

**IN THE HON'BLE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA  
(CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION)  
PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION**

**WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. \_\_\_\_\_ OF 2021**

**IN THE MATTER OF: -**

Vishal Tiwari

.....Petitioner

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

.....Respondents

With

I.A. NO.....OF 2021

An Application for permission to Appear and Argue in Person

With

I.A. NO.....OF 2021

An Application for exemption from filing duly Affirmed Affidavit

**PAPER BOOK**

(FOR KINDLY SEE INSIDE)

**PETITIONER IN PERSON – VISHAL TIWARI (ADVOCATE)**

## SYNOPSIS AND LIST OF DATES

The present Petition has been filed under Article 32 of the Constitution of India to issue directions to the Government for the advancement of Athletics Games/Sports played in Olympics and to provide the latest advance training, Infrastructure, funds to the our Sportsmen and built them so much efficient so that winning of Gold medals in Maximum Number in Future Olympics may not be dream and our teams may perform best. The history of hockey in India has been a source of proudness for the entire country, in this sport India has always been one of the greatest dominators of the game. However, it can be said with greater misfortune that since 41 years India hasn't received any Olympic accolade from the game of hockey. In Tokyo 2020 Olympics India was successful to secure Bronze medal in Hockey after forty one years. Its proud for entire nation, but we cannot satisfy with this. The Hockey needs to be declared Our National Game.

It is quite unfortunate to mention that this present petition is in connection to a matter of public importance and belief. Our country with more population and greater resources and talent in comparison to other Olympic playing nations has repeatedly stood with disappointment in the most competitive and giant tournament of the world. the fact that our country routinely struggles to win many medals at the Olympic Games, despite its

enormous population of over 1.2 billion people. With this year's India's result as well as other edition of Olympic results takes us to the few basic question which requires immediate attention and such are as follows:

1. Is the government policies and initiatives pertaining to sport are productive and constructive for athletes to compete in the biggest forum?
2. Is the existing resources and facilities satisfactory enough in comparison to successful Olympic playing nations?
3. Does this situation of Indian sports industry indicate that there should be an increased accountability of the public money utilized on this games?

The current form in the Tokyo Olympics 2020, showed the usual disappointment that this country has been facing in the every edition of Olympics. With just 5 medals in the bag of India poses a question to the Governments sitting at Central and State's action pertaining to the upliftment of the sports industry to its definite international standards. Rio de Janeiro was no exception. India sent its largest-ever Olympic delegation to Brazil, with many expecting it to bring home a record ten or more medals, but it only returned home with two. The current system demands a complete revamp, particularly in the fields of sports science and

monitoring. While India is a superpower in cricket and has a track record of producing some of the world's brightest minds and corporate leaders, it has struggled in other areas. While the athletics contingent has generated a lot of hype, India has a lengthy history of narrow victories in the sport that they will have to overcome, with no Indian athlete having ever won an Olympic medal in athletics.

This inability to compete with the best of the best on the greatest platform in the world is due to a lack of exposure to top-level competition, infrastructure, international level facilities and training. When compared to countries like Grenada and Jamaica, which win a medal for every couple of hundred thousand people, India's performance is abysmal. So, why is it that India isn't punching above its weight? Discrepancy in the allocation of money arising from the government policies to the ground level stands as a greater question with no accountability. Despite its space programme and growing population of billionaires, India remains a poor country in terms of per capita GDP, and sport has never been a government priority.

At the Olympics, India has the lowest population to medals ratio. The country has only won 29 medals since its inaugural appearance at the summer Games in 1900, including a silver in Tokyo. India has sent its largest delegation ever, with 120 athletes participating in 85 medal events. The country, on the other hand, has been here before. In 2016, India sent

117 athletes to Rio with the goal of capturing between 10 and 14 medals, however just two were won. Covid, understandably, struck a devastating blow. Domestic athletic events were discontinued, and Indian athletes were mostly barred from participating in overseas training and tournaments. Sports in the nation have a bad image of being neglected and underfunded. Many competitors who have previously qualified for the Games have done so by paying for their own training or receiving substantial corporate sponsorships. Corruption, lack of transparency, and underutilization of resources, however, continue to be widespread. And sports administration has resulted in this devastating performance of the Indian sports industry.

China and India are ranked 1 and 2 respectively on the population front. The two countries together constitute about 37% of humanity on the planet. When it comes to performance in sporting events though, India is nowhere close to China. A rigorous training regimen that begins as early as childhood has a significant influence in the development of a great athlete. In China, children are forced to participate in physically and mentally demanding training modules. The youngsters register at one of numerous sports academies around the country, where they are taught for 8-12 hours a day, seven days a week. This not only instils discipline in children, but

also ensures that they improve day by day, finally becoming world champions in a few years.

In this edition of Olympic, the Indian men's team with its dedication, hard work has bagged the bronze medal for the country to be proud of. The question lies to the fact is why gold medal has become a far-fetched dream for India in hockey and other sports of Olympics. The sovereign of the country in past few decades have neglected this game in terms of providing facilities, infrastructure and recognition in world stage. This game therefore deserves the recognition of being called as the national game of the country after considering its earlier dominance, success.

The historical achievement of bringing in gold by youngster Neeraj Chopra in Javelin games has made the whole country proud, this gold has a greater significance because this is the first Olympics gold won by India after 2008 Olympics and such is the first field and track medal for Independent India. It is therefore a great accomplishment yet it is also quite disheartening to know that the youths of this generation doesn't know maximum of the games that are played in the Olympics. Games like Javelin, Discuss throw are quite new for the new generations to pursue as their sports. Such is because of the reason that the government and other sports organization of our country does not promote this games in bigger stages for the youths of

our country to consider and support. Full broadcast of such games along with other promotional activities will make sure that talents come up from each and every corner of the country and such sports gets all its recognitions.

The schools and colleges of our country also does not inculcate sports educations a compulsory subjects for the students. Be it private or government education schools, there remains no concern for sports to get promoted. The European countries as well as developed countries from Asia such as China and Japan inculcate sports in the initial years of student's growth. Such helps the country to progress in such competitive competitions.

Such inculcation of sports education with world class facilities, infrastructure and correct use of public money is the immediate considerations which needs to be looked into with greater prominence for the upliftment of the sports industry of the country

The Respondents of our country should look into these factors and start taking the necessary steps for the betterment of the athletic community apart from cricket and should enhance the facilities and environment for the upliftment of the other areas of sports.

Hence this present Writ Petition Civil (PIL)

**IN THE HON'BLE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA  
(CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION)  
PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION**

**WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. \_\_\_\_\_ OF 2021**

(A Petition in the nature of Public Interest Litigation filed under Article 32 of the Constitution of India praying for a writ of Mandamus or any other appropriate writs seeking issuance of specific Directions, policies and regulations initiate guidelines and directions for the upliftment of the sports industry with correct funds allocation and systematic governance and declare hockey as our National Game.)

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

1. Vishal Tiwari

... Petitioner

**VERSUS**

1. Union of India

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports,

Through secretary



Shastri Bhawan,  
New Delhi,  
Delhi 110001.

2. Sports Authority of India

Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Complex East Gate  
Lodhi Road, New Delhi -110003

3. State of Uttar Pradesh

Through The Chief Secretary,  
101, Lok Bhawan, Vidhan Sabha Marg  
Lucknow-226001.

4. State of National Capital Territory of Delhi,

Through its Chief Secretary,  
Players Building, I. P. Estate,  
Delhi – 110002

5. State of Haryana,

Through the Chief Secretary,  
Room No. 4, 4th Floor,  
Haryana Civil Secretariat, Sector-1  
Chandigarh-160019

6. State of Gujarat,

Through the Chief Secretary,  
Block No. 1, 3rd Floor New Sachivalaya,

Gandhi Nagar–382010.

7. State of Jharkhand,

Through the Chief Secretary,

Project Bhawan, I Floor, Dhurwa,

Ranchi–834004,

8. State of Rajasthan,

Through the Chief Secretary,

Government Secretariat,

Jaipur–302005.

9. State of Jammu and Kashmir,

Through the Chief Secretary,

Room No. 2/7, 2nd Floor, Main Building,

Civil Secretariat, Jammu-180001

And Room No. 307, 3rd Floor,

Civil Secretariat, Srinagar-190001.

10. State of Karnataka,

Through the Chief Secretary,

Secretariat, M. S. Building,

Vidana Soudha,

Bangalore–560001.

11. State of Madhya Pradesh,

Through the Chief Secretary,  
Mantralaya,  
Bhopal-462003.

12. State of Maharashtra,

Through the Chief Secretary,  
Room No. 518, 5th Floor,  
Madame Cama Road,  
Mumbai-400032.

13. State of Punjab,

Through the Chief Secretary,  
Room No 28, 6th Floor, Punjab Civil Secretariat,  
Pin-160019.

14. State of Assam,

Through the Chief Secretary,  
Assam Secretariat, C Block, 3rd Floor,  
Dispur, Guwahati-781006.

15. State of West Bengal,

Through the Chief Secretary,  
Nabanna, 13th Floor, 325,  
Sarat Chatterjee Road,  
Mandirtala Shibpur,

Howrah-711102.

16. State of Kerela,

Through the Chief Secretary,

Govt. Secretariat,

Thiruvananthapuram-695001

17. State of Tamil Nadu,

Through the Chief Secretary,

Secretariat, Chennai-600009

18. State of Chhattisgarh,

Through the Chief Secretary,

Mahanadi Bhawan, Mantralaya, Naya

Raipur-492002, India.

19. State of Telangana,

Through the Chief Secretary,

Tank Bund, Basheer Bagh, Near NTR Gardens,

Opposite Lumbini Park, Central Secretariat,

Khairatabad, Hyderabad, Telangana 500022.

20. State of Bihar,

Through the Chief Secretary,

Main Secretariat, Patna-800015.

21. Union Territory of Ladakh

Through the Commissioner Secretary

UT Secretariat, Leh- Ladakh.

22. U.T. Administration of Lakshwadeep

Through Administrator

Office of Lakshwadeep Administrator

Secretariat Building, Kavaratti, Lakshwadeep.

23. U.T. Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

Through the Chief Secretary

Ground Floor, Secretariat, Fort Area,

Moti Daman, Daman (U.T.) - 396220

24. State of Arunachal Pradesh,

Through the Secretary

Block No-1, First Floor Room No-107

Civil Secretariat, Itanagar- 79111

Arunachal Pradesh.

25. Andaman & Nicobar Administration

Through Chief Secretary

Andaman & Nicobar Administration,

Secretariat, Port Blair – 744101.

26. State of Uttarakhand,

Through the Chief Secretary,

4 Subhash Road, Uttarakhand Secretariat,  
Fourth Floor New Building, Dehradun,  
Uttarakhand 248001.

27. State of Goa,

Through the Chief Secretary,  
Government of Goa, Secretariat,  
Porvorim, Bardez-40352,

28. State of Tripura,

Through the Chief Secretary,  
Government of Tripura, New Secretariat Complex,  
PO: Secretariat-799010,  
Agartala, West Tripura, India.\

29. State of Sikkim,

Through the Chief Secretary,  
Government of Sikkim,  
New Secretariat,  
Gangtok-737101, India.

30. State of Odisha,

Through the Chief Secretary,  
3rd Floor, State Secretariat, Sachivalaya Marg,  
Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751001, India.

31. State of Nagaland,

Through the Chief Secretary,

Civil Secretariat,

Kohima-797004, Nagaland.

32. State of Himachal Pradesh,

Through the Chief Secretary,

H. P. Secretariat,

Shimla-171002.

33. State of Manipur,

Through the Chief Secretary,

Manipur Secretariat,

South Blockmphal-795001.

34. State of Andhra Pradesh,

Through the Chief Secretary,

Building 1, 1st Floor, Interim Government Complex,

A.p. Secretariat, Velagapudi 522503 .....All Contesting Respondents

**(A PETITION IN THE NATURE OF PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION UNDER ARTICLE 32 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA PRAYING FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS OR ANY OTHER APPROPRIATE WRITS SEEKING ISSUANCE OF SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE UPLIFTMENT OF THE**

**SPORTS INDUSTRY WITH CORRECT FUND ALLOCATION AND SYSTEMATIC GOVERNANCE)**

To,

The Hon'ble Chief Justice of India

And His Companion Justices

Of the Supreme Court of India.

The Writ Petition of the

Petitioner above named

**MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH**

1. The present Writ Petition civil in the nature of Public Interest Litigation is filed under Article 32 of the Constitution of India by the Petitioner to enforce the fundamental rights, particularly the Right to life, liberty and Dignity which is enshrined under Article 21 to immediately enforce and initiate policies and directions to for the upliftment of the sports industry with correct funds allocation and systematic governance

**ARRAY OF PARTIES**

2. The Petitioner is a citizen of India, who is a practicing Advocate in Supreme Court of India and a regular member of Supreme Court Bar



Association (SCBA). Petitioner is always vigilant about the Supreme Court of India's Judgements and guidelines issued from time to time for the protection and safeguard of the Fundamental rights of the citizens.

3. The Petitioner does not have any personal interest or any personal gain or private motive or any other oblique reason in filing this Writ Petition in Public Interest. The Petitioner has not been involved in any other civil or criminal or revenue litigation, which could have legal nexus with the issues involved in the present Petition. No similar petition has been filed before this court and any High court.

4. The Respondent No. 1 is the Union of India, represented by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, which is the appropriate ministry dealing with safeguarding the sports policies of our country.

5. The Respondent No.2 is the Sports Authority of India, which is the appropriate ministry dealing with safeguarding the sports policies of our country.

6. The Respondent No.3, is the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with uplifting the sports industry of the country.

7. The Respondent No.4, is the National Capital of Territory of Delhi, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

8. The Respondent No.5, is the State of Haryana, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

9. The Respondent No.6, is the State of Gujarat, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

10. The Respondent No.7, is the State of Jharkhand, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

11. The Respondent No.8, is the State of Rajasthan, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

12. The Respondent No.9, is the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

13. The Respondent No.10, is the State of Karnataka, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

14. The Respondent No.11, is the State of Madhya Pradesh, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

15. The Respondent No.12, is the State of Maharashtra, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

16. The Respondent No.13, is the State of Punjab, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

17. The Respondent No.14, is the State of Assam, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

18. The Respondent No.15, is the State of West Bengal, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

19. The Respondent No.16, is the State of Kerala, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

20. The Respondent No.17, is the State of Tamil Nadu, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

21. The Respondent No.18, is the State of Chhattisgarh, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

22. The Respondent No.19, is the State of Telengana, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

23. The Respondent No.20, is the State of Bihar, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

24. The Respondent No.21, is the Union Territory of Ladakh, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

25. The Respondent No.22, is the State of U.T. Administration of Ladakh, Represented by its Commissioner Secretary, which is appropriate authority

for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

26. The Respondent No.23, is the U.T. Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

27. The Respondent No.24, is the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

28. The Respondent No.25, is the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

29. The Respondent No.26, is the State of Uttarakhand, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

30. The Respondent No.27, is the State of Goa, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

31. The Respondent No.28 is the State of Tripura, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

32. The Respondent No.29, is the State of Sikkim Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

33. The Respondent No.30, is the State of Odhisha, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

34. The Respondent No.31, is the State of Nagaland, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

35. The Respondent No.32, is the State of Himachal Pradesh, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

36. The Respondent No.33, is the State of Manipur, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

37. The Respondent No.34, is the State of Andhra Pradesh, Represented by its Chief Secretary, which is appropriate authority for the appropriate authority concerned with safeguarding the fundamental rights of its citizens.

### FACTS OF THE CASE

38. That the present condition of Indian sports at the Tokyo Olympics, 2020 has been extremely disappointing for the country. Till today India has just bagged 5 medals in the competition with no gold to celebrate. Such performance has resultantly put a question where is our country lacking. The pivotal elements which shape the Indian sports industry needs to be revamped and modified especially the infrastructure, facilities, personal care.

39. That the sports infrastructure plays the crucial role in achieving excellence in the global stage of sports, such not only provides the country with greater sportsman of international repute, rather such encourages the young population of the country to participate in the sports activities with the objective of creating a pool of talents representing the country at greater stages.

40. That in India being the second most populous country has the worst standard of sports infrastructure and such is not at all satisfactory level due to various administrative, economic and financial reasons. In the last 121 years, India has got only 28 medals till 2016. If it is taken medal per population, this country is at the rock bottom in comparison to other Olympic playing nations.

41. China which is the most populous country in the world had started playing Olympics from 1984 and since then it has bagged 224 gold medals, 167 silvers and 155 bronze to its success bag. Such figures shows the failure of the sports industry in providing competitive action in the highest stage of sports. Such situation leads the thinking that what are the potential issues which are driving to the bottom of the list of Olympics playing nations.

42. That the prima facie issue that is defeating the sports industry is the lack of world class infrastructure, competitive standards of games, incorrect utilisation of funds. Although there exists certain policies and yojnas to uplift the sports industry, yet the results arriving out of such policies has been extremely disappointing for the country. Repeated editions of the Olympics show the deficiency of India's sports industry.

43. Hockey in our country has been a great source of pride, the rich history of this game declares loud that India had once been one of the most competitive and successful team to play this game. However with time and no efforts from the government, this game has lost its popularity in India resulting thereby no support to the national hockey players of the country. The governments along with its sports authorities has been extremely negligent in providing due resources to this game.

44. The marvellous achievement of Neeraj Chopra by bringing in Gold for the country in Tokyo Olympic 2020 remains as a historic achievement with



no boundary of happiness. Such is the next gold after 2008 Olympics and the first one for Independent India in the field and track events. Such record is never pleasant for a country with a great number of population and abundance of talent. It is the negligent action of the Respondents for the years and years which has led to the under usage of talent for the country to stand upon.

45. That various other sports of the Olympics are completely neglected with no initiatives for it to grow in India. Promotional activities, providing world class facilities, infrastructure are all deficient in various games particularly fencing, javelin etc.

46. That the Respondents have also been negligent enough by not promoting such games other than cricket, such leading to deficiency and unexplored of talents. Such less broadcast of games have also led to no interest of people to pursue this sport and to watch them.

### **GROUNDNS**

A. Because the Present Writ Petition filed in the form of Public Interest Litigation by the Petitioner in this present case stands firmly maintainable as the Indian Sports Industry is under greater vulnerability. Arbitrary funds allocations, deficient infrastructures with no international level facilities. The potential athletes are also denied allowances and monthly payments to run their families. Such inefficient administration with a failed governance

has always shown the result. Even this year's Olympics – Tokyo 2020 saw a disappointing result wherein till present date India could bag only 5 medals.

**B.** Because the Governments sitting at the Central and State level hasn't taken any constructive initiatives for the upliftment of the sports industry. The policies pertaining to the field of sports which are in existence hasn't been productive and effective enough and therefore there requires revamped and new policies, regulations for the sports industry to compete at a greater level.

**C.** Because the public money which the government uses for funding the policies for the initiatives in the past for sports hasn't been utilised at a greater spirit. The correct allocation of funds is still a question which is still unanswered with no accountability.

**D.** Because the promotional activities pertaining to the sports other than cricket has been extremely disappointing resulting in lesser awareness to the sports that are equally important for the people to play. Such lesser promotional functions with no allowances for the players have resulted as demotivation and unexplored talents for the country.

**E.** Because the game of hockey which has been a true pride of India has lost its popularity with no initiatives and support from the Respondents. India

has after 41 years won a bronze medal in this game when earlier this game was used be dominated by India. Such shows the lack of initiative of the Respondents in making sure that this standard of this game is at par with other countries.

### **PRAYER**

In the said premises it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Court may graciously be pleased to:

- i. Issue writ of mandamus/directions or any other Appropriate Writ/Directions to the Respondents immediately enforce and initiate guidelines and directions for the upliftment of the sports industry/Athletics Games of Olympics by providing due funds, facilities and infrastructures.
- ii. Issue writ of mandamus/directions or any other Appropriate Writ/Directions to the Respondents for initiating public accountability of the funds allocated for this industry and perform greater promotional activities with due broadcasting of such sports.
- iii. Issue writ of mandamus/directions or any other Appropriate Writ/Directions to the Respondents for recognizing the game of Hockey as the National game of India.

iv. Issue writ of mandamus/directions or any other Appropriate Writ/Directions to the Respondents to Promote the Athletics games of Olympics at School and College level and a Special Committee shall be formulated to look and Govern the Sports program in Schools and Colleges;

**Pass such other appropriate relief which this Hon'ble Court may deemed fit in the facts and circumstances of the case.**

FOR THIS ACT OF KINDNESS THE PETITIONER/APPLICANT  
HEREIN AS IN DUTY BOUND SHALL EVER PRAY.

DRAWN ON- 09.08.2021

FILED ON – 09.08.2021

DRAWN BY

FILED BY

Vishal Tiwari (Advocate Supreme court of India)

**PETITIONER IN PERSON**