher education.

National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)

Ranks institutions based on:

- Teaching.
- Research.
- Graduation outcomes.
- Inclusivity.

SIGNIFICANCE

Social Justice

- Promotes inclusive education.
- Enhances representation of disadvantaged communities.

Economic

- Improves employability.
- Builds skilled human capital.

Research

- Strengthens India's innovation ecosystem.
- Encourages scientific advancement.

National Development

- Supports demographic dividend.
- Promotes knowledge economy.

CHALLENGES

- Regional disparities in access.
- Gender imbalance in some technical disciplines.
- Faculty shortages.
- Need for stronger research infrastructure.
- Student retention and support.

WAY FORWARD

- Improve access for underserved regions.
- Strengthen scholarships and financial aid.
- Promote women's participation in STEM.
- Expand research funding.
- Enhance international collaborations.
- Improve mentoring and student well-being.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Institutions Covered:** IITs, IIMs, IISERs, and Central Universities.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Education.
- **Admission Principles:** Merit with constitutionally mandated reservations.
- **Major Policy:** National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.
- **Major Entrance Exams:** JEE (Advanced), CAT, IISER Aptitude Test (IAT), CUET.
- **Strategic Importance:** Inclusive higher education, skilled workforce, research, and innovation.
- **Challenges:** Equity, regional imbalance, faculty capacity, and research quality.

- **Way Forward:** Greater inclusivity, stronger research ecosystem, and improved student support.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- IITs:** Institutes of national importance established under the **Institutes of Technology Act, 1961**.
- IIMs:** Declared institutions of national importance under the **Indian Institutes of Management Act, 2017**.
- IISERs:** Established to promote excellence in science education and research.
- Central Universities:** Established through Acts of Parliament and funded by the Central Government.
- NEP 2020:** Emphasises equity, inclusion, multidisciplinary education, research, and flexibility.
- NIRF: National Institutional Ranking Framework**, launched in **2015** by the Ministry of Education.
- CUET: Common University Entrance Test**, conducted by the **National Testing Agency (NTA)** for admissions to many Central Universities.
- Reservation in Central Educational Institutions:**
 - A. SC – **15%**
 - B. ST – **7.5%**
 - C. OBC (NCL) – **27%**
 - D. EWS – **10%**

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. The **Indian Institutes of Management Act, 2017** declares IIMs as Institutions of National Importance.
2. The **National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)** was launched by the Ministry of Education.
3. **CUET** is conducted by the **National Testing Agency (NTA)** for admissions to many Central Universities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

4. GYAN BHARATAM MISSION AND PRESERVATION OF MANUSCRIPT HERITAGE



- I. The **Gyan Bharatam Mission** aims to:
 - A. Identify and document manuscripts across India.
 - B. Digitise and scientifically preserve rare manuscripts.
 - C. Improve public access to India's knowledge heritage.
 - D. Promote research in Indian knowledge systems.
- II. The Mission builds upon earlier efforts such as the **National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM)**.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

India's Manuscript Heritage

India possesses one of the world's richest manuscript traditions, covering subjects such as:

- Philosophy.
- Mathematics.
- Astronomy.
- Ayurveda.
- Yoga.
- Literature.
- Grammar.
- Music.
- Architecture.

- Law.
- Religion.

These manuscripts exist in numerous classical and regional languages and scripts.

WHAT IS THE GYAN BHARATAM MISSION?

- The Mission is a national initiative to strengthen the preservation and dissemination of India's manuscript wealth through modern technology and institutional collaboration.

Major Objectives

- Nationwide survey of manuscripts.
- Scientific conservation.
- Digitisation and cataloguing.
- Capacity building.
- Promotion of research.
- Public accessibility through digital platforms.

KEY COMPONENTS

Survey and Documentation

- I. Identification of manuscripts held by:
 - A. Temples.
 - B. Monasteries.
 - C. Libraries.
 - D. Universities.
 - E. Private collections.

Digitisation

- High-resolution digital imaging.
- Creation of digital archives.
- Long-term preservation.

Conservation

Scientific preservation using:

- Climate-controlled storage.
- Restoration techniques.
- Preventive conservation.
- Pest management.

Research and Dissemination

- Encourage academic research.
- Translation projects.
- Publication of critical editions.
- Wider public awareness.

NATIONAL MISSION FOR MANUSCRIPTS (NMM)

Launched

- 2003

Nodal Ministry

- Ministry of Culture.

Objectives

- Survey manuscripts.
- Document collections.
- Conserve rare manuscripts.
- Digitise heritage resources.
- Promote manuscript studies.

The Gyan Bharatam Mission expands and strengthens these efforts.

SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural

- Preserves India's civilisational heritage.
- Protects traditional knowledge systems.

Educational

- Supports higher education and research.
- Encourages interdisciplinary scholarship.

Scientific

- Preserves historical scientific knowledge in fields such as mathematics, astronomy, metallurgy, and medicine.

Digital Heritage

- Enables wider public access.
- Protects fragile manuscripts through digital preservation.

CHALLENGES

- Fragile condition of manuscripts.
- Climate-related deterioration.
- Lack of trained conservators.
- Diverse scripts and languages.
- Scattered private collections.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand digitisation efforts.
- Train manuscript conservators.
- Promote AI-based script recognition.
- Strengthen collaboration among libraries, universities, and research institutions.
- Encourage public participation in manuscript identification and preservation.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Mission:** Gyan Bharatam Mission.
- **Focus:** Preservation, digitisation, and promotion of India's manuscript heritage.
- **Supporting Initiative:** National Mission for Manuscripts (2003).
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Culture.
- **Major Activities:** Survey, conservation, cataloguing, digitisation, research, and public access.
- **Strategic Importance:** Preservation of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) and cultural heritage.
- **Challenges:** Fragility, conservation expertise, and scattered collections.
- **Way Forward:** Digital technologies, institutional collaboration, and research promotion.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Gyan Bharatam Mission:** National initiative to preserve, digitise, and promote India's manuscript heritage.
- II. **National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM):**
 - A. Launched: **2003**
 - B. Nodal Ministry: **Ministry of Culture**.
- III. **Manuscript:** A handwritten document created before the widespread use of printing, often on palm leaves, birch bark, paper, cloth, or parchment.
- IV. **Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS):** Encompasses traditional knowledge in fields such as Ayurveda, Yoga, astronomy, mathematics, metallurgy, philosophy, and literature.
- V. **Conservation:** Scientific process of preventing deterioration and restoring manuscripts.
- VI. **Digitisation:** Conversion of physical manuscripts into digital formats for preservation and wider accessibility.
- VII. **Major Manuscript Repositories in India:**
 - A. Saraswati Mahal Library (Tamil Nadu)
 - B. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (Maharashtra)
 - C. Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library (Bihar)
 - D. Oriental Research Institutes in various States

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

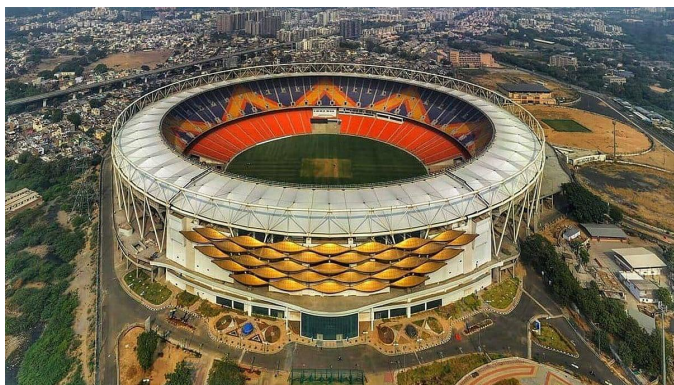
1. The **National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM)** was launched in **2003** under the **Ministry of Culture**.
2. The **Gyan Bharatam Mission** focuses on the survey, conservation, digitisation, and promotion of India's manuscript heritage.
3. Indian manuscripts preserve knowledge related to fields such as Ayurveda, astronomy, mathematics, philosophy, and literature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)

5. THE MAKING OF A SPORTING NATION



- I. India's sports ecosystem has evolved from a medal-centric approach to a comprehensive framework focused on:
 - A. Grassroots talent identification.
 - B. Scientific athlete training.
 - C. Sports infrastructure development.
 - D. Financial support to athletes.
 - E. Promotion of sports culture.
- II. The vision is to establish India as a global sporting powerhouse while encouraging fitness and mass participation.

BACKGROUND / CONTEXT

Importance of Sports

Sports contribute to:

- Physical fitness.

- Mental well-being.
- Social inclusion.
- National integration.
- Economic growth.
- International prestige.

A strong sporting culture also promotes youth development and healthy lifestyles.

MAJOR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Khelo India Programme

Launched

- 2018

Nodal Ministry

- Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

Objectives

- Identify sporting talent at the grassroots.
- Develop sports infrastructure.
- Organise national competitions.
- Provide scholarships to talented athletes.

Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS)

Implemented by the **Sports Authority of India (SAI)**.

Objectives

- I. Support elite athletes.
- II. Improve Olympic and Paralympic performance.
- III. Provide:
 - A. International coaching.
 - B. Sports science support.
 - C. Equipment.
 - D. Foreign exposure.
 - E. Financial assistance.

Fit India Movement

Launched

- 2019

Objective

- Encourage citizens to adopt physically active lifestyles.
- Promote fitness as a national movement.

National Sports University

Located in **Imphal, Manipur**.

Focuses on:

- Sports education.
- Sports sciences.
- Coaching.

- Research.

KEY INSTITUTIONS

Sports Authority of India (SAI)

Established

- 1984

Functions

- Athlete training.
- Coaching.
- Sports infrastructure.
- Talent development.
- Sports science support.

National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA)

Responsible for:

- Anti-doping education.
- Testing.
- Promoting fair play.

SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Government initiatives include:

- High-performance training centres.
- Khelo India Centres.
- Synthetic athletic tracks.
- Multipurpose stadiums.
- Sports science laboratories.
- Rural sports infrastructure.

SIGNIFICANCE

Youth Development

- Encourages discipline and leadership.
- Creates employment opportunities in sports.

Health

- Promotes physical and mental fitness.
- Reduces lifestyle-related diseases.

Economic

- Boosts sports industry.
- Generates tourism and employment.

International Recognition

- Improves India's performance in global sporting events.
- Enhances national prestige.

CHALLENGES

- Uneven sports infrastructure.
- Limited grassroots coaching.

- Talent identification in remote regions.
- Financial sustainability.
- Need for greater private sector participation.

WAY FORWARD

- Expand grassroots sports programmes.
- Strengthen sports science and medicine.
- Increase investment in coaching.
- Promote women's participation.
- Enhance public-private partnerships.
- Encourage sports education in schools.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Vision:** Build India into a global sporting nation.
- **Flagship Programme:** Khelo India.
- **Elite Athlete Support:** Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS).
- **Fitness Initiative:** Fit India Movement.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
- **Key Institution:** Sports Authority of India (SAI).
- **Strategic Importance:** Youth empowerment, health, economic growth, and international sporting excellence.
- **Challenges:** Infrastructure gaps, coaching quality, and grassroots outreach.
- **Way Forward:** Greater investment, sports science, inclusivity, and institutional strengthening.

PRELIMS BOOSTER BOX

- I. **Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports:** Nodal ministry for sports development in India.
- II. **Khelo India Programme:**
 - A. Launched: **2018**
 - B. Focus: Grassroots talent identification, infrastructure, and athlete development.
- III. **TOPS (Target Olympic Podium Scheme):**
 - A. Supports elite Olympic and Paralympic athletes.
 - B. Implemented through the **Sports Authority of India (SAI)**.
- IV. **Sports Authority of India (SAI):**
 - A. Established: **1984**
 - B. Headquarters: **New Delhi**.
- V. **Fit India Movement:**



- A. Launched: **2019**
- B. Promotes fitness and active lifestyles.

VI. **National Sports University:**

- A. Located at **Imphal, Manipur**.
- B. Established under the **National Sports University Act, 2018**.

VII. **National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA):** India's apex body for anti-doping regulation and awareness.

PadhAI-GENERATED UPSC MCQ

Consider the following statements:

1. **Khelo India** aims to identify and nurture sporting talent at the grassroots level.
2. The **Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS)** is implemented through the **Sports Authority of India (SAI)** to support elite athletes.
3. The **National Sports University** is located in **Imphal, Manipur**.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (d)