

**DRAFT**

**REPORT  
OF  
THE WORKING GROUP  
ON  
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION  
FOR FORMULATION OF  
12<sup>TH</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(2012-17)**

**OCTOBER 2011**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS  
DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS**

**Report of the Working Group on Sports & Physical Education for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17)**

**I N D E X**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
1.	Chapter-I: Introduction	<b>1-11</b>
2.	Chapter-II: 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Performance Review	<b>12-58</b>
3.	Chapter-III: Review of Conduct of Commonwealth Games 2010 and Scheme of Preparation of Teams for CWG 2010	<b>60-63</b>
4.	Chapter-IV: Recommendations of the Working Group for 12 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan	<b>64-100</b>
5.	Chapter-V: Proposed Financial Outlay for 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan	<b>101-107</b>
6.	Annexure-A: Planning Commission's Order dated 8.4.2011 constituting the Working Group on Sports and Physical Education for 12 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan	<b>108-112</b>
7.	Annexure-B: List of Competition Venues for CWG 2010	<b>113</b>
8.	Annexure-C: List of Training Venues for CWG 2010	<b>114-115</b>

## **CHAPTER-I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

## Chapter-I

### INTRODUCTION

1.1 Physical Education, Games and Sports had been receiving only peripheral attention over successive Plans. However, it was only after India hosted the IX Asian Games in 1982 that “Sports” as a subject of policy gained focused recognition. The preparation for and conduct of the Asian Games created the much needed awareness about the multidimensional character of Sports and the need for evolving a holistic Sports Policy and creating institutions for its implementation. Thereafter a number of steps were taken in this direction. These included, the creation of a separate Department of Sports under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, which was later expanded into a Department of Youth Affairs & Sports in 1985, and upgraded to a full-fledged Ministry in 2000. In 1984, the Sports Authority of India was created as an autonomous registered society under the Department of Sports. Steps were also initiated for developing a comprehensive National Sports Policy, and a resolution in this regard was tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 21<sup>st</sup> August 1984. This led to the adoption of the National Sports Policy, 1984, and can be seen as the first concerted move towards developing an organized and systematic framework for the development and promotion of sports in the country, and the precursor of the current National Sports Policy, 2001. The Policy, apart from, bringing out the need for establishing a network of sports infrastructure and facilities in the rural and urban areas, inter alia, also emphasized the need for making sports and physical education an integral part of the curriculum of educational institutions. This resolve has also been stated in the National Policy of Education (NPE) 1986, which calls for making sports and physical education an integral part of the learning process, and provided for its inclusion in the evaluation of performance. It also underlines the need for making physical education a part of the school improvement programme.

### NATIONAL SPORTS POLICY 2001

1.2 The Preamble to the National Sports Policy 2001 states – ‘activities relating to sports and physical education are essential components of human resource development, helping to promote good health, comradeship and spirit of friendly competition, which, in turn, has a positive impact on the overall development of personality of the youth. Excellence in sports enhances the sense of achievement, national pride and patriotism. Sports also provides beneficial recreation, improved productivity and fosters social harmony and discipline.’ The twin planks of the policy are ‘Broad-basing of Sports” and “Achieving excellence in Sports” at the national and international levels. The Policy states that while the broad-basing of sports will, primarily, remain the responsibility of State Governments, the Union Government will actively supplement their efforts in this direction and for tapping the latent talent, including in the rural and tribal areas, the Union Government and the SAI, in association with Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and the National Sports Federations (NSFs), will focus specific attention on the objective of achieving excellence at the national and international levels.

1.3 The salient features of the Policy are as under:

- (a) according high priority to the development of sports in the rural areas by mobilizing village panchayats/gaon sabhas as well as rural youth and sports clubs – (i) to facilitate development of the requisite infrastructure; and (ii) to harness the available talent and potential through an appropriate competition structure in rural areas as also in the disadvantaged and remote parts of the country;

- (b) giving special consideration to the North Eastern region under various schemes;
- (c) promoting indigenous games;
- (d) actively pursuing the integration of sports and physical education with the educational curriculum, making it a compulsory subject of learning upto the secondary school levels and incorporating the same in the system of student evaluation;
- (e) introducing a National Fitness Programme and initiating steps to be augmented the required resources, both material and human;
- (f) setting up of specialized sports schools;
- (g) introducing an appropriate inter-school and inter-college/university competition structure at the national, state and district levels;
- (h) involvement of various agencies, apart from the government, central and the state, including the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), local bodies, educational institutions, sports federations/associations, clubs, private/public sector entities and civil societies for creation and utilization of proper maintenance of the sports infrastructure at all levels;
- (i) introducing a system of review-based periodic prioritization of various sports disciplines on the basis of proven potential, popularity and international performance, with a view to put special emphasis on development of such priority disciplines in collaboration with IOA and State governments;
- (j) setting up of Centres of Excellence to identify and train outstanding sportspersons and Sports Academies, where young and talented sportspersons could be groomed to achieve higher levels of performance in the international sports arena;
- (k) working together of Government, IOA and NSFs in a harmonious and coordinated manner;
- (l) ensuring that the IOA and the NSFs demonstrate orientation towards achievement of results and tangible progress, and their functioning is transparent, professional and accountable;
- (m) preparing Long term Development Plans (LTDPs) for each sports discipline, including a proper calendar of competitions at various levels;
- (n) providing the requisite scientific back-up in terms of nutrition, psychology, medicine pharmacology, physiology, bio-mechanics, anthropometry, etc;
- (o) initiating suitable measures including tax exemption on imports of raw materials as well as finished goods through OGL route, and Sales Tax exemptions by State Governments on sports goods, to ensure access to high quality sports equipments;
- (p) taking concerted steps to train coaches, sports scientists, judges, referees and umpires in line with international standards;

- (q) providing adequate incentives to provide both social recognition and financial security to distinguished sportspersons during and after their sporting careers;
- (r) drawing up joint/unified sports tourism plans for various parts of the country;
- (s) encouraging corporate houses to adopt and support particular disciplines as well as sportspersons through tripartite agreements between the government, the concerned Sports Federations and the Corporate Houses;
- (t) encouraging eminent sportspersons to set up sports academies;
- (u) mobilizing the electronic media, including national broadcasters, the private channels and the print media for strengthening a sports culture in the country;
- (v) pursuing sports exchange programmes with all friendly nations, with emphasis, on the one hand, on advanced training for sportspersons and coaches, scientific support, latest research aids and development of infrastructure, and earning laurels for the country in sports and games, on the other.

1.4 National Sports Policy 2001 gives an overall direction for the achievement of two main objectives, viz., broad-basing of sports and excellence in sports, as these two objectives cover the entire gamut of the promotion and development of sports in the country. For realization of these objectives, all stakeholders viz., Central Government, State Government, sports bodies have to work in tandem.

### **Promotion and development of Sports – Responsibilities of State Governments and Union Government**

1.5 At the Union Government level, the Department of Sports has been allocated the responsibility of promotion and development of sports in the country. Under Government of India (Allocation of Business Rules), 1961, following subjects have been allocated to the Department of Sports:

1. Sports Policy
2. Sports and Games
3. National Welfare Fund for sportspersons
4. Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports
5. Sports Authority of India
6. Matters relating to the Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations
7. Participation of Indian sports teams in tournaments abroad and participation of foreign sports teams in international tournaments in India
8. National Sports Awards including Arjuna Awards
9. Sports Scholarships
10. Exchange of sportspersons, experts, and teams with foreign countries
11. Sports infrastructure including financial assistance for creation and development of such infrastructure
12. Financial assistance for coaching, tournaments, equipment etc.
13. Sports matters relating to Union Territories
14. Physical education

1.6 The Department of Sports now has two bureaus viz., Sports Bureau and International Sports Division. The International Sports Division was created in 2007, specially for the Commonwealth Games. The Sports Bureau looks after all other programmes and activities of the department. Presently, the tenure of the International Sports Division is upto 31.12.2011. Apart from dealing with matters relating to upgradation of sports stadia of SAI, competition and training venues owned by other agencies, matters related to the Organizing Committee of CWG 2010, coordinating with other Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, Government of NCT of Delhi, the International Sports Division was also given the responsibility of implementing the Scheme of Preparation of Teams for CWG 2010, specifically formulated for improving country's medals tally in the Games. The Scheme for Preparation of Indian Team for CWG 2010 worked well as it had clearly defined roles/responsibilities, supported with adequate budget, for each agency/authority responsible for preparation of teams for participation in mega events viz., the Ministry, SAI, IOA, NSFs, athletes, coaches and support personnel. The result of the programmes/activities undertaken under the Scheme, which lasted for a little over 2 ½ years, was the excellent performance of the Indian contingent at the Commonwealth Games leading to the achievement of the target set by winning 101 medals. This placed India at the 2<sup>nd</sup> position in the medals tally after Australia and ahead of other major sporting nation such as England, Canada, South Africa, Malaysia etc.

1.7 The continuation of International Sports Division (ISD) is strongly recommended, in order to have a structured set up for proper and focused implementation of the activities/programmes aimed at improving country's performance in the international sporting events including mega, multi disciplinary sporting events such as Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games. International Sports Division will look after the following:

- (i) Hosting of major international sports events/games in India, including major multidisciplinary sporting events.
- (ii) preparation of National Teams for Mega sporting events such as Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games and other international sports events such as World Championships, Asian Championships, Commonwealth Championships, South Asian Games, Indoor Asian Games, South Asian Games, Youth Olympics, Asian Youth Games, Commonwealth Youth Games etc.
- (iii) Participation of Indian teams in international sports competitions abroad.
- (iv) Legacy use of the state of art sports infrastructure created for the Commonwealth Games, including its use for hosting major international and national events.

1.8 Sports Bureau will focus on following:

- (i) Sports for All and Mass participation in sports and all Schemes and Programmes related thereto.
- (ii) All matters related to the autonomous bodies viz., SAI, LNUPE, NADA, NDTL, NPFAI, National Institute of Sports Science and Medicine (new Institute proposed to be set up), National Institute of Coaching Education (to be de-merged from SAI at NIS Patiala)
- (iii) National Championships and National Games

- (iv) Matters related to the IOA, NSFs and other sports bodies particularly in the context of promoting good governance, transparency, fairness, accountability in their functioning.

1.9 The Department of Sports has 5 autonomous bodies under its administrative control:

- (i) The Sports Authority of India (SAI) is the nodal agency at the national level to promote excellence in sports;
- (ii) The Lakshmibai University of Physical Education (LNUPE) is the national apex institution for Physical Education;
- (iii) National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) is responsible for test-planning, result management, disciplinary and appellate functions to prevent doping in sports;
- (iv) National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL) is responsible for dope testing and related research activities.
- (v) National Playing Fields Association of India (NPFAl) has been recently set up to protect, promote and preserve playing fields throughout the country.
- (vi) The National Institute of Sports Science and Medicine (NISSM) is proposed to be set up as an autonomous body, which will be a centre of excellence for providing highly integrated, quality assured services (testing), development of leading experts (training) who will subsequently drive innovation and share knowledge (research and cooperation) to positively impact sporting performance.
- (vii) The National Institute of Coaching Education is being de-merged from SAI and developed as a coaching institute of excellence for coaches at NIS Patiala.

1.10 Since 'Sports' is a State subject under Entry No. 33 of List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports is that of the States. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the States in the task of promotion and development of sports, both for creation/development of sports infrastructure and sports facilities in the States and nurturing and training of the identified talent.

1.11 State Governments must be incentivised to invest in human resources, encourage sports talent and universalise access to sports facilities. A narrow focus on sporting excellence has led to a skewed distribution of resources to infrastructure, brick and mortar and a misplaced emphasis on competitive sport.

1.12 Allocation for sports sector by the States is less than 0.50 % of their State Plans. An analysis of budgetary allocation for Youth Affairs & Sports by State Governments reveals that there is decline in budgetary allocation/expenditure for Youth Affairs & Sports in terms of percentages with reference to allocation for Education as well as overall Plan Outlay for States. This is evident from the table below:

**Rs. in crore**

Item of Plan Allocation	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Anticipated)	2011-12 (Proposed)
Youth Affairs & Sports	1014	1538	1228	1293	1303

Education	16125	20097	60613	35590	Not available
Total State Plans	226731	279076	310407	414703	-
YA&S as a %age of Education	6.29	7.65	2.03	3.63	-
YA&S as a % of State Plans	0.45	0.55	0.40	0.31	-

1.13 A similar situation prevails in respect of the allocations in the Central Government. Budgetary allocations for Youth Affairs and Sports range from 1.68 to 2.17 % of the budget of Education and 0.16 to 0.72 % of total Plan Budget.

### **Formulation of Strategies for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan**

1.14 The 12<sup>th</sup> Plan will see the process of formulating and implementing a series of reforms in the Sports sector, which will build on a holistic approach to the development of Sports and Physical Education. The focus of the approach will be universal access and mass participation through the school system and the decentralized Panchayati Raj system and promotion of sporting excellence. Promotion and development of sports calls for a comprehensive, multi-pronged strategy, backed by adequate budgetary allocation and a well oiled organizational structure with clearly defined roles for various stakeholders. It is in this context that existing policy and programmes need to be seen and reviewed and approach for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan need to be conceived and formulated.

1.15 Planning Commission has constituted the Working Group on 'Sports and Physical Education' for formulation of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17) under the chairpersonship of Secretary (Sports). A copy of the Planning Commission's Order No. M-12015/1/2011-HRD dated 8.4.2011 indicating the composition of the Working Group and its terms of reference is enclosed at **Annexure-A**.

1.16 The Working Group held its meetings on 4.7.2011 and 23.9.2011. The Working Group has considered the multi- dimensional aspect of sports while discussing the strategy for the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. The Working Group constituted the following four Sub Groups for examination of important aspects related to Sports policy:

- (i) Mass participation in Sports including physical education
- (ii) Promotion of Excellence in Sports including coaching upgradation and infrastructure.
- (iii) Sports Sciences
- (iv) Sports for Developments, Health, Physical Fitness, Nutrition .

1.18 The Working Group considered the reports of the Sub Groups and has formulated its strategy and recommendations in alignment of the objectives and goals for sports and physical education as outlined in the preceding paragraphs.

## CHAPTER-II

11<sup>TH</sup>

PLAN

PERFORMANCE

REVIEW

**11<sup>th</sup> PLAN PERFORMANCE REVIEW**

2.1 A brief review of the performance under the various schemes implemented during the XIth Plan has been made in the succeeding paragraphs.

**Scheme of Rural Sports Programme:**

2.2 This Scheme was discontinued from 2008-09 consequent upon introduction of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA). Under the Scheme of Rural Sport Programme, grants at the rate of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 30,000 per discipline were given to State Governments and UTs for conduct of state level and district level sports competitions respectively. For national level tournaments, a grant of Rs. 2,50,000/- per discipline was provided to SAI for organizing the tournaments separately for men and women in various States by rotation. The scheme was being implemented through the Sports Authority of India (acting as an agency of the Ministry).

2.3 The position of allocation and expenditure under this Scheme during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is indicated in the table below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. in Crore)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08	NA	NA	25.75	18.54

2.4 Since one of the components of the Scheme of PYKKA is organizing sports competitions at block, district, state and national level, the Scheme of Rural Sports Programme was discontinued, as both the Schemes aimed at promotion of sports in rural areas.

**Scheme of Sports and Games in Schools**

2.5 The Scheme was discontinued from 2008-09, as the inter-school competitions are now organized under the Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA). The Scheme of Sports and Games in Schools was introduced in 1986 with a view to raising the standard of sports at the school level and to encourage participation in inter school competitions. Under the scheme, financial grant of Rs. 75,000/- per District and Rs. 3,00,000/- per State was provided for holding District and State level Inter School Tournaments. The Sports Authority of India was given assistance of Rs. 2.00,000/- per discipline for conduct of National Level Tournaments. The best performing school at the national level tournaments was given an award of Rs. 1,00,000/- alongwith a rolling trophy. The scheme was being implemented through the Sport Authority of India (acting as an agency of the Ministry).

2.6 The position of allocation and expenditure under this Scheme during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is indicated in the table below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. in Crore)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08	315 (Number of inter-school tournaments)	250	5.29	5.29

2.7 Since the inter- school competitions have now been brought under the scheme of PYKKA, it was decided to discontinue the scheme of Sports and Games in Schools from 2008-09.

#### **Sports Scholarship Scheme:**

2.8 This scheme was introduced in 1970-71, and discontinued from 2008-09. The objective of the scheme was to provide assistance to talented young boys and girls to enable them to have a nutritious diet and procure the necessary basic sports equipments required by them to pursue their sports activities so as to realize their potential while continuing to pursue their studies. The scheme had the following three categories of scholarships – State Level Scholarship (category I) @ Rs. 550 per month, i.e., Rs. 6600 per annum; National Level Scholarship (category II) @ Rs. 700 per month, i.e. Rs. 8400 per annum and University/College level scholarships (category III) @ Rs. 850 per month i.e. Rs. 10,200 per annum. Besides, Women were also given scholarships at following rates: scholarships for senior women champions @ Rs. 1500 per month i.e. Rs. 18,000 per annum; scholarship for women doing diploma @ Rs. 7500 per course; and scholarships for women doing M.phil/ Ph.d @ Rs. 10000 per annum.

2.10 The position of allocation and expenditure under this Scheme during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is indicated in the table below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. in Crore)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08	10,000 (Number of sportspersons)	10330	10.48	9.93

2.11 A review of the scheme was done in 2008-09. Earlier it had been planed to bring a comprehensive scheme of promotion of sports and games in schools, colleges and universities, which would have a component of sports scholarship also. However, later the Ministry decided to drop the scheme, as it felt that the intended objectives of the Scheme were being met out from other Schemes of the Ministry and SAI.

#### **Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme**

2.12 The Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) was introduced during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan as a centrally sponsored scheme with the objective of providing basic sports infrastructure/facilities in all village panchayats and block panchayats of the country in a phased

manner during 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan periods and providing access to organized sports competitions at block, district, state and national level. The Scheme was approved by the Cabinet in Mach 2008. Thereafter, the Scheme was made operational from 2008-09.

2.13 The scheme is being implemented through the State Governments/UTs from 2008-09 to develop playfields in 2.50 lakh village panchayats and 6,400 block panchayats in a phased manner over a period of 10 years with an annual coverage of 10% (20% in the case of North Eastern States and districts at international border in the Special Category States). Each village panchayat and block panchayat is provided a one-time capital grant of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 5 lakh, respectively on 75: 25 sharing basis between Centre and State (10% in the case North Eastern and Special Category States).

2.14 In addition, Rs.10,000 and Rs.12,000/- are provided to each village panchayat and Rs.20,000/ and 24,000/- to each block panchayat for five years which includes honorarium for 'kridashrees' and procurement of sport kit.

2.15 In addition to the above, the following sports competitions are **organized** annually under the Scheme:-

- (i) Rural sports competitions at block, district, state and national level;
- (ii) Inter-school competitions at district, state and national level;
- (iii) North-East Games at district, state and national level; and
- (iv) Women championships at district, state and national level.

2.16 Funding pattern for infrastructure development and conduct of sports competitions under the scheme of PYKKA is as under:

**Infrastructure grant:** Development of basic sports infrastructure in village/block panchayats:

S.No.	Component	Village Panchayat	Block Panchayat
1.	One-time Capital Grant for levelling of playfields, etc.  (in the ratio of 75:25 between centre and states; and 90:10 in the case of Special Category states / North- Eastern states).	Rs.1 lakh	Rs.5 lakh
2.	Annual Acquisition Grant for 5 years, for sports kit/ equipment. <b>(100% central grant)</b>	Rs.10,000/-	Rs.20,000/-
3.	Annual Operational Grant for 5 years, for maintenance expenses, including honorarium to kridashrees. <b>(100% central grant)</b>	Rs.12,000/-	Rs.24,000/-

**Annual Competitions (100% central grant):** Quantum of grant-in-aid for holding competitions at various levels is tabulated below:-

	Competitions	Funding pattern
<b>PYKKA Rural Competitions:</b>		
1	Block Level Competitions	Rs.50,000/- @ Rs. 10,000/- per discipline for 5 disciplines + Rs. 45,000/- prize money for the first three winning village panchayats.
2	District Level Competitions	Rs. 2 lakh @ Rs. 20,000/- per discipline for 10 disciplines + Rs. 90,000/- prize money for the first three winning block panchayats.
3	State Level Competitions	(i) Rs.10 lakh for the state @ Rs. 1 lakh per discipline for 10 disciplines; (ii) Rs. 5 lakh for UT @ Rs. 50,000/- per discipline, for 10 disciplines. <b>Note:</b> 20% of total amount will be utilized for award of prizes.
4	National Level Competitions	Rs.70 lakh (Rs. 3.50 lakh per discipline for 20 disciplines) to host state. <b>Note:</b> Rs.50,000/- out of Rs.3.50 lakh per discipline is earmarked for award of prizes.

**North East Games:** These games are meant for encouraging/promoting traditional and tribal sports. Funding norms for conduct of district, state and national level games, limited to NE states had been enhanced with effect from 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2010.

	Competitions	Funding pattern
<b>North East Games:</b>		
(i)	District Level	Rs. 50,000/-
(ii)	State Level	Rs. 6 lakh @ Rs. 75,000/- per discipline for 8 disciplines.
(iii)	National Level	Rs. 55.90 lakh

**Inter-school Sports Competitions and National Sports Festival for Women:** These games have been brought under PYKKA scheme with the following enhanced funding norms:

Competitions		Funding pattern
<b>Inter-school Competitions:</b>		
(i)	District Level	Rs. 1 lakh @ Rs. 10,000/- per discipline for 10 disciplines
(ii)	State Level	Rs. 3 lakh @ Rs. 30,000/- per discipline for 10 disciplines
(iii)	National Level	Rs. 35 lakh (@ Rs. 3.50 lakh per discipline for 10 disciplines) + cash award of Rs. 1 lakh and rolling trophy to the best performing school.

Competitions		Funding pattern
<b>Women Competitions:</b>		
(i)	District level	Rs. 1.20 lakh @ Rs. 10,000/- per discipline for 12 disciplines.
(ii)	State Level	Rs. 6 lakh for State @ Rs. 50,000/- per discipline for 12 disciplines; Rs. 3 lakh for UT @ Rs. 25,000/- per discipline for 12 disciplines.
(iii)	National Level	Rs. 42 lakh @ Rs. 3.50 lakh per discipline for 12 disciplines.

2.17 The Budget projected for the PYKKA scheme during the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> FYP was about Rs.4,400 crore. 11<sup>th</sup> FYP allocation for this scheme was Rs. 1,500 crore. But, a total outlay of Rs. 812 crore only has been provided for this Scheme in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

2.18 Details of number of village/block panchayats approved and financial assistance released to States/UTs year-wise are given in the table below:

<b>(Rs. in crore)</b>					
S. No	Year	Number of proposals (received from States) approved	Number of village Panchayats approved	Number of Block Panchayats approved	Amount released
1.	2008-09	24	22,385	601	83.85
2.	2009-10	07	2,225	135	105.00
3.	2010-11	20	22,448	681	260.84
4.	2011-12*	-	-	-	53.78
		<b>Total</b>	47,058	14,17	503.47

\* up to 31.07.2011

2.20 An Annual target was fixed of training 600 'Master Trainers' and 20,000 'Kridashrees' or community sports volunteers. As on 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2011, 1,016 state officials/persons have been trained in a Two-week Master Trainers' Training Course organized at LNUPE, Gwalior, and 24,047 community coaches have been trained in the one week training course conducted in States/UTs.

2.21 Response to sports competitions held under the Scheme of PYKKA has been quite encouraging, as would be seen from the number of participants as given in the table below:

Sl. No	Year	Total no. of participants		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1.	2008-09	4,72,329	2,49,190	7,21,519
2.	2009-10	13,75,102	8,73,842	22,48,944
3.	2010-11*	24,20,981	18,93,823	43,14,754*
		Competitions are in progress		
	<b>Total</b>	-		

\* Data received from 21 states: Figures include Inter-school & Women competitions.

2.22 It would be seen from the above table that the number of participants (both boys and girls) in PYKKA Rural Competitions increased from 7.22 lakh in 2008-09 to 22.50 lakh in 2009-10 and 43.15 lakh in 2010-11 and women participation also increased from 34 % to 44%.

2.23 **Monitoring:** Officials from the Mission Directorate (PYKKA) make visits to States/UTs and oversee the implementation of the programme. 46 Eminent sportspersons (retired) including Arjuna Awardees have been engaged as PYKKA observers on honorary basis, for the States. They regularly inspect the ongoing sports activities at panchayats and submit their reports to the Government.

#### **Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme:**

2.24 The Government approved introduction of a central scheme titled 'Scheme of Assistance for the creation of Urban Sports Infrastructure' on pilot basis in 2010-11 with a view to addressing the entire 'sports eco-system' holistically i.e., players' training and development, coaching and infrastructure. The Scheme envisages development of playfields by the State Governments through Playfield Associations, coach development programme through Central and State Governments, setting up of players Academies, where SAI centres will provide the nucleus of a hub and spoke model for such academies catering to premier sports in each State. The Scheme will focus on promoting and supporting a mechanism at national and state level to encourage, assist and preserve community playfields, incentivizing utilization of infrastructure already available in the State at all levels by filling up critical gaps, creating need-based infrastructure and creating capacity building among coaches, including community coaches.

2.25 Salient features of the Scheme are as under:

- (i) annual assistance @ Rs. 50 lakh to each State and Rs. 25 lakh to each Union Territory for a period of 2 years to set up and operate a State-Level Playing Field

Association. The association must be modeled on the lines of the National Playing Fields Association of India (NPFAl). The annual assistance is to be utilized to further the objectives of the Association, including meeting establishment and administrative expenses, maintaining a comprehensive database of registered playing fields, providing legal assistance to endangered playing fields, conducting seminars/ workshops, and providing assistance to support pilot projects at the state level.

- (ii) At the national level, NPFAl will receive an annual grant of 2.5 crore per annum for carrying out similar activities, including supporting pilot projects for States to emulate. All projects assisted by NPFAl have to get them registered with NPFAl and enter into Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with it as community playing facility as per a model MoU.
- (iii) The development of sports training infrastructure on partnership mode with State Governments/ local bodies/ colleges/ universities/ sports control boards on the one hand, and SAI on the other. Under the scheme, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS) will provide assistance through SAI, or directly, for the creation of need-based sporting infrastructure in States/ UTs, which will function as SAI extension centres, but the entire responsibility of maintenance of the infrastructure will that of the State Government/ UT/ beneficiary entity.
- (iv) With a view to maintaining focus on mother sports and popular sports, especially those in which the country has good medal prospects, the following types of sports infrastructure will get preference over others:
  - (a) Synthetic playing surface (for hockey, football and athletics)
  - (b) Multipurpose indoor halls.
- (iv) CPWD, State PWD, or any Central or State PSU can be engaged for construction of the projects. The CPWD/ State PWD schedule of rates will be adopted for preparing the estimates. The grant as per approved estimates will be released to SAI directly for taking up the project on partnership mode as stated in para 3.2 above.
- (v) State Governments, Local Civic bodies, schools, colleges and universities under Central/ State Governments, Sports Control Boards will be eligible to receive assistance for creation of sports infrastructure.
- (vi) The applicants will be required to furnish information about ownership of land, present performance of the entity in sports promotion, discipline-wise infrastructure owned, managed and operated by it, impact of proposed sports infrastructure / additionality in terms of growth in participation, retention of existing participation level, identification and development of new talent, a business plan for establishing sustainability of the project, including meeting of operation and maintenance cost, details of existing partnerships, if any, management structure for sports development and operation of the existing and proposed facilities, delivery capability, broad plan, estimate and time schedule for execution, budgetary support from State Government, if any, free public access to informal play spaces, affordable pay and play schemes for other facilities,

availability of coaching facilities, cross subsidizing model through PPP, linkages with local clubs, sports clubs and leagues, sports associations, business partnerships to enhance viability etc.

- (vii) No State shall get more than one project in a year. States that have properly utilized facilities created under the erstwhile sports infrastructure schemes will get preference. The grant for creation of sports infrastructure will be released to SAI.
- (viii) States/ UTs will be assisted to depute 20/ 10 coaches per year to undergo 1 month refresher course in National Institute of Sports, Patiala. The maximum admissible assistance per coach shall be Rs 50, 000 towards training, training material and boarding and lodging. The travel expenses and other allowances will be the responsibility of the State/ UT Government. The State Governments/ UTs will obtain a Bond from the nominated coaches that they will not leave service till 2 years after receiving the training.

2.26 The Scheme has been introduced in response to demand of States for revival of erstwhile infrastructure scheme, which was transferred to state sector from 1.4.2005.

Since the Scheme was approved and introduced in the last quarter of 2010-11, the budgetary allocation of Rs. 123 crore made for the Scheme at BE stage for 2010-11 was reduced to Rs. 15 crore at RE stage. Grants for four projects were released during 2010-11. During 2011-12, a budgetary allocation of Rs. 50 crore has been made.

2.27 The Scheme has been received well by the States and a number of proposals from the States/UTs have been received.

#### **Scheme of Sports and Games for Persons with Disabilities:**

2.28 This is a new scheme, which was introduced during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period. The Scheme was approved in last quarter of 2009-10. The objective of the Scheme is broad-basing participative sports among the disabled. The Scheme of Sports & Games for the Disabled has the following components:-

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

2.29 Under the scheme, 250 disabled students are to be covered in each State/UT preferably in 5 schools. Grant of Rs. 10,000 per month for one coach, if student strength is upto 50 and for two coaches, if student strength is more than 50, is given to the schools selected for grant. For sports equipment, the level of assistance is Rs. 25,000 per annum, if the student strength is upto 25, Rs. 75,000 if the student strength is between 25 and 50 and on pro-rata basis if the student strength is more than 50. So far, 107 schools have been selected for grant under the scheme.

2.30 For conduct of training of community coaches and conduct of sports competitions, Special Olympic Bharat (SOB) has been designated as the nodal authority and grants have been released to SOB for this purpose.

2.31 The physical and financial performance under the Scheme during the XIth Plan is briefly indicated in the following table:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. in Crore)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08				
2008-09				
2009-10			2.00	0.74
2010-11	150	56	6.27	5.96
2011-12 (up to 30.09.2011)	150	78	5.50	1.50

2.32 Since the scheme is being implemented through NGOs and the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports does not have adequate monitoring mechanisms, it would be proper that scheme should be implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. However, the support for conduct of sports competitions may be given under the Scheme of PYKKA, which conducts sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels. The Scheme of PYKKA can have component of sports competitions for persons with disabilities.

#### **Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations:**

2.33 Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to recognized National Sports Federations (NSFs) for training and participation of teams in international events abroad , organization of national and international tournaments in India, coaching and training of National Teams under Indian and foreign coaches with requisite technical and scientific support, procurement of equipment etc. The objective of the scheme is to enable development of different disciplines of sports, the identification of promising sports persons in each discipline, preparation of national teams for participation in international competitions and improving the level of performance and achievements therein. For the purpose of assistance under this scheme, guidelines have been formulated to define the areas of responsibilities of the various agencies involved in the promotion and development of sports, to identify NSFs eligible for coverage under the Scheme, to set priorities and to detail the procedures to be followed by the Federations to avail Government assistance, and to specify the norms of assistance for various activities.

2.34 The physical and financial performance under the Scheme during the XIth Plan is briefly indicated in the following table:

Year	Component	Physical		Financial (Rs. in Crore)	
		Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08	Coaching camps	200	283	60.49	53.87
	National Tournaments	150	133		
	International	130	233		

	exposures:				
	International Tournaments in India	25	68		
2008-09	Coaching camps	350	182	39.50	39.50
	National Tournaments	175	151		
	International exposures:	400	191		
	International Tournaments in India	60	52		
2009-10	Coaching camps	200	223	41.00	50.53
	National Tournaments	175	152		
	International exposures:	200	210		
	International Tournaments in India	55	37		
2010-11	Coaching camps	200		87.68	81.44
	National Tournaments	150			
	International exposures:	50			
	International Tournaments in India	200			
2011-12 (up to 30.09.2011)	Coaching camps			100.00	24.00
	National Tournaments				
	International exposures:				
	International Tournaments in				

	India				
--	-------	--	--	--	--

2.35 This Scheme has been one of the flagship schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, together with a host of schemes being implemented by the Sports Authority of India (SAI), for the development of sports in the country, with particular emphasis on the participation of Indian teams in international events. The Scheme has definitely resulted in improvement in the level of performance in various international events like the Commonwealth Games, Asian Games and a number of world and continental championships in different disciplines. However, keeping in mind the potential of a country like India, we can ill afford to derive comfort and satisfaction from the results that have been achieved, and serious consideration would have to be given to the re-orientation of the Scheme in terms of its constituent elements and prescription of systems to define and monitor outcomes. Inter alia, this will also require a review of the norms and entitlements under different components of the Scheme with reference to aspects like number of exposures and entitlements of athletes, together with basic issues pertaining to the delineation of roles of different stakeholders and their accountability in terms of results and the objectives to be achieved.

#### **Scheme relating to Talent Search & Training:**

2.36 Under this Scheme financial assistance of up to Rs. 5 lakhs in a year is provided to eminent sportspersons and to supporting personnel such as coaches, sports scientists, referees etc. for upgrading their skills, with a view to being able to provide scientific back up and support to promising sports persons. The physical and financial performance under the Scheme during the XIth Plan is indicated in the following table:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. in Crore)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08	90	95	4.00	4.00
2008-09	90	69	1.50	1.50
2009-10	80	13	3.00	1.00
2010-11	200	168	10.00	7.00
2011-12 (up to 30.09.2011)	175	69	10.00	0.00

2.37 Under the Scheme, sportspersons and coaches have been sent for coaching/training and advanced courses in coaching to countries such as Cuba and Hungary. An analysis of the Scheme suggests the need for more publicity of the scheme among sportspersons, NSFs, State Governments, and a more proactive approach vis-à-vis athletes in Olympic disciplines, greater flexibility, and linkages with other schemes of professional excellence and promotion of medal prospects in international events. Together with this there is also a need to build in a mechanism for monitoring outcomes.

#### **Scheme of National Sports Development Fund:**

2.38 National Sports Development Fund was established by the Central Government in 1998, under Charitable Endowments Act 1890, with a view to mobilizing resources from the Government as well as non-governmental sources, including the private/corporate sector and non-resident Indians, for promotion of sports and games in the country. In order to make contributions to the Fund attractive, 100% exemption from income tax is available on all

contributions to the Fund. To begin with, the Government of India made a contribution of Rs. 2 crore to the Fund as seed money during the year 1998-99. Further Government contribution is on matching basis to the contributions received from other sources.

2.39 The response of the non-governmental sources in terms of contributions to the Fund has been very lukewarm. However, a substantial contribution of Rs. 50 crore has been made by the Board for Control of Cricket in India (BCCI) in 2007-08 and 2008-09. As a result of contribution of Rs. 50 crore by BCCI and contribution of Rs. 44 crore by Government as its matching share, the corpus of the Fund increased to a respectable figure. At present, the total money available in the Fund is Rs. 86 crore.

2.40 Financial assistance from NSDF has been given to outstanding Sports persons, Sports Federations and other organizations. Top level sports persons, who are medal winning prospects in Olympics, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games and other international competitions, are selected for financial assistance under NSDF. The assistance is given for their customized training, both in India and abroad, to prepare them for winning medals at international events. Reputed Organizations/Institutes, engaged in promotion of sports and games, can also get financial assistance for specific projects like creation of infrastructure, procurement of state of the art equipments etc provided a large population of the area/region derives benefit out of such projects.

2.41 The outlay and expenditure under the scheme during XIth Plan is indicated below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. in Crore)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08	15	15	1.00	1.00
2008-09	25	23	5.25	5.25
2009-10	28	50	15.25	8.125
2010-11	11	22	20.00	20.00
2011-12 (up to 30.09.2011)	25	24	5.00	0.00

2.42 The Fund has been mainly used to provide assistance to individual sportspersons for their specific requirements related to training, equipments etc, which has yielded good dividends in the form of performance and medals in international sports events. This is an excellent scheme. Among other things, it also provides great deal of flexibility in terms of possible utilization of funds for a variety of purposes related to the promotion and achievement of sporting excellence. However, as mentioned earlier, adequate participation of the corporate sector has not been forthcoming. There is also need for greater publicity of the scheme both among the sportspersons and the corporate sector.

#### **Special Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches:**

2.43 This scheme was introduced in 1986, with the objective of encouraging and motivating outstanding sportspersons for higher achievement and to attract the younger generation to take up sports as a career and strive to achieve excellence. Under the Scheme awards are given by the Central government to sportspersons and their coaches for winning medals in various international events as per the following scales:-

Name of event	Gold Medal/First Position	Silver Medal/Second Position	Bronze Medal/Third Position
1	2	3	4
<b>(a) Seniors</b>			
(i) Olympic Games	Rs. 50 lakh	Rs. 30 lakh	Rs. 20 lakh
(ii) Asian Games/Commonwealth Games	Rs. 20 lakh	Rs. 10 lakh	Rs. 6 lakh
(ii) World Championships in the disciplines of Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games	Rs. 10 lakh	Rs. 5 lakh	Rs. 3 lakh
Asian Championships/Commonwealth Championships	Rs. 3 lakh	Rs. 2 lakh	Rs. 1 lakh
<b>(b) World Championships (Juniors &amp; Sub-Juniors)</b>			
(i) Juniors	Rs. 2 lakhs	Rs. 1.5 lakhs	Rs. 1 lakh
(ii) Sub-Juniors	Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 60,000
<b>(c) Asian and Commonwealth Championships (Juniors and Sub-Juniors)</b>			
(i) Juniors	Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 60,000
(ii) Sub-Juniors	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 30,000

2.44 The outlay and expenditure under the scheme during Xth Plan is indicated below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. in Crore)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08	200	617	17.30	17.30
2008-09	200	493	4.00	8.75
2009-10	350	414	5.00	5.50
2010-11	500	551	34.00	34.00
2011-12 (up to 30.09.2011)	75	92	4.00	1.25

#### Schemes relating to Institutions:

2.45 **Sports Authority of India (SAI):** The sports Authority of India (SAI) was set up in 1984 as a autonomous registered society, and the apex body under the Government of India, for the promotion of sports excellence in the country. The General Body of SAI is chaired by the Prime Minister, and the administration and management vests in the Governing Body under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports. The Director General, who is

appointed by the Government of India, is the Chief Executive Officer of the Authority, with headquarters in Delhi. Through its different schemes, SAI is engaged in spotting and nurturing talent at the sub-junior, junior and senior levels with the objective of achieving excellence at national and international levels by providing the requisite infrastructure and equipment, coaching facilities, scientific back up, nutritious diet, and competition exposure, etc. In addition, through the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NIS), Patiala (the academic arm of SAI), and some of the Regional Centers, SAI offers a variety of courses in sports coaching and sports medicine) (at NIS);and, graduate and post-graduate courses in physical education at the Lakshimibai National College of Physical Education (LNUPE) Thiruvananthapuram.

2.46 The qualitative performance of SAI has to be seen in the light of three distinct aspects – Academics, which include the schemes for the training of coaches and other scientific staff, and programmes related to physical education; the activities of SAI, through the TEAMS division, in collaboration with the NSFs pertaining to the training of identified elite athletes and teams in different disciplines; and Operations which include schemes pertaining to the spotting and nurturing of talent. A detailed analysis of the various schemes of SAI is given in the following paragraphs.

#### **Academics –**

##### **a) Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NIS) Patiala:**

2.48 As the premier sports training institution in the country, NIS Patiala has been providing yeomen's service to sports trainers and sportsmen since its inception. It is functioning as the academic arm of the Sports Authority of India (SAI). NIS Patiala, together with its extension centers at Bangalore and Kolkata, conducts a one year Diploma Course in Sports Coaching, the Masters course in Sports Coaching, and the Post Graduate Diploma Course in Sports Medicine. In addition, Refresher Courses and Certificate Course are held at regular intervals in various sports disciplines.

2.49 There is need for producing quality coaches of international standards within the country and develop a holistic system for imparting coaching. Keeping this objective in view, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has already decided to de-merge National Institute of Sports (NIS), Patiala from Sports Authority of India (SAI) for forming a new society for creating an institute for coaching of national importance.

2.50 Prior to its amalgamation with the SAI in April, 1987, NIS, Patiala was functioning as the National Institute of Physical Education and Sports under the erstwhile Society for the National Institute for Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES). The purpose of amalgamation at that time was to have a unified body with a comprehensive mandate for the promotion of sports in the country. Accordingly, the enlarged mandate of SAI was distributed across four divisions, viz., Academic Division for training of coaches and carrying out the sports-related R&D work; TEAMS Division for training of elite athletes and providing them with management support; Physical Education (Lakshimibai National College for Physical Education in Thiruvananthapuram); and Operations Division to run various talent identification and development schemes of SAI.

2.51 However, with the passage of time, the role of academic division got diluted, especially with the conduct of national camps becoming the primary activity in NIS Patiala and coaching getting relegated in priority. This is evident from the fact that the two-year diploma course which was introduced in 1995 got discontinued after only two batches, and the institute reverted to the

10 month diploma course. Similarly, the M.Sc. course in Sports Coaching became peripheral with only 172 coaches passing out of this course between 1980 and 2007.

2.52 As a result, NIS, Patiala failed to keep pace with the rapid scientific orientation of coaching taking place elsewhere in the world. Therefore, the Government has decided to de-merge NIS Patiala from SAI, which aims at restoring the position of NIS Patiala as a premier national institute for coaching education.

2.53 The **vision** of NIS Patiala as an independent coaching institution should be **to emerge as a** leading international institution for providing comprehensive education in sports coaching, including options for specialization in specific areas for advanced coaching.

2.54 Towards this end, its **Mission** should be:-

- i) To inculcate scientific orientation in sports coaching.
- ii) To develop holistic system for imparting sports coaching.
- iii) Exclusive emphasis on production of coaches, benchmarked to international standards.
- iv) To promote research application in different aspects of sports coaching.
- v) Undertake in-service training programmes to raise technical competence and knowledge of the existing coaches.
- vi) Provide a Knowledge Bank for information on sports.
- vii) Become a Centre for publications on sports.
- viii) Strengthen International Cooperation arrangements with other sporting nations in coach training and exchange of experts.
- ix) To gain international recognition as an institution in sports excellence.

2.55 NIS, Patiala, as independent coaching institute, should strive to achieve the following objectives:

- i) to develop and promote a flagship three-year integrated graduate programme in sports coaching which will cover various aspects related to coaching, including physiotherapy, nutrition, sports technology, sports science etc.
- ii) to offer specialized diploma courses in different aspects of sports coaching;
- iii) to strengthen existing M.Sc. course in coaching;
- iv) to undertake R&D activities in deferent areas of sports coaching.
- v) To offer a general one-year diploma course as a vocational option for students passing out of 12<sup>th</sup> standard, for taking up coaching as a self-employment avenue, including community sports coaching.

2.66 The training facilities of NIS Patiala would continue to be utilized by SAI, on a sharing basis for the training of elite athletes.

**b) Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, (LNCPE), Thiruvananthapuram.**

2.67 As mentioned earlier, SAI also runs the Lalxmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE) at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. The College is affiliated to the Kerala

University, and is awarding three year Bachelors Degree in Physical Education, with an intake of 50 students and a one year PG Diploma Course with an intake of 25 students. Some of weaknesses observed in the operations of LNCPE are:

- a) The teaching and administrative faculty requires to be strengthened.
- b) Due to the perceived lack of attractive employment opportunities, the quality of intake into the college has been fairly average. All the candidates applying to this institution come from local areas whereas it is a national institution and should be able to draw students, at least, from the whole Southern region.

2.68 The LNCPE Thiruvananthapuram has immense potential to be upgraded into a premier institution in the field of physical education.

### **Training of Elite Athletes and Management Support (TEAMS) Division**

2.69 This is the backbone which provides support to the National Sports Federations (NSFs) in the preparation of National Teams which participate in various International events. The TEAM Division coordinates the Long Term Development Plan of each NSF, provides logistics and training support at NIS Patiala, and other Regional Centers and also at selected training centers outside SAI. The TEAMS Division draws most of its funding from the Ministry under the Scheme of "Assistance to National Sports Federations". The TEAMS Division also provides support to the NSFs in the identification and engagement of foreign coaches and selection of the national coach for each NSF, which is responsible for the training of identified probables for the National teams. The outcome of these inputs and support from SAI has resulted in creditable performances in Beijing Olympics 2008, Commonwealth Games 2010 and Asian Games 2010.

2.70 In this context, a number of shortcomings have been identified in the existing arrangements which will need to be rectified. These are:-

- i) There needs to be greater focus on scientific and allied support to the national teams during the training;
- ii) Availability of high quality equipments is a continuing gap area though steps were taken to improve the position during the Plan period;
- iii) There has been a shortage of world class coaches for the national teams;
- iv) More focused attention needs to be given to the development of junior players at the national level together with exposure at the International level;
- v) Infrastructure and personnel support in the area of research and development needs strengthening, and;
- vi) The monitoring of the LTDPs requires considerable improvement.

2.71 During the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period, efforts will be made to address all these issues through suitable changes in the scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations; and the related operations of the Teams Division of SAI.

### **Operations – Scheme for Spotting and Nurturing Talent**

2.72 Different sports promotion schemes of SAI, aimed at spotting and nurturing talent, in different age groups conceived during the VIIth Plan and reviewed/revised during the Xth Plan, are being implemented through the network of Centers established by SAI (Sub-Junior (8-14), Junior (14-21 years and Senior (17-25 years). During the Xth Plan, the number of trainees under the different schemes increased from 7580 to nearly 12000.

The following Sports Promotional Schemes are being implemented by the Operations Division through the Regional Centres/ Sub Centres/ Academic Institutions:-

- 1) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme
- 2) Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) Scheme
- 3) SAI Training Centre (STC) Scheme
- 4) Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme
- 5) Centre of Excellence Scheme

2.73 The salient features of the aforesaid Schemes being implemented by the SAI are enumerated below:

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

2.74 The National Sports Talent Contest Scheme was launched during 1985 under which the talented young children between the age group of 8-14 years are spotted and nurtured by providing scientific training. The main concept of the scheme is to PLAY & STUDY in the same school. The scheme envisages scientific scouting of talent at the optimum age essential for converting the genetically and physiologically gifted children into future medal hopes in various competitions at National and International level. Under the scheme, the schools which have good sports infrastructure are adopted. Each adopted school in addition to getting the services of coaches for imparting training to the trainees gets financial assistance for purchase of consumable sports equipment.

#### **Facilities provided**

2.75 Under the Scheme, selected trainees are admitted on non-residential basis. However, in exceptional cases, the trainees are admitted on residential basis and they are provided boarding & lodging facilities.

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount (Rs.)</b>
1	Boarding & Lodging per head per day for 300 days (2 Schools only)	75.00
2	Sports Kit (per head per annum)	2000.00
3	Insurance (per head per annum) (Presently Rs.32/- being paid per head per annum )	150.00
4	Competition exposure (per head per annum)	2000.00
5	Stipend for 10 months (per head per month)	3000.00
6	Annual grant to the school for purchase of sports equipment (per unit per annum)	20000.00

#### **Status position**

2.76 At present, there are 22 Regular Adopted schools, in which 811 trainees (637Boys & 174 Girls) are being trained.

### **Extension of NSTC Scheme to Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs)**

2.77 Keeping in view the need to promote sports in remote and rural areas and to provide greater facilities for village children, the Governing Body in its 27<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2001 approved the proposal for extension of NSTC Scheme to Navodaya Vidyalayas having the requisite infrastructure. These Centres are established in association with Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. These schools also act as feeder centres to SAI Training Centres and SAG Centres.

#### **Facilities provided**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount (Rs.)</b>
1	Sports Kit (per head per annum)	1500.00
2	Stipend for 10 months (per head per month)	3000.00
3	Competition exposure (per head per annum)	1500.00
4	Insurance (per head per annum) (Presently Rs.32/-being paid per head per annum )	150.00
5	Annual grant to the school for purchase of equipment (per unit per annum)	20000.00

#### **Status Position**

2.78 At present, there are 16 Navodaya Vidyalayas, in which 61 trainees (38 Boys & 23 Girls) are being trained.

### **Extension of NSTC Scheme to Schools having tradition of Indigenous Games & Martial Arts (IGMA)**

2.79 With a view to promote indigenous Games & Martial Arts in the schools in rural and semi-urban areas and scouting of talent in these games for nurturing in modern sports, the Governing Body of SAI in its 28<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2001 approved the proposal for adoption of schools runs by Educational Institutions for promotion of indigenous games & martial arts as part of the existing NSTC scheme.

#### **Facilities provided**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount</b>
1	Sports Kit (per head per annum)	1500.00
2	Insurance (per head per annum) (Presently Rs.32/-being paid per head per annum )	150.00
3	Stipend for 10 months (per head per month)	3000.00
4	Annual grant to the school for purchase of equipment (per	20000.00

	unit per annum)	
5	Annual grant to the schools for organizing competitions for scouting talent (per annum)	25000.00

2.80 At present, there are 27 schools adopted to promote Indigenous Games & Martial Arts, in which 333 trainees (251 Boys & 82 Girls) are being trained.

#### **Extension of NSTC Scheme to Akharas**

2.81 In order to create a broader base for modern Wrestling and to supplement the efforts made by various akharas, SAI has adopted many Akharas under NSTC Scheme.

#### **Facilities provided**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount (Rs.)</b>
1	Stipend (per head per annum)	1000.00
2	Insurance (per head per annum) (Presently Rs.32/-being paid per head per annum ) (Presently Rs.32/-being paid per head per annum )	150.00

#### **Status Position**

2.82 At present, there are 38 Akharas adopted in which 476 trainees (453 Boys & 23 Girls) are being trained.

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

2.83 Similarly, the Governing Body of SAI in its 31<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 20<sup>th</sup> September'2006 approved adoption of Sports Centres on the pattern of Akharas. Under the scheme, high performance Sports Centres being run, specially in the Priority disciplines, such as Athletics, Judo, Wrestling, Boxing, Swimming and other recognized martial arts akin to modern sports, are provided with the support as is being provided to the Akharas.

#### **Facilities provided**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount (Rs.)</b>
1	The trainees of the adopted Akharas are provided with stipend (per head per month)	1000.00
2	Insurance (per head per annum) (Presently Rs.32/-being paid per head per annum )	150.00

### Status position

2.84 At present, there are 05 Sports Centres adopted on the pattern of akharas, in which 78 trainees (65 Boys & 13 Girls) are being trained.

### Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) Scheme

2.85 The scheme is a joint venture of the Army Authorities and Sports Authority of India with a view to leveraging the excellent infrastructure, efficient administration and disciplined environment for sports training available in the various Army Regimental Centres. Boys in the age group of 8-16 years of age are inducted under the scheme. After attaining the required age, the trainees are also offered jobs in the Army.

### Facilities provided

2.86 Under the Scheme, the trainees are provided Boarding & lodging, Educational Expenses, Sports kit, Insurance, Medical cover, competition exposure and scientific coaching from experienced coaches.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount
1.	Boarding/lodging for 300 days (per head per day)	125.00
2.	Educational expenses (per head per annum)	1000.00
3.	Sports Equipment (per unit per annum)	27500.00
Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount
4.	Maintenance of Playfields and	20000.00
	Magazines/Periodicals (per unit per annum)	2500.00
5.	Sports Kit (per head per annum)	2000.00
6.	Competition Exposure (per head per annum)	2000.00
7.	Medical (per head per annum)	300.00
8.	Insurance (per head per annum) (Presently Rs.32/-being paid per head per annum )	150.00
9	One-time grant of linen and Blankets etc. (per annum)	2000.00

### Status Position

2.87 At present, there are 15 Centres in which 1031 Boys are being trained.

### SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme

2.88 The main objective of the scheme is to train meritorious sports persons in the age group of 14-21 years. Relaxation in age is given in meritorious cases and also in disciplines of

Gymnastics and Swimming. Under the scheme, the Centres are set up in joint collaboration with State Govt./UT Administration. The following facilities are provided by the State Government and Sports Authority of India:

**a) Facilities to be provided by the State Govt.:**

- i) A suitable building for hostel with facilities for catering, library, recreation and family accommodation for In-charge of the Hostel and the coaches.
- ii) Playfields/ Indoor Hall/ Swimming Pool depending on the disciplines identified.
- iii) Maintenance of playfields for day to day training.
- iv) Annual maintenance of the hostel building.

**b) Facilities to be provided by SAI:**

- i) Furniture for hostel and catering equipment.
- ii) Nutritious and balanced diet.
- iii) Sports kit.
- iv) Coaches.
- v) Sports equipment.
- vi) Medical assistance and insurance.
- vii) Administrative and catering staff.
- viii) Electricity, water and administrative staff.

**Selection criteria**

- Medal winners in State/National Level Competitions in Individual events and Team games are automatically admitted into the Scheme subject to their being found medically fit.
- Medal winners at District Level Competition or having participation in State Level Competitions are admitted subject to their being found fit medically/physically and also having the required potential which is assessed by a battery of tests.

**Facilities provided**

2.89 The details of financial assistance provided to residential and non-residential trainees under the scheme is given below:-

**Residential Trainees:**

SN	Particulars	Amount(Rs.)
1	Boarding Expenses (per day per head) Non- Hilly Areas for 330 days	125.00
	Hilly Areas for 330 Days (Per day per head)	140.00
2	Sports Kit (per head per annum)	4000.00
3	Competition Exposure (per head per annum)	3000.00
4	Education Expenses(per head per annum)	1000.00
5	Medical Expenses(per head per annum)	300.00
6	Insurance(per head per annum) (Presently Rs.32/- being paid per head per annum )	150.00

7	Other Expenses(per head per annum)	100.00
---	------------------------------------	--------

#### Non-Residential Trainees:

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	Sports Kit (per trainee per annum)	4000.00
2	Competition exposure (per head per annum)	3000.00
3	Stipend (per head per annum)	6000.00
4	Insurance (per head per annum) (Presently Rs.32/- being paid per head per annum)	150.00

2.90 The Annual Maintenance Grant for SAI Training Centres/Special Area Games Centres is as follows: -

- Upto 50 trainees - 7.50 lacs
- 50-75 trainees - 10.00 lacs
- 75-100 trainees - 12.50 lacs
- 100-150 trainees - 15.00 lacs
- Above 150 trainees – 20.00 lacs

#### Status Position

2.91 At present, there are **58** Centres in which **6381 (4576 Boys & 1805 Girls)** are being trained.

#### Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme

2.92 The main objective of the scheme is to scout natural talent for modern competitive games and sports from tribal, rural, coastal and hilly areas of the country and also from regions having genetic/geographic advantage and nurture them scientifically for achieving excellence in modern competitive games and sports. The trainees are adopted in the age group of 14-21 years. The Special Area Games Centres were started in consultation with the State Govts./UT Administrations. The State Govt. has to provide requisite land with infrastructure. However, in case of non-availability of infrastructure, the State Govt. has to provide developed land on long-term lease basis to SAI enabling it to create the required facilities. Before the commencement of the Centre, an Agreement has to be signed between SAI and the State/UT Govt.

#### Facilities provided

- (i) The details of financial assistance provided to residential and non-residential trainees under the scheme is given below :-

#### Residential Trainees :

SN	Particulars	Amount
1	Boarding Expenses (per head per annum) Non- Hilly Areas for 330 days	125.00

	Hilly Areas for 330 Days(per head per annum)	140.00
2	Sports Kit (per head per annum)	4000.00
3	Competition Exposure (per head per annum)	3000.00
4	Education Expenses(per head per annum)	1000.00
5	Medical Expenses(per head per annum)	300.00
6	Insurance(per head per annum) (Presently Rs.32/- being paid per head per annum )	30.00
7	Other Expenses(per head per annum)	100.00

### Non-Residential Trainees:

SN	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	Sports Kit (per trainee per year)	4000.00
2	Competition exposure (per trainee per year)	3000.00
3	Stipend (per trainee per year)	6000.00
4	Insurance (Presently Rs.32/-being paid per head per annum )	150.00

### Status position

2.93 At present, there are **21** Centres in which **1866** trainees (**1116** Boys & **750** Girls) are being trained.

### Extension Centres of STC/SAG Centres to cover schools/colleges for wider coverage

2.94 The basic concept of the scheme is to develop sports standard in schools and colleges which organize specific sports and have shown commendable results. The trainees in the age group of 14-21 years are adopted under the scheme. Schools and colleges actively involved in sports and having adequate infrastructure are eligible under this scheme. The institution should have a past history of producing national and international sports persons. The Schools and Colleges should also be agreeable to the norms laid down by the Sports Authority of India from time to time.

### Monitoring:

2.95 These Extension Centres are monitored by the nearest STC/SAG and the Regional Centre Head under which it falls. The power to sanction such centres rests with the Director General.

### Facilities provided:

- (i) Annual Maintenance grant upto Rs.1.00 lacs per centre per annum for 20 players

(ii) Facilities to the trainees are provided as under:-

SN	Particulars	Amount
1	Sports Kit (per head per annum)	4000
2	Competition exposure(per head per annum)	2000
3	Stipend (per head for 10 months in a year)	6000
4	Insurance (per head per annum) (Presently Rs.32/- being paid per head per annum )	150
5	To support infrastructure and equipment in the identified institutions, financial support per trainee per year(per head per annum)	5000

2.96 The services of coaches are provided to these Schools/Colleges on requirement basis.

### Status position

2.97 At present, there are **102** Extension Centres in which **1816** non residential trainees (**1083** Boys & **733** Girls) are being trained.

### Centre of Excellence (COE) Scheme

2.98 The scheme envisages advance training of elite sports persons in particular disciplines and also to provide competition exposure. The trainees in the age group of 17-25 years are selected under the scheme who have shown promising performance in the senior national competitions.

2.99 These Centres of Excellence operate as regular coaching camps for the best available talent in India and provide two or possibly three concurrent layers of highly skilled sports persons giving a wider choice of talent and continuity for later selection to National Teams and provide alternative second and third options for the National Teams.

### Facilities provided

2.100 Under the Scheme, the trainees are admitted both on residential and non-residential basis where they are provided scientific training from experienced coaches and AC 2nd Class to and fro train fare for Home town twice a year, besides the following facilities:

#### Residential Trainees:

SN	Particulars	Amount (Rs)
1	Boarding Expenses for 330 days (per day per head)	175.00
2.	Sports Kit(per head per annum)	6000.00
3.	Competition Exposure(per head per annum)	3000.00
4.	Stipend(per head per annum)	9000.00
5.	Medical Expenses(per head per annum)	500.00

6.	Insurance (per head per annum) (Presently Rs.32/-being paid per head per annum )	150.00
7.	Other Expenses(per head per annum)	100.00

**Non - Residential Trainees:**

SN	Particulars	Amount (Rs)
1	Sports Kit (per head per annum)	6000.00
2	Competition exposure(per head per annum)	3000.00
3	Stipend (per head per annum)	9000.00
4	Insurance (per head per annum) (Presently Rs.32/-being paid per head per annum )	150.00

**Status position**

2.101 At present, there are **12** Centers in which **292** trainees (**132** Boys & **160** Girls) are being trained.

2.102 A number of new Regional Centers and sub- Centers have been opened during the Xth Plan and XIth Plan, apart from investments in infrastructure and facilities, staff and coaches also had to be drawn from the ongoing schemes of SAI to operationalise these Centers, where substantial other activities of SAI also take place, like training of national teams, etc. It will, therefore, be necessary to provide operational staff to these Regional Centers and Sub-Centers also on same lines as the STCs and SAGs to ensure that they function as fully operational, efficient and independent sports training units.

**Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE), Gwalior:**

2.103 The Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE) was established initially, as a college, on 17<sup>th</sup> August, 1957, the centenary year of First War of India's Independence. The Institute is located at Gwalior. In recognition of the services rendered in the field of physical education and sports by the Institute., it has been upgraded to a "Deemed University" in 1985. The Institute is an autonomous organization under the Ministry and is registered under the Madhya Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 1973. The main objectives are to (i) prepare qualified teachers in the field of Physical Education, Sports/Games and other Inter-Disciplinary subjects; (ii) serve as a Center of Excellence and innovation in the sphere of Physical Education; (iii) undertake, promote and disseminate research and publish literature in this field; (iv) provide professional and academic leadership to other Institutions in this field of Education, and (v) develop and promote programmes of Physical Education and sports and other organizations. The Institute runs graduate and post graduate courses in addition to offering M. Phil and Ph.D programmes in physical education. During the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period the BPE course has been upgraded to a four year degree programme, in line with international standards.

2.104 The physical and financial performance in respect of the Institute during the Xth Plan is indicated in the following table:

Year	Physical (No. of Students)		Financial (Rs. in Crore)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08	700	700	15.00	15.00
2008-09	700	700	20.00	20.00
2009-10	634	777	23.00	23.00
2010-11	775	894	30.00	30.00
2011-12 (up to 30.09.2011)			30.00	13.75

2.105 The role to be played by LNIPE has to be seen in the context of the overall scenario of the Physical Education sector in the country. Though various Parliamentary Committees and other high powered bodies have, from time to time, reviewed this sector and suggested guidelines and directions for radical improvement in this area, there has not been meaningful progress. At one level, this has serious implications with reference to physical fitness and the potential for sports excellence among the young people as they grow up and, at another, there are implications in the context of job opportunities in the sector which would be mainly in the vast network of educational institutions. There is, however, a silver lining in the burgeoning growth of gymnasiums and health and fitness centers in the hospitality sector, which has increased the demand for Physical Education specialists but, even here the aspect of quality of instructors has to be ensured.

2.106 In this background, action will be necessary, particularly at the level of the Ministry of Human Resources Development, in the following areas:

- i) Implementation of the provisions of RTE Act with regard to physical education teachers and playfields and sports equipment;
- ii) Compulsory one period for sports and physical education upto Class X and minimum two periods a week for classes upto XII by all Education Boards of the country.
- iii) Improvement in the quality of Physical Education training and its standardization by the National Council of Teacher Education, particularly with reference to the mushrooming of institutions in the private sector; and
- iv) Formulation of strict guidelines for recognition of schools and colleges with reference to mandatory requirement for recruitment of physical education instructors, and provision of playfield infrastructure.

#### **North East Regional Centre of LNUPE at Guwahati**

2.107 During the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, North East Regional Centre of LNUPE was set up at Guwahati, which commenced functioning at Gwalior campus from the academic year 2009-10. The Institute has signed Memorandum of Understanding with Government of Assam. The classes of first year as well as second year have been physically operative at Guwahati during the academic session 2010-11.

#### **Scheme of incentives for Promotion of Sports Activities:**

2.108 **Pension to Meritorious Sports Persons:** Under this Scheme, life-time monthly pension, from the age of 30 years, is given to those sportspersons who have won Gold, Silver or Bronze medals in Olympic Games, World cup/ World championships (in Olympics/Asian

Games disciplines) or gold, silver or bronze medal in Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Para – Olympic Games, provided that at the time of applying for pension they had retired from an active sports career.

2.109 Amount of pension to meritorious sportspersons was doubled with effect from 1.7.2008, as per details given below:

S. No.	Category of meritorious sportspersons	Rate of pension (Rs./PM) prior to 1.7.2008	Enhanced Rates of Pension (Rs./PM) w.e.f 1.7.2008
1	Medallists at the Olympic Games	5000	10000
2	Gold medallists at the World Cup/World Championships in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines	4000	8000
3	Silver and Bronze medallists at the World Cup/World Championships in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines	3500	7000
4	Gold medallists of the Asian/Commonwealth Games	3500	7000
5	Silver and Bronze medallists of the Asian/Commonwealth Games	3000	6000
6	Gold Medallists of Para-Olympic Games	2500	5000
7	Silver medallists of Para-Olympic Games	2000	4000
8	Bronze Medallists of Para-Olympic Games	1500	3000

2.110 The position of allocation and expenditure under this Scheme during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is indicated in the table below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Crore)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08			3.00	3.00
2008-09	500	476	3.00	3.00
2009-10	526	524	6.50	6.50
2010-11	574	570	30.25	30.25
2011-12	595	580	2.00	2.00

(up to 30.9.2011)				
-------------------	--	--	--	--

### Schemes for Anti-Doping:

2.111 Dope free sports is a big challenge for every one concerned with sports. Doping is fundamentally contrary to intrinsic spirit of sport. The Government is fully committed to promoting dope free sporting environment in the country. India has ratified the UNESCO convention against doping in sport.

2.112 For anti-doping programmes, financial assistance is extended to the National Anti-Doping Agency and National Dope Testing Laboratory to carry out their respective activities. Ministry of Youth Affairs also makes the requisite contribution to World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) every year.

### National Anti Doping Agency (NADA)

2.113 NADA is the national organisation responsible for promoting, coordinating and monitoring the Dope Control Programme in Sports in all its forms in the country. The Anti Doping Rules of NADA, which are compliant with the Anti Doping Code of World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) came into effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2009. They have been modified in the light of the revised WADA Code of 2009 and the modified List of International Standards brought out by WADA has also been accepted by NADA. The revised list came into effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2010. The various Panels/Committees as required under the Anti doping Rules of NADA i.e. the Anti Doping Disciplinary Panel, the Anti Doping Appeal Panel and Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUEC) were constituted in 2009 have become fully functional.

2.114 The position of allocation and expenditure under this Scheme during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is indicated in the table below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Crore)	
	Target of Sample Collection	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08			0.50	0.50
2008-09			1.75	1.75
2009-10	3000	2340	2.25	1.00
2010-11	3000	2695	3.00	2.00
2011-12 (Till August 2011)	3700	1013	2.00	0.00

2.115 NADA also conducts education programmes for athletes and coaches for making them aware of ill effects of doping and nature of banned substances as well as implications of violating of anti doping rules.

2.116 The role of NADA has been appreciated at the UNESCO Convention and by WADA.

### National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL):

2.118 NDTL is responsible for testing dope samples and for conducting advance research on the subject by maintaining close association with the World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) renews accreditation and WADA accredited laboratories. NDTL achieved WADA accreditation on Sept. 21, 2008 after being in the probationary phase since October, 2006. The NDTL has been registered as Society under Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2008. WADA renews accreditation of the laboratory every year on the basis of proficiency testing (PT) passed by a particular Lab. For the year 2009, NDTL successfully participated in the PT rounds of WADA and the performance of NDTL has been appreciated by WADA.

2.119 The appropriate financial assistance enabled the lab to procure all the essential equipment in a time bound manner and provide training to scientists on new test methods. With all the resources in place, NDTL could set up six new test methods in urine and blood (Erythropoietin, CERA, Human growth hormone, blood parameters and Blood transfusion and Hemoglobin based oxygen carriers (HBOCS) in the year 2010. With the inclusion of new test methods, India is one of the first ten WADA accredited labs which is doing complete test protocol as desired by WADA.

2.120 NDTL was selected as the dope testing laboratory for 1<sup>st</sup> Youth Olympic Games 2010 held in Singapore from 14-26 August 2010 and 19<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Games 2010 held in New Delhi from October 3-14, 2010 by way of open tender. NDTL receives large number of samples for testing from countries all over the world.

2.121 The number of samples tested has increased from 1805 (2008), 2009 (2432) to 7175 (2010). With the increase in the number of samples done in 2010, NDTL has acquired the status of again first ten labs in terms of number of samples tested in a year. Apart from routine sample testing, NDTL participates in various proficiency testing rounds which further ensures its credibility in the testing of dope samples.

2.122 Apart from maintaining the higher level achieved during the year 2010 in terms of number of samples, new test methods and expanding on the research activities, NDTL proposes to set up Horse doping facility and Supplement testing for Govt approved agencies.

2.123 The position of allocation and expenditure under this Scheme during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is indicated in the table below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Crore)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08			5.00	5.00
2008-09	2000	1906	2.50	3.50
2009-10	3000	2340	14.00	14.00
2010-11	3000	7513	11.50	11.50
2011-12	4700	1489	15.00	0.00

## CHAPTER-III

### REVIEW OF CONDUCT OF COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2010 AND THE SCHEME OF PREPARATION OF TEAMS FOR CWG 2010

## Chapter-III

### REVIEW OF CONDUCT OF COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2010 AND THE SCHEME OF PREPARATION OF TEAMS FOR CWG 2010

#### Commonwealth Games 2010:

3.1 The Commonwealth Games (CWG), a mega and a multi-disciplinary event, was successfully organized at Delhi from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2010. The competitions were held in 17 sports and 7572 athletes/coaches/officials from 71 countries participated in these Games. The total budget allocated to the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for the CWG was Rs.6581.88 Crore i.e., Rs.2934.21 Cr for Sports Infrastructure; Rs.678.00 Cr for Preparation of Teams; Rs.2501 Cr to Organizing Committee, CWG out of which Rs.1814.00 Cr was as Loan; Rs.182.00 Cr for Telecom Infrastructure to MTNL and Rs.200.00 Cr for Security and Surveillance of Stadia and Venues.

3.2 Under the Plan Schemes, the funds were provided for Preparation of Teams, SAI Stadia – complete remodeling and restructuring including new indoor stadia to international standards, Tennis Venue of IATA, sports venues at Delhi University, Jamia Milia Islamia, DPS, R K Puram and CRPF Shooting Range, Kaderpur, furnishings of stadia and incremental infrastructure for MTNL.

3.3 Roles and responsibilities for preparation and conduct of the Commonwealth games were demarcated among key agencies viz., Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Ministry of Urban Development, Delhi Development Authority, Government of NCT of Delhi and Organizing Committee of CWG 2010.

3.4 Nine SAI sports stadia viz., JN Stadium (Athletics), JN Stadium (Weightlifting), JN Stadium (Lawn Bowls), Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex (Gymnastics), Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex (Cycling), Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex (Wrestling), Dr. SPM Swimming Pool Complex, Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges were renovated at a cost of Rs. 2460 crore. Four competition and training venues viz., Rugby Main Ground and other training venues of Delhi University, Training venues at Jamia Mila University, R.K. Khanna Tennis Stadium, Big Bore Shooting, CRPF Kaderpur and DPS Training Venue (Lawn Bowls) were created/upgraded at a cost of Rs. 444.86 crore and were funded by the Ministry of Youth affairs & Sports. In all, 19 competition venues (out of which 13 were of SAI, and 22 training venues were created/upgraded/renovated for Commonwealth Games, 2010.

3.5 A list of Competition and Training venues prepared for the Commonwealth Games 2010 are placed at **Annexure-B** and **Annexure-C** respectively.

#### Preparation of Indian teams for CWG 2010:

3.6 Since a mega multi-disciplinary sporting event was being held in the country after 27 years after Asian Games were held in Delhi in 1982, the expectations of the people from the Indian athletes and sportspersons was to win the maximum medals in these Games and place India among the topmost in the honours. This posed the greatest challenge to the sportspersons and sports administrators to live up to the expectations of the people and achieve record breaking successes at the Games. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports took up this challenge and set for the country a target of 96 to 127 medals in the Commonwealth Games 2010. The Ministry held extensive consultations with all stakeholders including IOA, NSFs, SAI

and various Sports Control Boards and evolved a comprehensive Scheme entitled 'Preparation of Indian Teams for Commonwealth Games' with total budgetary outlay of Rs. 678 crore. Inadequacies of the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs were identified and appropriate provisions were incorporated in the new scheme to cater to the requirements of elite athletes in their quest for excellence at the world stage. The new scheme was a significantly revamped scheme under which a group of core probables for each sports discipline were selected and provided the best in terms of training, foreign exposure, foreign training in specialized institutions abroad, expert foreign and Indian coaches, medical and scientific backup and support, advanced physical training and recommended diet and food supplements. After approval of the Scheme by the Cabinet, the Scheme was implemented meticulously through SAI and NSFs. In all 155 meetings of the Steering Committee were held under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (ISD), in which, list of core probables, foreign training, competition exposures etc approved. Besides, the Steering Committee monitored the performance of elite athletes regularly and took whatever corrective measures were required to improve the performance in run up to the Games.

3.7 The Scheme for Preparation of Indian Team for CWG 2010 worked well as it had clearly defined roles/responsibilities, supported with adequate budget, for each agency/authority responsible for preparation of teams for participation in mega events viz., the Ministry, SAI, IOA, NSFs, athletes, coaches and support personnel. The Scheme has provisions for giving financial assistance for the following purposes:

- a) Comprehensive training and coaching programme in India and abroad for up to 305 days in a year for the selected group of elite athletes and exposure and participation in international and national events and competitions, subject to the condition that the maximum duration of foreign exposure through mandatory and other competitions as well as training/coaching abroad shall not normally exceed 75 days per year for the core elite players.
- b) Development/up-gradation/renovation of infrastructure at SAI centres to cater to the requirements of the elite athletes.
- c) Procurement of sports/science/medical equipments for equipping SAI centres with latest state art facilities.
- d) Appointment of national/foreign coaches including scientific backup and supporting personnel etc.
- e) Organization of international tournaments in India, for each discipline, included in the Commonwealth Games 2010.

3.8 The pattern of assistance included components of air passage cost, boarding and lodging, extra baggage cost, incidental cost (daily allowance), cost of transportation and hiring of equipments, cost on conduct of coaching camps in different SAI centres, sports kit, food supplements, medical insurance, provision for inclusion of sparring partners, provision of physical trainer/physical conditioning experts, coaching fee/salary of coaches, national coaches of NSFs, Foreign coaches/ Technical Advisors, organization of international tournaments such as World Cup/ World Championships or equivalent with provision of prize money, fee/ salary of supporting personnel, procurement of sports equipments and upgradation of facilities at SAI centers so as to equip them with state of the art training facilities.

3.9 The result of the programmes/activities undertaken under the Scheme, which lasted for a little over 2 ½ years, was the excellent performance of the Indian contingent at the Commonwealth Games leading to the achievement of the target set by winning 101 medals. This was the highest achievement of India in any major multi-disciplinary, international sporting event, and more than double the medals India had won at the Commonwealth Games,

Melbourne 2006. This placed India at the 2<sup>nd</sup> position in the medals tally after Australia and ahead of other major sporting nation such as England, Canada, South Africa, Malaysia etc.

3.10 The Scheme had some weakness such as lack of flexibility, no component for upgradation or creation of substantial training facilities.

3.11 The Scheme created an institutional mechanism for achieving excellence in sporting events at the world stage, which can be used for future programmes with appropriate modifications as considered necessary.

## CHAPTER-IV

RECOMMENDATIONS

OF

THE

WORKING

GROUP

## Chapter-IV

### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP

4.1 The proposals and recommendations of the Working Group for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan in respect of various key policy and functional areas have been formulated in the light of the perspective, approach and strategy outlined in the preceding chapters and keeping in view the terms of reference of the Working Group.

4.2 Vision of the Ministry of Youth affairs and Sports is to establish India as a leading country in the world of sports with a sporting culture. For realizing the vision, the Ministry would continue to rely and work on the twin planks viz., broad-basing of sports and promotion of excellence in the country, of the National Sports Policy 2001. Mission of the Ministry, therefore, would be to promote Sports for All and Physical Education on the national agenda to derive multiple benefits offered by them in terms of youth development, social inclusiveness and community development; and to promote all round excellence including promotion of a clean sporting environment and physical well-being of athletes.

4.3 The Working Group has considered the multi- dimensional aspect of sports while discussing the strategy for the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. Working Group constituted Sub Groups for deliberating on various aspects of the Sports Policy. As mentioned earlier, 'broad-basing and mass participation in sports' and 'promotion of excellence in sports' are two main planks for promotion and development of sports in the country. Accordingly, Sub Groups on these two aspects were constituted. Sports Science is part of the promotion of excellence in sports. However, since this aspect had hitherto not received adequate attention, it was considered appropriate that an exclusive Sub Group on 'Sports Sciences' should be constituted to look into this aspect thoroughly. The other important aspect of the sports viz sport for development has wider connotations such as health, physical fitness, nutrition, social inclusiveness etc., the Working Group deemed it fit to constitute a separate sub Group to look into this aspect. Accordingly, four Sub Groups were constituted for 4 major aspects related to Sports policy. There are:

- (i) Broad basing and mass participation in sports.
- (ii) Promotion of Excellence in Sports including coaching upgradation and infrastructure.
- (iii) Sports Sciences
- (iv) Sports for Developments, Health, Physical fitness, Nutrition .

4.4 The recommendations of the Sub Groups were considered by the Working Group. The Working Group has on the basis of the reports of the Sub Groups translated the recommendations into implementable schemes or suggested modifications to the existing schemes. There are contained in the following paragraphs.

### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUB GROUP-I ON BROAD-BASING AND MASS PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS

#### **Scheme Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA):**

4.5 The Scheme Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), introduced during XIth Plan, is the flagship scheme of the Ministry which aims at broad-basing sports and mass participation in sports in the country by way of creation/development of basic playing facilities in

all village panchayats and block panchayats of the country in a phased manner over a period of 10 years during 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Periods and providing access to organized sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels. Through this Scheme, for the first time the Ministry has squarely and comprehensively addressed the issue of broad basing sports and extending the coverage to the grass root level. The Scheme of PYKKA has evoked a very good response from the state governments, as was evident from the statements of State Sports Ministers in the three Annual Conferences of State Sports Ministers held in 2008, 2009 and 2010. The need now is to capitalize on the enthusiastic response the Scheme has evoked in States and to enhance the coverage to all the village panchayats and block panchayats, within the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Period, as had been originally envisaged.

4.6 So far, 47,058 village panchayats and 1417 block panchayats have been covered (as on 31.7.2011) during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, which is only 20% of the total village and block panchayats. There is need to accelerate the pace so as to cover all village and block panchayats by the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

4.7 In order to cover all the village and block panchayats of the country by the end of 12<sup>th</sup> the Five Year Plan, there is need to provide adequate budgetary support by Planning Commission. State Governments also need to be galvanized to play a more pro-active role in the implementation of the Scheme and the utilization of the grants received from the Central Government for this purpose.

4.8 The PYKKA Scheme is also to be given wider publicity through all possible means i.e., audio, video, print media and electronic media on the lines of publicity given for schemes of Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare etc. This will not only generate a demand from village and block panchayats to be covered under the Scheme, but also motivate and mobilize public sentiment which will catalyse State Governments for affirmative action in the implementation of the Scheme.

4.9 Although PYKKA is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the contribution of States is required only for one component of the scheme i.e., creation/development of basic playfields. This is 25% for normal category states and 10% for special category states. The other three components viz., grant for conduct of sports competitions, annual acquisition grant for sports equipment, accessories, support fixtures, consumables and repair and maintenance, annual operation grant to meet operational expenses of non-competition activities, including honorarium to *Kridashrees*, maintenance of infrastructure, are fully funded by the central government. In other words PYKKA is virtually a central sector scheme. The Working Group recommended that the PYKKA scheme be converted fully into a central sector scheme, since Sports Departments of many States were finding it difficult to provide the matching share of 25% (normal states) or 10% (North East States) from their state budgets for the PYKKA scheme.

#### **Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme:**

4.10 While basic playing facilities in rural areas are being created and developed under the Scheme of PYKKA, for urban areas the Government has introduced a central scheme titled 'Scheme of Assistance for the creation of Urban Sports Infrastructure' on pilot basis in 2010-11 with a view to addressing the entire 'sports eco-system' holistically i.e., players' training and development, coaching and infrastructure. The Scheme envisages development of playfields by the State Governments through Playfield Associations, coach development programme through Central and State Governments, setting up of players academies where SAI centres will provide the nucleus of a hub and spoke model for such academies catering to premier sports in each

State. The Scheme will focus on promoting and supporting a mechanism at national and state level to encourage, assist and preserve community playfields, incentivizing utilization of infrastructure already available in the State at all levels by filling up critical gaps, creating the need-based infrastructure and creating capacity building among coaches, including community coaches. State Governments, local civic bodies, schools, colleges, universities and sports control boards are eligible for assistance under this Scheme.

4.11 The Scheme has been initiated in response to demand of States for revival of erstwhile infrastructure schemes, which were transferred to state sector from 1.4.2005. As a result of closure of that Scheme the creation and development of sports infrastructure in urban areas had almost come to a standstill on account of low priority being accorded by States. The Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme, which is a more holistic scheme, will provide the necessary fillip for the creation and development of sports infrastructure, sports academies etc. It is recommended that the Scheme be adopted as a regular scheme during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. There is need to provide adequate budgets for the scheme so that at least one sport infrastructure project/player's academy can be funded in each state every year. For successful implementation and monitoring of the scheme, adequate staff should also be provided to the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.

#### **Preservation, protection and development of Playfields:**

4.12 Since land is scarce and open spaces are declining day by day due to competing demands of urbanization, industrialization and growing population, there is even greater urgency now for preservation, protection of existing playfields. The overall efforts of the government and other stakeholders for inculcating and fostering a sporting culture so that citizens of the country could lead a fit and healthy life would come to naught if the playing fields, parks are encroached upon and utilized for purposes other than sports and physical activities.

4.13 It has been recommended that all States should set up State Playing Fields Associations and take all necessary steps for preservation, protection and development of playfields. This initiative is expected to create a national awareness of the social benefits that flow out of playing fields, playgrounds and open green spaces in terms of quality of life and social inclusiveness. The National Play Field Association of India (NPFAl) is the national level body which would provide requisite support to State Playing Fields Associations in pursuit of their objective of preservation, protection and development of playfields. The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports should continue to provide the requisite financial assistance, as envisaged under the Scheme of USIS, @ Rs. 50 lakh to each State and Rs. 25 lakh to each UT annually, to enable them to operate State/UT level Playing Filed Associations for preservation, protection and promotion of playfields in their respective states/UTs.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS OF SUB GROUP-II ON 'PROMOTION OF EXCELLENCE IN SPORTS INCLUDING COACHING UPGRADATION'**

4.14 There can be no denying the fact that the aspect of sport, which captures the imagination of the people and is deeply rooted in public consciousness, is that of achieving sports honors at the world stage. Perceptible improvement in performance of Indian sportspersons in mega sporting events such as Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games has put the spotlight on excellence in sports. There is need to capitalize on the enthusiasm generated by the very impressive and commendable performance

at Commonwealth Games, 2010 and Asian Games 2010 and to learn from the experience in preparation of teams and athletes for Commonwealth Games 2010 and Asian Games 2010.

4.15 When it comes to professional excellence at the level of individual sportspersons, it is observed that the consistently rising level of performance in various disciplines is not only related to basic training and grooming at the early stages, but is also a product of a complex interaction of scientific backup comprising physiological, biomechanical, nutritional and psychological elements, use of the state of the art equipments/accessories, adoption of research based modern techniques and a well planned and strict regimen and schedule. During the past two decades, several countries such as Australia and China have committed substantial financial and human resources to identify and develop their sporting talent, which is reflected in the exponential growth in their medal tallies in the Olympics and other mega international events. In short, in today's world, an international medal winner is not just found or born, but is created through a well-researched, discipline specific, scientific process, backed by appropriate incentives. Apart from the individual efforts made by the sportspersons, there is need to provide them coaching of international standards backed up by sports science and sports medicine. Recommendations in terms of preparation of teams for mega sporting events, production of coaches of international standards, tie-ups with best training institutes for imparting coaching to our athletes and for advance training of our coaches, setting up of sports science and sports medicine institute, up-gradation of facilities of sports science and sports medicine at existing SAI Centres, meeting of training requirements for elite athletes by way of customised training, optimum utilization of sports facilities created for CWG 2010, and incentives for sportspersons are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

#### **Sports Authority of India: Expanding its role**

4.16 Sports Authority of India is the apex body entrusted with the task of promotion of excellence in sports. SAI has set up several Centres including Centres of Excellence in various disciplines in the country for talent identification and nurturing and training of the identified talent at its Centres spread across the country. SAI has at present 12 centres of excellence which mainly cater to the training requirements of the national level athletes preparing for participation in international sports events including mega events such as Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games. More such Centres of Excellence, particularly in disciplines where India has medal chances/potential having the latest state of the art facilities and equipment at par with international standards need to be opened.

4.17 SAI Centres of Excellence should be given adequate flexibility to engage the best National/International coaches and other technical support staff to provide the best services to the National Teams and other players.

4.18 For augmenting the strenght of the coaches, it is recommended that engagement of coaches should be encouraged in the entrepreneurial mode under which the Government provides the stipend to the identified coach and he/she is allowed to charge the indent user fee from the trainees themselves. This will both reduce financial burden on the Government and encourage entrepreneurship and performance orientation.

4.19 SAI should identify the most talented players in the country in the sub-junior category upwards by professional talent spotters and undertake their long term development on the same lines as done in China, US, Cuba etc.

4.20 Presently Sports Authority of India runs 79 STCs/SAG Centres in the country having various disciplines but 7 States, namely Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh do not have an Advanced Centre of training like

COE and hence it is recommended that 7 new centres in these states, with a budget of 50 crores each, be operationalized during the next five year plan period. It is also recommended that facilities in SAI Training Centres/Special Area Games Centres should be upgraded so as to provide the best facilities to the talented players getting training/coaching at these centres. It is also recommended that 20 new STC/SAG Centres should be opened in the areas, where there are no such centres.

4.21 It is also recommended that:

- (i) Sports Authority of India should have a tie up with foreign institutes/academies in areas of their core strengths and expertise in particular disciplines/subject.
- (ii) SAI should take adequate steps for developing a pool of highly qualified and accredited technical officials, such as referees, judges, etc.
- (iii) SAI should develop a programme for Training of Trainers (TOT) for updation of knowledge and latest techniques of various disciplines by its coaches where the performance of coaches attending such workshops would be analyzed and assessed. Further, SAI should introduce a system of assessing and grading its existing coaches according to their experience and qualification on the lines of Level I, II & III coaches in the world.
- (iv) SAI Centres of Excellence should be given adequate flexibility to engage the best National/International coaches and other technical support staff on need basis.
- (v) Sports Academies in Boxing, Wrestling, Archery and Football may be set up during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period wherein trainees of 8 years and above should be inducted after medical examination, age verification and successful completion of battery of tests and retained upto the age of 25 years subject to progressive achievement of performance and laid down parameters.
- (vi) Private coaches should be allowed to use facilities in SAI centres beyond regular training hours on payment for coaching trainees for which they could charge reasonable training fees from the trainees directly.

## **Coaching Upgradation**

### **Meeting the coaching requirements:**

4.22 There are different types of coaching requirements at different levels, and there are complexities associated with the process of selection, service conditions, performance appraisal and entitlements, etc., of coaches which would need to be addressed. Coaching requirements at different levels could be broadly categorized as under :

- (a) Basic level coaching and training, including talent spotting, at the grassroots level (up to the district level) and in the school system;
- (b) A proficiency based hierarchy of qualified and experienced coaches required under the SAI schemes of NSTC, STCs, SAG Centres, COX, State Academies etc., to cater to the needs of identified groups/categories of talented sportspersons at various levels; and

(c) Top class, International level/foreign coaches for specialized training of elite sportspersons / prospective international medal winners.

4.23 The strategy to be adopted in respect of each of these categories is outlined in the following paragraphs.

(a) The provision of coaches/trainers at the basic level would obviously have to be seen in terms of a mass requirement. In so far as the school system is concerned, this would need to be provided through the physical education teachers/instructors. The requirements at the village and block levels will have to be met largely through a semi-voluntary system, coupled with the aspect of capacity building, and involvement of other human resource elements.

(b) As far as coaches in the second category are concerned, the issues requiring attention and consideration would relate to numbers and requirement, level of qualification and competence, and aspects related to service conditions, career progression, etc. This would mainly concern the requirements of the SAI. There is presently a considerable shortage and there is also an imbalance in terms of the availability of coaches for different disciplines. It will be necessary that SAI works out overall requirements in respect of different disciplines, and draws up a phased programme for recruitment of coaches. While working out the requirement, provision could also be kept for a pool to meet special requirements of State Governments and within the SAI system itself. Apart from direct recruitment, on a regular basis, appointment of coaches, on a contract basis, from among former/retired outstanding sportspersons/medal winners should be considered. This could be accompanied by a short term capsule course in coaching for such persons. This would also create employment avenues for retired sportspersons. Outstanding sportspersons employed in Public/Private Sector Organizations, could be employed on secondment/deputation basis. Among directly recruited coaches, career progression, designations, and scales should, as far as possible, be based on attainment of stringently determined progressively higher levels of expertise through refresher/specialized courses, and performance (linked to established international norms and parameters as far as possible), and there should be exit provisions linked to physical/medical fitness with a regular programme of physical tests, etc. Deployment and utilization should be based on levels of expertise and actual requirements.

(c) With reference to the third category, this would require a considerable degree of flexibility of approach, keeping in view the diverse nature of requirements, period of engagement, etc. This flexibility will also relate to level of remuneration with reference to requirements of the NSFs, and the specific requirements of individual elite athletes/sportspersons.

### **Setting up of National Institute of Coaching Education**

4.25 The availability of well qualified coaches is a critical area for the promotion of sports excellence, and requires focused attention in the Indian context. There is need for producing quality coaches of international standards within the country and develop a holistic system for imparting coaching. Keeping this objective in view, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has already decided to de-merge National Institute of Sports (NIS), Patiala from Sports Authority of India (SAI) for forming a new society for creating an institute for coaching of national importance.

4.26 Prior to its amalgamation with the SAI in April, 1987, NIS, Patiala was functioning as the National Institute of Physical Education and Sports under the erstwhile Society for the National Institute for Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES). The purpose of amalgamation at that time was to have a unified body with a comprehensive mandate for the promotion of sports in the country. Accordingly, the enlarged mandate of SAI was distributed across four divisions, viz., Academic Division for training of coaches and carrying out the sports-related R&D work; Teams Division for training of elite athletes and providing them with management support; Physical Education (Lakshmibai National College for Physical Education in Thiruvananthapuram); and Operations Division to run various talent identification and development schemes of SAI.

4.27 However, with the passage of time, the role of the Academic Division got diluted, especially with the conduct of national camps becoming the primary activity in NIS Patiala and coaching getting relegated in priority. This is evident from the fact that the two-year diploma course which was introduced in 1995 got discontinued after only two batches, and the institute reverted to the 10 month diploma course. Similarly, the M.Sc. course in Sports Coaching became peripheral with only 172 coaches passing out of this course between 1980 and 2007.

4.28 As a result, NIS, Patiala failed to keep pace with the rapid scientific orientation of coaching taking place elsewhere in the world. Therefore, the Government has decided to de-merge NIS Patiala from SAI, which aims at restoring the position of NIS Patiala as a premier national institute for coaching education.

4.29 It is recommended that the vision of NIS Patiala as an independent coaching institution should be to emerge as a leading international institution for providing comprehensive education in sports coaching, including options for specialization in specific areas for advanced coaching.

4.30 Towards this end, its Mission should be:-

- i) To inculcate scientific orientation in sports coaching.
- ii) To develop holistic system for imparting sports coaching.
- iii) Exclusive emphasis on production of coaches, benchmarked to international standards.
- iv) To promote research application in different aspects of sports coaching.
- v) Undertake in-service training programmes to raise technical competence and knowledge of the existing coaches.
- vi) Provide a Knowledge Bank for information on sports.
- vii) Become a Centre for publications on sports.
- viii) Strengthen International Cooperation arrangements with other sporting nations in coach training and exchange of experts.
- ix) To gain international recognition as an institution of sports excellence.

4.31 NIS, Patiala, as independent coaching institute, should strive to achieve the following objectives:

- i. to develop and promote a flagship three-year integrated graduate programme in sports coaching which will cover various aspects related to coaching, including physiotherapy, nutrition, sports technology, sports science etc.
- ii. to offer specialized diploma courses in different aspects of sports coaching;
- iii. to strengthen existing M.Sc. course in coaching;
- iv. to undertake R&D activities in deferent areas of sports coaching.

- v. To offer a general one-year diploma course as a vocational option for students passing out of 12<sup>th</sup> standard, for taking up coaching as a self-employment avenue, including community sports coaching.

4.32 Since NIS, Patiala has sports infrastructure and training facilities of world standards, it is recommended that its training structure should continue to be made available to SAI for holding national camps as per mutual agreement between the two institutions.

4.33 It is recommended that the new society for setting up a national institute for coaching education at Patiala be formed at the earliest on the lines erstwhile SNIPES. Steps should also be taken to initiate draft legislative backing to the institution as an institution of national importance. Steps should also be taken to create necessary positions of Dean, Faculty members, research assistants and others to run the new institutions for which UGC norms and scales should be followed.

### **Advance Coaching to Indian Coaches in international sports universities and training institutes**

4.34 Establishment of an independent National Institute of Coaching Education at Patiala will go a long way in producing quality coaches of international standards to meet coaching requirements of our athletes and teams. At the same time, there is need for keeping our coaches updated with the latest techniques and methods of coaching in competitive sports. It is recommended that our coaches should be sent abroad for short term and medium term coaching courses in specific disciplines and general conditioning. Institutes and Sports Universities, in countries such as Cuba, Hungary, Belarus, UK, Australia, China, New Zealand, offering such courses should be identified and Sports Authority of India and LNUPE should tie up with them and book slots in advance for sending coaches and athletes for coaching and training.

4.35 Sports Authority of India has already entered into an agreement with Semmelweis University, Budapest (Hungary) to design one month tailor-made coaching course for Indian coaches and impart coaching in terms of the course so designed to a minimum of 30 coaches every year for six years either in India or in Hungary. It is recommended that SAI should identify more such institutes and sports universities and enter into agreements with them so that our coaches keep abreast with the latest techniques.

### **Scheme for Preparation of Teams/Athletes for Mega Sporting Events:**

4.36 As would be seen from the analysis of review of the special scheme viz., Scheme for Preparation of Indian Team for CWG, 2010, in the preceding chapters, it can be emphatically stated that the Scheme has paid rich dividends in terms of spectacular performance put in by our athletes in CWG, 2010, and Asian Games 2010 (in the disciplines which were common to CWG 2010). Therefore, there is need to have a regular scheme of this nature on continuous basis for preparation of teams/athletes for the mega sporting events like Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, particularly in view of the fact that after a gap of every two years, either Olympic Games and Asian Games/Commonwealth Games are held, for example; after London Olympics are held in 2012, the Asian Games and Commonwealth Games will be held in 2014 and so on.

4.37 The existing Scheme of Assistance to NSFs is not centric to a particular set of elite athletes and therefore does not cater to the overall requirements of these athletes over a medium/long term. Hence within the framework of the existing schemes, it is not possible to

take up in a focussed manner the training and preparation of selected elite athletes/medal prospects for mega sports events. The Scheme for Preparation of Indian Team for CWG 2010, has worked well as it has clearly defined roles/responsibilities, supported with adequate budget, for each agency/authority responsible for preparation of teams for participation in mega events viz., the Ministry, SAI, IOA, NSFs, athletes, coaches and support personnel. Under the Scheme the core probables were identified and thereafter a focussed training/ competition programme was put in place and implemented. The Scheme has provisions for giving financial assistance for comprehensive training and coaching programme in India and abroad, exposure and participation in international and national events and competitions, development/up-gradation/renovation of infrastructure at SAI centres to cater to the requirements of the elite athletes, procurement of sports/science/medical equipments for equipping SAI centres with latest state art facilities, appointment of national/foreign coaches including scientific backup and supporting personnel etc. and organization of international tournaments in India, for each discipline, included in the Commonwealth Games 2010.

4.38 The pattern of assistance included components of air passage cost, boarding and lodging, extra baggage cost, incidental cost (daily allowance), cost of transportation and hiring of equipments, cost on conduct of coaching camps in different SAI centres, sports kit, food supplements, medical insurance, provision for inclusion of sparring partners, provision of physical trainer/physical conditioning experts, coaching fee/salary of coaches, national coaches of NSFs, Foreign coaches/ Technical Advisors, organization of international tournaments such as World Cup/ World Championships or equivalent with provision of prize money, fee/ salary of supporting personnel, procurement of sports equipments and upgradation of facilities at SAI centers so as to equip them with state of the art training facilities. It was because of investment made in training/coaching of athletes through this scheme that India stood 2<sup>nd</sup> in medal tally of CWG 2010 wining 101 medals with 37 Gold medals, and India finished at 6<sup>th</sup> position in Asian Games 2010, wining 64 medals with 14 Gold medals. In Commonwealth Games, 2010, India won medals even in sports disciplines such as Gymnastics, Swimming, Athletics etc., which had hitherto been poor performing sports for India. In Athletics India won 12 medals out of which two were Gold medals, which is also a very encouraging development.

4.39 It is recommended that a regular scheme for preparation of teams/athletes for mega sporting events should be introduced during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. The Scheme should be on the lines of the Scheme for Preparation of Indian Team for CWG, after addressing the weaknesses/shortcomings noticed/felt in its implementation during CWG 2010. It is recommended that the following suggestions should be kept in view while formulating the new Scheme for Preparation of Teams/Athletes for Mega Sporting Events:

- i. The Scheme should be more flexibility in terms of more authority being vested in the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports to make required changes to meet specific situations/demands within the overall budget.
- ii. Procurement process by SAI should be streamlined.
- iii. More permanent infrastructure necessary to cater to specific requirements of elite athletes should be created in SAI.
- iv. Maintenance of such SAI infrastructure could be funded from the Scheme.
- v. Strengthening of management of NSFs.

- vi. More effective scientific monitoring system.
- vii. Venues other than SAI venues should also be used if they are of top international standards.
- viii. Creating a permanent cell within SAI for monitoring and implementing the training with senior officers In-charge.
- ix. Representative of Financial wing of the Ministry should also be a member in the Steering Committee.

4.40 It is also recommended that International Sports Division, created in the Ministry for conduct of the Commonwealth Games 2010, should continue so as to implement the recommended new scheme viz., Scheme for Preparation of Teams/Athletes for Mega Sporting Events. The continuation of International Sports Division (ISD) is recommended strongly in order to have a structured set up for proper and focussed implementation of the new scheme and do proper monitoring of the teams / athletes preparing for mega sports events. The ISD will also look after work relating to holding of major international sporting events in India and legacy use of the major sports infrastructure created for CWG 2010.

#### **Scheme of Assistance to Assistance for National Championships and National Games:**

4.41 While preparation of Indian teams/athletes for mega sporting events such as Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games will be taken care of under the proposed 'Scheme of Preparation of Indian Teams for Mega Sporting Events', it is recommended that Scheme of Assistance to NSFs should be recast to provide financial assistance for conduct of national championships (at senior, junior and sub-junior levels) both for men and women and national games. It is also recommended that the levels of financial assistance for conduct of national championships would need to be raised substantially as present levels of assistance are totally inadequate.

#### **Scheme of Talent Search & Training:**

4.42 This Scheme basically relates to promotion of excellence of identified sportspersons who have already attained a certain level of achievement. The requirements of training etc of elite athletes will be met under the 'Scheme for Preparation of Indian Teams for Mega Sporting Events.' The NSDF also caters to the specific needs of Athletes who have attained a certain level of Excellence. It is recommended that this Scheme be merged with the above two Schemes in the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.

#### **Legacy Plan for use of Sports Infrastructure created for mega sports events and National Games:**

4.43 5 stadia owned by SAI and other competition and training venues such as Siri Fort Sports Complex, Yamuna Sports Complex, R.K. Khanna Tennis Complex, CRPF Centre, Kaderpur (Big Bore Shooting), Thyagraj Sports Complex, Talkatora Indoor Boxing Stsium, Table Tennis complex in Jamia Milia University and Rugby Ground in Delhi University were renovated and upgraded at a considerable cost for hosting Commonwealth Games 2010.

4.44 State of the art sports infrastructure and other sports facilities were created at Pune for hosing 3<sup>rd</sup> Commonwealth Youth Games 2008. Likewise, state of the art sports infrastructure

and other sports facilities were created in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jharkahnd when they hosted National Games.

4.45 It has been the experience that the sports stadia and other sports facilities remain idle and are not put to optimum use after the main event is over. This is a very sad commentary particularly when states and other concerned bodies always lament on the lack of the modern sports facilities for preparation and training of athletes.

4.46 It is therefore necessary that all concerned bodies such as SAI, State Governments, DDA etc, which are custodians of the sports infrastructure, should immediately come out with plans for utilization of these state of the art sports complexes.

4.47 Apart from hosting the national and international championships, the sports infrastructure should be made available to the district/state sports federations for preparation and training of the sub-junior and junior level athletes. These sports facilities should also be made available to the local community. Authorities owning the sports facilities can charge user fee from the federations/athletes and local community members. They can also rent out their premises to sports clubs and sports academies. This will not only generate revenues but would also lead to use of the sports facilities for the purpose for they were put in place.

4.48 It is also recommended that National Level Institutes should be set up by SAI in the 5 major sports complexes of SAI in Delhi such as National Institute of Hockey at Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, which will become centres of excellence, training and research for that particular sport.

### **Incentives to sportspersons excelling at international level**

#### **Special Awards for Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches**

4.49 The amount of award money for winners of medals in Olympic Games was enhanced in August 2008. For gold medallists the amount of award money was increased from Rs. 30 lakh to Rs. 50 lakh, for silver medallists from Rs. 18 lakh to Rs. 30 lakh and for bronze medalists from Rs. 12 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh. Similarly for winners of medallists in Commonwealth Games and Asian Games, the amount of award money was enhanced in October 2010 on the occasion of CWG 2010 and Asian Games 2010, for gold medallists from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. Rs. 20 lakh, for silver medallists from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh and for bronze medallists from Rs. 3 lakh to Rs. Rs. 6 lakh.

4.50 It is seen that award money for medal winners in World Championships/Asian Championships/Commonwealth Championships (at senior, junior, and sub-junior level) has not been enhanced for quite long time. It is recommended that the award money in respect of these championships may be doubled. It is also recommended that versions of Youth Games introduced in Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games should also be included in the Special Award Scheme and they should be given award money equivalent to world championships, Asian championships and Commonwealth Championships, as the case may be, of the Sub Junior level.

4.51 It is also recommended that a system for giving cash awards to personal coaches, who may not fulfill the eligibility criterion of imparting 240 days of training immediately preceding the medal winning performance of their trainee, but have trained the athlete from childhood or other substantial period may be devised and introduced during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.

#### **Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons:**

4.52 In the existing scheme, as far as meritorious sportspersons from Para-sports category are concerned, winners of gold, silver and bronze medals in Para-Olympics alone are eligible for pension at the rate of Rs. 5,000/-, Rs. 4,000/- and Rs. 3,000/- per month respectively. Now, since physically challenged sportspersons are taking part in Commonwealth Games and Para-Asian Games, it is recommended that these should be included in the scheme of Pension to meritorious sportspersons. Further, they should be given pension at par with able-bodied sportspersons.

4.53 It is also recommended that this Scheme be transferred and implemented by SAI, and its funding be included in the block grant to SAI. This step will make the implementation of the scheme easier as it is SAI, which is the agency to verify the achievements of the sportspersons applying for pension under the Scheme. SAI, after verification of achievements, can make payments of annuity to LIC.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS OF SUB GROUP-III ON 'SPORTS SCIENCES'**

#### **Upgrading the existing set up of Sports Science and Sports Medicine**

4.54 Sports Science and Sports Medicine are, in the present era of competitive sports, at the core of preparation of teams and athletes for improved performance in international sports. No country, which wishes to achieve a certain standing in the sporting world, can afford to ignore the role and importance of sports science and sports medicine.

4.55 At a time when it is being increasingly recognized world wide that sports science is a sector crucial to sporting excellence, it is indeed worrisome that no institutional structure exists in India to accomplish this task. This is a serious anomaly for a country that believes it is on threshold of emerging as a significant sporting nation in the world. This anomaly needs to be addressed and the criticality of sports science in the future development of Indian sport needs to be acknowledged and emphasized. The Working Group was informed that the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports was seriously working on upgrading the role of sports science and sports medicine and has set up an Expert Group with the following terms of reference:

- i. To set up a Centre of Excellence for the education and research in Sports Sciences in the national endeavour to improve sporting performances.
- ii. To be a comprehensive Centre for evaluation, prevention and treatment for sportsperson.
- iii. To provide a Centre of Faculty exchange, Collaboration and Research among various Sports Universities of the World; and
- iv. To ensure assessment of sports specific nutritional requirement of athletes and to ensure availability of certified nutritional supplements/herbal nutraceuticals.

4.56 The Expert Group has submitted its report and recommended:

- To upgrade the existing sports science and medicine facilities at SAI Centres on priority to fulfill immediate need of London Olympics 2012, Commonwealth Games 2014 and Asian Games 2014.
- To setup the New Institute viz., National Institute of Sports Science and Medicine (NISSM) as Centre of Excellence by providing highly integrated, quality-assured services (testing), the development of leading experts (training) who will subsequently drive innovation and share knowledge (research & cooperation) to positively impact sporting performance.

4.57 While examining the need for having a separate Sports Science and Medicine Institute at national level, the Expert Group has taken note of the gaps in the existing set up in SAI in terms of manpower and equipment deficiency and made specific recommendations to fill in those gaps for giving immediate support to elite sports persons. The Expert Group has also stated clearly that there should be no overlap between upgrading of facilities for Sport Sciences and Sport Medicine within SAI and setting up of a National Institute for Sport Sciences and Sport Medicine, as the two would meet two distinct objectives

4.58 Role of the new Institute will be:

- Treatment and rehabilitation of the Sportspersons.
- To provide testing services for the sportspersons.
- Performance enhancement through use of sports sciences.
- Inter-disciplinary research in the field of Sports Science and Medicine.
- Accreditation and certification of physical trainer /Masseurs/nutritionists/physiotherapists/psychologists through a Quality Assurance Department which will also take care of the accreditation of testing laboratories and training courses.
- To provide certification of food supplements to support anti-doping activities
- Dissemination of sports science/sports medicine information.
- International cooperation and collaboration.

4.59 The proposed Institute will also be awarding following academic and certificate courses:

- MD, DSM in Sports Medicine
- Doctorate Degree in relevant discipline
- Integrated Ph.D. programme in relevant discipline
- Certificate courses in relevant discipline

4.60 The proposed Institute of Sports Science and Sports Medicine will have both national and international partners. The international partners would be at advisory board level. Australian Institute of Sports, Austria Institute of Sports, Vienna, Beijing Sports University, China, English Institute of Sports, UK, German Sports University, Guangzhou University of Sports, China, Korea Institute of Sports, School of Sports, Exercise and Health Science, Loughborough University, UK, South Africa Sports Science Institute (SSISA), UCLAN Sports at the University of Central Lancashire, UK and US Sports Academy are some of the international partners which have been identified by the Expert Group, which could be included in the Advisory Board of the new Institute.

4.61 At national level, there would be a mentor group who would be assisting NISSM to achieve its objectives and goals. Sports Authority of India, LNUPE, Gwalior, Sports Injury Centre, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Services Sports Control Board, Railway Sports Promotion Board, Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) have been identified by the Expert Group as national partners.

4.62 The purpose behind having national and international partners will be to get the benefit of larger pool of experts and other resources, which would in turn facilitate addressing of diverse issues of health, fitness, education, training and research.

4.63 Details of financial implications on upgradation of sports science and medicine facilities at SAI's Headquarters at Delhi, 9 Regional centres and 80 STC Centres and setting up of National Institute of Sports Science and Sports Medicine at New Delhi are given in the table below:

S. No.	Item	Initial Budget on upgradation/ setting up new institute	Recurring Expenditure on staff and maintenance
1.	Upgrading of existing sports science/medicine facilities at SAI Centres across the country	Rs. 101.66 crore (Rs. 95.8 crore on equipment and Rs. 5.39 crore on staff)	Rs. 6.80 crore
2.	Setting up New National Institute of Sports Science and Sports Medicine at New Delhi	Rs. 161.00 crore (Infrastructure development: Rs. 80 crore, Equipment: Rs. 50 crore, General Administration: Rs. 15 crore, International faculty & accreditation: Rs. 1 crore, Miscellaneous: Rs. 15 crore)	Rs. 35 crore

4.64 The Working Group has carefully studied the report of the Expert Group and recommends that the immediate steps should be taken for implementing the recommendations of the Expert Group for setting up of National Institute of Sports Science and Sports Medicine at New Delhi and for upgrading the sports science/medicine facilities at SAI centres. If considered necessary, the new Institute should be set up under an Act of Parliament so as to accord it a status of institute of national importance.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS OF SUB GROUP-IV ON 'SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH, PHYSICAL FITNESS, NUTRITION'**

4.65 There is a growing recognition that participation in sport for the promotion of development, health, physical fitness and nutrition is an important element of the life of every Indian citizen. A healthy person will live longer, be more productive at work and school, and generally contribute more to the country's growth and development. With an increasing prevalence of heart and other cardio-vascular diseases as well as a wide range of health concerns, the importance of leading healthy lives that include a well-balanced diet and an adequate fitness regime that embodies healthy lifestyle habits is imperative. This culture of

participation in sports is one that must be nurtured throughout the entire life-cycle and be fundamentally integral to school and community life. Furthermore, the recognition that the value of sport extends beyond the playfield must be made clear.

4.66 The concept of sports for development is far wider than mass participation in sporting activities. This is an approach that has been successfully employed by governments and organizations around the world and has proven to be effective in India. The sport for development approach seeks to use the mobilizing and transformative power of sport to nurture qualities and promote outcomes beyond the field of play. These extend beyond health and fitness to the inherent qualities of good citizens. For it is the same qualities that are engendered by athletes that are fundamental for good citizens: leadership, teamwork, participation, inclusion, tolerance, conflict resolution, peace.

4.67 Health, nutrition and fitness are inter related and require integrated approach. Health has direct impact on all activities, economic or otherwise, and sport is no exception. With massive efforts being made to effectively implement the provisions of the Right to Education Act, 2010, enroll every child below 14 years in school, it would be best if the health and fitness related schemes are implemented through the organized school and decentralized Panchayat sector. Nutrition intake and fitness standards for each group of years up to 14 years initially, and up to 21 years in the second stage, should be standardized and effectively implemented through health check-ups as per pre-determined periodicity. There are few mediums more powerful than sports today. The ability of athletes and teams to capture the attention of global and local media and vast fan bases is one of the most compelling aspects of sports partnership and one that must be tapped into to nurture the culture of sport that will lay the foundation for a healthy and fit India. In order to capitalize on its demographic dividend, India needs its population to be healthy, fit and productive. Changing the attitudes of parents, teachers and decision-makers that often downplay the importance of participation in sport requires a sustained and effective advocacy campaign that reaches from the national to the grassroots level. The messaging for this campaign should go beyond health, fitness and excellence to also demonstrate how the qualities engendered through participation in sports helps prepare individuals for success in a wide range of areas in their careers. A comprehensive approach to advocacy for participation in sports is required in the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. It is recommended that this include the production and dissemination of mass media efforts, link ups with sporting events and prominent athletes, partnerships with MHRD to promote school-based fitness and grassroots community action including competitions, events, pamphlets, brochures, banners, etc.

4.68 An important strategic direction which the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan needs to address is the use sports as an important cross-cutting approach to mobilizing children and young people as well as nurturing their holistic development into productive, healthy and good citizens. Much more than being the way in which gold medals are generated for the country, sport must be viewed as an important tool to help the country achieve its economic, political and social goals. As such, greater collaboration with other Ministries and stakeholders is important to ensure that the sport-based platforms offered by programmes such as PYKKA and RTE can be used to achieve developmental goals in areas such as health, nutrition, rural development, etc. This extends across the full range of government activities to even include the unique role that sport can play as a peace-building tool in civil strife situations, a psycho-social recovery tool in humanitarian emergencies and the power of sport to break down barriers related to gender, class, caste and ability. It is recommended that this tremendous power that extends beyond the playfield should be effectively harnessed through effective partnerships between the Sports Ministry, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Human Resource Development, State Governments and other stakeholders.

4.69 There are also a wide range of other organizations across the country that through their collaborative work with the Ministry and through their own independent work, employ the sport for development approach. Organizations like UNICEF, Magic Bus, Special Olympics Bharat, the ISHA Foundation etc have all demonstrated the power of the approach at the grassroots and policy level in India to promote outcomes in education, health, child protection, HIV/AIDS, etc. To encourage greater coordination and convergent action between the various actors in the country, it is recommended that a National Coalition on Sports for Development should be formed. Under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, this national coalition can bring together actors from the private sector, NGO's, sport-related organizations, federations and other sporting actors. This advisory body can serve as a resource for the Ministry and be an effective mechanism to mobilize the entire sporting community in the country behind priority causes and developmental initiatives.

4.70 One of the key barriers inhibiting the growth of sports in the country is the reluctance of parents, teachers and decision-makers to recognize how sport can contribute to the career prospects of their children. Given the burgeoning nature of the sports sector, it is important that this misapprehension is effectively addressed to both continue the growth and development of the sector and to further India's athletic performances. It is recommended that a comprehensive mapping of the sports industry be done, identifying the potential careers and areas of employment for Indian youth in the sector. This study should capture all activities from playing to manufacturing to sales to marketing to management to coaching to media/communications activities to event management to development to reveal the depth and breadth of the field. By undertaking this mapping the Ministry will then be able to better plan for the growth and development of the sector while providing a clear roadmap of career possibilities for sport-loving Indian youth.

#### **National Physical Fitness Programme:**

4.71 In India the concept of nation-wide implementation of Physical Fitness programme was initiated during 1959 and the then Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Govt. of India had developed a test battery "National Physical Efficiency Drive" (NPED) for inculcating awareness of Physical fitness among the people. The level of physical efficiency was then assessed and graded by awarding "Star system" (i.e. 3 stars, 2 stars etc.) However, the programme was found inappropriate and inaccurate to target the assessment of physical fitness. Later although the programme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) was given importance, its aims and objectives were different.

4.72 There is no standard (reliable and valid) method available in India to assess the nation-wide status of physical fitness in India. Therefore, it is necessary to develop national standard physical fitness parameters for all categories for male and females. An assessment criteria needs to be developed. There is need to provide counseling / guidance pertaining to the health and fitness to the people.

4.73 There is wealth of evidence to indicate that regular and adequate levels of physical activity in adults results in reducing the risk of hypertension, coronary heart disease, stroke, diabetes, breast and colon cancer, depression, anxiety, building and maintaining healthy bones, muscles and joints.

4.74 The following steps could be followed to design the National Physical Fitness Programme:

1 **1<sup>st</sup> Step** - to create nation-wide awareness about "health and physical fitness" among the people.

2           **2<sup>nd</sup> Step** - to prepare standards of the “**Health related Physical fitness status of the People of India**” belonging to various **age-group** (on the basis of the principles and stages of growth and development), particularly as follows :

- ❖           Childhood (6-9 yrs. & 9-12 yrs.)
- ❖           Adolescence (13-19 yrs.)
- ❖           Adulthood (20-45 yrs. & 45-60 yrs.)
- ❖           Senescence (60 yrs. & above)

3           **3<sup>rd</sup> Step** - to assess “Nation-wide Health related Physical fitness status” and to develop age-wise norms.

4           **4<sup>th</sup> Step** - to develop a reliable and valid programme for enriching the “**Health related Physical fitness status of the People of India**”.

5           **5<sup>th</sup> Step** - to set up a national level “**Counseling Centre**” at rural and urban areas in India for assessment and improvement of health related physical fitness.

### **Implementing the National Physical Fitness Programme:**

4.75 First and foremost step for making National Physical Fitness Programme a success is the need to create nation-wide awareness about “*health and physical fitness*” among the people by way of wide publicity in electronic and print media, pamphlets, posters, banners etc.

4.76 It is recommended that a separate expert committee at the national level may be constituted to develop a reliable and valid “**National level physical fitness programme**” for enriching **state-wise** and **strata-wise** “**health and fitness status of the people of India**”.

4.77 For preparing National Standards for Physical fitness, a National Steering Committee under chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and having representatives from Ministry of Health, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Labour, Planning Commission, State Governments, and having experts from LNUPE, Gwalior, SAI, sports authorities of State Governments, NCERT, NUEPA, CBSE, UNICEF, NYKS, NSS and NCC, Special Olympics Bharat, Selected NGOs such as Magic Bus, ISHA Foundation, Pratham, Plan etc., Organizations like Centre for Civil Society Centre for Policy Research, Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, ICRIER, TISS etc. to bring in the economic and social research perspective, Medical Practitioners, etc may be formed to deliver the following outcomes:

- ❖           National Policy on Physical Fitness
- ❖           All India Programme of Physical Fitness
- ❖           Instrumentalities with regards to implementation
- ❖           Time frame of outcomes – w.r.t. impact on physical fitness of people

### **Importance of Nutrition in Health, Physical Fitness and Sports**

4.78 Nutrition is a basic human need and prerequisite to a healthy life. Nutrition plays an important role in health and disease. Its role starts right from the preconception, during gestation period and after the child birth and continues in every stage of one’s life. This includes infants, pre-school age, children, adolescents, young adults, adults and older population. Further, nutrition has a key role in females especially the pregnant women, adolescents and post menopausal groups. Therefore, it is well established fact that nutrition plays a significant role throughout the life process. If proper nutrition is not provided during every stage of growth and development of an individual, it is not possible to build healthy human resource in the country.

Consequently, it would not be possible to produce top level athletes with howsoever much training and diet, if at infancy and childhood stage a nutritious and balanced diet is not provided.

4.79 To overcome the problem of malnutrition, it is necessary to educate the citizens, irrespective of age and gender, the concepts of balanced nutrition and its importance in health and fitness. Especially, such programmes can be introduced in the school/college level (up to 18 years of age) for effective implementation and results. Once, this group is focused and achieves the target of healthy nutrition, it is possible to expect a healthy adulthood and grooming for excellence in sports.

4.80 For attaining health and fitness for all irrespective of age and gender, it is necessary to target the vulnerable group and introduce and implement all the scientifically identified norms for effective outcome. The present day children are vulnerable group. As per the definition of the health, it is necessary to focus on the development of sound body and sound mind through physical fitness levels, healthy eating habits comprising balance diet, and hygiene. Therefore the following areas need to be considered in developing and implementing any programs related to health and fitness.

- (i) Initially, any program should start at home and parents should inculcate healthy habits.
- (ii) Good nutrition begins at home-and should continue at school." The healthy eating habits should be inculcated by the mother at home.
- (iii) Further to strengthen the knowledge on good nutrition, a subject on Nutrition should be introduced in the school level on a phased manner right from the primary school level so as to impart the knowledge on good nutrition, balanced diet and its importance on health and fitness.
- (iv) It is well established fact that different people need different amounts of food and the amount of food one need every day from the 4 food groups and other foods depend on age, gender, body size, physical activity level, physiological condition etc. In case of athlete's type of sport, intensity of training, and phase of training will influence the nutritional needs to the greater extent. The detailed information on Nutritional needs of athletes especially event and phase specific recommendations based on scientific evidence in the Indian context have been clearly given in "Nutrition and Hydration Guidelines for Excellence in Sports Performance", based on the research carried out at National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.

4.81 Whereas monetary provisions for raising the overall health, nutrition and fitness levels at all age groups will find entry in the related budget heads of concerned Ministry/Department of the Union and State/UT Governments, the issue for in-depth consideration is where Plan and Budgetary provisions would find place for meeting the nutrition, health check-ups, coaching and sports science support for performing sports children in the age group 12-18 years. Vast majority of these children will be in schools. To ensure proper utilization with accountability, it is obvious that funds have to be provided for in the budget heads of Ministry/Department responsible for school education. And here complete synergy between ministry/ department dealing with school education on the one side, and the Ministry/Department dealing with sports promotion for excellence on the other, is very much the need of the moment. Clear cut directions have to be in place for prohibiting diversion of funds earmarked for health check-ups, nutrition, coaching and sports science support to performing sportspersons in the age group 12-18 years in the budget heads of the Ministry/Department of the Union/State/UT Governments responsible for school education. Without such restrictions, it would not be possible to ensure a

healthy and fit sports contingent to represent the country in multi-country youth competitions. Periodic joint monitoring by concerned education and sports officials will be necessary to meet the objective.

### **Integration of Physical Education and Sports with academic curricula:**

4.82 Sports, education and health are closely inter-linked with each other. Sports and physical education should form an integral part of a school curriculum to promote all round development of children. The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and the Ministry of Human Resource Development have been continuously emphasizing the significance of sports, games, physical and health education for the overall development of children.

4.83 National Policy on Education, 1986, National Curriculum Framework 2005 and RTE Act 2009 underscore the importance of integrating sports and physical education with academic curriculum.

4.84 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is reinforced by the RTE Act, 2009. It has, now, become mandatory to integrate Physical Education (PE) and sports with the school education system. An opportunity has, therefore, come in the following three ways to promote PE and sports in schools:-

- (i) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Education for All);
- (ii) Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009.
- (iii) Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA);

4.85 The RTE Act emphasizes (i) playground for each school; (ii) part-time Instructors for physical education in upper primary schools; and (iii) supply of play materials, games and sports equipment to schools. The SSA provides for creation of 1.31 lakh posts of part time Physical Education Trainers (PETs) in schools. The SSA has a funding of Rs. 80,000 crore per annum. Thus, there is now a huge opportunity to promote PE and sports in schools. Though PYKKA has a limited budget, it caters to a huge population living in rural areas of the country. By way of convergence between RTE Act, SSA and PYKKA, realization of objective of integration of physical education and sports has now greater chances of success.

4.86 It is necessary that sports and physical education are given adequate importance in school education and adequate time and space are made available in the daily school time table at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary level to participate in games and sports activities.

4.87 There is need for preparation of national level curriculum for Physical Education. It is recommended that a National Council for Physical Educational Research & Training is created and established for development of proper national level curriculum and its updation from time to time taking into account the latest developments taking place around the world in the field of physical education, physical fitness and health nutrition, on the lines of National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT), as physical education is not getting proper attention in the existing set up of NCERT as its functioning is dominated by academic curricula.

4.88 Since the existing set up can not meet the rising demand of PETs in the context of implementation of provisions of RTE Act, vocational course at secondary level for physical education and sports may be introduced. Further, capsule courses of three to four month's

duration for general teachers may be organized. If there are no regular PETs in some schools, then such teachers, who have undergone orientation courses in physical education, or who have undergone a vocational course in physical education at secondary level, may act as PETs. District Institute of Education and Training (D.I.E.T) can be a part of training institutions for primary level teachers especially in 'PE'. Even in developed countries, subject teachers with the requisite orientation take 'PE' classes for children upto primary level.

4.89 The Central Board of Secondary Education has made it mandatory of all schools affiliated it to provide one compulsory period for sports upto 10<sup>th</sup> class and two periods in a week for classes upto 12<sup>th</sup> class. It is recommended that that all Education Boards should issue similar guidelines, if they have not already done so. Reserving periods for sports and physical activities should not stop at secondary level. Colleges, universities and higher education institutions should also provide playing facilities and reserve at least one period ever day for sports and physical activities. Such a step would go a long way in reducing stress and anxiety levels in students pursuing higher education courses.

4.90 There is also a need for standardisation of sports equipment. Further, there should be adequate supply of sports equipments and students should have easy access to sports equipments and sports facilities.

4.91 Participation of students in sports and physical activities should be made part of assessment and evaluation like any other subject. Students taking part in sports competitions, either inter-school competitions or district, state and national level championships, should be given bonus marks to encourage participation of students in sports.

4.92 Provision of separate examination of students, who miss out their examinations on account of their participation in sports competitions, should be made by all education boards, colleges, universities and higher education institutes.

4.93 PETs, working in schools, should be given orientation programme in Physical Education very 10 years, so as to update them with the latest developments/techniques in the field of physical education.

4.94 It is recommended that all agencies involved with school education should strive for the following:

- (i) development of curriculum for sports and physical education for each class starting from primary level and upto senior secondary level
- (ii) filling up of vacancies of Physical Education Teachers
- (iii) PE orientation to subject teachers
- (iv) Access to playing field facilities
- (v) Introduction of sports competition structure both intra-school and inter school
- (vi) Development of a core curriculum for 'training of trainers' in the field of physical education and sports
- (vii) Introduction of PE as one of the core subjects at the senior secondary level (at present, it is an elective subject).
- (viii) Introduction of compulsory marking system for PE and sports in schools

**4.95 Sarva Krida Abhiyan (SKA)**, mooted during Mid Term Appraisal of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, should be given a concrete shape and made part of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Sarv Krida Abhiyan will prove to be the single most significant policy intervention aimed at mass

participation of sports and inculcating sports culture among the children from the very beginning of their education.

### **Setting up of more physical education universities and colleges:**

4.96 Physical education and sports has gained prominence in the wake of Right to Education Act, 2009 and provision of compulsory periods for sports and physical education in upto class 12 in schools. Consequent to enactment of RTE Act, 2009, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have sanctioned 1.31 lakh posts of part time Instructors in 2010-11, with a view to promote games and sports in schools.

4.97 So there is going to be huge demand for physical education teachers and instructors, which the existing set up is unable to meet. For catering to the rising demand of PTEs and producing quality physical education teachers especially for senior secondary schools, it is essential that more universities and colleges offering courses in physical education are opened across the country.

4.98 Number of B.PEds and M.PEds, passing out from Lakshmi Bai National University of Physical Education (LNUPE), Gwalior per annum is 150 and 60 respectively. Further, LNUPE has opened a Centre in Guwahati, which has capacity of 50 B.PEds per annum. Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE), Thiruvananthapuram has capacity of 150 B.PEds and 50 M.PEds per annum. It is recommended that LNUPE should be allowed to open four more centres in different parts of the country so as to produce quality PEds.

4.99 At present, there are no Physical Education University /College in Western Zone, Northern Zone Eastern Zone. It is recommended that one Physical Education University/College should be set up in all five zones of the country during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.

4.100 It is also recommended that National Council of Teachers Education (NCTE) should remove the restrictions imposed on annual in-take capacity for B.PEds and M.PEds so that the capacity for B.PEds and M.PEds is increased to meet the rising demand. It is also recommended that a separate National Council of Physical Education should be set up, as the existing council is oriented towards academic colleges and doesn't have the adequate understanding of the requirements of the physical education sector.

### **Scheme of Sports & Games for Persons with Disabilities:**

4.101 The Scheme has following three components:

(a) Grant for sports coaching and purchase of consumables & non-consumable sports equipment for Schools

(b) Grant for Training of Coaches

(c) Grant for holding District, State & National level competitions for the disabled.

4.102 The Schools/Institutes receiving grants for engagement of coaches and procurement of sports equipments are basically NGOs. The Ministry doesn't have adequate monitoring mechanisms.

4.103 As regards the grant for conduct of training of community coaches and grant for conduct of sports competitions at district, state and national levels, the Scheme provides that a nodal agency keeping in view its organizational capabilities would be designated for conduct of training of community coaches and grant for conduct of sports competitions at district, state and national levels. Special Olympic Bharat, a national level body dealing with mentally challenged persons, has been designated as the nodal authority for conduct of training of community coaches and conduct of sports competitions. Since three kinds of disabilities viz., physically challenged, deaf and dumb and mentally challenged do not have much in common with each other, organizations such as Paralympic Committee of India (dealing with physically challenged sportspersons) and All India Sports Council for Deaf and Dumb (dealing with deaf and dumb sportspersons) have often brought to the notice of the Ministry that SOB is not in a position to do justice with the sportspersons belonging to physically challenged and deaf and dumb category and there is lack of proper coordination among the organizations dealing with different kinds of disabilities.

4.104 Taking into account the problems being encountered in implementation of this Scheme, it is recommended that the Scheme be transferred to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Competition component of the scheme can be merged with competitions organized under the Scheme of PYKKA.

4.105 The Ministry will continue to provide admissible grants to SOB, AISCD and PCI (as and when it is recognized) from the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs for conduct of national championships, conduct of international tournaments in India and participation in international competitions abroad, procurement of sports equipments, organizing national coaching camps.

### **Come and Play Scheme:**

4.106 For optimum utilization of its 5 stadia, Sports Authority of India (SAI) has introduced 'Come and Play Scheme' in May 2011. The designated areas in the SAI Stadia viz., Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium, Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges, Dr. SPM Swimming Pool Complex, Major Dhyan Chand Hockey Stadium, Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium (Gymnastics, Wrestling and Cycling Velodrome) were thrown open in May 2011 for both imparting professional training to established sportspersons and also to beginners with the objective to encourage participation in sports and for optimum utilization of stadia.

4.107 'Come and Play Scheme' received a very enthusiastic response and more than 10000 trainees enrolled for using the sports facilities for practice and training in disciplines such as Badminton, Boxing, Basketball, Cricket, Cycling, Football, Hockey, Gymnastics, Judo Shooting, Swimming, Table Tennis, Volleyball, Weightlifting and Wrestling.

4.108 SAI has decided to launch 'Come & Play Scheme' in all centres of Sports Authority of India (SAI) spread across the country from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2011 with the objective of encouraging the youth in the local area to use the sports facilities available at these centres and to impart coaching, primarily to the beginners, to encourage participation in sports. This would result in optimal utilization of the sports facilities.

4.109 Come and Play Scheme would also lead to talent scouting. Meritorious talent emerging from this Scheme will also form a pool and entry link for induction into regular residential sports promotional schemes of STC and SAG. Talent emerging from this Scheme can also be financed under various other Schemes of the Ministry and SAI.

4.110 It is recommended that SAI should continue its Come and Play Scheme and the other agencies owning the sports facilities in States and UTs should also come up with similar schemes in order to make available their sports facilities to local youth and aspiring athletes.

### NEED FOR ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR SPORTS SECTOR:

4.111 historical lack of sporting culture, which has not been able to develop because of the low priority which have been accorded to sports over a considerable period of time has resulted in poor physical fitness levels and not so satisfactory performance in international sports. These are strongly attributable to the negligible allocation for sports sector by the State Governments and the Union are partly attributable to the negligible allocation for sports sector by the States Governments and the Union Government. Allocation for sports sector by the States is less than 0.50 % of their State Plans. An analysis of budgetary allocation for Youth Affairs & Sports by State Governments reveals that there is decline in budgetary allocation/expenditure for Youth Affairs & Sports in terms of percentages with reference to allocation for Education as well as overall Plan Outlay for States.

Rs. in crore

Item of Plan Allocation	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Anticipated)	2011-12 (Proposed)
Youth Affairs & Sports	1014	1538	1228	1293	1303
Education	16125	20097	60613	35590	Not available
Total State Plans	226731	279076	310407	414703	-
YA&S as a %age of Education	6.29	7.65	2.03	3.63	-
YA&S as a % of State Plans	0.45	0.55	0.40	0.31	-

4.112 Percentage of budgetary allocation for Youth Affairs & Sports with respect to education in the Union Budget is also not at satisfactory level as it is in the range of 1.68 to 2.77 percent of Education budget.

Budgetary allocation for Education and Youth Affairs & Sports (Central Government)			
Rs. in crore			
Year	Actuals/BE for HRD	Actuals/BE for YAS	% of sports budget to HRD Budget

2011-12	52060	1000	1.92
2010-11	43836	1215	2.77
2009-10	29640	675	2.28
2008-09	29549	495	1.68
2007-08	25453	460	1.81
2006-07	20745	500	2.41
2005-06	18919	410	2.17

4.13 The clock has been set back for 'Sports and Physical Fitness' due to the low priority given in terms of Plan outlays and Budgetary allocations provided to this sector. This is tellingly reflected in the oft respected statement that a country of more than 1 billion people cannot produce a single Olympic champion. It is high time that these glaring anomalies are corrected. It is therefore strongly recommended that there should be some rational calibration and bench marking of budget of Youth Affairs and Sports. This can most appropriately be done with respect to the allocation for Education Sector. The allocation to Youth Affairs and Sports should not be less than 10% of the allocation to Education Sector.

## CHAPTER-V

### PROPOSED FINANCIAL OUTLAY DURING 12<sup>TH</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN

## **Chapter-V**

### **PROPOSED FINANCIAL OUTLAY DURING 12<sup>TH</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN**

5.1 In the light of proposals/recommendations outlined in the precious chapter, the projected financial requirement and outlay for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan has been worked out scheme-wise and year-wise. A total outlay of Rs. 10,949 crore would be required for the sports and physical education programmes to be implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.

#### **A: EXISTING SCHEMES**

##### **Sports Authority of India:**

5.2 Keeping in view the increased cost of maintenance of renovated stadia and opening Centres of Excellence, Sports Academies and sports specific National Institutes in these stadia and expansion and upgradation of facilities at SAI centres, the outlay for SAI during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan is projected at Rs. 2825 crore.

##### **Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education:**

5.3 For the proposed expansion by way of intake capacity of PETs at LNUPE, Gwalior and its North Eastern Centre at Guwahati during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan, a total outlay of Rs. 350 crore is projected.

##### **Schemes for Anti-Doping Measures:**

5.4 Keeping in view the increasing importance of anti-doping measures, an outlay of Rs. 90 crore is projected for anti-doping schemes in 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.

##### **Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA):**

5.5 It was envisaged at the time of formulation of scheme of PYKKA that all village Panchayats and Block Panchayats are to provided with basic sports facilities in a phased manner during 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Plan periods. During the four year period of implementation in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, only 20% of the village Panchayats and Block Panchayats have been covered under PYKKA. Thus, 80% of the village Panchayats and Block Panchayats are to be covered in the PYKKA during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan periods. Accordingly the requirements of the funds for the PYKKA scheme would be Rs. 3727 crore.

##### **Urban sports infrastructure scheme (USIS):**

5.6 The Scheme of Assistance for the Creation of Urban Sports Infrastructure, introduced during 2010-11 on pilot basis, has been recommended to be implemented as a regular scheme during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. As per the scheme, State Governments, Local Civic Bodies, Schools/Colleges/Universities and Sports Control Boards are eligible for financial assistance of not more than Rs. 5 crore for each project. Under the provisions of the Scheme, no state will get more than 1 project in a year. There is a tremendous demand for projects under this Scheme. With one project every year for each State/UT, the annual requirement of funds for 35 States/UTs would be RS. 175 crore. Hence, the total outlay for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan for USIS is projected at Rs. 875 crore.

##### **Scheme for Promotion of Sports and Games among Persons with Disabilities:**

5.7 It has been recommended that the Scheme be transferred to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the competition component of the Scheme be merged under the Scheme of PYKKA. This Scheme is being recast on the above lines. If it is decided to continue

its implementation as such, then an outlay of Rs. 45 crore in 12<sup>th</sup> Plan is projected for this Scheme.

**Scheme of Special Awards for Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their coaches:**

5.8 Keeping in view the gradually improving medal winning performance of Indian sportspersons in international sports competitions, an outlay of Rs. 100 crore is projected in 12<sup>th</sup> Plan for this Scheme.

**B. SCHEMES TO BE RECAST**

**Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations:**

5.9 Preparation of core probables in mega sporting events such as Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games will be taken care of under the Scheme of Preparation of Indian Teams for Mega Sporting Events. Scheme of Assistance to NSFs will be recast as **Scheme of Assistance to National Championships and National Games to provide assistance for** conduct of National Championships and for promotion and development of traditional and indigenous games and competitions etc. for Junior and Sub Junior Categories and national Games. An outlay of Rs. 450 crore in 12<sup>th</sup> Plan is projected for this Scheme.

**Scheme of Talent Search & Training:**

5.10 This Scheme is proposed to be merged with the Scheme of Preparation of Indian Teams for Mega Sporting Events and National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). It is being recast on the above lines. If it is decided to retain its identity as a separate scheme, then an outlay of Rs. 50 crore is projected in 12<sup>th</sup> Plan for this Scheme.

**Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons:**

5.11 Grant of pension to meritorious sportspersons after retirement from active sports is mandatory provision under the Scheme and the provision of pension has importance from both incentive and financial security aspects. It is proposed that this Scheme be transferred to SAI and its funding be included in the block grant to SAI.

**C. NEW SCHEMES**

**Setting up of National Institute of Coaching Education, Patiala:**

5.12 The Government has decided to de-merge National Institute of Sports (NIS), Patiala from Sports Authority of India for forming a new society for creating an institute for coaching of national importance for producing quality coaches of international standards within the country and develop a holistic system for imparting coaching. Annual expenditure of the proposed National Institute of Coaching Education on account of faculty members and other staff and other administrative infrastructure to be created is estimated at Rs. 30 crore. Accordingly the total requirement of funds during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan would be Rs. 150 crore.

**Setting up of National Institute of Sports Science and Sports Medicine and up gradation of existing sports science/medicine facilities at SAI centers.**

5.13 The initial cost of setting up National Institute of Sports Science and Sports Medicine at New Delhi would be Rs. 161 crore with a recurring expenditure of Rs. 35 crore per annum towards salary and maintenance. As regards the cost of upgrading of existing sports science/medicine facilities at 80 SAI centres across the country, the initial expenditure would be Rs. 101.66 crore with recurring expenditure of Rs. 6.80 crore per annum towards staff and

maintenance. Total outlay on sport science and sports medicine during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan would be Rs. 436 crore.

### **Scheme of Preparation of Indian Teams for Mega Sporting Events:**

5.14 It has been recommended that a new comprehensive Scheme for Preparation of Indian Teams for Mega Sporting Events should be put in place for preparing core probables and elite athletes on the lines of the Scheme of Preparation of Indian Teams for CWG, 2010. Outlay for this scheme during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan is projected at Rs. 900 crore.

### **Opening up of new centres of LNUPE and new colleges of Physical Education:**

5.15 It has been recommended that for meeting the increasing demand of Physical Education Teachers and producing quality PETs, at least four regional centres of LNUPE and 5 new sports and physical education universities or physical education colleges should be opened during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. An outlay of Rs. 900 crore on this account during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan is projected.

### **SCHEME-WISE OUTLAY**

5.16 The proposed scheme-wise, year-wise outlay for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan is indicated in the following table:

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>Total</b>
1.	Sports Authority of India	555	555	555	580	580	2825.00
2.	Lakshmbai National University of Physical Education	50	60	70	80	90	350.00
3.	Anti –Doping Schemes [National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) + National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL)+ Contribution to World Anti Doping Agency (WADA)]	15	15	20	20	20	90.00
4.	National Sports Development Fund	15	15	15	15	15	75.00
5.	Special Awards to medal winners and their coaches	15	20	25	20	20	100.00
6.	Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (to be recast as the Scheme of Assistance for National	150	75	75	75	75	450.00

	Championships and National Games)						
7.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	546.50	642.50	735	860	988	3772.00
8.	Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme	175	175	175	175	175	875.00
9.	Commonwealth Games 2010	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
11.	Scheme of Sports & Games for Persons with Disabilities	5.50	9.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	45.00
	<b>New Schemes</b>						
1 (a)	National Institute of Sports Science and Sports Medicine	161	35	35	35	35	301.00
1 (b)	1 (b). Upgradation of sports science and sports medicine facilities at SAI Centres	102	7.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	135.00
2.	National Institute of Coaching Education, Patiala	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	150.00
3.	Scheme of Preparation of Teams for Mega Sporting Events	160.00	185.00	185.00	210.00	210.00	950.00
4.	Opening of four new centres of LNUPE and 5 new colleges of physical education	100.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	900.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2060.50</b>	<b>2004.50</b>	<b>2123.00</b>	<b>2309.00</b>	<b>2452.00</b>	<b>10949.00</b>

**Remarks:**

Schemes to be recast:

- (i) Scheme of Talent Search & Training recommended to be merged with NSDF and new scheme viz., Scheme for Preparation of Teams for Mega Sporting Events. Outlay of Rs. 50 crore included equally in NSDF and the new scheme.

- (ii) Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons recommended to be transferred to SAI for implementation and its funding included in block grant to SAI.
- (iii) Scheme of Sports and Games for Persons with Disabilities recommended to be transferred to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the component of conduct of sports competitions to be merged with PYKKA Scheme. Its outlay included in the scheme of PYKKA.

\*\*\*

No. M-12015/1/2011-HRD  
Planning Commission  
(HRD Division)

Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg,  
New Delhi-110001,  
Dated: 8th April, 2011

**ORDER**

**Subject: Formulation of the Twelfth five year Plan (2012-17) – Constitution of Working Group on Sports and Physical Education – regarding.**

In the context of the formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) for the Youth Affairs, it has been decided to set up a Working Group for Sports and Physical Education under the Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.

2. The Composition of the Working group is at Annexure I.
3. The Terms of Reference of the Working Group are given at Annexure-II.
4. The Chairperson of the Working Group, if deemed necessary, may constitute sub groups and/or may co-opt additional members.
5. The Working Group will finalize its Report by 30th September 2011.
6. The expenditure on TA/DA etc. of the official members in connection with the meetings of the Working Group will be borne by the parent Department/Ministry/ Organization to which the official belongs, as per the rules of entitlement applicable to them. The non-official members of the Working Group will be entitled to avail TA/DA facilities as admissible to Grade I officers of the Government of India and this expenditure will be borne by the Convener Department.

-sd/-

(Shakila T. Shamsu)  
Joint Adviser (HRD)  
Telefax: 23096766  
[shakilat.shamsu@nic.in](mailto:shakilat.shamsu@nic.in)

Copy forwarded to:

1. Chairperson & Members of the Working Group.
2. PS to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.
3. PS to MOS (P&PI)
4. PS to All Members of Planning Commission
5. PS to Members Secretary, Planning Commission
6. PS to Secretary (Expenditure), Department of Expenditure
7. Ministry of Finance (Plan Finance Division)
8. PS to Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi
9. Pr.Advisers/Sr. Consultants/Advisers/Js(Admn)/Heads of Division
10. I.F Cell, PC Division, Planning Commission
11. Admn. I/Accs. I/Genl I & II Sections, Planning Commission
12. Information Officer, Planning Commission
13. Library, Planning Commission

-sd/-

(Shakila T. Shamsu)

Joint Adviser (HRD)

**Annexure-I****List of experts for the Working Group on Sports and Physical Education – Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).**

1	Secretary, Deptt. of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.	Chairman
2	Shri Amitabha Bhattacharya, Former Pr. Adviser(Edn.), Planning Commission	Member
3	Jt. Secretary, Deptt. of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.	Member
4	Jt. Secretary, Deptt. of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of HRD, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.	Member
5	Adviser (SE & YAS), Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi-110001.	Member
6	Joint Secretary, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of HRD, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.	Member
7	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.	Member
8	Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.	Member
9	Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Tourism, Transport Bhawan, No. 1, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110 001.	Member
10	Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Member
11	Joint Secretary, Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of HRD, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.	Member
12	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Sardar Patel Bhavan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001.	Member
13	Addl. Secretary (Sports), Ministry of Youth Affairs And Sports,	Member

	Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi	
14	Director General, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Core – IV, II Floor, Laxmi Nagar District Center, Delhi – 110 092	Member
15	Programme Adviser, National Service Scheme (NSS), Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.	Member
16	Sh. S.A.S. Navaz, Executive Committee Member, Regional Sports Center, Kadavanthra, Coachin-682020	Member
17	Principal, B.P.C.A.S. College of Physical Education, Bhartiya Krida Mandir, Naigaon Cross Road, Mumbai-411007	Member
18	Sh. K. J. Thomas, HOD, Deptt. of Physical Education, Christ Colelge, Irinjalakuda, Thissur, Kerala	Member
19	Dr. Smt. Nayana Nimkar, Head of Deptt., Physical Education, University of Pune, Pune-411007	Member
20	Director-General National Cadet Corps	Member
21	Director, A.B. Vajpayee Institute of Mountaineering and Allied Sports, Manali, Govt. of H.P. Shimla., HP	Member
22	Shri Kapil Dev Nikhanj, Former Indian Captain(Cricket)	Member
23	Sh. I.M. Vijayan, Footballer	Member
24	Mrs. Deepa Malik, Differently Abled Sportswomen	Member
25	Major R.V.S. Rathore, House No. 3, Polo, Delhi Cantt. Delhi-110 010	Member
26	Sh. Surinder Singh Sodhi, Hockey Player	Member
27	Dr. D. R. Saini, Principal, DPS, R. K. Puram	Member
28	Vice Chancellor	Member

	L.B.N. University of Physical Education, Gwalior, MP	
29	Secretary (Sports), Govt. Punjab, Chandigarh-160017.	Member
30	Secretary (Sports), Govt. UP, Lucknow, UP..	Member
31	Secretary (Sports), Govt. Gujarat, Gandhinagar, Gujarat..	Member
32	Secretary (Sports), Govt. Karnataka, Bengaluru, Karnataka-560034	Member
33	Secretary (Sports), Govt. Nagaland, Kohina, Nagaland.	Member
34	Secretary (Sports), Govt. West Bengal. Kolkata, West Bengal.	Member
35	HOD, Deptt. of Physical Education of 5/6 Universities	Member
36	Sh. Prem Singh, Deputy Adviser (HRD), Yojana Bhawan, New Delhi.	Member
37	Jt. Secretary, D/o Sports Ministry of YA & S, Shastri Bhavan New Delhi	Member Convener

## Annexure-II

### **The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Working Group on Sports & Physical Education – Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).**

1. To review the existing approach, strategy, priorities, ongoing policies and programmes and their implementation for the benefit of Sports persons and to suggest rationalization of the ongoing programmes and effective inter sectoral convergence.
2. To draw a development perspective for the Sports and Physical Education sector for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.
3. To identify the neglected areas and groups; weakness and bottlenecks and to take note of the persisting and emerging problems/situations related to the sector.

4. To suggest the future directions of the programmes including expansion and qualitative up gradation in items of standards, facilities and attainments with special reference to sports and physical education in rural and tribal areas.
5. To suggest measures to create effective linkage between different organizations engaged in the sector and better utilization of infrastructure.
6. To critically examine the resource assessment under different activities/programmes and the ways and means for mobilization of additional resources,
7. To examine private sector participation as also the involvement of non-govt. organizations/ community/other private organizations, Panchayati Raj institutions in the programmes under this sector.
8. To examine the linkages between sports and education, and ways of incorporating new emerging areas/ scenarios in the sports sector, such as, sports medicine, sports tourism, sports for the differently-abled etc.
9. To make recommendations regarding policy, programmes, priority and financial requirements for the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan for the Sports and Physical Education Sector.
10. To review the functioning of the existing administrative structures and machinery, both at the Central and State levels, and suggest modifications, if necessary.
11. To examine and make recommendations regarding all other matters relevant and incidental to the above terms of reference.

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-B****List of Competition Venues for commonwealth Games 2010**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Competition Venue</b>	<b>Venue Owner</b>
1.	Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium – Hockey	SAI
2.	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	SAI
3.	JN Sports Complex – Lawn Bowl	SAI
4.	IG Sports Complex –Gymnastics	SAI
5.	IG Sports Complex – Wrestling	SAI
6.	IG Sports Complex – Cycling	SAI
7.	SPM Swimming Pool Complex	SAI
8.	JN Sports Complex – Athletics	SAI
9.	JN Sports Complex – Weightlifting	SAI
10.	Big-Bore Shooting, Kaderpur	CRPF
11.	R.K. Khanna Tennis Stadium	AITA
12.	DU (Main Ground) – Rugby7s	DU
13.	Jamia Millia Islamia – Rugby 7s & Table Tennis	JMI
14.	Siri Fort Sports Complex - Badminton	DDA
15.	Siri Fort Sports Complex – Squash	DDA
16.	Yamuna Sports Complex – Table Tennis	DDA
17.	Yamuna Sports Complex – Archery	DDA
18.	Games Village	DDA
19.	Thyagaraj Sports Complex	Govt. of Delhi.
20.	Talkatora Boxing Stadium	NDMC

## ANNEXURE-C

## TRAINING VENUES

S. No.	Stadium	Venue Owner
	<b>FUNDED BY MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS &amp; SPORTS</b>	
01.	CPWD-DPS TRG – Lawn Bowls	CPWD
02.	CPWD-MDC TRG – Hockey	SAI/CPWD
03.	DU-Daulatram TRG – Rugby 7s	DU
04.	DU- Hindu TRG – Rugby 7s	DU
05.	DU – Indoor Hall TRG – Boxing & Netball	DU
06.	DU-Khalsa TRG – Rugbys7s	DU
07.	DU-Kirorimal TRG – Rugby 7s	DU
08.	DU-Polo Ground TRG-Athletics	DU
09.	DU-Ramjas TRG – Rugby 7s	DU
10.	DU-Sriram TRG – Rugbys 7s	DU
11.	DU-Sri Ram TRG Wrestling (W)	DU
12.	DU-St. Stephens TRG-Rugby 7s	DU
13.	JMI-Rugby 7s TRG	JMI
14.	JMI-Table Tennis TRG	JMI
15.	AITA – R.K. Khanna TRG – Tennis	AITA
	<b>FUNDED BY MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>	
15.	DDA-Game Vill TRG – Athletics	DDA
16.	DDA-Game Vill TRG – Swimming	DDA
17.	DDA-Gane Vill TRG – Weightlifting, Wrestling	DDA
18.	DDA-Saket TRG – Badminton	DDA
19.	DDA- Siri Fort TRG –Badminton	DDA
20.	DDA-Siri Fort TRG – Badminton	DDA
21.	DDA-Siri Fort TRG – Squash	DDA
22.	DDA-Siri Fort TRG – Tennis	DDA
23.	DDA-Yamuna TRG-Gymnastics	DDA
24.	DDA-Yamuna TRG- Hockey	DDA
25.	DDA-Tamuna TRG-Lawn Bowls	DDA
26.	DDA-Yamuna TRG-Swimming	DDA
27.	DDA-Yamuna TRG-Archery	DDA
	<b>FUNDED BY : GOVERNMENT OF DELHI</b>	
28.	GNCTD-Chhatrasal TRG-Athletics	Government of Delhi
29.	GNCTD-Ludlow TRG – Wrestling (M)	Government of Delhi
30.	GNCTD-Thyagraj TRG-Athletics	Government of Delhi

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Stadium</b>	<b>Venue Owner</b>
31.	NDMC-Shuivaji TRG – Hockey	NDMC