

SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT
ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(1987-88)

(EIGHTH LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS)**

SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA



Presented to Lok Sabha on 27th April, 1987

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

April, 1988/ Vaisakha, 1910 (S)

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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(1987-88)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Chairman of Estimates Committee having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Sixty-fifth Report on the Ministry of Human Resource Development—Department of Youth Affairs and Sports—Sports Authority of India.

2. The Estimates Committee (1987-88) took the evidence of representatives of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Youth Affairs and Sports) on 21st January, 1988. The committee wish to express their thanks to the Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports and other officers of the Department and the SAI, for placing before them the material and information which they desired in connection with the examination of the subject and for giving evidence before the Committee.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Estimates Committee (1987-88) on 18-4-1988.

4. For facility of reference, the recommendations/observations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report and have also been reproduced in a consolidated form in Appendix to the Report.

NEW DELHI;

CHANDRA TRIPATHI,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

April 18, 1988

Chaitra 29, 1910 (S)

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

A. Development of Sports

1.1 Under the Constitution of India, Sports is a State Subject (entry No. 33 of list 2 of the Seventh Schedule). Thus formulation and implementation of various programmes in the field of sports and games is the primary responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government's role in the fields of sports and games has been confined generally to provide co-ordination and consultancy services to the States, and/or laying down guidelines to the National Sports Federations and to use the powers of persuasion for their improved functioning in the matter of competitions, coaching and selections.

1.2 The National Sports Federations in the voluntary sector are expected to undertake the training and coaching of sports persons, particularly for competitions. Under the Charter of International Olympic Committee, the competitive aspects of amateur sports in the country at national and international levels is the responsibility of the National Olympic Committee and National Sports Federations, who function autonomously without governmental, political, religious or commercial interference.

1.3 The Central Government and also the State Governments were being guided till recently by the All India Council of Sports, which was functioning at the Central level as a national level advisory body for promotion of games & sports. In respect of physical education, this function was being performed by the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES). Further, since sports and games and physical education were both being looked after by the Ministry of Education & Culture, there was a common development programme for both the subjects in the Central Sector.

1.4 Prior to 1984, the official policy on games, sports and physical education was incorporated as under in the National Policy on Education, announced by the Government in 1968 :—

“Games and sports should be developed on large scale with the object of improving the physical fitness and sportsmanship of the average student as well as of those who excel in this department. Where playingfields and other facilities for developing a nationwide programme of physical education do not exist, they should be provided on priority basis.

1.5 In 1982, the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports was set up as an independent Department in the Central Government with the expect-

tation that the development of sports and games would receive special attention of the planners and higher priority in the process of national development, by regarding sports as an essential input for the development of human resources and increasing productivity. The new Department assigned in 1982 to the then existing All India Council of Sports, the task of formulation of a comprehensive national policy on sports. The All India Council of Sports gave its recommendations in 1982 on the National Sports Policy. Based on the recommendations of the All India Council of Sports, the National Sports Policy was adopted by the Government in 1984. The Policy enunciates the following important principles :—

- (a) Recognition of the need of every citizen irrespective of age and sex, to participate in and enjoy all the games, sports and recreation activities;
- (b) Recognition of necessity of raising the national standards in games and sports so that the sportsmen and women acquit themselves creditably in international sports competitions;
- (c) Duty of the Central and State Governments to accord to sports and physical education, a very high priority in the process of all-round development;
- (d) Promotion and development of traditional and modern games and sports and also yoga by providing necessary facilities and infra-structure on a large scale and by inculcating sports consciousness amongst the masses so that by their regular participation in these activities, the nation is made healthy, fit and strong.

1.6 The National Sports Policy was laid on the Tables of both the Houses of Parliament on 21st August, 1984. The resolution on the policy was thereafter circulated by the Department amongst all State Governments all Universities and Presidents/Secretaries of all National Sports Federations/Associations on 14th February, 1985.

1.7 The implementation of the National Policy is vested in Central as well as State Governments. The role of Central Government is one of providing coordination and consultancy services, apart from direct implementation of certain aspects of National Policy financial assistance, to the States Associations & Federations and laying down guidelines for promotion and development of sports in the country in accordance with the policy. The main mechanism for the coordination has been the meetings/conferences convened by the Central Government with the State Governments, Sports Associations/Federations, etc. for discussion and review of the progress of implementation of the various schemes undertaken.

1.8 On the measures taken by the Central Government upto the Sixth Plan development of sports facilities, the Department of Sports has intimated that upto the Sixth Five Year Plan period, the Central Government's

programme for promotion of sports and games was continued to be implemented within the broad policy framework of the guidelines contained in the National Policy on Education adopted by the Parliament in 1968. The two-fold objective of the Central Government's programme in the context of the said policy statement was participation in the main stream of internationally current programmes on sports and games and to broad base mass participation in sports and games including, *inter-alia*, promotion of country's traditional activities in the field. While formulating programmes for promotion of sports and games, the complementary nature of the competitive sports aimed at excellence and high achievements on the one hand and broad based mass programme on the other hand had been kept in view. For promotion of sports and games, to the end of Fifth Plan, the Central Government had spent a sum of Rs. 11.06 crores and in Sixth Plan, Rs. 14.65 crores. For the Seventh Plan, a detailed exercise was done by the Department and on the basis of this exercise, an outlay of Rs. 200 crores has been provided in the Central Sector.

1.9 The Committee have been informed that similar information in so far as the State Sector is concerned, is not available with the Department. On the extent of availability of play fields in different States also, the Department has stated that it has not made any assessment. For the Seventh Plan, however, the Department has intimated that data so far collected, has revealed that for 31 States/Union Territories, the total outlay is of the order of Rs. 143.38 crores.

1.10 Asked to clarify how in the absence of data on availability of sports facilities in various States, the Central Government can provide coordination and consultancy services and layout guidelines, the Department has stated that it is now that the Department is making a systematic effort to collect details of State plans on sports and that information for 24 States/Union Territories has since been collected. The department has also started deputing its representative to attend the annual plan discussion of every States/Union Territory held in the Planning Commission.

1.11 As regards the details of sports facilities in the States, SAI has started a census of sports facilities in the country. Information from a few states has already been received and the Department hopes that by the end of 1988, the sports census may be completed.

1.12 The proposal to bring the subject 'Sports' under concurrent list of the Seventh schedule of the Constitution of India is being stated to be under consideration in the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports and that the proposal to this effect has been sent to State Governments seeking their views in the matter. The representative of the Department during evidence has stated:—

“We wanted the Parliament to have powers to legislate on it. If all the State Government say 'yes', we agree to the fact that the

Sports subject should be transferred to the concurrent list. Parliament will be competent to legislate on it. As far as I can gather from the record, it was never discussed at the various conferences of the State Sports Ministers. This is a matter on which we will have to give a considerable thought; whether it needs to be converted into a statutory authority. What is the specific advantage that would emerge from such conversion and arming it with a statutory authority.....”

1.13 The Committee note that as per constitutional provisions, “Sports” being a “State” subject, the primary responsibility for development of sports rests with the State Governments, the role of Central Government essentially being one of coordination and consultancy with States, Sports Federations, and other concerned bodies if any. The Committee attach great importance to the development of sports in the country on scientific lines because of the pivotal role that it can play in not only physical growth but also mental growth of the citizens. Viewed in this context, the Committee consider it unfortunate that upto Sixth Plan, no significant attention was paid for development of sports and the total expenditure on physical education and sports was and still is one of the lowest in the world. In the circumstances, the Committee welcome the National Sports Policy adopted in 1984, which has laid down in clear and unambiguous terms the goals the country should aim at. Moreover with the substantial assistance of Rs. 200 crores that the Central Government have provided in the Seventh Plan, the Committee hope that the State Governments will come forward to implement the National Sports Policy in a big way by pooling their own resources with the Central assistance by prescribing targets to be achieved in a given period and ensuring their achievements.

1.14 The Committee regret to note that the Department has no information on the facilities available in various sports and the outlays provided by the States in various Plan periods. In the absence of these basic data, the Committee wonder how an effective role of coordination can be played by the Central Government for implementing the National Sports Policy. Unless the overall assessment of existing facilities is done and future programmes of action on an all-India basis is chalked out and planning process reviewed, the Committee feel that the observation made in 1982 by the erstwhile All Indian Council of Sports that the meagre allocations would be thinly spread over many sports whether we are skilled or not, would continue to operate and the goals to be achieved will continue to recede. The Committee consider that the sports to be developed by each State should be earmarked in consultation with the State Governments. So that limited resources available can be gainfully employed in developing the identified sports. The Committee hence feel that an overall assessment of facilities in all States for various sports may be conducted, priorities determined and the entire planning by the

States and the Centre may be placed on a sound footing by a coordinated action.

B. Sports Authority of India

1.15 Following the successful organisation of the IX Asian Games 1982, in Delhi, the Government of India felt that an excellent climate for encouragement and development of sports in the country had been created. Keeping this in view and considering the importance of sports and physical fitness for improving the way of life, increasing productivity, for national integration, for providing beneficial avenues to the youth to strive towards excellence in all spheres of activity, the Government of India, by a Resolution dated 25th January, 1984, established the Sports Authority of India (SAI) as the apex operational body for promoting sports and games in the country. In consonance with the Government Resolution, the SAI was registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, on 16th March, 1984. Some of the main objectives of the SAI have been

- (a) to manage, maintain and utilise the stadia under its control;
- (b) to spot and nurture sports talent at a young age and to implement for this purpose schemes as may be approved by the Government;
- (c) to grant scholarships and fellowships for study/research in sports related subjects;
- (d) to promote the concept of 'Sports for All' and physical fitness by undertaking activities for creating physical fitness consciousness among the people and by providing them to the extent possible opportunities to participate in sports and for this purpose, to implement schemes as may be approved by the Government;
- (e) to create and maintain a Central Pool of Technical Sports Equipment for general promotion and tournament purposes;
- (f) to provide facilities for holding events and tournaments or to hold tournaments by itself with the cooperation of National/State sports federations or the National/State Olympic Committee subject to approval of Government wherever necessary;
- (g) to liaise with State Governments/other concerned bodies in respect of its approved schemes.

1.16 As soon as SAI came into existence in March 1984, the immediate task undertaken by it from 1st April, 1984 was the management, maintenance and utilisation of the following stadia which were constructed for Asiad 1982 at new Delhi,

1. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium,
2. National Stadium
3. Talkatora Swimming Pool

4. Tughlakabad Shooting Ranges

5. Yamuna Velodrome

6. Lawn Tennis Stadium, Hauz Khas (Portion belonging to Government)

1.17 Subsequently the area of operations of SAI has been extended to cover some of the functions detailed in its objectives, and in pursuance thereof, some of the plan schemes, as also in addition, implementation of some of the aims outlined in National Sports Policy, 1984 has been entrusted to SAI. Effective from 15-1-1987, it also took over the management, maintenance and utilisation of Indira Gandhi Stadium, New Delhi. Based on the recommendations from various quarters for avoiding multiplicity of sports organisations under the aegis of Central Government, the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) has been amalgamated from May 1987 with SAI; as a result, the SAI has taken over the responsibility for running the two major institutions of Central Government-Laxmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior and National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

1.18 As the word, "Authority" would mean, in the legal sense, a person or body exercising power or command vested in it by virtue of provisions in the constitution, or acts passed by Parliament or State Legislatures, the Department was asked to clarify what powers the SAI possess and how far it would be correct to call it an "Authority" if it does not possess any power. The Department has stated that sports being a State subject, the centre has no power to legislate on sports and that SAI does not derive any authority from any law. However, as the SAI has a high powered governing body and enjoys full autonomy in implementation of the scheme, the decisions of SAI carry weight not only with the Centre but also with the States.

1.19 When asked whether SAI has any control or authority at present over National Sports Federations, State Sports Councils and other organisations involved in sports promotion the Department has stated that, National Sports Federations/State Sports Councils are autonomous and SAI has no direct control or authority over them, and that the relationship is one of assisting the Federations or Councils in the implementation of National Sports Policy through different schemes of the Government of India and the SAI. The general approach has been one of working through coordination and collaboration, respecting the functional autonomy of each unit. As, much of the infrastructure and coaches belong to the Government/SAI, the SAI has been able to coordinate the long term training and coaching programmes of Sports Federation in respect of the priority disciplines,

1-20 During evidence, the Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, stated,

“It is a fact that the Sports Authority of India is not a statutory body, created by law. Here, the basic difficulty has been that so far, sports is a State subject, under the Constitution of India. So, Government of India could not have legislated, to set up the Sports Authority of India, because it would be beyond Parliament’s competence to legislate on this subject. But whether this kind of a set-up, organisationally speaking, has affected or impaired in any manner the functioning of SAI or has curtailed its role in the promotion of sports and games in India, is a matter to be evaluated.

I would like to say that whereas there may be no legal or statutory authority, the very fact that a substantial component of funds is at the disposal of the SAI viz. Rs. 30 crores in the 7th Plan-and even a large sum is at the disposal of the National Institute of Sports at Patiala which is now part of the re-constituted SAI, is itself indicative of the fact that the leveris there; and many of the schemes which have been conceived of, are being implemented through the agency of the SAI.

1-21 Pointing out, that some of the States like Kerala where contemplating to establish their own Sports Authority by legal provisions Committee enquired whether in such a situation, it would not be advisable to have a statutory body for the Centre. In reply the representative of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports stated :

“If the State passes legislation to create a statutory authority of its own, then we will have to reassess our point of view. Then we should see in relation to State level bodies, what should be the legal position and authority of the SAI.”

1-22 The Committee note that the Sports Authority of India is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and derives, in fact, no authority whatsoever by any legal provision. The Committee further note that the Central Government lacks Constitutional backing to legislate on sports, because it is a subject, listed in the State list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution., In this context, the Committee feel that the feasibility of a Central legislation on sports under Article 252 of the Constitution may be explored, so that the SAI could really possess adequate authority to coordinate and review the development of sports in the country in accordance with the national policy on the subject.

1-23 Having regard to the objectives of SAI as laid down in its memorandum of Association, an impression has been created that the SAI functions as an apex body of Central Government to coordinate centrally, monitor all activities of the Central Government and carry out the central plan programmes. The Committee, however, note that the SAI has been entrusted with the task of executing some of the schemes only, while bulk of the sports programme are directly executed by the Central Government. The Committee feel that after establishment of this apex body, it should be vested with adequate powers and should function as the only Central Organisation to coordinate, monitor and execute all central plans, with such administrative and technical guidance from the Department, as may be deemed necessary.

C. Composition of SAI

1-24 According to the Rules of SAI, as amended in January, 1988 the membership of the Society consists of 46 members of which, 13 are Union Ministers, 5 are Ministers of various States in-charge of sports as by rotation to be nominated by the Govt. of India and 3 Members of Parliament. The membership also includes 5 sports promoters and 5 outside sports, persons. For the purpose, of any meeting, however, the president of the Society can co-opt or invite additional members not exceeding 10. Asked to indicate the existing personnel who constitute the members of the Society, the Department, has given a list of 46 persons as in Annexure I. The general body is required to meet at least once a year for consideration of annual report and accounts and other matters and it can have special meetings also, if required.

1-25 Under rule 31 of the Rules of the Society, the financial and administrative powers of the Society are vested in the Governing Body of the Society which consists of 21 members, including officials representing sports interests in Government and other organisations. The Chairman of the Governing Body is authorised to co-opt or invite from time to time, additional members from the society as may be necessary for the purpose of a meeting provided that the total number of members so co-opted or invited shall not exceed 5. Asked to give the present composition of the Governing Body, the Department has given a list of 21 members as in Annexure II.

1-26 In the various non-official memoranda furnished to the Committee, it has been stated that the present composition of the Sports Authority of India is far from satisfactory, that the representation of persons

with sports background for persons with sports involvement is very meagre and that in the General Body, it would be advisable to have 25% representation of National Sports Federations and 25% representations from out of outstanding sports-men. The Department has stated in this regard that the composition of the General Body/Governing Body has been done with two objectives :—

- (i) it has the requisite authority to implement the policy of the Government; and
- (ii) it should have sound technical advice at appropriate level. It is in this context, according to the Department, that there are representations of the concerned Ministries at the highest level from the Central/State Governments, along with representations from sports promoters, outstanding sports persons sports administrators and experts in physical education in the General Body and at the official level in the Governing Body. Expert technical advice in sports and physical education is also obtained through the power to co-opt and invite persons to the General Body and Governing Body meetings. Government has further stated that in the restructured pattern at the regional centres, the composition of Zonal Committees ensures representation of the concerned States and also to outstanding sports persons from that region and that expert committees, consisting mainly of technical experts, are constituted whenever particular issues requiring detailed examination are to be considered.

1.27 On the need for so many Government officials in the Governing body, during evidence, the Secretary observed :—

“It is largely because of their position they hold in Government that they are associated in the Sport activities. One would be the Director, NCERT, the second is the Director General, CPWD, because lot of construction work is done by the CPWD. The Additional Secretary (Expenditure) and Joint Secretary, (Sports) are also there. Then the Financial Advisor in the Department of Sports is there and then the Joint Secretary and Legal Adviser is there.”

1.28 On the need to have as many as 18 ministers in the General body, the Secretary stated, during evidence :

“if you look at the list, here again, there are Ministers who are connected with the Sports organisation, that is, Minister of Finance, Minister of Human Resource Development, Minister for Sports who is directly concerned and the Minister for Defence because the Defence people are taking part in sports and other games. The Minister of Industry is there

because lot of public sector undertakings have got many sports organisations. In fact the Estimates Committee has asked what further steps should be taken to strengthen sports organisations in various public sector undertakings. Then, we have the Minister for Railways. Again, Railways have got substantial participation in the entire scenario of sports and games. Then, we have the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the body as a representative. These people are there as functional requirement. If they are there, it would be easier to solve certain concrete problems which may arise and where it requires personal rapport of the whole development scenario. This is related to the norms with regard to the expenditure, not only for implementation and utilisation but also creating an awareness of what we are doing.”

1-29 Consequent on the decision to merge the activities of the SNI-PES with the SAI, a Committee was set up in March, 1987, under the Chairmanship of Shri Arun Singh, M.P. to review the distribution of functions of SAI, MIS Patiala with different centres and LNCPE, Gwalior and to suggest reallocation of functions amongst the different wings of the newly proposed amalgamated body, so as to have a coordinated approach to sports promotion and sports development in the country.

1-30 The amalgamation of the two societies took place with effect from 1st May, 1987 and the Committee submitted its report in June—July, 1987. The recommendations of this Committee have been approved by General Body of the SAI and followup action is stated to be in progress. The Secretary has stated during evidence that the SAI should be able to function on the restructured pattern from April, 1988.”

1-31 Under the restructuring plan as approved, the Sports Authority of India is proposed to be provided with four functional wings :—

- (a) An academic wing relating to the training of coaches and R&D work relating to sports;
- (b) An academic wing relating to the Physical Education and R&D relating to physical education;
- (c) An operational wing relating to the general sports promotion and spotting and nurturing of talents; and
- (d) Another wing to be called Training of Elite Athletes and Management Support (TEAMS Wing). This wing will be in charge of the preparation of sports persons for national teams (Seniors and Juniors).

1.32 It has also been decided to set up six Regional Centres to be located in the different parts of the country to facilitate monitoring of implementation of various promotional schemes and speedier implementation with the concerned sports administration of the concerned State/Union Territory Governments.

1.33 The Committee do not consider that the Sports Authority of India as at present composed of, can play an effective role in the development of sports in the country. The development of sports is essentially expected to be done by the State Governments and voluntary efforts with the Central Government providing required financial and coordination support. Viewed in this context, the Committee feel that the SAI should have drawn its members largely from experts in various sports disciplines rather than from bureaucratic levels. In the opinion of the Committee, due representation should be given to such persons who have been at least State level players in any game. The Committee feel that a comprehensive fresh look on the composition of Sports Authority of India is called for and therefore suggest that necessary amendment to the Constitution of SAI giving sufficient representation to the experts may be passed as early as possible.

CHAPTER II

ORGANISATIONAL SET UP

A. Organisational set up of the Department

2.1 On the organisational set up of the Department of Youth Affairs and sports, the Committee have been informed that a review for the re-organisation of the Department was done in 1985-86 and following additional posts were created in December, 1986 :—

Category of posts	No. of posts
(1) Joint Secretary	1
(2) Deputy Secretary	1
(3) Joint Director (Technical)	1
(4) Section officer	4
(5) Grade 'C' Steno	2
(6) Assistants	11
(7) UDC	3
(8) LDC	7
(9) Peons	3

2.2 On the extent of staff available, the Department has furnished the following information as on 31-12-87 :—

Group	Sanctioned strength	Actual strength	Vacant post
Group 'A'	6	5	1
Group 'B'	15	14	1 (Ty. vacancy)
Group 'C'	19	18	1 (Ty. vacancy)
Group 'D'	7	7	—

2.3 On the adequacy of the organisational set up in the Department, the Committee have been informed that the existing organisational set up is inadequate to effectively undertake and monitor the activities the Department is reported to be lacking in technical expertise and information backup for processing proposals of the Sports Federations for sending teams abroad and also for proposals for financial assistance for development of sports infrastructure received from State Governments. The department also does not have any organisational support to monitor the implementation of various schemes, particularly those of infrastructure assistance and National Sports Organisation (NSO) programmes. In this connection, the department of Personnel has conducted, through a private management consultant, a study of the organisational set up of the Department of Sports. Further progress on the study is awaited.

2.4 In the absence of adequate organisational support, for the scheme, relating to financial assistance to State Governments and State Sports Councils for development of sports infrastructure, the Department utilises the services of its civil engineer for a broad scrutiny of the plans and estimates submitted by the sponsoring agency. The Department also utilises the services, on an informal basis, of the Chief Engineer, Delhi Development Authority to scrutinise proposals for laying of synthetic tracks and hockey fields where detailed soil analysis is to be made before the laying of the surface. As regards proposals sent by the Federations for clearance of teams to be sent abroad, the Department often lacks information back up such as records of previous championships, record of performance of particular sports persons in various events, and technical information relating to rules and format governing the different tournaments. The Department consults the SAI and the SNIPES and, sometime the Federations, for information and technical advice before clearing the proposals. On the measures being taken to strengthen organisational set up, the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports has stated that a post of Joint Director (Technical) has been created in the Department in December, 1986 but the Post is lying vacant as a suitable person to this post is not available despite efforts. Pending strengthening of the Department, all the Federations have been requested to send a copy of each proposal to SAI who will give their technical comments to Government before a decision can be taken.

2.5 However, in this regard during evidence the representative of Department of Youth Affairs and Sports stated,

“.....In fact we want to have a post of Director (Technical) in the Department but we have not been able to get the financial sanction for it. Inadequacies are coming up, as after the Seventh Plan was undertaken, the provision for sports has gone up from Rs. 14 or 18 crores to about Rs. 200 crores.”

2.6 The Committee are amazed to find that even after a review for re-organisation of the Department in 1985-86, as a result of which a few additional posts were created, the Department has come forth with the plea that it lacks technical expertise and information back-up on certain matters as also proper organisational support to monitor the implementation of various schemes for the development of Sports. The Committee feel that Government should have looked into the whole matter in depth at the time of adoption of New Sports Policy before substantially raising the financial outlay to Rs. 200 crores in the Seventh Plan. The Committee urge that the organisational set-up of the Department should be strengthened adequately so as to ensure that the efforts made so far for the development of sports do not suffer for want of required administrative support.

B. Organisational set up of SAI

2.7 The table below gives the position of staff in various categories in the SAI, as intimated to the Committee in January 1988.

	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Vacant Posts
Group A	66	43	23
Group B	21	8	13
Group C	204	106	98
Group D	183	160	23
Total	474	317	157

2.8 In addition, the SAI has, in its strength, as many as 274 employees on daily wages in various categories, as detailed below.

Labourers	7
Electrician	1
House Boys	33
Safaikarmchari	56
Attendants	27
Groundsmen	46
Watchmen	6
Peons	6
Laundry Helper	1
Messenger	1
Lady Attendants	12
Upholster	
Painter	
Khalasi	1
Gest. Operators	1
Bus Helper	11
Vibrator Operator	1
L. D. C.s	72
	274

2.9 The large number of vacancies in various sanctioned posts has been existing for over 6 months and the Department attributed the following reasons for the vacancies :—

- (i) Reluctance of Government officials to come on deputation because on joining Sports Authority of India they cannot retain the Government accommodation.
- (ii) Some vacancies are consciously kept unfilled so as not to have them filled only by Delhi based officials; officers from outside can be attracted once the residential facility is available with the SAI for allotment.

- (iii) Some posts of coaches had been kept unfilled since in the event of amalgamation of SNIPES with SAI it would be possible to have an integrated approach for promotion and filling up of vacancies at different levels of coaches.
- (iv) Some vacancies exist in the cadre of clerical/class IV staff. Concurrence of Department of Personnel is being sought for allowing the SAI to regularise persons employed earlier on casual basis from open market so as to meet the exigencies which had arisen from time to time at the initial phase of running new facilities as well as for undertaking new areas of activities.

2·10 In respect of the daily wages employees, the Department has stated that they are paid the minimum wages as prescribed by the Ministry of Labour.

2·11 Asked to indicate the procedure adopted for appointment of casual employees, extent of regularisation/retrenchment over the last two year and reasons for vacancies in regular posts, the Department has clarified that Sports Authority of India came into existence with effect from 1-4-1984, when it was entrusted with the duty of only managing and utilising the stadia and the sports hostel at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium and Yamuna Velodrome. Initially only skeleton staff had been sanctioned for the purpose. However, the areas of activities extended with the creation of additional facilities for a wide ranging number of sports disciplines as well as expansion of hostel facilities. In that process stadia meant for a few sports disciplines were converted into sports complexes in which today nearly 4000 young trainees take part in coaching daily, apart from sports events/national coaching camps taking place almost regularly. The capacity of sports hostels, comprising 750 beds, is very frequently extended so as to meet the last minute requirements of the sports persons during sports events/national camps, etc. Various sports promotional schemes have been launched from time to time. As a result of these measures today at least there is no public criticism for keeping the Asiad facilities unutilised. These facilities today have almost reached optimum level of its utilisation. This has been possible by the efforts put in by casual employees at the ground level, who are mostly in the category of Group 'C' and 'D' staff, deployed from time to time from open market for meeting exigencies of work. By and large they are groundsman, safai karamcharies, house-keeping staff for the sports hostels and clerical staff.

2·12 None of these casual workers have been regularised/retrenched so far during the last two years. We have initiated steps for creation of regular posts for these categories of employees and at the same time we are approaching Department of Personnel for one time relaxation of employment exchange procedure so that we can take up regularisation of these casual employees, for the reasons explained earlier, on the basis of required

essential qualifications in respect of education and technical qualifications for comparable posts in Government departments except those relating to the employment exchange procedure and age relaxation.

2.13 As regards the existing vacancies in respect of various remaining posts in Sports Authority of India, the following steps have already been taken :

- (i) We have acquired some residential accommodation at the Asian Games Village from DDA so as to attract suitable persons to join SAI who may be otherwise not willing because of non-availability of accommodation.
- (ii) In the context of amalgamation of SNIPES with SAI, we have since decided to have an integrated approach for promotion and filling up of vacancies of different level of coaches so as to take care of filling up of the posts of coaches that had been kept unfilled in preamalgamated SAI.
- (iii) Action has also been initiated for filling up of various vacancies through regularisation process of casual employees/requisition to the employment exchange/Open advertisement etc. in appropriate cases.

This is linked up with the decasualisation process for which steps have already been initiated as mentioned above.

2.14 On the organisational position of the SAI, the Secretary has observed during evidence :—

“As I said, the organisational structure does not match *pari passu* immediately with the outlay. SAI, as you know, was set up in the year 1984. It is indeed an integrated approach that we should not have many bodies and SAI should be made a larger composite body. The fact that even today there are a large number of vacancies is an indication of weakness.”

2.15 According to the Ministry, discussion with Staff Inspection Unit (SIU) has also been initiated to have a systematic study for laying down the work norms, staff strength requirements etc., having regard to the functional roles being assigned to the various wings after amalgamation of SNIPES with SAI.

2.16 During evidence, the representative of the Department has observed as under :—

“SAI was set up in February 1984 with the purpose of managing stadia created for 1982 Asiad. As the work grew, we started recruiting persons for the specific jobs on a casual basis. This is the problem which is at hand today. We have about 200 people who are on casual basis. We are trying to

pursue with the Department of Personnel to regularise them partly against existing vacancies and partly against new posts which will have to be created for them. The only hitch is that when they went on recruiting from 1985 onwards, a large number of these casual employees were not registered with the employment exchange."

2.17 The Director General, SAI added :—

"It is true that somebody did transgress the rules at that time. We are trying to absorb them against the existing vacancies. We are not retrenching anybody. We are trying to regularise 200 casual staff which we have on rolls today."

2.18 The Committee are perturbed to find that while on the one hand about one-third of the sanctioned posts are still lying vacant for one reason or the other, as many as 274 persons have been working on casual basis on daily wages at rates fixed by the Ministry of Labour for two to three years. It is most unfortunate that the SAI should have totally violated the basic directives for recruitment in as much as it did not fill in the posts on a regular basis through the employment exchange and instead recruited them on a daily wage basis adopting a very unethical method. The Committee would like the SAI to regularise such employees immediately. The Committee would expect the SAI to initiate necessary action without any further delay.

CHAPTER III

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL SPORTS POLICY, 1984

A. Provision of infrastructure in villages and towns

3.1 The National Sports Policy recommends that minimum sports facilities such as playfields, indoor halls, swimming pools, etc. should be provided in the villages and towns alike in a phased manner so as to cover the entire country in course of time to fulfil the basic objectives of mass participation in sports and physical education activities. The policy also emphasises the necessity to ensure, if necessary, by suitable legislation that existing playfields and stadia in rural and urban areas are preserved for sports purposes and to make available progressively more existing open spaces for sports and physical education activities.

The Central Government has however not made any assessment of the availability of playfields in different States.

3.2 A special programme of assistance has been drawn by the Central Government and the various States are reported to have been assisted to the extent indicated below :—

State	No. of Stadia given financial Assistance	Estimated cost	Amount Sanc- tioned	Amount released
	1984-85		(Rupees in lakhs)	
Andhra Pradesh	4	94.00	14.75	7.375
Arunachal Pradesh	2	30.00	5.00	2.50
Chandigarh	5	27.49	6.616	3.308
Gujarat	3	13.40	3.00	1.500
Goa	3	171.385	20.00	8.95175
Himachal Pradesh	10	40.10	21.66	9.33
Haryana	3	46.16	7.00	3.50
Kerala	2	20.04	0.73	0.40
Karnataka	6	43.10	6.00	3.00
Meghalaya	3	44.24	9.00	5.75
Maharashtra	7	277.24	14.50	6.25
Manipur	5	703.081	33.845	16.92250
Mizoram	1	11.00	5.00	5.00
Nagaland	1	699.00	5.00	5.00
Orissa	5	883.22	9.00	4.50
Punjab	9	33.33	12.50	6.25
Rajasthan	11	213.45	32.50	16.25
Sikkim	1	5.00	2.50	2.50
Tamilnadu	3	29.49	5.00	2.50
Uttar Pradesh	4	102.00	5.50	4.00
	88	3491.726	219.101	114.86925

State	No. of Stadia given financial assistance	Estimated cost	Amount sanc- tioned	Amount released
		1935-86]	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Assam	1	10.19	5.00	2.12
Bihar	1	16.65	5.00	1.40
Chandigarh	1	6.40	3.20	1.60
Gujarat	2	17.39	9.34	4.67
Himachal Pradesh	1	23.83	12.50	6.25
Haryana	2	54.90	8.50	4.25
Meghalaya	3	1460.68	34.46	17.23
Maharashtra	6	291.05	39.50	15.59
Madhya Pradesh	2	30.54	10.00	5.00
Mizoram	2	81.22	19.18	9.34
Nagaland	1	690.00	12.50	7.50
Oissa	1	16,36.00	15.00	7.50
Punjab	2	16.01	5.50	2.75
Rajasthan	7	2,88.60	40.00	18.79
Sikkim	2	18.20	11.00	5.50
Tamilnadu	2	65.00	10.00	2.69
Uttar Pradesh	1			
	37	4792.14	2600.68	12.96
		1986-87	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Andhra Pradesh	4	150.50	29.20	14.60
Assam	12	59.73	38.245	18.22.5
Bihar	2	103.55	25.00	12.5.0
Delhi	11	32.20	5.60	2.50
Gujarat	8	67.42	24.59	12.29
Himachal Pradesh	7	85.45	53.82	26.95
Haryana	11	226.71	62.70	31.50
Kerala	45	1131.19	132.25	85.605
Karnataka	14	201.40	59.83	31.41
Meghalaya	7	267.42	89.50	39.75
Maharashtra	13	340.14	51.15	25.44
Madhya Pradesh	8	403.63	68.77	29.39
Mizoram	3	90.91	81.50	46.00
Nagaland	1	20.30	12.50	6.25
Orissa	12	613.26	141.18	71.09
Punjab	19	287.22	96.07	50.00
Rajasthan	14	266.31	57.725	29.00
Tamil Nadu	9	210.36	35.585	17.805
Trivandrum	3	100.73	30.00	18.50
Uttar Pradesh	44	443.48	195.87	165.87
West Bengal	20	1355.39	1080.50	435.25
	257	6457.30	2370.985	1170.025

3.3 A committee was constituted to review the progress of the Plan schemes. That Committee has recommended two types of sports complexes—State level, Sports Project Development Area (SPDA), and District levels. Each SPDA may comprise of 80-100 blocks. The State level complex, one for each State is estimated to cost around Rs. 1 crore and should have facilities for indoor and outdoor games as well as swimming. The facilities for physical conditioning and hostel for 100 sports-persons are also envisaged. Government assistance will be restricted to 50% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 lakhs. For District and SPDA level the Committee has recommended smaller sports complexes consisting of 5 open playfields with a functional stadium, indoor hall and a 25 metres swimming pool. A physical conditioning unit and dormitory for 60 sports-persons is also considered necessary. Government assistance will be restricted to 50% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs. Under the programme so envisaged, the Department expects to set up sports complexes by the middle of the Eighth Plan.

3.4 At block level, one school is to be selected in each block and an assistance of Rs. 1 lakh sanctioned for sports infrastructure development.

3.5 The Department was asked to clarify, how in the absence of any assessment regarding the availability of playfields in different States, the Central Scheme of giving financial assistance for development of playfields and sports infrastructure is being carried on. The Department has stated in reply that the Central Scheme of giving financial assistance for development of playfields and sports infrastructure is an 'assistance scheme' and that as the proposals are made by State Governments, it is expected that State Governments make proposals after taking into consideration the need for a place to have a playfield or other sports infrastructure.

3.6 On the extent of progress made with reference to schemes already sanctioned and funds released, the Department has stated that the Department releases grant for development of sports infrastructure through the State Government even where the State Government itself is not the sponsoring agency. The grant is released in two instalments and the second instalment is released only after utilisation certificate in respect of the first instalment and progress report on the project is received from the State Government.

3.7 At present the Department does not have any administrative machinery through which the progress of projects and proper utilisation of funds could be monitored. This work is proposed to be entrusted to the six Regional Centres of SAI after the centres become fully operational. The Department is also considering commissioning an evaluation study about 40 projects spread over 5-6 states by a private management consultant.

3·8 In a non-official memorandum received by the Committee on the efficacy of the scheme and existing facility, it has been observed as under :—

“All these schemes for financial assistance are based on 50% matching grant with a ceiling. Such schemes were in existence even before when the Government of India on the recommendation of the All-India Council of Sports used to give financial assistance to States for construction of a utility stadia in each district. Kerala and Rajasthan availed of this facility to a large extent, but the other States took no interest in the Scheme. As there was no scheme to provide financial assistance for upkeep and maintenance, the functional utility of the stadia constructed in Kerala and Rajasthan was not quite visible. The machinery for implementing the AICS scheme was totally absent. The present scheme of the SAI will also reach the same fate unless a proper machinery is set up by the SAI itself for implementing the scheme with an annual recurring expenditure for maintenance.

In the urban areas, the existing facilities are quite adequate. What is necessary is to update these infrastructure with modern sports equipment and ensure proper utilisation by all sports-loving youth by giving them basic training and other facilities.

The Sports Authority of India should in the course of five years create essential infrastructure in rural and block areas by giving assistance to District Sports Councils through the respective State Governments/Sports Councils and also set up a machinery to ensure that such assistance given was properly utilised.”

3·9 On the steps being taken to protect the playgrounds from being utilised for other purposes, the representative of the Department has stated during evidence.

“I would like to say that what you are saying about protecting playfields in the country is the live problem. Now this problem forms part of the National Sports Policy etc. That is where the question of Concurrent List comes and, if need be, the question of legislation comes. There was a reference earlier about whether the Sports Authority of India is the statutory body for such things. There is a legislation proposed by the Government of Tamil Nadu in which playfields cannot be used for other than playing purpose.

This legislation was circulated for consideration and adoption. As and when, it becomes part of the Concurrent List, perhaps, this will be the appropriate executive instruction."

3.10 The Committee consider that the creation of the requisite infrastructure at the grass-root level for development of sports and physical education is the basic ingredient for the faithful implementation of National Sports Policy. The Committee, however, are amazed at the manner in which the Department had gone ahead with the task over the last so many years without caring to assess the then existing facilities and preparation of detailed plan action, which is a pre-requisite for embarking upon any programme of this magnitude and importance. In fact, the committee that was constituted in 1987-88 to review the programme, ought to have been constituted before the schemes were sanctioned and funds released. The result is obvious from the statement of funds needed, sanctioned, and released that the States had prepared very ambitious projects; that the Central Government restricted the sanction of funds to certain norms; and that the second instalment had not been released in several cases in view of non-utilisation of first instalment which only means that the implementation of the scheme by the States has been tardy. In the circumstances, the Committee cannot but conclude that the schemes have failed to take off on a satisfactory note and generate the right atmosphere despite release of substantial financial assistance by Central Government. The Committee would like to caution the Department that with the limited funds available, every precaution is called for to ensure that the schemes are not implemented in a lopsided manner, thus frittering away the meagre resources available. The Committee realise that with the present resource constraints, it may not be feasible to provide all kinds of facilities at all places. It is, therefore, imperative that detailed plan of action should be drawn for identification of areas for different sports and to create the infrastructure in a coordinated manner. Considering the magnitude of the problem, the Committee also feel that it will be worthwhile to involve both Public and private sectors in respective areas to come forward in the establishment of necessary infrastructure for the development of sports. The Committee also consider that after infrastructure has been created, its upkeep and maintenance is of paramount importance. The Committee, therefore, agree with the observations contained in the memorandum received by the Committee that unless a proper machinery is set up by the Sports Authority of India itself for implementing the schemes with an annual recurring expenditure for maintenance, the infrastructure created thus may go astray. The Committee recommend that suitable arrangements for providing funds specifically for maintenance purposes should be evolved.

B. Spotting and Nurturing of Sports Talent

3.11 According to the National Sports Policy, those concerned with the promotion of sports should make all efforts to identify sports

talents at a young age and to nurture it so as to realise its full potential. The Department has stated that for implementing this policy, it has initiated action for (i) raising regional centres to 100 from the existing strength of 31 under the National Coaching Scheme, (ii) increasing the number and quantum of scholarships under the National Talent Search Scholarship scheme, (iii) increasing the number of SNIPES field stations to 100 from 44 and, (iv) enhancing the number and quantum of scholarships under NSO scheme. In addition, schemes of adoption of schools is being implemented by SAI for implementing this policy.

3-12 Asked to indicate the age range, if any, determined for identification and nurturing of talent and the annual intake targeted to be nurtured in each State, the Department has stated that for the purpose of this scheme, an age range of 9-10 years for swimming and gymnastic and of 10-12 years for eight disciplines covered under National Sports Talent Contest Scheme has been prescribed. The Department has stated that much work is yet to be done before the age range is arrived at, scientifically and that in this regard, steps are under way to update available expertise by taking recourse to sports protocol with developed countries. Under the National Sports Talent Contest Scheme, certain targets have been laid down, whereas for the special Area Games Schemes, no targets have been fixed because this scheme aims at tapping talent from natural talent [reserves in tribal and remote areas of the country, hitherto untapped.

3-13 Under the National Talent Search Scholarship Scheme, 158 children were selected in 1985-86 and another 362 (including 50 as reserves) children in 10 disciplines were selected in 1986-87. Out of the 362 children selected in 1986-87, 235 have been admitted in different adopted schools of SAI and coaches in respect of the sports disciplines in which children have been admitted have been made available in most of these schools. Besides, 100 children selected on the basis of 1985-86 Contest are also studying and receiving special coaching facilities in different games and sports in the schools.

3-14 In regard to feedback on the training imparted, the Department has stated that according to the training schedules worked out for training of children, even in advance countries like GDR, USSR and USA, a child is supposed to be given developmental training till he or she attains the age of 14 years or so and only after a child crosses this age, that based on his aptitude, physique and the level of basic skills, talent in specialised field comes to surface. A similar approach has been adopted for the NSTC children in SAI adopted schools. It is, therefore rather premature to make any assessment of children who have been admitted in SAI adopted schools in 1986. The SAI has devised a comprehensive proforma to be fed into computers twice a year, giving the progress of

the child with regard to the motor qualities, development of physique and psychological and basic skills achieved.

3-15 No concerted effort has been made to field NSTC children studying in schools in tournaments as they are perhaps at a very tender age where there is a danger of their being burnt out too early if they take part in tournaments regularly. However, some NSTC children studying in schools have got selected by the respective State Federations to take part in sub-junior national tournaments. Some children have also participated in State level contests.

3-16 From the schoolwise list of SAI sponsored students studying in 33 adopted schools (out of 45 adopted schools) following position is noticed :

No. of schools with one SAI sponsored students	9
No. of schools with 2 to 5 SAI sponsored students	13
No. of schools with 5 to 10 SAI sponsored students	11
No. of schools with 10 to 15 SAI sponsored students	6
No. of schools with 15 to 20 SAI sponsored students	2
No. of schools with 20 to 30 SAI sponsored students	1
No. of schools with 30 to 40 SAI sponsored students	NIL
No. of schools with 41 SAI sponsored students	1
Total	43

All these schools have been given financial assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs each for creation of training facilities for the sponsored children as also others. According to the Department, it is proposed to develop only four to five disciplines in each school and specialist coaches posted in the schools are expected to nurture the talent of the NSTC children. Their services are however available for training the other children as well.

3-17 On the very low availability of SAI sponsored students in several schools, the Department has stated that in the initial years of the scheme, it will not be possible to utilise fully the admission facilities upto 10% mainly due to mismatch of medium of instructions, requisite sports facilities and shortage of coaches in schools though there are cases where admission in excess of prescribed 10% has been given in some cases. Further while selecting the school for adoption, various factors are taken into account with regard to facilities for the disciplines to be selected. The selected children are using facilities of the School and where any such facility, is not available/under construction process, specially for games like swimming and indoor games, they are trained in facilities available nearby. There

is also an arrangement of getting half-yearly reports or exceptional reports on the performance of students from the Principals of the Schools adopted.

3-18 During evidence, the representative of the Department observed :

“The scheme by itself envisages that the coaches which are being provided are not limited to in terms of their activity, i.e. the children selected through the national contests, but for the totality of the school children interested in that game. They are only catalytic agents so to say for the development of that game. It is possible that the particular games which you have mentioned must be extremely popular in that area and even the five lakh grant which is given as a one time grant for improving the infrastructure, the school must have decided that they will try and utilise the one time facility for the development of sports facilities in those three games.

Secondly, I would mention that the selection of children to a particular sports discipline during a particular year will go on increasing. In the subsequent years' batches, more and more children will go because we are selecting the children who are below 12 years of age. These children will continue to get the facility of training and coaching in that game till they pass out from the school.

3-19 The Secretary also observed :

“In athletics, we have 84 children, in badminton 36, in volleyball 35, in basket-ball 35 and in hockey 57. Including all other games like swimming, the total comes to 480. We give special diet to these boys. The scheme started only in 1986, and it is too early to receive detailed reports. In fact, when I had reported to you earlier about monitoring the position, we meant that we have collected the basic data on a six-monthly basis, about these children.”

3-20 It is noted from the material furnished to the Committee that in case of very large number of school, facilities are being proposed to be provided much in excess of the actual needs as given below :

Name of School	Nature of facilities being created
1	2
(a) Sanik School, Goalpara	8—Volleyball Courts 4—Basketball Courts and 2—Badminton (open air)

1	2
(b) Govt. Girls' High School, Ranchi	Improvement of Volleyball Courts—2. 2—Athletics Tracks. 2—Basketball Courts. 2—Hockey grounds.
(c) Army Public School, Delhi	4—Basketball Courts. 4—Volleyball Courts 1—Football ground 1—Hockey ground 1—Swimming Pool 1—8 lane athletic track.
(d) Sr. Sec. Govt. Girls' School Amritsar	Construction of Indoor Sports Hall.

3.21 The Committee commend that for nurturing talents at a very young age, SAI has a scheme for the adoption of schools for developing 'Children' to 'Champions'. Under the scheme, a financial support to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs is given to each adopted school for creation of necessary infrastructure. The Committee however, would like to sound a note of caution that while adopting a school and providing necessary financial assistance, it should be ensured that the infrastructure created in that school is in proportion to the requirements of that school and in practice made use of by the students so that the infrastructure thus created does not become an idle asset. In case whole amount has already been sanctioned but the infrastructure has not yet been created, the whole scheme may again be reviewed so as to judge its relevance with the actual requirements. The Committee also feel that the States should be involved at each stage of the implementation of the scheme i.e. at the time of identification of schools, creation of infrastructure, and utilisation of the infrastructure thus created.

C. Development of Sports in higher educational institutions

3-22 The Committee have been informed that University Grants Commission constituted a committee to consider the steps to be taken to make sports and physical education an integral part of the training process. The report from UGC on the such committee appointed to consider steps to be taken to make sports and physical education an integral part has, however, not been received by the Department. Based on the recommendations of the committee, it is reported that the UGC has worked out the requirements of minimum sports infrastructure for a college and University as under :

Sports infrastructure	University	College
1	2	3
1. Gymnasium	1	1
2. Playfields		
(i) 400 metre track with Mini Pavilion	1	—

1	2	3
(ii) Basketball Court	2	1
(iii) Football Ground	2	1
(iv) Hockey Ground	2	1
(v) Tennis Court	4	2
(vi) Volleyball Court	4	1
(vii) Cricket Pitch	1	—
(viii) Facilities for Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Wrestling etc.		

3.23 the Department has also formulated a scheme of financial assistance to Universities and Colleges for provision of facilities upto 75% of cost of project, subject, however to the following ceiling on assistance :—

(1) Construction of Sports Complex/Composite Stadium	Rs. 60 lakhs.
(2) Construction of Indoor/Open Stadium/Swimming Pool/Gymnasium etc.	Rs. 7.5 lakhs
(3) Improvement of existing Stadium/Swimming Pool/Gymnasium etc.	Rs. 7.5 lakhs
(4) Flood lighting of playfield	Rs. 1.5 lakhs
(5) Development of Playfield.	Rs. 0.75 lakhs
(6) Purchase of sports equipment of non-expendible nature	Rs. 1.50 lakhs

(for serial no. 6 the assistance will be 100% of the cost)

3.24 For implementing the scheme Rs.16.25 crores have been provided during the Seventh Plan and funds to the following the extent have been released to the University Grants Commission :

1984-85	Rs. 16.80 lakhs
1985-86	Rs. 24.95 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 159.00 lakhs
Total	Rs. 200.75 lakhs

3.25 The Committee note that a [committee appointed by UGC recommended in its wisdom for the provision of a gymnasium, a track, a basketball court, a football ground, a hockey ground, etc. in each University and college. As there are more than 150 universities and 5000 colleges in the country, the Committee wonder whether the UGC desires to create as many playgrounds for each discipline as there are colleges and universities. On the contrary, the Committee feel that the available facilities with all universities should be assessed utilisation their utilisation ensured and the facilities upgraded or created, if necessary.

The Committee therefore would like the Government to have a complete fresh look in the scheme so as to put it on sound footing.

D. Sports Institutions

3-26 The National Sports Policy recommends that steps should be taken to establish institutions such as sports universities, colleges, schools and hostels which lay special emphasis on identifying, nurturing and developing sports talent to its full potential. It also recommends that normal education has to be an integral part of the curricula of these institutions, besides their special emphasis on sports and physical education.

3-27 For implementing their recommendations, the Department has stated that it has advised the Ministry of Education and State Governments not to recognise schools without playfields, that the schemes of adoption of schools and sports hostels have been introduced. The schemes of one time grant of Rs. 1 lakh to one school in each block for providing sports infrastructure and assistance to universities and colleges for creating sports infrastructure are also reported to be in pursuance of this policy.

3-28 Under the scheme of establishing sports hostels, 10 such hostels have been opened in following places:

1. Bangalore (Karnataka)
2. Bhiwani (Haryana)
3. Jaipur (Rajasthan)
4. Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh)
5. Gandhinagar (Gujarat)
6. Guwahati (Assam)
7. Dimapur (Nagaland)
8. Panaji (Goa)
9. Imphal (Manipur)
10. Cuttack (Orissa)

In these 10 hostels, 412 sportsmen/women, belonging to 17 different disciplines, have been admitted. The students admitted to these hostels are provided free training/board/lodging Kit, & conveyance allowance & Rs. 5/- per head per day. So far upto 30th November, 1987 Rs. 20 lakhs have been incurred on the scheme and during the 7th Five Year Plan, the amount allotted for the scheme is Rs. 380 lakhs.

3-29 The Committee welcome the scheme of sports hostel as a step forward for development of sports potential. Considering the large number of disciplines for which the hostel facilities have been extended and the low number of students in each hostel, the Committee feel that the scheme has not taken off in a big way. They, therefore, would like the Govt. to consider the ways and means by which the scheme could be made more attractive so that as large a number of students as possible make use of the facilities available.

3-30 The Committee do not, however, consider that the decisions regarding non-recognition of schools without play fields or schemes of assistance to schools and colleges for creating facilities is based on a sound judgement. It may prove a hindrance in the provision of educational facilities which are already much below the desired level. Instead, the Committee are of the opinion that with adequate assistance from centre, each state may convert one of the schools/colleges into an institution devoted to sports development and the educational curriculum should adjust course contents, timings etc. with priority to sports facilities. At the national level, the Committee recommend the establishment of a sports school/college in four or five zones to which students keen in sports can be drawn from various States and given intensive training, apart from pursuing their general education. The Committee would like the Department to bestow serious thoughts on the whole issue afresh so that the National Sports Policy could be implemented in its right perspective.

E. Voluntary Efforts

3-31 According to the National Sports Policy, voluntary effort has to play an important role in promotion of sports and mass participation in sports activities. For this purpose, the policy recommends that co-operation of voluntary bodies, such as the Indian Olympic Association, the National Sports Federations, sports clubs and others, should be enlisted. There are 30 National Sports Federations/Associations which have been affiliated to the Indian Olympic Association (List given in Annexure-III). The Department has stated that 17 meetings were held in 1986 and 15 in 1987 with office bearers of the National Sports Federations. The main objective of holding these meetings was to discuss with the Federations their strategy for promotion of sports with which they were associated in the country. The programmes of the Federations for training of juniors, for organising championships, for participation in international tournaments and for preparation for major events, the requirement of equipment and training and coaching facilities including need for foreign coaches were discussed. The meetings held in 1987 were mainly to discuss the long-term coaching-cum-competition plan of the Federations under which a programme for coaching and participation in competitions has been prepared with a view to preparing the Indian team for Asian Games 1990.

3-32 As a result of the discussions, following steps have been taken to further the interests of the sports federations/Associations,

(i) The Department is required to ensure that grant-in-aid as admissible is made available to the National Sports Federations before the start of the event for which it is being given. Further the salary of the Assistant Secretary should also be paid in the first month of the financial year for a period of six months and the balance for the remaining year should be paid on receipt of the audited statement of accounts.

(ii) The National Sports Federations must develop close liaison with School Games, Federation of India and Association of Indian Universities with a view to drawing training/coaching plans for school/College/University students so that sports can develop at grass root level.

(iii) National sports federations may take steps for bringing out publications with a view to apprise public at large about the technical requirements of a game and also to popularise the game. In case such publications are already being made out by the National Sports Federations, they should make copies available to the Department so that the same may be kept in the Library of the Department.

(iv) The pattern of financial assistance to National Sports Federations should be revised to further liberalise it, specially the clauses relating to medical expenses, office and also to do away with the requirement of 50% contribution by the federations themselves.

3.33 The Committee have received a few memoranda from some of the sports Federations and Associations and following are some of the points made by them :

(a) Some of the sports Federations and Associations have expressed lack of knowledge of the National Sports Policy itself.

(b) Most of the Federations and Associations have represented against absence of representations from voluntary sports bodies in the executive Committee of the SAI and have complained about the style of functioning of SAI like a Government Department rather than a sports organisation.

(c) The Federations/Associations have recommended the need to hand over the various sports stadia to respective sports Federations/Association and have complained about misuse of the stadia for purposes other than intended sports, resulting in substantial damage to the facilities.

(d) They have complained about absence of their involvement in the formulation and implementations of various schemes and activities by Department and SAI.

(e) The coaches and trainees must be made accountable for the performance of the teams, as is the position in all advanced countries.

(f) Monitoring and evaluation of schemes launched by Government and SAI are not adequate.

(g) There does not exist adequate coordination between SAI and other sports bodies in the matter of training, coaching etc.

3.34 On the existing system of coordination with sports Federations, the Department has stated in a note furnished to the Committee that absence of direct control need not be intended to mean that there are bottlenecks hampering the functions of the Sports Authority of India in its relationship

with the National/State Sports Federations and that the relationship is one of ensuring mutual assistance within the frame work of National Sports Policy relating to sports promotion and excellence development. Department has further stated that complete coordination is always a difficult exercise and more so, in absence of a national sports system which is in the process of evolution. In the circumstances an approach of widening consultation is being adopted to speed this process and certain Government guidelines recently issued have been the result of wide and long ranging consultation with various interest groups relating to promotion of sports.

3.35 As regards financial assistance, the Committee have been informed that registered voluntary organisations are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme of assistance to State Sports Councils etc. for development of infrastructure. In the Seventh plan, the outlay of Rs. 200 crores includes following schemes relating to voluntary efforts.

National Sports Organisations	Rs. 16.82 crores
Grants to Sports Federations	Rs. 15.00 crores
Total	Rs. 31.82 crores

The above provisions are in addition to some of the continuing central schemes that are financed from non-plan grants.

3.36 In so far as other voluntary sports clubs are concerned, the Committee have been informed that at present there is no scheme for rendering assistance to them. However, based on the recommendations of a committee (Gopaldaswami Committee) which was constituted to revise the plan schemes on sports, the Department proposes to implement from 1988-89 a new scheme of financial assistance for sports equipment/facilities, sports literature etc.

3.37 To establish neighbourhood community sports centres at 13 places a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakh each was sanctioned. On the progress made in establishing the centres, information has been received for 4 such centres as under:—

S. No.	State/Centre	Expdt.	Facilities
		(in lakhs)	
1.	Sangrur (Punjab)	2.50	Basketball, Volleyball, Wrestling, Hockey & Boxing.
2.	Ropar (Punjab)	2.50	Basketball, Volleyball, Wrestling, & Boxing.
3.	Jalandhar (Punjab)	3.00	Basketball, Volleyball, Wrestling, Badminton, Table Tennis & Judo.
4.	Tanahbil (Mizoram)	2.70	Football, Volleyball, Basketball & Athletics.

3·38 The committee consider the active involvement of Sports Federations/Associations in the growth of sports as a very important step as governmental effort alone can hardly be expected to achieve the goal. The Committee, therefore are of the considered opinion that not only the potential of the existing Sports Federations/Associations should be tapped, but such Federations/Associations be further encouraged to expend their activities. Efforts should also be made to encourage new Sports Federations/Associations to enter the field and help in furtherance of the sports in the country.

3·39 The committee appreciate the various points raised by many sports Federations/Associations in their memoranda submitted to the Committee for the development of sports on scientific lines. They would like the authorities concerned to look into all these points in their right perspective and take corrective measures wherever necessary. To begin with, it will be worthwhile to hold dialogues at the earliest, individually with the Sports Federations/Associations for understanding their view point and removing bottlenecks, if any, cropping up in the healthy growth of sports.

3·40 As the growth of various disciplines at the grassroot level, presupposes the development of competitive spirit right from that level, the Committee consider it necessary that for each discipline of sports annual tournaments and competitions right from district level for the talukas/blocks, should be conducted both for junior and senior levels by the respective federations and thereafter State level and National level tournaments should be conducted. For this purpose, the Committee recommend that a calendar of annual events should be chalked out by each Sports Federation/Association and adherence thereto ensured.

F. International Competitions and International Exposure

3·41 The resolution on National Sports Policy lays down the following guidelines in relation to international sports. The Indian Olympic Association and the national sports federations have a special responsibility with regard to competitive sports. They should present a unified and cohesive image in keeping with the dignity of the nation. Their responsibility is even greater where participation of national teams in international competitions is involved. Such Federations should, therefore, be encouraged to regularly hold national competitions and implement effective plans for the preparation of national teams for participation in international competitions and ensure proper selection, physical fitness and coaching of players for this purpose. They should also resist any change in the rules of a game at the international level that seeks to change the original form of the game to the detriment of sporting ability of style of any particular nation or group of nations.

3·42 National teams should be sent abroad to take part in international competitions by physical conditioning, coaching and practice, they have

attained standards required for such competitions. Diplomatic priorities of the country should be kept in view when considering international participation abroad or organisation of international events within the country.

3-43 On the action taken in this regard the Department has stated that the Indian Olympic Association gave a report on the performance of the Indian contingent in the Xth Asiad at Seoul and made certain recommendations.

3-44 According to the recommendations, there is a need to provide more infrastructure, more equipments for training, long-term coaching and training of sportspersons etc. It has also recommended that we should be strict in laying qualifying standards for future major international events like Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games and Asian Games and that the selection criteria for this purpose should be laid down much in advance. The Indian Olympic Association has also recommended that there is no need for India to participate in 1988 and 1992 Olympic Games unless it is more or less certain that our every entry can achieve 6th Place. They have recommended the procedures for selecting sportspersons, coaches etc. for training/coaching of the sportspersons. Stress has been laid on physical fitness test, dope and feminity test. I. O. A. also recommended for raising financial supports to National Sports Federations for conducting national level tournaments. The IOA has also recommended that highest priority should be given to university and school games. They have also suggested widening of base to scout sports talents.

3-45 On receipt of this Report from Indian Olympic Association and Suggestions received from various quarters Government of India had set up an expert group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Amrik Singh to study the Report of IOA which made its recommendations. Based on these recommendations and in consultation with the National Sports Federations/Associations and various other sports interests, new guidelines for excellence development in sports have been issued recently by the Department of Sports, Government of India to the National Sports Federations/Associations. Follow-up action has also been initiated on other recommendations relating to sports promotion and excellence development as per recommendations of Amrik Singh Committee.

3-46 On the system adopted for selection, Coaching the participants etc., the Department has intimated the following arrangements* :—

- (i) Selection of the probables for the various international competitions are done by a Selection Committee of the Federations either

*At the time of actual verification, the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports has indicated that the position explained in para 3-46 above was before the issue of guidelines effective from 1st March, 1988.

during the national championships or special trials held for this purpose. The number of the probables is generally three times the number of the sportspersons who later make the team.

- (ii) The selected probables are trained in the preliminary camp of minimum duration of six weeks. They are trained by the team of coaches headed by the national coach. At the end of this camp, another selection trial is held and the number of the probables is reduced to approximately twice the number of the sportspersons who finally make the team. At the time of entry into the camp the sportspersons go through medico-physical fitness test which is conducted for the sportspersons attending the camp, once in the beginning of the camp and then at the end of the camp. The fitness report is provided to the selectors for selecting the probables for the next camp. These sportspersons are then trained in one or two camps of the duration of 4—6 weeks each. Final selection of the team is made about 4 weeks before the international competition and when they are in the last camp.
- (iii) A scientific system of training has been evolved for training of the probables for 1988 Olympics by national coaches in consultation with the Sports Scientists as well as in some games with foreign experts.
- (iv) In the past, the coaches who gave better results got weightage during promotions to next higher grade. A scheme for fixing special incentives to the coaches is in the final stages of approval. The incentive proposed to be given under this scheme will be made known soon.

On the Coaching Plan drawn for 1988 Olympics, the Department has intimated that the Coaching Camps were held for the different sports as under :—

Sport	Duration	Venue
1	2	3
Athletics	1/4 to 4/5/87	Patiala/Bangalore/Delhi
	24/5 to 6/6/87	Delhi
	17/6 to 20/7/87	Delhi
	8/8 to 16/9/87	Bangalore/Delhi
	24/9 to 26/11/87	Bangalore/Calcutta
Boxing	15/5 to 14/6/87	Shimla
	20/5 to 23/6/87	Bangalore
	7/7 to 26/8/87	Shimla
	15/10 to 18/11/87	Calcutta
	23/11 to 18/12/87	Delhi

1	2	3
Hockey (Men)	1/7 to 14/8/87	Patiala
	5/10 to 8/11/87	Patiala
	1/12/87 to 9/1/88	Delhi
Shooting	18/6 to 7/7/87	Delhi
	3/8 to 22/8/87	Delhi
Wrestling	11/5 to 26/6/87	Bangalore
	25/6 to 31/7/87	Patiala
	16/8 to 4/10/87	Patiala
	16/9 to 8/10/87	Patiala
	26/10 to 20/11/87	Patiala

3.48 The services of the foreign coaches in the following sports are being used for training the probables:—

Athletics	—	from	GDR
Boxing	—	from	USSR
Wrestling	—	from	USSR

The services of the coaches are available on long term basis.

Shri Khazan Singh (Swimming) and Ms. Soma Dutta (Shooting) are undergoing coaching abroad.

3.49 The sportspersons are given training in similar condition as the one they have to encounter in international competitions. In athletics the athletes are trained on the synthetic track which are now available in the country at Delhi, Patiala, Calcutta and Trivandrum. Hockey players are trained on the astroturf which is available at Delhi, Patiala and Lucknow. For boxing the latest equipment for the training of the boxers have been provided. A High Altitude camp was also held for the boxers. In shooting the imported equipment is made available for the training of the shooters and they are trained at Delhi Tughlakabad Shooting Ranges which is the best Range in Asia.

3.50 On the Coaching plan drawn for Asiad 1990, the Department has stated that the coaching plan contains a programme for the training of sports persons in a particular discipline in preparation for the Asian Games 1990. The plan gives the number of coaching camps to be conducted in a year along with detail of number of participants at each camp, its venue and duration. The plan also gives a calendar of sports events, both national and international, to be conducted by the federation or in which the Indian team should participate. Each plan also contains a development plan for the training of juniors and sub-juniors. The plan also covers the overall strategy for the development of sports and requirement of foreign coaches, if any, equipment and other facilities for the development of that particular sport. Preliminary coaching camps under most of the plans for the preparation of Asian Games have already started. The table below indicates

the dates of submission and approval of various Coaching plans of Asiad 1990.

Sl. No.	Name of Sports disciplines	Date of submission of LTDP	Date of approval of LTDP
1	Athletic	1-12-87	3-12-87
2	Badminton	3-10-87	3-11-87
3	Boxing	27-4-87	27-4-87
4	Hockey (Men)	17-6-87	2-12-87
5	Hockey (Women)	20-7-87	5-1-88
6	Judo	8-4-87	3-2-88
7	Shooting	12-8-87	3-12-87
8	Swimming	28-7-87	23-11-87
9	Volleyball	2-2-87	24-4-87
10	Weightlifting	24-3-87	27-4-87
11	Wrestling	23-2-87	23-4-87
12	Yachting	12-11-87	23-2-88

3-51 On the assistance given to Sports Federations and Associations for international participation, the Department has stated that Government assists Sports Federations to participate in international competitions by providing passage cost and that coaching camps for preparing the teams to participate in international competitions are also sanctioned, and boarding/lodging costs are met by the Government.

3-52 Asked during evidence that who makes the final selection of the participants for taking part in the international games, the representative of the department of Youth Affairs and Sports stated :

“So far as the selections are concerned, we are in the process of finalising the guidelines in this behalf. Earlier, there was no orderliness or discipline about this. Hopefully, by the first week of February we will finalise the guidelines. These guidelines cover the following areas :

(1) Selection of Chief Coaches—the National Coach will be topmost coach along with Assistant Coaches to assist him.

(2) The selection of sports persons who will be admitted to the training camps.

(3) The process of selection of final contingents.

(4) The selection of managers.

(5) Selection of doctors who will accompany the team. Here we have provided for a very logical and judicious process of selection, and consultations are still going on involving at least two members of the Federation concerned, one representative of the Indian Olympic Association one representative

of the Sports Authority of India, one internationally acknowledged sports person in that particular field and the Chief Coach or the National Coach of the discipline concerned. This would give a perfect balance in which very objective selections can be made."

3-53. When asked further whether these guidelines would be final, the representative stated :

"So far as the Government of India is concerned, it is final. IOA has yet to come with their reactions. We are after them for nearly six months. We gave the extension of time to them and finally we have had a meeting with the IOA. Many Federations have responded and we have taken into account whatever changes are called for in the light of their comments. Only the IOA is to come up with their suggestions. They have appointed a Committee which will give its report on the 25th of January and they said, it will go before the Executive Committee and the Government has decided that by 7th February they will give the guidelines."

3-54. To a question about the amount provided for the training a representative of the Department stated :

"...the Committee set up for training of Teams and selection have started to sit and work with the Federation and finally at Patiala, Delhi, Bangalore and Calcutta, depending upon the climatic conditions and also the space availability, it has distributed the training to these centres. We have all the facilities in all these centres and we have worked out a particular amount of diet to be given to these participants and the Government of India subsidises the entire diet money free plus, in the guidelines some pocket money to be given to the players."

3-55. On being asked about the chances of our sports-persons getting medals, the representative stated :

"They are already in the selection criteria because they have already got the qualifications for participation in the Olympic Games, but they have to repeat the performance before they go to the athletic games. So they are under full training, full gear for the preparation for the Olympic Games, but at the same time, six weeks before the Seoul Olympic games there will be the final trials where they have to repeat the performance and we are sure that they will be able to repeat the performance. This is the token participation so far as athletics is concerned. In Boxing after seeing the last Olympic games and the

Common Wealth championships, the Soviet Coach and the National Coach of India, both of them have worked hard. India will be able to get somewhere in the 5th or 6th position. We have been hitting the fifth and sixth position so far and we are not able to go up. So they are under training for these Olympics. The National winners for second and third are usually taken as there is no other measurement in respect of these events. In the Team game unless they qualify for the Olympic game, they cannot go. That is why football and other games we cannot consider. As the Secretary said, the Hockey Team has qualified because in the Asian Zone India was third, Pakistan being the Olympic winners and South Korea being the host became the second and the Asian Zone was represented by India, who was the third. So, the hockey team is under training."

3.56 Functional committees viz. Monitoring Committee for preparation of National teams for Beijing etc. and Sports Medicine Advisory Committee, have also been set up to monitor effective implementation of Action Plans/long term plans of federation for the 1990 Asiad and to ensure scientific approach to the preparation of our team for 1990 Asiad.

3.57 The committee hope that the detailed guidelines about the selection criteria of sports persons for competitions abroad would have been implemented. The Committee would like to be apprised of these guidelines as finally adopted and action taken by the Department in pursuance thereto. They also desire that Coaching-cum-Competition plan in respect of various sports disciplines for the forth coming Olympic and Asiad games, which have been approved by the Government should be implemented immediately. The Department should take urgent steps to see that plans in respect of remaining sports disciplines, get the approval of the Government and implemented without further loss of time.

3.58 The Committee recommend that as far as possible trials for selection of teams for international events should be conducted in open meets rather than in camps, after the intensive training camps, periods are over, so that the existence of adequate competitive skill and spirit could be better assessed which is not feasible in trials conducted inside camps.

The Committee further recommend that the feasibility of providing intensive training to potentials under better qualified experts in foreign countries by sending the potentials to the foreign countries or inviting foreign expert to India may also be considered.

G. Sports Equipment

3.59 The National Sports policy provides that every effort should be made to promote the sports goods industry in the country so that it is able to produce and make available equipment of internationally accepted

standards at reasonable cost for use in sports. It also provides that until then, equipment of appropriate international standards should be imported free of customs duty and made available.

3-60 According to the Department, it is helping various sports institutions/federations in their endeavour to acquire standard sports equipment without levy of customs duty. The proposals are received by the Department and forwarded to Ministry of Finance with appropriate recommendations.

During 1987-88 proposals were received for import of tennis balls required for Davis Cup matches, synthetic badminton courts, shuttle cocks for badminton, cricket balls for World Cup Tournament and cups and balls required for billiard and snooker.

3-61 Under a scheme of providing sports equipment, the National Institute of Sports (NIS) provides equipment worth Rs. 1.50 lakhs to sports centres run by State Sport Councils. NIS also provides consumable equipment on sharing basis to talented youngsters under going regular coaching at the coaching programmes run by State Governments, State Sports Councils, field stations of Universities, etc. In addition, SAI maintains a Central Equipment Store where equipments and goods of international standard is maintained and given to National Federations at the time of national and international events and for coaching car.

3-62 In the report of Indian Olympic Association it has been stated that it would help considerably if the concerned Ministry in the Government was to consider the possibility of international standard sports equipment being manufactured in India under collaboration. According to IOA, a number of sports goods manufacturing companies are keen to undertake collaboration manufacture but are not receiving encouragement in this respect. IOA has therefore recommended that the Government should help out sports goods manufacturing companies by allowing them imports of certain specific components at nominal duty so that the finished product is not more expensive than the totally imported item of equipment. On the action taken on this recommendation, the Department has stated that most of the sports goods manufacturers are in the small scale sector and that the office of Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Industry) is setting up in association with UNDP and Government of Uttar Pradesh a Product-cum-Process Development Centre for sports goods and leisure time equipment at Meerut. The Centre is expected to develop new technologies of sports good and leisure time equipment and also design new products/design of sports goods besides identifying export-worthy sports goods and developing and establishing technologies for their manufacture. The centre will also impart training to craftsmen in the field of manufacturing sports goods.

3-63 Under the plan, the Centre has already identified 20 items of sports goods for study and of these, the following five items have been taken

up for detailed study with a view to improving their existing quality and making them competitive in the international market:—

- (i) Shuttle Cocks
- (ii) Boxing Gloves
- (iii) Cricket Ball/Cricket Bat
- (iv) Grip Leather
- (v) Baseball Gloves

In addition, the small Industries Service Institute, Extension Centre, Meerut, also under the control of Ministry of Industry, has contributed towards the development of various leather based sports goods industry through its common facility workshop.

3·64 In regard to import of raw materials, Government has allowed duty free import of willow wood and canes which is being used for the manufacture of cricket bats and hockey sticks. In case of other important raw material used by the industry the Government has allowed the import of the same of concessional duty through STC.

3·65 On the measure being taken by the Department of Sports to promote sports goods industry, the Department has stated that the promotion of Sports goods industry falls within the purview of the Ministry of Industry.

3·66 When asked during evidence whether the Department does not monitor the promotion of sports good industry and the nature of inter-action between the Department of Industry and the Sports goods manufacturers, representative of the Department stated:—

“This subject is with the Department of industry and particularly in the small scale sector.

So far as standard is concerned, the CPDC, a Committee on Sports Goods of the ISI has laid down standards. As regards manufacture of sport goods, or incentives for that, it is dealt with by the Ministry of Industry. We give them details of the complete forecast of what kind, what quantum and what quality of equipment we would need.”

3·67 He further added :—

“I am glad to say that the report of a Committee has just been received. The recommendation of the Committee cover as many as 7 different aspects; identification of the sports good for quality, problems faced by the industry and remedial measures, review of existing standards, testing facilities, incentive for manufacturers of quality sports product, technological upgradation

and selection of new products. So, all these aspects are covered in this Report."

3-68 When asked the reasons for inferior standard of indigenous equipment as compare to imported ones, the representative of the Department during evidence stated :—

"There are basically two schemes. One is the ISI certification. ISI lays down certain standards for all items, So once, a standard is established for a particular item the particular manufacturer has to register himself to be able to put that certification mark. They do random checking and then only one is allowed to put the mark. The other is what is known as the quality marking scheme for sports goods. There may be similar schemes in other States but basically the quality standards are laid down by ISI and there is a set procedure under which selected manufacturers who come up to those standards are allowed to use the ISI mark.

So far as SAI is concerned, I am informed that once in two years we call for quotation. The selection is done on the basis of the quality. There are certain areas like, you would have observed, the import of willow is done to enable the manufacturers to produce Cricket bats.

These aspects are handled directly by the Department of Industry because they are in touch with the price situation cost escalation, inflation, etc."

3-69 Another representative of the Department in this regard stated :—

"Every country has its own standards. If all sports goods will have to be of the international standards, then perhaps there will be hardly any sole in this country. So, the question which was just now asked—are we importing the items which are manufactured in our country—my answer is, 'Yes'. The badminton shuttlecocks are manufactured in our country but we do import them for giving exposure to our players for participating in international tournaments." In the Report of the Development Commissioner (SSI) organisation, the status of sports goods industry and the rehabilitation projects to be taken up are being mentioned. Or of the projects assigned to them relates to the development of shuttlecocks of international quality. The representative of the department also informed that prior to participation by the players in the international meets, certain sports items are imported."

3-70 The importance of standard sports equipments in the performance of a player in any game need hardly be emphasised. The Committee are

however constrained to note that no concerted effort has been made by the Department to promote sports goods industries within the country and our sports persons continue to be trained on equipments which do not conform to internationally accepted standards. The Committee learn that an expert committee which went into the question of development of indigenous sports industries has since submitted its report. Notwithstanding the fact that the subject is handled by Ministry of Industry, the Committee feel that the Department of Sports has a major role to play in ensuring supply of quality equipment to the players, produced, as far as possible, indigenously and hope that it will be possible in the Department of Sports to initiate necessary steps in this direction urgently in coordination with the Ministry of Industry.

H. Nutrition

3.71 The resolution on National Sports Policy provides that efforts should be made to ensure that the diet available to sports personnel has the nutritional value necessary to meet the specific requirements of different games and sports in which they participate. The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports has stated that it is already taking steps to provide nutritious diet to sports persons while in coaching camps and the allowances for board and lodging expenses for coaching camps has been increased to Rs. 50/- per head per day. Further, all the persons attending the national coaching camps are entitled for free boarding and lodging. For power disciplines *i. e.* wrestling, boxing and throwers, the revised menu is supplemented on the extra protein diet and vitamin etc., as per their need, the sportspersons in the power disciplines are provided a diet of Rs. 60/- per head per day to supplement their special demands as specified above.

3.72 In reply to a question that for which of the sports the study has been conducted on the type or nutritional food required for sports personnel, the department has stated that an expert group went into the details and have identified five areas of different games and sports by which the menu and quantitative requirements have been worked out keeping in view the nature of the game. This expert group was furnished with the raw data by the faculty of Sports Sciences on the average height and weight, lean body mass, average energy expenditure during training and competition of sports men of different events. These studies are still under progress and have been completed in hockey, badminton and to a certain extent in some of the events in track and field athletics. The Department also intimated that two sports science fellows are working in the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad for research work on calorie intake and energy balance of Indian men and women hockey players and Indian women sprinters.

3.73 When asked that what steps have been taken to educate the sports personnel, the local sports body etc, to ensure that prescribed food habits are duly maintained, the Department has stated that in the academic programme followed at NIS where the coaches undergo specialisation in

different games and sports, they are told about the different nutritional requirements pertaining to their game and to calculate the quantitative and qualitative requirements of diet during training and competition. Apart from this, lectures are delivered to the sports personnel attending the various national camps imparting in them the knowledge of dietary manipulation prior to the competition, on the day of competition and even post game meal which are essential for their recovery for the next game/event. During the lectures it is also emphasised that the balanced diet is required even during off season training when they are not attending the national coaching camps.

3.74 The Committee note that an expert group, which went into the details of the dietary requirements of the sports persons identified five areas of different games and sports for which the menu and the quantitative requirements were worked out for further studies. The Committee would like the Department to take timely appropriate measures 'on the outcome of these studies' and ensure that the prescribed menu is provided in all hostels, training and coaching camps. The dietary requirements for all other games and sports should also be studied and finalised as quickly as possible. The committee also consider that the amount of diet allowance for special sports should not be quantified in terms of rupees, but it should be a quantitative menu prescribing intake or provision of various dietary items.

I. Research and Development

3.75 The National Sports Policy provides that research and development in the field of sports and physical education should be actively encouraged both in the private and public sectors and that in this context, special attention needs to be paid to the development of sports science in the country. To implement this recommendation the Department proposed to award 5 and 6 fellowships on sports science research in 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively and could actually award 2 and 5 fellowships of the value of Rs. 20,000 per annum for a period of two years. In 1986-87, a conference was held to identify subjects for research in April, 1986 and in addition, the XIV Annual Conference of International Association for Sports Medicine was held when 60 papers were presented. In 1986-87, the SAI also organised a national conference of sports injuries and talk on drug abuse in sports.

3.76 On the progress of the fellowships award, the Department has stated that the fellowship holders are to submit 6 monthly progress reports to SAI. The research reports are evaluated by a sports science sub-committee formed by SAI, to know whether the fellowship holders are carrying out the research as per the projects submitted by them and approved by SAI while awarding the fellowships.

3.77 The SAI has established a medical centre at J. N. Stadium, New Delhi to provide medical cover for coaching camp and other sports events held in SAI Stadium. The clinical wing of sports Medical Centre has

got dispensary, physiotherapy unit, therapeutic gymnasium, clinical lab X-ray unit and also indoor beds to keep patients under observation. The applied science wing of the sports medical centre has got an exercise physiology unit which evaluates the physiological parameters of sports personnel.

3.78 The above mentioned facilities are provided free of cost to the following categories:—

- (i) Sports personnel who are attending the national camps;
- (ii) Sports personnel who are getting training at various SAI stadia;
- (iii) Sports personnel participating in competitions in various stadia.

3.79 The Sports medical centre at JN Stadium has established three dispensaries one each at IG Stadium, National Stadium and Tal Katora Swimming Pool—to provide first-aid medical cover to the above mentioned categories of sports persons.

3.80 With a view to extend sports science service throughout the country the SAI proposed to set up a number of Sports Science Cells during the 7th Five Years Period. The Cells would provide medical cover especially designed for sports tournaments/matches etc. In addition, these cells would also provide sports medicine back up to the selected children who are admitted into adopted schools.

3.81 The services of the medical teams alongwith the ambulance would be utilised at district level to provide specialised sports medical cover to the sportsmen and women within the District and also to the various organisers of sports competitions. This medical team would also collect data on the physical, and psychological conditioning of the athletes and also the pattern of sports injuries prevailing amongst them. This data would be passed on to the Sports Medicine Centre at JN Stadium which, in turn will incorporate the information in their sports science data bank for carrying out applied research in sports science medicine.

3.82 Under this scheme, the Committee note that there was target to set up three sports medical cells, one each in south, east and west, during the year 1986-87. However no progress was made during the year, since no field office of sports Authority of India setup.

3.83 On being asked about the reasons for not setting any field office of the SAI, the Committee have been informed that no field office of SAI was set up since the Government of India was seized with the proposal for amalgamation of Sports authority of India (SAI) with Society for National Institutes of physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) and in the event of such amalgamation the regional offices of NSNIS would also be available to SAI for comprehensive activities. Having regard to this, so far, the scheme of medical Extension Service has not been taken up for implementation.

3·84 In a subsequent note committee have further been informed that Sports Sciences and Medical facilities at the Regional Offices of NIS which are now available to the amalgamated SAI for comprehensive activities are being augmented so as to meet the objectives of the scheme of Medical Extension Service.

3·85 For the development of sports on scientific lines, the importance of research and development in sports cannot be underestimated. The committee find that a beginning in this regard has since been made but feel that a lot has to be done in this direction. The Committee note in this regard that a medical Centre has been established at the Jawaharlal of Nehru Stadium. The Committee feel that this centre can play a pioneering role, in coordinating various research projects. The Committee would also like the Department to consider the feasibility of creating a medical professional cadre to cater exclusively to the needs of various sports tournaments, training programmes, coaching centres etc.

J. Publicity

3·86 Last but not least important of the recommendations of the National Sports Policy is that the mass media should be effectively employed in sustaining sports consciousness in the country in this connection, the Department has stated that a committee has been constituted with a view to employ mass media in a balanced way to promote sports and physical educational activities in the country. The SAI has also been able to telecast through Door-darshan some films like Dns kadam with a view to involving masses in the programme of physical fitness.

3·87 The Department of Youth affairs & Sports, has informed that the SAI released a sum of Rs. 5,000/- to each State for carrying out publicity of the State level and District level NSTC contests. At National level, SAI Printed posters which were distributed to all States and the States have distributed the posters/leaflets. In addition several States have also distributed posters in regional languages. Publicity of SAI schemes was specially organised through AIR so as to reach all corners of the country. For 1986-87, following financial assistance was made available to the States:—

- (i) Rs. 3,000/- Per district for organising the contest in each State.
- (ii) Additional Rs. 2,000/- per district taking part in State level contest. The financial assistance was released after projections received from the States giving details of the number of districts organising the contest. 50% was released as an advance. Subsequently, further 40% was released on demand from several State Governments as they were unable to meet [the expenditure on district and State level contest on the basis of 50% advance only. The balance of 10% was released after receipt of certified

statement of account or utilisation certificate. For 1987-88, 90% of the amount was released to the States as an advance while the balance 10% was to be released on receipt of statement of account.

3·88 When asked during evidence that what steps are being taken by the Department to augment the publicity of the SAI schemes, the representative of the Department stated:—

“The States were requested to carry out the posters campaign in the regional languages also. I do agree that a lot more publicity is to be done. But it is the State machinery which goes into the whole gamut of activity.”

3·89 Another representative of the Department stated in this regard :

“The fact that the number of competitors who have been drawn-up at the national level—I am not talking of district and State levels which is much more—is high, is significant and from this itself it is seen that it is going up. The number of competitors as the national level from whom we have made the final selection of 158 students was 1473 children. In 1986-87 from 1975 we selected 254. In 1987-88 the number of competitors was 2454. So, there has been a general increase, but quite a marked increase in the number of people in the total tally at the national level, from whom we have made the selection. I am not saying about the nooks and corners of the country.”

3·90 The committee note that neither the Department nor the SAI has initiated on its own any major programme for giving wide publicity to the sports activity and it has been depending more on the States for the purpose. The Committee consider that for discharge of its responsibility for popularising sports in a big way, the Department and SAI should come forward for advertising and propagating various sports activities in the rural sectors, in particular. With every newspaper allocating one or two pages at least for sports news, the Committee recommend that the media's space availability should be considered for profitable utilisation more for national and in particular rural events, rather than for international events of one or two popular sports alone.

CHAPTER IV

FINANCE

A. Expenditure by the Department

4.1 During the first Five Year Plan, there was no separate allocation for sports in the Central sector. The expenditure incurred upto Fifth Plan on sports was as under :

Second Five Year Plan Rs. 1.15 Crores.

Third Five Year Plan Rs. 1.53 Crores.

Fourth Five Year Plan Rs. 3.04 Crores.

Fifth Five Year Plan Rs. 5.34 Crores.

The above figures of expenditure reflect only the Plan expenditure on the various schemes. Besides this, expenditure was also incurred on various non-plan schemes.

4.2 During the Sixth Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 14.65 crores was incurred on Plan Schemes and the total provision for Seventh Plan is Rs. 200 crores. The expenditure incurred on Plan and non-Plan Schemes during the Sixth Plan and First two years of Seventh Plan vis-a-vis provisions in annual budgets, have been stated to be as under :

Name of the Scheme	Non-Plan		Expenditure	
	Sixth Plan Period	Sixth Plan Period	Seventh Plan—first two years	Seventh Plan—first two years
	Provision	Actuals	Provision	Actuals
1	2	3	4	5
(Rs. in lakhs)				
Grants to National Sports Federation	7.50	90.77	47.00	55.22
Sports Festival for Women	30.00	19.00	12.00	25.30
NIS Patiala & National Coaching Scheme	650.57	776.05	561.00	647.00
All India Rural Sports Tournament	58.00	59.00	46.00	40.60
Sports Talent Search Scholarships	62.50	60.77	5.00	25.00
National Physical Fitness Programmes	21.59	15.67	8.41	6.95
National Welfare Fund for Sports Persons	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00

Arjuna Awards	4.66	5.52	4.00	4.91
Dronnacharya Awards 	—	—	2.00	1.40
Preparation for 1984/1986 Olympics	35.00	2.75	70.00	67.28
Sports Authority of India	400.00	285.00	815.00	875.00
Asian Games 1982	—	—	33.95	29.04
Grants to State Sports Councils	—	—	269.90	145.65
National Sports Organisation	—	—	70.00	26.00
Payments to DDA for transfer of Asiad Property	—	—	62.05	62.05
Total	1342.82	1317.53	1958.31	1996.45

Plan Expenditure

	6th Plan		7th Plan		
	Total Provision	Actuals	Total outlay	Provision for 2 yrs.	Actuals
	(Rs. in lakhs)				
Grants to National Sports Organisations/Federations	315.00	290.83	3182.00	515.00	540.21
Grants to State Sports Councils	350.00	355.82	6000.00	1100.00	1514.85
Promotion of Sports among Women	16.00	16.32	50.00	10.00	6.60
NIS and National Coaching Scheme	689.00	702.50	4500.00	1350.00	1088.00
Exchange of Physical Education and Sports teams	25.00	15.65	70.00	12.00	5.54
Grants to Voluntary Sports clubs	—	—	100.00	11.00	—
Laying of Synthetic tracks/astro- turfs	—	—	1300.00	24.00	114.00
Travel grants to sports Scholars	—	—	25.00	6.00	0.2
Incentives for promotion of Sports activities	—	—	1318.00	200.00	141.00
Grants to SAI	—	—	3000.00	700.00	520.00
Sports Talent Search Scholarships	—	—	500.00	70.00	70.00
Total	1395.00	1381.12	20045.00	4224.00	4000.40

4.3 When asked during evidence to indicate expenditure incurred so far out of total outlay of Rs. 200 crores, the representative stated :—

“The total outlay is Rs. 200 crores. The expenditure in the first year of the Seventh Plan was Rs. 6.74 crores; in the second year was Rs. 33.48 in the third year (1987-88). The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 39 crores; in the fourth year (1988-89) the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 50 crores and in the last year of the Seventh Plan, the anticipated expenditure is roughly Rs. 71 crores.

4.4 On being asked the reasons for low level of expenditure during the first two years of the 7th Plan, the representative of the Department stated :—

“... I would like to make it clear one thing that we must have a system to ensure quickly the productive use of the outlay.”

4.5 Supplementing the answers, another representative of the Department state :—

“The answer will have to be viewed in the context that we do not have the requisite expertise to process these cases. In the absence of the expertise, the estimates which came from the State Governments, prepared either by CPWD unit or by State PWD, were accepted.

There is weakness in regard to technical examination of the proposals and other weakness is in the field of monitoring. To ensure monitoring, we are now going to set up six Regional Centres, which will be delegated with powers both financial as well as the staff back-up.”

4.6 Sports being a States subject under the constitution, the expenditure incurred by Central Government has mostly been on payment of grants to various Sports Federations/Associations, State Sports Councils, and States, besides grants to centrally established organisations like SNIPES and SAI. In the circumstances, the ultimate utility of the outgo from the Central exchequer depends on the extent to which the grants are utilised by the recipients for the intended purposes and the grantees furnishing required utilisation certificates along with audited statement of accounts. In the circumstances, the control over utilisation certificates is the real factor indicative of actual use of the funds. On the procedure in vogue in this regard, the Department has stated that one of the conditions for grant of financial assistance to State Governments, State Sports Councils or registered voluntary organisations is that the State Government should furnish utilisation certificate of the grant given by the Central Government. The proforma for utilisation certificate has been prescribed. The first instalment of Central assistance is released after the project is sanctioned

and the second instalment released only after utilisation certificate for the first instalment has been received from the State Government. The form for utilisation certificate contains a column in which the expenditure incurred on the project is also to be mentioned. This enables the Department to know whether the State Governments or the sponsoring agencies have spent any amount in addition to the grant given by Central Government. The progress of utilisation certificates is watched and the State Governments reminded periodically to furnish utilisation certificates.

4.7 As substantial funds have been released to State Sports Councils, the procedure in vogue for release of funds and position of utilisation certificates were called for. The Department has stated that the assistance to State Council is intended for various purposes such as development of play fields, construction of Stadia, (both outdoor and indoor), gymnasias, swimming pools etc., assistance for coaching camps, purchase of sports equipments and establishment of rural sports centres. The Department has stated that since all funds are released through the State Government, separate accounts for release of funds to the State Sports Councils are not maintained. In order to ensure quick disposal of proposals related to development of play fields and organisation of coaching camps, powers to sanction assistance up to Rs. 2.5 lakhs have been delegated to Deputy Secretary/Director in the Sports Division and only cases involving assistance above Rs. 2.50 lakhs are to be submitted to the Grants Committee.

4.8 From the State-wise position of release of funds for the two years 1985-86 and 1986-87 and receipt of utilisation certificates there against, the following position is noticed for all the States:—

	1985-86	1986-87
No. of projects approved	140	548
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Amount sanctioned	305.24	2586.97
Amount released	149.98	1294.53
Utilisation certificates received	—	1054.72

4.9 The State-wise positions of outstanding utilisation certificates for grants to State Sports Councils was reported as under:

Sl No.	State	No. of Projects	Amount involved
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	20	7.35
2.	Maharashtra	33	14.66
3.	Goa	1	0.62
4.	Nagaland	11	1.73
5.	Meghalaya	2	9.73
6.	Sikkim	8	3.49
7.	Tamilnadu	88	21.58

1	2	3	4
8. Rajasthan	.	36	36.18
9. Punjab	.	89	62.14
10. Orissa	.	68	23.81
11. Mizoram	.	8	11.56
12. Madhya Pradesh	.	20	16.38
13. Manipur	.	29	10.62
14. Karnataka	.	47	31.76
15. Kerala	.	29	14.58
16. J & K	.	15	8.07
17. Haryana	.	67	26.94
18. Himachal Pradesh	.	11	19.938
19. Gujarat	.	14	13.644
20. Chandigarh	.	4	2.93
21. Assam	.	76	33.21
22. Bihar	.	17	8.20
23. Andhra Pradesh	.	21	8.46
24. Arunachal Pradesh	.	6	2.87
25. Tripura	.	2	1.50
26. West Bengal	.	36	17.72
		758	409.47

4.10 As substantial funds have been released for construction of sports infrastructure in schools in rural areas, the Department was asked furnish information on extent to which utilisation certificates for funds released have not been received. The Department has furnished a computerised statement for several States from a review of the same, following position emanates on grants paid upto 1984 for 14 States.

Name of the State	Only first instalment paid		Both instalments paid		Year to which oldest item relates
	No. of cases	Amount	cases	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	11	653000	9	653030	October, 65
Assam	56	1389750	19	1467250	January, 72
Bihar	8	185000	8	495700	June, 74
Gujarat	3	70000	6	305200	May, 77
Haryana	30	637500	33	1452440	February, 77
Himachal Pradesh	3	473390	5	836000	March, 77
Jammu & Kashmir	9	280000	3	400000	March, 78
Karnataka	29	2657450	15	1420000	May, 64
Kerala	6	265500	16	970050	May, 77
Madhya Pradesh	13	439500	3	143575	February, 76
Manipur	22	325010	4	357375	February, 77
Meghalaya	2	972800	—	—	August, 85
Nagaland	10	155000	1	17535	March, 80
Orissa	33	691225	11	935100	October, 78

4-11 Asked during evidence whether the assistance given by the deptt. of Youth Affairs & Sports, has any relationship with the estimated cost, the representative of the department stated:—

“So far as stadia are concerned, we have laid down norms of assistance. For example for construction of an open air stadium in hilly areas, we give 50% of the approved expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs. The point is, that we are not thinking of giant stadia.

4-12 Asked further whether it is made sure before releasing the money that the State Government/concerned agencies are capable of constructing the stadium, the representative of the department stated:—

“Earlier for a large-sized stadium the Government of India’s monetary assistance was limited to 25%; the limit thereby becoming Rs. 20 lakhs. That is inclusive of swimming pool. Rs. 60 lakhs have to come from the State Government. The first instalment was released by the Government of India. Then we reviewed the whole scheme. Then we have recommended that if on the basis of escalation states are going in for a Rs. 1 crore stadium, our assistance may go upto Rs. 50 lakhs.”

4-13 The Department’s representative further stated:—

“The basis on which we release the money is on getting the utilisation certificate not only of our amount but the amount to be spent by the State Government. These are areas where strict monitoring is necessary. And we do not have the organisation to monitor that at the moment This is part of the function which the regional centres will be doing.”

4-14 The Committee have also been informed that the Department is also considering commissioning of an evaluation study of about 40 projects spread over 5-6 States by a private management consultant.

4-15 Asked to indicate whether control over-utilisation of grants is kept by with holding further release of grant, the Department has stated that the projects for construction of playfields and sports infrastructure are spread throughout the country. The State Government has first to obtain a progress report and statement of expenditure from the sponsoring agency before it can send a utilisation certificate to the Department. There is a delay in receipt of utilisation certificates presumably because State Governments are not getting reports from the sponsoring agencies on time. Many State Governments still do not have full fledged sports departments or field level organisations which can quickly collect such information.

4.16 The Department of Youth Affairs & Sports has not stopped sanctioning new projects in State where submission of utilisation certificates is pending as this would adversely affect development of playfields and construction of sports infrastructure in the country. However, the Department does not release second instalment of grants for those projects where utilisation certificate for the first instalment has not been furnished by the State Government. The Department writes letters to State Governments at regular intervals reminding them to furnish utilisation certificates. Reminders are sent at Minister's level also.

4.17 The Committee note that the financial outlay for Sports in Central Sector received a reasonable boost in the Sixth Plan and a substantial boost during the Seventh Plan. In addition, there have been provisions under non-plan expenditure which has been utilised for implementing several on-going schemes. The Committee also note that the financial outlays, as provided in the annual budgets for various schemes, have been reasonably utilised, subject to some readjustment in the allocations. The Committee however, feel unhappy that the budget provision has been grossly under assessed as compared to actuals e.g. under heads like Grants to National Sports Federation, payments to NIS, Patiala, Sports Festival for Women etc. The Committee also find that in the Seventh Plan, if grants to State Sports Councils are excluded, the expenditure has fallen considerable short of the provision under other heads and the annual provision has not kept pace adequately with the total plan outlay under almost every scheme. The Committee recommend that a detailed review of the outlay needed for various schemes during the Seventh Plan may be conducted and the financial provision placed on a more realistic basis.

4.18 As the Department meets most of the budget provision by payment of grants to various executing agencies including State Governments, the most important wing of the Department has to be the one concerned with scrutiny of applications and sanction of grants, as well as control over returns relating to utilisation. The Committee are shocked to be informed that the Department is lacking substantially in this wing. The Committee have, therefore, to come to the unfortunate conclusion that release of grants has failed to keep pace with achievement of objectives of grants and consider this situation, a very serious one calling for urgent remedial action. The statements relating to extent to which utilisation certificates are awaited for grant to State Sports Council and educational institution for creation of infrastructural facilities, indicate that to a substantial extent, the purposes for which grants were released, have not, at all, been achieved and apparently funds misutilised by the recipients. In particulars, in cases where the second instalments are not demanded are clearly indicative of a situation where the money given as first instalment have not at all been used for the purpose for which these were sanctioned and ought to have been fully recovered. The Committee feel the with a view to ensure utilisation of budget provision and to avoid

criticism on surrender of budget, the Department has gone ahead to release funds in several cases without ensuring feasibility of utilisation by the recipients. The Committee consider that remedial measures for all old cases of non-utilisation are urgently called for and recommend that unutilised grants must be adjusted invariably from grants subsequently payable to same organisation, e.g. State Government, State Sports Councils etc. irrespective of the purpose of subsequent grants.

4.19 The Committee are not satisfied with the clarification that grants are paid after obtaining undertakings, as past experience clearly indicates. The Committee recommend the need for establishment of fool-proof system whereby funds released in a year, but not put to use within a further period of six months, are remitted back in to Government account and the same may be released later, provided utilisation is feasible. The Committee would suggest in this connection that the feasibility of retaining the grant instalments in a joint account in banks may be explored.

The Committee note that the details of sanctions for release of funds to the various States, indicates that it has no relation either to the size of the State or its population. The Committee consider that the role of the National funds is to ensure equal development and equal opportunities to all and hence central grants should be made keeping this prime factor in view.

B. Expenditure by the SAI

4.20 As the SAI was set up only in 1984-85, there were no physical and financial targets prescribed for SAI to be achieved. In the Seventh Plan, Rs. 30 crores out of total outlay of Rs. 200 crores were earmarked for schemes to be implemented by SAI. In addition, after merger of SNIPES with SAI, the provision of Rs. 45 crores for schemes to be executed by SNIPES is also at the disposal of SAI. On the provision made in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and actual thereagainst, the Department has intimated the following position :

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1985-86			1986-87		
		Budget Estimates.	Revised Estimates.	Actuals	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actuals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Sporting & Nurturing of Sports Talent & Adoption of Schools . . .	70.00	100.00	74.23	220.00	200.00	179.13
2.	National Physical Fitness Scheme' . . .	10.00	15.00	14.22	30.00	40.00	29.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Sports Sciences Research Scholarship Fellowships		5.00	0.50	0.40	4.00	4.00	0.69
4. Estt. of Sports Medical Centre		10.00	4.00	3.15	15.00	15.00	3.80
5. Promotion of Indigenous Sports & Martial Arts		5.00	3.00	0.65	20.00	15.00	9.06
6. Promotion of General Sports in Urban & Rural Areas		10.00	10.00	10.46	50.00	50.00	63.97
7. Neighbourhood Community Sports Centres		5.00	3.00	1.50	30.00	30.00	19.50
8. Central Pool of Tech. Equipment		35.00	9.50	12.32	53.00	53.00	37.07
9. Promotion of Sports in Special Areas		—	5.00	2.98	40.00	30.00	52.47
10. Estt. of computerised Sports Data Bank		—	—	—	5.00	3.00	4.93
11. Setting up of Regional offices of SAI		—	—	—	5.00	—	—
12. Medical Extension Services		—	—	—	7.00	7.00	—
13. SAI Sports Complex (Housing)		—	—	—	50.00	50.00	—
14. Scholarship for non-student youth		—	—	—	6.00	2.00	—
15. Sports Exchanges for children		—	—	—	15.00	—	—
		150.00	150.00	119.91	550.00	499.00	399.98
						or	500.00

4.21 The accounts of SAI are audited by Chartered Accountants and the auditors have furnished clear audit certificates upto 1986-87. The accounts, as certified, do not however, indicate schemewise expenditure as mentioned in table above, but gives the figures of expenditure under conventional heads of account, such as salaries, wages, postages, conveyance etc.

4.22 In respect of utilisation of grants paid by SAI, Department has indicated a position, similar to the one obtaining for grants by Department. With the setting up of six regional centres for SAI, the Department expects the position to improve.

4.23 The Committee note that as against an outlay of Rs. 30 crores reserved for utilisation by SAI during Seventh Plan, it has been paid grants to the extent of only Rs. 5.20 crores during first two years which SAI has

fully utilised. However, the release of funds by Government and utilisation have fallen short of the budget provision of Rs. 6.50 crores in revised estimates (and Rs. 7.00 crores in original estimates). The contributory causes for the slow pace of progress may be fully gone into and necessary corrective action taken, wherever necessary.

4.24 The Committee are surprised to note that whereas on the one hand, under National Physical Fitness Scheme the provision in revised estimates was increased over original but actuals were less than even original, on the other hand, the provision for promotion of sports in special areas was reduced from Rs. 40 lakhs to 30 lakhs in revised estimates but actuals were far in excess of even original estimates (Rs. 52.47 lakhs). The Committee regret the lack of proper planning and hope that remedial measures will be taken.

4.25 The Committee note that the procedure for implementation of several schemes by SAI is more or less the same as in Government Department, by release of grants. The Committee have already expressed their concern on the tardy implementation of schemes. The Committee expect the SAI to establish a fool proof system on the manner of implementation.

The Committee note in this connection that the annual accounts neither indicate the expenditure incurred on each scheme, nor the extent of utilisation of grants by the recipients; there are no comments by the auditors also in this regard. The Committee recommend that the above deficiencies in format of accounts and presentation may be suitably rectified.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

A. Promotion of Sports in Special Areas

5.1 Some of the remote parts of the country have some special talent in some sports. Under this scheme the SAI aims at tapping such talent and training them systematically towards excellence. The special areas, for this purpose, include all the tribal areas, hills, coastal areas of the country etc. Thus it includes all the States in the North East India, hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and all the areas of the coastal India. The scheme is also to be operated in the plain tribal areas like Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, West Bengal etc. This scheme will also extend to the areas where there is some special talent in particular sport in that particular area.

5.2 Under the scheme, the SAI had planned to establish 2 monitoring cells and 2 coaching camps for talents scouted in 1985-86. During that year, the SAI compiled the details of conventional sports peculiar to various districts in the country and under a pilot project in archery, 60 boys and 10 girls were selected from Leh, Chittorgarh, Manipur, etc. and put through systematic coaching with modern equipment for a period of 2 to 3 months but of these 25 were selected for intensive coaching. The system of selection of archers was continued in 1986-87 as well and it is reported that the attempts have achieved success inasmuch as these archers won medals (4 gold, 2 silver and 6 bronze) at the Sub-junior Archery National Championship at Jamshedpur. The senior archers participated in the Federation Cup at Calcutta and 2 boys secured 4th and 5th position. Some of the archers, selected in 1985-86, were converted into shooters in 1986-87 and they won 3 gold, 2 silver and 1 bronze medal in the Delhi State Championship. The Committee were informed during its visit to the stadia that these medal prospects could participate due to special relaxation in rules, allowed for them as a special case.

Similar talent hunt in special areas is reported to have been held for judo, cycling, gymnastics and middle and long distance running and the results are reported to be very encouraging. The Committee also met the selected talents in cycling and gymnastics during its visit to J.N. Stadium.

5.3. The Department has stated that encouraged by the experiments, the SAI proposes to establish contact sports centres at Imphal and Aizawal for training talented children towards excellence.

5.4. The representatives of the Department have observed during evidence on the scheme as under :—

- “We have a special area scheme which is mostly for the tribal, hitherto untapped areas. We have some schools in archery,

we have made some selections from the Siddhi community in Karnataka, in Junagarh district in Gujarat, and also from the circus family of Telicherry in Kerala. We have special programmes where we have been doing scouting in the untapped areas. For remote rural areas also there are special programmes. Similarly we are going to Mizoram and other North-Eastern areas, where there are festivals of rural sports from whom we draw the sportsmen.

We have another piece of information here. Nearly three lakh children are estimated to have participated in the primary selections, most of them from the districts."

5.5 In a non-official memoranda received by the Committee the following recommendations have been made :—

"In a vast sub-continent like India, having varying climatic, topographic and anthropological variations, it may be possible to scout young talent born with such physiological parameters. The SAI has already experimented for long distance and middle distance running on trial basis in Ladakh region with the help and back-up laboratory/technical support of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Army School of Physical Training with encouraging results. Similarly, the SAI could go in for natural talent to North-Eastern region for Football, Goa for Hockey, South India for middle distance running, Kerala for Gymnastics and Swimming, Maharashtra for wrestling, Rajasthan for Pole-Vault, Punjab for weight lifting and many others."

5.6 It is encouraging to note that for the first time concerted efforts are under way to tap the talents in remote areas of the country. The Committee also feel happy to be informed that the potentials, so far tapped, are of a worthy calibre and that their recognition could be achieved by special relaxation in rules governing the sports. The Committee hope that the efforts now started will be sustained with more zeal and enthusiasm and that the sports Federations/Associations will encourage such identified talents by providing all facilities as may be reasonable.

The Committee also suggest that the necessary observations in the non-official memorandum received by the Committee on location of talents may be kept in view for appropriate and further action.

B. Promotion of Sports among women

5.7 The Central Programme for promotion of Sports among women till recently was confined to organising of National Sports Festivals for women by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, on behalf of the Central Government. However, as a follow-up of the recommendations made

by the working Group for the Sixth Plan Central Schemes of Physical Education and Sports, All India Council of Sports recommended some additional activities under the programme which have been taken up for implementation from 1982-83. These are as under :—

- (i) Running of three Judo Training Centres exclusively for women at Bangalore, Madras and Delhi.
- (ii) Award of 30 sports scholarships each of the value of Rs. 2,400 per annum, to women securing first place in senior national championships in individual events for representing the country in approved inter-national competition and obtaining a satisfactory position.
- (iii) An in-service training course in sports at the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala for Women Physical education teacher with entire expense connected with the course including board and lodging travel expenses, etc., being borne by the Government.

5·8 For the Seventh Five Year Plan, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports propose to make the scheme more broad-based and provide additional/or special training facilities for women in sports and games. Accordingly, provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is recommended for the scheme for the Seventh Plan period.

5·9 In reply to a question about the progress made under each of the activities that are being carried out for promotion of sports among women it has been stated that the Judo Training Centres exclusively for women are set up at Bangalore, Calcutta and Delhi and are running satisfactorily. In addition, Women Judo Coaches are also running Judo Training Centres at Imphal (Manipur), Baroda (Gujarat), Meerut (UP), Kathua (J&K) and Delhi.

The year wise number of scholarships awarded to women having 1st position in individual events in senior nationals and those representing the country in approved international competitions are as follows :—

	Fresh	Renewal	Total
1985-86	09	14	23
1986-87	29	14	43
1987-88	25	12	37

The yearwise number of teachers training under the Special Certificates Courses for Women Physical Education Teachers is as under :—

1985-86	70
1986-87	59
1987-88	55

5.10 To a question about the special measure that have been taken for broad basing of women sports during 7th Plan period, it has been stated that there is no change in the scheme of promotion of Sports among Women in the 7th Five Year Plan.

5.11 The Committee note that the special programme for promotion of sports among women is confined to running three judo centres, a Ward of sport scholarships and in-service training courses. The Committee do not consider these incentives of much significance for the promotion of sports among women. It is needless to point out that there are several popular sports like gymnastics, tennis, basket ball, swimming etc. (apart from athletics) wherein several foreign countries have achieved noticeable success in the women category, as compared to India which is lagging far behind in every one of these sports. The Committee therefore stress the need for identifying talents among women in some of these popular sports and provide adequate training facilities in co-ordination with respective sports Federations/Associations.

C. Promotion of Yoga

5.12 Taking cognizance of potentialities of Yoga in promotion of physical fitness and consequently, development of physical education and sports a scheme was initiated in the Second Five Year Plan for promotion of yoga to provide financial assistance recurring as well as the non-recurring, to Yoga institutions of an all India character for promotion of basic research and/or teacher training programme in the various aspects of Yoga, other than the therapeutical aspects. Assistance to the Yoga institutions for promotion of Yoga therapy is extended by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

5.13 The 6th Plan Working Group on Central Scheme for Physical Education and Sports had recommended that Yoga should be given a prominent place in school curriculum and that, Yoga teacher training institutions of all India character should continue to be assisted by the Central Government and adequate arrangements with suitable financial support from the Central Government, should be made for training of

Yoga teachers in substantial numbers. The SNIPES which has been entrusted *inter alia* with advisory functions in respect of promotion of Yoga at the Central level also set up a Yoga Assessment Committee to review the implementation of the Ministry of Education's programme for promotion of Yoga and suggest ways and means for enlarging its nature and scope.

5.14 In response to an enquiry on the progress on various fronts for promotion of Yoga, the Department has given the following information.

5.15 A specific survey to determine all the Yoga Teacher Training Institutes of All-India character has not been done. However, the Department of education has a list of 178 such institutes and it gave a grant of Rs. 29.23 lakhs in 1986-87 to the Kaivalyadhama Shriman Madhava Yoga Mandira Samiti, Lonavala (Pune) which has been recognised as the national institute in the educational aspects of yoga and research in related fields.

5.16 No information on development of yoga in schools is available with the Department as school education is looked after primarily by the State/ UT Government and the training of teachers is also arranged by State Governments or by private schools themselves. At the national level NCERT which prepares syllabus and courses of study for school is in the process of developing an appropriate course of syllabus for instruction of Yoga in schools. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has appointed 460 trained yoga teachers and also arranged training of 147 teachers through Kaivalyadhama [Shriman Madhava Yoga Mandira Samiti, Lonavala (Pune) in 1987.

5.17 In a subsequent note furnished by the Department, the Committee have been informed that the recommendations of the Yoga Assessment Committee are yet to be received in the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports, as Sports and Physical education are complementary to each other and Yoga is a part of physical education process, it is against this background that the proposal of transferring the subject of physical education, which includes Yoga, to the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports from the Department of education has been recently approved by the Government.

5.18 The Committee note that at the National level, NCERT is in the process of developing an appropriate course of syllabus for introduction of yoga in schools. The Committee desire that the Department should keep a close watch on the implementation of this scheme by the schools in coordination with the NCERT. The Department should also take early steps on the recommendations of the Yoga Assessment Committee. The SAI should also examine whether regular competitions in the various aspects of Yoga could be held so as to propagate its importance to national health and life.

D. Computerised Sports Data Bank

5.19 In order to have factual statistics of performances of Indian sports persons in Olympics/Commonwealth / Asian Games, World Championships and national events and have the performance of our coaches, referees, umpires, judges (national & international) available for planning and training of our future sports persons, SAI has decided to set up a data Bank.

Computer have been installed in the J.N. Stadium. These computers are being connected to NIC super computer installed at NIC. (National Informatics Centre) through NICNET (Network System). The Computerisation is being carried out for :—

- (i) National Sports Talent Contest and monitoring of talent of NSTC;
- (ii) Special Area Games for long and middle distance running and archery talents monitoring; and
- (iii) Marathon running;
- (iv) Monitoring and control.

5.20 Besides these, other projects are also being taken up; NIC is also planning training classes for the SAI employees in utilising the software and in making necessary updation in data from time to time.

5.21 In a note furnished to the Committee, it has been stated that Computer facilities are at present availed of for data in respect of a few aspects of the working of two schemes of SAI relating to scouting and nurturing of young talents, namely the National Sports Talent Scheme (NSTS) and the Special Areas Games Schemes. So far as the NSTCS Scheme is concerned, the data base covers information on adopted schools, facilities available, coaches posted, children admitted, updated from time to time. A feedback system from the coaches regarding performance of the NSTC children is in the process of finalisation gamewise, so as to take full advantage of computer facilities for monitoring performance of the NSTC children. In respect of talents scouted under Special Area Games Schemes, the information in computer system covers :—

- (i) Socio-economic back ground of sport persons spotted under this scheme;
- (ii) Performance of these athletes in various games/competitions which is periodically reviewed for planning future training schedule.

This apart, data-base is being created for an annual calendar of national and international events. Computer facility is also being availed of for monitoring financial target of various plan schemes.....

5.22 In a subsequent note, Committee have been informed that comprehensive computer net work will be put in service for monitoring major schemes of the SAI during the course of next financial year.

5.23 The Committee desire that the computer facility which at present is available for collection of data in respect of few aspects only should be expanded so as to enlarge its scope and coverage. The Committee expect that the proposed comprehensive network, is put in use for monitoring major schemes of the Department and the SAI at the earliest.

E. Sports Stadia under SAI

5.24 As already stated, immediately after the SAI was set up in March 1984, the management, maintenance and utilisation of the following stadia were entrusted to the SAI by the Government of India with effect from 1-4-1984.

1. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium
2. National Stadium
3. Talkatora Swimming Pool
4. Tughlakabad Shooting Ranges
5. Yamuna Velodrome
6. Lawn Tennis Stadium, Hauz Khas (portion belonging to Government)

The Indira Gandhi Stadium was also entrusted to SAI, with effect from 15-1-1987 for management. The Stadia are being utilised mainly for the following purposes :—

- (a) Holding competitive events ;
- (b) Holding camps for State and national level teams ;
- (c) Holding coaching-cum-training programmes for young boys and girls.
- (d) Pay and Play facility (except Shooting Ranges, Yamuna Velodrome and Hauz Khas and lawn Tennis Stadium) for general public, utilising their idle time of the sports facilities in the morning and evening outside the time for coaching.

5.25 At the time these stadia were constructed/renovated for Asian Games, these were intended only for specific disciplines like J. N. Stadium for athletics and football, National Stadium for hockey etc. Subsequently, for maximising their utilisation and converting them into sports complexes, several additional facilities have been added and more are in the pipeline.

5.26 The utilisation of these stadia for daily training/coaching is reported to be improving, vide particulars below :—

	1984	1985	1986	1987
Morning	—	—	—	453
Evening	1617	2712	3348	4131

5.27 A statement showing the number of event days for which each stadium was used for sports events (other than daily training/coaching during the past three years) is as under :—

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
J. N. Stadium	362	229	630
TKS Pool	137	297	157
HKLT Stadium	69	90	95
Yamuna Velodrome	7	143	9
IG Stadium	143	221	166
TS Ranges	30	68	99
National Stadium	236	212	369

(The above represents events held both inside the main stadia and outside but in the complex.) According to the Department, sports events on the main arena are yet to pick up as sports federations/associations are reluctant to hold on main arena because of lack of spectator response in Delhi.

5.28 From the data furnished about the number of days of the utilisation of the 'Indira Gandhi' and the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium during 1987 for conduct of various sports events viz athletics, badminton, football, volleyball etc., it is noted that the Indira Gandhi Stadium was used for 81 days for badminton, 53 days for gymnastics, 57 days for volleyball. Most of these events were held on the same dates. The Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium was used for 73 days for athletics events and 6 days for football in 1987.

5.29 Regarding the rents charged by the SAI, for organising sports events in the stadia under it, in a note furnished to the Committee Department has stated that the SAI gives stadium free to those organisations/Federations who do not charge any gate money for holding their sports events. SAI also provides organisational support consisting of manpower, technical sports equipments as well as medical assistance etc. free of cost. Organisations/National Federations are asked to pay charges for PA equipments etc., which varies from stadium to stadium, ranging from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 500/- per day.

Whenever Sports Federations/Organisations hold sports events where they charge any gate money and/or are expected to make profit, SAI charges rent for holding the events as given below :—

Stadium	Charges
1	2
J. N. Stadium	Rs. 15000/- or 25% of total earning of organisers, whichever is more. For holding events under floodlights, Rs. 5000/- per hour is charged.

1	2
National Stadium	Rs. 5000/- or 25 % of the total earnings of organisers, whichever is more.
Shooting Ranges	} . 25 % of the total earnings of organisers.
Talkatora Swimming Pool	
Yamuna Velodrome	
H. K. Tennis Stadium	

For SAI stadia, the following security amounts are charged :—

- (a) For booking of stadium Rs. 750/-
 (b) Catering points/shops Rs. 1000/-
 (c) Lockable room with costly fittings like change rooms etc. Rs. 5000/-
 (d) Technical equipments To be determined on the basis of equipments required.

5-30 The above tariff was fixed in March, 1985 with the approval of the Governing Body, on the basis of recommendations of a Committee set up by it under the Chairmanship of Director General, SAI which included as members, Secretary General, Indian Olympic Association, Financial Adviser (Sports) and Director General (Works).

For the present the tariff fixed by DDA for I.G. Stadium is being continued. The tariff per day for this stadium, for sports, is as below :—

Meets	Summer	Winter
With tickets	Rs. 39,000/-	Rs. 15,000/-
Without tickets	Rs. 7,700/-	Rs. 3,700/-

hire charges for half of stadium is 50% of the above.

5-31 The Governing Body of SAI has authorised the DG, SAI in the event of any organisers suffering any loss, to reduce or refund or waive the hiring charges of the stadium on an appeal being made to him, depending upon the circumstances of the case and on production of valid documentary evidence in support.

5-32 To a question whether there is any proposal to reduce the tariffs or to give special concession to National Sports Federations so that they can utilise the stadia under, SAI, it has been stated that all Federations want facilities free of charge and that any reduction in the existing tariff will result in greater spectator response is too far-fetched a thought. However, the Department has agreed to give a second look on the entire tariff structure.

Pay and Play Scheme

5-33 A 'Pay and Play' scheme has been introduced in the various stadia managed by the SAI with the following objectives:—

- (a) to encourage participation in sports in general as a part of "Sports for All" movement. This scheme is not for specialisation in particular sports discipline;

- (b) to have an optimum utilisation of facilities in stadia; and
- (c) to generate the source of revenue for the stadia.

5.34 According to the Department, the response to the scheme has been very encouraging, that mostly adults are participating in the scheme and that ideal time of the facility, available in the morning and evening, without interfering with daily coaching, is being utilised for the scheme. As on 31st July, 1987 over 2000 persons are registered under the scheme and the average monthly collection has been around Rs. 70,000. Wide publicity for the scheme was given through newspapers, radio and T. V. interviews.

5.35 Asked to state whether any efforts was made to give on periodical hire, the facility at the stadia to the Sports Federations, Sports clubs of Government, public sector and organised private sector organisations, the Department has stated that there is hardly any idle time for making available the facilities for group booking by state Sports Administrations, Sports Clubs of Government, public sector, private sector organisations and the like. However, the Department hopes to create additional facilities and in case it finds itself handicapped in ensuring optimum utilisation, it may consider block booking.

Misutilisation of Stadia

5.36 Representations have been received from several Sports Federations/Associations that the stadia intended for specific disciplines should be handed over to them for management, running, etc. and that the use of the stadia for purposes other than the intended one must not be permitted as such usages cause great damage to the facilities created for the specified disciplines. Asked to clarify the position in this regard, the Department has clarified the position as under.

5.37 So far as the stadia under the management control of SAI are concerned, there is a synthetic track for athletics at the J. N. Stadium and astro-turf for hockey at the National Stadium. As regards astro-turf at the National Stadium, this surface is used only by hockey players and the grassy area around it for athletic practice. So far as J. N. Stadium is concerned, the main arena comprises of synthetic tracks and a grassy football field inside. There are occasions when cricket matches are allowed to be held on the main arena, with proper safeguards to the synthetic track. Cricketers, through organisers, are always insisted not to use metal studded shoes and we have been more or less able to ensure use of rubber studded shoes, except one or two odd cases of individual cricketers. No case of any damage of synthetic track, because of holding cricket has come to our notice.

5.38 The Committee feel happy on the efforts made to extend the utility of the stadia, constructed for the Asiad, by providing facilities for additional disciplines therein. It is, however, surprising to be informed by the SAI that

sports events on the main arena are yet to take off as Sports Federations/Associations are reluctant to hold events there because of lack of spectators' response in Delhi. On the other hand, the stand taken by some of Sports Federations is that the rates charged by the SAI are so prohibitive that the Federations prefer to go other places and centres, rather than utilise the facilities available in these stadia. The Committee note in this connection that so far as cricket, hockey, football etc are concerned, there exists already well-developed grounds at other places of the city, with the result that the utilisation aspect of these stadia for these sports will have to be limited. The Committee therefore, feel that the necessity to have more than one big stadia for the same sport with reasonable accommodation for the spectators in the same city should be reviewed and the use of the stadia revised in the context of profitable utilisation the facility instead of allowing the facility to remain idle for want of spectator's response or demand from the Sports Federations. The question of revision of rates being charged by SAI should also be settled in consultation with the Sports Federations at the earliest.

5.39 The Committee also recommended that for the sports for which alternative stadia facility are not available in Delhi, the facilities created by the Government and maintained by SAI may be considered for utilisation by the respective Sports Federations, even when no charges are paid by the Federations. In such cases, the feasibility of tapping income by alternative methods by way of advertisements etc. within the sports arena during the conduct of tournament can be considered by the SAI. If, however, the stadia are demanded by Federations for conducting events for which alternative facilities already exist in Delhi, the Committee find no justification for free supply of stadia for those Federations.

5.40 During the visit of the members of the Committee to the stadia, in Delhi, the Committee have been informed that the hostel facilities are remaining mostly idle during the off-season. Since several public sector organisations are conducting various training programmes, seminars, workshops etc. in Delhi and are finding problems in getting accommodation at reasonable rates for the participants the SAI can consider the feasibility of hiring out the accommodation only during off season periods to such organisations so that the maintenance of facility could be self supporting.

5.41 The Committee welcome the 'Pay and Play' scheme that has been introduced in the stadia, run by the SAI. The overwhelming response that is reported to have come to the scheme is indicative of the fact that the available facilities at other places both in Delhi and other cities (including metropolitan cities are not being put to profitable use, as a result of which investments on sports are productive only for a few days in [a year. The Committee recommend that the various state Governments, state Sports Councils, Sports Federations /Association etc. should be encouraged to develop the pay

and play scheme in the arena under their respective authority so as to, not only earn a reasonable income but also, create a sports consciousness among the public.

F. Development of Sports in Schools

5.42 It has been recommended in the National Sports policy that sports and physical education should be made an integral part of the curriculum as a regular subject in schools and other educational institutions and that a great deal of emphasis should be laid on participation in sports activities also in universities, Colleges and other institutions awarding degrees and diplomas. Neither the Department nor the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT), however, had any information in respect of schools, colleges and other educational institutions where in sports and physical education are nor forming integral part of the curriculum, though all states and Union Territories have accepted, in principle, physical education as part of the curriculum and the curriculum framework, developed by NCERT in 1975, included physical education as an integral part. The Secretary has stated during evidence in this regard :—

“They have accepted it. As we pointed out, the NCERT have also developed a curriculum frame work and this has been circulated. Now the Department of Education will give the figure, in how many schools.

The representative of Department of Education says that generally they follow it”.

5.43 For promotion of facilities in schools, a scheme has recently been formulated whereby one time central assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is being provided initially to one school in a block at a place other than block headquarters. This financial assistance is intended for purchase of hurdles, goal posts and other sports equipment of non-expendible nature, and for construction of low cost gymnasium. This grant of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is subject to the condition that the School of State Government posts a Physical Education Teacher in that particular school and also makes annual budgetary provision of Rs. 15,000/- for maintenance of sports facilities provided by Central assistance and for purchase of consumable stores. During this financial year i. e. 1987-88 the budget provision of Rs. 4 crores has been set apart for this scheme. State Governments, Union Territories have been informed about the scheme. The Department expects that during 1987-88 about 400 secondary/senior secondary schools would avail of the scheme. and that in all 10,000 such schools will be covered during the remaining period of current plan and the 8th Five Year Plan (as per latest survey conducted by NCERT 10,000 secondary/ senior secondary schools are not having basic sports infrastructure).

5.44 No assessment of available facilities in various talukas and blocks for identifying priority areas for assistance has, however, been done and for the year 1987-88, 42 proposals were received and were under examination. Department has stated that "as the financial provision for assistance for development of sports infrastructure is already exhausted, grants under this scheme will be released only from next year and that the Department is examining some modifications in the scheme based on suggestions from the States.

5.45 The Committee regret to note that the Department does not even possess basic data of educational institutions which do not have sports and physical education as an integral part of the curriculum. The Committee recommend that the data may be compiled for each State, problems of concerned educational institutions identified and solved in consultation with the concerned State local authorities etc.

The Committee feel that the basic problem of educational institutions in this regard could be non-availability of adequate open spaces nearby. To overcome this problem, the Committee would like the Government to consider the feasibility of pooling the resources available with various institutions for the benefit of students of these institutions also who lack this facility.

G. Coaching Institutions

5.46 Organised sports coaching with Government subsidy commenced in September 1953 at the initiative taken by late Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the then Union Minister of Health. The Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme as it was called, with its headquarters at the National Stadium, Delhi, created a demand for sports coaches, enlisted several ex-internationals as coaches, passed them through short-term clinics under foreign expertise and deputed them to work with the National Sports Federations, educational institutions and specialised institutions like Services, Railways and Post & Telegraphs Sports Boards. With the impact created by the Scheme, the Government of India decided to establish the National Institute of Sports at Patiala in the year 1961. Initially the Institute enlisted the services of foreign experts on a long term contract. The coaches serving in the erstwhile RSCS underwent an *ad hoc* course of six months duration under the foreign experts before the NIS embarked on a regular course for producing coaches.

The Institute is presently running the following courses.

- (i) Master's Course (two years duration)
- (ii) Regular diploma course (ten months duration)
- (iii) Certificate course (six weeks duration)
- (iv) Refresher course for in-service coaches (3 weeks duration).

The NIS has a National Coaching Scheme under its wing. This scheme is for establishing Regional Coaching centres, assisting National Federations in preparing national teams, conducting coaching camps, clinics, refresher course and for implementation of central sports programmes.

The NIS has set up the following regional centres.

- (i) NIS—Patiala—15 disciplines and diploma course in Sport Medicine.
- (ii) South centre at Bangalore (1975)—6 disciplines.
- (iii) Eastern Centre at Calcutta (1983)—6 disciplines.

5.47 The Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior, was established by the Union Ministry of Education in 1957 on the recommendation made by the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education to improve the status of Physical Education in the country.

The LNCPE offers the following courses of study:

- (i) Bachelor of Physical Education (3 years) for undergraduates—in 20 disciplines;
- (ii) Master of Physical Education (2 years) for B. PE degree holders;
- (iii) Master of Physical Education for in-service candidates 3 years summer course
- (iv) M. Phil (Physical Education)—one year.
- (v) Facilities for doctoral studies.

5.48 As on 1st April 1986, the NIS has produced 7280 coaches in different disciplines in the diploma course. Of these according to a report of the coaching Committee set up by the SAI, 999 coaches have been employed in the field wing of the NIS, some of them as administrators—zonal officers, Directors, etc. About another thousand coaches are employed by the State Sports Councils/departments. Granting that some of the Physical Education Colleges in the country—93 colleges have absorbed some of the coaches and a further thousand absorbed in educational institutions, still about fifty per cent of the coaches produced appear to be in other avocation of life and not as sports teachers/trainers. This does not take into account the 10,000 physical education teachers who have gone through the certificate Course of six weeks duration at the NIS.

5.49 On being asked that apart from LNCPE, whether there are other colleges functioning under SAI, the representative of the Department, during evidence has stated :

“The total number of colleges on physical education to train the teacher through out the country is 65. graduate level

courses exist in 12 colleges and seven Universities in the country. Apart from this, the Sports Authority of India gives assistance at the rate of Rs. 400/-per month for one Physical Education Instructor for one school per block. We have the Laxmibai College in Gwalior. Another college has been set up in Trivandrum which is having courses up to the graduation-level only.

5-50 He further added that the two colleges, the Laxmibai College in Gwalior and the other college in Trivandrum are directly run by the Sports Authority of India. When asked whether the Department has any programme to have some more colleges under the control of the Sports Authority of India the representative stated :

“Not directly under our control. The college which is in Trivandrum has come into operation two years ago. In the Delhi University, I think there has been a college on Physical Education. Many other Universities in different States would be coming forward to start this. The Advisory Committee—to which reference was made—has been constituted only with a view to ensure that the syllabus which is followed in the colleges at Gwalior and Trivandrum is also followed by the other colleges. If this is done the product which comes out ultimately is a good product. At present, we have no plans to go beyond the two colleges of Physical Education which are within the purview of the Sports Authority of India.

5-51 In this regard another representative of the Department stated :
 “As far as this aspect is concerned, I would like to add that a new three year course in Physical Education has been worked out and the UGC has circulated it to all the Universities and colleges in the country. Anyone wishing to start it will get the assistance from the UGC. Apart from this, we have a scheme of field Stations in Universities. 52 Universities out of the 120 in India are covered by this scheme. In each of these 52 field stations, we fully fund the operating cost of five coaches plus we give a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakh towards providing equipment.”

5-52 On the standard of present coaches, a knowledgeable non-official has observed as under :

“The best of the trained coaches in the NIS are all now working as administrators thus leaving the preparation of caches at the NIS to considerably lesser trained teachers. Practically the NIS is now a big laboratory without scientists. This is

a wrong policy. If a professor in a college becomes a Principal, he does not cease to teach. Educationists and scientists do not retire from their basic activity and so should be the sports teachers. The SAI should give a thought to this and send back the trained persons back to the field from the dressing rooms.

5.53 In a note furnished by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Committee have been informed that the coaches are also expected to be provided the same facilities like pocket allowance and kit during the camps as are provided to the sports persons attending the camps. The scheme for fixing incentives to the coaches for training medal winning sports persons also under active consideration of the Government.

To attract outstanding sports persons to take up coaching as a career revision of grades of coaches to make them more attractive is under consideration.

5.54 The Committee also understand that a Committee was constituted by the SAI in August 1986 with Shri K.P. Singh Deo., M.P. as Chairman to advise the SAI on following matters :

- (i) Special measures to evolve a master plan to meet the quantitative and qualitative requirements of Coaches in the following years.
- (ii) Any other matter incidental to the subject or which may be referred to by the Vice-Chair person of the Governing body.

The Committee has since given its report and action is in progress on the recommendations.

5.55 In respect of primary and secondary schools, the Committee have been informed that there has been a shortage of trained physical education teachers. The Department has advised all State Governments on the necessity for providing a trained person in every secondary school and for conducting orientation courses for primary school teachers. On the steps taken to remove shortage of trained teachers, the Department has stated that the National Institute of Sports Patiala conduct orientation courses for teachers in primary and Secondary schools and that a training college has started functioning at Trivandrum under Laxmibai National College for physical Education. There are however, no proposals for opening additional training colleges by SAI. Besides, the Laxmibai National College of physical education Gwalior also provides training of high calibre leadership in the field of sports and physical education.

5.56 The Committee note that not withstanding the availability of 65 institutions at the State level and 2 institutions with branch units at the Central level, the shortage of adequate number of trained physical education teachers

and coaches is existing. The Committee are concerned to note in this regard from the report of the coaching Committee that at least 50% of the Coaches trained in NIS are in other avocations and worse still, some of them are working, not as coaches, but as administrators, and the like in the field wings of the NIS. The Committee have been informed during their visit to LNCPE in Gwalior that for want of guaranteed employment, several, trained personnel have to search alternate employment to eke out an earning. The Committee consider this situation of lack of trained Personnel and lack of inability to secure a job in the trained profession, a para dox. The Committee recommend that a serious consideration to this situation may be given and the feasibility of assured employment with an initial indemnity bond may be thought of.

5.57 The Committee note that to begin with the training schemes, the NIS engaged the services of several profession foreign coaches and the coaching Committee has also observed that our coaching system is outmoded and need for imparting training to the instructors and others by engaging foreign coaches should be explored. The Committee recommend that a serious thought to this situation may be given urgently. The Committee also recommend that the recommendations of coaching Committee may be given serious thought for early implementation.

5.58 The Committee also consider it necessary that the coaching profession must be provided with its own ladder of promotion opportunities, so that it can attract dedicated personnel. For this purpose the Committee recommend that the feasibility of creation of coaching levels with appropriate scales of pay may be considered.

H. Monitoring and Coordination

5.59. In a note furnished to the Committee, the Department has stated that for monitoring, analysis and review of the progress of implementation of various schemes, there is no central agency to take up these assignments. The existing in-built system requires each of the recipient of assistance to submit periodical progress reports.

In addition, periodical monitoring, analysis and review of the various programmes are undertaken during

- (1) Meetings of State Education/ Sports Ministers;
- (2) Meetings of the Education/Sports Secretaries/Directors of Public Instructions/Directors of Education/Sports;
- (3) Meetings of National Sports Federations;
- (4) Meetings of State Sports Councils;
- (5) Review of the State Sector Programmes at the Annual Plan discussions in the Planning Commission;
- (6) Periodical visits to States of senior officers of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports for discussions with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

However, in view of the large budget provision under the scheme of sports infrastructure in the Seventh Plan, the Department is considering a proposal regarding engagement of some consultants to evolve a system where by the Department could ensure better monitoring of the grants released to State Governments etc. The consultant is expected to visit a few states and make physical verification of the projects for which assistance has been given.

5.60. On the need to appoint private consultants, the representatives of the Department stated :—

“As I have already pointed out, at several points we do not have adequate feed back or adequate monitoring system. We have selected at random forty or fifty projects out of four or five States and we are going to find out right from the time when the project was considered, forwarded, implemented, etc. through private consultants. We have invited tenders and quotations for this purpose and we hope by the end of this month or by the first week of Feb., we would be entrusting the study to one of the consultants.

5.61. The representative further stated :—

“The consultants would start study of these forty projects on certain aspects like, when the project was conceived at local level, when it was forwarded to the State level and then from the State level to the Government of India, release of funds, fund utilisation.

5.62 In a written note given to the Committee after the evidence, the Department has stated that as stated in the oral evidence, the monitoring set-up on the ground is largely non-existent. Consequent to amalgamation and as a follow-up of recommendations of the Arun Singh Committee, the Regional Centres are likely to become functional from April, 1988 and it is expected that physical monitoring on the ground would take shape in the coming financial year. Simultaneously, coupled with computer back-up the decision to release funds in instalments and insistence on utilisation certificates prior to release of next instalment is likely to improve the situation in the foreseeable future.

5.63. In respect of the proposed six Regional Centres, of Sports Authority of India, the representative of the department stated that :—

“We are going to set up six Regional Centres to look after the total activities... Their location will be, for the Northern zone at Patiala, for the Central Zone at Delhi, for the West Zone at Gandhi Nagar, for the South Zone at Bangalore, for the East zone at Calcutta and for the North Eastern States at Imphal. We have got sanctioned six posts

recently equivalent to Director in the pay scale Rs. 4500- 5700/-and as I said earlier, in the process of selecting the personnel, certain requisite background regarding Sports Organisation and Sports—either playing or management or some such consideration will be kept in mind. We are hopeful that these Regional Centres would become functional in the restructured sense, from April, 1988.

5.64 On the arrangement for getting the feed back on its various programmes from the general public as well as sports persons and concerned officials in the field, the Department takes note of (i) Comments in the Press from time to time; (ii) Comments of Sports Ministers and Directors of States/UTs as reflected in the deliberations in All India Conferences organised from time to time. (iii) Comments from various National Sports Federations, as reflected in the minutes of the meetings with them organised from time to time; (iv) Suggestions received from time to time from the Principals of schools specially schools adopted by the Sports Authority of India, for nurturing of sports talents under its National Sports Talent Contest Scheme.

5.65 As the National Sports Policy has recommended the need for involvement of non-governmental institutions, whether public or private, in the matter of finance, infrastructure and organisation. The Consultative Committee of Parliament also recommended in 1985 the need for promotion of public sector enterprises for promotion of sports. The Department has stated that some of the public sectors have come forward to offer prizes for the sports activities organised by the SAI and that at the instance of SAI, a public sector undertaking has adopted volleyball for promotion and recruited some players.

5.66 In Sports wherein the execution of schemes is mostly dependent on the State Governments, State Sports Councils, Sports Federations and the Public, the role of coordination and monitoring of programmes at the Central Level assumes the greatest importance viewed in this context the Committee are unhappy to find that the monitoring set up in the Department as well as SAI is largely non-existent. Further as in developed countries, there is a great need to motivate the private and public sectors for encouraging sports administrators, coaches and sports persons, more with a view to promote sports rather than for self publicity alone. In the context of the recommendations in the National Sports Policy and the substantial investment that Government is willing to go for in the Seventh, Plan the Committee expect that the adequate monitoring, evaluation and coordination mechanism is set up both in the Department and SAI at the earliest. The Committee do not consider that Regional Centres proposed to be set up will serve the required purpose. Instead,

at the central level, Monitoring Cells with adequate manpower should be set up and monitoring at the regional/states levels can be left to the Regional Centres. The Central Monitoring Cells should also coordinate the activities of the Regional Centres.

NEW DELHI;

April 18, 1988

Chaitra 29, 1910 (S)

CHANDRA TRIPATHI,
Chairman,
Estimates, Committee.

ANNEXURE I

(Refer to Para No. 1-24)

List of Members of General Body

1. Shri Rajiv Gandhi,
Prime Minister of India. President
2. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao,
Union Minister of Human
Resource Development & Sports. Vice-President
3. Union Minister for Home Affairs Member
4. Union Minister for Finance Do.
5. Union Minister for Defence Do.
6. Union Minister for Communication Do.
7. Union Minister for Urban Development Do.
8. Union Minister for Railways Do.
9. Union Minister for Industry Do.
10. Union Minister Information and Broadcasting Do.
11. Union Minister for External Affairs Do.
12. Union Minister for Education Do.
13. Union Minister of State Dy. Minister for Sports Do.

Ministers Incharge of Sports in States

14. Minister Incharge of Sports, Andhra Pradesh Do.
15. Minister Incharge of Sports, Bihar Do.
16. Minister Incharge of Sports, Assam Do.
17. Minister Incharge of Sports, Haryana Do.
18. Minister Incharge of Sports, Gujarat Do.

Members of Parliament

19. Shri Hari Krishna Shastri Do.
20. Shri Aslam Sher Khan Do.
21. Shri Anand Sharma Do.

Officials

22. Sati M. Vardarajan, Secretary (Sports). Ex-officio Member
23. Shri S.R. Singh,
Addl. Secretary (Expdt.)
Ministry of Finance Member

24. AVM H.L. Kapur,
Lt. Governor of Delhi Ex-officio Member
25. Shri Mata Prasad,
Joint Secretary (Sports) Do.
26. Dr. P.L. Malhotra,
Director, NCERT Do.
27. Prof. S.K. Agrawala,
Secretary, AIU Do.
- Expert in Physical Education*
28. Prof. Karan Singh, Jodhpur Member
- Expert in Yoga*
29. Shri O.P. Tiwari, Pune Member
I.O.A.
30. President, IOA Ex-officio Member
Rep. of Sports Goods Industry
31. Shri Vijay Kohli, Delhi Member
Rep. of FICCI
32. Lala Bansi Dhar, Delhi Do.
Sports Promoters
33. Shri Arun Singh, M.P. Do.
34. Shri M.R. Krishna, Hyderabad Do.
35. Smt. Vidya Stokes, Shimla Do.
36. Shri K.P. Singh Deo, M.P. Do.
37. Shri Russi Mody, Jamshedpur Do.
Sports persons
38. Shri Surajit Sen, Calcutta Do.
39. Smt. Deanna Symes Tiwari Do.
40. Shri Peter Thangaraj, Bihar Do.
41. Mrs. S.U. Golwalkar, Pune
42. Shri Bishan Singh Bedi, Delhi Do.
SAI officials
43. Shri A.K. Pandya,
Director General, SAI Ex-officio Member

44. Dr. C.M. Muthiah,
Executive Director (A), NIS Ex-officio Member
45. Dr. N.N. Mall,
Executive Director (PE), LNCPE. . . . Do.
46. Shri S. Basu,
Secretary, SAI and
Executive Director (P&V) Member-Secretary

ANNEXURE II

(Refer to Para No. 1-25)

List of Members of the Governing Body

1. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao
Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development.
2. Smt. Margaret Alva
Hon'ble Minister of State for Youth Affairs & Sports.
3. Shri A. K. Pandya
Director General
Sports Authority of India
4. Dr. P. L. Malhotra
Director, NCERT
5. Shri P. L. Santoshi
Joint Secretary (Coord)
Ministry of External Affairs
6. Secretary General
Indian Olympic Association
7. Shri Harish Chander
Director General (Works)
C.P.W.D.
8. Shri S.R. Singh
Addl. Secretary (Expdt.)
Member Finance, SAI
9. Prof. S.K. Agrawala
Secretary
Association of Indian Universities
10. Shri Mata Prasad
Joint Secretary (Sports)
Deptt. of Youth Affairs & Sports.
11. Shri S. Balachandran
Financial Adviser (Sports)
12. Dr. N. N. Mall
Dean, LNCPE
Gwalior
13. Dr. C. M. Muthiah
Executive Director
(Academics)
Sports Authority of India
14. Shri K.C.D. Gangwani
Joint Secretary and Legal Adviser
Ministry of Law

15. Lala Bansi Dhar]
Rep. of FICCI
16. Shri Arun Singh, M. P.
17. Prof. Karan Singh
18. Shri B.S. Bedi
19. Shri M.R. Krishna
20. Shri K. P. Singh Deo, M. P.
21. Shri S. Basu
Secretary
SAI, Member Secretary

ANNEXURE III

(Refer to para No. 3-31)

List of National Sports Federations/Associations affiliated to The Indian Olympic Association

1. **ARCHERY** Association of India
2. Amateur **ATHLETIC** Federation of India
3. **BASKETBALL** Federation of India
4. Indian Amateur **BOXING** Federation
5. **CYCLING** Federation of India
6. **EQUESTRIAN** Federation of India
7. All India **FOOTBALL** Federation
8. **GYMNASTIC** Federation of India
9. Amateur **HANDBALL** Federation of India
10. Indian **HOCKEY** Federation
11. **JUDO** Federation of India
12. Amateur **KABADDI** Federation of India
13. National **RIFLE** Association of India
14. **ROWING** Federation of India
15. **SWIMMING** Federation of India
16. **TABLE TENNIS** Federation of India
17. **VOLLEYBALL** Federation of India
18. Indian **WEIGHTLIFTING** Federation
19. **WRESTLING** Federation of India
20. **WINTER GAMES** Federation
21. **YATCHING** Association of India
22. Services Sports Control Board
23. All India **TENNIS** Association
24. **FENCING** Association of India
25. **KHO KHO** Federation of India
26. **TAEKWONDO** Federation of India
27. **BOWLING** Federation of India
28. Indian **WOMEN HOCKEY** Federation
29. **KAYAKING & CANOEING** Association of India
30. **BADMINTON** Association of India (under consideration for re-affiliation)

APPENDIX

Statement of Recommendations/Observations

S. No.	Para	Recommendation/Observation
1	2	3
1	1-13	<p>The Committee note that as per constitutional provisions, "Sports" being a "State" subject, the primary responsibility for development of sports rests with the State Governments, the role of Central Government essentially being one of coordination and consultancy with States, Sports Federations, and other concerned bodies if any. The committee attach great importance to the development of sports in the country on scientific lines because of the pivotal role that it can play in not only physical growth but also mental growth of the citizens. Viewed in this context, the Committee consider it unfortunate that upto Sixth Plan, no significant attention was paid for development of sports and the total expenditure on physical education and sports was and still is one of the lowest in the world. In the circumstances, the Committee welcome the National Sports Policy adopted in 1984, which has laid down in clear and unambiguous terms the goals that the country should aim at. Moreover, with the substantial assistance of Rs. 200 crores that the Central Government have provided in the Seventh Plan, the Committee hope that the State Governments will come forward to implement the National Sports Policy in a big way by pooling their own resources with the Central assistance by prescribing targets to be achieved in a given period and ensuring their achievements.</p>
2	1-14	<p>The Committee regret to note that the Department has no information on the facilities available in various sports and the outlays provided by the States in various Plan periods. In the</p>

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absence of these basic data, the committee wonder how an effective role of coordination can be played by the Central Government for implementing the National Sports Policy. Unless the overall assessment of existing facilities is done and future programmes of action on an all-India basis is chalked out and planning process reviewed, the Committee feel that the observation made in 1982 by the erstwhile All India Council of Sports that the meagre allocations would be thinly spread over many sports whether we are skilled or not, would continue to operate and the goals to be achieved will continue to recede. The Committee consider that the sports to be developed by each State should be earmarked in consultation with the State Governments, so that limited resources available can be gainfully employed in developing the identified sports. The Committee hence feel that an overall assessment of facilities in all States for various sports may be conducted, priorities determined and the entire planning by the States and the Centre may be placed on a sound footing by a coordinated action.

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The Committee note that the Sports Authority of India is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and derives, in fact, no authority whatsoever by any legal provision. The Committee further note that the Central Government lacks Constitutional backing to legislate on sports, because it is a subject, listed in the State list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. In this context, the Committee feel that the feasibility of a Central legislation on sports under Article 252 of the Constitution may be explored so that the SAI could really possess adequate authority to co-ordinate and review the development of sports in the country in accordance with the national policy on the subject.

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Having regard to the objectives of SAI as laid down in its Memorandum of Association,

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an impression has been created that the SAI functions as an apex body of Central Government to coordinate centrally, monitor all activities of the Central Government and carry out the central plan programme. The Committee, however, note that the SAI has been entrusted with the task of executing some of the schemes only, while bulk of the sports programme are directly executed by the Central Government. The Committee feel that after establishment of this apex body, it should be vested with adequate powers and should function as the only Central Organisation to coordinate, monitor and execute all central plans, with such administrative and technical guidance from the Department, as may be deemed necessary.

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1-33

The Committee do not consider that the Sports Authority of India as at present composed of, can play an effective role in the development of sports in the country. The development of sports is essentially expected to be done by the State Governments and voluntary efforts with the Central Government providing required financial and coordination support. Viewed in this context, the Committee feel that the SAI should have drawn its members largely from experts in various sports disciplines rather than from bureaucratic levels. In the opinion of the Committee, due representation should be given to such persons who have been at least State level players in any game. The Committee, feel that a comprehensive fresh look on the composition of sports Authority of India is called for and therefore suggest that necessary amendment to the constitution of SAI giving sufficient representation to the experts may be passed as early as possible.

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The Committee are amazed to find that even after a review for re-organisation of the Department in 1985-86, as a result of which a few additional posts were created, the Department has come forth with the plea that it lacks technical expertise and information back-up on certain matters as also proper

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organisational support to monitor the implementation of various schemes for the development of Sports. The Committee feel that Government should have looked in the whole matter in depth at the time of adoption of new sports policy and before substantially raising the financial outlay to Rs. 200 crores in the Seventh Plan. The Committee urge that the organisational set-up of the Department strengthened adequately as to ensure that the efforts made so far for the development of sports do not suffer for want of required administrative support.

7 2·19

The Committee are perturbed to find that while on the one hand about one third of the sanctioned posts are still lying vacant for one reason or the other, on the other hand as many as 274 persons have been working on casual basis on daily wages at rates fixed by the Ministry of Labour for two to three years. It is most unfortunate that the SAI should have totally violated the basic directives for recruitment in as much as it did not fill in the posts on a regular basis through the employment exchange and instead recruited them on a daily wage basis adopting a very unethical method. The Committee would like the SAI to regularise such employees immediately. The Committee would expect the SAI to initiate necessary action without any further delay.

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The Committee consider that the creation of the requisite infrastructure at the grassroot level for development of sports and physical education is the basic ingredient for the faithful implementation of National Sports Policy. The Committee, however, are amazed at the manner in which the Department had gone ahead with the task over the last so many years without caring to assess the then existing facilities and preparation of detailed plan action, which is a pre-requisite for embarking upon any programme of this magnitude and importance. In fact, the committee that was constituted in 1987-88 to review the programme, ought to have been cons-

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tituted before the schemes were sanctioned and funds released. The result is obvious from the statement of funds needed, sanctioned, and released that the States had prepared very ambitious projects; that the Central Government restricted the sanction of funds to certain norms; and that the second instalment had not been released in several cases in view of non-utilisation of first instalment which only means that the implementation of the schemes by the States has been tardy. In the circumstances, the Committee cannot but conclude that the schemes have failed to take off on a satisfactory note and generate the right atmosphere despite release of substantial financial assistance by Central Government. The Committee would like to caution the Department that with the limited funds available, every precaution is called for to ensure that the schemes are not implemented in a lopsided manner, thus frittering away the meagre resources available. The Committee realise that with the present resource constraints, it may not be feasible to provide all kinds of facilities at all places. It is, therefore, imperative that detailed plan of action should be drawn for identification of areas for different sports and to create the infrastructure in a coordinated manner. Considering the magnitude of the problem, the Committee also feel that it will be worthwhile to involve both public and private sectors in respective areas to come forward in the establishment of necessary infrastructure for the development of sports. The Committee also consider that after infrastructure has been created, its upkeep and maintenance is of paramount importance. The Committee, therefore, agree with the observations contained in the memorandum received by the Committee that unless a proper machinery is set up by the Sports Authority of India itself for implementing the schemes with an annual recurring expenditure for maintenance, the infrastructure created thus may go astray. The Committee recommend that

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suitable arrangements for providing funds specifically for maintenance purposes should be evolved.

- 9 3-21 The Committee commend that for nurturing talents at a very young age, SAI has a scheme for the adoption of schools for developing 'Children' to 'Champions'. Under the scheme, a financial support to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs is given to each adopted schools for creation of necessary infrastructure. The Committee, however, would like to sound a note of caution that while adopting a school and providing necessary financial assistance, it should be ensured that the infrastructure created in that school is in proportion to the requirements of that school and in practice made use of by the students so that the infrastructure thus created does not become an idle asset. In case whole amount has already been sanctioned but the infrastructure has not yet been created, the whole scheme may again be reviewed so as to judge its relevance with the actual requirements. The Committee also feel that the States should be involved at each stage of the implementation of the scheme i.e. at the time of identification of schools, creation of infrastructure, and utilisation of the infrastructure thus created.

- 10 3-25 The Committee note that a committee appointed by UGC recommended in its wisdom for the provision of a gymnasium, a track, a basketball court, a football ground, a hockey ground, etc. in each University and college. As there are more than 150 universities and 5000 colleges in the country, the Committee wonder whether the UGC desires to create as many playgrounds for each discipline as there are colleges and universities. On the contrary, the Committee feel that the available facilities with all universities should be assessed, their utilisation ensured and the facilities upgraded or created, if necessary.

The Committee therefore would like the Government to have a complete fresh look in the scheme so as to put it on sound footing.

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| 11 | 3-29 | <p>The Committee welcome the scheme of sports hostel as a step forward for development of sports potential. Considering the large number of disciplines for which the hostel facilities have been extended and the low number of students in each hostel, the Committee feel that the scheme has not taken off in a big way. They, therefore, would like the Govt. to consider the ways and means by which the scheme could be made more attractive so that as large a number of students as possible make use of the facilities available.</p> |
| 12 | 3-30 | <p>The Committee do not, however, consider that the decisions regarding non-recognition of schools without play fields or schemes of assistance to schools and colleges for creating facilities is based on a sound judgement. It may prove a hindrance in the provision of educational facilities which are already much below the desired level. Instead, the Committee are of the opinion that with adequate assistance from centre, each state may convert one of the schools/colleges into an institution devoted to sports development and the educational curriculum should adjust course/contents, timings etc. with priority to sports facilities. At the national level, the Committee recommend the establishment of a sports school/college in four or five zones to which students keen in sports can be drawn from various States and given intensive training, apart from pursuing their general education. The Committee would like the Department to bestow serious thoughts on the whole issue a fresh so that the National Sports Policy could be implemented in its right perspective.</p> |
| 13 | 3-38 | <p>The Committee consider the active involvement of Sports Federations/Associations in the growth of sports as a very important step as Governmental effort alone can hardly be expected to achieve the goal. The Committee, therefore, are of the considered opinion that not only the</p> |

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		potential of the existing Sports Federations/Associations should be tapped, but such Federations/Associations be further encouraged to expand their activities. Efforts should also be made to encourage new Sports Federations/Associations to enter the field and help in furtherance of the sports in the country.
14	3-39	The Committee appreciate the various points raised by many Sports Federations/Associations in their memoranda submitted to the Committee for the development of sports on scientific lines. They would like the authorities concerned to look into all these points in their right perspective and take corrective measures wherever necessary. To begin with, it will be worthwhile to hold dialogues at the earliest, individually with the Sports Federations/Associations for understanding their view point and removing bottlenecks, if any, cropping up in the healthy growth of sports.
15	3-40	As the growth of various disciplines at the grassroot level, presupposes the development of competitive spirit right from that level, the Committee consider it necessary that for each discipline of sports annual tournaments and competitions right from district level for the talukas/blocks, should be conducted both for junior and senior levels by the respective federations and thereafter State level and national level tournaments should be conducted. For this purpose, the Committee recommend that a calendar of annual events should be chalked out by each sports federation/association and adherence thereto ensured.
16	3-57	The Committee hope that the detailed guidelines about the selection criteria of sports persons for competitions abroad would have since been finalised and implemented. The Committee would like to be apprised of these guidelines as finally adopted and action taken by the Department in pursuance thereto. They also desire that Coaching-cum-Competition plan in respect of various

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sports disciplines for the forthcoming Olympic and Asiad games, which have been approved by the Government should be implemented immediately. The Department should also take urgent steps to see that plans in respect of remaining sports disciplines, get the approval of the Government and implemented without further loss of time.

The Committee recommend that as far as possible trials for selection of teams for international events should be conducted in open meets rather than in camps, after the intensive training camps periods are over, so that the existence of adequate competitive skill and spirit could be better assessed which is not feasible in trials conducted inside camps.

The Committee further recommend that the feasibility of providing intensive training to potentials under better qualified experts in foreign countries by sending the potentials to the foreign countries or inviting foreign expert to India may also be considered.

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3·70

The importance of standard sports equipments in the performance of a player in any game need hardly be emphasised. The Committee are however constrained to note that no concerted effort has been made by the Department to promote sports goods industries within the country and our sports persons continue to be trained on equipments which do not conform to internationally accepted standards. The Committee learn that an expert committee which went into the question of development of indigenous sports industries has since submitted its report. Notwithstanding the fact that the subject is handled by Ministry of Industry, the Committee feel that the Department of sports has a major role to play in ensuring supply of quality equipment to the players, produced, as far as possible, indigenously and hope that it will be possible in the Department of Sports

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to initiate necessary steps in this direction urgently in coordination with the Ministry of Industry.

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3-74

The Committee note that an expert group which went into the details of the dietary requirements of the sports persons identified five areas of different games and sports for which the menu and the quantitative requirements were worked out for further studies. The Committee would like the Department to take timely appropriate measures, on the outcome of these studies, and ensure that the prescribed menu is provided in all hostels, training and coaching camps. The dietary requirements for all other games and sports should also be studied and finalised as quickly as possible. The Committee also consider that the amount of diet allowance for special sports should not be quantified in terms of rupees, but it should be a quantitative menu prescribing intake or provision of various dietary items.

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3-85

For the development of sports on scientific lines, the importance of research and development in sports cannot be underestimated. The Committee find that a beginning in this regard has since been made but feel that a lot has to be done in this direction. The Committee note in this regard that a medical centre has been established at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. The Committee feel that this centre can play a pioneering role, in coordinating various research projects. The Committee would also like the Department to consider the feasibility of creating a medical professional cadre to cater exclusively to the needs of various sports tournaments, training programmes, coaching centres, etc.

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3-90

The Committee note that neither the Department nor the SAI has initiated on its own any major programme for giving wide publicity to the sports activity and it has been depending more on the States for the purpose. The Committee

consider that for discharge of its responsibility for popularising sports in a big way, the Department and SAI should come forward for advertising and propagating various sports activities in the rural sectors, in particular. With every newspaper allocating one or two pages at least for sports news, the Committee recommend that the media's space availability should be considered for profitable utilisation more for national and in particular rural events, rather than for international events of one or two popular sports alone.

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4-17

The Committee note that the financial outlay for Sports in Central Sector received a reasonable boost in the Sixth Plan and a substantial boost during the Seventh Plan. In addition, there have been provisions under non-plan expenditure which has been utilised for implementing several on-going schemes. The Committee also note that the financial outlays, as provided in the annual budgets for various schemes, have been reasonably utilised, subject to some readjustment in the allocations. The Committee however, feel unhappy that the budget provision has been grossly underassessed as compared to actuals e.g. under heads like Grants to National Sports Federation, payments to NIS, Patiala, Sports Festival for Women, etc. The Committee also find that in the Seventh Plan, if grants to State Sports Councils are excluded, the expenditure has fallen considerably short of the provision under other heads and the annual provision has not kept pace adequately with the total plan outlay under almost every scheme. The Committee recommend that a detailed review of the outlay needed for various schemes during the Seventh Plan may be conducted and the financial provision placed on a more realistic basis.

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4-18

As the Department meets most of the budget provision by payment of grants to various executing agencies including State Governments, the most important wing of the Department has to be the one concerned with scrutiny of applications

and sanction of grants, as well as control over returns relating to utilisation. The Committee are shocked to be informed that the Department is lacking substantially in this wing. The Committee have, therefore, to come to the unfortunate conclusion that release of grants has failed to keep pace with achievement of objectives of grants and consider this situation, a very serious one calling for urgent remedial action. The statements relating to extent to which utilisation certificates are awaited for grants to State Sports Council and educational institution for creation of infrastructural facilities, indicate that to a substantial extent, the purposes for which grants were released, have not, at all, been achieved and apparently funds misutilised by the recipients. In particular, in cases where the second instalments are not demanded are clearly indicative of a situation where the moneys given as first instalment have not at all been used for the purpose for which these were sanctioned and ought to have been fully recovered. The Committee feel that with a view to ensure utilisation of budget provision and to avoid criticism on surrender of budget, the Department has gone ahead to release funds in several cases without ensuring feasibility of utilisation by the recipients. The Committee consider that remedial measures for all old cases of non-utilisation are urgently called for and recommend that unutilised grants must be adjusted in-variably from grants subsequently payable to same organisation, e.g. State Governments, State Sports Councils etc. irrespective of the purpose of subsequent grants.

The Committee are not satisfied with the clarification that grants are paid after obtaining undertakings, as past experience clearly indicates. The Committee recommend the need for establishment of fool-proof system whereby funds released in a year, but not put to use within a further period of six months, are remitted back into Government

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account and the same may be released later, provided utilisation is feasible. The Committee would suggest in this connection that the feasibility of retaining the grant instalments in a joint account in banks may be explored.

The Committee note that the details of sanctions for release of funds to the various States, indicates that it has no relation either to the size of the State or its population. The Committee consider that the role of the National funds is to ensure equal development and equal opportunities to all and hence central grants should be made keeping this prime factor in view.

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4-23

The Committee note that as against an outlay of Rs. 30 crores reserved for utilisation by SAI during Seventh Plan, it has been paid grants to the extent of only Rs. 5.20 crores during first two years which SAI has fully utilised. However, the release of funds by Government and utilisation have fallen short of the budget provision of Rs. 6.50 crores in revised estimates (and Rs. 7.00 crores in original estimates). The contributory causes for the slow pace of progress may be fully gone into and necessary corrective action taken, wherever necessary.

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4-24

The Committee are surprised to note that whereas on the one hand, under National Physical Fitness Scheme the provision in revised estimates was increased over original but actuals were less than even original, on the other hand, the provision for promotion of sports in special areas was reduced from Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs in revised estimates but actuals were far in excess of even original estimates (Rs. 52.47 lakhs). The Committee regret the lack of proper planning and hope that remedial measures will be taken.

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4-25

The Committee note that the procedure for implementation of several schemes by SAI is more or less the same as in Government Department, by release of grants. The Committee have

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already expressed their concern on the tardy implementation of schemes. The Committee expect the SAI to establish a fool proof system on the manner of implementation.

The Committee note in this connection that the annual accounts neither indicate the expenditure incurred on each scheme, nor the extent of utilisation of grants by the recipients, there are no comments by the auditors also in this regard. The Committee recommend that the above deficiencies in format of accounts and presentation may be suitably rectified.

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5-6

It is encouraging to note that for the first time concerted efforts are under way to tap the talents in remote areas of the country. The Committee also feel happy to be informed that the potentials, so far tapped, are of a worthy calibre and that their recognition could be achieved by special relaxation in rules governing the sports. The Committee hope that the efforts now started will be sustained with more zeal and enthusiasm and that the sports Federations/Associations will encourage such identified talents by providing all facilities as may be reasonable.

The Committee also suggest that the necessary observations in the non-official memorandum received by the Committee on location of talents may be kept in view for appropriate and further action.

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5-11

The Committee note that the special programme for promotion of sports among women is confined to running three judo centres, award of sports scholarships and in-service training courses. The Committee do not consider these incentives of much significance for the promotion of sports among women. It is needless to point out that there are several popular sports like gymnastics, tennis, basket ball, swimming etc. (apart from athletics) wherein several foreign countries have achieved

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noticeable success in the women category, as compared to India which is lagging far behind in every one of these sports. The Committee, therefore stress the need for identifying talents among women in some of these popular sports and provide adequate training facilities in coordination with respective sports Federations/Associations.

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5-18

The Committee note that at the National level, NCERT is in the process of developing an appropriate course of syllabus for introduction of yoga in schools. The Committee desire that the Department should keep a close watch on the implementation of this scheme by the schools in coordination with the NCERT. The Department should also take early steps on the recommendations of the yoga Assessment Committee. The SAI should also examine whether regular competitions in the various aspects of yoga could be held so as to propagate its importance to national health and life.

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The Committee desire that the computer facility which at present is available for collection of data in respect of few aspects only should be expanded so as to enlarge its scope and coverage. The Committee expect that the proposed comprehensive network is put in use for monitoring major schemes of the Department and the SAI at the earliest.

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The Committee feel happy on the efforts made to extend the utility of the stadia, constructed for the Asiad, by providing facilities for additional disciplines therein. It is, however, surprising to be informed by the SAI that sports events on the main arena are yet to take off as Sports Federations/Associations are reluctant to hold events there because of lack of spectators' response in Delhi. On the other hand, the stand taken by some of the sports Federations is that the rates charged by the SAI are so prohibitive that the Federations prefer to

go to other places and centres, rather than utilise the facilities available in these stadia. The Committee note in this connection that so far as cricket, hockey, football etc. are concerned, there exists already well-developed grounds at other places of the city, with the result that the utilisation aspect of these stadia for these sports will have to be limited. The Committee, therefore, feel that the necessity to have more than one big stadia for the same sport with reasonable accommodation for the spectators in the same city should be reviewed and the use of the stadia revised in the context of profitable utilisation of the facility instead of allowing the facility to remain idle for want of spectator's response or demand from the Sports Federations. The question of revision of rates being charged by SAI should also be settled in consultation with the Sports Federations at the earliest.

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The Committee also recommend that for the sports for which alternative stadia facility are not available in Delhi, the facilities created by the Government and maintained by SAI may be considered for utilisation by the respective Sports Federations, even when no charges are paid by the Federations. In such cases the feasibility of tapping income by alternative methods by way of advertisements etc. within the sports arena during the conduct of tournament can be considered by the SAI. If, however, the stadia are demanded by Federations for conducting events for which alternative facilities already existing in Delhi, the Committee find no justification for free supply of stadia for those Federations.

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During the visit of the members of the Committee to the stadia, in Delhi, the Committee have been informed that the hostel facilities are remaining mostly idle during the off-season. Since several public sector organisations are conducting various training programmes, seminars, workshops etc.

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in Delhi and are finding problems in getting accommodation at reasonable rates for the participants, the SAI can consider the feasibility of hiring out the accommodation only during off season periods to such organisations so that the maintenance of facility could be self-supporting.

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The Committee welcome the 'Pay and Play' Scheme that has been introduced in the stadia, run by the SAI. The overwhelming response that is reported to have come to the scheme is indicative of the fact that the available facilities at other places both in Delhi, and other cities (including metropolitan cities) are not being put to profitable use, as a result of which investments on the sports are productive only for a few days in a year. The Committee recommend that the various state Government, State Sports Councils, Sports Federations/Associations etc. should be encouraged to develop the 'pay and play' scheme in the arena under their respective authority. So as to not only earn a reasonable income but also create a sports consciousness among the public.

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The Committee regret to note that the Department does not even possess basic data of educational institutions which do not have sports and physical education as an integral part of the curriculum. The Committee recommend that the data may be compiled for each State, problems of concerned educational institutions identified and solved in consultation with the concerned State local authorities etc.

The Committee feel that the basic problem of educational institutions in this regard could be non-availability of adequate open spaces nearby. To overcome this problem, the Committee would like the Government to consider the feasibility of pooling the resources available with various institutions for the benefit of students of these institutions also who lack this facility.

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36	5-56	<p>The Committee note that notwithstanding the availability of 65 institutions at the State level and 2 institutions with branch units at the Central level, the shortage of adequate number of trained physical education teachers and coaches is existing. The Committee are concerned to note in this regard from the report of the coaching committee that at least 50% of the Coaches trained in NIS are in other avocations and worse still, some of them are working, not as coaches, but as administrators and the like in the field wings of the NIS. The Committee have been informed during their visit to LNCFE Gwalior that for want of guaranteed employment, several trained personnel have to search for alternate employment to eke out an earning. The Committee consider this situation of lack of trained personnel and lack of inability to secure a job in the trained profession, a paradox. The Committee recommend that a serious consideration to this situation may be given and the feasibility of assured employment with an initial indemnity bond may be thought of.</p>
37	5-57	<p>The Committee note that to begin with the training schemes, the NIS engaged the services of several professional foreign coaches and the coaching committee has also observed that our coaching system is outmoded and need for imparting training to the instructors and others by engaging foreign coaches should be explored. The Committee recommend that a serious thought to this situation may be given urgently. The Committee also recommend that the recommendations of coaching committee may be given serious thought for early implementation</p>
38	5-58	<p>The Committee also consider it necessary that the coaching profession must be provided with its own ladder of promotion opportunities, so that it can attract dedicated personnel. For this purpose the Committee recommend that the feasibility of creation of coaching levels with appropriate scales of pay may be considered.</p>

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In sports wherein the execution of scheme is mostly dependent on the State Governments, State Sports Councils, Sports Federations and the Public, the role of coordination and monitoring of programmes at Central level assumes the greatest importance. Viewed in this context the Committee are unhappy to find that the monitoring set-up in the Department as well as SAI is largely non-existent. Further as in developed countries, there is a great need to motivate the private and public sectors for encouraging sports administrators, coaches and sports persons, more with a view to promote sports rather than for self-publicity alone. In the context of the recommendations in the National Sports Policy and the substantial investment that Government is willing to go for in the Seventh Plan, the Committee expect that the adequate monitoring, evaluation and coordination mechanism is set up both in the Department and SAI at the earliest. The Committee do not consider that Regional Centres proposed to be set up will serve the required purpose. Instead, at the central level, Monitoring Cells with adequate manpower should be set up and monitoring at the regional/states levels can be left to the Regional Centres. The Central Monitoring Cells should also coordinate the activities of the Regional Centres.