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Youth Development through Sport;  
Examining the Effectiveness/Impact of  
Sport Policy on Youth Development:

Focusing on Bangladesh.

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## **Abstract**

# **Youth Development through Sport; the Impact of Sport Policy on Youth Development:**

**Focusing on Bangladesh.**

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A good sport policy can change the total sport structure of a country. Now a day's development through sport is a raise voice in everywhere. A country can raise there image through sport to the world arena. For the development of total sport sector and structure, a strong policy can make vital role for a country. Bangladesh has a sport policy-1998. The sport policy has specific eleven objective for the development of sport sector of

the country. All the objective of sport policy-1998 mainly based on sport development through sport structural development, federation's activities, sport in educational institutions, appreciation to more women participation in sport, special care for disable athletes, sport in all age level, to make strong sport plan and efficient sport management etc. Bangladesh has huge amount of population almost 160 million and eight largest populated country of the world. Among total population one-third are the youth in the country. To proper take care of these large youth population country can make development strategy. Sport sector can be a strong tool for the development of that youth society. For doing this, sport policy should emphasis on the youth development and should fix up the sport strategy based on the more youth participation. In Bangladesh, any policy for government formulated by bureaucrats' and then approved by cabinets. For this reasons, the interview questions are send to government officials as response and information collected for research purpose. Ten high government officials chosen as response who has the experience to work with the policy formulation. Most of the answer from the response was almost same except some particular issue. The response on the issue with budget allocation, sport and education system, federation's management system, talent hunt program was same. On the other hand, establish of new

sport university, participation in international sport completions produce different opinion. However, at the end it is clear that sport policy can be strong tool for youth development if it is possible to link the sport, youth and education policy and implement these together. Following the depth analysis, this study found that sport policy could be a strong tool to youth development for a developing country especially like Bangladesh that has a large number of youth population. The conclusion can also be drawn that Bangladesh should reform the sport policy-1998 with emphasis the issue of youth development.

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**Keywords:** Sport policy, Youth development, Impact of policy, Development through sport.

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## **Abbreviations**

BCB	Bangladesh Cricket Board
BKSP	Bangladesh Krira Sikha Protisthan
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DNC	Department of Narcotics Control
DGDA	Director General of Drug Administration
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
MOYS	Ministry of Youth and Sport
MOE	Ministry of Education
NSC	National Sport Council
PYD	Positive Youth Development
SFC	Sport Facility Center

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# CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

Sport facility can develop a good youth society. Sport and physical activity now rapidly gaining recognition as simple, low cost and effective achievement on development goals. Over past decades with UN agencies some international, Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs), sport federation and national governmental organization makes sport as a tool for youth development. Sport always considered as an entertainment and recreational activities almost everywhere in the world. In Bangladesh, no research has done yet about how a sport policy can improve positive youth development. But it is universally believed that development of a country would depend youth development and through sport it is possible for a positive youth development. World Leisure Journal, volume 46 published, “It is commonly believed that through sports, children and adolescents learn values and skills that will serve them well as they prepare for the rest of their lives”. Many studies support and believe that these young people will serve for the nation for their development.

The United Nation establishes the right to youth development in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). Children and youth are also the subject of a specific UN Convention, namely: [Convention on the Rights](#)

of the Child (CRC, 1989). Bangladesh at present takes some steps forward in order to be a greater, more prosperous society with its growing economy, strong democracy, increasing activities in the international arena and its dynamic young population. Because one third of total population is young people in Bangladesh. The participation of young people in economic and social areas has a great Significance for the country's development and improvement. The existence of such huge and dynamic young population is a great opportunity and wealth for Bangladesh for the continuity of the multidimensional development move that centers on the individual. Therefore, it is necessary to support the personal and social development of young people, to create opportunities and to provide ground for them to truly reveal their potentials and to help them participate actively in every aspect of social life. Sports, with its economic, social and individual aspects, has a very important role in raising healthy generations, public health protection, economic development, building social peace and the development of social harmony.

But it is not an easy tusk to proper utilization of huge young population where the unemployment rate is about 5 (Figure-1). [As De Knop et al. \(1996\)](#) suggest, cultures around the world are experiencing the institutionalization of youth sports, which is leading programs to become

increasingly inaccessible to many families. While [Hellison and Cutforth \(1997\)](#) emphasize the vital role youth programming can play in facilitating the healthy development of youth at risk, they suggest that organizations serving inner-city children and youth are overburdened and underfunded.

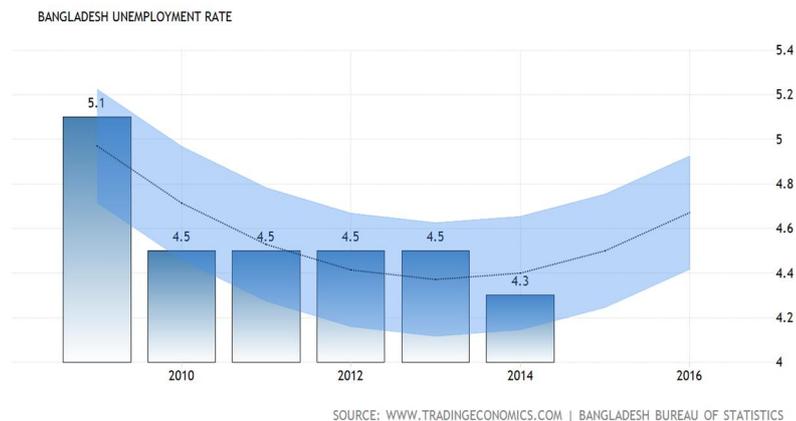


Figure 1. Bangladesh Unemployment Rate.

Therefore, we need to put more effort in developing sports habits and sports culture for youth development with a good sport policy.

Recently “sport for development” are widely discussed around the world. Many developed country are using this concept as a tool for the national development. Developed country has changed their lifestyle, youth development as well social development on the base of ‘sport for development’. Thus developing country also now considering this concept

for the country development. The study will specially focus on Bangladesh as a south Asian and one of the raising developing country of the world.

Bangladesh is not a big country in size, it is only 145,000 sq. kilometer area but huge population about 160 million, the eighth highest population of the world. One third of the total population is youth in the country. Like many other issue, Bangladesh will be worth enough for just its population size. The dreams, ideals, remarkable visions and the energetic young people possess indispensable for the continuous development of the society they live in. Furthermore, the problems young people face, are among the fundamental elements of problems and expectations for today's societies and future generations. Nevertheless, the country never consider the sport as a development tool. As the success on cricket in recent year, most of the sport activity are growing up on the base of cricket. But for proper sport development as well youth development should made. General youth are very much fond on sport but still the country has no well-organized sport structure.

Sport participation is also the fundamental right according to the UNESCO. But the picture in Bangladesh is different. Most of the young people are not going to play due to lack of sports facility and unstructured sport program. While the benefits of youth sport participation have been of

interest to sport researchers for some time, no research to date has examined the benefits of sport within the framework of positive youth development. Physical activity is essential for youths' optimal development, as it facilitates normal growth and development in children and adolescents (Bar-Or, 1983). However, youth can clearly experience many positive developmental outcomes through their involvement in sport. Sport and physical activity offer youth opportunities to experience challenge, fun, and enjoyment, while increasing their self-esteem and decreasing their stress (Csikszentmihalyi, 1975; Long, 1985; Health Canada, 2003). Further, researchers have argued that activities such as sports, music, and the arts always foster positive psychological and emotional development for children. Wankel and Berger (1990) highlight that through sport; youth have opportunities to experience positive intergroup relations, community integration, social status, and social mobility. Again, while Co<sup>^</sup>te' (2002) suggests that sport provides an arena for the development of social skills such as cooperation, assertion, responsibility, empathy, and self-control. In this regard as a developing country, Bangladesh could form a well-organized sport structure in every level, like school, university and national. For this occasion, sport policy could make a vital role. Bangladesh has a sport policy-1998 with eleven specific objective.

## **1.2 Statement of Problem**

Several studies proved that youth who participate in sports have comparatively higher motivation, intellectual and social development. Gilman, in 2001 have made the case that youths' involvement in structured activities such as sports, music, and the arts fosters positive psychological and emotional development. Larson in 2000 makes proposes that, initiative a key component to youths are positive social development that can also be developed through these structured activities. Given today's job demands and basic lifestyle requirements, Larson (2000) argues that youth need to take charge of their lives through the development of initiative. Every youth should get adequate life skills, self-confidence and social development from sport participation. In the competitive world, every youth should have these qualities for better performance in everywhere. All the guardians, society and even the nation always try to build there youth in progressive way. But it is not an easy way to build a good youth generation for the country. Its take long time and it should take some good strategy for government. A good and sufficient sport policy can take the vital role for sport development as well as youth development. For that reason youth participation and how youth can participate in sports for their wellbeing should include in sport policy. Sport should take as a medium of entertainment like, drama, book

reading, travelling etc. Moreover, a good sport policy only can make sure that sport should be a medium of entertainment of a state.

### **1.3 Research purpose and Research Question**

Importance of youth development is now widely recognized by many country of the world. Youth development has the positive impact and significance for the overall development of the country. It is widely said that youth is the most important asset for the country. Bangladesh is the eighth largest populated country of the world and has about 160 million people. About one-third of total population are youth. To ensure the development of this huge youth government made a sport policy in 1998 with eleven specific objectives.

The present sport policy include many thing to promote sport and re structure the sport sector. However, it is ignored that how youth should more participate in sport and how youth can contribute in national sport. A good sport structure can build up by good sport federation. This sport federation could be directed by intellectual and efficient youth. Youth participation in every aspect in sport can develop the sport as well as development for the nation with strong youth society. Keeping these aspects

and the importance of sport policy for positive youth development in the country the following research topic is selected.

“Youth Development through sport: the impact of sport policy on youth development in Bangladesh.”

To achieve the purpose, there are three research questions developed as follows:

1. How much contribution of youth has the existing sport policy in Bangladesh.
2. What factors should emphasize more to make positive youth development that can build by sport policy in Bangladesh?
3. What are the possible improvement can be done at existing sport policy to make it more sustainable to youth society in Bangladesh?

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Sport has a strong capacity to transform the lives of individuals, especially for youth. Sports booster’s physical, psychological, emotional, and social well-being and development. At the same time, sport plays a significant role in cultures and communities around the world. These factors alone justify the investment in sports development. The development community has typically marginalized sport, viewing it as a relatively low priority among a host of needs and goals. Recently, though, an international

movement has taken root that recognizes the sport does not have to compete with other development priorities but can instead be a powerful means for addressing them. The United Nations, governments, the International Olympic and Paralympic Committees, non-governmental organizations, and corporate entities have banded together to think strategically about sport for development. Much work must still be done to fully link the local movement in sport to practitioners in the field and to bring the sport and development sectors together. Carried out wisely, however, sports development has the potential to play an important role in fostering national development.

Without the guidance of good sport policy government, sport federation and other sport institution cannot move together for the sport development. Thus, this academic study will be very significant in the following ways:

This study will be helpful to identify the importance of sport policy for made sport development and sport structure in educational institution.

This study will find out the positive factors to develop the youth for the national development.

The study will be helpful for the government of Bangladesh to improve the current sport policy.

The study will find out how the current sport policy in Bangladesh is contributing in the development of sport.

The study will show how the youth people of Bangladesh can contribute for the development of sport of the nation.

The study will find the possible improvement in present sport policy for the youth society in Bangladesh.

Considering the above facts, it is clear that this study will be significant and will play a vital role to change the sports structure in Bangladesh. The overall standard of sport of the country will be much more developed as well as the youth society of Bangladesh.

## 1.5 Definition of Terms

In order to clear understanding of the nature and scope of the study, some mentioned terms should understood as follows:

### 1.5.1. Youth

The United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines ‘youth’, as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States.

Table-1: Youth age Definition from Different Organization.

Entity/ Organization	Age	Reference
UN Secretariat/UNESCO/ILO	Youth: 15-24	UN Instruments, Statistics
UN Habitat( Youth Fund)	Youth: 15-32	Agenda 21
UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA	Adolescent: 10-19, Young People: 10-24, Youth: 15-24	UNFPA
UNICEF/The Convention on Rights of the Child	Child until 18	UNICEF
The African Youth Charter	Youth: 15-35	African Union, 2006
Bangladesh Govt.	Youth: 18-35	National Youth Policy, 2003

Thus, Youth is a concept that should be discuss in a manner of sociological meaning rather than just biological fact. The definition of youth is made according to the local act, socio-economic developments of the

country, culture and traditions of societies. Therefore, it is not possible to mention a single universally accepted age range for subjective youth definitions.

#### 1.5.2. Youth Development

Youth development is a process that make a young person to take the challenges of adolescence and adulthood and achieve his or her full potential. Youth development is promoted through activities and experiences that help to develop the youth with social, ethical, emotional, physical, and cognitive competencies. National Youth Development Research Response Initiative in 2003, state about youth development as “A process by which young people acquire competencies and positive connections to self, competencies and positive connections to self, others and the larger community others and the larger community.” Again Center for Youth Development and Policy Research, define the youth development as “a combination of all of the people, places, supports, opportunities and services that young people need to be happy, healthy and successful.” Therefore, it is said that Youth development is in essence, all of the essentials necessary for young people to move from childhood into productive adulthood with a very positive way. Hence, PYD is the way to show development rather than a specific construction, and it is used as an

‘umbrella term’ referring to ways in which children and adolescents may accrue optimal developmental experiences through their involvement in organized activities. In shortly Youth development, means growing and developing the skills and connections of young people to take a part in society and reach their potential. Thus, some feature of youth development can describe as follows:

Sense of contributing something of value to society from youth people;

Feeling of connectedness of youth people to others and to society,

The belief of youth people that they have choices about their future,

Feeling of youth people being positive and comfortable with their own identity.

By analyzing the definition and feature of youth development, some principles of youth development can describe as follows:

Youth development is shaped by the 'big picture' means the values and belief systems; the social, cultural, economic contexts and trends of the country. Youth development is about young people being connected with healthy development depending on young people having positive connections with others in society. This includes their family and their community, their school, training institution or workplace and their peers.

Youth development is based on a consistent strengths-based approach means there are risk factors that can affect the healthy development of young people and there are also factors that are protective. 'Strengths-based' policies and program will build on young people's capacity to resist risk factors and enhance the protective factors in their lives.

Youth development happens through quality relationships means it is important that everyone is supported and equipped to have successful, quality relationships with young people.

Youth development is triggered when young people fully participate to given opportunities to have greater control over what happens to them, through seeking their advice, participation and engagement.

### 1.5.3. Positive Youth Development

The concept of positive youth development is hot topic to talk in worldwide in developmental and sport psychology in recent year. Positive Youth Development (PYD) refers to efforts of other youth, adults, communities, societies, government agencies and institutions to provide opportunities for youth to enhance their interests, skills, and abilities. PYD is a strength-based approach to child and adolescent development based on the assumption that all youth have the potential for positive developmental

change (Lerner, Brown, & Kier, 2005). Thus positive youth development is used in scientific literature and by practitioners who work with youth to refer to programs designed to optimize the developmental progress in a society. Damon, William in January 2004, states that,

“PYD differs from other approaches to youth in that it rejects an emphasis on trying to correct what is "wrong" with children's behavior or development. Programs and practitioners seek to empathize with, educate, and engage children in productive activities.”

A framework of positive youth development is reflected in Lerner et al.'s (2000) with five desired outcomes of youth development, or five ‘C’s of positive youth development: competence, character, connection, confidence, and caring and compassion. [The National Research Council and Institute of Medicine \(NRCIM, 2002\)](#) has outlined four main areas of youth development: physical, intellectual, psychological/ emotional, and social. For each development area, several corresponding assets are suggested, that facilitate positive youth development.

Table.2. Features of positive development

Features of positive development settings ( NTCIM,2002)
Physical and psychological safety
Appropriate structure
Supportive relationships
Opportunities to belong
Positive social norms
Support for efficacy and mattering
Opportunities for skill building
Integration of family, school, and community efforts

Benson and colleagues (Benson, 1997; Benson, Leffert, Scales, & Blyth, 1998; Leffert et al., 1998; Scales & Leffert, 1999; Scales et al., 2000) have also developed a list of developmental outcomes based on scientific literature and practitioners' wisdom. The Search Institute's 40 assets are divided into two broad categories (external and internal assets), and further divided into eight sub-categories, as follows:

Table. 3. 40 Developmental assets (Benson, 1997)

External Assets	Support (1–6)	1. Family support 2. Positive family communication 3. Other adult relationships 4. Caring neighborhood 5. Caring school climate 6. Parent involvement in schooling
	Empowerment (7–10)	7. Community values youth 8. Youth as resources 9. Service to others 10. Safety
	Boundaries & Expectations (11–16)	11. Family boundaries 12. School boundaries 13. Neighborhood boundaries 14. Adult role models 15. Positive peer influence 16. High expectations
	Constructive Use of Time (17–20)	17. Creative activities 18. Youth programs

		19. Religious community 20. Time at home
Internal Assets	Commitment to Learning (21–25)	21. Achievement motivation 22. School engagement 23. Homework 24. Bonding to school 25. Reading for pleasure
	Positive Values (26–31)	26. Caring 27. Equality and social justice 28. Integrity 29. Honesty 30. Responsibility 31. Restraint
	Social Competencies (32–36)	32. Planning and decision making 33. Interpersonal competence 34. Cultural competence 35. Resistance skills 36. Peaceful conflict resolution
	Positive Identity (37–40)	37. Personal power 38. Self-esteem 39. Sense of purpose 40. Positive view of personal future

### 1.5.2. Policy

Policy indicate a set of principles, rules, and guidelines formulated or adopted by an organization or institution to achieve its long-term goals. Policies are designed to influence and determine all major decisions and actions, and all activities of an organization to take place within the boundaries set by the institution. Policy are always talk with very much for procedure. Procedures are the specific methods employed to express the policies in action in day-to-day operations of the organization. Policies and procedures accordingly ensure the point of view held by the governing body of an organization.

### 1.5.3. Sport Policy

Policy made by the governing body for the development of sport may called sport policy. The major objective of sports policy is to ensure that mass people have access to a broad range of local sports activities, whether organized by government, joint venture-based sports clubs or independently. Sport and physical activity have very positive effects on both individuals and society in general. In reality, there is no clear distinction between the intrinsic value of physical activity and the social significance of sport. Sport at all levels has important for both those who participate, contribute and many people around them. The value and effect of playing

sport is the primary reason for the State provides funding for sporting activities. Support for voluntary, membership-based sports clubs from the government is important for the maintenance and development of a comprehensive, strong range of local activities. Sport policy should not include only for well-structured sports program but also should include Well-maintained sports facilities are needed so that as many people as possible can play sports and engage in physical activity. It is also important that facilities reflect the population's activity profile. Children and young people are the most important target group for the state sports policy. Bangladesh made the sport policy in 1998. But the procedure was began in 1989 by establishing a committee for make a draft sport policy. The article 15 under the second part of constitution of Bangladesh emphasis on entertainment of the people of the country. So peoples of the Bangladesh has a constitutional right to contribute sport as an entertainment.

## **CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1. Introduction**

The amount of the study and researches on the field on sport policy on youth development by the scholars are not so huge with compare of other studies. In Bangladesh, there are no popular research study on sports policy or youth development have yet been done. There are many studies of agenda setting and policy choice in relation to sport policy studies of policy implementation are limited (O’Gorman 2011). Recently the study on sport management are increasing in worldwide. Policy always play the vital role for implication and implementation of any kind of long-term activities. Policy implementation is consider as successful if the resulting policy outcomes are in accordance with the original policy intention (Houlihan 2005, O’Gorman 2011, Skille 2008, Skirstad, 2011).

The National Youth and Sports Policy Document that shall be a national guide in the field of youth and sports. It has been prepared in order to reach a mutual understanding, vision, policy, objectives, goals and targets in the field of youth and sports that provide coordination and cooperation in the services and activities of the relevant public institutions and organizations as well as non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders. The National Youth and Sports Policy Document shall guide

all stakeholders relating to the youth and sports in their programs, sport structure, facilities, projects and practices. The activities that will be taken in parallel with this certificate shall significantly contribute to raising generations of today and future who are strong in body, spirit and opinion.

## **2.2. Sport Policy and Sport Development**

In recent years, the promotion and development of sport have become increasingly common features of any government for sport policy and sports development related activity in many countries. This tendency has been strongly associated with the similar tendency for government and other state agencies, like sport federation and National Sport Council to setting the sport policy for sport development work. As [Bergsgard et al. \(2007\)](#) have stated, the increasing salience of sports to governments and their various policy agendas is an expression of the growing social and cultural significance of sport. The malleability of sport as a resource to help achieve non-profit policy goals (e.g. reducing youth crime and drug use, enhancing social inclusion, the promotion of health, and community regeneration); and the multidimensional character of sport where it is seen not only as ‘a distinctive public service and, in many countries, an important aspect of overall welfare provision. But it is also an important element of the economy in terms of job creation, capital investment and balance of

payments' ( [Bergsgard et al., 2007; 3-4](#)). So sport policy should include all activities for sport development including the National Sport Council and sport federation. Many country has there strong local government. Sport policy should include those local governments for developing the sport activities.

Fundamentally, sport development is about participation and promoting the opportunities and benefits of participation activities in sport. Participation in sport and physical activity spans a wide range of contexts including the dietetic associated with the freedom of children to youth's play to the modification of sport to allow children and youth. Sport development research and practice therefore is concerned with all the manifestations of the sport related experience. It logically follows that the purview of sport development is quite large and potentially complex. By developing the youth sport program, social crime could be reduce. Sport development is "a process whereby effective opportunities, processes, systems, and structures are set up to enable people in all or particular groups and areas to take part in sport and recreation or to improve their performance to whatever level they desire" ([Collins, cited in Eady, 1993, p. 8](#)). But the state need to expenses huge money to made a policy against any sector. Sport policy is not out of this. So when the state will expenses any

public money must include a mass people interest. Although an increasing number of nations are interested to invest large amounts of money in sport sector in order to compete against other nations, there is no clear evidence that demonstrates how sports policies can influence international sporting success. However, sport policy must consider total sport structure inside the country.

### **2.3. Sport Policy and Positive Youth Development**

Adolescence is a time of transition when a person generally face some difficulty with the physical, mental cognitive, family and social changes and challenges throughout the developmental time. This change is very important for young people as well as parents. The life become very challenging as well stressful in many cases for youth. Although the prenatal and infant period exceeds adolescence as an ontogenetic stage of rapid physical and physiological growth, the years from approximately ten to twenty not only include the considerable physical and physiological changes associated with puberty but, as well, mark a time when the interdependency of biology and context in human development is readily apparent (Susman & Rogel, 2004). The academics such as Coalter (2004) have suggested, recognizing the diversity of sport cultures and practices that exist outside of traditional sport provision has become increasingly relevant to policy

analysts seeking to demonstrate sport's contribution to health, citizen engagement and the economy. In a state, the government has a lot of responsibility for wellbeing of people especially for youth. Because youth are the builder of future nation. So building a good youth generation sports has the vital role. Only a good sport policy can make sure that sport could be a medium of entertainment for youth for their good and healthy lifestyle. Positive youth development through sport also include more sport participation and to take the sport as an entertainment for youth development. While the benefits of youth sport participation have been of interest to sport researchers for some time and no research to date has examined the benefits of sport within the framework of positive youth development. Tremblay et al., in 2002 focus with obesity and associated disease on the rise among today's children and youth the importance of physical activity as a means of fostering positive youth development has gained considerable attention among researchers. Again France. A. said that Engagement in sport and other forms of physical activity has traditionally been credited with having a particularly valuable role in tackling youth disaffection and disengagement (France.A.2007).

The policy development through sports contain most importance in terms of sport development composition, relates to policy. Research in this

area has been traditionally focused on three domains; (a) policy formation including elite versus mass participation in youth sports and an international comparative analysis of sport policies (Chalip, Johnson, & Stachura, 1996; Sam & Jackson, 2006), b) the influence of political ideologies by the government on sport policy (Booth, 1995; Green, 2007) and c) sport policy and the elusive question of how and what policies contribute to the sustained international success in sports by youth development (De Bosscher, De Knop, van Bottenberg, & Shibli, 2006; Green & Oakley, 2001; Green & Houlihan, 2005; Houlihan & Green, 2008). There is a governing and controlling authority body of knowledge in the area of sports. Making policy and implementation that has evolved in a variety of countries on related stakeholders. The elusive question is how and what policies, systems and practices explain the sustainability for success, however, remains the stimulus to policy development through sports. The work of De Bosscher et al. in particular, is driven by the need to explain the success in policy terms. In this special issue, Mick Green and Shane Collins continue the rich tradition of searching for sport development related answers to sporting success through policy analysis. In their article, they depart from the focus on sports systems by reviewing both sport policies and mass participation in policy initiatives with stakeholders.

## **2.4. Sport Policy and Sustainable Youth society**

Sports policy ensures the Implementation of sport programs, developing the youth leaders, and increasing resources for sports facilities, equipment and all involvement of stakeholders in sport development. Youth have some their emotional, spiritual, mental, and physical needs want to show in youth society that have to reform into sustainable changes. Some direct social impacts for youth may be develop into long-term social outcomes. [Moscardo, \(2007\)](#) said it in other words, the different social experiences made at an event can be maximized to achieve lasting social consequences, such as the creation and development of inter-community capacities and/or the establishment of social cohesion (Moscardo, 2007). For example, first contacts made at an event for youths could be developed into trustful friendships or inter-community networks, which have the power to make a considerable change in intergroup relations in youth society. Importantly, within this process sport and youth event activities are merely a starting point, a vehicle or booster for further social activities which need to be strategically implemented and leveraged to achieve wider social development outcomes (Misener & Mason, 2006; Sugden, 2006). When the social bondage among family and children or youth raises, a positive outcome become positive development with economic activities. By

developing the sport policy, if the mentality of youth can change with positive way the nation can hope for positive economic development. Government, federations, Sports organization, and institution, political parties and all other stakeholders must participate to build up a sustainable youth society.

To grow and leverage the social impacts beyond sport event borders, strategic cooperation between participating groups of youths and links with key players in the community need to be sought, for example with the government, the educational sector and/or the media, said by (Chalip, 2004, 2006). If all stakeholders involved in policy have a clear idea about the desired long-term outcomes of sport events, they can plan, manage and support accordingly to organize more socio sport program. For example, they could engage in, contribute to, or report about event-related activities such as street festivals, community workshops, cultural shows, or social/educational marketing campaigns. That is why it is very much relevant to say that, “Such event-related socio-cultural activities are likely to lead to additional positive outcomes such as an increase in (inter-) community capacities and the communities’ quality of life.” (O'Brien, 2007; O'Brien & Chalip, 2008).

## **2.5. Evolution of Sport Policy in Bangladesh**

In 1971, a new nation was born as Bangladesh after finishing a liberation war. Bangladesh government was established a committee to develop the sports environment. These committee was established by 14 member headed by minister of Ministry of Education and Culture. Sports administration was maintained by Ministry of Education and Culture. This committee was abolish the three institution EPSF, DSC and NSTC and then formed National Sports Council (NSC) in 1974. Under this Council all the sports activities was directed. Major change in sports of Bangladesh was between 1980 to 1990. A separate ministry named Ministry of Youth and Sports was established. National Sports Council also got and act as an autonomous body in 1984 under the Ministry of Youth and Sports. National Sports Council was began to made different type of Federation. Bangladesh government made a 12 member committee headed by secretary of Ministry of Youth and Sport at 1989. This committee made a sport policy and government give the approval for the development of sport. Present government take the initiative to make a new and improve sport policy with the recommendation of National Sport Conference held in 1995 and 1996. With this initiative of government, Bangladesh got a new sport policy at 1998, which is still working for the development of sport sector.

The current sport policy of Bangladesh contain eleven specific objective and 27 different article with description on focusing of various side of sport sector.

Table-4: Objectives of sport policy-1998 of Bangladesh

Sl. No	Objectives
1	Making Mass awareness about sport, ,
2	Making proper plan and good sport structure to mass participation on sport
3	Easy access to sport participation for all male and female,
4	Creation the special opportunity for spread out the intellectuality in sport,
5	To manage special sports for disable and specially needed people,
6	To promote village and traditional sports in all aspect,
7	Making a good sports environment in every educational institution,
8	Re-structure of present sport structure,
9	Attain the international standard in local sports,
10	Promoting more female participation in sport,
11	With the association of government, private sector also should promote the sport sector.

Besides these objectives, sports policy-1998 in Bangladesh describes various aspects of sports development strategy as follows:

**Sport Training:** To continue sport training and find out the talent from root level competition will arrange by age group and will be give training scientifically.

**Sports in Educational Institution:** Every educational institution must be prepare a sport field and equip primary sport instrument for their student. The institution will arrange sport instructor, sport program calendar and competition on age group.

**Establishing Sport Education System:** With a sport science department in National Sport Institution, government will establish a physical education college in every division inside the country. A syllabus on physical education and sport will include in secondary to higher level of education system by turns.

**Female Sport:** Government will take initiative for encourage of female participation in sport, organizing event and policy implication.

**Authority:** Government will patronage all internationally recognize sports giving the priority of popular sport in Bangladesh like, cricket. Football, hockey, chase, swimming etc. Government will always develop and promote the traditional local sport.

Sport Talent Search: School will be the main center for talent search.

Private Entrepreneur: To encourage of private organization to invest in sport sector tax rebate will give for maximum taka 10 lac (\$ 15,000, approx.)

Inspiration and Encouragement: National Sport Prize will be given for achievement in any National and International sport event and they will preserve quota for government service.

Sport Opportunity for disable People: It will be arrange a special sport for specially needed people in give the equal opportunity.

Sport Participation in International and Regional competition: Bangladesh government will arrange and provide the facility to attend the international and regional sport competition like Olympic, Asian, SAAF and Commonwealth games.

Creation of Sport Awareness: Television channel and sport media will telecast and give news to aware mass people for sport participation.

Sport Instrument: Government as well as private organization will produce sport instrument with own entrepreneur and will take standard certificate from BSTI. Public and private financial institution will provide credit in priority on this occasion.

Nutrition: This facility must be ensure by the related sport organization in any occasion.

Anti-drug System: To keep drug free in sport area all sport organization will be aware about drug testing system. Sport organization will take anti-drug test with modern system will give maximum penalty according to law if anyone take drug for sport.

Responsibility for Local Government in Sport: All local governmental institution like City Corporation, municipality or union parishod will keep enough allocation at annual budget for arrange sport event and for sport development in their own area.

Sport Development Plan and Structure: Government will take the responsibility to prepare proper short and long term plan for sport development including make stadium, sport structure, land acquisition, training etc.

Reformation and Restructure of existing Sport Structure: A unique National Sport Organization should make by proper coordination of present three national institution- National Sports council, Bangladesh Sports Education Institution and Sport Directorate.

Responsibility of Federation and Olympic Association: National Olympic Association and all sport federation in Bangladesh will do

everything with international sports rule to arrange any sport event and for selecting player for international competition.

Finance in Sports: Income from any donation, Lottery, telecast or media advertisement will be utilize for sport development with maintaining the present financial rule. Collaboration with international and regional sport organization can increase the sport income.

Election for Sport Organizer: In any occasion to select the sport organizer election procedure must be maintained. Sport federation for all sport must maintain the election to make sport organizer.

Implementation of Sport Policy: Ministry of Youth and Sport will be the main body and Ministry of Education will be associate body to implementing the sport policy.

National Sports Advisory Council: To implementation of sport policy, a National Advisory Council should format with reformation of present National Sports Council.

Review of Sport Policy: Every five years sport policy will be reviewed for any change or reformation.

## **2.6. Role of Government to Sports and Policy Development for Youth**

Government in any state has the key role to make a good sport policy for the development of sports, structure and organization. Sports can be a National identity with pride in international area. Government should mobilize all resource of sports and youth with integrated plan. Government should raise awareness and build support among national political leaders, senior government officials, NGO's and other sport related organization in mobilizing government action around Sport and youth for development. In most cases, ongoing efforts within governments by policy-makers and Sport for Development and youth proponents are required to build the support needed for the broad-based and integrated use of sport and youth to advance development objectives.

Mobilizing resources to support Sport activities and program appears to be a consistent challenge for governments. Finding ways to expand available resources and optimize their use is not easy. Governments are mobilizing a broad range of resources through collaborations and partnerships internally across governmental body, departments, agencies, organization and with external partners. They are also using existing fiscal mechanisms, capitalizing on mass sporting events, developing programs to

facilitate access to low-cost sporting equipment, and seeking assistance from sport federation and others sport related agencies.

Implementation of Sport policies and programs for the concern governments depends on Sport policies and program how effectively delivered as part of broad, integrated approaches that address diverse development issues. Many governments are therefore committed to working in partnership with diverse stakeholders; including NGO's other governmental agencies, departments, federations and organizations. This treatment of government is good in current globalization system in the world. Again government has the authority to intervene anywhere and can change or modify current policy in consistent to face present situation. So government has the key role to attract the youth to sport participation and sport organization. Where government has the vital role to attract youth to participate sport activity for building developed society, government must has the main role to keep the strategy to develop a good sport policy.

The Government has initiated a review of sport, fitness and leisure with sport policy. It aims to define a vision and mission for the sport, fitness and leisure sector that will meet the needs of Bangladesh over the next 20 years. It has established a Ministerial Taskforce to define that vision, and

identify the necessary strategies to encourage for the youth and sustain the interest, participation and achievements of Bangladesh.

Bangladesh government take the responsibility to reform the sport policy to attract mass people into the sport development with more participation of youth society.

### **CHAPTER 3. METHODOLOGY**

The purpose of this study is to explore the impacts of sport policy on positive youth development by participation of youth on sport program and structure for real development in domestic and international sport. More specifically this study will focus on sport development by formulate or reform a sport policy and youth participation will go towards for the positive development. Again, beside this the study will find how the present sport policy in Bangladesh can develop or improve for more youth participation in sport sector for positive youth development. Where the main research questions are, 1) How much contribution of youth has the existing sport policy in Bangladesh? 2) What factors should emphasis more to make positive youth development that can built by sport policy in Bangladesh? 3) What are the possible improvement can be done at existing sport policy to make it more sustainable to youth society in Bangladesh?

Thesis approach, research design, and research question are all connected. 'Approach' means something more than the type of data you use – it refers to overall orientation to research and the type of claims that will make for the study. Method can be based on either quantitative or qualitative data, or on a combination of both. Methodology choose actually depend on the preferences, abilities, and the suitability of particular

approaches of the topic. As [Bazeley \(2007\)](#) argued, the choice to use a qualitative approach should be determined, not by the prior preference of the researcher, but by the research questions and purpose. Again, [Redmen & Mory \(2009\)](#), define research as a systematized effort to gain new knowledge. In methodology chapter of this study, explanation about the research approaches towards my research and methods for data collection and method to analyze of the data will be discussed. Later in this chapter, the validity and reliability of the research will be discussed. In order to achieve the objectives of the study several methods will be applied for this particular research.

### **3.1. Research Design**

Research is a detail process of enquiry and investigation on a specific topic and it is systematic, methodical, logical and ethical. So research can help to solve practical problems and increase knowledge with new idea. Again, research is just not collecting the information but it is said, “Research requires the collection and interpretation of data in an attempt to resolve the problem that initiated the research” ([Leedy & Ormrod 2013](#)). In addition “A research design is a logical plan for getting from here to there, where here may be defined as the initial set of questions to be answered, and there is some set of conclusions about these questions” ([Yin 1994](#)).

In various type of method, Qualitative and quantitative methods are the two widely used and specified ways to collect the data that depends on the research questions and the type of the research. The researcher can chooses one of the methods for research or mixed approach can also be chosen to collect the related data. Generally, in mixed approach both qualitative and quantitative methods are used to collect the data. [Dey, \(2003\)](#) properly said “Distinguish between qualitative and quantitative data in term of the difference between meanings and numbers, Qualitative data deals with meaning, whereas quantitative data deals with numbers” ([Dey, 2003](#)).

The major two stage, planning and action was followed for research design. At planning stage, the topic was selected and then the research question was made to analyze data and find out the result. For this particular study, qualitative research methodology will be used. Following figure shows detail about the research approach and design of the study:

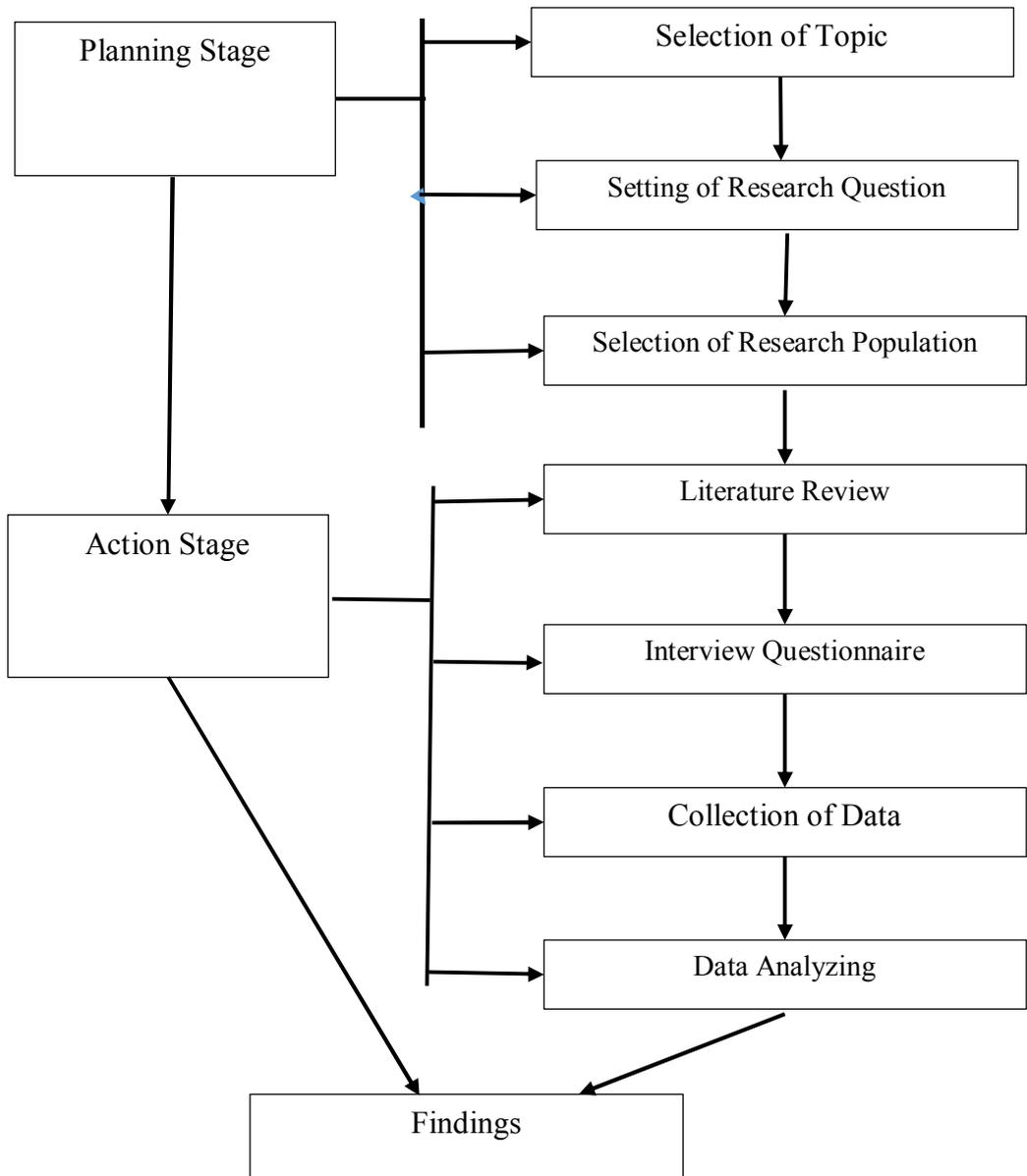


Figure 2. Research Design Flowchart.

Qualitative research involves finding the detail reason, logic and meaning of one or more variable or factors of interest. Qualitative Research is primarily exploratory research. It is used to gain an understanding of underlying meaning, reasons, opinions, and motivations. It provides insights into the problem or helps to develop ideas or hypotheses for potential quantitative research. Qualitative Research is also use to uncover some tendency in deep thought and opinions, and dive deeper into the problem. Qualitative data collection methods vary with using structured, unstructured or semi-structured techniques. Some common methods include focus groups (group discussions), individual interviews, and participation/observations. The sample size is typically small, and respondents are selected to fulfill a given quota.

### **3.2. Data Collection**

As mentioned earlier, that the method was qualitative and hence data was collected by interview method. The topic of the study were fully related on sports policy and youth development. It is highly policy level work on special and expertise area. Government official who are related to make and deal with policy level was main sources of data to analyze. Data was collected from government official related to youth and sport ministry, ministry of education, ministry of women and children affairs, Bangladesh

army sport sector specialist. Interview questionnaires were prepared by the researcher to collect the accurate data related to the analysis of the study.

The data collection process focused on collecting data by explaining contribution of youth with positive development and the way of possible improvement at existing sport policy to make it more sustainable to youth society in Bangladesh. It is also tried to find out the factors that should emphasis more in sport policy for the sustainable youth development. For collecting data respondent was choose carefully to make sure that they are working with youth, sports and policy level. Where in Bangladesh the Ministry of Youth and Sport are one organization it was easy to choose the respondent for interview. Again, to choose officer for the respondent it was make sure about their level to policy formulation and implementation.

### **3.3. Participants of the Study**

The subject of this particular study selected from government official of Bangladesh. The number was ten very talent government officials. All officials directly or indirectly related to sport sector development process. Some officials are doing job in Ministry of Youth and sport at present and some other ex-official of same ministry but now in policy-making level at different ministry. To select the respondent some basic consideration was followed as:

Participants working experience is minimum twelve years.

Participants have minimum Postgraduate degree.

All participants are government officials of People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Have experience to work the ministry of youth and sport.

With the combination of above criteria, a ten-member participant panel was made for the study response. Here are the details of the participant panel:

1. Md. Mashuk Mia, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs.
2. Md. Faizul Kabir, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sport
3. Md. Omar Faruk, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sport.
4. Md. Mosharraf Hossain, Director, BKSP
5. Sarder Md. Soyeb, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sport.
6. Syed Ali Reja, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sport.
7. Md. Numeri Zaman, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Public Administration.
8. Mohammad Tanvir Zaman, Mazor, Bangladesh Army.

9. Mrs. Hosna Afroza, Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sport.

10. Mr. Helal Uddin, Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Finance..

### **3.4. Measures**

For this study, the Delphi technique was used. The Delphi technique, mainly developed by [Dalkey and Helmer \(1963\)](#) at the Rand Corporation in the 1950s, is a widely used and accepted method for achieving centralization of opinion concerning real-world knowledge solicited from experts within certain topic areas. The Delphi technique is designed as a group communication process with aim to achieve convergence of opinion on a specific realistic issue. The method has used in various fields of study like a program planning, needs assessment, resource utilization to develop an alternatives and policy determination. Delphi process is very well known as a method for consensus building by using a series of questionnaires delivered multiple iteration to collect data from a panel of selected subjects.

The feedback process allows and encourages the selected Delphi participants to re-assess their initial judgments about the information they provided in previous iterations. Thus, in a Delphi study, the results of previous iterations regarding specific statements or information can change

or be modified by individual panel members in later iterations based on their ability to review and assess the comments and feedback provided by the other Delphi panelists.

One of the primary characteristics and advantages of the Delphi process is subject anonymity that can reduce the effects of dominant individuals which often is a concern when using group-based processes used to collect and synthesize information (Dalkey, 1972). Additionally, the issue of confidentiality is facilitated by geographic dispersion of the subjects as well as the use of electronic communication such as e-mail to solicit and exchange information. As such, certain downsides associated with group dynamics such as manipulation or coercion to conform or adopt a certain viewpoint can be minimized (Helmer & Rescher, 1959; Oh, 1974; Adams, 2001). Other notable characteristics inherent with using the Delphi technique are the ability to provide anonymity to respondents, a controlled feedback process, and the suitability of a variety of statistical analysis techniques to interpret the data (Dalkey, 1972; Ludlow, 1975; Douglas, 1983). These characteristics are designed to offset the shortcomings of conventional means of pooling opinions obtained from a group interaction (i.e., influences of dominant individuals, noise, and group pressure for conformity) (Dalkey, 1972).

Controlled feedback in the Delphi process is designed to reduce the effect of noise. Based upon [Dalkey \(1972\)](#), noise is that communication which occurs in a group process that both distorts the data and deals with group or individual interests rather than focusing on problem solving. As a result, the information developed from this kind of communication generally consists of bias not related to the purposes of the study. Basically, the controlled feedback process consists of a well-organized summary of the prior iteration intentionally distributed to the subjects which allows each participant an opportunity to generate additional insights and more thoroughly clarify the information developed by previous iterations. Through the operation of multiple iterations, subjects are expected to become more problem solving oriented, to offer their opinions more insightfully, and to minimize the effects of noise.

### **3.5. Schedule for collection data by interview:**

The data and idea has collected by e-mail from the response. As per Delphi method the 1<sup>st</sup> round questionnaire send and answer received by e-mail. Then collected idea analyzed and then the second round questionnaire prepared and send again to the response. After getting the answer, the result analyzed.

The information collection schedule was as follows:

Table-5: Schedule of information collected and analyze.

Round	Via	Time period
1 <sup>st</sup> round questions send	e-mail	September 10 to 30
Answer received	e-mail	September 20 to October 10
Received data modification and preparation 2 <sup>nd</sup> round questions		September 20 to October 10
2 <sup>nd</sup> round questions send	e-mail	October 11 to 28
Answer received	e-mail	October 15 to 30
Result analysis		November 1 to 15

### 3.6. Subject Selection

Regarding the selection of subjects for a Delphi study, choosing the appropriate subjects is the most important step in the entire process because it is directly relates to the quality of the results generated (Judd, 1972; Taylor & Judd, 1989; Jacobs, 1996). Since the Delphi technique focuses on eliciting expert opinions over a short period, the selection of Delphi subjects

is generally dependent upon the disciplinary areas of expertise required by the specific issue. Delphi subjects should be highly trained and competent within the specialized area of knowledge related to the target issue.

Subject for this particular study was selected very carefully because; one of the objective was to improve the present sport policy. It is very important to take expert opinion for formulation of any policy for the development. So very talent and expert government official was selected as subject for the study. Regarding any set standards of selecting Delphi subjects, there is, in fact, no exact criterion currently listed in the literature concerning the selection of Delphi participants.

### **3.7. Data Analysis**

Regarding data analysis, decision rules must be established to assemble and organize the judgments to insights that provided by Delphi subjects. However, the kind and type of criteria to use to both define and determine consensus for specific issue in a Delphi study is subject to interpretation. Consensus on a topic can be decided if a certain percentage of the votes falls within a prescribed range (Miller, 2006).

In this particular study, the open ended questionnaire was used for collecting data in first round from the respondent. Then collected data was analyzed by researcher for made a summary and structured questionnaires as

a survey instrument for collecting second round data. In the second round, respondent panel was asked for review the items summarized based on first round data. In second round it was identified the agreement or disagreement area of the issue or item based on information provided by Delphi panelist. Then the data analyzed and interpreted again by researcher to summarize the information. This information was presented to the respondent for further judgment and clarification. Every respondent of the panel was give individual rank for individual questionnaire. Finally, all the information gathered was interpreted with the respondent opinion and judgment.

## **CHAPTER 4. RESULTS ANALYSIS**

For this particular study, eighteen-interview questionnaires had distributed to ten government officials of Bangladesh from different ministries. The Delphi method followed for the interview. Ten government officials responded for eighteen questionnaires in the first round. After analyze the first round questionnaires, second round with seven questions sent to same officials to collect answer. The answer of questions analyzed to find out the importance and impact of sports policy for the youth development in Bangladesh. As mentioned earlier that Bangladesh has a sport policy of 1998 with eleven objective. Most of the objective is focus on mass sport participation and sport structure formation. But sport structure is not made strongly as said in sport policy. Though sport policy-1998 has given emphasis on male and female sport participation and for specially needed people but still it is not clear about the sport participation of youth. Sport education system is still under developing process. For the better analyze of the topic of research it is divided by six sector to find out the impact of sports policy for youth development. These six sector are; budget for sport development, sports education system and institution, sport authority and federations, involvement of privatization organization in

sports, policy affect on youth society and anti-drug system and sport participation in international level.

#### **4.1 Budgeting of sport sector in Bangladesh:**

Bangladesh is now very fast developing country. It has a very wide sector to develop the country. From the last five years, the government of Bangladesh try to make a big expenditure budget. Still government are suffering to find out the sources of earnings to makeup the expenditure. In the fiscal year 2016-17 total annual development program expenditure was Tk. 11,07,000 million and out of this youth and sport ministry was got Taka 2880 (0.26%) million under recreation, culture and religious sector Taka 9620 million (0.86). Proposed budget for fiscal year 2017-18 total annual development budget goes up to Taka 15,33,310 million and youth and sport ministry allocated by taka3609 million (2.35%). Therefore, it is clear that government try to allocate more budget into youth and sport sector then past.

Budget mainly allocate to recreation, culture and religious sector, under this there are some ministry, and one of the ministry is youth and sport. After allocating the budget to youth and sport ministry, ministry divide this budget within youth and sport. Then for the sport allocation ministry allocate budget to the National Sport Council to further allocating

within the all sport federation in Bangladesh. One problem is government still cannot allocate the total budget against all demand of all sport federation and organization.

NSC monitors sport federation for the budgeting system of all sport federation. If budget allocation goes directly through federation to sport development then the problem will be for audit. Federations has no responsibility to face the audit.

Sport federation is the real role maker for the development of sport. Budget should allocate according to the sport federation requirement. National sport Council should check the feasibility of the requirement. When sport federation makes their budget requirement federation should make also a calendar for the year with the entire sport program. The executive committee of Sport federation in Bangladesh has no responsibility to face audit to fund allocated by the government, so NSC should monitor the expenses sector of sport federation.

Sport federation is autonomous body in Bangladesh. Government cannot allocate the entire fund they demand. So sport federation can take initiative to increase their fund by finding some other sources. Many business organizations are now interested to work with corporate social

responsibility. Sport federations should communicate with them to find out the sponsorship for the sports they are want to arrange. This is also interlink between the sport calendars. National Sport Council has the responsibility to assist on make the memorandum between federations and corporate organizations.

Sports federation can raise their fund from the ticket selling revenue they earn from organizing the sport. Federation should make sure the sport organizing committee must contribute to their federation from every sport program they organize.

National Sport Council can evaluate the federations based on capabilities to raise their fund with their own capabilities.

#### **4.2 Sport Education System and Institution to youth Development:**

In Bangladesh still there are no specialized sport education institution exist. Bangladesh has education tire with primary, secondary, higher secondary and university. Still no university has the sport department or any separate sport university in Bangladesh. However, there are a subject called physical education in secondary level curriculum. School is the most important place for the building the youth generation. Sport can help to build a strong youth generation. Sport has no separate or different politics,

culture, religion or other things. Schools are the base for a lot of other reason besides the education. All students who are the future youth and leader of the nation can learn from school as well how to success and reason of failure.

Ministry of Education and Ministry of Primary Education has the responsibility of all education system in Bangladesh. After the primary education under the Ministry of primary Education, all education system is controlled and monitored by the Ministry of Education. Sports ministry has no link or control over the education system in Bangladesh. The education system in Bangladesh consist with both formal and non-formal education. Both types are available in a religious variant. Non-formal education focus on organised, structured learning that takes place outside of the school environment. Examples of this include programs aimed at tackling illiteracy, work-related, vocational or talent development programs, such as institutionalized training and lifelong learning programs, but also special training programs for those who have left school without a qualification in final exam. Non-formal education exist at a variety of education levels.

Ministry of Youth and Sport and Ministry of Education can take the initiative to introduce a new subject in all the curriculum in all primary,

secondary and higher secondary level with sport and physical education. The subject could be mandatory in all level. Government can take the initiative to include the subject with National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB). NCTB are the authority to produce the curriculum for the primary, secondary and higher secondary level of education. Most of the total student of Bangladesh are going to primary school. Table 5 shows the scenario.

Table-5: Total number of student and institution in different education level.

Level of education	Total number of student	Number of institution
Primary	16,200,000	1,22,000
Secondary	7,400,000	18,900
Higher secondary	2,80,000	3,180
Diploma	4,00,000	

After the primary education, some student left out for secondary and after secondary and higher secondary lot of student are left out for the university admission. Therefore, it is high time to teach the physical education in

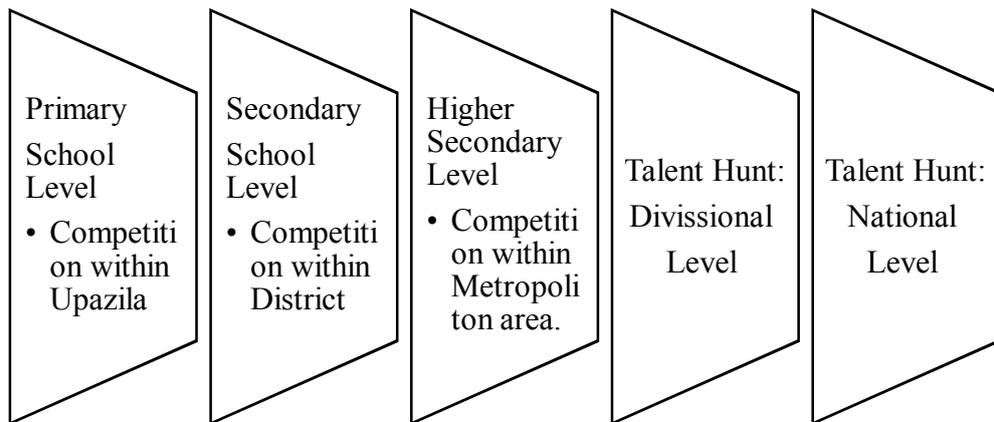
primary and secondary level. It is not enough only teaching physical education to build up a strong youth society. Sport programs also should implement to do that.

Ministry of education can implement the sports curriculum but Ministry of sport has the responsibility to implement various sport programs to different area with the educational institution. All educational institutions are situated in 6 metropolitan, 64 district and 493 upazila in Bangladesh. Sport ministry can ensure the arrangement of sport program with associates of federations and local administrations of government. National sport Council can make a sport calendar for educational institution in all primary, secondary and higher secondary level.

Bangladesh has the district sports officer in every district and in every upazila they have upazila sport committee. This local administration can arrange the mass sport program to participate all student of educational institutions. Again, there are 74 university in Bangladesh with 21 government and 53 private. University Grant Commission (UGC) has the advisory role over the educational institution. UGC can also make a vital role to implement sport education within the university to develop the youth society. Ministry of education and Ministry of Sport can associate the

federations and UGC to arrange the sport curriculum to implement the sport education within the universities.

Figure-03: Sport competition area in school level for talent hunt.



Bangladesh has no specialize Sports University. Out of total 74 university in Bangladesh, there are no sports department to develop the sport management or sports science. Only one sports institution Bangladesh has BKSP. The institution gives the long-term training with basic education of promising sports talents. University is the place where mature youth are learning for the future development. Sports can be tools for their future development. UGC can take initiative to include sport management department and sport science department for some prominent university of Bangladesh. Because it is difficult to open a new sports university within

short time period. On the other side federation can take initiative to arrange sport program for senior level with inter university competition.

#### **4.3. Sport Authority/Authority of Sport Federations/Associations: Importance to sport policy:**

Sport authority has very important role to develop the sport structure of a country. Sport policy should focus a huge area about the sport authority. Ministry of Youth and sport is the apex authority on sport development of Bangladesh.

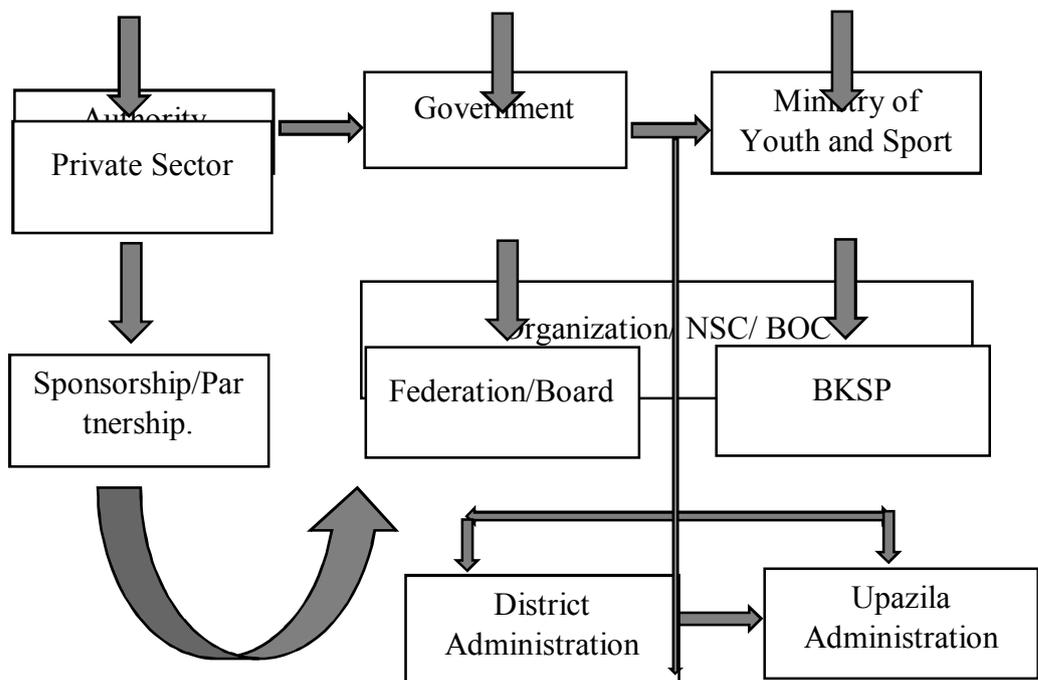
##### **4.3.1. Sports Administration in Bangladesh:**

Sport organizations are divided into two categories, government and private. NSC is the highest body of the sports arena in Bangladesh. Being an autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth and sports it plays an effective role for the development of sports and games throughout the country. National Sports Federation (NSF) and Regional, Divisional, District and Upazila based sports associations registered with NSC render these promotional services. Sport authority refer to the bodies engaged in planning, development and execution of games, matches or tournaments. National Olympic Federation, Regional Sports Association as well as event-specific federations may be identified as sports organizations. Beside those,

there are some other bodies like social welfare association or clubs, which also play role of sports organizations.

The prime responsibility of sports organizations is to involve people of all occupations in sports, particularly the youth to improve the standard of games and sports. Sports organizations form their own team to find out potential players and sportsmen, organize training camps, recruit instructors and trainers and find out sponsors, who extend financial support to the organization or team concerned.

Figure-04: Sport Authority and administration Flow chart.



#### **4.3.2. National Sports Council:**

National Sport Council is an organization with autonomous character. NSC was established in 1974 and an executive committee is running it. The committee is comprised of a chairman, one vice-chairman, a secretary, a treasurer, one representative from the Youth and Sports Ministry, one representative from each of the associations and NSF, Defense Sports Board or Inter services Sports Board, Inter-university Sports Board and two distinguished sports personalities, selected by the government. The chair and the secretary of the executive committee discharge the responsibilities of the Chairman and the secretary of NSC respectively. The executive committee discharges the responsibilities with its best efforts in all matters relating to games and sports. The committee bears all expenses, appoints work force following the government approved recruitment rules and creates opportunities to open up more training center, stadiums, gymnasiums and playgrounds. It also ensures facilities for practice and opportunities for taking part in the tournaments taking help and co-operation from instructors, judges and specialists of the concerned field. Other functions of the executive committee include providing required amount of money for national and local sports associations, to monitor and audit the report of income and expenditure, to provide assistance for getting the

approval of selection of the contingent (athletes/sportsmen) and the team officials for any sports meet to be held abroad. It also extends co-operation and issues required directives to the national sports organizations for the interest of sports promotion. It implements all the decisions taken by NSC including the co-ordination job with international sports organizations, councils and associations to expedite their consideration and approval process to set registration of concerned national federations or associations.

#### **4.3.3 Federation/Board in Bangladesh:**

There are 48 sport federation / boards as follows:

Bangladesh Football Federation,  
Bangladesh Volleyball Federation,  
Bangladesh Hockey Federation,  
Bangladesh Weightlifting Federation,  
Bangladesh Amateur Boxing Federation,  
Bangladesh Karate Federation,  
Bangladesh Badminton Federation,  
Bangladesh Wrestling Federation,  
Bangladesh Bodybuilding Federation,  
Bangladesh Squash Racket Federation,  
Bangladesh Chess Federation,

Bangladesh Women Sports Association,  
Bangladesh Cycling Federation,  
Bangladesh Handball Federation,  
Bangladesh Basketball Federation,  
Bangladesh Billiard and Snooker  
Federation, Bangladesh Deaf Sports Association,  
Bangladesh Roller Skating Federation,  
Bangladesh Amateur Athletics Federation,  
Bangladesh Taekwondo Federation,  
Bangladesh Gymnastics Federation,  
Bangladesh Kho-Kho Federation,  
Bangladesh Judo Federation,  
Bangladesh Carom Federation,  
Bangladesh Tennis Federation,  
Bangladesh Golf Federation,  
Bangladesh Table Tennis Federation,  
Bangladesh Shooting Federation,  
Association of Sports Medicine,  
Bangladesh Rowing Federation,  
Bangladesh Kabadi Federation,

Bangladesh Swimming Federation,

Bangladesh Archery Federation

Bangladesh Cricket Board.

#### **4.3.4. Bangladesh Krira Shikha Protisthan (BKSP):**

BKSP has been playing a very special role in promoting the country's sports. Being an autonomous body, BKSP runs its activities as the country's sole sports education institute under the Ministry of Youth and Sports. A Board, headed by the Youth and Sports Minister, runs all activities of BKSP through its four wings- Coaching wing, Administration wing, sports Science wing and Academic wing. Director General being the Chief Executive Officer administers the functions of BKSP, founded in 1974. Then it was known as Bangladesh Institute of Sports (BIS). It was placed under the Ministry of Youth and Sports in 1977 renaming as BKSP. In 1983, BKSP was given the status of an autonomous and statutory body. BKSP operated its formal academic activities on 14 April 1986. Besides sports education, BKSP extends general education to its students from standard IV to XII. About 500 students, both male and female, get specialized education and training from this residential academy, set up on 104 acres of land at Jirani under Savar Upazila, about 45 km north of Dhaka. The aim and objectives of BKSP are as follows:

- Hunting of sports talents both boys and girls and prepare them as competent players through general and sports education;
- Preparing world class sports instructors, umpires and referees through capacity building training;
- Extending co-operation and all out support to teams of national level;
- To run certificate courses for instructors, referees and umpires;
- To work as a rich sports and games related databank and to publish sports related books, magazines and periodicals.

#### **4.3.5. Sport authority and sport policy**

Local sports associations registered by NSC have been trying hard to fulfill their mandates. The associations are mainly divisional level and district based general bodies as well as women sports associations. A large number of clubs take part in various sports competitions organized by local associations. These clubs are the major source of grooming players as those lead in team building and participates in district and divisional level competitions. Moreover, some clubs, approved by national federations also take part in special events regularly.

All the sport authority under Ministry of youth and sport are autonomous body. All Sport federation in Bangladesh has their own executive committee. Executive committee of the federation take necessary action for their own sport development. Though the current sport policy-1998 said about creation of National Sport Advisory Committee but NSC can play that role under ministry of youth and sports. Another thing is executive committee of all sport federation are structured under the National Sport Council act-1974. Most of the case some political leader are stand as a competitor for the executive committee member of federation and selected without any competition. Sport policy can include the election procedure of sport authority or executive committee of federations. Government officials should make policy and helping government to implement the government manifesto. No government official should go as a representative to executive committee of federations. Executive committee of sport federation should consist with sporting or at least interested to sport person. If fully political and non-sporting person become member of executive committee of sport federation then it will bring nothing good for sport development.

#### **4.4. Participation of private organization in development process:**

Now a day's only government cannot do the entire thing alone in development process. Public Private Partnership is now very popular in every sector for development process. Government of Bangladesh can also do something to promote private organization investment in sport sector. For this purpose, government should emphasis some special strategy in sport policy. The present sport policy support income tax free for the person or organization who donate up to Taka 1 million to any sport organization. But it is not enough for sport promotion inside the country. Government should take initiative to invest more from private organization to develop the sport program and sport structure.

##### **4.4.1. Talent hunt program:**

Recently there has been a hot competition of searching talents in the fields of sports by Private organizations. This is no doubt a praise-worthy step. These programs have really got found some talents who could never have been revealed. This move has certainly given the opportunities of employments for some deserving people. Private organization as well as media have really a much greater scope to contribute to the development of our country. Organizing such talent hunts on sports arena is not going to do a lot for the country unless the discovered talents are so talented that they

can surpass the National Boundary by their splendid performance. Best example is Mustafijur Rahman the left arm fast bowler. Rahman has certainly make Bangladesh known in international arena in cricket world. The talents found are really sparkling and much more than the current move is to conduct a talent hunt program on areas that can directly have effect on the development of the country. Government should include issue the talent hunt program with the policy. Ministry of sport, ministry of education and local government will be bound to arrange such a talent hunt program with the associate of private organizations.

School could be the primary platform to find out the sport youth talent. NSC can give the instruction to all sport federation to arrange such type of sport program to find out the youth talent. Sport federation can take the responsibility to make the memorandum with some corporate house to sponsor the sport program. Local government institution also can give the necessary cooperation to implementation of the program. Government can make the policy to implement talent hunt program for ministry of sport. NSC can make the calendar for talent hunt program for different sport with associate of federations.

#### **4.4.2. Sponsorship by Private, Multinational and other Companies:**

Corporate Social Responsibility is the concern business has for the welfare of society. It goes well beyond merely being ethical. Just as you and I need to be good citizens, contributing what we can to society, corporation needs to be good citizen as well. The social performance has several dimensions such as – Corporate Philanthropy, corporate responsibility and corporate policy. Corporate Philanthropy includes charitable donations to nonprofit groups of all kinds. Strategic philanthropy involves long-term commitment to donate for one cause. In the recent development in sports of Bangladesh, especially in cricket huge number of corporate house shows corporate responsibility to sports event management. Grameen Phone, Robi, Dutch-Bangla Bank Ltd. Etc are very good example. These private organization are very much interest to invest into sport sector to find out the talent. Almost all the case private organization are willing to invest into some specific sport. Government can take the initiative to match the sport federation and the private organization for the development of that sport. Again, if government and sport federation give some specific benefit for the private organization then the investment rate will be definitely increase.

The spread and popularity of the sport rest exactly in that attraction indicate the necessary strength to resist the wastage of time. The strength of

sport is now days raised by many of spectators in the stands of stadiums, but by the million viewers in front of the TV or media. Competitiveness is the beauty of sport that propelled and transmitted the wishes of the people from generation to generation. That is why many private organizations are now willing to invest a lot into sport sector in commercial manner. Besides this commercial purpose private organization in any country also willing to perform their corporate social responsibility in sport sector to raise the voice of the nation.

#### **4.4.3. Tax Rebate: Benefit for the private organization to invest in sport**

Profit and wealth maximization is the main goal of any private and corporate organization. But most of the case in sport sector organizations are non-profit organization. So why the private or profit making organization will invest in sport sector? Government should take some special attempt to influence the private organization. Government can give some tax rebate to encourage the private organization to invest sport sector. Sport is now a special sector for Bangladesh as a developing country. To spread out the sport sector private sector investment is very necessary. Sport federations are many times depends on some private organizations to sponsor some specific sector. Some sport like cricket is now raising and very famous sport in Bangladesh as well as in international area. BCB are now earning a huge

amount with sponsorship from some big corporate organization in Bangladesh. On the other hand, lot of famous sport in Bangladesh like, kabaddi, football and other traditional sport cannot arrange by the federations for lack of money. Sport policy can specify the instruction to sport organization and private organization about the investment and benefit system.

Government also ensure this rebate policy very carefully that no private organization can take undue advantage over sport program arrangement. Rebate policy very sensitive especially for developing country. Federation of business chamber or other private organization who has no chance or probability to invest sport sector can go against rebate benefit for specific sport sector. Many other business sector like environment and export related product producing organization can also claim such type of rebate. However, it is fully government policy related that is why to development of youth generation through sport NSC and federation can arrange memorandum of sport investment with private organization under rebate policy.

#### **4.5. Link should be establish among youth, education and sport policy to youth development:**

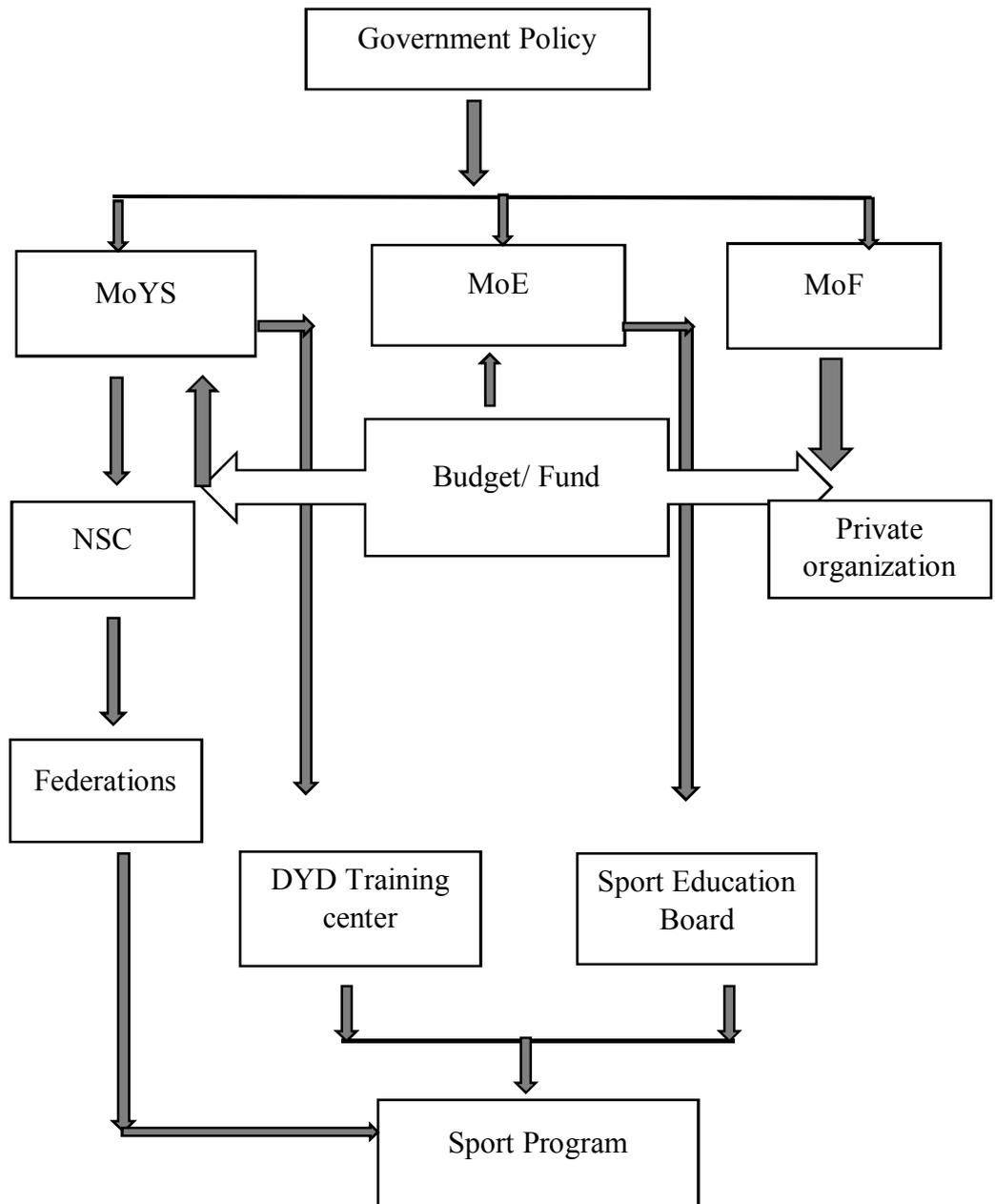
Government are the main organization to make the policy for the development of every sector of the country. Bangladesh government make the youth policy-2017 with reforming of youth policy-2003. Education policy-2010 is working well to development of education system. Among these three sport policy is the oldest one formulate in 1998. All the three policy has the specific section related sport and entertainment for youth. Ministry of youth cannot make the role alone to ensure the development of youth generation. It also involve some other ministry like ministry of finance, ministry of education, ministry of planning. It is very necessary to trained up the youth generation with ICT, current laws of Bangladesh besides the sport. Sport can be one of the most important sector to build up the youth generation. So combination of youth, education and sport policy can be more fruitful for the government with coordination with some other ministry like finance and planning. Finance ministry will be responsible for allocating budget and providing fund to implement the sport program. Ministry of youth and sport will be responsible to make the sport policy and new plan to implement the sport program with education ministry. MoYS will present it to ministry of planning and will collect approval.

The main thought of youth policy-2017 is to establish in every stage of life for a youth with empowerment of wisdom. To achieve the mission youth policy-2017 set some specific sector for the youth development and describe the person aged 18 to 35 as a youth. These sectors are; Empowerment, health and sport, good governance, sustainable development, development of wealthy society, balanced development and globalization. Upon these priority sectors, second one is health and sport which one is emphasis by the government for development of youth society. Youth policy-2017 give emphasis for inclusion the sport and physical education with mainstream of education curriculum. To make a strong bondage among the youth society sport can be a media. Here is the similarities of youth and sport policy. Sport policy should support this youth policy.

Bangladesh has a separate youth directorate under ministry of youth. Under the youth directorate, Bangladesh has 53 youth training center, one national training center, and four regional training center all over the country. These training centers can be used by the sport federations with the coordination of ministry of youth and sport to encourage the youth to participant in various sport and physical activities. Still in Bangladesh most of the family cannot take it easy sport as a profession. Youth training center can be an institution for the youth to encourage taking sport as a profession.

Youth and sport policy both should coordinate the budget that government allocate to development of youth. Youth policy also can take attempt to encourage the private sector to invest more for the development of youth. Education policy-2010 is one of the analytical and critic policy in Bangladesh. To formulate the policy government make education commission several times and take opinion from education specialist. In the education policy-2010 chapter 19 is totally describe with sport education. Sport policy also emphasis the sport education for the children to physical and mental development. Government emphasis to establish separate sport school in every administrative division under a separate sport education board over the country. Government can give permission to establish private sport school to promote sport education. Beside this government can implement physical education compulsory for the primary, secondary and higher secondary education system with all education board.

Figure-5: Linking of Youth, Education and sport policy



Government has already establish the education and youth policy and they have sport policy-1998. The sport policy-1998 says that every five year the policy should reform. However, after 18 year the sport policy does not reformed. It is high time to reform the sport policy and coordinate with youth and education policy to develop youth through sport. The figure-5 shows how the three policy can be linkup. Finance ministry will provide fund and allocate the budget to MoYS and MoE. Ministry of education will create new sport education board with establish some new sport school in district level. MoE can give permission to establish new sport school by private organization or donation. MoYS will give the instruction to arrange sport program to NSC. NSC will choose the federation for sport program and coordinate with DYD training center and sport education board. NSC will find out other private organization to sponsor or invest to the sport program that is arrange by cooperation with three policy under three ministry. NSC will be the main coordinator under the sport policy of the government.

#### **4.6. Youth society with anti-drag and sport:**

Sport policy can play role to develop youth society with two way; anti-drag for the athlete and use sport program with anti-drag slogan for youth society. MoYS will give the instruction to the NSC to protect uses of drag for athlete. Punishment should be ensure by NSC and related sport federation for those athlete who if use any drag in any sport. Bangladesh has a Department of Narcotics Control (DNC) under the Ministry of Home and Director General of Drag Administration (DGDA). MoYS can take help from DNC and DGDA to control or protect the drag uses in sport sector for youth development.

NSC will be responsible to arrange the sport program by selected sport federation with anti-drag slogan. Not necessary that all federation should arrange sport program with at a time. NSC can make the calendar for anti-drag slogan sport program in special day for the nation. This sport program will be national, regional and district level within the country but in same date. Then the anti-drag slogan will be fruitful with a big message within youth society by the sport.

Government can declare one specific date as a sport day with the slogan of anti-drag for the youth society. Government will execute each year

at same date with different sport. One specific sport will choose by the government and NSC will take the responsibility to celebration the day with the related sport federation. The main moto will be to protect drag uses within the youth society. The program will arrange by the specific sport federation for the sport day and it will celebrate completely within the country.

#### **4.7. Strategy for sport participation in mass or international level and sport infrastructure:**

In Bangladesh, still parents cannot believe that sport can be good profession for their children. Bangladesh has no separate sport university or sport school. It has only physical education subject in school curriculum in primary and secondary education system. In recent years, Bangladesh got lot of success in international cricket and BCB dramatically change the whole cricket scenario of Bangladesh. BCB is now a very rich board in sport sector and all cricket pleyer are earning lot of money by not only playing cricket but also they are icon and ambassador of some private organizations. This could be a lesion for the parents that sport also can be a good profession.

Sport policy cannot focus on only the professionalism of sport especially for developing country like Bangladesh. Again, if the target is the development of youth where one-third populations are youth then it is difficult to focus the sport professionalism by sport policy. Sport policy should focus on mass sport development with participation of children and youth. Sport policy should try to attract mass awareness of the youth society to participate in sport. Where Bangladesh has no much sport university and school so it is not wise to go professionalism rather than mass sport development. Sport policy should try to emphasis mass sport participation

and find out some sport talent. BKSP then could try to develop that sport talent to give proper training facility. Besides this, it is also very important to develop a good sport infrastructure for sport development. Sport infrastructure means development of training institutions, sport complex, sport facility center and sport administration.

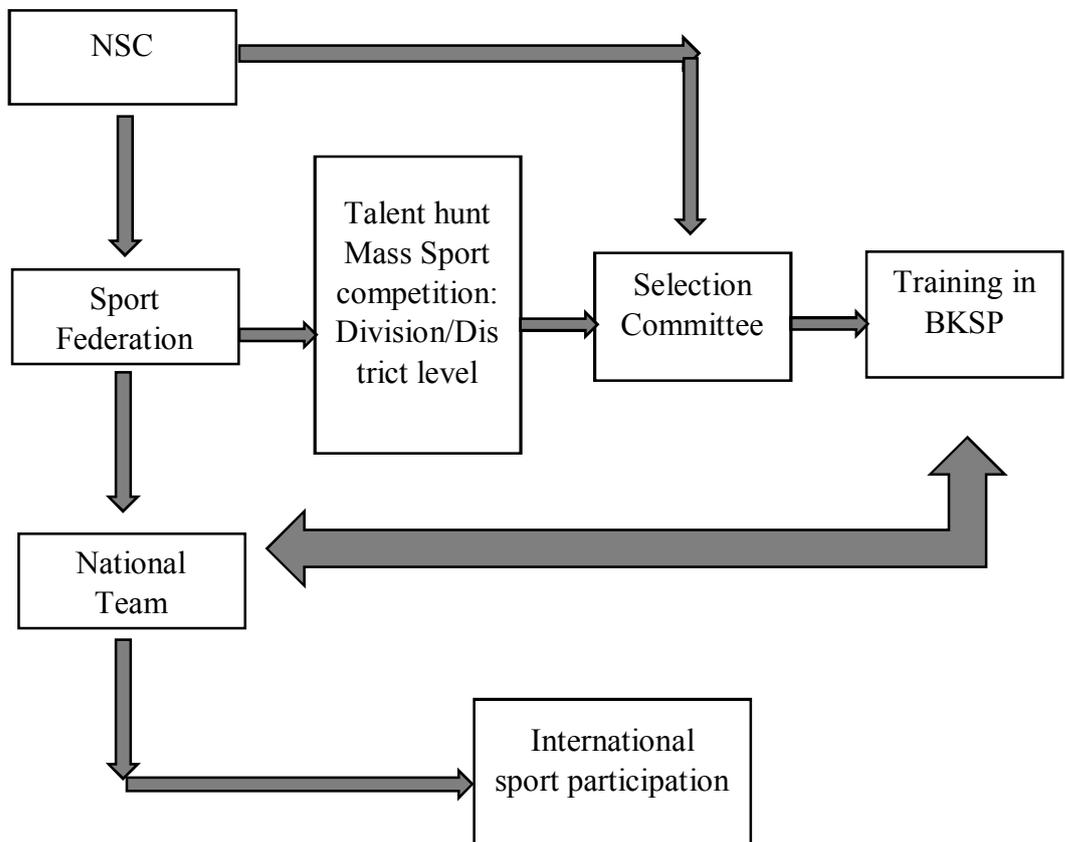
#### **4.7.1. Selection of sport talent to international participation:**

It is difficult to decide for government that should country participate all international sport event or selected one. Participation in international sport event is relate to the issue of dignity and raise up the image of nation in international arena. Sport policy should not include the issue of that but sport policy can emphasis on mass participation of sport. NSC and federation should decide about the participation of international sport event. However, sport policy could show the way to find out the sport talent from the mass participation in sport.

Figure-6 shows that NSC can arrange mass sport competition with associate of selected sport federations. The competition will be country wide in divisions and district level. Main goal will be find out the talents who spread out over the country. NSC will make the selection committee with coaches and related sport person to associate to find out the talents. After

selection of talent through the competition, talents will go to BKSP for training. BKSP will provide all kind of assistance to the federation to provide proper training for selected talents.

Figure-6: Selection of talent for international event by mass sport.



Sport federation will monitor all the talent throughout the training program in BKSP. NSC will be the main authority to decide and select for

the participation in international event upon the progress report of sport federations. If the progress report is not satisfactory for any sport, NSC can avoid participating in that international event. Participating in international event is the area to raise the image of nation. Again, a very unsatisfactory result could bring a very bad impression for the nation.

#### **4.7.2. Strategy for improvement of training facility and sport infrastructure.**

Bangladesh has no very good sport infrastructure and training facility over the country. Only one specialized training institute they have Bangladesh Sport Training Institute (BKSP). It is not a sport university or school but the institution takes admission of some students every year. BKSP makes some sport talent itself by education on sport for the students admitted here with general education. Besides this, NSC and sport federations sometimes arrange special training programs but not regular for national sport teams.

Government should take strategy to improve the training facility for national sport teams to earn better results in international events. Government can take steps to build more training institutes in at least eight divisions from the first stage. Then in the second stage, government should take initiative to build twenty more sport-training institutes at the district level.

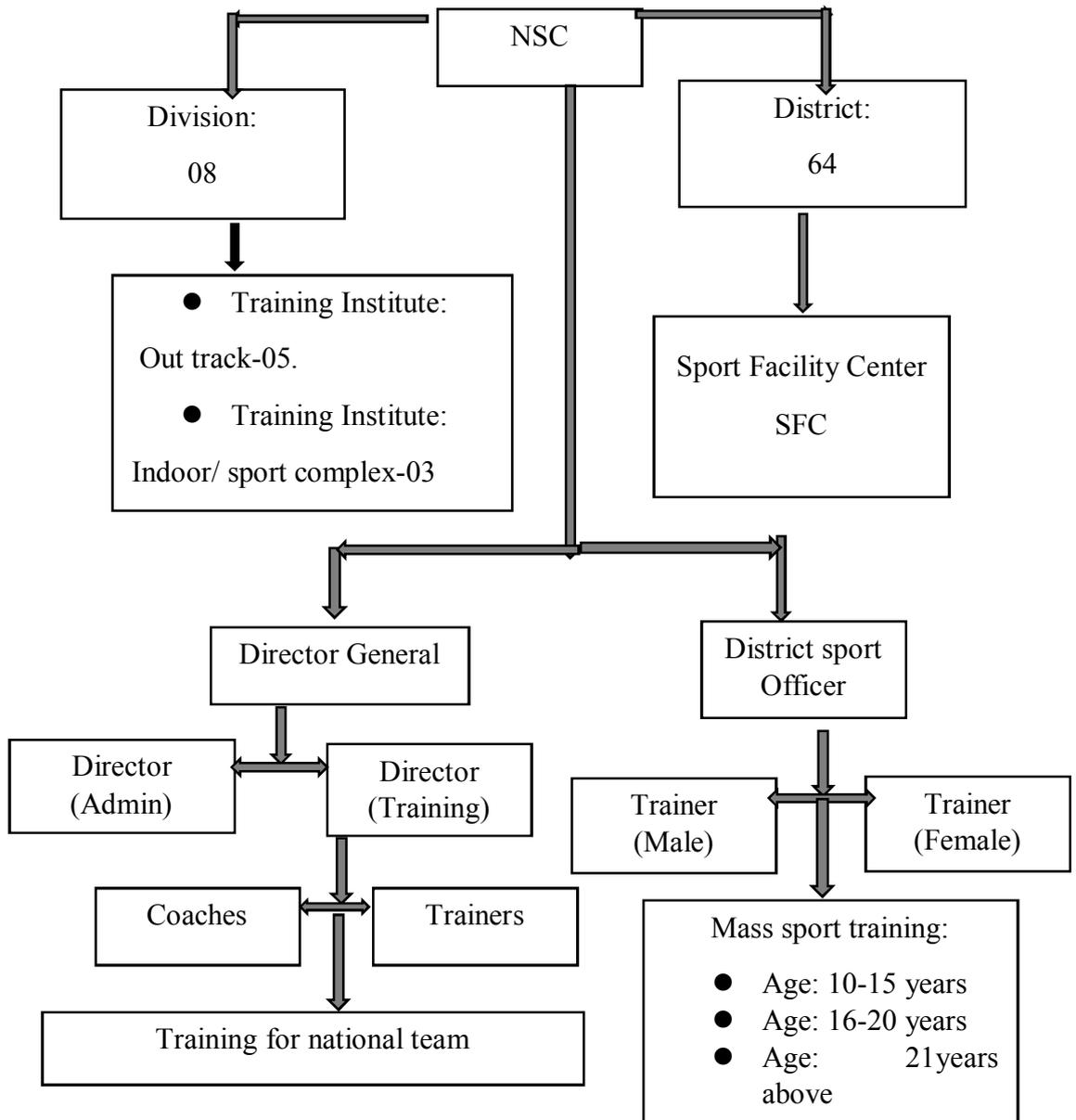
### **A case study on Bangladesh Hockey in Asia cup hockey in 2017:**

Bangladesh hosted Asia cup hockey in October 2017. Junior Bangladesh team beat junior India team by 5-4 goals. However, same Asia cup tournament Bangladesh team lose against India by 0-7 goals in round league. The reason is junior hockey team plyer was under the BKSP and get training facility from the institution. BKSP has a proper plan and strategy for the team. Again, junior team also made with almost all student from BKSP and players trained up with a group under the coach of BKSP. The National hockey team of Bangladesh was not under BKSP but the federations. Hockey federation of Bangladesh has no training facility and they has no proper strategy for the Bangladesh team.

Sport policy should emphasis on the development strategy for the sport federation and sport structure development. All national team go ahead under the related sport federation. Therefore, sport federation has the responsibility to direct the national team to win foe the nation. Government should make the sport infrastructure for the players based on mass sport or elite sport. Bangladesh is not earn a lot from sport world. Only cricket has a very good reputation in international arena. Government should focus sport infrastructure development based on mass sport to ensure youth

development. Besides this only some selected sport like cricket, hockey should be develop with separate infrastructure.

Figure-7: Possible sport infrastructure development in Bangladesh.



Government should make some sport complex or training institute in divisional level of the country. Sport federation will bring the team with the coaches into the training institutions and will trained up the plyers. Besides this government should make sport facility center (SFC) in every district in country. District sport officer will be responsible to maintain the SFC. Government by the NSC will ensure to appoint a district sport officer with two trainer, one male and one female for the SFC.

## **CHAPTER 5. DISCUSSION**

This particular study has discussed about the impact of sport policy to youth development in Bangladesh. Sport policy definitely will focus about the total development structure of sport of a country. The main objective of this study was to link the youth society with the sport policy. Sport policy can make youth development besides the sport development of a country especially in Bangladesh where one-third of total population is youth, aged under 18-35. The executive body of government always makes any policy formulation on behalf of the state. This is the reason to collect interview from government officials of Bangladesh. Interview questionnaire was set with some selected variables related to sport policy and youth development. It means variables are related the factors that should focus more for a sport policy to make the policy with youth development friendly. This particular study tries to find out that factors and analyze how that factors can formulate a sport policy for better youth development in Bangladesh.

### **5.1. Summary of Key Findings:**

Budget allocation for sport sector should be increase with the monitoring system of ministry of youth and sport. All sport federation

should make a sport calendar and upon that, federation should make a draft fund requirement. Federation also make sure about a specific percentage of fund will be collect by themselves and will send requisitions to NSC for remaining. Ministry of youth and sport will find the justification of budget requirement of federation and will bring budget from ministry of finance. MoYS will monitor all the budget expenses and audit of fund allocated to federations through NSC.

Physical education should be include as a mandatory subject in primary and secondary education level. NSC, education board and sport federation will jointly organize sport program in different level to find out some sport talent. At upazila level primary school will be include and district level secondary school will include. On the other hand, metropolitan or division level will conducted with higher secondary institutions. Government will take initiative to establish a separate sport university. It will take time to establish a separate sport university.

Government will instruct to UGC to take initiative to make new curriculum for the public university to open a separate sport and sport science department. Bangladesh has 40 public university. Some public university are specialized like medical college, agricultural university etc.

UGC can take initiative to open separate sport department for general public university except those specialized university. These all the things must be added with the revised sport policy and government should make rules to implement the decision. Educational institutions also has the responsibility to develop the sport structure of the country for the development of youth. Other local government institutions will take the responsibility to develop the uneducated youth with proper development of sport structure.

NSC, BKSP, sport directorate and federations are now working for the sport development. All the institute are working under the guidance of ministry of youth and sport. It is not necessary to make another institution to make an umbrella for those institutions. More controlling institutions sometimes make more conflict to take decision and implementation of practical work. To create any new institution government will need more money, more rules and more work force. Sport federations in Bangladesh are working with autonomous body to development of sport. Every sport federations has their own constitution under the NSC act-1974 and federations has their own executive committee.

Executive committee of the federations makes their plan for development of sport and sport structure. Government employees also have

their own tusk with government rules. It is not necessary to appoint government officials to monitor the management of federations and their activities. It can make the management conflict between government and executive committee of the federations. However, current sport policy-1998 states for making a National Sport Advisory Council but still not establish. Where Bangladesh has a NSC and its own act it is not necessary to make National Sport Advisory Council with headed by minister of the ministry of youth and sport. Executive committee member should select by regular election process within the sport related person. NSC should take care about the political person to select for the executive committee member of the federations.

Sport as well as sport structure development with concern of youth development needs huge money for the government. It is quite difficult for the government to manage fund for the youth development through sport program alone. Government should encourage the private sector to invest more to sport program for the youth development. If private sector invest more to find out some sport talent by arranging different sport program in different place within the country, it will be very helpful for the sport development as well as youth development. Private sector investment with

sponsorship to find out youth talent by arranging sport program in different age level.

Sport policy can make sure about the benefit of more investment in sport sector for private organizations. Government can give some tax rebate to the organizations for investment in sport development. Government then also keep aware about the tax rebate benefit that any private organization may not take undue advantage of tax benefit.

Government make different policy for procedural development of different sector of country. Bangladesh government also has different policy on different sector. To proper development of youth through sport, government should link up the sport, education and youth policy. Bangladesh has a sport policy-1998, a youth policy-2017 and education policy-2010. If government can make a new sport policy with link up the education and youth policy, it will be better to development of sport as well as youth of the country. The education and youth policy deals with the youth development as well. So if sport policy can be link with these two policy then it can be more effective achievement for the government with limited resources.

Government will fix a date as a sport day and every year the day will be celebrate with anti-drag slogan. Different sport federation will arrange the sport program for every separate year. The main goal of the sport day celebration will be to protect drag uses among the youth society with anti-drag slogan.

Bangladesh has forty-eight sport federation but very few has international success in sport arena. Therefore, one-third population are youth in country. Government should focus mass sport development for more participation in sport sector. Still most of the parents are not willing to make a sportsman of their children. Professionalism in sport sector has many lacking in sport sector in Bangladesh. That is why sport policy should focus the development of mass sport with more sport participation especially with youths. Beside this mass sport development, federation will take responsibility to find out the youth talent to participation in international sport.

Government will take initiative to ensure the training facility for the young talent player to build up their capacity. Besides the BKSP, sport federations will make sure about the training facility under the guidance of NSC within different educational institutions in different age level.

## **5.2. Academic implication of research:**

A good policy is the way to procedural development in specific sector. As a developing country and huge young population, Bangladesh has lot of future in sport sector. The purpose of the study was to show the linkage between youth development with sport structure. Sport policy can make sure about the sport structure and sport development. This study was the first step in government sector of Bangladesh to find out the relationship between the youth development through sport policy. The sport policy-1998 was too old to develop our sport sector. The study can be a tool for making a new or reformed sport policy for sport development as well as youth development and participation. The study can be open the eye of the researcher of Bangladesh who are working with policy formulation.

## **5.3. Practical implication of research:**

Most of the ministry of Bangladesh when make any policy are focus only the specific area. It means when education policy made the government officials concern only about the development of education sector. However, it can relate the policy with other sector that was try to show this particular study. As a developing country, Bangladesh need to make maximum with limited resources for highest achievement. Combined way to do anything is better to do separately. Bangladesh government has inter-ministerial

committee to analyze any policy before formulation. In that stage when sport policy will analyze then ministry of education and ministry of youth and sport can jointly analyze the reformed sport policy to link up the policy for find out better effectiveness of the policy. Inter-ministerial committee can decide the area of work for the both ministry to do for the development of education, youth and sport. This particular study is trying to development of youth by the sport development and participation. Government can make sport policy with focusing on the sport development with more youth development involvement. This type of policy can make sure a better opportunity for a state with two sector at one-step.

#### **5.4. Limitations of the study:**

Limitations are also a part of any kind of research. There are no example of research in this world that is absolute without any limitations. In this particular study also has some limitations.

The big limitation is in past never it researched or assumed that sport policy can be a tools for the youth development. Sport policy made based on or emphasis for only sport development. Sport policy-1998 tried to make more sport participations and development of sport structure of the country.

It was never studied before by analyzing the sport policy of Bangladesh for the development of sport.

Where sport policy based research never done and analyze before another big limitations was collecting data about how sport policy is maintaining by the sport organizations. Sport policy-1998 was written in Bengali language and still it is not written by English language.

For the result analysis, data collected by questionnaire with Delphi method and responded was only number in ten that is another limitation. Responded was selected only government officials that is why it was difficult to increase the number. It is very difficult to take interview from government officials, as they are very busy with their current duties. However, it would be better if the number of respondent more than some more idea about the sport policy for youth development can gather.

Another big limitation is respondent of interview was only government officials. There are some other person like executive member of federations, chair of board etc. also able to give some way or information to develop the sport policy for youth development. Though they are never be involve to formulation of policy but they can give some better idea that can be good or enrich the sport policy for youth development.

Researcher collect the interview answer of questionnaire by email. Face to face interview sometimes bring more information and idea than structured questionnaire. This particular study follows the structured questionnaire for the collecting idea and information. This another limitation that researcher was not at present to collect information from the response.

#### **5.5. Future Research Direction:**

There are some obvious limitations in the study that limits it to be classified in the sport policy and youth development. The government officials were selected as response from the selected ministry. Only related to work of youth development and sport ministry was selected for choosing government officials. Some other ministry officials and person related sport should include for collecting information and idea about sport policy. However, sport policy should not include only the youth development program. Member of executive committee of sport federations can do or give some idea about sport development. Chair of the board and president of sport federations can be the response of the future research subject about sport policy.

Big limitation of the study was no previous research on sport policy and youth development and no thought about the linkage between sport policy and youth development. Future research should increase in this sport sector for youth development for wellbeing of youth society for a positive lifestyle. Policy makers can give emphasis on this that sport policy can be tools for the youth development for the country.

#### **5.6. Conclusion:**

Bangladesh is eighth largest populated country of the world. One-third of total population is youth and fast growing developing country. It has a strong democratic government and efficient bureaucratic system to formulate policy to implement. Youth population is one of the most valuable asset for the country. This asset should utilize properly for the development of the nation. Sport policy can be strong tools for the youth development. Bangladesh has its own vision-2021 to become a middle-income country and within 2040 to become a developed country of the world. Without development of youth society, it will be difficult to achieve this vision within timeframe. Sport industry is now a very growing sector in world for the development tool. Sport is a tool for a nation to orient them as a valuable nation in world area and development of economy.

Sport policy is the main tools for the development of sport sector as well sport industry of the country. Sport policy must contain the subject and system of sport of development. Only sport policy can bond the management team, government, federations and sport participants within the systematic sport structure. By implementing a good sport policy the sport development possible with the organized way. It will far better if we can link the youth development issue into the sport policy. Sport participation can reduce the stress and can create the confident level for the youth society.

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## **Appendix-A**

### **QUESTIONNAIRE**

Respondent: Government officials of Peoples Republic of Bangladesh

Interview collection for study on

**Youth Development through sport: Examining the impact of sport policy on youth development in Bangladesh.**

#### **1. Budget:**

- I. Do you think the system to allocation of sport budget by National Sport Council is good?
- II. What do you think about the idea of fund allocation for sport through federation with their requirement?
- III. Is our Budget allocation for sport sector development enough?
- IV. Besides the allocation of government budget, all sport federation should increase their own resources by their own capabilities. Is it true?

#### **2. Sport education system and institution:**

- I. For improvement of youth, sport structure planning should begin from early stage of all educational institution. Do you support this?
- II. Should government establish a new sport education university or made separate sport science department in present sport institution in Bangladesh?
- III. Physical education in primary school in Bangladesh should compulsory for development of sport as well as youth. Do you support it?

**3. Sport authority/Authority of Sport federation and association:**

- I. What is your opinion to bring the present NSC, BKSP and Sport Directorate within one umbrella by creating new sport organization like National Sport Authority under ministry of youth and sport?
- II. In Bangladesh now, we have 48-sport federation working as autonomous body. Do you think Government should provide a government official to assist to take decision for development of the federation?
- III. What is your opinion create a new National Advisory Sport Committee headed by Minister of sport ministry for the development of sport federation?

#### **4. Private organization in sport:**

- I. Should the government take initiative to encourage private organization by sport policy to participate more in sport sector?
- II. Do you think that sport policy can take initiative for private organization to find out more sport youth talent by sponsorship and Social Business Responsibility?
- III. What is your opinion if government give some tax rebate for private organization to invest more in sport sector or sport sponsorship?

#### **5. Affect on Youth society /Anti –drug system:**

- I. Do you think a link should exist among the Youth, Education and Sport policy in Bangladesh?
- II. Do you think that arrangement of more sport competition will be able to protect drug uses tendency in youth society?

#### **6. Sport participation in international level:**

- I. What do you think that sport policy should consider mass awareness on sport for all or emphasize more on elite group?
- II. Should in all international sport we participate or only selected sport can we choose to participate?

III. Is the training facility for participating in international sport and find out the youth talent is good? How we can improve the training facility?

## **Second Round Questionnaires:**

### **1. Budget and allocation system of sport sector in Bangladesh.**

Q: Should government emphasis on the preparation of separate budget for each sport federation in Bangladesh. What is your opinion?

### **2. Sport education system and institution:**

Q: To build up a strong future youth generation should policy emphasize compulsory physical education in Primary, secondary and college in our education system?

### **3. Sport authority and Sport federation/ association:**

Q: Should Ministry of Youth and Sport control directly all the sport federation/ association or give them autonomous with independent committee of federation?

Q: How the sport federation should format, with only the related sporting person or with the mix up of politician, government authority and sporting person?

#### **4. Involvement of privatization organization in sports**

Q: Should government give the tax rebate for any private organization who invest in sport program through sponsoring or corporate social responsibility for the development of sport?

#### **5. Effect on Youth by Anti-drug policies and interventions:**

Q: What is your opinion about if sports federation arrange one sport competition each year with the Anti-drug campaign?

#### **6. Sport participation at international level:**

Q: Which type of sport development should us emphasis in Bangladesh, mass or elite?