

**MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS  
(DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS)**

**SPORTS – POLICY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRAINING  
FACILITIES**

**COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES  
(2010-2011)**

**SEVENTH REPORT**

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**FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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**(SPORTS – POLICY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRAINING FACILITIES)**

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**Presented to Lok Sabha on 22.11.2010**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**November, 2010/ Agrahayana, 1932(S)**

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## **COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2010-11)**

Shri Francisco Sardinha – Chairman

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4. Shri Bhakta Charan Das
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6. Shri T.K.S. Elangovan
7. Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal
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26. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh
27. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
28. Shri Lalji Tandon
29. Shri Manish Tewari
30. Shri K.C. Venugopal

## **SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri U.S. Saxena - Joint Secretary
2. Smt. Anita B. Panda - Additional Director
3. Smt. Juby Amar - Deputy Secretary

## **COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2009-10)**

Shri Francisco Sardinha – Chairman

### **Members**

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3. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
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5. Shri Milind Deora
6. Shri T.K.S. Elangovan
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12. Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Madam
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23. Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan
24. Shri Madan Lal Sharma
25. Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan Singh
26. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh
27. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
28. Shri Lalji Tandon
29. Shri Manish Tewari
30. Shri K.C. Venugopal



## **INTRODUCTION**

I, the Chairman of Committee on Estimates (2010-2011) having been authorized by the Committee to present this Preliminary Report on their behalf, present this Seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Sports - Policy, Infrastructure and Training Facilities' pertaining to Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports).

2. The subject was selected for detailed examination by the Committee on Estimates (2009-2010), taking into account the urgent need to promote sports culture in India. Though quite a few Indian sportspersons have made a mark in events like Chess, Tennis, Badminton, Wrestling, Boxing, Archery and Shooting, India ranks quite low among the countries winning Olympic medals for various sports disciplines, despite having a billion-plus population. The subject 'Sports – Policy, Infrastructure and Training Facilities' was carried forward for examination & report during the year 2010-2011 in the wake of the fact that the XIX Commonwealth Games would be held in Delhi during 3-17 October, 2010.

3. The Committee would like to express their gratitude to the Committee on Estimates (2009-2010) for selection and examination of the subject and thereby providing valuable guidance to the present Committee.

4. The Committee held six sittings on the subject, out of which three were convened for briefing /oral evidence by the representatives of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports). The Committee also invited representatives of Indian Olympic Association (IOC) & few National Sports Federations for oral evidence. The representatives of IOC, Archery, Athletics, Football, Kabaddi & Kho-Kho Federations alongwith representatives of Paralympic Committee of India appeared before the Committee. They enlightened the Committee on various issues relating to development of Sports in the country. The representatives of Organizing Committee for XIX Commonwealth Games, 2010, Delhi also appeared before the Committee.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports), IOA, Organizing Committee for Commonwealth Games, 2010 & various NSFs who appeared before them and placed their considered views on the subject. The Committee also wish to thank them for furnishing the information required in connection with examination of the subject during the briefings and oral evidences.

6. The Report was considered & adopted by the Committee at the sitting held on 26.08.2010.

7. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters at the end of the Report.

**NEW DELHI;**  
**1<sup>st</sup> November, 2010**  
**Kartika 10, 1932(S)**

**FRANCISCO SARDINHA,**  
**CHAIRMAN,**  
**COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES.**

## **CHAPTER – I**

### **INTRODUCTORY**

Sports and games have always been seen as an integral component in all round development of human personality. Apart from being a means of physical exercise and fitness, sports and games have been a medium of entertainment, generation of a spirit of healthy competition, bonding and pride in the community and an avenue of constructive preoccupation of young people.

1.2 There has been a sea change in the competitive aspect of sports over the years. Excelling in sports is no longer a matter of physical stamina & endurance but is a result of complex mixture of training, scientific back-up comprising physiological, biomechanical, nutritional & psychological elements, availability and use of international standard equipment, adoption of research based modern techniques and utilization of modern infrastructure. All these aspects need to be regularly developed on the basis of new research studies.

1.3 India has, of late, been positioning herself as an important host country/destination for organizing a variety of discipline-specific/multi-discipline mega international sports events. The Afro-Asian Games were held at Hyderabad in 2003 followed by Commonwealth Youth Games in Pune in 2008. Now the stage is being set for the main Commonwealth Games at Delhi in October, 2010. Hosting international sports events has a definite positive impact on development of sports in a country. It leads not only to an overall development of sports infrastructure but also encourages sports culture among the people at large.

1.4 As regards the performance aspect, India's sports performance at various events over the years has not been very encouraging. In the overall Olympic Games scenario, India which is the second largest country in term of population and seventh largest in term of area, has won only 20 medals so far in spite of participating in the Olympics 22 times since 1900. Besides, an individual Gold medal could be won only in 2008. In fact, after the 1980 Olympics, India had failed to win any medal for the next 3 Olympics. Now, it has slipped to the 50<sup>th</sup> rank from 23<sup>rd</sup> in 1951. Same is the case in Asian Games. India was at second place in the inaugural Asiad at Delhi in 1951. In the last games held at Doha in 2006, India was at seventh position; behind Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan, Thailand & Iran – countries which are smaller and have far less population.

1.5 It was in this backdrop, that the Committee took up this subject for detailed examination and report.

### **Organizational Set up**

1.6 Sports is a State subject. Sports promotion is basically the responsibility of various National Sports Federations, which are autonomous. At the Central Government level, the role of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is to create the infrastructure and promote capacity building for broad-based sports as well as for achieving excellence in various competitive events, at national and international level.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India owes its origin to the Department of Sports, which was set up in the year, 1982 at the time of the IXth Asian Games in New Delhi. During the International Youth Year, 1985, it was upgraded to the

Department of Youth Affairs & Sports. On 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2000, it became a full-fledged Ministry. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been bifurcated into two separate Departments namely, Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports, under independent charge of two separate Secretaries, with the overall charge of a Union Minister of State (Independent charge) with effect from 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2008.

I. Department of Sports comprises of the following two divisions:

(A) Sports Division – It looks after all the activities of the Department, except issues relating to Commonwealth Games 2010.

(B) Commonwealth Games-2010 Division – A separate division was created as per the recommendations of the Group of Ministers on 25.10.2004 to look after matters relating to the preparations for holding Commonwealth Games, 2010 in Delhi.

(II) Attached Offices under the control of Department of Sports:

(a) The Sports Authority of India (SAI) is the nodal agency at the national level to promote excellence in sports;

(b) The Lakshmbai University of Physical Education (LNUPE) is the national apex institution for Physical Education;

(c) Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Mission Directorate (within the Department of Sports) to promote basic sports infrastructure and sports competitions at the grassroots level;

(d) National Playing Fields Association of India (NPFAl), a society registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 to protect, promote and preserve playing fields throughout the country;

- (e) National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA), which is responsible for test-planning, result management, disciplinary and appellate functions to prevent use of drugs in sports and promoting clean sports;
- (f) National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL), which is responsible for dope testing and related research activities.
- (i) Sports Authority of India (SAI) was set up in 1984 as an autonomous body with the objective of promoting sporting excellence. SAI is managed by a Governing Body under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports. The aims and objectives of SAI are as follows:
  - To promote and broad-base sports in the country.
  - Talent identification and development.
  - To implement schemes/programmes for achieving excellence in sports in different disciplines at international level in order to establish India as a major sporting power.
  - To manage the Stadia in Delhi, which were constructed/renovated for the IXth Asian Games held in 1982.
  - To act as an interface between the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports & other agencies concerned with the promotion/development of sports in the country.
  - To establish, run, manage and administer the institutions to produce high calibre coaches, sports scientists and physical education teachers.
  - To plan, construct, acquire, develop, take over, manage, maintain and utilize sports infrastructure and facilities in the country.
  - To initiate, undertake, sponsor, stimulate and encourage research projects related to various sports sciences for upgradation of sports, sportspersons and coaches;
  - Other incidental issues concerning promotion, development and excellence in sports.

1.7 Sports being a State subject, all the State Government/Union Territories have either Directorates of Sports or have Sports Authorities or Councils. Some States have both bodies. Besides, there are autonomous bodies also like the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) & various National Sports Federations.

1.8 IOA is the National Olympic Committee affiliated to International Olympic Committee and is responsible for the promotion and development of sports in India, conduct of National Games and for the participation of Indian teams in multi-disciplinary mega sports events such as the Olympic Games, the Commonwealth Games, the Asian Games and their various editions.

1.9 National Sports Federations are autonomous registered societies fully responsible and accountable for the overall management, direction, control, regulation, promotion and development of their discipline. They are in turn recognized by the various international federations & also by IOA. The Ministry recognizes one National level Sports Federation in each discipline for purpose of development and promotion of their respective disciplines. The Ministry determines the eligibility conditions for recognition of NSFs and determines their entitlements for various types of financial assistance like training and participation of teams in national and international tournaments, purchase of equipments, coaching with support etc. The individual federations are responsible for the conduct of national championships in their respective sports disciplines, talent identification and development and overall development of the sport. In the last 3 years (2007-2010), Federations/Associations in 59 disciplines were given grants by the Central Government.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Please refer to Chapter-III for the list of Sports Federations and grants received by those in the last 3 years.

## **Sports Policy**

1.10 Physical education, games and sports have been receiving attention over successive Plans. However, it was only after India hosted the IX Asian Games in 1982 that “Sports” as a subject of policy started receiving attention. National Sports Policy, 1984 was the first move towards developing an organized and systematic framework for the development and promotion of sports in the country, and the precursor of the present National Sports Policy, 2001.

Text of the National Sports Policy, 2001 was provided to the Committee as under:

### Preamble to National Sports Policy, 2001

1.11 Activities relating to Sports and Physical Education are essential components of human resource development, helping to promote good health, comradeship and a spirit of friendly competition, which, in turn, has positive impact on the overall development of personality of the youth. Excellence in sports enhances the sense of achievement, national pride and patriotism. Sports also provide beneficial recreation, improve productivity and foster social harmony and discipline.

1.12 A Resolution on the National Sports Policy was laid in both Houses of Parliament in August, 1984. The National Sports Policy, 1984 was formulated with the objective of raising the standard of Sports in the country. The National Education Policy, 1986 also incorporated the objectives of the Policy in so far as the Education Sector was concerned. The National Sports Policy, 1984 provided inter-alia, that the progress made in its implementation would be reviewed every five years to determine the further course of action, as may be necessary, following such review.



1.13 Over the years, it has transpired that even as the National Sports Policy, 1984 encompasses various facets in respect of encouraging sports in the country, the implementation of the same is not complete and leaves much to be desired. The goals and objectives laid down in the Policy are yet to be substantially realized. A need has, therefore, been felt to reformulate the National Sports Policy in more concrete terms, spelling out the specific measures required to be taken by the various agencies, which are involved, in various ways, in promoting sports in the country.

#### Introduction

1.14 In terms of the National Sports Policy, 2001, the Central Government, in conjunction with the State Government, the Olympic Association (IOA) and the National Sports Federation will concertedly pursue the twin objectives of "Broad-basing" of Sports and "Achieving Excellence in Sports at the National and International levels". Sports activities, in which the country has potential strength and competitive advantage, need to be vigorously promoted. Towards this end, Sports and Physical Education would be integrated more effectively with the Education Curriculum.

1.15 While the broad-basing of Sports will, primarily remain a responsibility of the State Governments, the Union Government will actively supplement their efforts in this direction and for taping the latent talent, including in the rural and tribal areas. The Union Government and the Sports Authority of India (SAI), in association with the Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Federations, will focus specific attention on the objective of achieving excellence at the National and International levels.

## Infrastructure development

1.16 The question of inclusion of "Sports" in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India and introduction of appropriate legislation for guiding all matters involving national and inter-state jurisdiction, will be pursued.

## Broadbasing of sports

1.17 Considering the key role of sports in national life and for inculcating national pride in the younger generation, the objective of broad basing, that is, universalization or mass participation in Sports assumes special significance. It is imperative to ensure that the educational institutions, Schools and Colleges in both rural and urban areas; the Panchayati Raj Institutions, Local Bodies, the Government machinery, the Sports Associations and Industrial Undertakings, as also the various Youth and Sports Clubs, including those of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) throughout the country are, and remain, fully associated with this Programme. Efforts will be made to promote and encourage women's participation in sports. The Union and State Governments, as well as the Sports Federations/Associations will endeavour to promote a "club culture" for the speedier development of Sports in the country.

1.18 In the National Sports Policy, 2001, high priority will be accorded to the development of Sports in the rural areas to harness the available talent and potential. In this context, the Village Panchayats/Gaon Sabhas as well as rural Youth and Sports clubs will be mobilized to facilitate development of the requisite infrastructure and for the identification of talent through an appropriate competition structure in the rural areas as also in the disadvantaged and remote parts of the country which appear to merit special

consideration under various schemes including for the North East. Efforts will also be made for tapping such potential as swimming in coastal areas and Archery in tribal areas. The available talent will be nourished and actively supported. Geographically disadvantaged Regions will be extended additional support for the promotion of Sports. There has been a strong tradition of Indigenous and traditional games in practically all parts of the country through ages. Indigenous games will be promoted through schemes related to rural sports.

### Integration with Education

1.19 The integration of Sports and Physical Education with the Educational Curriculum, making it a compulsory subject of learning up to the Secondary School level and incorporating the same in the evaluation system of the student, will be actively pursued. A National Fitness Programme would be introduced in all Schools in the country, steps initiated to augment the availability of infrastructure, including play fields/ sports equipment and action taken to provide Physical Education Teachers in educational institutions through, inter-alia, the training of selected teachers in these disciplines. Specialized Sports Schools may also be set up. An appropriate Inter-school and Inter- College/University competition structure would be introduced at the National, State and District levels.

1.20 The availability of adequate sports facilities throughout the country is basic to the development and broad-basing of Sports. In addition to the Union and State Governments, the sustained involvement of other agencies, including the Panchayati Raj Institutions, Local Bodies, Educational Institutions, Sports Federations/Associations.

Clubs and Industrial Undertakings will be enlisted in the creation, utilization and proper maintenance of the Sports infrastructure. While existing play fields and stadia, both in rural and urban areas, will be maintained for sports purposes, the introduction of suitable legislation may be considered for providing open areas to promote sports activities. Steps would be taken to evolve low cost functional and environment-friendly designs in this regard, so that maximum benefits could be derived through relatively low levels of investment. Efforts will also be made to optimally utilize the available infrastructure and manpower and Special Coaching Camps organised, during the vacations, to provide intensive training to talented sportspersons, even as they pursue their academic work.

### Excellence in Sports

1.21 The Union Government would focus attention on achieving Excellence in Sports at the National and International levels. Various sports disciplines will be prioritized on the basis of proven potential, popularity and international performance. Particular emphasis will be placed on the development of such priority disciplines and the prioritization reviewed, from time to time. The IOA and the State Governments would also accord higher priority to such disciplines. In planning the development of various disciplines, the genetic and geographical variations within the country would be taken into account so that in areas of potential, in particular disciplines, timely steps may be taken to harness the existing and emerging talent. Centers of excellence will be set up to identify and train outstanding sportspersons including sports academies where young and talented sports persons will be groomed to achieve higher levels of performance in the international sports arena.

## National Sports Federations (NSFs)

1.22 It is recognized that the management and development of Sports are the function of the Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Federations, which are Autonomous Bodies and who, in turn, have affiliated State level and District level Associations. The Government and other concerned agencies and the Federations/Associations have, therefore, to work together harmoniously and in a coordinated manner to fulfil the objectives of the National Sports Policy, 2001. At the same time, the Indian Olympic Association and the various Sports Federations/Associations will need to demonstrate orientation towards the achievement of results and ensure tangible progress in the field of Sports, keeping which in view, model bye-laws/organizational structures may be formulated for the NSFs, in consultation with them, and with due regard to the Olympic Charter, so as to make the functioning of the Federations/Associations transparent, professional and accountable.

1.23 Acknowledging the importance of National Championships for developing competitive spirit and for talent-scouting, it would be incumbent on the Federations/Associations to hold Annual Championships in various disciplines in all categories, viz, Seniors, Juniors and Sub-Juniors (for both Men & Women) at the District, State and National levels. Each National Federation would draw up the Annual National Calendar of these events sufficiently in advance, every year, which would be compiled and published by the IOA. Greater emphasis will be placed on promoting the development of Sports amongst the juniors and sub-juniors and the more talented amongst them identified for Special Training and Support.

1.24 Effective participation in International Events, especially the Olympics, Asian and Commonwealth Games, is a matter of National prestige. Participation in these Events has, so far, largely been restricted to those disciplines in which creditable performance is anticipated. The contingents to represent the country in such events need be chosen in due time, in the light of performance and promise, in National Championships and elsewhere. Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs) will be prepared for each Sports discipline, incorporating details of standard of performance, targeted levels of performance, participation in competitions at national and international levels, sports exchanges, scientific support and the holding of international competitions in the country. The implementation of the LTDPs will be reviewed periodically and the same would be continued, as a Rolling Plan year after year. The release of Government assistance would be considered on the basis of performance relating to the LTDP in question.

#### Scientific back-up to Sports Persons

1.25 The significance of scientific-back up to Sports stands well-established. Accordingly, action will be initiated to strengthen this area, in accordance with international standards. Experts would be associated with each Sports Discipline or Groups of Sports Disciplines, on a continuing basis, to provide the requisite support in terms of nutrition, psychology, medicine, pharmacology, physiology, bio-mechanics and anthropometry<sup>2</sup> as well as other branches of Sports Sciences. Suitable mechanisms would be introduced to achieve co-ordination between the laboratory and the field, that is, between the Coaches and the Sports Scientists, and particular care taken to ensure

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<sup>2</sup> A Branch of physical anthropology

nutritional support to talented sportspersons and to sustain their mental health and competitive spirit.

1.26 Appropriate research and development measures will also be initiated for the promotion of sports and to impart special skills to promising sportspersons so that they are enabled to give of their best in international and other prestigious competitions. The SAI and other public and private organisations will be involved in such research and development programmes. The SAI and the NSFs would take coordinated steps towards the modernisation of the infrastructure required for the training of sports persons and to provide them with scientific support for achieving Excellence in Sports.

#### Sports Equipment

1.27 Suitable measures will be initiated to ensure access to sports equipment of high quality. While the approach to import of equipment would, no doubt, bear the long term interests of the indigenous sports goods manufacturers in mind, the import of raw materials as well as finished sports goods of international quality should be permissible under Open General License. Similarly, Sports Federations/Associations and other recognized organizations involved in Sports Promotion, as also eminent Sports persons, may be extended exemption of customs duty. The matter relating to exemption from sales tax for Sports Goods and of free movement of raw materials and finished sports goods in the country would be pursued with the State Governments.

## Training and Development of Coaches, Sports Scientists Judges, Referees and Umpires

1.28 The Policy recognizes that the standards of coaching and scientific back up in the country and those pertaining to umpires, judges and referees needs to be upgraded. Concerted steps will be taken to train Coaches, Sports Scientists, Judges, Referees and Umpires, in line with international standards. In addition to developing such expertise on an institutional basis, within the country, the deputation of promising persons to Training Courses, Conferences. Seminars, workshops and tournaments abroad, so that they remain abreast of relevant developments in their fields, will be encouraged. Coaches would receive rigorous training for up-gradation of skills and may also be deputed overseas for the purpose.

## Incentives to Sports Persons

1.29 Incentives provide recognition and financial security to distinguished sports persons, during and after their sporting careers, and also motivate the youth in the serious pursuit of sports activities. Adequate assistance will be extended for Insurance Cover and Medical Treatment in the event of such eventuality/requirement. Job reservation for sportspersons as per the prescribed categories will continue.

1.30 Social Recognition, the Conferment of Awards and Honours at the National, State, and District levels, incentives in the form of Cash Awards and Avenues of Employment will be important elements of the National Sports Policy, 2001. Alongside sports persons, suitable incentives will be provided to Coaches, Judges and Referees for developing skills and enriching their experience.



## Sports and Tourism

1.31 The Policy recognizes the inter-dependence and inter-relationship between the Sports and Tourism sectors, the integrated development of which is capable of generating very substantial revenues and ensuring a high volume of tourist traffic from within the country and from overseas, while simultaneously promoting a sports & fitness culture in the country. Adventure Sports, in particular, have great potential for the promotion of tourism. Towards this end, the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Union and State Governments, that is those handling Sports, Tourism and related subjects, will strive to draw up joint/unified Plans and Proposals for various parts of the country, with due reference to the possibilities in the North Eastern Region, and to execute these programmes in a systematic and coordinated manner.

## Resource Mobilization for Sports

1.32 Insufficiency of financial resources has been a major constraint in promoting sports in India. While the Union and State Governments would need to arrange higher budgetary provisions, special efforts are equally called for to mobilize corporate funds for the development of Sports in the country. Accordingly, Corporate Houses would be approached and encouraged to adopt and support particular disciplines (as well as sportspersons) in the longer term; for this purpose. Tripartite Agreements between the Government and the concerned Sports Federations and the Corporate Houses may be entered into for different Sports Disciplines. In the context of the Policy of Economic Liberalization, the Private/Corporate sectors would be more closely involved with the promotion of Sports, in general, and to build and maintain Sports infrastructure, in

particular, with requisite emphasis on the latest technologies. A suitable package of incentives may also be evolved for this purpose. Eminent sports persons of established merit will be encouraged to set up and manage Sports Academies.

1.33 It may be recalled that a National Sports Development Fund has been created with initial contribution of the Union Government. All contributions (from within and outside the country) to this Fund have been extended 100% exemption from Income Tax. The mobilization of resources for the Fund will be strenuously pursued and the feasibility of exempting the incomes of Sports Federations and Sportspersons (from sources other than employers) from payment of Income Tax explored.

1.34 The revenues generated by the sale of Broadcasting Television Rights of Sports Events will be shared between the concerned Sports Federation/Associations and the Broadcasting/Telecasting agency, public or private, on mutually agreed terms, through appropriate revenue sharing arrangements.

#### Mass Media

1.35 The role of Mass Media is central to the popularization of Sports amongst the people at large. The Electronic Media, including the National Broadcasters, the Private Channels and the Print Media would be suitably mobilized for strengthening a sports culture in the country.

#### Globalization

1.36 As a resurgent India confidently enters the New Millennium, Sports (and related activities) will be increasingly utilized as a medium for promoting cooperation and

friendship in the Region, as also globally. Sports Exchange Programmes will be pursued with all friendly Nations, with emphasis, on the one hand on Advance Training for Sports persons and Coaches, Scientific Support, the latest Research Aids and Development of Infrastructure, and earning laurels for the country, in Sports and Games, on the other.

1.37 The National Sports Policy, 2001 would be reviewed, periodically, in order, inter-alia, to incorporate changes/modifications which may be necessitated by technological and other advancements in the field of Sports.

1.38 Financial allocation for Sports in the country forms Chapter II of the report. Various issues in implementation of National Sports Policy, 2001 have been taken up in Chapter III. Chapter IV deals with the preparation of India for the Commonwealth Games, 2010 in Delhi – in terms of development of infrastructure & providing training to sportspersons.

## CHAPTER II

### **FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND NEED FOR FURTHER RESOURCE MOBILIZATION**

2.1 The National Sports Policy acknowledges that insufficiency of financial resources has been a major constraint in promoting sports in India. It states that while the Union and State Governments would need to arrange higher budgetary provisions, special efforts are equally called for to mobilize corporate funds for the development of Sports in the country. Accordingly, Corporate Houses would be approached and encouraged to adopt and support particular disciplines (as well as sports persons) in the longer term; for this purpose. Tripartite Agreements between the Government and the concerned Sports Federations and the Corporate Houses may be entered into for different Sports Disciplines.

#### **(i) Budgetary allocation**

2.2 The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports was asked to furnish a statement on the budgetary allocation and utilization since 2005-2006 till date. The following statement was accordingly furnished to the Committee in March, 2010:

Rs. in crore

Year	Budgetary allocation		Actual expenditure		% of utilization	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
<b>2005-06</b>	309.34	32.89	265.16	32.68	85.71	99.36
<b>2006-07</b>	379.50	36.51	340.13	35.54	89.63	97.34
<b>2007-08</b>	534.77	114.79	510.11	101.50	95.39	88.42
<b>2008-09</b>	1121.00	217.70	1121.00	217.36	100.00	99.84
<b>2009-10</b>	2716.00	680.06	2428.55*	677.58**	89.42	99.63

\* Actual Expenditure upto February 2010.

\*\* Inclusive of release of Rs. 413.90 crore to OC, which has been approved and sanction is under issue.

2.3 As informed by the Ministry, the Budget Estimates for 2009-2010 in respect of Plan and Non-Plan Schemes of the Department of Sports is as under:

**(a) Plan Schemes****(Rs. in crore)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme</b>	<b>BE 2009-10</b>	<b>Items of expenditure and broad objectives of the Scheme</b>
1.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	160.00	(i) Grants to States/UTs for development of playfields in 10% of village and block panchayats (ii) Grants to States/UTs for acquisition of sports equipments, accessories, sports fixtures, consumables and repairs/maintenance (iii) Grants to States/UTs for meet operational expenses of non-competition activities including honorarium to Kridashree and maintenance of infrastructure etc. (iv) Grants to States/UTs for organizing sports competitions at block level, district level, state level and national level.
2.	Nagar Palika Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (NPYKKA) Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) – a new scheme under formulation	5.00	For creation of sports infrastructure in urban areas
3	Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)	41.00	Grants to NSFs for holding National tournaments, international tournaments in India and participation in international sports competitions, organizing of national coaching camps
4	Talent Search & Training	3.00	assistance to promising sportspersons for training and training-cum-competitions in India and abroad, for purchase of equipment and for scientific support; and assistance to supporting personnel such as coaches, sports scientists, doctors, masseurs etc. for

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	BE 2009-10	Items of expenditure and broad objectives of the Scheme
			undergoing specialized training and for attending seminars/conferences and major international sports events and for appearing in qualifying examinations.
5	National Sports Development Fund	15.25	assistance to elite athletes either directly or through their respective National Sports Federations for their specialized training within the country and abroad, exposure in international competitions, scientific support, equipments, accessories, out of pocket allowance, nutritional supplements etc.
6	Scheme for promotion of sports and games in schools, colleges and universities	5.00	It has now been decided to expand the coverage of existing SAI schemes by earmarking additional funds in lieu of the Scheme of Sports and Games in schools, colleges and universities.
7	Promotion of sports among disabled	5.00	(i) Grant for sports coaching and purchase of consumables & non-consumable sports equipment to Schools (ii) Grant for Training of Coaches (iii) Grant for holding District, State & National level competitions for the disabled.
8	Special Cash awards to medal winners in international sports events including Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	5.00	Grant of special cash awards to winners of medals in Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, World Cups and Championships, Asian Championships, Commonwealth Championships in disciplines covered in Olympic Games, Asian Games and

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	BE 2009-10	Items of expenditure and broad objectives of the Scheme
			Commonwealth Games and their coaches
9	Pension to meritorious sportspersons	5.00	Grant of pension to sportspersons who have won gold, silver and bronze medals in Olympic Games, World Cup/World Championships, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Paralympic games and have attained the age of 30 years and have retired from active sports career
10	Sports Authority of India	164.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Sports Promotion and Development Activities</li> <li>(ii) Training &amp; Management</li> <li>(iii) Maintenance of Stadia &amp; Buildings</li> <li>(iv) Academic Programmes</li> <li>(v) National Sports Talent Contest</li> <li>(vi) Army Boys Sports Companies</li> <li>(vii) Special Area Games.</li> <li>(viii) SAI Training Centre</li> <li>(ix) Centre of Excellence</li> <li>(x) National Coaching Scheme</li> <li>(xi) Central Pool of Technical Sports</li> <li>(xii) Physical Education Programmes</li> <li>(xiii) Computerized Sports Data Bank with National/ International network.</li> </ul>
11	Laxmibai National University of Physical Education, Gwalior	23.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) To prepare qualified leaders in the field of physical education and</li> <li>(ii) to undertake, promote and disseminate research and also publish literature in this field.</li> <li>(iii) to provide professional and academic leadership to other institutions.</li> <li>(iv) to provide vocational</li> </ul>

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	BE 2009-10	Items of expenditure and broad objectives of the Scheme
			guidance and placement services to people in this field. (v) to promote mass participation in physical education activities. (vi) to undertake extra curricular studies, extrusion programmes
12	National Anti Doping Agency (NADA)	2.25	(i) responsible for promoting, coordinating, and monitoring the doping control programme in sports in all its forms in the country  (ii) Expenses on the functioning of Anti Doping Disciplinary Panel, the Anti Doping Appeal Panel  (iii) sample collection of athletes and wide dissemination of information as well as education of athletes and coaches about the ill effects of doping and nature of banned substances
13	National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL)	14.00	(i) responsible for testing dope samples and for conducting advance research on the subject by maintaining close association with the WADA and WADA accredited laboratories (ii) procurement of equipment for dope testing (running expenses of the laboratory
14	Scheme for contribution to World Anti Doping Agency (WADA)	0.50	As a member of WADA, the payment of annual contribution is made.
15	Commonwealth Games, 2010	2000.00	(i) SAI Stadia Renovation (ii) All India Tennis Association (iii) Preparation of teams (iv) Upgradation/ creation of venues (v) Overlays (vi) Equipments and furnishings



S. No.	Name of the Scheme	BE 2009-10	Items of expenditure and broad objectives of the Scheme
			of stadia
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>2448.00</b>	

**(b) Non-Plan Schemes**

(Rs. in crore )

S. No	Name of the Scheme	BE 2009-10	
1	Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations	3.00	(i) National Championships (ii) payment of salary of assistant secretary etc of NSFs
2	Arjuna Award	1.10	(i) award money (ii) other expenses connected with award ceremony viz hotel accommodation, travel, ceremony dress etc of awardees
3	Dhyanchand Award	0.20	-do-
4	Dronacharya Award	0.32	-do-
5	Sports Authority of India	38.00	(i) salary, pension etc of SAI employees (ii) electricity, water charges, property tax of SAI offices and stadia
6	Laxmibai National University of Physical Education	7.00	(i) salary and pension etc of LNUPE employees (ii) maintenance cost of campus
7	National Sports Championship for Women	1.10	Assistance to States/UTs for holding block, district, state and national level competitions and making expenses towards lodging & boarding and travel expenses of women participants
8	National Welfare Fund for sportspersons	1.00	(i) pension to existing pensioners (ii) grant of lumpsum financial assistance to outstanding sportspersons of yesteryears and their families, who brought glory to the nation but are now living in indigent circumstances (iii) assistance for medical

S. No	Name of the Scheme	BE 2009-10	
			treatment etc
9.	Commonwealth Games 2010	264.42	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>316.14</b>	

2.4 The Budgetary allocation for the Department of Sports during 2009-10 and its percentage of total budget was furnished to the Committee as under:

**Rs. in crore**

Name of the Department	Budgetary allocation (RE)		% of total expenditure of GOI	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan*	Non-Plan**
<b>Department of Sports</b>	2716.00	680.06	0.86	0.096

\* Total Plan expenditure of GOI during 2009-10 was Rs. 3,15,176 crore.

\*\* Total Non-Plan expenditure of GOI during 2009-10 was Rs. 7,06,371 crore.

2.5 Department of Sports also added the following during evidence:

“As regards the budgetary allocations, indeed, Sir, we wholeheartedly agree that they are low and they can be improved. It is our consistent effort to show our performance so that allocations are increased accordingly.”

2.6 Secretary, Department of Sports further added:

“At the moment, we are falling short both in terms of total numbers and in terms of nurturing them into national and world-level sportspersons. One of the main reasons for that is under funding of the sports sector. To give a very small example, until the Scheme for preparation of sportsperson in the Commonwealth Games was sanctioned in June, 2008, we were allowed, through Sports Authority, to spend only Rs. 225 per head per day for a total of six to eight weeks of training a young sportsperson...

.... My submission before the hon. Committee is that in order to improve our performance increase in investment, increase in funding in sports sector is very important. Then we will be guided by whether we are spending it appropriately or not and in the present scheme for coaching sports persons, I would submit that we have identified the areas where results will be shown.”

2.7 A representative of Archery Federation also expressed anguish over the inadequacy of funds for sports during evidence as under:

“The budget of the Sports Ministry has been very low. As compared to China and other countries, we are nowhere near them. Hardly Rs. 600 crore is the budget allocation for the Ministry of Sports. More money is required for holding competitions and more money is required for talent hunt and international competitions.”

2.8 Concerned with the requirement to provide financial help for promotion of traditional sports of India, for instance, Archery, Kabaddi, Wrestling etc., the Committee enquired from the Ministry about funds allocated to these disciplines in the last five years till date. In their reply sent in March, 2010, the Ministry furnished the information as under:

“The existing schemes of Government of India and Sports Authority of India (SAI) lay adequate focus on the promotion of traditional and indigenous games.

Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), the sports federations dealing with indigenous/traditional games such as Archery, Chess, Kho-Kho, Tug of War, Kabaddi, Wrestling etc. have been given Government recognition and are provided with financial assistance for promotional and developmental activities in their respective disciplines.

The details of financial assistance to the sports federations dealing with indigenous/traditional games under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs during the last five years including 2009-10 (upto 31.12.2009) are given below: -

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Association	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 31.12.2009)
1.	Archery Association of India	51.75	94.68	81.67	96.10	139.00
2.	All India Chess Federation	78.94	112.46	239.94	221.40	163.00
3.	Atya Patya Federation of India	12.00	15.50	8.50	16.50	6.00
4.	Kho-Kho Federation of India	12.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
5.	Indian Hockey (Men)	96.46	92.09	125.18	156.99	

Sl. No.	Name of the Association	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 31.12.2009)
	Federation					143.00
6.	Indian Hockey (Women) Federation	78.81	111.64	191.65	74.51	
7.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation	24.69	13.95	25.68	32.08	12.00
8.	Tug of War Federation of India	11.50	20.75	3.50	6.00	10.00
9.	Wrestling Federation of India	209.82	32.58	6.15	200.42	64.00
10.	Malkhamb	0.00	0.00	3.75	9.00	0.00

## (ii) Mobilizing Resources from Corporate Sector

2.9 The Ministry had made efforts to mobilize resources for sports from the Corporate Sector. Details of the initiatives taken by the Ministry for involvement of corporate sector in sports promotion were furnished as under:-

“National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) was instituted by the Central Government in 1998 with a view to mobilizing resources from the Government as well as non-governmental sources, including the private/corporate sector and non-resident Indians, for promotion of sports and games in the country. In order to make contributions to the Fund attractive, 100% exemption from income tax is available on all contributions. To begin with, the Government made a contribution of Rs. 2.00 crore during the year 1998-99. Further Government contribution is on matching basis to the contributions received from other sources”.

2.10 The objects of the NSDF were given as under:

“(i) to administer and apply the moneys of the Fund for promotion of sports in general and specific sports disciplines and individual sportspersons in particular for achieving excellence at the National and International level;

(ii) to impart special training and coaching in relevant sports disciplines to sportspersons, coaches and sports specialists;

- (iii) to construct and maintain infrastructure, as may be required for promotion of sports excellence in sports;
- (iv) to supply equipment to Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations and individuals with a view to promoting excellence in sports;
- (v) to identify problems and take up research and development studies for providing support to excellence in sports;
- (vi) to promote international cooperation, in particular, exchanges which may promote the development of indigenous sport and human resources as also the activities which are within the amount of Exchange Programmes entered into between India and other countries; and
- (vii) to provide low interest or interest free loans for projects and activities related to any of the aforesaid projects.

Under NSDF, assistance to elite athletes is provided either directly or through their respective National Sports Federations for their specialized training within the country and abroad, exposure in international competitions, scientific support, equipments, accessories, out of pocket allowance, nutritional supplements etc.

During 2007-08, Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) and Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) contributed Rs. 15 crore and Rs. 1 crore respectively. During 2008-09, BCCI contributed Rs. 35 crore. At present, the corpus is Rs. 63.64 crore. Assistance of Rs. 3.48 crore was provided to sportspersons/institutes from NSDF during 2008-09 and Rs. 3.21 crore during 2009-10 so far.”

2.11 The National Sports Policy, 2001, further proposes to enter into Tripartite Agreements between the Government, Sports Federations and Corporate Houses to adopt and support particular disciplines. Asked about the efforts made in this regard, the Department of Sports in a written reply stated:

“No Tripartite Agreements have been signed between the Government, National Sports Federations and Corporate Houses. However, Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs) in respect of all the Sports disciplines covered under the ‘Priority ‘ and ‘General’ Category have been finalized by SAI in consultation with concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs). Financial assistance is being provided to NSFs for conducting National Championships and International Tournaments in India, participation in International tournaments abroad, organizing coaching camps, procuring sports equipment, engagement of foreign coaches.

As for the involvement of the corporate houses in the promotion and development of sports and games in the country, the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) was instituted by the Central Government in 1998 with a view to mobilizing resources from the Government as well as non-governmental sources, including the private/corporate sector and non-resident Indians, for promotion of sports and games in the country. In order to make contributions to the Fund attractive, 100% exemption from income tax is available on all contributions. To begin with, the Government made a contribution of Rs. 2.00 crore during the year 1998-99. During 2007-08 and 2008-09, the Government received Rs. 1 crore from Steel Authority of India (SAIL) and Rs. 50 crore from the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI).”

2.12 When asked about the criteria adopted by NSDF to assist sportspersons and the number of sportspersons assisted by it, the Department of Sports submitted:

“The broad parameters for utilization of funds from NSDF include selection of top level sportspersons, who are medal winning prospects in Olympics, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games and other International competitions. The assistance is given for their customized training within the country and abroad, exposure in international competitions, scientific support, equipments, accessories, out of pocket allowance, nutritional supplements etc. to prepare them for winning medals at international events. It is also used to support/assist small infrastructure projects that have special relevance. Recently financial assistance amounting to Rs. 2.27 crore has been sanctioned in favour of Dibrugarh University for ‘One College-One Sports’ project. Similarly Department of Mountaineering and Allied Sports, Manali has been sanctioned assistance of Rs. 1 crore for procurement of Alpine Skiing and Grass Skiing equipment. The total corpus of the NSDF as on 31.12.2009 is Rs 63.70 crore.

Details of assistance given from NSDF to sportspersons is given in the statement placed at **Annexure-I.**”

2.13 Many sports disciplines except Cricket are in dire need of sponsors. When asked whether any efforts are being made to rope in the Corporate Houses to sponsor particular disciplines other than cricket, the Department of Sports stated:

“Contributors to NSDF are free to specify the purposes for which the funds contributed by them can be utilized.”

2.14 On the role that Corporate Sector can play in promoting sports, a representative of Archery Federation *inter alia* requested the Committee during evidence, as under:

“...It should be compulsory on the Corporate Houses and public sector undertakings to have reservation for employment of sports people. Secondly, some budget, maybe one per cent, they should pay for promotion of sports. Now Hero Honda and others are doing it. Why not everyone should contribute? In Korea and China, various public sectors or private sectors have adopted games.”

## CHAPTER III

### **ISSUES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL SPORTS POLICY, 2001**

(i) **Integration of Sports with Education**

3.1 The National Sports Policy, 2001 envisages the integration of Sports and Physical education with the educational curriculum, making it compulsory subject of learning up to secondary level and incorporating the same in the evaluation system of the student.

3.2 Secretary, Department of Sports informed the Committee while briefing them on the subject as under:

“We have taken up with the Ministry of Human Resource Development that physical education should be linked at the lowest possible level, that is, from Kindergarten and Primary School. It is now conventional wisdom that only by developing a critical mass of sports persons or young persons who are involved in play of all kinds, at all levels, will there emerge talent and mainstreaming of sports as a very significant achievement-oriented and occupation-oriented endeavour for all young persons in our country. We hope that by encouraging and working with the Department of School Education and the Ministry of Human Resource Development we will be able to push further the integration of sports with physical education and increase the emphasis on physical education as a compulsory subject, particularly for young children at the primary school levels.”

3.3 When the Ministry was asked about the efforts made by the Government in this regard, the Ministry (Department of Sports) in a post briefing reply stated:

“Both New Education Policy 1986 and the National Curriculum Framework 2005 provide that sports and physical education are an integral part of the learning process, and are necessary for overall development of learners.

Ministry has stressed the importance of integration of sports and physical education with the learning process in the meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE). Minister for Youth Affairs & Sports has also written to the Minister for Human Resource Development in August 2009 stating that it is essential that physical education and sports are given at least one period every day compulsorily in the school curriculum, beginning from elementary school onwards and while opening new schools, the authorities giving permission should insist that adequate open grounds be provided for playing fields. State



Governments and local governments must be persuaded to make available land for use as playgrounds in all schools and colleges. The Ministry has also suggested that a small percentage of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) budget may be earmarked for sports and physical education activities.”

3.4 The Secretary further added during evidence as under:

“We have tried from the Ministry to integrate sports and physical education as part of the school curriculum at all levels, specifically from the primary level onwards. We have approached the Human Resource Development Ministry, the School Education, the Central Advisory Board of Education, and we have also repeatedly requested that physical education be given a very structured time slot in the curriculum of every child from primary school onwards.

It is now a generally accepted development principle that nutritious diet and physical education are as important as the academics for every child. We have been persisting with our efforts, but I would seek the indulgence of the Committee to support us in this endeavour, that is, integration of physical education and sports in the curriculum of schools in the country. We feel that we will have to bring up a generation of young persons who are sports-minded because, only, when we get a critical mass of sportspersons or a certain number of sportspersons will we be able to take from them the talented sportspersons and give them adequate training.”

3.5 The integration of sports with education will require the development of necessary infrastructure in schools, for example, playgrounds in schools. When asked about the Government’s policy in this regard, the Secretary during evidence stated as follows:

“There was an issue of linking playgrounds to schools. We, on our part, have taken it up formally at all formal forums with the Human Resource Development Ministry. We have also canvassed it in the Central Advisory Board of Education meetings. We have written to them. We have requested that a certain norm should be adopted for opening a new school which must have a certain area for a playground depending on whether it is a primary school, middle school or a higher-secondary school. We will continue to press that Ministry to adopt the norm. It is one of our agenda as well to ensure that every school has a playfield.”

3.6 On being asked by the Committee whether it was not compulsory for every school to have a Physical Training teacher, the representative of the Ministry (Department of Sports) explained as under:

“The National Policy on Education, 1986 and the National Curriculum Framework of 2005 state that it is an integral part of school curriculum. In reality, however,

there are no PT teachers; there is no period for PT in most schools. There is no marking system unlike in a few States, including Goa, where they are also evaluating the students on the basis of physical education. Most States do not have it.”

3.7 On this issue, the representative of the Indian Olympic Association during evidence added:

“It is not only the physical education but it is the programme in the educational institutions particularly in the schools which matter. The training institutions for physical education which produce physical teachers need to be strengthened. Of course, that is the State subject. The States also have to come forward to strengthen these areas.”

3.8 Emphasizing the need of integration of sports with education, Secretary, Department of Sports stated as follows during evidence:

“Sports at the international and national level has become a specialized endeavour – very specialized and backed by technical knowledge and by a lot of support from various related areas like physiology, pharmacology, biomechanics, nutrition, sports medicine, etc. We would want that these specialized areas become part and parcel of our higher education as well as our sports facilities across the country. Here, the largest amount of assistance and initiative will have to come from the national Government.”

**(ii) Broadbasing of Sports**

3.9 There is a severe inadequacy of basic sports infrastructure at the grassroots level, especially in rural areas. Similarly, there is also lack of sports competitions in the rural areas. Given the fact that, less than 5% of the population has access to sporting facilities and organized sports, the need for promoting sports infrastructure at the grassroots level in a phased but time bound manner has been repeatedly emphasized in various fora. In this regard, as per their Annual Report, the Ministry was implementing four Centrally Sponsored Sports Infrastructure Development Schemes during the Xth Five Year Plan period, which were transferred to the State Sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005 viz.,

the Scheme of Grants for the Creation of Sports Infrastructure, the Scheme of Grants to Rural Schools for the purchase of sports equipment and the development of play grounds; the Scheme of Grants for the promotion of Games & Sports in Universities and Colleges; and the Scheme of Grants for the Installation of Synthetic Playing Surface. Under these erstwhile Centrally Sponsored schemes, financial assistance was being provided to State Governments, educational institutions and NGOs for the creation of sports facilities on a cost sharing basis. With the closure of these schemes, there has been no provision for providing financial assistance to State Governments, Educational Institutions and NGOs for the creation of sports infrastructure.

3.10 Keeping these factors in view and with the objective of promoting mass participation in sports and widening the seedbed of talent, the Government launched a national programme titled 'Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA) in 2007-08, for the first time, for the creation of basic sports infrastructure in all village and block panchayats of the country over a period of 10 years and organizing sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels. All the 2,50,000 village and block panchayats and equivalent units will be covered during this period. The scheme will not only contribute to public health and social inclusiveness, but also stimulate the economic activities within the sports sector, as it would lead to an exponential growth in the demand for sports instructors, coaches, sports equipment and consumables and sports events and related support services. Promotion of indigenous games and the expansion of the talent pool through the identification and nurturing of rural sports talent, are some of the major benefits of the scheme.

3.11 As per the background material sent to the Committee, under the Scheme, financial assistance is given to a village/block panchayats for the following purposes:-

(i) One Time Capital Seed Grant for development of sports infrastructure viz. development of playfield, athletic track, fencing of playfield, goal posts, poles for net games, outdoor fitness equipments etc at Rs. 1 lakh for village panchayats and Rs 5 lakh for block panchayats. This will be contributed on 75:25 basis between the Central Government and State Governments for normal States and on 90:10 basis for Special Category States.

(ii) Annual Acquisition Grant at Rs 10, 000 per annum to each village panchayat and Rs. 20,000 per annum to each block panchayat for a period of five years for acquisition of sports equipments, accessories, sports fixtures, consumables and repairs/maintenance. This grant is 100% central grant.

(iii) Annual Operational Grant at Rs. 12,000 per annum to each village panchayat and Rs. 24, 000 per annum to each block panchayat for a period of five years to meet operational expenses of non-competition activities including honorarium to Kridashree and maintenance of infrastructure etc. This grant is 100% central grant.

(iv) Annual Competition Grant for organizing tournaments at block level, district level, State level and National level as per details given below:

(i) Rs. 50, 000 per annum to each block panchayat for organizing block level competitions.

(ii) Rs. 3 lakh per annum to each district for holding district level competitions.

(iii) Rs. 10 lakh per annum to each State and Rs. 5 lakh to each UT per annum for holding State/UT level competitions.

(iv) Rs. 50 lakh per annum for holding national level competitions.

Annual competition grant is a 100% central grant.

(v) Prize Money at Rs. 25,000 Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 5,000 as 100% Central grant to first three village panchayats at the block level tournaments (all 6,373 blocks) and at Rs.

50,000, Rs. 30,0000 and Rs. 10,000 as 100% Central grant to the first three block panchayats at the district level tournament (all 607 districts).

Assistance of Rs. 250.77 crore to 28 States for covering 22854 village panchayats and 601 block panchayats has already been approved. Out of which, Rs. 83.85 crore was released to States during 2008-09 and Rs. 42.90 crore during 2009-10.

3.12 On being asked about the action plan of the Government for implementation of this scheme, the Ministry in a written reply explained:

“The scheme envisages covering around 2.50 Lakh village panchayats and 6400 block panchayats in a phased manner over the eleventh and twelfth plan over a period of ten years at an annual coverage of 10 per cent as per details given below:

YEAR	COVERAGE of Village Panchayats (in %)	Village Panchayats, including clusters (Nos)	Block Panchayats
2007-08	Since there would be some gestation period in grounding the progress in year (2007-08) which would be preceded by a strong awareness campaign component, the year wise coverage is suggested as under :		
2008-09	10%	20,000	637
2009-10	10%	20,000	637
2010-11	10%	20,000	637
2011-12	10%	20,000	637
2012-13	12%	24,000	765
2013-14	12%	24,000	765
2014-15	12%	24,000	765
2015-16	12%	24,000	765
2016-17	12%	24,000	765
Total	100%	2,00,000	6,373

3.13 When asked about the criterion for selection of villages under PYKKA, the Secretary (Department of Sports) explained as follows:

“The Scheme envisages for PYKKA, over ten years – every year 10 per cent of all village panchayats that have to be covered. As is the practice in all the CSSs<sup>3</sup>, the States makes an allocation in its own Budget; it is matched by the Central Government’s allocation. But the identification is done by the State Governments of all the panchayats that are to be covered on an annual basis. What we would expect is that the State Governments follow it.”

3.14 Considering that 90% of the funding in PYKKA is done by the Central Government, the Committee desired to know as to how the Government ensures that village panchayats dominated by SC/ST or other weaker sections of the society are not ignored, the Secretary, during evidence, assured the Committee as under:

“In selection of village panchayats, our present guidelines are, that, wherever panchayats do not exist, equivalent units will be selected on a specific criteria. The issue of inclusion of all panchayats is of prime importance. We do insist, while we look at the list sent by the State Governments, on how the selection has been done. But as of now, we are still trying to get the scheme off the ground. If we find, in our annual review, that there has been concentration of certain kinds of panchayats, we will ensure that in the next round, we will include weaker sections dominated panchayats or vulnerable panchayats, in terms of their geographical background and other areas. If there is any report received by us that there has been favouring of any particular region or area, we will ensure that we will intervene effectively to prevent it.”

3.15 Asked about the achievement of PYKKA, the Department of Sports submitted the following:

“The scheme has been received very well by the States and majority of them have already make budget provisions with State share. The administrative structure at centre and states has been put in place. The Governing Council of PYKKA, which is the apex body, has already held two meetings and addressed most of the issues raised by the State Governments, including flexibility in composition of state, district and block level committees; pro-rata funding for panchayats with large population; convergence with NREGA; and coverage @20% per annum for north eastern states and border districts; etc. In order to ensure proper implementation of the scheme, a strong monitoring system has been put in place by launching a computerized MIS, which has been developed by NIC. The computerized MIS provides for online submission and processing of proposals; online monitoring financial and physical progress; and comprehensive data base on the playing fields and competitions held under the scheme, including number and details of participants. All the States have made necessary

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<sup>3</sup> Centrally sponsored schemes

budget provision in their state budget and almost all of them have disbursed both central and state grants to approved village and block panchayats. Executive Committee at state, district and block level have been appointed. PYKKA implementing agency and playgrounds have been identified. Most of the States have appointed 'Kridashrees or Community coach' who will run the PYKKA centre at village/block panchayats. Manual for training of Master trainers and kridashrees were prepared in collaboration with LNUPE, Gwalior and UNICEF. As against target of training of 600 master trainers during 2009-10, 254 master trainers have so far been trained in 3 courses who will turn train 40 kridashree per year in the training programme being organized state level. Government of India provide assistance @Rs.2000/- per trainee for the training."

#### Achievement during the year 2008-09

3.16 Proposals complete in all respects received from 24 States were approved for providing central grants of Rs.250.78 crore to develop sports infrastructure facilities in 22,854 village panchayats and 601 block panchayats during 2008-09. Entire allocation of Rs. 92 crore was released to States (Rs. 83.85 crore was given to 19 State Governments upon fulfilling terms & conditions given in the PYKKA scheme for infrastructure development and the remaining Rs. 8.15 crore, was released to SAI for onward transmission to states for conducting annual competitions at block, districts, States and national level.

#### Achievement during the year 2009-10

3.17 Budget of Rs.160 crore has been provided for the year 2009-10. Those States which had shown certain progress in implementing the scheme were given the balance amount of first instalment of the approved grant for the year 2008-09. Funds to the tune of Rs.99.78 crore have been released as on 31.10.2009 to the States (i.e. Rs.69.78 crore towards infrastructure grant and Rs.30.00 crore through SAI to States for conducting competitions during 2009-10. Further, proposals from another 5 States were approved for providing grant of Rs.14.64 crore to cover 1,234 village panchayats and 53 block panchayats.

#### **STATE-WISE DETAIL OF GRANT-IN-AID RELEASED TO STATES UNDER PYKKA DURING 2009-2010**

S.N.	NAME OF STATE	ANNUAL	ANNUAL	TOTAL
		ACQUISITION GRANT	OPERATIONAL GRANT	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	12080000	14496000	26576000
2	ASSAM	3016000	3619200	6635200
4	CHATTISGARH	5050000	6060000	11110000

5	GOA	135000	162000	297000
6	GUJARAT	7065000	8478000	15543000
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1700000	2040000	3740000
10	KERALA	650000	780000	1430000
12	MAHARASHTRA	13795000	16554000	30349000
13	MANIPUR	696000	835200	1531200
15	NAGALAND	960000	1152000	2112000
16	ORISSA	3425000	4110000	7535000
17	PUNJAB	6305000	7566000	13871000
18	RAJASTHAN	4585000	5502000	10087000
19	SIKKIM	360000	432000	792000
20	TAMILNADU	6685000	8022000	14707000
22	UTTAR PRADESH	26835000	32202000	59037000
23	UTTARAKHAND	3850000	4620000	8470000
24	WEST BENGAL	2005000	2406000	4411000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99197000</b>	<b>119036400</b>	<b>218233400</b>

**State-wise sanction and release of grants under PYKKA scheme during 2008-09 and 2009-10**

**(Rs. In crore)**

S. No.	Name of State	No. of Village Panchayats approved		No. of Block Panchayats approved		Total Amount approved		Funds released	
		2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	--	355	--	32	--	5.56	--	4.44*
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2199	2190	113	113	25.98	25.98	12.99*	12.99**
3.	A & N Islands		19		01		0.23		
4.	Assam	333		22		4.81			3.85*
5.	Bihar	847		53		10.44		5.22*	5.02**
6.	Chhattis-	982		14		10.11			5.06*



	garh								
7.	Goa	19		4		0.35			0.18*
8.	Gujarat	1369		22		14.20			7.10*
9.	Haryana	619		12		6.51		3.26*	3.25**
10.	Himachal Pradesh	324		8		4.02		2.01*	2.01**
11.	J&K	413		14		5.32		2.66*	2.10**
12.	Jharkhand		403		21		4.79		2.39*
13.	Kerala	100		15		1.60		0.86*	0.80**
14.	Karnataka		565				6.22		3.12*
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2304		31	18	23.65		11.82*	
16.	Meghalaya		83				1.32		1.06*
17.	Maharashtra	2689		35	8	27.55		8.91*	4.86*
18.	Manipur	79		4		1.08		0.87*	
19.	Mizoram	82	164	3	5	1.07	2.08	0.85*	0.21**
20.	Nagaland	110		5		1.48		1.18*	0.30**
21.	Orissa	623	623	31	31	7.34	7.34	3.67*	3.67** 4.38#
22.	Punjab	1233		14		12.55		6.27*	6.27**
23.	Rajasthan	869		24		9.43		3.71*	1.01* 3.71**
24.	Sikkim	16	32	10	20	0.67	1.35	0.54*	0.13**
25.	Tamil Nadu	1261		38		13.82		5.00*	1.91*
26.	Tripura	104		4		1.36		1.09*	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5203		82		53.91		10.00*	16.96*
28.	Uttarakhand	750		10		8.89		3.00*	1.45* 4.45**
29.	West Bengal	335		33		4.63			2.32*
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22854</b>	<b>4434</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>250.77</b>	<b>54.87</b>	<b>83.85*</b>	<b>105.00</b>

	Funds released to SAI for annual competitions							8.15	30.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>92.00</b>	<b>135.00</b>

\* First installment for the first year

\*\* Second Installment for the first year # First installment of second year

3.18 When the Committee enquired about the names of the States/UTs, which have furnished Utilization Certificates for the funds received during the last two years, the Department of Sports, in a written reply, submitted as follows:

“The grant-in-aid released for the purpose of creation of sports infrastructure is a non-recurring grant. As per general financial rules, in case of non-recurring grant the grantee has to submit the utilization certificate within twelve months of the closure of the financial year. The grant-in-aid was sanctioned and released during 2008-09 for the first time, therefore the utilization certificate can be submitted by the States/UTs upto 31-03-2010.”

3.19 Asked further about the steps taken to ensure submission of Utilization Certificates by States/UTs, the Department assured:

“The condition of submitting the utilization certificate is incorporated in the sanctioned letter itself. No further grant will be released to such State/UT, unless the utilization certificate, which has become due, is submitted.”

3.20 On being asked about the results achieved in PYKKA, the Department in a written reply stated:

“During the year 2008-09 grant-in-aid has been sanctioned to 24 States for creation of Sports infrastructure, procurement of sports equipment and operation of the PYKKA centres in 22854 village panchayats and 601 block panchayats. Thus, the total number of centres 23455 will be playfields for playing various games. This is the second year of the implementation of the scheme. The development of playfields and procurement of sports equipment is under process by the States/UTs. The States which have been released the funds, have been requested to submit the progress report which will be compiled and submitted.”

3.21 During evidence, the Secretary, Department of Sports further added:

“To answer the question on PYKKA outcomes, the encouraging response to PYKKA in the very quick encouragement and response that it has received from State Governments, is one of our most heartening responses that we have received. It is yet too early to make a very clear quantitative or qualitative assessment of how it has been undertaken. We are very happy to know that at block-level competitions we had almost 5 ½ lakh young people who participated all over India. At district-level we had almost 3 lakh; at State level almost a lakh; and at national level again it was a lesser number. But the biggest encouragement that we see is this participation at block level. At the moment, just like in any beginning, we are looking at access and at participation. Slowly we believe that this participation will yield to higher quality and talent emerging out of this continuous process.”

3.22 On the Committee’s observation that Rs.10,000 per village panchayat per annum is a meagre amount to either buy equipment or develop infrastructure, the Secretary, Department of Sports said:

“The Scheme has been in operation only for one year. We would certainly welcome modifications to the Scheme.”

3.23 During evidence, the Committee suggested that in view of paucity of funds, instead of covering 10% village panchayats, 5% should have been covered so that adequate funds could have been made available to a particular village. The Secretary, responded as follows:

“On the other hand, we have been requesting that it should be covered in five years. My initial plea to the Committee that we are under-funded is amply shown by the fact that if I have to cover every panchayat, it will take me ten years. If the sum of Rs. 1 lakh has already become inadequate, I do not expect that it will meet any kind of expenditure ten years from now. So, any recommendation, any suggestion on the modification of the Scheme will be more than welcome. We will certainly take it on board. We will certainly go by what the experience has shown us how to implement the Scheme. The entire issue revolves around under-funding of the sector. We are not being able to fulfil our objectives of broad-basing the way we want to do it.”

3.24 PYKKA has been launched by the Government to encourage in rural areas, when asked about the efforts of the Government to encourage sports in urban areas, the Secretary, Department of Sports informed the Committee as follows, during evidence:

“We also felt that while we have covered the rural areas through this scheme and the State Governments, we still need to do something for the Urban Areas. So, we have a proposal to include a scheme for sports in the urban areas and to broad base it in the same manner as we have done under PYKKA. This scheme is before the Planning Commission and we hope that in the mid-term appraisal of the Plan, this scheme would be looked at with sympathy.”

3.25 The Department of Sports in a written reply further informed:

“The Department of Sports now proposes to formulate a new Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme, which will aim at providing sports infrastructure in urban areas and will cover (a) National Games, (b) other sports infrastructure and (c) playing fields.

At present, there is no scheme in the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports under which assistance can be given to the State Governments for conduct of National Games. In past, assistance has been given by the Ministry in relaxation of provisions of the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs). Planning Commission has also in past provided assistance of Rs. 40.51 crore and Rs. 67 crore to the Government of Assam and Government of Jharkhand respectively for National Games, Guwahati (2007) and National Games, Ranchi (2009) in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA). ACA of Rs. 110 crore has been sanctioned to the State of Kerala for conduct of 35<sup>th</sup> National Games scheduled to be held in Kerala in May 2010.

So, the proposed Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme will provide, inter alia, a framework for assistance to States hosting National Games for creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure.

The new Scheme is likely to be finalized by beginning of the next financial year.”

### **(iii) Development of Sports Infrastructure**

3.26 As per the last All India Education Survey (2002) only half of the primary schools in India have playing fields. When asked about the efforts being made by the Government to develop infrastructure, the D/o Sports in a written reply stated:

“It is a fact there is inadequacy of playing fields both in rural and urban areas. With a view to addressing the problem of sports infrastructure, especially in rural areas, Government has introduced from 2008-09 the nation-wide centrally sponsored scheme entitled Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), which aims at creating basic sports facilities in all village and block panchayats of the country in a phased manner in next 10 years and providing access to organized sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels.

Further, with a view to addressing the problem of dwindling playing fields, National Playing Fields Association of India has been set up as a Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860 on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2009 with Union Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports as the chairperson and eminent persons such as Shri F S Nariman, Shri Bishen Singh Bedi, Smt P T Usha, Smt Indu puri, Cdr Nandy Singh and Shri Bhaichung Butia among others as members of the Society.

The main focus of the NPFAl would be on protecting and preserving existing playfields and promoting new ones, apart from developing standards and norms process, for making available playing fields and open spaces.

While the NPFAl will be the apex body, all State Governments would be encouraged to set up similar societies at the state level, which would be affiliated with the national society. This initiative is expected to create a national awareness of the social benefits that flow out of playing fields, playgrounds and open green spaces in terms of quality of life and social inclusiveness. All the State Governments have already been requested to set up such bodies.”

3.27 The Secretary added during evidence:

“What has been observed both in the rural and in the urban areas, today, is that playing fields for children, both structured and unstructured, are slowly disappearing. Therefore, the Society, at the apex level, hopes to develop benchmarks, guidelines and prototypes where, we can show some models to the State Governments and the urban area local bodies to protect and preserve open spaces where children can play in a safe environment. We do hope, that, this initiative which we had started only last year, will gain momentum; we hope it will also get a lot of support from community groups and from people of all sections.”

3.28 The Secretary further added:

“Protection, promotion and preservation of open spaces are already mandated by law in some States. They have taken far reaching steps. But, unfortunately, these open spaces are either being used for older persons to walk, to rest and to jog, or, as parks. Very often young children are prevented from using them as playfields. Given our demographics, given our preponderance of young

population, it would be very necessary that these playing fields, at least one per village Panchayat, if not more, in a phased manner, should be set aside for playing fields and playing areas. We have our National Playing fields Association. We are urging all the State Governments to adopt a framework such as the national one, get them affiliated, draw up bench marks and draw up some kind of outlines and broad parameters for developing the playgrounds in every village and town.”

3.29 With the new developments in the field of sports, synthetic (astro) turfs have become important for athletics, hockey etc. The Committee enquired about the steps taken by the Government for laying of synthetic turfs to which the Department of Sports in a written reply responded as follows:

“The Governing Body of SAI has approved for laying of Synthetic Turfs for Athletics and Hockey in various States at various locations. A list of the approved projects for laying Synthetic Hockey Surface and Synthetic Track is given below.”

**Details of Hockey Surfaces at various locations in India.**

Name of States	Location	Syn. Hockey Surface	
		Completed	Proposed
Assam	Kokrajhar	-	1
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	-	1
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	1	-
Haryana	Sonepat	1	-
	Kurukeshtra		1
Himachal Pradesh	Shillaroo	1	-
Karnataka	Bangalore	1	-
	Medikari	1	-
Kerala	Kollam	-	1
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	2	-
	Tikamgarh		1
Maharashtra	Kandivali	-	1
	Aurangabad	-	1
Mizoram	Thenzual	-	1
Orissa	Sundergarh	1	-
Punjab	Patiala	2	-
	Amritsar	-	1
Uttarakhand	Dehradum	-	1
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	1	-
	Bareilly	-	1
	AMU(Aligarh)	-	1
West Bengal	Kolkata	1	-

**Details of Synthetic Athletic Track at various locations in India.**

Name of States	Location	Syn. Athletic Track	
		Completed	Proposed
Assam	Guwahati	-	1
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	-	1
Haryana	Sonepat	1	-
Karnataka	Bangalore	1	-
Kerala	Trivandrum	-	1
	Kollam	-	1
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	-	1
	Gwalior	-	1
Maharashtra	Kandivali	1	-
	Aurangabad	-	1
Orissa	Bhubeshwar	-	1
Punjab	Patiala	2	-
	Tarn taran	-	1
Uttarakhand	Dehradum	-	1
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	-	1
West Bengal	Kolkata	-	1
Manipur	Imphal	-	1
Tamilnadu	Tiruneveli	-	1

3.30 The Committee wanted to know about the factors which are taken into consideration while choosing locations for laying of synthetic surfaces, the Department of Sports in a post evidence reply explained:

“Availability of talent available in the area and facilities made available by States are two main factors that influence the decision regarding choosing locations for laying of synthetic surfaces.

The synthetic surfaces for Hockey, Athletics and other sports disciplines at SAI Centres/ Sub-Centres are being laid, keeping in view the potential, popularity of the game in the area and the availability of requisite sports infrastructure.”

3.31 When enquired by the Committee about the reasons for non-uniformity in laying synthetic surfaces, a representative of the Ministry during evidence explained:

“About Patiala, that is our National Institute of Sports which is the premier institute for all our training activities including the last-mile training. In fact, to improve our current medal prospects for the Commonwealth Games, the athletic camp is going on in Patiala. Patiala has two tracks because the load is there. Sonapat is our Regional Centre. Therefore, we have built that track at our Regional Centre where again we have the camps. Bangalore again is our Regional Centre. Kandivali is a big SAI Training Centre. We construct athletic tracks in our training centres. The higher priority is given to our Regional Centres which are bigger than our normal SAI Training Centres. That is where SAI constructs its infrastructure both in terms of hockey turf as well as in terms of synthetic athletic tracks.”

3.32 When asked about the parameters which a State Government or Municipal Corporation is expected to follow while constructing a new stadium, the Department of Sports explained as follows:

“No parameters have been prescribed either by the Ministry or Sports Authority of India. Local bodies like municipal corporations prescribe their own parameters in this regard. As far as construction of playfields, multipurpose halls, stadia etc at SAI centres is concerned, all the SAI works are being done on deposit basis by the CPWD and in some cases by NBCC and by State PWD. For design and drawing, CPWD takes the help of professional consultants/architects. Sports infrastructure is designed based on all design parameters like functional requirement. As such, SAI does not provide any standard design for any construction work except for fields of play dimensions which are standardized by the concerned International Sports Federation.”

3.33 During evidence, a representative of All India Football Federation, enlightened the Committee about the policy of the Government regarding the provision of stadia for sports other than cricket as follows:

“We are very happy as far as Government support is concerned. What we really fail to understand is the policy. You name the town, you name the State, we have got beautiful cricket stadium. Why can't these cricket stadia be converted into multipurpose stadium? I just cannot understand this. We have got two in Ahmedabad at Motera and Navrangpura Stadium but they would not give it to football or for that matter to any other games. And Eden Gardens, in good old days 30 years ago is to be for football and cricket. But why all these stadia are exclusively for cricket, I just cannot understand because the Curator of the Eden



Gardens told me one day that it takes 21 days to prepare a pitch and to convert it into football ground. All these stadia can be converted into a football ground.”

3.34 He further added:

“We are going with the begging bowls. There is no way that we can prevail upon the cricket association. Even some of the corporation stadia, they are not giving it. That is the only thing where you could help us out... Ambedkar stadium is the only stadium we have besides the National Stadium. I am sure, they will never give it to us for football. I would like my colleagues to know that all games can be played in this stadium like a National Stadium. I suggest that all the stadia should be multipurpose stadia.”

3.35 A representative of Amateur Kabbadi Federation of India added during evidence:

“As far as the stadium part was concerned, to the best of my knowledge most of the stadia belong either to the State Governments or their management rests with the respective Sports Councils. Very often it happens, not again criticizing cricket, that at the time of cricket season the doors of these stadia are shut for all other sports. We are not simply allowed to enter the stadia. This is something where we need your help. Let cricket flourish. It has already flourished. But we should not be deprived.”

3.36 He further added:

“We have never lost a gold medal in Kabaddi. In the Asian Games, we got the gold medal; in the SAF games we have won the gold last time. We have lost only once and that was in SAF. But today we do not have any indoor stadium. Just to mention, this game was being played on mud and I think everybody sitting in this august gathering must have seen Kabaddi being played in mud somewhere in his childhood. Now the game has come to mat. Right from day one, the children are playing in the mud and we are getting the talent and that is probably the key of our success in this game. But today this game has come to synthetic mat and unfortunately we do not have mats. So, it becomes very difficult for the talent to train at their respective places. We have to bring them for training to places where synthetic mats are available and then also only for a limited period of time training can be imparted. Up to the level of State capital the infrastructure has reached. If we can expand the infrastructural facilities to the level of tehsil, that will probably be the right place to develop the talent at the age of ten years onwards. That is the time when talent shapes up for gold medal.”

3.37 When Secretary, Department of Sports was asked to explain the Ministry's position on the matter, she clarified during evidence as under:

“They are being used. Hockey is the only turf, the Astroturf or the synthetic surface, which is not amenable to any other sport. So, we are trying in our effort to encourage multi-purpose stadia where at least three to four team games can be played and this is the focus in the PYKKA scheme as well at the grass root village level and above to ensure that the amount which is set apart is used in a manner that you can play at least three to four team games in that. We leave this selection of the games and sports to the actual implementing agency and they can choose from a large number of other indigenous games as well as other games and sports, whatever suits that particular village.”

**(iv) Training of Sportspersons and Coaches**

3.38 Talent identification and providing training facilities to the sportspersons is done by SAI under its following Sports Promotional Schemes:

- (i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)**
- (ii) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)**
- (iii) SAI Training Centre (STC)**
- (iv) Special Area Games (SAG)**
- (v) Extension Centre of STC/SAG for wider coverage**
- (vi) Centre of Excellence (COE)**

Details provided to the Committee by the Ministry is as under:

**(i) National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)**

Objective

3.39 The main concept of the scheme is to PLAY & STUDY in the same school. The scheme envisages scientific scouting of talent at optimum age essential for converting the genetically and physiologically gifted children into future medal hopes in various competitions at National and International level. The children in the age group of 8-14 years are inducted under the scheme.

### Adoption of Schools

Under the scheme the school having good sports infrastructure are adopted. Each adopted school in addition to the services of coaches for imparting training to the trainees will get financial assistance for purchase of consumable sports equipment.

### Extension of NSTC scheme to Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV)

Keeping in view the need to promote sports in remote and rural areas & to provide greater balance for village children, the Governing Body in its 27<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2001 approved the proposal for extension of NSTC Scheme to Navodaya Vidyalaya having the requisite infrastructure.

### Extension of NSTC Scheme to School having Tradition of Indigenous Games & Martial Arts (IGMA) :

3.40 Likewise to promote indigenous games & martial arts in the schools in rural and semi-urban areas and scouting of talent in these games for nurturing in modern sports, the Governing Body of SAI in its 28<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2001 approved the proposal for adoption of schools runs by Educational Institutions for promotion of indigenous games & martial arts as part of the existing NSTC scheme. Under the scheme equipment support i.e. a wrestling mat and a mult-gym along with stipend to trainees are provided.

### Extension of NSTC Scheme to Akharas

In-order to create a broader base for modern Wrestling and supplement the efforts made by various akharas, the **Governing Body** in its **30<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10<sup>th</sup> April'2003** approved adoption of Akharas under NSTC Scheme.

## Extension of NSTC scheme to Sports Centres adopted on the pattern of akharas

Similarly on the pattern of akharas in the Governing Body in its 31<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 20<sup>th</sup> September'2006 approved adoption of Sports Centres on the pattern of akharas. Under the scheme, high performance Sports Centres being run specially the priority discipline such as Athletics, Judo, Wrestling, Boxing, Swimming other recognized martial arts akin to modern sports may be provided with the supports as is being provided to the Akhara and the trainees of Akharas under NSTC Scheme.

### Selection Criteria

3.41 The selection of trainees under the above scheme is done on potential basis and performance basis.

- 1) Trainees who are medal winners in State/National Level Competitions are automatically admitted into the Scheme subject to their being found medically fit.
- 2) Trainees who are medal winners at District Level Competition or have participation in State Level Competitions are admitted subject to their being found fit medically and physically and also have the required potential which is assessed by battery of test.
- 3) And for deep selection from the remote, tribal & coastal areas the trainees are also selected by organizing competitions among participants. Under this criterion for team games as well as individual events, the participant are made to play and selection done by a Selection Committee consisting of representatives of SAI, School/Akhara, SAI coaches, Sports Scientists etc. The sports persons identified on this basis are offered admission after age verification, medical examination and found suitable by applying battery of tests.

### Disciplines Covered

Athletics, Boxing, Badminton, Basketball, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Judo, Swimming, Kabbaddi, Wrestling, Volleyball, Table Tennis, Tennis, Indigenous games & Martial Art.

## Facilities Provided

Presently under the Scheme selected trainees are admitted both on residential and non- residential basis. The trainees are provided with the following facilities :-

### 1) REGULAR SCHOOLS

SN	Particulars	Amount (Rupees)
1	Boarding & Logging per head per day for 300 days	75.00
2	Sports Kit (per annum)	2000.00
3	Accidental insurance including medical (p.a.)	150.00
4	Competition exposure (per annum)	2000.00
5	Stipend for 10 months (per head)	3000.00
6	Annual grant to the school for purchase of sports equipment (per annum)	20000.00

### 2) INDIGENOUS GAMES & MARTIAL ARTS

SN	Particulars	Amount
1	Sports Kit (per annum)	1500.00
2	Accidental insurance including medical (per annum)	150.00
3	Stipend for 10 months (per head per month)	3000.00
4	Annual grant to the school for purchase of equipment (per annum)	20000.00
5	Annual grant to the school for organizing compet. for scouting talent (per annum)	25000.00

### 3) NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS

SN	Particulars	Amount
1	Sports Kit (per annum)	1500.00
2	Stipend for 10 months (per head per month)	3000.00
3	Competition exposure (per annum)	1500.00
4	Accidental insurance including medical (per annum)	150.00
5	Annual grant to the school for purchase of equipment (per annum)	20000.00

### 4) AKHARAS

SN	Particulars	Amount
1	Stipend	1000.00
2	Accidental insurance including medical	150.00

## 5) EXTENSION OF AKHARAS UNDER NSTC SCHEMES

SN	Particulars	Amount
1	The adopted Akharas in addition the service of experienced coach will be provided with one set of Wrestling Mat and or Multi-Gym.	
2	The Akharas identified for equipment support will be provided one set of wrestling mat or multi-gym.	
3	The trainees of the adopted Akharas are provided with stipend (per month per trainee)	1000.00

At present there are **22** Regular Adopted schools, **27** schools adopted to promote indigenous games/martial arts, **49** Navodaya Vidyalayas and **33** Akharas and **02** Sports Centres on the pattern of akharas have been adopted in which Total of **2387** (**1841** Boys, **546** Girls) are being trained.

### (ii) Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC)

The main concept of the scheme is to achieve excellence at international level by using excellent infrastructure and efficient administrative and disciplined environment of the Army. The scheme is a joint venture of the Army Authorities and Sports Authority of India. Boys in the age group of 8-16 years of age are inducted under the scheme. After attaining the required age, the trainees are also offered job in the Army at junior commissioned officers.

### SELECTION CRITERIA

3.42 The selection criteria based on battery of tests prevailing since 1989 has also been modified during 1999-2000 so as to give more emphasis on performance. At present the selection of trainees under the above scheme is done on potential basis and performance basis.

- 1) Trainees who are medal winners in State/National Level Competitions are automatically admitted into the Scheme subject to their age verifications and being found medically fit.
- 2) Trainees who are medal winners at District Level Competition or have participation in State Level Competitions are admitted subject to their age verifications and being found fit medically and physically and also have the required potential which is assessed by battery of tests.
- 3) And for deep selection from the remote, tribal & coastal areas the trainees are also selected by organizing competitions among participants. Under this criterion for team games as well as individual events, the participant are made to play and selection done by a Selection Committee consisting of representatives of SAI, Army, SMC and SAI coaches. The sports persons identified on this basis are offered admission after age verification, medical examination and assessing their potential by applying battery of tests in the following manner:
  - a) Application of specific games/Skill tests. For this the participants could be made to play and the short listing be done by the Committee
  - b) Age verification of the short listed participants for this the age should be between 8 to 16 years.
  - c) Application of Battery of tests on sports persons qualifying the specific games/skill tests & age-verification to assess their potential.
  - d) Medical examination of the sports persons qualifying the above tests.

## DISCIPLINES COVERED

Athletics, Archery, Basketball, Boxing, Diving, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Kayaking & Canoeing, Football, Swimming, Shooting, Rowing, Volleyball, Wrestling & Weightlifting.

## FACILITIES PROVIDED

Under the Scheme the inmates are provided Boarding & lodging, Educational Expenses, Sports kit, Insurance, Medical cover, Competition exposure & scientific coaching from experienced coaches.

### Norms of Assistance to the Trainees

S.No.	Particulars	Amount
1.	Sports Kit (p.a.)	2000.00
2.	Educational expenses (per head p.a.)	1000.00
3.	Sports Equipment (p.a.)	27500.00
4.	Maintenance of Playfield and	20000.00
	Magazine/Periodical (p.a.) per unit	2500.00
5.	Boarding/loading 300 days (per head)	125.00
6.	Competition exposure	2000.00
7.	Medical	300.00
8.	Insurance	150.00
9.	One time grant of linen and Blankets etc.	2000.00

At present there are **15** Centres in which **1044** Boy's trainees are being trained.

### (iii) SAI Training Centres (STC)

The main concept of the scheme is to train meritorious sports persons in the age group of 14-21 years. Under the scheme, STC are set up in joint collaboration with State Govt./UT Administration and SAI. The following facilities are to be provided by the State Government and Sports Authority of India:

- a) Facilities to be provided by the State Government :
  - i) A suitable building for hostel with facilities for catering, library, recreation and family accommodation for Incharge of the Hostel and the coaches.



- ii) Playfields/ Indoor Hall/ Swimming depending on the disciplines identified.
  - iii) Maintenance of playfields for day to day training.
  - iv) Annual maintenance of the hostel building.
- b) Facilities to be provided by SAI:
- i) Furniture for hostel and catering equipment.
  - ii) Nutritious and balanced diet.
  - iii) Sports kit.
  - iv) Coaches.
  - v) Sports equipment.
  - vi) Medical assistance and insurance.
  - vii) Administrative and catering staff.
  - viii) Electricity, water and administrative staff.

## SELECTION CRITERIA

3.43 The selection criteria based on battery of tests prevailing since 1989 has also been modified during 1999-2000 so as to give more emphasis on performance. At present selection of trainees is done on two basis, potential based and performance based. Trainees who are medal winners in State/National Level Competitions are automatically admitted into the Scheme subject to their being found medically fit. Trainees who are medal winners at District Level Competition or have participation in State Level Competitions are admitted subject to their being found fit medically/physically and also have the required potential which is assessed by battery of test.

## AGE GROUP

Sports persons in the age group of 14-21 years are admitted under the scheme. Relaxation be given in meritorious cases and also in disciplines of Gymnastics and swimming. The trainees are admitted into the Scheme on residential and non-residential basis. The trainees admitted on residential basis are provided Boarding and Lodging

facilities, sports kit, sports equipment, competition exposure, insurance, medical expenses etc. as per norms given below.

#### DISCIPLINES COVERED

Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Basketball, Boxing, Canoeing & Kayaking, Cycling, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Handball, Judo, Kabaddi, Karate, Lawn Tennis, Rowing, Swimming, Speak-Takraw, Shooting, Table Tennis, Taekwando, Volleyball, Wrestling, Wushu, Softball, Weightlifting & Fencing.

#### FACILITIES PROVIDED

Under the Scheme selected trainees in addition to scientific training from experienced coaches are provided Boarding & lodging, Sports kit, Competition exposure, insurance & medical cover, education and TA/DA for Home time once a year. The management, maintenance and upkeep of the sports & other facilities of the Centre are looked after by the SAI. A statement showing details of financial assistance provided to residential trainees under the scheme is given below :-

Annual Maintenance grant Rs.7.50 lacs per centre per annum.

#### Residential Trainees:

SN	Particulars (Per head)	Amount
1	Boarding Expenses (per day per head) Non- Hilly Areas for 330 days	125.00
	Per day per head for Hilly Areas for 330 Days	140.00
2	Sports Kit	4000.00
3	Competition Exposure	3000.00
4	Education Expenses	1000.00
5	Medical Expenses	300.00
6	Insurance	150.00
7	Other Expenses	100.00

#### Non-Residential Trainees:

SN	Particulars	Amount
1	Sports Kit (per trainee per year)	4000.00
2	Stipend (per trainee per year)	6000.00
3	Competition exposure (per trainee per year)	3000.00
4	Insurance	150.00

At present there are **58** Centres in which **8205 (5580 Boys & 2625 Girls)** are being trained.

**(iv) Special Area Games Scheme (SAG)**

3.44 The main concept of the scheme is to scout natural talent for modern competitive games and sports from tribal rural coastal and hilly areas of the country and also from regions having genetic geographic advantage and nurture them scientifically for achieving excellence in modern competitive games and sports. The trainees are adopted in the age group of 14-21 years.

**SELECTION CRITERIA**

3.45 The selection criteria based on battery of tests prevailing since 1989 has also been modified during 1999-2000 so as to give more emphasis on performance. At present selection of trainees is done on two basis, potential based and performance based. Trainees who are medal winners in State/National Level Competitions are automatically admitted into the Scheme subject to their being found medically fit. Trainees who are medal winners at District Level Competition or have participation in State Level Competitions are admitted subject to their being found fit medically/physically and also have the required potential, which is assessed by battery of test

**FACILITIES PROVIDED**

3.46 The trainees are admitted into the Scheme on residential and non-residential basis. The trainees admitted on residential basis are provided Boarding and Lodging facilities, sports kit, sports equipment, competition exposure, insurance, medical expenses etc. as per norms given below:

Annual Maintenance grant is Rs.7.50 lacs per centre per annum.

**Residential Trainees :**

SN	Particulars (Per head)	Amount
1	Boarding Expenses (per day per head) Non- Hilly Areas for 330 days	125.00
	Per day per head for Hilly Areas for 330 Days	140.00
2	Sports Kit	4000.00
3	Competition Exposure	3000.00
4	Education Expenses	1000.00
5	Medical Expenses	300.00
6	Insurance	150.00
7	Other Expenses	100.00

**Non-Residential Trainees:**

SN	Particulars	Amount
1	Sports Kit (per trainee per year)	4000.00
2	Stipend (per trainee per year)	6000.00
3	Competition exposure (per trainee per year)	3000.00
4	Insurance	150.00

**DISCIPLINES COVERED**

3.47 Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Boxing, Basketball, Canoeing & Kayaking, Cycling, Fencing, Football Gymnastics, Hockey, Judo, Karate, Kabaddi, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Taekowando, Volleyball, Wrestling, Weightlifting & Wushu.

At present there are **21** Centres in which **1917 (1142 Boys & 775 Girls)** are being trained.

**(V) Extension Centre of STC/SAG Centres to Cover School/Colleges for Wider Coverage**

The basic concept of the scheme is to develop sports standard in schools and colleges who organise specific sports and have shown commendable results. The trainees in the age group of 14-21 years are adopted under the scheme.

## SELECTION OF THE INSTITUTION

Schools and colleges actively involved in sports and having adequate infrastructure are eligible under this scheme. The institution should have a past history of producing national and international sports persons. The Schools and Colleges should also agreeable to the norms laid down by the Sports Authority of India from time to time.

## SELECTION OF TRAINEES & AGE GROUP

3.48 There will be not more than 20 trainees in a School/College between the age group of 14 to 21. The students of nearby schools/colleges can also be admitted. The selection of trainees will be done by a duly constituted committee consisting of (1) Regional Director or his representative (2) The Head of the College/Institute or his representative (3) Experts/Coaches from the school/college of the concerned discipline (4) Outstanding sports persons of the area. The recommendation of the Committee will be sent to Head Office concerned for final approval. Age can be relaxed in case any sportspersons is showing commendable results and has exceptional talent. For age relaxation, the above committee will send his recommendation to the concerned Head Office.

## MONITORING

3.49 These Extension Centres would be monitored by the nearest STC/SAG and the Regional Centre Head under which it falls. The power to sanction such centres would rest with the Director General, SAI which would be put up to the Finance Committee for information.

## **NORMS APPROVED FOR EXTENSION CENTRES OF STC/SAG Annual Maintenance grant upto Rs.1.00 lacs per centre per annum for 20 players**

SN	Particulars	Amount
1	Sports Kit (per trainee per year)	Rs.4000.00
2	Stipend (per trainee for 10 months in a year)	Rs.6000.00
3	Competition exposure	Rs.2000.00
4	Insurance (P.A.)	Rs.150.00
5	To support infrastructure and equipment in the identified institutions, financial support per trainee per year	Rs.5000.00

The services of coaches will be provided to these Schools/Colleges on requirement basis.

At present there are **75** Extension Centres in which **1202 (746 Boys & 456 Girls)** are being trained.

**(vi) Centre of Excellence Scheme (COE)**

3.50 The scheme envisages training of elite sports persons in particular discipline, which provides advance training and also meet competition exposure including foreign competitions. These Centres of Excellence also serve regular coaching camp for the best available talent in India and provide two or possibly three concurrent layers of highly skilled sports persons giving a wider choice of talent and continuity for later selection to National Teams.

**SELECTION CRITERIA**

- 1) Best six in Sr. National Competitions or Jr. International Competitions are eligible for admission provided they have the potential to continue in competitive sports for at least 2 to 3 years.
- 2) The admission to Centre of Excellence is for those who excel from various Schemes of SAI as well as talented sports persons scouted collectively by the SAI and National Sports Federations for advance training, to enable them to develop their sports excellence, and to make them medal winners at International Tournaments.
- 3) The trainees in the age group of 17 to 25 and above are admitted.

**FACILITIES PROVIDED**

Under the Scheme selected trainees in addition to scientific training from experienced coaches are AC 2nd Class to and fro train fare for Home town twice a year and are provided the following facilities:

**Residential Trainees**

SN	Particulars	Amount
1	Boarding Expenses for 330 days (per day per head)	175.00
2.	Sports Kit	6000.00

3.	Competition Exposure	3000.00
4.	Medical Expenses	500.00
5.	Insurance	150.00
6.	Other Expenses	100.00

**Non - Residential Trainees:**

SN	Particulars	Amount
1	Sports Kit (per trainee per year)	6000.00
2	Stipend	9000.00
3	Competition exposure	3000.00
4	Insurance	150.00

The Scheme is presently being run at six Regional Centres. The disciplines being implemented are Athletics, Hockey, Badminton, Lawn Tennis, Swimming, Weightlifting, Volleyball, Wrestling, Billiards, Shooting, Cycling, Wushu, Taekwando, Karate, Boxing, Kabaddi, Judo and Gymnastics and Table Tennis.

**DISCIPLINES COVERED**

Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Cycling, Gymnastics, Hockey, Judo, Karate, Kabaddi, Lawn Tennis, Shooting, Swimming, Table Tennis, Taekwando, Wrestling, Weightlifting, & Wushu.

At present there are **12** Centres in which **343 (223 Boys & 120\_Girls)** are being trained.

**NEW INITIATIVE TAKEN DURING THE LAST ONE YEAR AND FUTURE PLANS**

Enhancement in boarding expenses: To meet the price escalation of food items and to provide better nutrition food to trainees inducted in various SAI Schemes food expenses are enhanced per trainee per day as given below:

Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) : Rs.75/- to Rs.125/-

SAI Training Centres (STC) : Rs.100/- to 125/- (**Non-Hilly** area)

: Rs.110/- to 140/- (**Hilly** area)

Special Area Games (SAG) : Rs.100/- to 125/- (**Non-Hilly** area)

: Rs.110/- to 140/- (**Hilly** area)

Centre of Excellence (COE) : Rs.150/- to 175/-

- Enhancement of boarding facilities from 200 days to 330 days in COE Scheme.
- Enhancement of Sports Kit amount from Rs.3000/- to Rs.6000/- per trainee per year in COE Scheme
- Relaxation of upper and lower age limit of trainees under SAI Sports Promotional Schemes.
- Provision of Small Synthetic Surface in Hockey.

3.51 Only 12,509 boys and girls are being trained under the National Sports Talent Scheme (NSTC), SAI Training Centres Schemes (STC) and Special Area Games Scheme (SAG). Asked if this number was enough to meet the requirements and aspirations of the country in the field of sports and games especially when vast amount of talents and potentials are available in the country which remain untapped, the Department of Sports in a written reply stated as follows:

“SAI has been tapping and nurturing sports potential in number of sports disciplines under its Sports Promotional Schemes namely National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC), SAI Training Centre (STC), Special Area Games (SAG) & Centre of Excellence (COE). SAI has been constantly increasing its intake of talented sports persons. During the last five year, the following numbers of trainees were imparted coaching under the above said SAI Promotional Schemes.

2005-2006 10630

2006-2007 12561

2007-2008 15010

2008-2009 15098

2009-2010 15115

As on date, 15,115 trainees are being trained in various SAI Promotional Schemes throughout the country. The talented children selected from far flung



areas of the country including rural/coastal/tribal under these schemes are provided nutritious diet, coaching facilities with scientific back and requisite sports equipment and competition exposure to achieve excellence in their further performance.

Another recent initiative has been adoption of Sports Centres and Akharas, wherein equipment support like mat/multi-gym and stipend is provided to the selected trainees along with Coaching support. These apart, synthetic surfaces are being laid at various Centres so that sports persons can make use of modern facilities.

As on date, 94 Extension Centres are operational under the Scheme in various Schools and Colleges.

Sports is a State subject. As such the State Govt./UT Administration are also implementing different sports promotional schemes. Under the National Coaching Scheme of SAI, Coaches are also provided for the State Coaching Centres, Educational Institutions, University field stations etc. for strengthening their sports programme/activities.

This apart, various sports control boards e.g. Railways Sports Control Board, All India Public Sector Sports Control Board, Services Sports Control Board etc are also playing a pivotal role in promoting sports in the country.

However, in order to increase the outreach of activities of SAI, there are constraints with regard to manpower (administrative/technical) and funds availability.”

3.52 Over the years there have been only marginal increase in the number of trainees undergoing training in Sports Authority of India from 15010 in 2007-08 to 15115 in 2009-2010. When the Department was asked to explain the reason for this, they replied:

“It is true that there has been only marginal increase in the number of trainees under different sports promotional schemes of SAI during the period 2007-08 due to budgetary constraints. However, SAI is making efforts to increase its talent base and promote and develop sports through its schemes of Extension Centres for wider coverage in Schools, Colleges/Institutions.”

3.53 Foreign exposure is essential for excelling in international competitions. On being asked whether adequate foreign exposure is being provided to sportspersons in different disciplines to improve their competitiveness with USA, Russia, China, Japan,

Korea etc., the criteria for selecting sportspersons for training abroad and the number of sportspersons who have been trained abroad, during the last five years alongwith expenditure incurred, the Department of Sports in a written reply stated as follows:

“Adequate foreign exposure to sportspersons for training and participation in international competitions abroad is being provided under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs and National Sports Development Fund.

Under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, level of assistance with regard to air passage cost, lodging & boarding, competition fee, local conveyance etc is given to NSFs depending upon to categorization viz., Priority, General and Others.

In respect of Priority category, teams are cleared at full cost (lodging & boarding, air passage cost, local conveyance etc) for participation in Olympics, World, Asian, Commonwealth, SAF and Afro-Asian Championships/Games or mandatory required international pre-qualifying tournaments for these championships. In addition, free board and lodging as per the approved norms is provided for two other training-cum-competition exposures per year to be agreed upon in the Long Term Development Plan (LTDP) meetings. For remaining exposures limited to a maximum of four only in year, air passage cost is allowed. In respect of General category of sports disciplines, teams are cleared at full cost for participation in Olympics, World, Asian and Commonwealth Championships/Games or pre-qualifying tournament for these championships. In addition, two exposures at air passage cost are allowed.

Under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, assistance is not given directly to sportspersons. It is given to NSFs. Details of assistance released to NSFs during last three years are given in **Annexure-II**.

Under the Scheme of NSDF, elite athletes, who are medal winning prospects in Olympics, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games and other international competitions, are selected for financial assistance from NSDF. The assistance is given for their customized training, both in India and abroad, to prepare them for winning medals at international events. Details of assistance released to sportspersons under NSDF is given in **Annexure-I**.”

3.54 Secretary, Department of Sports added during evidence:

“As regards international exposure in SAI, there is no scheme or programme as such. But in our scheme of preparation of sportspersons for Commonwealth Games, we have sent 2567 persons abroad so far. They are across 17 disciplines which are part of the Commonwealth Games scheme.”

3.55 On the issue of training to coaches, she further added:

“Then, in terms of coaches, that is an area where we need a huge effort for increasing the quantity, the quality as well as the refresher training for the coaches. We are activating the existing schemes. We are also looking at various ways in which the existing coaches can be sent for refresher training. One of the most encouraging developments has been that in a few countries with whom we have signed international cooperation agreements, we have been able to do a coach exchange programme. We send trained coaches to those countries for short-term refreshers so that they are brought up-to-date with that country’s strength.

SAI and all other coaches are eligible for it. In the last year, I am informed that over 20 coaches were deputed to Hungary for in-service training. Next year we plan to double this number. NIS, Patiala is also running the coach development programmes which will be further modernized and strengthened.”

**(v) Scientific back-up to Sportsperson – R&D**

3.56 One of the objectives of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) is to identify problems and take up research & development studies for providing support to excellence in sports. When the Committee enquired about the number of research & development studies funded from NSDF since its institution in 1998 and their findings/achievements, the Department of Sports, in a written reply informed:

“Research & Development projects have not been undertaken so far. Sports industry is not fully developed in the country at present. If any viable project is received for funding R&D in sports, it would be given serious consideration.”

3.57 On the issue of R&D in Sports, Secretary, Department of Sports said:

“The issue of R&D was raised. Indeed we have to push a little harder in terms of improving our inputs into R&D and sports science. At the moment our active effort is to get BIS standards to look into improving the quality of sports goods that are being produced. We are working on a proposal to have their standards like we have in a number of other commodities for improving each and every equipment that is produced in the country.”

3.58 A representatives of Indian Olympic Association (IOC), during evidence also emphasized the need for scientific support in following words:-

“To achieve excellence, we not only need the systematic training but we need scientific training also. In Hockey, earlier we had won eight gold medals. But today we are not even in the medal bracket when it comes to Olympic Games. In fact, we did not even qualify for Olympics but it is not because we do not have talented players or the synthetic pitches. We have got everything but we lack scientific support. For example, in hockey, whenever our team gets a penalty corner, there is so much of excitement because public thinks that penalty corner gives an opportunity to score a goal. The teams from countries like Germany or Holland or Australia or South Africa are trained on scientific lines. They are told how much pressure they have to put to push or to hit the ball. All these things are done in a very scientific way but we lack in this.”

**(vi) Participation of women in sports**

3.59 National Sports Policy states that efforts will be made to promote and encourage women’s participation in sports. When asked about the steps taken in this direction, the Department of Sports submitted:

“There is already a National Championships for Women. The scheme, started in 1975, aims at promoting sports amongst women. Under the scheme, national level competitions are preceded by holding of lower level competitions (Block, District & State level) for which States/ UTs are provided financial assistance as per norms.

Further, all Schemes of the Ministry including the recently introduced Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Schemes of the Sports Authority of India are inclusive schemes i.e., are open to all, wherein youth belonging to any class, region and religion can participate.”

3.60 When the Department of Sports was asked whether it is true that scarcity of women coaches, lack of sports grounds and sponsors for sportswomen are acting as a hindrance in promoting sports among women, especially in suburbs and rural areas and the steps being taken to solve these problem, the Department in a written reply stated:

“All Schemes of the Ministry and Sports Authority of India are inclusive schemes and benefits and facilities available under these schemes are equally applicable to sportspersons of both the genders.

It is true that the number of women sports coaches is on the lower side. At present, out of 1258 regular coaches, 181 are women coaches, which is 15% only of the total coach strength. But it is felt that availability of women coaches in lesser number cannot be considered as a hindrance in the development of sports amongst women because now-a-days men training women sportspersons or women training men sportspersons is not uncommon. Men coaches are also acceptable to women trainees.

As for promotion of sports among women, the Scheme of National Sports Festival for Women, in operation since 1975, has been found to be quite successful in promoting sports amongst women including in the suburbs and rural areas.

The national level competitions under this scheme are organized in three groups at different venues in the country so as to promote greater awareness of sports among the women folks. This year, 2677 sportswomen participated in the National level competitions, in 12 sports disciplines.

Under the other SAI Sports Promotional Schemes also, women trainees are being imparted training in different sports disciplines. Details of the number of sports women receiving training are given below:

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SAI CENTERS AND STRENGTH OF TRAINEES 2009-2010**

Name of the Scheme	No. of Centres	No. of Trainees (Residential)			No. of Trainees (Non-Residential)			Total Strength
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
NSTC School	22	35	18	53	675	219	894	947
IGMA	27	0	0	0	234	114	348	348
Jawahar Navo- Daya Vidyalayas	49	0	0	0	338	138	476	476
Akharas	32	0	0	0	612	25	637	637
Sports Centre on the Pattern of Akharas	04	0	0	0	78	13	91	91
Army Boys	15	1175	0	1175	0	0	0	1175

<b>Sports Companies</b>								
<b>SAI Training Centre(s)</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2908</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>3902</b>	<b>2545</b>	<b>1211</b>	<b>3756</b>	<b>7658</b>
<b>Special Area Games</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>1633</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Ext. Centre of STC/SAG</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1439</b>	<b>1439</b>
<b>Centre of Excellence</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>325</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>5299</b>	<b>1789</b>	<b>7088</b>	<b>5555</b>	<b>2472</b>	<b>8027</b>	<b>15115</b>
		<b>Boys</b>		<b>Girls</b>				
<b>Grand Total:</b>		<b>10854</b>		<b>4261</b>		<b>15115</b>		

Besides, the recently introduced Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) is expected to bring revolution as far as the participation of women in sports is concerned and would help in spotting and further training of the talented youth.”

3.61 The Committee asked about the number of women hostels out of total sports hostels under Sports Authority of India. The Department of Sports replied as under:

“There are 91 Sports Hostels under various sports promotional schemes of SAI, out of which, residential facilities for girls trainees are available in 49 Hostels.”

3.62 Responding to the query on the cases of sexual harassment of sportswomen and the existing mechanism within various sports bodies and the Ministry to deal with cases of sexual harassment of sportspersons, the Department of Sports replied:

“For prevention of sexual harassment of women at work places, Committees have been set up in the Ministry and SAI in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court of India relating to sexual harassment of women workers at work places.

With regard to the cases pertaining to sexual harassment of women trainees at SAI centres, the inquiry is conducted either by the Committee set up in SAI for this purpose or by any other Committee, as is decided by the competent authority in SAI. Ministry will ask SAI to carry out an elaborate exercise and to come out with a well-defined mechanism for prevention of sexual harassment of women trainees at SAI centres across the country.

Ministry will also write to NSFs asking them to put in place mechanism for dealing with cases of sexual harassment of women sportspersons belonging to disciplines dealt with by them.”

3.63 The Committee further enquired about the measures being taken to improve the gender imbalance among sportspersons and to encourage sportswomen to which the

Ministry explained as follows:

“Benefits and facilities available under all schemes of the Ministry as well as that of SAI are equally applicable to sportspersons of both the gender. Recently introduced PYKKA will give a great fillip to girls taking parts in sports in large numbers as the Scheme of PYKKA operates from the grassroot level and aims at creation of basic sports facilities in all village panchayats and block panchayats in the country in a phased manner during next ten years and providing access to organized sports competitions at block, district, state and national level.

Further, efforts are constantly being made to increase the intake of the number of sports women under different sports promotional schemes of SAI. As of now, there are 4261 women trainees receiving training at different SAI Centres in various disciplines, all over India.”

3.64 When asked whether the Government is considering to formulate any scheme to deal with the specific problems being faced by Sportswomen, the Department of Sports clarified:

“There is no proposal for introduction of a new scheme for women sportspersons. However, as stated in reply to previous question, benefits and facilities available under all schemes of the Ministry as well as that of SAI are equally applicable to sportspersons of both the gender and that the recently introduced PYKKA will give a great fillip to girls taking parts in sports in large numbers.”

3.65 On a related query on gender budgeting, she elaborated as under:

“On the issue of gender budgeting, the hon. Member asked very correctly as to whether there is any separate allocation for women. The entire Sports Policy is considered to be an inclusive policy, inclusive in terms of gender, in terms of ability and in terms of other parameters. As of now, there is no gender budgeting within the allocation of the Department of Sports. However, having said that, in our actual implementation, every effort is made to ensure that participation as well as nurturing of talent and gender parity is kept totally in view. For example, it is a fact that if there is 50:50 representation, it does not reflect the correct gender balance of the population. There are several social reasons for that, but when it comes to competition, we find this balance is correcting itself, slowly, but very surely. So, one very positive indication we have is that in the national level and district level, in PYKKA competitions, which have started only a year or two ago, the participation of women and women’s teams is increasingly getting larger. In some States it has been observed, for example in Tamil Nadu, the participation of women far exceeds that of men at the State level championships. We are in the process of collating a database. We will go into the reasons why it (women’s participation) is lacking in some States. But, wherever, there are mixed group of trainees in the SAI Centres, separate hostels do exist for women. As far as core probables for the Commonwealth Games are concerned, women training camps are separate. For example, the women’s hockey team is training in Bhopal and the men’s hockey team had its training partly in Pune and partly in Delhi before the World Cup. In our final selection, among our cream of talent, which has been identified in 17 Commonwealth Games disciplines, there are 635 men and 485 women

So, we are trying to get the balance right and this is conscious effort, although there is, as yet, no separate allocation for women.”

3.66 On being pointed out by the Committee that the balance seems to be corrected by the urban girls and not the rural ones, the Secretary, Department of Sports clarified:

“Actually among the core probables for the Commonwealth Games, out of 485 women, I am informed that more than 75 per cent are from rural background. But the fact is that the gender balance is a reflection of the participation of girls in the school system, in the general social situation that exists in the various States. So, we do find, that, wherever the social indicators are good, the participation of girls has gone up. Therefore, in the Northern States, it is a fact that we are not getting the kind of participation, but in our national teams across the 17 disciplines, this balance is right both for the regions as wells as for gender.”

3.67 When the Committee emphasized the need for gender budgeting, the Secretary, Department of Sports agreed:



“Certainly, we will take this on our implementation agenda. Immediately what we would like to do as an immediate measure is that in our PYKKA scheme when we are training our master trainers, we will take up certain districts or any rural regional unit or rather special unit and take all the eligible women and train them as master trainers so that they can in turn be enabled to train other *kridashrees*. It is a first step and I have asked my officers to see how we can actually implement this idea. This suggestion did come out of the hon. Committee’s observations to us in the last hearing as well. We will take this further as you have said.

I do assure you that in every selection in the Ministry, there is a clear mandate right from the top, that, 50 per cent minimum should be girls, whether it is in volunteers for the Commonwealth Games or whether it is in the teams or whether it is in selection of sports persons for awards or for other benefit schemes. There is a direction and something which we are happy to adopt and follow through that minimum 50 per cent should be girls. We are going to try and implement this in our programmes as well. We hope to be able to show the Committee some results on this.”

**(vii) Participation of persons with disabilities**

3.68 Budgetary allocation of 2 schemes viz. ‘Promotion of Sports among disabled’, ‘Promotion of Sports in Universities and Colleges’ lapsed during the year 2007-08 & 2008-09 due to non-formulation of these schemes. When asked about the reasons for delay in their formulation, the Department of Sports stated as follows:

“Scheme of Sports & Games for Disabled has been approved in November 2009 only. The Scheme of Sports & Games for the Disabled has the following components:-

- (i) Grant for sports coaching and purchase of consumables & non-consumable sports equipment for Schools
- (ii) Grant for Training of Coaches
- (iii) Grant for holding District, State & National level competitions for the disabled.

After approval of the Scheme by the competent authority, a notice was issued in January 2010 in national dailies inviting applications from schools to seek assistance for engagement of coaches and procurement of sports equipment. In response, Ministry received 142 applications. The Apex Committee, constituted for implementation of the Scheme, has held two meetings on 26.2.2010 and 8.3.2010 to approve 61 schools for assistance under the Scheme.”

3.69 On being enquired about the efforts being made by the Government to provide training to persons with disabilities and to develop the required infrastructure for them, keeping in mind their special requirements, the Department of Sports in a post evidence reply stated as follow:

“Under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, assistance is being provided to three NSFs dealing with disabled sportspersons, namely Paralympic Committee of India (PCI), Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) and the All India Sports Council for the Deaf for participation of disabled sportspersons in national and international competitions, training and equipment and other support including training the trainers. These three NSFs specifically deal with disabled category of sportspersons and therefore, they keep in view the special requirements of disabled sportspersons.

For development of disabled-friendly sports infrastructure and facilities, a copy of Guidebook on Creating Sporting & Recreational Activities for Persons with Disabilities, brought out by the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, will be sent to SAI and concerned NSFs.

Further, the Schools, who will receive grants from the Ministry for engagement of coaches on contract basis and for procurement of sports equipment under the recently introduced Scheme for Promotion of Sports and Games among disabled, will also be supplied a copy of the aforesaid Guidebook.”

3.70 During evidence, a representative of the Paralympic Committee of India (PCI) informed the Committee as under:

“There are five categories of disabled persons; physically disabled, mental retardness, cerebral disorder, blind and wheelchair groups. From 1994 we have been participating in all the international events and winning medals. In 2004 we won a Gold Medal in Athletics. We had given a world class performance in javelin throw.

There is first ever gold medal in athletics. But still the Government has no recognition towards out disabled sports persons. But for all the disciplines, the Government is very kind enough to sanction Rs.12 lakh but it is very insufficient. We have a number of events and each even has all the disciplines like blinds have to play in the individual event. Therefore, more funds should be given to us.

Secondly, according to the recent policy of the Government, para-sports are not eligible for cash awards. This is a total indiscrimination towards the disabled sports persons. They say para-Olympics is a closed event but it is an open event

and it is conducted after the Olympics. Even we have sports in Commonwealth Games. We have Para-Asian Games after the Asian Games. Recently we have conducted on International Wheel Chair Sports and we stood second in the overall championship. China stood first and next one is India with 110 medals. Apart from that, we are being discriminated against in cash awards.

We do not have proper coaching centres. SAI has been always loaded with their own sports. We are not against their centres but we should also be given a chance and provisions should be made for our athletes also. As regards training facilities, as such we do not have any specialised coaches but still we could be able to manage and have won medals. Apart from this, we do not have any administrative expenses for meeting our own expenses. We have a lot of expenses to meet. We have all the disciplines like archery for which equipment has to be purchased. It is commonly known that it is more an individual effort. The participant cannot buy even the archery. We have got very good shooters. In the World Championship, we have won medals. We have power lifters and for everything we need equipment. Most of our federations are supporting our handicapped children.”

3.71 In a Memorandum submitted to the Committee, PCI explained the problems being faced by them. They submitted that the grants given by the Ministry of Sports for holding National championships is not adequate and it be enhanced keeping in view the number of disciplines, events, participation. PCI has submitted that unlike other National championships, in Paralympics sports the number of participants are more. This is due to various classes of disability for example in a 100 M run there will be only one event in regular athletic but in Paralympics there will be around 16 events for different classes depending on the degree of disability. There is no provision of giving cash awards for meritorious paralympic sportspersons, though their achievements are taken into consideration in the overall medal tally.

3.72 PCI further highlighted their grievance on the unavailability of infrastructure in the following statement:

“All the Stadium coming under Central/State Governments, SAI should have accessible facilities like wheel chair ramps to all building entries, wheel chair friendly lifts/ elevators, wheel chair toilets, special accessible entry and exit to field, accessible audience seating etc. A particular time slot to be allocated for the disabled sports persons to practice in these stadia so that it will not hamper the other activities in the field. During the camps, the accommodation also should

have accessible facilities like ramps, wheel chair toilets etc. Special for wheel chair bound athletes the rooms should have attached wheel chair accessible toilets and cots. It is since 5 and half years that the Government has given recognition to disabled sports but the infrastructure required is not upgraded.

Since there is no separate stadium for Paralympic sports, it would be beneficial if a scheme is made to give land to the PCI affiliated State bodies in each State/ UT so that these lands can be used for construction of stadia exclusively for Paralympic sports, training centres and offices. It is also requested that in each and every state /UTs an office accommodation be given to the PCI affiliated bodies to carry on the development activities”.

3.73 On the issue of training facilities for disabled sportspersons, PCI stated as follows:

“At present there is no separate training facility where a disabled athlete get his training. There are no trained coaches who can train a disabled athlete. All the existing training facilities in the country to be modified for disabled friendly and be given for disabled sports training also. Also there is a dire need of sending the coaches for specialized training to train disabled sports persons in a scientific method. SAI should make a programme to send its coaches for such special training programmes every year so that there will be coaches to coach disabled sports persons.”

#### **(viii) Functioning of National Sports Federations**

3.74 As per the Allocation of Business Rules, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been mandated to deal with Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations to work for promotion and development of sports in India. The Ministry recognizes one National level Sports Federation in each discipline for the purpose of development and promotion of their respective disciplines. These federations are autonomous registered societies fully responsible and accountable for the overall management, direction, control, regulation, promotion, and development of their disciplines. They are, in turn recognized, by the various international federations and also by the Indian Olympic Association.

3.75 The Committee desired to know the criteria for giving recognition to any sports body by the Ministry. The Department of Sports in a supplementary reply submitted as under:

“Following are taken into consideration while taking a decision to grant Ministry’s recognition to a National Sports Federation:

- The current legal status of the organization.
- Recognition by the International and Asian Federation.
- Recognition by the IOA.
- Its undisputed status as an Apex Body in India
- Its all India spread.
- The role and contribution of the organization in promoting and developing Sports in India.
- Its internal financial and management practices and standards.
- Its electoral practices.
- Its protection and promotion of players interests and welfare.”

3.76 The Committee further enquired about the procedure of selection of the President, Vice President and members of Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations. Asked as to whether any eligibility criteria have been formulated for the purpose, the Department of Sports in a written reply stated:

“Elections to posts of Presidents, Vice Presidents, Secretary Generals etc in Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations are governed in accordance with their respective constitutions and Bye-Laws.

Government insists on fair and transparent process of election. Ministry has issued instructions to IOA and NSFs to ensure that election to sports bodies should be governed by clear, transparent and fair rules and that they should observe following cardinal principles in the conduct of elections of sports bodies:

- (i) a clean electoral roll, known to the public in advance
- (ii) well-defined election schedule
- (iii) independent returning officer
- (iv) secret ballot.”

3.77 Selection Committees of Sports Federations do not have many veteran sportspersons as those are outnumbered by non-sportspersons. Experience of veteran

sportspersons thus is not made use of while selecting players. When the comments of Department of Sports were sought, the Department of Sports in a written reply stated:

“Following constitution of Selection Committees is prescribed in the Guidelines to the Schemes of Assistance to NSFs for selection of sportspersons for participation in international sports events:

- (i) President of the concerned NSF
- (ii) an eminent sportsperson (Arjuna Awardee or an international medal winner)
- (iii) National Coach
- (iv) Government Observer appointed by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, to be associated in all activities of NSF

It is mandatory for the Federation to inform Government Observer about selection committee meetings and major national and international competitions. Further, Ministry has issued detailed guidelines for more efficient management of coaching camps, selection of coaches, selection of athletes, etc in September 2008. A copy of the circular is placed at **Annexure III.**”

3.78 The NSFs are also alleged to be plagued by corruption, inefficiency, favoritism, nepotism in selection of sportspersons etc. When asked by the Committee whether it is a fact and if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard, the Department of Sports, in a written reply stated:

“The recognition of National Sports Federations (NSFs) by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is governed by the guidelines given in the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs. Three basic requirements given in the Scheme are:

- (i) fair, transparent and democratic elections;
- (ii) fair selection of national teams;
- (iii) financial accountability

The Government looks into these issues while considering the proposals of the NSFs seeking financial assistance from the Ministry.”

3.79 To a query as to whether there should be an independent monitoring body to monitor the functioning of National Level Sports Federations, the Department stated:

“At present, there is no Government managed mechanism to regulate functioning of NSFs because these are autonomous bodies which are self-governed.

The Government continuously makes efforts to ensure good governance in NSFs and in case of any deviations, the Government does intervene to rectify the matter.”

3.80 The Committee desired to have the details of the efforts made by the Govt. to ensure good governance in National Level Sports Federation (NSFS) since in case of any deviations, the Government intervenes to rectify the matter. Asked as to how many such cases have occurred over the past few years when the Government had to intervene, the Department of Sports stated:

“With the objective of bringing in transparency and fairness in functioning of NSFs that receive financial assistance from the Government, the Ministry has introduced a system of annual recognition of NSFs based on submission of required documentation. Under this system introduced from 2010, all NSFs are required to submit, in the first instance, documents such as their registration certificate, accreditation letters from Asian and international federations, names and addresses of office bearers, details of state affiliates and their office bearers, last three years’ annual reports and audited accounts, details of championships conducted, selection criteria, composition of the selection committee and details of technical officials. Once annual recognition is granted, the federations have to submit limited number of documents, annually, to avail themselves of automatic renewal.

Response to the new procedure introduced by the Ministry has been quite encouraging. As of now, 53 NSFs have applied for annual recognition. Out of this, 39 have qualified for annual recognition. Out of these, 34 have fulfilled all requirements and have been accorded annual recognition for the calendar year 2010 and 5 federations, which have partially fulfilled the requirements, have been granted provisional recognition.

Whenever disputes occur between/among various factions of a Federation, the Ministry tries to sort out the dispute by hearing the concerned parties. As a result of Ministry’s interventions, disputes in respect of following NSFs were resolved:

- (i) Shooting Ball Federation of India
- (ii) Taekwondo Federation of India

- (iii) Karatedo Federation of India
- (iv) Netball Federation of India
- (v) Throwball Federation of India

If the Ministry's efforts do not succeed and/or parties decide to take their dispute to the Court, then the Ministry stops dealing with the Federation and stops giving grant to it till the matter is decided by the Court or they resolve their differences on their own. Following are the Federations in which there are unresolved disputes:

- (i) Ball Badminton Federation of India – Fighting in two groups
- (ii) Cycling Federation of India -Pending in Court
- (iii) Bodybuilding Federation of India- Fighting in four-five groups”

3.81 Asked about the mechanism by which the Ministry regulate the functioning of the Sports Federations, the Department of Sports in a supplementary reply explained as follows:

“With a view to ensuring financial accountability, the Ministry insists upon the federations to follow proper accounting procedures and have their accounts audited on regular basis which is also a prerequisite for obtaining and maintaining recognition with the Ministry. They have to submit timely utilization certificates to the Ministry with respect to all the grants received by them. Any federation, not submitting the UCs in time, is not given any further financial grant. The accounts of the federations receiving financial grant of more than Rs. 1 crore are audited by Comptroller & Auditor General.

From January, 2010, a mandatory annual recognition procedure for the NSFs has been introduced. In order to update records of National Sports Federations (NSFs), the Government has undertaken an exercise to collect and maintain the data/documents with regard to legal, financial, management and operational status of NSFs. NSFs have also been asked to draw the calendar of their activities for the year so as to enable players/States units, Association of Indian Universities (AIU) and School Games Federation of India to plan their participation and sporting activities.

Only those NSFs, who have submitted the requisite documents, including financial statements, prescribed by the Ministry, has been granted fresh recognition certificate in 2010. Subsequent annual renewal will be subject to submission of the annual report & audited accounts and other details.”



3.82 Providing details of the mode in which the Ministry provides funds to the Federations and the criteria on the basis of which these organizations are selected for receiving funds in a particular year, Department of Sports stated:

“The Ministry provides assistance to the National Sports Federations for the following activities under the Scheme of Assistance to Federations:

- (i) conduct of National Championships for both men and women in Senior, Junior and Sub Junior category
- (ii) conduct of international championships in India
- (iii) participation of sportspersons and teams in international sports competitions abroad
- (iv) organizing of national coaching camps
- (v) engagement of foreign coaches
- (vi) procurement of sports equipment

In order to be eligible for assistance the NSFs must meet the following criteria:

- (i) they should maintain their recognized status with the Ministry.
- (ii) they should follow proper, democratic and healthy management practices which provide for greater accountability and transparency at all levels.
- (iii) they should have proper accounting procedures at all levels and produce annual financial statements
- (iv) they should produce an annual report within six months of completion of the year.
- (v) they should have impartial and transparent selection procedures.
- (vi) they should ensure compliance of anti-doping measures of World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA).”

3.83 It has been stated by the Ministry that with a view to ensuring financial accountability, the Ministry insists upon the Federations to follow proper accounting procedures and have their accounts audited on regular basis which is also a pre-requisite for obtaining and managing recognition with the Ministry. When asked how many of these follow proper accounting procedure and how many's accounts have been audited during the last five years, the Department of Sports informed:

“All NSFs, being Societies registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860, are required to get their accounts audited by Chartered Accountants. At the time of grant of annual recognition, NSFs were asked to submit last three years audited accounts. All NSFs, which complied with the Ministry's directions and have been granted annual recognition, have submitted last three years audited accounts”

3.84 When details of the C&AG's observations on the Sports Bodies in the country in the last five years were sought, the Department of Sports in a supplementary reply submitted:

"The accounts of the federations receiving financial grant of more than Rs. 1 crore are audited by Comptroller & Auditor General. C&AG makes both specific and general observations."

3.85 The Committee wanted to know about the Grievance Redressal Mechanism in these Federations and the role of the Ministry in this regard, the Department of Sports informed:

"Most NSFs do not have proper grievance redressal mechanism. Ministry has been insisting upon the NSFs for good governance practices. Recently, Ministry has declared IOA and all NSFs as public authorities under Right to Information Act, 2005. This measure will go a long way in grievance redressal as the affected parties can access information under RTI Act."

3.86 National Level Sports Federations are autonomous bodies. Yet they should also be made accountable. Asked about the Government's proposal to establish a Sports Regulatory Authority to ensure accountability of such Federations, the Department of Sports clarified:

"There is no proposal to establish a Sports Regulatory Body. However with the objective of bringing in transparency and fairness in functioning of National Sports Federations, the Ministry insists upon the federations to follow democratic and healthy management practices, which provide for greater accountability and transparency at all levels and have robust financial procedures.

Regarding the elections, all the federations have to fulfill certain critical minimum requirements viz. a well defined electoral college, a definite election schedule, an independent returning officer and secret ballot.

For selections of the teams also, there are well-defined guidelines issued by the Government which require all the federations to work out a well-calibrated selection criteria after taking into account the performances at national, international tournaments, selection trials, guidelines and practices followed at international level. They are also required to notify selection trials and the selection committee well in time.

The Federations have to follow proper accounting procedures and have their accounts audited on regular basis. They have to submit timely Utilization

Certificates to the Ministry with respect to all the grants received by them. Any federation not submitting the UCs in time is not given any further financial grant.

Apart from the above, the Federations also have to give due consideration to the following:

- a) Proper functioning of affiliated units.
- b) Measures for the protection of players' interests, both during their playing careers and thereafter.
- c) Introduction of impartial machinery for the redressal of player's grievances.
- d) Organization of tournaments at all levels.
- e) Measures to broad-base and popularize sports, especially through the establishment of clubs, the organization of local tournaments, and the creation of infrastructure."

### 3.87 The Department of Sports submitted before the Committee:

Government is not satisfied with the functioning of National Sports Federations (NSFs), because none of them have fully complied with the good governance practices prescribed by the Government in the guidelines for recognition of NSFs. A recent study undertaken by the Government shows that most of the NSFs are not having proper election bye-laws that can ensure fair and transparent elections. Similarly, most federations do not have reservation for the representation of Sportspersons on their respective management; and also do not have a proper grievance redressal mechanism for Sportsperson. The Badminton Association of India and the Swimming Federation of India have held elections in June 2010 and elected office bearers who are in breach of the Government guidelines with regard to age and tenure.

With a view to ensuring proper adherence to the Government guidelines, a system of annual recognition of NSFs has been introduced with effect from the current calendar year (2010). Under this system, annual recognition is granted to those federations that fully comply with the Government guidelines. During the current year, out of the total of 68 NSFs, only 42 have been accorded annual recognition for 2010.

Further, at present, the Bench of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Delhi High Court is hearing a Public Interest Litigation against the mismanagement of NSFs. On the directions of the Hon'ble Court for Government to take immediate stand on the enforcement of Government guidelines pertaining to tenure limits, which were kept in abeyance since 2001, the Government has restored the tenure limits and imposed an age limit of 70 years on members of all recognized NSFs, including the Indian Olympic Association. The order dated 1.5.2010 issued by the Government is based on international best practices, including those adopted by the International Olympic Committee. The Order dated 1.5.2010 provides:

- (i) The President of any recognized NFS, including the IOA can hold the office for a maximum period of twelve years with or without break.

- (ii) The Secretary (or by whatever other designation such as Secretary General or General Secretary by which he is referred to) and the Treasurer of any recognized National Sports Federation, including the IOA, may serve a maximum of two successive terms of four years each after which a minimum cooling off period of four years will apply to seek fresh election to either post.
- (iii) The President, the Secretary and the Treasurer of any recognized National Sports Federation, including the Indian Olympic Association, shall cease to hold that post on attaining the age of 70 years.

The conditions (i) to (iii) above will be subject to the proviso that it shall not disturb the current tenure of any member, provided he/she has been properly elected to the post. In other words, the tenure condition will become operative for all future elections as they may be conducted in future in their normal course.

IOA and NSFs agitated against Government order dated 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2010. However, the matter was also discussed with International Olympic Committee on 18.6.2010 wherein representative of IOA were also present. The following emerged from the meeting:

- That the open dialogue process had contributed to a positive understanding
- That the sports movement in India will review its governance practices and adopt, as its minimum standard, the basic universal principles of good governance recommended by the Olympic Congress
- Government of India has always respected the autonomy of sports bodies but not without strong and visible good governance practices

Gol is bound by Court orders and there is no scope for review of the 1.5.2010 orders, as the matter is sub-judice.”

#### **(ix) Appraisal of National Sports Policy**

3.88 The Ministry of Youth Affairs had proposed a new Comprehensive National Sports Policy, the draft of which was discussed with all stakeholders viz State Governments, Indian Olympic Association (IOA), National Sports Federations, eminent sportspersons and sport administrators.

The main thrust of the draft Comprehensive National Sports Policy, 2008, was on pro-active involvement of the Central Government in the promotion of sports at the grassroots level by way of broad-basing sports infrastructure and promoting mass participation in sports and games through organized rural competitions. The draft policy

also considered the issues of regulation of the sports bodies and transfer of the subject of 'sports' from State List to Concurrent List.

After careful consideration of the whole matter, the Government decided that the existing National Sports Policy 2001 is sufficient to achieve the goals set of both mass participation and the promotion of excellence in sports and wants to withdraw the draft Comprehensive National Sports Policy for following reasons:

(i) The objective of broad-basing sports infrastructure and mass participation in sports and games at the grassroots level has been comprehensively addressed by introduction of the centrally sponsored scheme entitled 'Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA).

(ii) Regulation of sports bodies is being addressed separately within the existing guidelines of government for recognition of NSFs, by incentivizing good governance, including transparency, by linking grants under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs to performance and good management practices.

(iii) Ministry has decided to withdraw the Constitution (Sixty-First Amendment) Bill introduced in Rajya Sabha on 24.11.1988 proposing transfer of 'sports' from the State List to the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India as the required support from States could not be obtained. The primary reason for proposing the transfer of 'Sports' from the State List to the Concurrent List was to cater to the need of regulating the activities and functioning of National Sports Federations/Associations, which is already within the powers conferred upon the Union under Entry 97 of List I read with Article 248 of the Constitution of India. It is felt that there is no need to shift 'sports' from State List to Concurrent List and if at all, a need is felt at any point in time for enacting a National Sports Law, the Central Government is competent to take it up under the Residuary Powers available under Entry 97 in the Union List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

(iv) it would be more beneficial to focus on the implementation of the existing National Sports Policy 2001 than replace it with a new sports policy at this stage. Whatever

policy decisions, including calibration of existing policy, required, can be addressed within the available policy framework, which is broad enough for this purpose.

3.89 The Committee wanted to know whether it was a fact that the draft National Sports Policy, 2007 could not be finalized because of strong opposition from Indian Olympic Association and National & State Sports Federations, the Department of Sports clarified through a written reply:

“Other than the basic features of the existing National Sports Policy 2001, which were part of the draft Comprehensive National Sports Policy, 2007, establishment of an independent sports arbitration and mediation mechanism based on international best practices for resolution of disputes arising within or between NSFs or between an individual NSF and the players and ensuring development of sports in conformity with Olympic Charter was the main feature of the draft National Sports Policy 2007. There was strong opposition from IOA and NSFs against proposed establishment of Sports Regulatory Body, as they felt that it would affect their autonomy.”

3.90 The National Sports Policy 2001, has a provision which States that it would be reviewed periodically in order to incorporate changes/modifications which may be necessitated by technological and other advancements in the field of sports. The Committee wanted to know whether it has ever being reviewed since the last 9 years, the Department of Sports explained:

“Keeping in view the twin objectives viz., broad-basing of sports and promotion of excellence in sports of National Sports Policy 2001, review of existing schemes of Ministry and SAI and introduction of new schemes is an ongoing process. For attaining the objective of broad-basing of sports, the Ministry has introduced in 2007-08 the Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), which aims at creation of basic sports facilities in all village panchayats and block panchayats of the country in a phased manner over a period of 10 years and providing access to organized sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels. Other schemes of the Ministry and SAI, which aim at broad-basing of sports and promotion of excellence of sports by way of identification of talent and nurturing and training of the identified talent are also reviewed regularly and corrective measure are taken wherever required.”

## **CHAPTER – IV**

### **Preparations for Commonwealth Games, 2010 in Delhi**

4.1 The XIX Commonwealth Games (CWG) are scheduled to be held in Delhi from 3<sup>rd</sup> October, to 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2010. This is the second time that CWG are being held in Asia after Kuala Lumpur in 1998. At the General Assembly of the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) held in Montego Bay, Jamaica 2003, the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) bid for Games. The bid was successful and the XIX CWG were allotted to Delhi in 2003. The Host city contract was signed in November, 2003. Thereafter, Organizing Committee, CWG was formed as a registered society, with President of IOA as Chairman. The Games will be held in 17+1 (EAD –Elite Athletics with Disability) disciplines in which around 8000 sportspersons will participate. As per the Ministry, approximately 100000 visitors are expected for the Games.

4.2 The major elements involved in the preparations for, and conduct of, the Games include the establishment of the required sports venues and other related infrastructure, the establishment of a Games Village for the CGW-2010, technical and administrative arrangements for the conduct of the Games, the necessary security arrangements, and up-gradation of the civic infrastructure. In addition, steps will also have to be taken for the preparation of teams for the Games with a view to enhancing the Indian medal prospects in the Games. While the responsibility for the establishment of the sports and other infrastructure directly related to the conduct of the Games, preparation of the teams, and the security related arrangements, lies mainly with the Central Government, the responsibility for the conduct of the Games vests in an Organizing Committee,

which has been set up as a registered autonomous body, and the Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) is responsible for up-gradation of civic infrastructure in Delhi.

**(i) Institutional Arrangements**

4.3 **GOM:** Initially a Group of Ministers was constituted in 2004 under the Chairmanship of Human Resource Development Minister. Now, a new GOM has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Urban Development to review the projects and take decisions as required to facilitate smooth implementation of all activities connected with the Commonwealth Games.

**Co-ordination Committee** of the Minister, Youth Affairs and Sports, the Organizing Committee constituted by Minister, Youth Affairs and Sports to review the progress of all aspects of the preparation for the Commonwealth Games and take decisions to facilitate speedy progress.

**Organizing Committee:** Headed by IOA Chairman, for the Conduct of the Games.

**Committee of the Secretaries** chaired by Cabinet Secretary to review and co-ordinate all activities related to CWG-2010.

**Empowered Committee** of the Delhi Government chaired by Chief Secretary to ensure speedy clearances to the projects.

**Empowered Security Committee** chaired by Home Secretary to oversee and approve the security arrangements for CWG 2010.

**Infrastructure Monitoring Committee** chaired by Secretary, Sports to review the progress related to the Sports infrastructure and co-ordinate activities of all the stakeholders.



4.4 As per decisions taken at the level of the Core Group of Ministers (GOM), initially set up under the chairmanship of the Union Minister for Human Resource Development, to coordinate arrangements for the Games, the required sports venue infrastructure is to be established mainly by the Sports Authority of India (SAI), with some venues having been allotted to the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and the GNCTD/NDMC. The responsibility for developing the Games Village has been given to the DDA and, to the extent possible, is to be developed on a Public-Private Partnership basis. For purposes of financial allocation, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports will be responsible for the sports venue infrastructure allotted to the SAI, and for the Tennis venue allotted to All India Lawn Tennis Association (AITA), the special arrangements that may be required for preparation of teams for the Games, and the funds to be provided to Organizing Committee for the conduct of the Games. In addition, funds were also provided, through the budget of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to the State Government of Maharashtra for the sports infrastructure for the Commonwealth Youth Games (CYG)- 2008 held in Pune. Funds for the infrastructure to be developed by the DDA are to be provided from the budget of the Ministry of Urban Development, for the security arrangements from the budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and for the civic infrastructure through the Plans of the GNCTD and the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The funds to be provided to the Organizing Committee would be on a "Revenue Neutral" basis, on the assumption that the conduct of the Games would generate sufficient revenues through sale of broadcasting rights, advertising, sponsorship, merchandising, and ticketing, etc.

## (ii) Financial Allocation & Expenditure

4.5 The Committee wanted to know about the initial Budget Estimate for conducting Commonwealth Games and subsequent increase, the Department of Sports informed as under:

“As estimated by the Indian Olympic Association (IOA), in 2003, the initial budget estimate for conducting Commonwealth Games, 2010 was Rs.655.00 crore and the current estimate for the same is Rs.11,494 crore which includes apart from expenditure on sports infrastructure (Competition and Training Venues and conduct of the Games), expenditure also on Broadcasting, Security, Telecommunication Network etc.”

4.6 On being asked about the actual expenditure vis-à-vis allocation (as on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2010) of all Ministries/Departments involved in the Games. The Department of Sports furnished information on the allocation aspect only, which is as follows:

S.No.	Agency	Purpose	Annexure-I Amount (in Crores)
<b>Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MOYAS)</b>			
1.	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	Sports Infrastructure for 5 major stadia complex	2460
2.	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	Sports Fitness equipment & Furnishing of Stadia	14.35
3.	Delhi University (DU) Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) & Delhi Public School (DPS)	Sports Infrastructure	350.71
4.	All India Tennis Association (AITA)	Tennis venue	65.65
5.	Central public works Department (CPWD)	Big Bore Shooting Range at CRPF centre, Kadarapur, Haryana	28.5
6.	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (MOYAS)	Re- creation of Sports facilities in NCR	15
<b>Sub-Total (Sports Infrastructure – MOYAS)</b>			<b>2934.21</b>
7.	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (MOYAS)/ Sports Authority of India (SAI)	Preparation of Teams for CWG 2010	678
8.	Organising Committee	Conduct of the Games	1620*
9.	Organising Committee	Overlay	687*
10.	Organising Committee	Timing Scoring Result	87.25

		(TSR) & Games Times Sports Equipment	
11.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL)	Telecom Infrastructure	182
<b>Sub-Total (MOYAS)</b>			<b>3254.25</b>
Total (MOYAS)			<b>6188.46</b>
	Ministry of Urban Development (MOUD)		
12.	Delhi Development Authority (DDA)	Sports infrastructure	827.85
<b>Total (MOUD)</b>			<b>827.85</b>
<b>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (I&amp;B)</b>			
13.	PrasarBharti, Press Information Bureau (PIB) and India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO)	Host Broadcasting, International Broadcasting Centre and Main Press Centre	482.57**
Total (M/ IB)			
<b>Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)</b>			
14.	Electronic Corp. of India Ltd. ECIL)	Security and surveillance equipment for stadia & venues	375
15.	Delhi Police	Additional Posts, Security equipment and vehicles etc.	172
16.	Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)	Intelligent Traffic Management System	200
Total (MHA)			747
<b>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW)</b>			
17.	Ministry of Health and family Welfare (MOHFW)	Sports Medicine and Injury Centre, Safdarjung Hospital	70.72
Total (MOHFW)			70.72
<b>Ministry of Culture</b>			
18.	Archeological Survey of India (ASI)	Refurbishment of monuments	25.75
Total (Ministry of Culture)			25.75
Government of India			
19.	Govt. of Delhi	Sports and infrastructure	2800
20.	Govt of Maharashtra & Civic agencies pune	Sports and civic infrastructure and security for Commonwealth Youth Games, Pune 2008	351.48
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>11494</b>

\* As Loan to OC \*\* Out of this ₹ 187 crores is a loan to Prasar Bharti

4.7 Out of budgetary allocation of Rs. 11494 crore, Rs. 4459.48 crore is the budget for development of Sports Infrastructure. The details, as furnished by the Department of Sports are given below:

<b>Budget for Sports Infrastructure</b>			
S.No.	To	For	Amount (Rs. in crores)
<b>I. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYAS)</b>			
1.	<b>Sports Authority of India (SAI)</b>	Competition and Training Venues	
		J.N. Stadium Complex	961.00
		Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium	262.00
		Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex	669.00
		Dr. SPM Swimming Pool Complex	377.00
		Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	149.00
		Others (Consultancy/Professional Charges)	42.00
<b>Total (SAI)</b>			<b>2460.00</b>
2.	<b>Delhi University (DU), Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) and Delhi Public School (DPS)</b>	Competition and Training Venues	350.71
3.	<b>All India Tennis Association (AITA)</b>	Tennis – Competition and Training Venues	65.65
4.	<b>Central Public Works Departments (CPWD)</b>	Big Bore Shooting Range at CRPF Centre, Kadarapur	28.50
<b>Total (MoYAS)</b>			<b>2904.86</b>
<b>II. Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD)</b>			
5.	<b>Delhi Development Authority (DDA)</b>	Siri Fort Sports Complex	241.32
		Yamuna Sports Complex	210.86
		Games Vill TRG-Athletics	253.40
		Games Vill TRG-Swimming	
		Games Vill-Weight Lifting	
		Games Vill-Operational Zone	
		Games Vill-International Zone	
		Saket TRG-Badminton	5.47

		SiriFort TRG-Badminton	38.92
		SiriFort TRG-Squash	
		SiriFort TRG-Swimming	
		SiriFort TRG-Tennis	
		Yamuna TRG-Gymnastics	36.70
		Yamuna TRG-Hockey	
		Yamuna TRG-Lawn Bowls	
		Yamuna TRG-Swimming	
		Yamuna TRG-Archery	
		Consultancy	41.18
<b>Total (MoUD)</b>			<b>827.86</b>
iii.			
6.	<b>Govt. of Delhi</b>	Thyagaraj Sports Complex-Competition and Training Venues	297.45
		Ludlow Castle Hall TRG-Wrestling	20.33
		Chattrasal Stadium TRG-Athletics	98.98
7.	<b>NDMC</b>	Talkatora Indoor Stadium	150.00
		Shivaji Stadium TRG-Hockey	160.00
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>4459.48</b>

4.8 Asked about the actual expenditure so far, the Secretary during evidence held on 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2010 stated:

“The actual expenditure will be known once the Games are over”

**(iii) Development of Infrastructure and its use**

4.9 Regularly reports appeared in the press about Commonwealth Games Infrastructure Projects running behind schedule. When asked about the reasons for delay in completion of these projects and the likely date of completion, the Department of Sports in a written reply stated:

“Some of the projects had fallen behind the schedule. Recovery plan for these has been worked out which inter-alia includes increase in the number of supervisory staff and labour, increase in working hour, deployment of additional

machineries, close monitoring and procurement of critical and special items to complete the work within the revised target date.

An updated progress report in respect of all the competition and training venues is enclosed as **Annexure- IV**”

4.10 International experts of the Commonwealth Games Federation have expressed concern over the continuously extending deadlines of the completion of games projects. Works in Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium, the main venue for the event is lagging behind. It was supposed to be delivered by December 2009 but the new deadline had been extended to June-end. Apart from Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, the SP Mukherjee swimming venue is also delayed and the deadline has been extended again. Asked about the reasons for the delay and the efforts being made in this regard, the Department of Sports explained:

“The work at all the sports infrastructure projects for Commonwealth Games is progressing at a rapid pace. Requirements of Opening and Closing Ceremonies necessitated construction of a tunnel in the Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium on account of which the completion date of this stadium has to be extended. A highly complicated roof structure, being done for the first time in India, of Dr. S.P. M. Swimming Pool Complex required very careful execution, on account of which it is taking some additional time. However, recovery schedules have been worked out and these stadia/venues will be completed well before the Games. Four stadia viz. Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, Talkatora Stadium, Yamuna Sports Complex (Archery), and Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges have already been completed. The Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium was inaugurated on 24<sup>th</sup> Jan 2010. The Stadium has just hosted the World Cup Hockey from 28<sup>th</sup> Feb 2010 to 13<sup>th</sup> March 2010. The Dr Karni Singh Shooting Range was inaugurated on 31<sup>st</sup> Jan 2010 and the Test Event for Shooting was held here from 17<sup>th</sup> Feb 2010 to 28<sup>th</sup> Feb 2010. Both these Stadia have been acclaimed as world class stadia. The Talkatora Boxing Stadium is also complete and was inaugurated on 24<sup>th</sup> Feb 2010. It was the venue for Commonwealth Boxing Championship from 10<sup>th</sup> March 2010 to 18<sup>th</sup> March 2010. The Archery venue at Yamuna Sports Complex has also been inaugurated on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2010, and hosted the Archery Test Event from 7<sup>th</sup> March 2010 to 13<sup>th</sup> March 2010. All the venues will be completed well in time before the Games.”

4.11 Secretary, Department of Sports explained, during evidence:

“Sir, the only point that I would like to make is that in the last three months the preparation for the Commonwealth Games have picked up speed. We have actually held four major international tournaments in preparation of the Commonwealth Games in the stadia which are going to be used in the Commonwealth Games.

The overall experience has been very useful to us for rectifying all the defects that we feel would come to light in these competitions. The conduct of competitions was of international standard and particularly the World Cup Hockey has been mentioned all over the world and has received widespread appreciation from the players, the team, the technical officials as well as the FIH. The FIH has repeatedly said in its press statement that the best stadium in the world is the Delhi Hockey Stadium.”

4.12 The status of competition and training venues as on 5.8.2010 is given in **Annexure-V.**

4.13 Asked about the time & cost overruns in development of projects alongwith reasons, the Committee was informed as follows:

In so far as Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is concerned, the initial budget, revised budget and the reasons for increase (Project-wise) are indicated below :-

S.No	Project	Initial Estimate (In crore)	Revised Estimate (In crore)	Reasons for increase
<b>Sports Authority of India - Upgradation/Renovation of SAI Stadia</b>				
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	455	961	i)At the time of preparation of costs estimates, in 2006, Venue Briefs for these stadia were not available. These were to be provided later. ii)Escalation in prices of construction material over this period of time of have also contributed to overall increase in Cost Estimates. iii)Alterations and additions at venues necessitated by mandatory requirements of the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF)/International Federations. iv)Items such as Taxes/Statutory Levies, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), Intelligent Building Management System (IBMS), LAN, PBX etc, which had not been included in earlier estimates have now been included in the Revised Estimates.
2.	Indira Gandhi Stadium	113	669	
3.	Dr. S.P.M. Swimming Pool Complex	145	377	
4.	MDC National Stadium Complex	113	262	
5.	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range	16	149	
6.	Consultancy for SAI Stadia	---	42	

	Total	1000	2460	
<b>Delhi University (DU)</b>				
1.	Competition/Training Venue	222.27	306.41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Increase in 'Built Up Area' as per requirement of OC;</li> <li>ii) Increase in rates of structural steel;</li> <li>iii) Increase in 'Value Added Tax (VAT)/Service Tax and Labour Cess (not included earlier);</li> <li>iv) Increase in area of Multipurpose Hall, Grand Stand and the 'Field of Play (FOP);</li> <li>v) Addition of sports lighting of one venue and increase in lux level for lighting at Competition venue for 'High Definition Television (HDTV)';</li> <li>vi) Security related equipments; and</li> <li>vii) Cost of electronic sub-station and grid connection.</li> </ul>
<b>Jamia Millia Islamia University (JMI)</b>				
1.	Training Venues for Table Tennis & Rugby 7	33.41	42.57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Increase in rates of steel;</li> <li>ii) Change in specification of wooden floor;</li> <li>iii) Change in specification of Rugby field to match with those of Competition Venue;</li> <li>iv) Increase lux requirements for sports lighting; and</li> <li>v) DG sets and strengthening of grids.</li> </ul>
<b>All India Tennis Association (AITA)</b>				
1.	Development/Upgradation of R.K.Khanna Tennis Stadium	30.00	65.65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Increase in price of Steel;</li> <li>ii) Increase due to requirements of DUAC and MCD;</li> <li>iii) Increase in spectators capacity at Centre Court;</li> <li>iv) Laying of synthetic surface and preparation of 'Field of Play (FOP);</li> <li>v) Cost of Techno-financial audit by Government approved agency;</li> <li>vi) Enhanced lux level in FOP for HDTV;</li> <li>vii) Security related equipments;</li> <li>viii) Video Screens and Score Boards; and</li> <li>ix) Intelligent Building Automation System.</li> </ul>
<b>CRPF Academy</b>				
1.	Big Bore Shooting Range, Kadarapur	15.00	28.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Construction of 'Baffle Wall', as finalized by the representative of CGF during site visit on 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2009;</li> <li>ii) For making additional provisions for compound lighting Public Address System;</li> <li>iii) Modification in the architectural concept plan for 'Facility Block'; and</li> <li>iv) Additional requirement for funds for development of 2 km. stretch of road of CRPF leading to the CRPF campus.</li> </ul>



4.14 On the issue of investments made in infrastructure and its impact on the economy, the Secretary, Department of Sports explained as follows during evidence:

“The Government of India and the City of Delhi together, the infrastructure investment is around Rs.10000 crore, as it stands today. This involves creation of State of the Art sports infrastructure, city infrastructure, which in any case would have been created, but has been created on an accelerated pace; at the most, at the narrow level, the revenues will accrue to the games, to the Organizing Committee of the Games, through sponsorships, merchandizing, broadcasting revenues etc. The Organizing Committee has presented a revenue neutral budget. They have presented anticipated revenues to an increased amount or a revised amount of Rs. 1620 crore; the Cabinet is yet to consider this allocation under its non-plan budget. But the Committee is confident of generating up to Rs. 1620 crore in its own revenues, only for the games-related sponsorship, ticketing, broadcasting and merchandizing, etc.

As far as the city is concerned, the city will have, I would say, the snowballing impact of the infrastructural investment, that has gone into it. It will have a very highly improved transport system, both metro and buses. It will also have a very modern network of roads and flyovers. It will also presumably be beautified for the games; the expected tourists’ arrivals, on a very conservative estimate, given the large number of the state of the world economy, are 100000, only for the games. This, I am talking, is only about the immediate impact that the sport event is likely to have. In addition, we are hopeful of getting a specific study conducted of the larger economic impact of events of this nature on the economy as a whole. This is not a very widely studied subject; what is more studied is the immediate impact, due to tourist arrivals, hotels, hotel development and most importantly the development of service industries and service infrastructure which are to stay as legacies, beyond the game.

4.15 When the Committee wanted to know how the infrastructure, which is being developed for Commonwealth Games, will be used and maintained in future, the Secretary replied:

“We will ensure that for the Commonwealth Games, the infrastructure which is being created we will show away that they can be and will be maintained and used for sporting purposes as well as other purposes without being a continuing drain on public exchequer. We are seeking expert advice, professional advice to see how operation and maintenance of this state of the art infrastructure that has been created can be used and the fields of play are preserved for the standards for which they have been created.”

4.16 She further added:

“So, now we have already started a process very actively. We have identified transaction advisor to advise the Ministry of Sports on what should be the legacy use of the Sports Authority of India’s stadia. In addition to that we have taken the help of an international expert through our international partners, the U.K in our international cooperation programme to come and speak to all the stakeholders on how they should plan for post-Games use of the various facilities that have been created. All the persons and all the agencies, big and small – I am saying big and small because some have one small stadia and some have many training grounds, whereas the Sports Authority of India has five stadia to look after – were given a general exposure and an orientation workshop on how they should start planning for their use. The Sports Ministry itself is actively engaged in working out with the transaction advisor on what are the potential uses. The core of this entire exercise is, as you have rightly mentioned, there should be a revenue model whereby the maintenance does not become a continuing burden on the Government exchequer. Secondly, the core field of play that has been created, whether it is a track or turf or a badminton court or a tennis court, should be maintained as such and should not be diverted to non-sports use. Further, there is a large enough area which can go for – I would not call it commercial as in business – but certainly revenue generating purposes and to identify those areas, the kind of uses that they can be put to and most important of all the kind of management and administration that would be most professionally oriented to carry out these tasks. These have been successfully tried elsewhere and we have had very useful advices on how they are being put to use, let us say in Manchester or in Melbourne. These are very preliminary. What we have been looking at is how do I ensure public access which means all school children, all young persons. They should be permitted to make use of these facilities in whatever terms and conditions. At the same time, they should be maintained at a level for attracting international sports events. Most of them abroad have been used as a combination of sports and leisure activities. So, we are very actively engaged in this process and certainly looking forward to further guidance and advice as we go along through the process. First identifying what we can do and actually looking for partners who will do this for us. All other agencies, we hope, will follow the lead that we have given. We hope, by the time Games are over, a party will be put in place. These are very preliminary. So, this should not be taken as cast in stone. Since they are public property, there will be public consultation.”

**(iv) Training of Sportspersons**

4.17 The Secretary, Department of Sports explained how the sportspersons are being trained for CWG during evidence, in following words:

“We are trying, for the first time, under the Commonwealth Games umbrella, a very ambitious scheme for preparation of Indian teams for the Commonwealth Games. It is being done for the very first time in the last five decades. We have a reasonable sized scheme wherein we can train 1100 to 1200 sports persons in the 17 disciplines that are included in the Commonwealth Games. These 1200 or so core probables are being trained in camps that are run by the Sports Authority of India at their own centres and a couple of them in centres that are owned and controlled by the State Governments. We ensure nutritional supplements and dietary supplements of the highest standards, foreign exposures of a minimum of four and going up to almost a dozen, provide coaches at national and international levels, wherever the Federations have asked for them, and supply equipment of world-class quality. This scheme has been specially designed for improving our medals tally in the Commonwealth Games.”

4.18 She added:

“There are three components to the scheme. The three components are: training and exposure of the selected sportspersons – 305 days in a year plus foreign exposures and top level foreign coaches plus Indian coaching, scientific support-personnel attached with all the core probables. These scientific sports-personnel include sports analysts, physiotherapists, psychologists, mental trainers etc. These are the people who train them to be properly motivated.

The second component is the Rs.85 crore for the upgradation of the Sports Authority infrastructure. These are predominantly upgradation of the hostels. The third component is that of the scientific and medical support. Under this scheme, approximately, 235 numbers of foreign exposures have since been sanctioned and undertaken. All the sportspersons, who have been selected to be part of this international exposure, have gone on these tours. I am informed that Rs.33 crore has been spent by the Sports Authority on sports-science-sport.”

4.19 Secretary, Department of Sports further added:

“As regards the issue of Commonwealth Games, I had already said in my opening remarks that the Government of India, for the first time has set aside Rs. 678 crore for a scheme for preparation of athletes and sports persons for the Commonwealth Games, 2010. Of this amount, over Rs. 375 crore is specifically for training 1200 probables who have been selected, who are in national camps and who are being provided with equipment, personal consumables, coaching both national and international, foreign exposures, and dietary requirements as stipulated in international sporting events and international sporting regulations. We expect to improve the medals tally in the Commonwealth Games to the level expected. I understand or I have been informed that we were the fourth in Melbourne and we expect to improve this to at least third if not the second position in the Medals tally.”

4.20 When asked as to how many sportspersons are being trained for the Commonwealth Games, the Department of Sports submitted as follows:

“Number of sportspersons identified, for training in all the disciplines of Commonwealth Games 2010, is given in the table below. Their number is now being pruned down gradually for each discipline to ensure that the best players are given further training upto CWG, 2010”

Sl. No.	Discipline	No. of athletes Identified for training	
		Men	Women
1.	Archery	32	32
2.	Athletics	104	71
3.	Aquatics	55	50
4.	Badminton	22	18
5.	Boxing (M)	42	00
6.	Cycling	28	16
7.	Gymnastics	23	36
8.	Hockey	44	39
9.	Lawn Bowls	15	15
10.	Net Ball (W)	0	30
11.	Rugby 7s (M)	32	00
12.	Shooting	88	58
13.	Squash	15	12
14.	Table Tennis	19	17
15.	Tennis	20	20
16.	Weightlifting	32	28
17.	Wrestling	56	28
18.	EAD*	28	15
	Total	655	485

\*EAD : Elite Athletes with Disability.

4.21 Secretary, Department of Sports informed as follows:

“In addition, I am extremely happy to report that our efforts in preparing our teams are also slowly bearing fruits. In these four championships, we have the Commonwealth Boxing in which we have 35 gold medals. In the Commonwealth Shooting which was held in February, we have got 23 gold medals. In archery where a large number of countries participated, we have four gold medals. In tennis, India ranks number 11 out of 200 countries in men’s events. Both our hockey team and the athletics team have improved tremendously from their earlier performances. We hope to keep up this momentum of training further intensifying our efforts in all these major sporting disciplines. Our teams have

participated abroad and over the last three to four months, we have got a total of 224 medals in various disciplines literally from A to Z. We are extremely heartened by this encouragement and we do believe that we with the same level of funding, efforts and the same amount of intensity, our teams will do even better in the coming years. We are going to see the Commonwealth Games and the Asian Games. Of course, we are also going to prepare for the Olympics in 2012. That is so far as the preparation of our team and our goal of promoting excellence in sports are concerned.”

4.22 Regarding expenditure on training, the Secretary informed during evidence.

“So far we have spent Rs. 291 crore on training our teams, on infrastructure, on sports science backup and medical support.”

4.23 When asked whether this expenditure includes infrastructure also, she clarified:

“The infrastructure expenditure is not included here. The scheme for preparation of our sportspersons for the Commonwealth Games has an allocation of Rs. 678 crores over the last about two and a half years. Now, it is divided into four major components. The training component includes training for teams for 17 disciplines, foreign exposures and equipment, both personal and team equipment. On this, we have spent Rs. 177.45 crores upto date. On the sports science backup, we have spent Rs. 33 crores and we will complete the exercise in the coming year. Most of our Sports Authority of India centres will have state-of-the-art sports and science facilities. In this scheme, we also have a small component of improving the infrastructure in SAI centres. We had an allocation of about Rs. 100 crores. We have already spent Rs. 78.62 crores so far and we have upgraded several hostels of SAI. We have rebuilt some of the old and degraded buildings. This is all over India because our trainees were being trained at centres around the country. It was hoped that we will be able to train them in various disciplines in our SAI centres. The beneficiaries, of course, have been the SAI trainees, and, it will continue in the years to come also.

The identified venues as I have been informed are Kolkata, Bangalore and Pune. Pune has been a very big training camp for several disciplines. Patiala, Bhopal, Guwahati, Gandhi Nagar and Nagpur also have them. A few of them have been held in Delhi also.”

4.24 On being asked why only some States have been chosen, the Secretary,

Department of Sports replied:

“It is because Nagpur centre has Powerlifting as the game. We have Squash in Chennai. We have Wrestling in Patiala, Sonapat, Hockey for women in Bhopal and men in Pune, lawn bowling in Guwahati, Archery in Kolkata and Bangalore,

Aquatics in Pune and Bangalore, Athletics in Patiala, Bangalore, Kolkata and Trivandrum. We have spread it in four different cities to give them acclimatisation training in different weather zones. Badminton has been in Hyderabad and Bangalore because the two top coaching centres are being run by our foremost world renowned coaches, Prakash Padukone and Gopichand in these cities. Then we have boxing in Patiala and HP, Cycling in Patiala because Patiala is one of our oldest and most premier sports institutes. So, the facilities are very beneficial for hosting some of these training camps.

4.25 She further added:

“The attempt has been to use the available infrastructure in some of our States to host our training camps. But this is not the end of our endeavour. I would request your indulgence in this matter that my funding levels should be kept up for the Training Scheme. This is for the first time in 50 to 60 years that some meaningful amounts have been sanctioned for training our sportspersons. We are already showing returns in all the investments that have been made within a short time. So, we feel that if this funding level is kept up, this momentum will also be kept up so that the same trainees will go on to win further international laurels in the Asian Games which are at the end of the year, followed by the Olympics in 2012.”

## Recommendations/Observations

5.1 In so far as the Budgetary allocation in respect of sports is concerned, the Committee observe that prior to the year 2007-08, the total allocation (both Plan and Non-Plan) for the same had remained in the Rs. 300-400 crore bracket with around 90% utilization. The Committee further observe that the funding received a substantial boost only in 2007-08 onwards, when funds were actually allocated to the Ministry for the preparations required to host the XIX Commonwealth Games in Delhi in the year 2010. The Ministry were allocated Rs. 3396.06 crore (RE both Plan and Non-Plan) in F.Y. 2009-2010, apart from Rs. 413.90 crore to the Organizing Committee of the Commonwealth Games, which already stands utilized. The Committee were later informed that the revised total allocation for CWG was Rs. 11494 crore, out of which Rs. 4459.48 crore was the Budget for development of sports infrastructure. While the actual figures of the total allocation and expenditure for the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in the current year can only be known after the conclusion of the Commonwealth Games, the Committee are of the view that the increased allocation for sports this year was just a knee-jerk reaction of the Government to host an International sports meet. Even then the initial estimates for CWG was revised from Rs. 655 crore to Rs. 11494 crore. Though the Ministry had submitted reasons for such cost escalations, the Committee are far from convinced. Now they can only hope that the funds would be utilized in an efficient and prudent manner. Disturbed with the constant media coverage on allegations of corruption, misuse of funds, overspending on equipment, huge time and cost overruns in preparing various

Games venues etc., the Committee desire that such allegations, if proven true, would be probed most seriously to fix the accountability and the proven cases would be dealt with stringently.

The Committee also feel that to inculcate sports culture in the country, consistency in providing appropriate funds for the Ministry needs to be maintained to yield the desired results. Thus, the Committee hope that adequate budgetary allocation would be continued for the Ministry to sustain its efforts to promote sports, even after the Commonwealth Games, since investment in sports infrastructure, training facilities and related activities is an essential pre-requisite not only to produce potential medal winners in various national and international sports events, but also to provide a healthy alternative to the burgeoning youth population of the country. In this connection, the Committee are disheartened to know that the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), which mobilizes resources to promote sports from Government and Non-Government sources, including the Corporate sector and NRIs, had a meagre corpus of just Rs. 63.70 crore as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009, as so far only BCCI and SAIL have contributed to it. The Committee feel that the concept needs an aggressive campaigning to convince Corporate Houses to contribute to the NSDF as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility, Besides, the Committee desire that the Sports Policy, 2001 needs to be modified so as to include a provision that all Government Departments should devote a fraction of their budgets to promote sports talent. Also all tax incentives given for sports matters need to be re-examined to ensure that the funds spent on training of sportspersons etc. could be made tax-free.



Private establishments engaged in such endeavours to promote sports should also be given tax incentives. The Committee desire that the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports should work out the modalities of these proposals in coordination with Ministry of Finance and inform the Committee about the outcome. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the Long Term Development Plan prepared by SAI on the matter and the steps taken to implement the Plan. At the same time, the Committee also feel the need to emphasise upon transparency and accountability in sports funding matters to develop certain level of confidence among those who wish to sincerely contribute for promoting a healthy sports culture in the country.

**5.2 The Committee observe that one of the reasons for lack of sports culture in India is over-emphasis on academics resulting in sports taking a back seat in school education. Though, the New Education Policy, 1986, National Curriculum Framework 2005 and the National Sports Policy, 2001 have recognized the need for integration of sports and physical education with educational curriculum, the required thrust in its implementation is yet to be seen. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports have reportedly made some efforts in this regard through meetings and written communications with the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD), yet a decisive change has not come so far. The Committee feel that though Indians do have enthusiasm for sports, yet the lack of an effective policy so far has worked against it. The Government must acknowledge the fact that since training for sports invariably starts at a young age, sports are required to be included at the primary level education to bring up a sports-loving generation at par with those in other countries in Asia, Europe and the Americas. The Committee also feel concerned about issues such as lack of uniformity in allocating a period in schools for physical education/sports, dearth of required infrastructure like playgrounds in the schools as well as shortage of physical education teachers.**

**Therefore, the Committee are of the view that to develop sports culture among school children certain norms in favour of promoting sports should be adopted by the Ministry of HRD in the field of education. For instance, availability of a playground should be there in all schools. Secondly, it should be the**

responsibility of schools and colleges to integrate sports with academics. At least one indoor and one outdoor sports activity should be made compulsory for school children of all ages. Achievements in Sports and games in national and international events by students should be rewarded with grace marks in their overall assessment. These steps would provide the necessary boost to sports and games among the youth population, would create demand for PT Instructors in schools and colleges and thus, training in physical education & sports will become lucrative for employment purposes also. The Committee also desire that the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports should explore the feasibility of more coordination between the departments handling sports and education so that the physical education segment of the curriculum could benefit from the expertise of the sports department. The Committee also desire that the Ministry of HRD may be apprised of their suggestions to ensure necessary action on the same.

**5.3 The Committee observe that excelling in sports is no longer a matter of stamina and endurance alone. Sports at national and international level has become a specialized endeavour comprising physiological, bio-mechanical, nutritional & psychological elements. It has been rightly said that in today's world, an international sports star is not just born or found, but is created through a well-researched and discipline-specific scientific process, backed by appropriate incentives. The specialists in these disciplines in India are, however, a counted few. The Committee, therefore, strongly feel that sports should be developed as a science and its physiology, pharmacology, biomechanics, nutrition and medicine, etc. need to be a part of higher education. These disciplines should be popularized and be made available in maximum number of institutes. The Committee desire that Ministry of Youth Affairs and sports should continue to take up the matter with the Ministry as well as the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare of HRD and other relevant bodies/institutes and urge them to take concrete steps in this direction.**

**5.4 Indigenous games like Wrestling, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho etc. are extremely popular among rural youth. In this context, the Committee appreciate the efforts of the Ministry in launching a new scheme in the year 2007-08 namely Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) for around 2,50,000 village and 6400 block Panchayat units in the country. The Committee observe that with the transfer of four centrally sponsored Sports Infrastructure Development Schemes to the State sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005, the development of sports infrastructure had come to a standstill due to paucity of funds with the States. Hence, PYKKA was launched in 2007-08 to enable the State Governments get the requisite Central assistance, which will help them in achieving the goal of 'broadbasing of sports'. Assistance of Rs. 250.77 crore for covering 22854 village Panchayats and 601 block Panchayats have been stated to be approved under the scheme so far. The Committee hope that promising local sports talent available in each village/block would be identified and encouraged under the scheme.**

**In this connection, the Committee feel that PYKKA is an ambitious programme in view of the sheer number of village and block Panchayats in the country. At the same time, the Committee are of the view that the current amount of Rs.22,000 per annum being given to each village panchayat as Annual Acquisition and Operational Grants for acquisition of sports equipment, accessories, repairs/maintenance and to meet operational expenses is grossly insufficient. The Committee feel that under the current economic scenario in the country, it is virtually impossible to do anything concerning sports even at the village level with such a meagre sum and thus recommend that the same needs**

to be a realistic amount. The Committee desire that the Ministry should conduct a study of the cost factor involved in providing even the most basic sports facility in a village and accordingly modify the scheme with revised amount. The Committee hope that the amount would be increased from next Financial Year onwards.

As regards, achievement of PYKKA so far, the Committee note from the Ministry's deposition that the scheme has received good response from State Governments. The Committee, however, observe that the target of training master trainers during the year 2009-2010 could not be achieved. Only 254 master trainers could be trained as against a target of 600. Training of master trainers and kridashrees is of utmost importance for the success of PYKKA. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the State Governments should be asked to achieve the target in the best possible manner. The Committee also desire the Government to ensure that village panchayats dominated by SC/ST or other backward sections of the society are adequately covered under PYKKA. The Committee further recommend that a Monitoring Committee with local MPs/MLAs as its members may be set up in their constituencies to monitor the implementation of PYKKA. The Committee are also of the opinion that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) could be linked with the same. As the PYKKA empowers the village/Block Panchayats to create basic sports facilities in their area, employment opportunities thus emerging could be given to the rural workforce. The

**Committee would urge the Ministry of Sports to consult Ministry of Rural Development on the matter and take suitable action.**

**5.5 From the deposition of the Ministry made before them, the Committee note that in order to promote sports infrastructure in urban areas, a new Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme has already been proposed and an allocation of Rs. 5 crore has been made for the same in the current year. The Committee are aware that our country has 5161 cities/towns/urban agglomerations and the broadbasing of sports could result only after covering these urban areas too. They hope that the scheme would receive favourable response and be operationalised soon. The Committee would like to be apprised of the status of the scheme.**



**5.6 The Committee note that at present there is no scheme in the Ministry of Youth Affairs under which assistance can be given to State Governments for conducting of National Games. Therefore, in the past, assistance has been given for the same by the Ministry in relaxation of provisions of the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs). The Planning Commission has also in the past provided assistance of Rs. 40.51 crore and Rs. 67 crore to the Government of Assam and Government of Jharkhand respectively for National Games, Guwahati (2007) and National Games, Ranchi (2009) in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA). ACA of Rs. 110 crore was sanctioned to the State Government of Kerala for conducting the 35<sup>th</sup> National Games in May 2010. The Committee feel that such ad hoc measures should not be made for permanent events like National Games. The Committee note that the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme referred to in the previous recommendation will cover National Games, other sports infrastructure and playing fields too as the National Games are organized in State Capitals. The Committee are of the view that there is urgent need to support the States in hosting National Games. Thus, the Committee would urge the Ministry to keep the fund requirements under this Head in view while preparing the estimates for the new Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme. The Committee would further emphasize upon the need to set up a permanent corpus of funds by the Central Government with a specific amount to be contributed by each State as a mandatory condition. The corpus should be utilized by the States for regular hosting of National Games as well as for establishing sports infrastructure required by them for the same. The Committee also feel that the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports must coordinate**

**with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting so as to highlight the achievement of our sportspersons in various disciplines in the National Games as well as in other national and international sports events.**

**5.7 At present, in the field of several sports like Athletics and Hockey, synthetic surfaces like Astroturfs are being used the world over. The Committee are, however, dismayed to learn that there is no uniformity in development of synthetic surfaces in the country. At present there are only 5 synthetic Athletic Tracks in the country while 14 are proposed to be laid. Besides there are just 12 Synthetic Hockey surfaces in the country and 12 more are proposed to be laid. Several States like Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Goa do not have any synthetic surface. The Committee had felt that the presence of such surfaces was not uniform in the country to which the Ministry took the stand that apart from availability of talent in a particular area & facilities made available by State, existence of Sports Authority of India (SAI) centre is also a factor, which is taken into consideration while choosing location for laying of synthetic surfaces. Since SAI does not have centres in all the States, this has led to a situation where some States have more than one surface whereas some have none. The Committee are not convinced by this argument and feel that there is no dearth of sports talent in the country and existence of a proper infrastructure can lead to discovery and development of hidden talent and popularity of a particular sport. The Committee, therefore, recommend that there should be some uniformity in development of sports infrastructure across the States. To begin with, at least one Athletic track must be made available in every State. The Committee would like to be apprised of the timelines for laying the proposed synthetic surfaces in the country.**

**5.8 The Committee are constrained to note that there is no optimal utilization of the existing stadia. They have been made to understand by sports experts that a cricket stadium can be utilized as a multi-purpose stadium for sports like football and Kabaddi with minor changes. The Committee, however, fail to understand the logic of keeping the stadia unutilized except for cricket matches, while other sports are being given a cold shoulder by the authorities. The Committee therefore recommend that instead of keeping a stadium exclusively for use of one sport discipline, these should be optimally used for various disciplines. In fact, the Committee feel that the Ministry should adopt the policy of constructing multipurpose stadia in view of less availability of land. This will not only reduce expenditure to be incurred for construction of stadia for each discipline but will also lead to proper utilization of such stadia. The Committee also desire that schools near these stadia should also be allowed access to them for conducting matches & tournaments. A proper schedule for allotment of Stadia to schools should be prepared and followed for the same.**

**5.9 As far as the efforts of the Government in the field of talent identification and imparting training to sportspersons is concerned, the Committee note that the Sports Authority of India is running six schemes for the same. From the figures made available to them, the Committee observe that there has been only a marginal increase in the number of trainees who are being trained in SAI Promotional Schemes throughout the country that is, from 15010 persons in the year 2007-08 to 15115 persons in 2009-10. It is a very grim indication of the status of sports in a country having billion-plus population as well as the largest youth population in the world. The contention of the Government is that budgetary constraints are the reasons for this state of affairs. The Committee therefore urge the Ministry to approach the authorities for budget enhancement. Besides, very large Government establishments like Railways and the Army can be asked to expand their bank of talented sportspersons. The Committee are also of the view that all unnecessary administrative expenditure on SAI should be curtailed by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports so that funds could be provided to find and train the talented sportspersons.**

**As regards foreign training of sportspersons, the Committee are appalled to note that the number of such persons since 2001 has never exceeded 20, though as preparation of sportspersons for CWG, 2567 persons have reportedly been sent abroad for the first time. The Committee thus, recommend that adequate foreign exposure should be regularly provided to deserving sportspersons, who show a consistent performance and fitness levels, as those**

are the medal winning prospects for the country in various international level tournaments. For this a proper schedule should be prepared and followed. Such training should be given well in advance of the start of a tournament as any last-minute effort on this front does not produce desired results.

**5.10 Coaches are vital for training the sportspersons. Therefore apart from ensuring adequate number of coaches to train the sportspersons, improving and maintaining their quality with suitable refresher courses is very important. The Committee feel that there is a need to open more coaching centres at the district/regional level first so as to make coaches available for such sportspersons who lack resources to get coaching in big cities & metropolises. Since new developments are taking place in the field of sports, the Committee opine that the Government should devise a programme for sending the coaches on refresher training at regular intervals. At present there is a coach exchange programme with very few countries like Hungary, with whom India has signed international cooperation agreement. The Committee feel that such efforts must be extended to countries having international level coaches and sportspersons like China, Japan, South Korea, Germany, South Africa, Russia and Latin American countries too. Also, the coach development programme run by NIS, Patiala should be further modernized and strengthened in consultation with sports scientists.**

**5.11 One of the objectives of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) is to take up research & development studies for providing support to excellence in sports. The Committee note with concern that no R&D studies have been undertaken so far despite the fact that NSDF was institutionalized around 12 years back. The stand taken by the Department of Sports before the Committee was that if any viable project is received for funding R&D in sports, it would be given serious consideration, which is not convincing enough. Therefore, the Committee desire the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to become proactive and take the required initiative in conducting a study on providing scientific support to sportspersons instead of waiting for any viable project to come up. In this regard, the Ministry can engage research institutions with proven track record or experience in the field of sports science. Such research studies can be funded by the Ministry from NSDF. The objective of the study should be to see how to integrate the development in the field of biomechanics, nutrition, physiology, pharmacology, sports medicine etc. with sports. The Committee further recommend that since new developments occur in the field of sports, engagement in R&D studies should be a continuous process for which adequate funding must be ensured. The Committee desire that the Ministry may identify, in consultation with experts, specific areas where R&D is critically required. They would like to be apprised of the action plan of the Ministry on the matter.**



**5.12 The Committee note with regret that the participation of women in sports is abysmally low which is evident from the fact that out of total 15115 number of trainees in SAI centres, the number of girls was only 4261 as compared to 10854 boys. Besides, there are no separate women sports hostels and out of 91 sports hostels only 49 have residential facilities for women. Apart from the gender bias in our society, unavailability of some gender specific facilities is responsible for the same. For example out of 1258 regular coaches, only 181 i.e. 15% are women coaches. It is but a fact that girls living in rural areas will prefer to have women coaches. Having noted media reports about sexual harassment of girl players by men coaches, the Committee are surprised to note that there is no mechanism in place to deal with cases of sexual harassment of sportswomen. It is only now that the Ministry has decided to write to various National Sports Federations to put in place a mechanism for the same. The Committee would like to know the status of the same at the action taken stage.**

**Though the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports does not feel any need for a separate policy for sportswomen, the Committee are of the view that the issue needs attention in order to provide equal opportunities to girls in the field of sports. Therefore, they suggest that a scheme for sportswomen should be formulated on the following lines. Firstly, the Ministry should start with Gender Budgeting to encourage participation of women. Separate funds should be earmarked to be spent on sportswomen under various heads & schemes as availability of funds will incentivize the Government to spend it for the purpose it will be allocated. Secondly, a well defined mechanism is needed to be put in place**

to prevent and deal with cases of sexual harassment in SAI. All the NSFs being funded by the Government should also be asked to establish such a mechanism. In case of failure, the concerned NSF should be de-recognized by the Government. Thirdly, the Government should make all efforts to increase the number of women coaches. To this end, some seats should be reserved for women in various training institutes. The Committee further counsel the Ministry to coordinate with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to garner support on the issue and frame a scheme for discovering and nurturing sports talent among the women population of the country.

**5.13 The Committee are shocked to note the apathy of the Government towards the sportspersons with disability which is evident from the fact that during two years i.e. 2007-2008 and 2008-2009, Budgetary allocation for a scheme for promotion of sports among Disabled had lapsed due to its non-formulation. The Committee are pained to note that no special facilities in terms of training and infrastructure are provided to the disabled. There are no proper coaching centres for them and there is dearth of specialized coaches to train them. Besides, SAI centres and stadia are hardly disabled-friendly. To add to this, there is no provision of giving cash awards for meritorious paralympic sportspersons, though their achievement are taken into consideration in the overall medal tally.**

**The Committee are very disturbed at the plight of these sportspersons. Though the paralympic sports were given recognition by the Government almost six years back, yet the necessary support has not been provided till now. A scheme of 'Sports & Games for Disabled' has been approved only now in 2009. The indifferent attitude of the Government towards paralympic sports became clear from the statement made by the Ministry before the Committee that for development of disabled-friendly sports infrastructures & facilities, a copy of 'Guidelines on creating Sporting & Recreational Activities for persons with Disabilities' will be sent to SAI & concerned NSFs. It seems that Government was oblivious of the issue till this Committee raised it. The Committee now would like the Ministry to play a proactive role in the matter.**

**The Committee, also recommend that all the centres of SAI as well as stadia should be made disabled-friendly. The new stadia & sports venues must be**

constructed on the approved norms of a disabled friendly facility. The Government should also provide specialized coaches to them and such coaches should be regularly sent on Refresher training courses to learn the new developments in their field. Further, since their achievements are taken into consideration in overall medal tally, meritorious Paralympic sportspersons (medalists in international events) should also receive cash awards. The Committee would urge the Ministry to bring necessary changes in their rules and guidelines to include these suggestions.

**5.14 Cases of mismanagement in various National Sports Federations (NSFs), who are responsible and accountable for the overall management, direction, control, regulation, promotion & development of particular sports disciplines are rampant and thus a matter of great concern to the Committee. Though it is a fact that these Federations are autonomous yet by virtue of the fact that they receive funds from the Government and function for the public, they have been rightly declared by the Government as public authorities. The Committee appreciate the recent initiatives taken by the Government in introducing a system of annual recognition of NSFs to bring transparency & fairness in their functioning. The Committee feel that had such a step been taken by the Government long back, the current murky situation could have been avoided. The Committee are of the opinion that autonomy should not lead to arbitrariness and transparency and accountability in dealings including election of members would definitely help the NSFs in gaining respect and admiration among the sports community. The Committee would further like to underline the pressing need to conduct regular auditing of accounts of those NSFs which are being funded by the Government by either the C&AG or reputed Chartered Accountants. The Committee recommend the Ministry to take up the matter with NSFs and also conduct random checking of their accounts. The Committee are also of the view that there should be no discrimination by the Government in giving funds to NSFs. Federation promoting indigenous games and performing well consistently like Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Wrestling should not face the resource-crunch.**

The Committee are perturbed to note the absence of any grievance redressal mechanism in the NSFs. The Committee, therefore, recommend that existence of such a mechanism should also be made a criterion for giving recognition and financial assistance by the Government to any NSF. Since the matter regarding the tenure of members of NSFs is sub-judice, the Committee would like to be apprised of the final position in this regard. The Committee would like the Ministry to advise the NSFs to include eminent sportspersons in their Boards. For NSFs involved in women sports disciplines like women hockey etc., the Committee would recommend establishing some quota for sportswomen in their Boards, as well.

**5.15 National Sports Policy, 2001, envisages that it would be reviewed periodically in order to incorporate changes/modifications which may be necessitated by technological and other advancements in the field of sports. Reviewing of existing schemes of Ministry and introduction of new schemes is a way of implementing the existing policy and does not imply a review of the National Sports Policy as has been interpreted by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. The Committee observe that an attempt was made to review this policy and a draft comprehensive National Sports Policy, 2007 was prepared. However, due to opposition from IOA & NSFs the draft was not approved. The Committee are of the view that the existing Sports Policy has not been successful in generating enough enthusiasm about sports in the country so far and thus needs certain modifications, particularly in post-CWG scenario, for instance, committing to establish at least one centre of excellence in sports in every State as per international standards and recommending a better convergence and coordination among departments handling education and sports etc. Besides sports quota in education and employment should be made more effective. The Committee further are of the view that vested interests have really harmed the country's sports scene and thus there is an urgent need for establishment of an independent sports arbitration and mediation mechanism, as was proposed in draft policy, 2007. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the existing policy be revised and a Sports Regulatory Body be established for resolution of disputes arising within or between NSFs or between an individual NSF and the players. Cases of doping and sexual harassment of sportspersons should also be brought within its jurisdiction. As the Government is examining**

**the possibility of a new sports law, the Committee would like the Ministry to apprise them of the issues the law is likely to address as well as the status of the same.**



**5.16 The Committee are extremely concerned to note the delay in overall arrangements for organizing the XIX Commonwealth Games, 2010 in India, apart from the huge cost overruns as is evident from the difference in the initial cost estimates to the revised estimates of conducting the Games. Inability of the Government to meet most of the deadlines in development of infrastructure projects and the consequent cost overruns are not only putting the nation in bad light but are casting staggering burden on the public exchequer. The Committee fail to comprehend that despite the Host city contract being signed in 2003, why the budgetary allocation for CWG was made four years later i.e. in 2007. As a result, the scheme for training of sportspersons could only be started in 2008. Also the development of critical sports infrastructure in time to conduct the Games suffered irreversibly. The Committee would like to quote the example of the city of London, the host city for Olympic Games, 2012, where the infrastructure has been nearly complete despite the Games still a good two years away. The Committee are of the view that ideally various projects which include development of stadia, training venues and development of city's infrastructure including residential facilities for sportspersons should have been completed at least one year before the start of the Games. Apart from the fact that the infrastructure is still not complete, the constant press reports on slippages in various projects is extremely disheartening. The Committee cannot but deplore the lethargic manner in which the matter was handled by the Central Government, Organizing Committee and GNCTD, particularly when the country's honour is at stake. They expect the Government to probe all charges of corruption and cost escalations seriously after the Games. Meanwhile the Committee also urge the**

**Ministry to utilize their PR mechanism optimally in case any exaggerated reports appear in the media. As for the athletes and sportspersons, the Committee sincerely hope that our sportspersons would give their best performance to bring laurels to the host country since such lifetime opportunities are too precious for each one of them.**

**The Committee are also concerned to note that that Government is yet to decide about the actual utilization as well as maintenance of the sports infrastructure after the CWG. The Committee recommend that care must be taken to ensure an optimum utilization of the same throughout the year. As regards overall maintenance and repair, the agency involved in construction of a stadium should be made responsible for its maintenance for a specified period. The Committee also feel that the stadia should be given to various NSFs /Sports Associations for regular training of their sportspersons and holding championships in their disciplines. Such constant utilization of infrastructure would ensure their proper maintenance too, and thus in case of hosting any other mega sports event in future, large-scale investments on the same could, perhaps be avoided.**

**The Committee are of the view that absence of any policy on hosting mega sports events is the reason for the present status of CWG projects. The Committee feel that had there been proper planning, the never-ending delays in projects could have been avoided. The Committee desire that in future we should go for bidding for organizing Mega Sports events only after the ground work in this regard is done. Financial Planning involving the cost-benefit analysis should**

also be done well in advance keeping in view the cost escalation factors over the years. The Committee also desire that the level, at which the responsibility can be fixed in case of failure to achieve the target should be clearly defined. A proper plan of action for training the sportspersons to excel in such events should also be prepared. The Committee desire that a policy be chalked out by the Government on these lines for organizing any Mega Sports events. The Government should also ensure its proper execution and transparency and accountability in all financial deals. The Committee therefore recommend that the Ministry should seriously consider revising the Sports Policy to address all the matters raised by them.

**NEW DELHI;**  
**1<sup>st</sup> November, 2010**  
**Kartika 10, 1932(S)**

**FRANCISCO SARDINHA,**  
**CHAIRMAN,**  
**COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES.**

## ANNEXURE-I

**DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED FROM NATIONAL SPORTS  
DEVELOPMENT FUND (NSDF)**

Sl.No.	Name of the sportsperson assisted from NSDF	Purpose for which assistance provided	Amount (in Rs)
<b>2001-2002</b>			
1.	Shri Abhinav Bindra, Shooter	Training abroad	10,00,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>10,00,000</b>
<b>2002-2003</b>			
1.	Shri Abhinav Bindra, Shooter	Training abroad	5,00,000
2.	Shri Anil Kumar, Athlete	- do -	5,00,000
3.	Ms. Bobby Aloysius, Athlete	- do -	7,50,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>17,50,000</b>
<b>2003-2004</b>			
1.	Ms. Anju Bobby George, Athlete	Training abroad	14,91,505
2.	Lt. Col. Rajyavardhan Rathore, Shooter	- do -	78,23,496
3.	Shri Abhinav Bindra, Shooter	- do -	1,90,000
4.	Ms. Bobby Aloysius, Athlete	- do -	18,67,531
5.	Shri Anil Kumar, Athlete	- do	8,37,794
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,22,10,326</b>
<b>2004-2005</b>			
1.	Shri Mansher Singh, Shooter	Training abroad	13,28,108
2.	Shri Manavjit Singh Sandhu, Shooter	- do -	7,99,390
3.	Shri Anwer Sultan, Shooter	- do -	5,17,573
4.	Shri Gagan Narang, Shooter	- do -	5,90,549
5.	Ms. Suma Shirur, Shooter	- do -	2,73,213
6.	Shri Abhinav Bindra, Shooter	- do -	13,42,506
7.	Ms. Bobby Aloysius, Athlete	- do -	7,94,071
8.	Lt.Col. Rajyavardhan Rathore, Shooter	- do -	5,89,932
		<b>Total</b>	<b>62,35,342</b>
<b>2005-2006</b>			

1.	Shri Gagan Narang, Shooter	Training abroad	1,92,422
2.	Lt. Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore, Shooter	- do -	32,94,077
3.	Shri Anwer Sultan, Shooter	- do -	1,27,301
4.	Shi Manavjit Singh Sandhu, Shooter	- do -	1,28,032
5.	Ms. Anju Bobby George, Athlete	- do -	71,154
6.	Shri Mansher Singh, Shooter	- do -	1,00,662
7.	Shri Moraad Ali Khan	- do -	9,00,000
8.	Rural Development Foundation	For purchase of Archery equipment	6,03,493/-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>54,17,141</b>
<b>2006-07</b>			
1.	Shri Manavjit Singh Sandhu, Shooter	Training abroad	21,62,425
2.	Shri Mansher Singh, Shooter	- do -	8,35,041
3.	Shri Ronjan Sodhi, Shooter	- do -	13,18,013
4.	Shri Anwer Sultan, Shooter	- do -	8,32,471
5.	Shri Abhinav Bindra, Shooter	- do -	37,02,661
6.	Shri Parimanjan Negi, Chess	- do -	7,59,463
		<b>Total</b>	<b>96,10,074</b>
<b>2007-08</b>			
1.	Shri Manavjit Singh Sandhu	Training abroad	18,73,932
2.	Shri Mansher Singh	-do-	16,32,578
3.	Shri Anwer Sultan	-do-	4,32,887
4.	Ms. Suma Shirur	-do-	5,86,124
5.	Shri Vikram Bhatnagar	-do-	8,78,154
6.	Lt. Col. R.V. Rathore	-do-	6,87,124
7.	Shri Parimarjan Negi	-do-	13,91,176
8.	Shri Ronjan Sodhi	-do-	14,32,028
9.	Sports Authority of India	For construction of strong Room.	37,50,000
10.	Executive Director (F), SAI	Payment for Cuba delegation	3,08,774
11.	Association of Indian Universities	Participation of Indian Universities contingent in the	13,43,937

		world Universities Games in Bangkok.	
12.	NIC	Development of Sports Software.	4,00,000
13.	Shri Virbhawal Khade	For Training	3,20,590
14.	Shri Zoraver Singh Sandhu	For Training	3,94,890
15	Shri Abhinav Bindra	For Training	6,01,248
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,60,33,442</b>
<b>2008-09</b>			
1-5	Ms. Avnit Kaur Ms. Anjali Bhagwat Sh. Gagan Narang Sh. Sanjeev Rajput Sh. Sumresh Jung (plus accompanying coaches)	For training	59,86,270
6.	Suma Shirur	-do-	2,90,027
7.	Sh. Anwar Sultan	-do	1,43,165
8.	Sh. Vikram Bhatnagar	-do-	1,09,002
9.	Sh. Zoravar Singh	-do-	6,00,928
10.	Ms. Tania Sachdev	-do-	4,63,599
11.	Sh. Manavjit Singh Sandhu	-do-	43,75,418
12.	Sh. Mansher Singh	-do-	48,40,220
13.	Sh. Ronjan Sodhi	-do-	43,36,584
14.	Sh. Abhinav Bindra	-do-	9,81,229
15.	Sh. Parimarjan Negi	-do-	10,93,237
16.	Sh. Virbhawal Khade	-do-	10,30,656
17.	Sandeep Sejwal	-do-	3,44,045
18.	Shri Anup Sridhar	-do-	5,16,195
19.	Shri Naresh Kumar Sharma	-do-	28,12,904
20.	Rowing Federation of India	-do-	12,78,081
21.	Judo federation of India	-do-	4,45,744
22.	All India Tennis Association	-do-	29,14,560
23.	Indian Amateurs Boxing Federation	-do-	11,64,158
24.	Athletic Federation of India	-do-	1,03,888
25.	Football Federation		13,50,000
26.	National Informatics Centre	Engagement of	1,50,000

		Programme for 6 months	
		Total	<b>3,53,29,910</b>
<b>2009-10 (Upto 31.12.09)</b>			
1.	Sh. Anil Kumar	For training	6,40,977
2.	Sh. Parimarjan Negi	-do-	14,46,654
3.	Ms Tania Sachdev	-do-	2,85,840
4.	Sh. Abhinav Bindra	-do-	77,06,315
5.	Ms Anjali Bhagwat	-do-	43,676
6.	Ms Avneet Kaur	-do-	79,776
7.	Sh. Gagan Narang	-do-	70,472
8.	Sh. Sanjeev Rajput	-do-	71,010
9.	Sh. Sumresh Jung	-do-	2,457
10.	Sh. Manavjit Singh Sandhu	-do-	35,95,486
11.	Sh. Mansher Singh	-do-	31,13,876
12.	Sh. Ronjan Sodhi	-do-	39,72,696
13.	Sh. Naresh Kumar Sharma	-do-	16,36,489
14.	Sh. Shiva Keshavan	-do-	16,24,008
15.	Sh. Jamyang Namgial	-do-	7,63,209
16.	Sh. Tashi Lundup	-do-	7,01,835
17.	Dibrugarh University	Sports infrastructure	1,36,00,000
18.	National Playing Fields Association of India	Play fields	50,00,000
19.	Department of Mountaineering and Allied Sports, Manali	Sports equipments	75,00,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5,18,54,776</b>

**STATEMENT OF GRANTS RELEASED TO SPORTS FEDERATIONS DURING LAST  
THREE YEARS**

Rs. in crores

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the Federation</b>	<b>2007-2008</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-2010 (upto 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009)</b>
1.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	0.15	0.19	0.14
2.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	2.39	2.21	1.63
3.	All India Karate-Do- Federation,	00	00	00
4.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, N.Delhi	0.17	0.42	0.24
5.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Keshavpuram, Delhi	0.09	0.11	0.12
6.	Amateur Handball Federation of India, J & K	0.18	0.72	0.14
7.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	0.08	0.16	0.06
8.	Ball Badminton Federation of India,	00	00	00
9.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	0.71	0.44	0.51
10	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	0.14	0.15	0.09
11	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	0.06	0.24	0.31
12	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur (Raj.)	0.39	0.18	0.07
13	Indian Body Building Fedn.	00	00	00
14	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	0.43	0.30	0.26
15	Indian Polo Association, N.Delhi	0.02	0.06	00
16	Indian Power lifting Federation, N.Delhi	0.11	0.16	0.12
17	Judo Federation of India, N.Delhi	0.92	0.62	0.50
18	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	00	00	0.04
19	Korfbal Federation of India, New Delhi.	0.13	0.12	0.12
20	All India Tennis Association,	0.92	0.79	0.62



	New Delhi			
21	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	<b>7.17</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>0.80</b>
22	Netball Federation of India, Sahadara, Delhi	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>00</b>
23	Roller Skating Federation of India, Kolkata	<b>0</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>
24	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.89</b>
25	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur, Maharashtra	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.09</b>
26	Shooting Ball Federation of India,	<b>0</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.12</b>
27	Softball Federation of India, Jodhpur	<b>0.09</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>0.12</b>
28	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.12</b>
29	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.26</b>
30	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	<b>3.32</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.04</b>
31	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	<b>0</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>0.12</b>
32	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, N.Delhi	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.09</b>
33	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur, U.P.	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.05</b>
34	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.10</b>
35	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.74</b>
36	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	<b>1.17</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>1.48</b>
37	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.31</b>
38	Throwball Fedn. Of India, Bangalore	<b>0.19</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>
39	Para Olympic, Bangalore	<b>2.19</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>1.43</b>
40	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>1.39</b>
41	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.39</b>
42	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>0.95</b>
43	Indian Hockey Fedn., Patel Nagar, Delhi	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.32</b>
44	Indian Women Hockey Federation, New Delhi	<b>1.91</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.11</b>

45	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.12</b>
46	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	<b>0</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.31</b>
47	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	<b>2.33</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>0.12</b>
48	Badminton Association of India, Rajasthan	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>0.24</b>
49	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.05</b>
50	Football, Delhi	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.42</b>
51	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.16</b>
52	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G.Stadium Delhi	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.64</b>
53	Winter Games Federation of India (WGFI), Daryaganj	<b>0</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>00</b>
54	Women's Cricket Fedn. of India, Delhi	<b>0.01</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>
55	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	<b>0.27</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>0.02</b>
56	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.04</b>
57	Malkhamb	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>00</b>
58	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India	<b>00</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.11</b>
59	Bridge Federation of India	<b>00</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>00</b>
60	Ice Hockey	<b>00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>00</b>
61	School Games	<b>00</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.44</b>
62	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	<b>2.44</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>2.04</b>
63	Sports Authority of India, J.N.Stadium, N.Delhi	<b>17.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>20.80</b>
64	Association of Indian Universities	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.58</b>

F. No. 49-3/2008-SP-II  
Government of India  
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports  
Department of Sports

New Delhi the 18th September, 2008

**Sub: Guidelines for more efficient management of Coaching camps, selection of coaches, selection of Athletes, etc**

Former Chief Election Commissioner Shri T.S. Krishna Murthy was appointed by the Government to examine the circumstances & issues connected with dope testing of Weightlifter, Ms. L. Monika Devi. The Government has accepted the conclusion of the Enquiry report of Sh T. S. Krishna Murthy that it is necessary to improve coordination among all concerned with the management of Coaching Camps, Selection of Coaches, Selection of Athletes, etc. In order to put this recommendation into operation, the following action should be taken immediately by all concerned.

**1. MANAGEMENT OF COACHING CAMPS**

- (i) The Sports Authority of India, in consultation with the National Sports Federation concerned, shall work out a detailed yearly calendar of coaching camps, to be conducted in a particular discipline well in advance, in no circumstances later than 31<sup>st</sup> January every year. This calendar should be prepared based on the Long Term Development Plan (LTDP) for that discipline, and should be in consonance with the International/National calendar of events in that discipline. In case the coaching camp is being conducted by the National Sports Federation concerned, the same guidelines shall be applicable to them as well.
- (ii) The calendar of events so prepared, should contain detailed information about dates and period of coaching camp, venue (SAI or any other), number of players likely to attend the camp, coaches and supporting personnel staff.
- (iii) The list of probables for each coaching camp, shall be decided along with the LTDP, on the basis of either National Championship or open selection trials.
- (iv) A panel of coaches and supporting personnel including doctors, physiotherapists, psychologists, physiologists, scientific officers, masseurs etc. shall be prepared and made a part of the LTDP.
- (v) The yearly requirements of food supplements, equipments (consumable/non-consumable) training kits, should also be worked out while preparing the yearly calendar.
- (vi) The coaching calendar along with the requirements as detailed above, shall be circulated to all SAI centres, well in advance to enable them to make necessary arrangements, and to ensure smooth conduct of the camps.
- (vii) The venue allocated for a particular coaching camp, shall not be changed under any circumstances, unless warranted by unavoidable situations, which shall be done only after taking due approval of the competent authority.
- (viii) It shall be the responsibility of SAI/NADA, to ensure that random dope tests are conducted in each camp as per the guidelines.

- (ix) The travel plan and ticketing of every player, shall be carried out and informed to the player, well in advance of the dates of the coaching camp.
- (x) The National Coach shall evaluate the progress and performance of the players in the coaching camp, and make recommendations to the Selection Committee, regarding discontinuation of players showing unsatisfactory performance, or inclusion of new probables giving due justification for the name.

## 2. **SELECTION OF COACHES**

- (i) The National Coach shall be selected by a selection committee with President of the NSF concerned as its Chairman, DG(SAI), ED(TEAMS), one ex-international players (preferably Arjuna Awardee or International medal winner), to be nominated by the Government, and the nominee of IOA from the panel prepared by SAI.
- (ii) The National Coach shall be appointed by SAI, after careful consideration of the names recommended by this Selection Committee.
- (iii) The Selection Committee, in consultation with the National coach, shall choose other members of the coaching team.
- (iv) The team of coaches, sport scientists, experts etc shall not normally be changed or modified, once chosen till the Asian/Olympic Games are over.
- (v) While selecting the National Coach, Assistant Coach and other members of the coaching team, due care should be taken to ensure, that no person with tainted record is selected as a member of the coaching team.
- (vi) While selecting the team for participation in any international event it shall be ensured, that only those coaches/supporting personnel are selected, who have been with the team during the coaching camp on continuous basis.

## 3. **SELECTION OF ATHLETES**

- (i) The selection of sportspersons for participation in major international events shall be the responsibility of National Sports Federations (NSF) concerned, and Government and the Sports Authority of India, will not have direct involvement in the selection process, except to ensure that it is fair and transparent.
- (ii) The selection criteria/norms shall be clearly communicated by the NSFs to all concerned viz., players, coaches, Government Observers etc. well in advance and be put up on the website of the NSF concerned and also be forwarded to SAI and the Ministry to be put up on their respective websites.
- (iii) In case of measurable event, the minimum qualifying norms may be fixed and announced along with the notice for Selection Trials and be put up on the website of the NSF concerned and also be forwarded to SAI and the Ministry to be put up on their respective websites.
- (iv) The holding of the selection trials should be announced at least one month in advance of dates of the trials.
- (v) In team events the Selection Trials should be held two months in advance and in the case of contact games, the selection trials should be held at least one month in advance of the competition event.
- (vi) The selection shall be done by a Selection Committee, consisting of the President of the NSF as the chairman, the National coach and eminent ex-sportspersons, preferably Arjuna awardees. There shall be no Government Observer/SAI nominee, as member, in the Selection Committee.

- (vii) The NSFs shall send invitation to the Government Observer, for attending the selection trials, and the selection committee meetings, as an Observer, at least 15 days in advance, which shall further be followed up on personal basis. The Government Observer must send his/her report, directly to SAI and the Ministry, without delay.
- (viii) The national coach shall evaluate the progress and performance of each player on regular basis, and submit the report to the Selection Committee and Sports Authority of India.
- (ix) The athletes who were not in the coaching camp organized prior to the Selection may be allowed to participate in the selection trials, only in exceptional cases with due justification.
- (x) The proceedings of the Selection should spell out in detail, the selection criteria, the past performance of the players, and their performance in the selection trials.
- (xi) The team once finalized for a particular event shall not be changed under any circumstances, unless warranted by unavoidable situations with due justification and the changes shall be informed to all concerned.
- (xii) NSFs shall keep the performance of each athlete on its web site. This should be updated at least once a month along with rankings, if applicable.
- (xiii) The athlete once selected for a team, shall be treated with utmost dignity. In case of any doubt arising, the athlete has to be taken into confidence. Proper appeal mechanism shall be put in place, to ensure proper and timely redressal of their grievances.

As specific provisions exist in the Scheme for preparation of Teams for Commonwealth Games 2010, matters connected with management of coaching camps, selection of coaches, selection of core probables would continue to be governed by the provisions of the scheme

-sd  
(Deepika Kachhal)  
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India  
Tele No.23384408

1. The Director General, Sports Authority of India,
2. The President, Indian Olympic Association,
3. The President & Secretary General,  
All National Sports Federations
4. All Government Observers

**STATUS OF COMPETITION AND TRAINING VENUES FOR COMMONWEALTH GAMES, 2010**

**COMPETITION VENUES**

S. No.	Agency	Venue	Events	Date of Completion
1	<b>Central Public Works Department</b>	J.N. Stadium	Athletics	31-Mar-10
			Weightlifting	15-Feb-10
			Lawn Bowls	15-Feb-10
2		I.G. Stadium	Gymnastics	31-Mar-10
			Cycling	31-Mar-10
			Wrestling	28-Feb-10
3		MDC National Stadium	Hockey	15-Dec-09
4		SPM Swimming Pool Complex	Swimming	31-Mar-10
5		Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	Shooting	15-Dec-09
6		CRPF Campus, Kaderpur, Gurgaon	Big-Bore Shooting	31-Mar-10
7	<b>All India Tennis Association</b>	R. K. Khanna Tennis Complex	Lawn Tennis	15-Mar-10
8	<b>Delhi University</b>	Delhi University Main Ground	Rugby	15-Mar-10
9	<b>Govt. of NCT of Delhi</b>	Thyagraja Sports Complex	Netball	31-Dec-09
10	<b>Delhi Development Authority</b>	Siri Fort Sports Complex	Badminton	31-Mar-10

S. No.	Agency	Venue	Events	Date of Completion
11			Squash	
12	<b>Delhi Development Authority</b>	Yamuna Sports Complex	Table Tennis	31-Mar-10
13			Archery	28-Feb-10
14	<b>New Delhi Municipal Council</b>	Talkatora Indoor Stadium	Boxing	31-Dec-09

### TRAINING VENUES

Sr. No	Agency	Project Name	Event	Completion Date
1	<b>All India Tennis Association</b>	<b>RK Khanna Tennis Complex</b>	Tennis	15-Mar-10
2	<b>Central Public Works Department</b>	<b>Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium</b>	Hockey	15-Dec-09
3			Swimming	31-Mar-09
4	<b>Delhi Development Authority</b>	<b>Games Village</b>	Athletics	01-May-10
5			Swimming	31-May-10
6			Weightlifting & Wrestling	01-May-10
7		<b>Saket Sports Complex</b>	Badminton	25-Mar-10
8		<b>Siri Fort Sports Complex</b>	Badminton	30-Mar-10
9			Squash	31-Mar-10
10			Swimming	25-Mar-10
11			Tennis	25-Mar-10
12		<b>Yamuna Sports Complex</b>	Gymnastics	31-Mar-10
13			Hockey	31-Mar-10

Sr. No	Agency	Project Name	Event	Completion Date
14			Lawn Bowls	31-Mar-10
15			Swimming	31-Mar-10
16			Archery	28-Feb-10
17	Delhi University	Daulatram College	Rugby 7s	22-Jan-10
18		Hindu College	Rugby 7s	22-Jan-10
19		Indoor Hall	Boxing	23-Mar-10
			Netball	
20		Khalsa College	Rugby 7s	22-Jan-10
21		Kirorimal College	Rugby 7s	15-Apr-10
22		Polo Ground	Rugby 7s	15-Apr-10
23		Delhi University	Ramjas College	Rugby 7s
24	Sri Ram College of Commerce		Rugby 7s	12-Apr-09
25	Sri Ram College of Commerce		Wrestling (W)	15-Jul-10
26	St. Stephens College		Rugby 7s	15-Apr-10
27	Govt. of NCT of Delhi	Chhatrasal Stadium	Athletics	31-Jan-10
28		Ludlow Castle Hall	Wrestling (M)	31-Oct-09
29		Thyagraj Sports Complex	Athletics	31-Dec-09
30	Jamia Millia Islamia	Jamia Millia Islamia University	Rugby 7s	31-Dec-09
31			Table Tennis	31-Dec-09
32	New Delhi Municipal Council	Shivaji Stadium	Hockey	30-Dec-09



**STATUS OF COMPETITION AND TRAINING VENUES FOR COMMONWEALTH  
GAMES, 2010**

<b>Funded by: Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYAS)</b>				
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Stadium</b>	<b>Venue Owner</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Completion Status</b>
1.	JN Sports Complex- Athletics	SAI	Jan.2008	Completed & Inaugurated on 27 <sup>th</sup> July, 2010
2.	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	SAI	Oct.2008	Completed & Inaugurated on 31 <sup>st</sup> Jan, 2010
3.	MDC National Stadium - Hockey	SAI	Sep. 2007	Completed & Inaugurated on 24 <sup>th</sup> Jan, 2010
4.	JN Sports Complex- Lawn Bowls	SAI	Oct. 2009	Completed & Inaugurated on 5 <sup>th</sup> April, 2010
5.	IG Sports Complex- Gymnastics	SAI	Dec.2007	Completed & Inaugurated on 10 <sup>th</sup> April, 2010
6.	IG Sports Complex- Wrestling	SAI	Aug.2008	Completed & Inaugurated on 25 <sup>th</sup> April, 2010
7.	IG Sports Complex- Cycling	SAI	Jan.2009	Completed & Inaugurated on 29 <sup>th</sup> June, 2010
8.	SPM Swimming Pool Complex	SAI	Dec. 2007	Completed & Inaugurated on 18 <sup>th</sup> July, 2010
9.	JN Sports Complex - Weightlifting	SAI	Aug.2008	Completed & Inaugurated on 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2010
10.	RK Khanna Tennis Stadium	DLTA	June.2008	Completed & Inaugurated on 11 <sup>th</sup> July, 2010
11.	Delhi University-Main Ground-Rugby7s	DU	Aug..2008	Completed & Inaugurated on 15 <sup>th</sup> July, 2010
12.	Big-Bore Shooting, Kadarpur	CRPF Academy	Dec.2008	Completed & Inaugurated on 10 <sup>th</sup> May, 2010

<b>Funded by : Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), GoI</b>			
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Stadium</b>	<b>Venue Owner</b>	<b>Completion Status</b>
1.	Siri Fort Sports Complex-Badminton	DDA	Completed (as reported).
2.	Siri Fort Sports Complex - Squash	DDA	Completed (as reported).
3.	Yamuna Sports Complex – Table Tennis	DDA	Will be completed by 15th Aug,2010 (as reported)
4.	Yamuna Sports Complex - Archery	DDA	Completed (as reported). Inaugurated on 5th March,2010

<b>Funded by : Government of Delhi</b>			
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Stadium</b>	<b>Venue Owner</b>	<b>Completion Status</b>
1.	Thyagraj Sports Complex - Netball	Govt. of Delhi	Completed (as reported). Inaugurated on 2nd April,2010
2.	Talkatora Stadium - Boxing	NDMC	Completed (as reported). Inaugurated on 24th February,2010

### **STATUS OF TRAINING VENUES**

<b>Funded by : Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYS)</b>			
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Stadium</b>	<b>Venue Owner</b>	<b>Completion Status</b>
1.	CPWD_DPS TRG-LawnBowls	CPWD	Completed
2.	CPWD-MDC TRG-Hockey	SAI/CPWD	Completed
3.	DU-Daulatram TRG-Rugby7s	DU	Completed
4.	DU-Hindu TRG-Rugby7s	DU	Completed
5.	DU-IndoorHallTRG-Boxing&Netball	DU	Completed
6.	DU-Khalsa TRG-Rugby7s	DU	Completed
7.	DU-Kirorimal TRG-Rugby7s	DU	Completed
8.	DU-Polo Ground TRG-Athletics	DU	15-Aug-10
9.	DU-Ramjas TRG-Rugby7s	DU	Completed

10.	DU-SriRam TRG-Rugby7s	DU	Completed
11.	DU-SriRam TRG-Wrestling(W)	DU	15-Aug-10
12.	DU-StStephens TRG-Rugby7s	DU	Completed
13.	JMI-Rugby7s TRG	JMI	Completed
14.	JMI-TableTennis TRG	JMI	Completed
15.	AITA-RK Khanna TRG-Tennis	AITA	Completed

<b>Funded by : Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD)</b>			
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Stadium</b>	<b>Venue Owner</b>	<b>Completion Status</b>
1.	DDA-GameVill TRG-Athletics	DDA	Completed
2.	DDA-GameVill TRG-Swimming	DDA	25-Aug-10
3.	DDA-GameVill TRG-Weight Wrest	DDA	08-Aug-10
4.	DDA-Saket TRG-Badminton	DDA	15-Aug-10
5.	DDA-SiriFort TRG-Badminton	DDA	Completed
6.	DDA-SiriFort TRG-Squash	DDA	15-Aug-10
7.	DDA-SiriFort TRG-Swimming	DDA	15-Aug-10
8.	DDA-SiriFort TRG-Tennis	DDA	15-Aug-10
9.	DDA-Yamuna TRG-Gymnastics	DDA	15-Aug-10
10.	DDA-Yamuna TRG-Hockey	DDA	15-Aug-10
11.	DDA-Yamuna TRG-LawnBowls	DDA	Completed
12.	DDA-Yamuna TRG-Swimming	DDA	15-Aug-10
13.	DDA-YamunaTRG-Archery	DDA	Completed

<b>Funded by : Government of Delhi</b>			
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Stadium</b>	<b>Venue Owner</b>	<b>Completion Status</b>
1.	GNCTD-Chhatrasal TRG-Athletics	Govt. of Delhi	Completed
2.	GNCTD-Ludlow TRG-Wrestling(M)	Govt. of Delhi	Completed
3.	GNCTD-Thyagraj TRG- Athletics	Govt. of Delhi	Completed
4.	NDMC-Shivaji TRG-Hockey	NDMC	September, 2010

**MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE  
(2009-2010)**

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2009 from 1100 hrs. to 1345 hrs.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Francisco Sardinha – Chairman**

**MEMBERS**

- 2 Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan
- 3 Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal
- 4 Shri Ramesh Jigajinagi
- 5 Shri Chandrakant Khaire
- 6 Shri M. Krishnaswamy
- 7 Smt. Ranee Narah
- 8 Shri Prabodh Panda
- 9 Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey
- 10 Shri Kabindra Purkayastha
- 11 Shri M. Sreenivasulu Reddy
- 12 Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan Singh
- 13 Shri Lalji Tandon
- 14 Shri Manish Tewari
- 15 Shri K.C. Venugopal

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                         |   |                  |
|----|-------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Bhupesh Kumar      | - | Director         |
| 2  | Smt. Manju Chaudhary    | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 3  | Shri C. Kalyanasundaram | - | Under Secretary  |

**WITNESSES**

**MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS**  
**(DEPT. OF SPORTS)**

- 1 Smt. Sindhushree Khullar - Secretary (Sports)
- 2 Shri Injeti Srinivas - Joint Secretary (Sports)
- 3 Shri Sanjeev Mittal - Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor
- 4 Shri Rahul Bhatnagar - Joint Secretary (International Sports Division)

**SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA**

- 5 Shri Sayan Chatterjee - Director General
- 6 Shri Pravir Krishna - Joint Secretary & Special Officer
- 7 Shri H.S. Kingra - Joint Secretary & Special Officer
- 8 Shri S.S. Chhabra - Secretary
- 9 Dr. P.C. Kashyap - Executive Director
- 10 Dr. L.S. Ranawat - Executive Director
- 11 Smt. Jhanjha Tripathi - Executive Director
- 12 Shri Joe Sebastian - Executive Director
- 13 Shri D.V. Mangla - Superintendant Engineer (Infrastructure)

**LAXMIBAI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION,**  
**GWALIOR**

- 14 Maj. Gen. (Retd.) S.N. Mukherjee - Vice Chancellor

**NATIONAL DOPE TESTING LABORATORY**

- 15 Smt. Shila Jain - Scientist

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members of the Committee and the officials of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports) to the sitting of the Committee.

3. The Secretary of the Department briefed the Committee on the subject 'Sports-Policy, Infrastructure and Training facilities'. This was followed by an audio-visual presentation on the subject by a representative of the Ministry. Then the Secretary and the representatives of the Ministry replied to the questions raised by the Members. The Secretary was requested to furnish replies in writing to the questions for which answers were not readily available at the time of briefing.

4. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

5. The Committee decided to hold the next sitting on 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2009.

**The Committee then adjourned.**

**MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH SITTING OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE  
(2009-2010)**

The Committee sat on Monday, the 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2010 from 1515 hrs. to 1720 hrs.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Francisco Sardinha – Chairman**

**MEMBERS**

2. Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal
3. Shri Bhakta Charan Das
4. Shri T.K.S. Elangovan
5. Shri P. Karunakaran
6. Shri M. Krishnaswamy
7. Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Madam
8. Smt. Raneer Narah
9. Shri Prabodh Panda
10. Shri Kabindra Purkayastha
11. Shri K. Jaya Surya Prakash Reddy
12. Shri M. Sreenivasulu Reddy
13. Shri S. Semmalai
14. Shri Madan Lal Sharma
15. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh
16. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
17. Shri Manish Tewari

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri Bhupesh Kumar - Director
2. Smt. Juby Amar - Under Secretary

**WITNESSES**

**MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS  
(DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS)**

1. Smt. Sindhushree Khullar, Secretary (Sports)
2. Shri Injeti Srinivas, Joint Secretary (Sports)

3. Shri Sanjeev Mittal, Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor
4. Shri Rahul Bhatnagar, Joint Secretary (International Sports Division)

**SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA**

5. Shri Sayan Chatterjee, Director General
6. Shri Pravir Krishna, Joint Secretary & Special Officer
7. Shri H.S. Kingra, Joint Secretary & Special Officer
8. Shri S.S. Chhabra, Secretary

**LAXMIBAI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, GWALIOR**

9. Maj Gen (Retd) S.N. Mukherjee, Vice Chancellor, Gwalior

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (Department of Sports) to the sitting of Committee.

3. Thereafter, the Committee took the oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports on the subject 'Sports – Policy, Infrastructure and Training Facilities'. The Members of the Committee raised questions on various issues relating to the subject and the officials of the Ministry replied to the same. The Secretary was requested to furnish replies in writing to the questions for which answers were not readily available during evidence.

4. The Committee decided to hold the next sitting on 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2010.

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

**The Committee then adjourned.**



**MINUTES OF THE NINETEENTH SITTING OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE  
(2009-2010)**

**The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2010 from 1500 hrs. to 1750 hrs.**

**PRESENT**

**Shri Francisco Sardinha – Chairman**

**MEMBERS**

- |    |                                |
|----|--------------------------------|
| 2  | Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal      |
| 3  | Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury    |
| 4  | Shri Milind Deora              |
| 5  | Shri T.K.S. Elangovan          |
| 6  | Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal             |
| 7  | Shri P. Karunakaran            |
| 8  | Shri Chandrakant Khaire        |
| 9  | Shri M. Krishnaswamy           |
| 10 | Smt. Ranee Narah               |
| 11 | Shri Prabodh Panda             |
| 12 | Shri Kabindra Purkayastha      |
| 13 | Shri Jagdish Singh Rana        |
| 14 | Shri Madan Lal Sharma          |
| 15 | Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan Singh |
| 16 | Shri Lalji Tandon              |
| 17 | Shri K.C. Venugopal            |

**SECRETARIAT**

- |   |                    |                 |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Shri U.S. Saxena   | Joint Secretary |
| 2 | Shri Bhupesh Kumar | Director        |
| 3 | Smt. Juby Amar     | Under Secretary |

**WITNESSES**

**INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION**

- |   |                    |          |
|---|--------------------|----------|
| 1 | Shri A.S.V. Prasad | Director |
|---|--------------------|----------|

**ARCHERY ASSOCIATION OF INDIA**

2 Shri Tarlochan Singh, MP Vice-President

**ATHLETICS FEDERATION OF INDIA**

3 Shri M.L. Dogra Director

**ALL INDIA FOOTBALL FEDERATION**

4 Shri Hardev Jadeja Treasurer

5 Col. (Retd.) BMR Mehta Director (Admn. & Media)

**AMATEUR KABADDI FEDERATION OF INDIA**

6 Shri Deoraj Chaturvedi Assistant Secretary

7 Shri Niranjana Singh Joint Secretary

**KHO-KHO FEDERATION OF INDIA**

8 Shri Suresh Sharma General Secretary

**PARALYMPICS COMMITTEE OF INDIA**

9 Shri C.V. Raghunath Asstt. Secy. & Administrator

10 Shri K.R. Shankar Iyer Treasurer

**MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS  
(DEPT. OF SPORTS)**

1 Smt. Sindhushree Khullar Secretary

2 Shri Injeti Srinivas Joint Secretary

3 Shri Sanjeev Mittal Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor

4 Shri Rahul Bhatnagar Joint Secretary  
(International Sports Division)

**SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA**

5 Shri Pravir Krishna Joint Secretary & Special Officer

6 Shri H.S. Kingra Joint Secretary & Special Officer

7 Shri S.S. Chhabra Secretary

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8 Maj. Gen. (Retd) S.N. Mukherjee Vice Chancellor



## **MINUTES OF SEVENTH SITTING OF COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2010-2011)**

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2010 from 1500 hrs. to 1700 hrs.

### **PRESENT**

**Shri Francisco Sardinha – Chairman**

### **MEMBERS**

- 2 Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal
- 3 Shri Bhakta Charan Das
- 4 Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal
- 5 Shri Chandrakant Khaire
- 6 Shri M. Krishnaswamy
- 7 Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik
- 8 Shri Prabodh Panda
- 9 Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey
- 10 Shri Kabindra Purkayastha
- 11 Shri Jagdish Singh Rana
- 12 Shri M. Sreenivasulu Reddy
- 13 Shri S. Semmalai
- 14 Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
- 15 Shri Manish Tewari
- 16 Shri K.C. Venugopal

### **SECRETARIAT**

1. Smt. Anita B. Panda - Additional Director
2. Smt. Juby Amar - Under Secretary

## **WITNESSES**

### **Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (Dept. of Sports)**

1. Smt. Sindhushree Khullar Secretary
2. Shri Injeti Srinivas Joint Secretary
3. Shri Sanjeev Mittal Joint Secretary, Financial Advisor
4. Shri Rahul Bhatnagar Joint Secretary (International Sports Division)
5. Shri Pramod Agrawal Director (ISD)
6. Smt. Deepika Kachhal Director (Sports)

### **Sports Authority of India (SAI)**

7. Shri Sayan Chatterjee Director General
8. Shri Pravir Krishna Joint Secretary & Special Officer
9. Shri H.S. Kingra Joint Secretary & Special Officer
10. Shri Gopal Krishna Secretary

### **Organizing Committee, Commonwealth Games, 2010**

11. Shri Jarnail Singh CEO
12. Shri V.K. Verma DG
13. Shri G.C. Chaturvedi SDG (F&A)

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (Deptt. of Sports) and Organizing Committee for Commonwealth Games, 2010 to the sitting of the Committee.

3. Thereafter the Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (Deptt. of Sports) and Organizing Committee for Commonwealth Games, 2010 on the subject 'Preparation for Commonwealth Games, 2010' as a part of the examination of the subject 'Sports – Policy, Infrastructure and Training Facilities'.

4. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

**The Committee then adjourned.**

## **MINUTES OF NINTH SITTING OF COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2010-2011)**

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2010 from 1500 hrs. to 1610 hrs in Committee Room 62, Parliament House, New Delhi.

### **PRESENT**

**Shri Francisco Sardinha – Chairman**

### **MEMBERS**

- 2 Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
- 3 Shri Bhakta Charan Das
- 4 Shri Chandrakant Khaire
- 5 Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Maadam
- 6 Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey
- 7 Shri Jagdish Singh Rana
- 8 Shri M. Sreenivasulu Reddy
- 9 Smt. Yashodhara Raje Scindia
- 10 Shri S. Semmalai
- 11 Shri Manish Tewari

### **SECRETARIAT**

1. Smt. Anita B. Panda - Additional Director
2. Smt. Juby Amar - Under Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

3. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the draft Report on the subject 'Sports – Policy, Infrastructure and Training Facilities' pertaining to the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (Department of Sports).

4. During the course of consideration of the report, certain modifications were suggested by the Members of the Committee.

5. As the discussion could not conclude, the Committee decided to meet again to consider and adopt the draft Report.

**The Committee then adjourned.**

## **MINUTES OF TENTH SITTING OF COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2010-2011)**

**The Committee sat on Thursday, the 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2010 from 1500 hrs. to 1545 hrs in Chairman's Chamber, Parliament House, New Delhi.**

### **PRESENT**

**Shri Francisco Sardinha – Chairman**

### **MEMBERS**

- 2 Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal
- 3 Shri Sanjay Jaiswal
- 4 Shri Chandrakant Khaire
- 5 Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Maadam
6. Shri Sanjeev Ganesh Naik
- 7 Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey
- 8 Shri Kabindra Purkayastha
- 9 Shri Lalji Tandon
- 10 Shri Manish Tewari
- 11 Shri K.V. Venugopal

### **SECRETARIAT**

1. Smt. Anita B. Panda - Additional Director
2. Smt. Juby Amar - Under Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

3. Thereafter the Committee took up for consideration the draft Report on the subject 'Sports – Policy, Infrastructure and Training Facilities' pertaining to the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (Department of Sports).



4. The Committee adopted the draft Report with few modifications suggested by the Members of the Committee.

5. The Committee then authorized the Chairman to finalize the Report in the light of modifications suggested as well as other consequential changes arising out of the factual verification, if any, by the concerned Ministry and present the same to the Hon'ble Speaker, as the ongoing Monsoon Session of Parliament was scheduled to close shortly.

**The Committee then adjourned.**