

**IMPACT OF
NATIONAL COACHING SCHEME
OF SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA:
A STUDY ON SPORTS PROMOTION
IN THE EASTERN REGION**

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PREFACE

Sports has gained tremendous popularity all over the globe and this healthy trend is likely to continue in the future also. China, Japan and South Korea have made a good progress in the sports field. The secret of their success are coupled with the coordinated efforts of various agencies involved in promotion of sports creation of infrastructure from the grassroot level and intensive coaching. As compared to them, there has been continuous deterioration in India's performance over the years despite various sports programmes.

Attempts have been made earlier to study and analyse the reasons for India's poor performance in international sports. A committee headed by Sri Amrik Singh was appointed by the Govt. of India in 1987 to study the report of the Indian Olympic Association on the performance of India at the Tenth Asian Games at Seoul. The Government constituted another Committee, headed by Sri M.M. Rajendran in 1991 to review all the Sports Schemes.

The main problem lies with the lack of sports culture in the country. In our educational curricula, more emphasis is on academics and sports remains the most neglected area. Parents also do not like to encourage their children to take up Sports seriously as it does not offer any career opportunities.

With the above background, it is hoped that, this study shall contribute towards a better understanding of National Coaching Scheme of Sports Authority of India and the Policies placed towards promotion of sports in the Region as well as in the Country.

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DR. P. SAHOO
Project Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. BACKGROUND :

Sports has gained massive popularity all over all the world and it has become a way of life. Sports serves a vital social and cultural function in the society and helps in all round development of human personality. It provides ample scope and healthy means for recreation and relaxation of human mind and society. A healthy body is always recognised as important as a healthy mind. It provides opportunities for social interaction fostering peace and understanding among different people, nations, race, religion etc. Sports also provides platforms for the people and nations to compete with each other for achieving heights of excellence in human endeavour. From ancient times, yoga, sports and games, martial arts etc. have been the characteristics of our nations history. It is not surprising therefore, that the same tradition continued and sports started receiving a great deal of attention in India since Independence.

2. THE PROBLEM :

India's Poor performance in international Sports events is a serious concern for all sports lovers. After every international events, be it Asian Games, the commonwealth Games or Olympic Games, a lot of hue and cry is raised in Parliament, in the public and in the press. Why is it that, India which ranks third highest in trained scientific and technical manpower, next only to the USA and USSR, lags behind even small nations like the Germany or Japan. A vast country like India with a population of more than 100 crores, performs so poorly in international events, when small countries like South Korea with hardly a twentieth of India's population have own

more gold medals than the total of this country's gold, silver and bronze medals put together.

The Rajkumari sports coaching scheme was initiated in 1953 and after eight years was merged with the National Coaching Scheme of the National Institute of Sports at Patiala. The NIS began to impart coaching in all disciplines and secured the services of renowned coaches from abroad to train Indian Coaches. The other nations in Asia, Europe and America continued to consolidate the lead they had in the sports arena. As compared to this, there has been deterioration in India's performance over the years despite spending considerable money and creating necessary infrastructure in the country.

3. NEED FOR THE STUDY :

The National coaching scheme which was first introduced in September 1953 as Rajkumari Sports coaching scheme was revised to meet the requirements of the developing nature of the sports in India first in 1962 and again in 1968. A large number of trainees have been trained under the National Coaching Scheme for improvement of Sports Standard in the Country. However, there is a paucity of reliable information on the impact of the National Coaching Scheme of the Sports Authority of India in Promotion of the Sports Culture in the Country, so as to make an in-depth inquiry into the achievement of the scheme. At the same time, such an in-depth study helps in identifying the problems of coaches, deficiencies, constraints and bottlenecks from the point of view of revising the scheme wherever found accessory. The need was felt to study the impact of National Coaching Scheme of Sports Authority of India in Sports Promotion in the Eastern Region. The Institute for Development of Backward Regions, Bhubaneswar was asked by the Planning Commission, New Delhi to under take the impact study of National Coaching Scheme.

4. HYPOTHESES :

The Study has the following hypotheses to be tested.

- (i) Professional and rigorous coaching provides ample and healthy means for developing sports persons.
- (ii) Necessary infrastructure and incentives increase the efficiency of coaches as well as trainees in different sports events.

5 OBJECTIVES :

The main objective of the study is to assess the impact of National Coaching Scheme in benefiting the trainees and inter alia to study the problems and constraints faced by the coaches as well as trainees for accelerating the sports culture. The following are the specific objectives of the study.

- (i) to study the National Coaching Scheme (NCS), its objectives, implementation and deployment of coaches in different disciplines at different centres.
- (ii) to find out the role of coaches in assisting the states in establishing and running of Regional Coaching Centres.
- (iii) to examine the involvement of coaches assisting Sports Departments/ Universities/Associations/Boards by providing coaching of National, Inter University and other teams for different sports competition.
- (iv) to ascertain whether the coaches have conducted the annual coaching camps and preparing the state teams.
- (v) to look into the assistance rendered to the NYK by the coaches in their efforts to cover the rural youth in any programme prepared for sports development.

- (vi) to assess the implementation of Government of India programmes for the development of rural sports by conducting tournaments/competitions/coaching camps.
- (vii) to identify the problems faced by the coaches to suggest measures for improvement of the scheme to accelerate the pace of sports event.

6 METHODOLOGY :

Broadly, the Eastern Region of the country covering Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhanda, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar are low performing states in different national events except West Bengal. The SAI coaches are deployed in the State Training Centres, National Schools, Special Area Games, Army Boys Sports Companies, Academics, Stadies at Delhi, State Coaching Centres, District Coaching Centre, Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navadyoya Vidyalaya, Akharas and others. For the purpose of the study, five states are covered for survey work. The sampling design covered 100 coaches out of the coaches deployed in all the states. The Primary level data was carried out by field investigators by contacting the coaches. Information was also collected through qualitative techniques by professionals along with research assistant. Discussions with sports official were mainly carried out by the Professionals, Collection of relevant information from various records, documents, annual reports etc. were the main responsibility of the research assistants. The Primary data collection encompassing personal interviews with coaches was carried out under the supervision of senior researcher. Almost all the team members had good exposure and experience in conducting impact studies. Before the team moved for data collection, extensive training and orientation programme was organised under the guidance of the Project Director supported

by research professionals. At the same time, they were also oriented to the nature of the approach desired in such studies to elicit the required information from the respondents who are mainly sports experts.

In the field, the team members worked directly under the supervision and control of research professionals mainly to ensure proper understanding of concepts, clarifications and refining the approach in field data collection. The analysis of the information pertaining to sample survey is based on tabulation. An attempt has been made to find out the problems of coaches under the National Coaching Scheme and its impact on Sports Promotion in the Eastern Region.

7. REPORTING PLAN :

The interpretation of the data has been contained into eight chapters. While the background of the study, need, objective and methodology have been discussed in the first chapter, National sports policy is contained in the second chapter. The Third Chapter deals with the Sports Promotion and Plan Achievements in the Country. Details on scheme of Sports Authority of India have been outlined in fourth chapter. The National Coaching Scheme and Role of Coaches have been formed in chapter five. The next chapter deals with the impact of coaching schemes. The problem of coaches have been outlined in chapter seven. Finally the study ends with policy suggestions in the last chapter.

8. SPORTS POLICY

The importance of participation in sports and physical education activities for good health, a high degree of physical fitness, increase in individual productivity and also its value as a means of beneficial recreation promoting social harmony and discipline is well established. The need of every citizen,

irrespective of age and sex, to participate in and enjoy games, sports and recreational activities is, therefore, hereby recognized. The necessity of raising the national standards in games and sports so that our sportsmen and women acquit themselves creditably in international sports competitions is equally recognised. It is the duty of the Central and State Governments, therefore, to accord to sports and physical education a very high priority in the process of all round development. They would promote and develop traditional and modern games and sports, and also yoga, by providing the necessary facilities and infrastructure on a large scale and by inculcating sports consciousness among the masses, so that by their regular participation in sports and physical education activities, the nation is made healthy fit and strong.

A Separate Department for Sports was created by the Govt. of India in 1982 and the First National Sports Policy was announced in 1984. In keeping with the contemporary and future needs, the Government has reviewed the old policy to bring a New Policy on Sports. The Draft New National Sports Policy seeks to pursue the twin objectives of broad basing and achieving excellence at national and international levels. The Policy seeks to spell out the requirements in more concrete terms.

The proposed salient features of the draft new policy are as follows :

- (i) Lays down in more concrete terms the objectives and specific measures to be taken by various agencies.
- (ii) Defines the role of central government and state government more clearly.
- (iii) Seeks to ensure that the Federations work in a more transparent, democratic, professional and accountable manner.

- (iv) Attaches priority to promotion of games and sports in schools.
- (v) Seeks to involve the Panchayati Raj Institutions actively.
- (vi) Seeks to mobilize mass media for introducing a sport culture.
- (vii) Sports disciplines based on proven potential.
- (viii) Priorities seeks to prepare the annual calendar well in advance for providing required support to the sports persons for participation in major events.
- (ix) Lays greater emphasis on scientific support to sports persons.
- (x) Provides easy access to international quality sports equipment.
- (xi) Lays greater emphasis on training and development.
- (xii) Setting up of a National Sports Development Fund for mobilizing resources from other sources other than government.

The Draft New National Sports Policy has been discussed in a number of meetings held with eminent Sports persons, National Sports Federations, State Governments etc. Government is engaged in its process of finalisation.

9. PLAN ACHIEVEMENTS

Physical education, games and sports and yoga in educational institutions were promoted right from the beginning of the planning era. During the Second Five Year Plan, National College of Physical Education and National Institute of Sports were expanded. In the sixth plan, sporting and nurturing of talent was emphasized. In the Seventh Plan emphasis was given to adventure sports. Infrastructural development was taken up for the purpose. The Sports Authority of India implemented a number of programmes such as training of coaches, establishment of centres for sports medicine etc. On

the basis of the National Sports Policy framed during the Seventh Five Year Plan, an action plan was formulated in 1992.

10. SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) was established by the Govt. of India, on 25th January 1984. Registered as a Society, SAI is a successive organisation of the Special Organising Committee, IX Asian Games-1982, originally given the task of maintenance and management of stadia built for Asiad-1982. Later on, with amalgamation of the Society for National Institute of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) on 1st May 1987, SAI broadened its activities with an overall objective of improving the sports facilities and performance of India sports persons. The Sports Authority of India is actively engaged in implementing schemes to promote sports awareness and physical fitness. In its attempt to develop excellence in sports, SAI carries out a countrywide talent scouting exercise and nurtures the promising talent by providing coaching, sports facilities and exposure to competitions at state, national and international level. Besides maintaining and utilizing the infrastructure created in Delhi for the Asiad-1982. SAI is constantly engaged in improving the sports facilities in various states. The Sports Authority of India is managed by General Body and Governing Body. The General Body is chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and the Governing Body is chaired by the Union Minister of Human Resource Development.

11. NATIONAL COACHING SCHEME

The National Coaching Scheme which was first introduced in September, 1985 as Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme was revised to meet the requirements of the developing nature of the sports in India first in 1962 and again in 1968. The working of the scheme has recently been reviewed and as a result thereof, certain changes have been incorporated.

The scheme provides for establishing of Regional Coaching Centres, assisting National Federations in preparing National teams, conducting coaching camps, clinics/refresher courses and for the implementation of Central sports

programmes. To achieve these objectives, the Scheme provides for the recruitment and assignment of coaches to various state sports councils and Nehru Yuvak Kendras. The present sanctioned cadre of coaches under the scheme is 900 which is to increase further in the 7th Five year plan.

12. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY :

12.1 DISCIPLINE WISE COACHES :

SAI coaches are posted in the Eastern Region under 17 Disciplines such as Archery, Athletic, Basketball, Badminton, Cricket, Football, Gymnastic, Handball, Hockey, Judo, K.K.K., L.Tennis, Swimming, T.Tennis, Volleyball, Weight lifting and wrestling. The coaches are appointed in different grades (I, II and III). The table No.6.1 shows the Disciplinewise SAI coaches appointed in different grades. Highest number of coaches are appointed in the discipline of Football (56), followed by Athletic (36), Volley ball (24), gymnastic (20), Basketball (14) and Hockey (11). The lowest number that is one coach is appointed in the Lawn Tennis discipline. Similarly games like Archery, Judo, K.K.K., Handball, Table Tennis and Wrestling and low priority games in terms of appointing less coaches in the above disciplines.

12.2 STATE OF DOMICILE OF COACHES :

Table 6.2 indicates the State of Domicile of coaches disciplinewise posted in the Eastern Region. Similarly, table No.6.3 depicts the number of coaches from different states of eastern region i.e. from Andaman and Nicobar, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar Tripura and Sikkim. The highest number of coaches in the eastern region are from West Bengal (90), followed by Orissa (40), Tripura (36) and Bihar (26), six

coaches belong to Andaman and Nicobar Island and only one coach is from Sikkim.

12.3. POSTING OF SAI COACHES :

SAI Coaches are posted under different disciplines in different coaching centres of Eastern States. The table 6.4 gives the details of Place of posting of SAI coaches discipline wise in Andaman & Nicobar, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Tripura and Sikkim.

12.4 TRAINING SCHEMES :

The SAI Coaches appointed in different coaching centres under different disciplines are categorised under different schemes to train the trainees. These schemes are National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC), SAI Training Centres (STC), Special Area Games Scheme (SAG), Centre of Excellence and Sports Academics.

12.4.1 National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme :

This Scheme introduces the concept of stay, play and study in the same school. This scheme is designed to select genetically gifted and physically fit children in the age group of 8-12 years and groom them scientifically in SAI adopted Schools. The selected trainees are given training on one of the ten identified Olympic disciplines of Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Swimming, Table Tennis, Volleyball and wrestling. The number of trainees to be admitted in each discipline is based on team requirement, optimal utilization of infrastructure available, etc. In order to tap the rural youth, there is a scheme for adoption of Akharas. Under the scheme, talented boys under 14 years of age, are

adopted by SAI under the NSTC Scheme and a stipend given towards diet and school expenses under the scheme 286 trainees were there in 1996-97. The Table 6.5 shows the number of Trainees Admitted in SAI Adopted Schools under the NSTC Scheme similarly, Table 6.6 shows the number of trainees under the NSTC Scheme in the Eastern Region.

12.4.2 ARMY BOYS SPORTS COMPANY (ABSC) :

The Scheme is an extension of the NSTC Scheme for training sub-junior boys in the age group of 8-14 years. Under the ABSC Scheme, Army has joined hands with SAI to nurture talented boys. Selection is based on a battery of tests similar to those prescribed for NSTC. The selected trainees are inducted in identified regimental centres of the army. SAI bears the cost towards equipment, boarding, lodging, sports kit, etc. in 1996-97 there were 790 trainees under the ABSC Scheme being trained at 16 Regimental Centres of the Army in the disciplines of Athletics, Archery, Basketball, Boxing, Gymnastics, Hockey, Kayaking & Canoeing, Football, Swimming, Rowing, Volleyball & Wrestling. Table 6.7 and 6.8 shows the Discipline wise and Centre wise ABSC Trainees and the performance in Table 6.14.

12.4.3 SAI TRAINING CENTRES (STC) SCHEME :

The Training Centre Scheme of SAI came as the result of a decision by the Governing Body of SAI in May 1995 to merge the Sports Hostel Scheme and the Sports Project Development Area into a consolidated Scheme. Each Training Centre caters to 3-4 disciplines. Selection is based on a battery of tests and on merit for those who have secured positions at District, State and National Competitions. The Training Centres Scheme forms a natural corollary to the sub junior schemes of SAI by inducting trainees in the age group of 14-21 years.

These trainees are then assessed in their chosen disciplines and finally selected to undergo in-house training at various SAI Centres. At Training Centres, sports facilities, equipment and services of qualified coaches are available along with scientific back up. The trainees in SPDA Centres and Discipline wise in Eastern Region are shown in Table 6.11 and 6.12 Respectively and performance in Table 6.14.

During 1996-97 855 trainees (including non residential trainees) are being trained at SAI Sports Hospitals disciplines are being implemented under these Centres are Athletics, Archery, Basketball, Badminton, Boxing, Cycling, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Handball, Judo, Swimming, Kabaddi, Volleyball, Wrestling, Weight lifting, Canoeing & Kayaking and Rowing. The number of trainees in SAI Sports Hostel is shown in the Table 6.9 and Performance of the trainees in Table 6.16.

12.4.4 SPECIAL AREA GAMES (SAG) SCHEME :

The Special Area Games Scheme, is being implemented to scout and nurture natural talent for modern competitive games and sports from tribal, rural, coastal and hilly areas of the country and also from regions where genetically gifted individuals are located for excellence in a particular sports discipline. In order to utilize available facilities at the SAG Centres to an optimum level, it was decided to increase the number of trainees by introducing the Day Boarding Scheme wherein a maximum of 10 day boarders per Centre were allowed to receive training along with regular SAG trainees. The strength of SAG Trainees are depicted in Table 6.10

In 1996-97, it was decided to increase the number of trainees through rationalization in existing disciplines, for optimal usage of the infrastructure facilities available and the minimum ideal requirement for team or competitive purposes. New disciplines were introduced based on requisite

infrastructure available at the centre, mainly based on identified "priority discipline". The trainees are undergoing training in 17 sports disciplines at 4 SAG Centres in the Eastern Region. These centres are at Jagatpur, Ranchi, Port Blair or Nicobar. Training is being given in the disciplines of Athletics, Archery, Basketball, Badminton, Boxing, Cycling, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Handball, Judo, Swimming, Volleyball, Wrestling, Weight Lifting, Rowing & Canoeing and Koyaking. Each Training Centre caters to 3-4 sports disciplines. The performance of ABSC Trainees are depicted in Table 6.15.

13. NATIONAL COACHING SCHEME :

The NCS is a major source for meeting the requirements of coaches in the country. Under the scheme SAI provides coaches to States/UTs based on their requirements. Coaches are also made available to universities, various agencies like sports federations and associations. SAI regional centres, LNCPE's and in house training centres and to district coaching centres and state coaching centres. The success of the NCS depends on various factors.

13.1 COACHES AS TEACHERS / TRAINERS :

The term coaching is misinterpreted at all levels of coaching. At the base level what needed is the sports teachers or educators to create sports spirit, culture and courageousness among the youth of 8 to 12 years of age. Trainers are required at the middle level or intermediate level to take the youths to the level of competition and finally the coaches at the higher level for the competition itself. The ultimate goal of the scheme is to provide the talented youth with reasonable support of sports infrastructure equipment and a trainer to train him/her.

The table No. 6.17 clearly explaining the definition of coaches as opined by the respondent. The coaches play the role of Teachers, Trainers and coaches. In the study area, nearly 68 percent of respondents identified coaches as coach, 82 percent as Teachers and 79 percent as trainers in the sample area of the Eastern Region.

13.2 DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COACHES OF SAI :

There is a need for appreciation of the duties and functions which a coach is doing. No doubt the coaches are distinct from trainers/sports teachers. Trainers are concerned with the skill of the trainee, while the coach is above it. A trainer gives training to the trainee. Where as the coach makes out the best from the trainee. Now a days coaches are made responsible for many things other than coaching when they are in a camp or while they are accompanying the contingent for any international competitions.

In the opinion of the sample coaches about the duties and responsibilities earmarked. 89% say these are clearly defined and 7% say partially defined and only 4% say : it is not clear at all (Table No. 6.18).

13.3 INCENTIVES TO SAI COACHES :

Most of our coaches at the base level do not get the scope to achieve excellency because of inherent problems. The services of these coaches are mostly needed in the mornings as well as in the afternoons during the free time of the School going children and office going sports persons. A coach who has spotted talent, nurtured that talent over a period of years and that person to international level of competition should also be suitably rewarded. An attempt has been made by the Government through the institution of DRONACHARYA award for outstanding services of a coach.

(a) Special increments to Coaches, whose trainees win Gold, Silver or Bronze medals in Olympic/World Championships, limited to the extent of 5,3 and 1 increments respectively, and for Asian Games/Commonwealth Games, limited to 3, 2 and 1 increment respectively.

13.4 DISTRIBUTION OF COACHES :

The National level coaches are deputed to the state headquarters are each coach for each major sports discipline. As regards the requirements of coaches for the regional/zonal centres, only super level coaches are assigned in these centres as they are responsible for producing technical guidance to state level coaches and for training of national teams. The Table No. 6.21 shows the opinion on Distribution of coaches. The opinion on distribution of coaches are given in terms of properly distributed, not properly distributed. Nearly three fourth of the coaches said the distribution is proper and 16% of coaches expressed it's not proper, while 7% of the coaches in the region could not say any thing.

13.5 ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF COACHES :

For successful operation of the scheme, there is need for a separate state level agency to administer, supply and distribution of coaches and monitor their activities. This operation of decentralisation improves the quality and ensure feed-back. Such decentralisation process make the State Sports Council responsible. The present system of administration control for the SAI coaches in the Eastern region was asked to the sample coaches. Nearly one-third of the coaches expressed their views as O.K. on the present system of administrative control and nearly one-fourth of the

respondent said the present system needs change. (Table No. 6.22)

13.6 FEED BACK SYSTEM :

The decentralised system also ensure better feedback arrangements and follow up programme for the trainees. There is arrangement for periodic progress report. The present feedback system from the trainees during coaching further improves the technical skill of the coaches. Out of the 100 coaches studied, 94% of coaches said the present feed back system effective while 6% say its not effective (Table No. 6.23).

13.7 INVOLVEMENT OF COACHES IN SELECTION OF TEAM/PLAYERS:

There is considerable criterion in the selection of teams players for International competitions. This also percolates down to the State level while selecting state teams for national championships. The National Selection committee associates ex-international coaches who have already proved their. Worth a coach is accountable for the performance of the team/players. Therefore active involvement in selection process of the team/players by the coaches improves. The team performance. The table No. 6.24 describes the involvement of coaches in selection of team/players in the Eastern Region. Out of the 100 coaches, 94% of them said they involved in the selection of team/players while only 6% of them said their non-involvement.

13.8 COACH - TRAINEE RELATIONSHIP :

The Guru-Shishya (Coach Trainee) relationship for the excellence in performance in national and international competitions is absolutely essential in individual sports

discipline. It may be difficult to ensure continuity between a coach and sports persons on long term basis, but if conducive atmospheres are created, they can meet temporarily in sports complexes under the control of SAI with free board and lodging facilities. This ideal arrangement can be made in sports hostels under the control of SAI. The table No. 6.25 depicts the coach-trainee relationship as Guru-Shishya & just like Trainer. Nearly four-fifth of the coaches expressed coach-trainee relationship as Guru-Shishya and 15% of Coaches said it is just like a trainer. However, 8 percent coaches did not give any reply. The success of the National Coaching Scheme of Sports Authority of India depends on various factors which include scouting of right talent, proper facilities, sports environment, conducive atmosphere and incentives to grow for the coaches. The arrangement for monitoring of the performance of the coaches as well as trainees and proper deployment of coaches disciplinewise in decentralised manner is the key for success of the scheme.

14. IDENTIFICATION OF COACHES PROBLEMS :

The identification of problems of SAI coaches and trainees are based on the group discussion made in the sample states.

14.1 Distribution of Coaches :

SAI also lends coaches to the State Governments for being deployed at the State and district levels. The disciplines are supposed to be identified by the State Governments. The Directors of sports of the concerned State Governments deploy these coaches depending upon the requirements in a particular discipline. These coaches are working under the control of the Regional Directors, SAI, who are supposed to monitor and evaluate their performances. There is a system of monitoring the performance of these coaches for which a chart is maintained. The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports of the

Ministry of Human Resource Development had recently taken a decision according to which if a particular coach is deployed in a place where the work-load is not sufficient or he doesn't take interest in the game, then the Regional Director can transfer him to a place where his services could be more optimally and gainful utilised. In asking for their transfers to their home towns. A lot of time and efforts are, thus, wasted in sorting out problems of placement of these coaches. As against this, there are many coaches who are really doing a good job. Many school principals are reported to have informed the Government about the good efforts put in by SAI coaches in showing excellent results. Once a good rapport is established between the coach and the students, it will not be advisable to disturb such coaches in the overall interest of the students and the sports.

14.2 Retired Coaches :

With a view to dealing with the problem of deployment and taking optimal results from the coaches, the Government was thinking to take coaches on contract in future though the idea did not find favour with the existing coaches. In case their services are found to be fruitful, the contract could be renewed after its expiry. It was also contended that it would, to some extent, solve the problem of placement and other issues related to the coaches. When asked if the SAI would be able to find really deserving and outstanding coaches for shorter durations on contract basis, it was argued that India is a large country having many outstanding sportsperson who have represented the country in the international games. They have now retired from active sports but they can work as good coaches. Services such sportsperson would be both beneficial and economical and it would also give them the much needed financial help and recognition of their talent. This system could be initially tried on an experimental basis which could be

subsequently extended or discontinued depending upon its performance.

14.3. State Control of Coaches :

The posting of the SAI coaches in various States served little purpose as their achievements and performance were in no way better than those employed by the States. It was alleged that the SAI coaches were not at all accountable to the State Governments. The job of coaching should be left entirely to the States and savings thus accrued on account of the salaries etc. of the SAI coaches should be given to the States as grants for the development of infrastructure / purchase of sports equipments, etc. In the existing set-up it is very difficult to monitor the activities of the SAI coaches and fix responsibility for their performance as there is hardly any monitoring of these coaches even by the SAI. Many of the coaches are dissatisfied due to the postings in distant places and the inadequate facilities provided to them in regard to housing and other matters. They are always on the look out for their transfer to the station of their choice. This adversely reflects on the performance of the players. Therefore, either the entire control of the SAI coaches should be given to the State Governments who have comparatively better mechanism for their close monitoring or they may be completely withdrawn so that their half-hearted presence does not hamper the progress of the players. The State Governments should be given full authority for all the service matters of SAI coaches, including their posting and transfer.

14.4 Coaches Deployed in Schools :

One of the problems raised by the coaches deployed in the schools was that they did not have accommodation either in the school premises or anywhere near the school. Since these coaches are required to be present in the ground alongwith

players, both early in the morning and evening, they are not, quite often, able to reach the ground in time. It is a genuine problem which needs to be looked into sympathetically and Government should try to give residential accommodation to these coaches, either in the school premises or just near to their working place so that they could reach the ground early in the morning. This would certainly benefit the students and also solve the genuine grievances of the coaches.

14.5 Refresher Course for Coaches :

SAI is designing some short and long duration refresher courses for the in-service coaches. At present, the coach enters into service with a particular qualification and retires with the same. The need for continuous skill development and orientation in view of the rapid changes in the techniques of various games. SAI should identify certain specialised training institutes in various sports disciplines, both within the country and abroad, so that coaches could be deputed for refresher training courses from time to time to upgrade their skills. Foreign coaches should be employed to train Indian coaches and our junior teams. There was no policy with regard to training of the coaches and that only a handful of coaches were repeatedly being sent for foreign exposure. A uniform policy be evolved for training the coaches without any discrimination.

14.6 Frequent Change of Coaches :

One of the issues raised by many sportspersons was that of frequent changes of coaches. This not only distracted concentration of the players but also hampered their practice and wholehearted attention to the game. It was argued that the new coach starts from the beginning and has his own techniques and methods of coaching. Since such a practice creates confusion in the minds of the players, it should,

therefore, be avoided as far as possible. While most of the coaching / grooming is done by our own coaches, the foreign coaches are generally called at the last minute, sometimes only a few weeks before the actual event. In such an event, if the players / teams do well, the credit goes to the foreign coach and not to the Indian coach who has done the entire ground work. If the efforts and labour put in initially by national coaches go unnoticed, it gives rise to a sense of frustration amongst them. The practice of making frequent changes of coaches be avoided and whenever any team or player performs well, the credit should also be given to the coaches who are basically responsible for their training.

14.7 Service Conditions of Coaches :

The average age of entry of these coaches in service is between 25 -35 years. The superannuation age for retirement from service is 55 years. As against this, the coaches of Sports Authority of India, retire from service at the age of 60 years. Also, the superannuation age of coaches in the universities is 60, and in many other States it is 58 years. There is no uniformity in the service conditions of coaches, including their pay structure, retirement age, etc. As a result of this anomaly, coaches, especially in some States, are put in a disadvantageous position. There is a need for uniform national policy for coaches by different agencies, like Sports Councils of the States, SAI, Universities, various Sports Control Boards, etc. There is need for a central agency to supervise and direct coaching programmes uniformly all over the country. The service conditions, including the qualifications, pay structure and retirement age and other service benefits, should also be uniform in all respects throughout the country.

This scheme was not working well as the states were not getting coaches for the disciplines they required. That coaches lacked commitment and dedication and since they were directly

under the control of the SAI, states were not able to ensure their accountability. Most of the states also suggested that the coaches should be placed at the disposal for state governments for the purpose of efficient and smooth functioning of the scheme. SAI, however, was of the view that if it was done, it would create more problems than it intended to solve. Coaches, on the other hand, that the places where they were posted neither have adequate infrastructure nor sufficient number of trainees. Thus they are unable to perform their assigned duties efficiently and effectively. Because of various problems the services of coaches remain unutilised / under - utilised, which needs to be taken care of by the government. The role and responsibilities of the coaches were not clearly defined. They don't have anything specific to aim at and no clear output requirement. Hence, the effectiveness/performance of the scheme is severely affected.

The coaches at Regional/State Coaching Centre (RCC/SCC) assist the State Sports Councils, Departments/Associations in holding state coaching camps for training state-level teams for inter-state/national championships, holding weekly/monthly competitions in rural sports, organising short-term refresher course, etc. SAI did not get any feedback from the coaches/ RCCs regarding the number of coaching camps held, number of participants, duration of camps held in various disciplines etc. This was all because of lack of efficient and effective monitoring mechanism in this regard. Government should take all necessary measures to streamline and revamp the scheme.

15. POLICY SUGGESTIONS

A broad based system of sports promotion and sports policy is a must if India is to take its deserved place in the international sports arena. If a small nation like the German Democratic Republic could transform itself within twenty years to a supers sporting nation, why India can not win supremacy in

the realm of sports. But it has to be remembered that even within the small GDR, there are six thousand youth clubs and two thousand club houses for working people alone, apart from thousands of other sports centres in the country. These similar facilities may take some years to be provided in India. If a comprehensive sports promotion and policy is adopted.

15.1 Availing Services of Foreign Coaches :

To identify the sports disciplines as a thrust area for excellence in international competitions and onwards and commence selection and preparation of sports persons for participation in the event. Identify foreign coaches to select and train such sports person with the assistance of Indian National Coaches. To introduce a system approach for distribution of the present. Field wing trainer of the SAI to district centres on nation-wide basis to nurture young talent in schools and colleges and establish state level centres in capital cities of every State manned by high level coaches of the SAI to guide and assist the district level trainers and to spot talent.

To enlist the services of foreign coaches of proven ability, wherever necessary to advise in various disciplines in the SAI to train sports teacher/trainers and coaches and to expose our national coaches selectively to methodology techniques and upgrading their skill through international coaching clinics and observing competitions with assurance of their continued coaching activity after such exposure. To obtain the services of foreign experts in selected disciplines for coaching national players organised and coaching centres where proper facilities are available.

15.2 Infrastructure Improvement :

Update the infrastructure in regional coaching centres with all-weather synthetic turf and track and with Internationally

recognised equipment to enable national players to train and practice nearer to their place of living and to train national teams at these centres. Establish Sports Science extension centres at regional coaching centres with a sports science expert and psychologist. Where there is a concrete programme for sports not covered by SAI, specialists to be invited under the Special Area Scheme of the SAI.

15.3 Sports Coordination :

The SAI should function as a Sports Authority of national importance and as a Research Centre. The Field Wing and utilisation of coaches should work as a separate and independent agency.

Physical education subjects should be an integral part of specialisation in sports. Field Wing coaches working at district and State level centres and universities therein should be under the supervision and control of the State Sports Council/Departments. Greater interaction and coordination between NIS and LNCPE and other colleges of Physical Education in the country is essential, particularly at the research level.

15.4 Salary :

The salary scale and service conditions of sports teachers/trainers/coaches need rationalisation so as to attract national and international players of repute and talented sports persons and physical educationists to take up sports coaching as a career.

15.5 Incentive :

Incentives should be provided to trainers and coaches who produce results.

15.6 Professional Interaction :

There should be periodical interaction in the form of conference/graded competitions, seminars and clinics and workshops and dissemination of information and results of research studies and techniques.

15.7 Selection of Players :

National Sports Federations should associate recent ex-internationals of process in the Selection Committee. The national coach selected for training and to accompany the player/team for competitions should also be actively associated in the selection of the player/team.

15.8 Short Term Courses :

Teachers in schools and colleges interested in sports should be encouraged to take up Certificate Course in NIS.

15.9 International Training :

Medical and Scientific field serving sports on voluntary basis should be brought from hobby to professional level by sending them abroad for orientation course under specialists as a measure to ensure the back up sports science facilities for coaches.

15.10 Awards :

The Coach-Trainee (Guru-Sishya) relationship for excellence in performance and prospective medal potential in international competitions for individual sports disciplines, is absolutely essential on a long term basis, including duration of competition abroad.

15.11 Reviewing Supply and Demand of Coaches :

The imbalance in supply and demand of coaches, statewise and disciplinewise for short-term measures needs review.

16. CONCLUSION :

Most of our efforts to develop sports, have so far been confined to urban areas only, and the rural areas have, in the process, have neglected. We have not been able to utilise, effectively whatever little and rudimentary infrastructure we have in the rural areas. Nor have we been able to ensure mass participation by rural youth in sports. In view of the fact that there exists enough potential of sportspersons in rural areas, a concerted approach be adopted for popularising and propagating sports in the rural areas. In view of the decentralisation of resources to panchayats, Government should ensure that there is a sports complex in each panchayat. Panchayats should also hold sports competitions and championships periodically. There is also need for scouting talent at an early age and select them on scientific basis because it is all the more easier to train the young ones. Panchayat bodies should take up this responsibility.

CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION

1.0 BACKGROUND :

Sports has gained massive popularity all over all the world and it has become a way of life. Sports serves a vital social and cultural function in the society and helps in all round development of human personality. It provides ample scope and healthy means for recreation and relaxation of human mind and society. A healthy body is always recognised as important as a healthy mind. It provides opportunities for social interaction fostering peace and understanding among different people, nations, race, religion etc. Sports also provides platforms for the people and nations to compete with each other for achieving heights of excellence in human endeavour.

From ancient times, yoga, sports and games, martial arts etc. have been the characteristics of our nations history. It is not surprising therefore, that the same tradition continued and sports started receiving a great deal of attention in India since Independence.

1.1 SPORTS IN INDEPENDENT INDIA :

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru played a pioneering role in organising the First Asian Games in New Delhi in 1951. In his message to the Asian Assembly of youth at the first Asiad, he put it this way, "It must be remembered always that these games and contests should be carried out in an atmosphere of utmost friendliness. Each one must try his best but each one, whether winner or loser, must play his part gracefully and must enter into the spirit of the games."

The First Asian Games was held in six disciplines and participated by eleven countries. In the tally of 55 medals, India

won the second place. Since then the Asian Games have been held every four years. India successfully hosted. The IX Asian Games and won 57 medals ranking sixth position in the tally. In 1982, several stadia of international standards came up in Delhi and sports events were given nation wide TV coverage.

India had dominated at the world level in Hockey. The Indian Hockey team won the gold medal at all the Olympics from 1928 till 1956 and again in 1964 and 1980. India won the silver in 1960 and bronze medal in 1968 and 1972. However, we could not reach even third position in 1976 and 1984 Olympics even though we went up to the Sixth Position in 1988 from the twelvth after the 1986 World Cup. In individual events in the Olympics, K.S. Yadav won the bronze medal in wrestling in 1952. Before that the only achievement in the 1900 Olympics was by Norman Pritchard who own the silver medals in 200 mts. and 200 mts. hurdle. Milkha Singh brought the glory in 400 mtr. in Rome Olympics in 1960 and won the Gold in 400 mts. in Common Wealth Games in 1958. In Athletics, P.T. Usha and the Women's Relay Team have won all major Asian Championship.

In Seoul Olympics in 1988, Mercy Kuttan emerged as the best women in Asia in 400 mts. and Shiny Abraham bagged the Asian Games record timing of 1982 in 800 mts. and emerged as the best women in Asia. Indias Women's Relay Team also bagged the Asian performance of 1986 and emerged as the best Women's Asian Team. In shooting, Soma Dutta emerged as the third best Asian Women.

Apart from Asian and Olympic Games, Our Sports persons have significant achievements to their credit in other disciplines in the last 50 years. India has done remarkably well in the Davis Cup reaching the finals in 1966, 1974 and 1987. In Billiards, Wilson Jones became the world champion in 1958 and 1964 and Michael Ferreira in 1977, 1981 and 1983 and

Geet Sethi in 1985 and 1987. Prakash Padukone became the first Indian to win the All England Badminton Championship in 1980. In Cricket, the Indian Team won the World Cup in 1983 followed by Victory in Sharjah Cup. The country has produced several outstanding cricketers during the last 50 years. Sunil Gavaskar has the record for the highest number of Test Centuries. In Chess, Viswanath Anand became the First and only Asian to become an International Grandmaster. In long distance Swimming, Mihir Sen became the first Indian to cross the English Channel and thereafter physically handicapped Taranath Shiroy and child Swimmer Arti Pradhan. In football too, two gold and a bronze in the Asian games and fourth place in the Melbourne Olympics stands to India's credit. Tennis Players Ramanathan Krishnan and Vijaya Amritraj have been ranked among the world's foremost players.

India has successfully hosted several international championships during the last 50 years. The most important sports events are the Asian Games, World Table Tennis, Billiards, Wrestling championships apart from World cup cricket Tournament, Thomas cup and Davis cup matches. India hosted the First Afro Asian Games in November 1991, in which around 2000 athletes from 80 countries of two continents participated in the 10 sports disciplines. This is a major step towards sports promotion as well as recognition of India's Sports infrastructure.

1.2 THE PROBLEM :

India's Poor performance in international Sports events is a serious concern for all sports lovers. After every international events, be it Asian Games, the commonwealth Games or Olympic Games, a lot of hue and cry is raised in Parliament, in the public and in the press. Why is it that, India which ranks third highest in trained scientific and technical manpower, next only to the USA and USSR, lags behind even

small nations like the Germany or Japan. A vast country like India with a population of more than 100 crores, performs so poorly in international events, when small countries like South Korea with hardly a twentieth of India's population have own more gold medals then the total of this country's gold, silver and bronze medals put together.

India, which is the second largest country in terms of population and seventh largest in terms of area in the entire world has not performed very well in the Olympic Games. Till 1986 Seoul Asian Games, India has stood record in the First Asian in Delhi, Fourth in Second Asiad in Manila, Seventh in Third Asiad in Tokyo, Fourth in Fourth Asiad in Jakarta, Sixth in Fifth Asiad in Bangkok, Sixth in Sixth Asiad in Bangkok, Sixth in Seventh Asiad in Teheran, Sixth in Eighth Asiad in Bangkok, and Seventh in Ninth Asian in New Delhi in terms of medal tally. However, in the tenth Asiad at Seoul, India ranked first in the medal tally. But, it was again relegated to the eleventh position in the Eleventh Asiad at Beijing. In the 12th Asian Games held in Hiroshima in 1994. India's performance was again dismal, though it was placed in the 8th Position in the medals tally. While analysing the reasons for India's poor performance in sports, one can not avoid compairing it with that of China, Japan and South Korea. China has made a big leap in the sports arena and it can be described as the world's sports super power today. South Korea too is not far behind. In China, it is a national pride. The coordinated efforts of various sports organisations involved in sports promotion and creation of infrastructure from the grassroot level, intensive training are the secret of their success. Children in China are involved in sports right from the early school age. They are provided enough incentives with a view to motivating them to take up sports as a career. The sports federations in China are run on professional lines and are generally headed by former record-holders in various sports disciplines.

The Rajkumari sports coaching scheme was initiated in 1953 and after eight years was merged with the National Coaching Scheme of the National Institute of Sports at Patiala. The NIS began to impart coaching in all disciplines and secured the services of renowned coaches from abroad to train Indian Coaches. The other nations in Asia, Europe and America continued to consolidate the lead they had in the sports arena. As compared to this, there has been deterioration in India's performance over the years despite spending considerable money and creating necessary infrastructure in the country.

1.3 NEED FOR THE STUDY :

There has been a keen competition among the nations to win world recognition in sports. It has acquired great professional skill and there is a race to win medals in international sports to bring glory to the nations. After the beginning of modern Olympics in the year 1896 at Athens, more and more number of countries have began participating in the Olympic tournaments held every four years. A number of new disciplines have been added games are no longer played just for the sake of sportsmanship, rather it has acquired a new sports professionalism. There have been changes in the rules and techniques of various games with the advancement of technology, innovative sports equipment and other related materials have been developed.

Countries like USA, USSR, Germany and more recently Japan, China and South Korea, have taken sports very seriously and put a lot of efforts and resources to create necessary infrastructure for the sports persons to undergo rigorous and professional training and win medals for their countries. India's poor performance in international sports events is a serious concern for all of us. After every

international event, be it Asian Games, the Common wealth games or the Olympic Games questions are asked as to why India performs so poorly in sports events. India was in the second place in the inaugural Asiad at Delhi in 1951. Till the Seoul Asian Games in 1986. India had always been among the first seven nations in terms of the medal won.

The National coaching scheme which was first introduced in September 1953 as Rajkumari Sports coaching scheme was revised to meet the requirements of the developing nature of the sports in India first in 1962 and again in 1968. A large number of trainees have been trained under the National Coaching Scheme for improvement of Sports Standard in the Country. However, there is a paucity of reliable information on the impact of the National Coaching Scheme of the Sports Authority of India in Promotion of the Sports Culture in the Country, so as to make an in-depth inquiry into the achievement of the scheme. At the same time, such an in-depth study helps in identifying the problems of coaches, deficiencies, constraints and bottlenecks from the point of view of revising the scheme wherever found accessory. The need was felt to study the impact of National Coaching Scheme of Sports Authority of India in Sports Promotion in the Eastern Region. The Institute for Development of Backward Regions, Bhubaneswar was asked by the Planning Commission, New Delhi to under take the impact study of National Coaching Scheme.

1.4 HYPOTHESES : The Study has the following hypotheses to be tested.

- (i) Professional and rigorous coaching provides ample and healthy means for developing sports persons.

- (ii) Necessary infrastructure and incentives increase the efficiency of coaches as well as trainees in different sports events.

1.5 OBJECTIVES :

The main objective of the study is to assess the impact of National Coaching Scheme in benefiting the trainees and inter alia to study the problems and constraints faced by the coaches as well as trainees for accelerating the sports culture. The following are the specific objectives of the study.

- (i) to study the National Coaching Scheme (NCS), its objectives, implementation and deployment of coaches in different disciplines at different centres.
- (ii) to find out the role of coaches in assisting the states in establishing and running of Regional Coaching Centres.
- (iii) to examine the involvement of coaches assisting Sports Departments/ Universities/Associations/Boards by providing coaching of National, Inter University and other teams for different sports competition.
- (iv) to ascertain whether the coaches have conducted the annual coaching camps and preparing the state teams.
- (v) to look into the assistance rendered to the NYK by the coaches in their efforts to cover the rural youth in any programme prepared for sports development.
- (vi) to assess the implementation of Government of India programmes for the development of rural sports by conducting tournaments/competitions/coaching camps.

- (vii) to identify the problems faced by the coaches to suggest measures for improvement of the scheme to accelerate the pace of sports event.

1.6 METHODOLOGY :

1.6.1 Study Design :

Broadly, the Eastern Region of the country covering Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhanda, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar are low performing states in different national events except West Bengal. The SAI coaches are deployed in the State Training Centres, National Schools, Special Area Games, Army Boys Sports Companies, Academics, Stadies at Delhi, State Coaching Centres, District Coaching Centre, Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navadyoya Vidyalaya, Akharas and others. For the purpose of the study, five states are covered for survey work.

1.6.2 Statistical Frame :

The sampling design covered 100 coaches out of the coaches deployed in all the states. It covered different centres and the state-wise samples studied are given below.

SAMPLE FRAME

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total number of coaches deployed	Number of coaches to studied	Number of trainees studied through group discussion.
1.	West Bengal	97	43	215
2.	Orissa	45	23	115
3.	Sikkim	10	5	25
4.	Tripura	21	10	50
5.	Bihar	38	19	95
		213	100	500

1.6.3 Tools of Observation :

The following tools of observation are used to elicit the required information at different levels.

- a) Information schedule for coaches
- b) Information schedule for centres
- c) Checklist for Group Discussion for Trainees.

1.7 MANPOWER DEPLOYMENT :

The Primary level data was carried out by field investigators by contacting the coaches. Information was also collected through qualitative techniques by professionals along with research assistant. Discussions with sports official were mainly carried out by the Professionals, Collection of relevant information from various records, documents, annual reports etc. were the main responsibility of the research assistants.

The Primary data collection encompassing personal interviews with coaches was carried out under the supervision of senior researcher. Almost all the team members had good exposure and experience in conducting impact studies. Before

the team moved for data collection, extensive training and orientation programme was organised under the guidance of the Project Director supported by research professionals. At the same time, they were also oriented to the nature of the approach desired in such studies to elicit the required information from the respondents who are mainly sports experts.

1.8 FIELD WORK AND DATA ANALYSIS :

In the field, the team members worked directly under the supervision and control of research professionals mainly to ensure proper understanding of concepts, clarifications and refining the approach in field data collection. The analysis of the information pertaining to sample survey is based on tabulation. An attempt has been made to find out the problems of coaches under the National Coaching Scheme and its impact on Sports Promotion in the Eastern Region.

1.9 REPORTING PLAN :

The interpretation of the data has been contained into seven chapters. While the background of the study, need, objective and methodology have been discussed in the first chapter, National sports policy is contained in the second chapter. The Third Chapter deals with the Sports Promotion and Plan Achievements in the Country. Details on scheme of Sports Authority of India have been outlined in fourth chapter. The National Coaching Scheme and Role of Coaches have been formed in chapter five. The next chapter deals with the impact of coaching schemes. The problem of coaches have been outlined in chapter seven. Finally the study ends with policy suggestions in the last chapter.

CHAPTER-II

NATIONAL SPORTS POLICY AND PROGRAMMES

2.1 INTRODUCTION :

The importance of participation in sports and physical education activities for good health, a high degree of physical fitness, increase in individual productivity and also its value as a means of beneficial recreation promoting social harmony and discipline is well established. The need of every citizen, irrespective of age and sex, to participate in and enjoy games, sports and recreational activities is, therefore, hereby recognized. The necessity of raising the national standards in games and sports so that our sportsmen and women acquit themselves creditably in international sports competitions is equally recognised. It is the duty of the Central and State Governments, therefore, to accord to sports and physical education a very high priority in the process of all round development. They would promote and develop traditional and modern games and sports, and also yoga, by providing the necessary facilities and infrastructure on a large scale and by inculcating sports consciousness among the masses, so that by their regular participation in sports and physical education activities, the nation is made healthy fit and strong.

2.2 THE GOVT. OF INDIA POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES :

The Government of India are happy to note the principles stated and the policy statements which follow enjoy the support of the State Governments. The Government of India, accordingly, resolve that promotion of sports and physical education in the country be undertaken in the following manner :-

2.2.1 Policies :

(i) Infrastructure in Villages and Towns :

No programme of promotion of sports and physical education on a large scale can succeed unless the minimum sports facilities such as play fields, indoor halls, swimming pools etc., are provided in the villages and towns, alike for the general public, industrial workers and in educational institutions. Such facilities should, therefore, be provided in a phased manner so as to cover the entire country in course of time. Only then it would be possible to fulfil the basic object of mass participation in sports and physical education activities. A time-bound programme needs to be drawn up for this purpose by the Central and State Governments.

(ii) Preservation of Play-Fields and Open Spaces :

The Central and State Governments should make efforts to ensure, if necessary by suitable legislation, that existing play-fields and stadia in rural and urban areas are preserved for sports purposes and progressively more exiting open spaces and made available for sports and physical education activities.

(iii) Nutrition :

The need for improving the level of nutrition of the population at large is already recognised. Efforts should be made to ensure that the diet available to sportsmen and women has the nutritional value necessary to meet the specific requirements of different games and sports in which they participate.

(iv) Identification of Talent :

Those concerned with the promotion of sports should make all efforts to identify sports talent at a young age and to nurture it so as to realise its full potential.

(v) Sports and physical Education in Educational Institutions :

Sports and physical education should be made an integral part of the curriculum as a regular subject in schools and other similar educational institutions. A great deal of emphasis should be laid on participation in sports activities also in universities, colleges and other institutions awarding degrees and diplomas.

(vi) Sports Institutions :

Steps should be taken to establish institutions such as sports universities, colleges, schools and hostels which lay special emphasis on identifying, nurturing and developing sports talent to its full potential. Normal education has to be an integral part of the curriculum of these institutions besides their special emphasis on sports and physical education.

(vii) Incentives :

Adequate incentives should be provided to those who excel in sports.

(viii) Special consideration for employment :

Special consideration should be given to those who excel in sports in the matter of employment, including self-employment.

(ix) Voluntary Efforts :

Voluntary efforts has to play an important role in promotion of sports both in respect of competitive sports and mass participation in sports activities. It is necessary, therefore, that cooperation of voluntary bodies such as the Indian Olympic Association, the National Sports Federation, Sports Clubs and others is enlisted in this endeavour.

(x) International Competitions :

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

(xi) International Exposure :

National teams should be sent abroad to take part in international competitions only when, by physical conditioning, coaching and practice, they have attained standards required for such competitions. Diplomatic priorities of the country should be kept in view when considering international

participation abroad or organisation of international events within the country.

(xii) Priority in Competitive Sports :

While encouraging competitive sports, priority should be accorded to :

- (a) sports disciplines recognised for the Olympics, the Asian Games and the Commonwealth Games ; and
- (b) those internationally recognised games for which a World Federation exists and which, like chess, are widely played in India.

(xiii) Appropriate Equipment :

Every efforts should be made to promote the sports goods industry in the country so that it is able to produce and make available equipment of internationally accepted standards at reasonable cost for use in sports. Until such time able to do so, equipment of appropriate international standards should be made available for sports competitions, requiring such equipment, by importing it free of customs duty.

(xiv) Promotion of Sports and physical Education by Non-Governmental Institution :

Government alone cannot promote and develop sports and physical education on the scale required. Active participation and support from non-governmental institutions, whether public or private, in the matter of finance, infrastructure and organisation should be encouraged.

(xv) Research and Development :

Research and development in the field of sports and physical education should be actively encouraged both in the private and public sectors. In this context, special attention needs to be paid to the development of sports science in the country.

(xvi) Employment of Mass Media :

The mass media should be effectively employed in spreading and sustaining sports consciousness in the country.

2.2.2 Sports Programme :

The implementation of this Sports Policy need substantial additional financial outlays by the Central and State Governments. Investment in the promotion of sports and physical education, being investment in health, fitness, productivity and social well-being of the people, which is really for upgration of our human resources for development. Such investment in sports and physical education should, therefore, be adequately increased. The Government of India should review alongwith the State Governments, every five years, the progress made in the implementation of this National Policy and suggest further course of action as may be necessary as a result of such review. The Programmes implemented by the Govt. of India are as follows :

2.2.2.1 Grants Creation of Sports Infrastructure :

Under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure, Grant is given to State Governments, UT Administrations, Local Statutory Bodies such as Municipalities, Municipal Corporations/Notified Area Committees/Cantonment

Boards and Registered Voluntary Organizations active in the field of sports. Grant can be availed by them for Development of play fields, construction of Indoor/Outdoor Stadia/facilities, Swimming Pool, Water & Winter Sports Infrastructure, Shooting Ranges and Additional facilities in existing sports projects. In addition, State/UT Governments are also assisted for construction of District/State Level Sports Complexes. Financial assistance is rendered subject to the cost being shared between the Union Government and the sponsoring agencies/ State Government concerned in the ratio of 75:25 in respect of Special Category States, Hilly/Tribal Areas and 50:50 in case of other Areas. The Central assistance is limit to the ceilings in the scheme for various facilities. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan/Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti/State/UT Administration are also be eligible to avail assistance up to Rs.5.00 lakhs for construction/improvement of certain facilities in the schools.

The budget allocation for this scheme is Rs.656 lakh. Though the expenditure incurred so far is Rs.142 lakhs (as 31st January, 2000) it is expected that allocation will be utilized by the end of financial year.

2.2.2.3 Grant to Rural Schools for Purchase of Sports Equipments and Development of Playground :

This is Sub-Scheme of the Main Scheme of Grant for Creation of Sports Infrastructure. Secondary/State Secondary Schools located in Rural Areas and fulfilled the conditions regarding availability of play field requisite size, having a regularly appointed physical education Teacher etc., are given grant up maximum of Rs.1.50 lakhs for development of field and/or purchase of consumable/non-construct sports equipment. There is no matching contribute required against this grant either from the State Governments or the School. Only one school per block and not exceeding two schools per

during a plan period will be provided assistance of the scheme. Schools in the hilly areas have also been made eligible for grant towards fencing of playground.

During 1999-2000, budget provision for this scheme is Rs.200.00 lakhs.

2.2.2.3 Scheme for Grants for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces :

Under this scheme, State/UTs, State Sports Councils/Authorities, Sports Authority of India, National Sports Associates/Federations, Services/Railway Sports Control Boards, Local bodies and Universities/Colleges/Schools are provided Central assistance. The assistance is also made available to the Public/Private Sector enterprises who are running sports academics for sports hostels for promoting sports excellence. Under the scheme, assistance upto Rs.1.00 crore or 50% of the estimated cost, which ever is less is provided for laying or replacement of the hockey surface and athletic track only.

During 1999-2000, budget provision for the scheme is Rs.600 lakh.

2.2.2.4 Grants for Promotion of Sports in Universities and Colleges :

Under the Scheme of Grants for Promotion of Sports in Universities and Colleges, assistance is provided to the Universities/Colleges for development of playgrounds, construction of Indoor Stadium/facilities in the ratio of 75:25 in the case of Special Category States and in the ratio of 50:50 to all other States. Subject to certain ceilings. Assistance is also given for purchase of sports equipment upto maximum ceiling

of Rs.3.00 lakhs without any matching share from the Institutions. The Association of Indian University (AIU) is also provided assistance for holding Coaching/Training Camps of Sports persons, inter-university tournaments and participation in foreign tournaments Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy, a Rolling Trophy, is also awarded every year to the overall winner of inter university tournaments. This year, the trophy was awarded to the Guru Nana Dev University. Amritsar for winning 1st Position in the university tournaments of 1997-98. Cash incentive of Rs.1 lakh, Rs.50,000/- and Rs.25,000/- are also given to the Universities winning the first three positions for purchase of sports equipments.

2.2.2.5 Assistance of National Sports Federations (NSFs) :

Financial assistance is given to National Sports Federations for sending their teams abroad for training and participation in International Tournaments, for holding International Tournaments in India, for conducting National Championships, for procuring equipment. The assistance is also extended through Sports Authority of India for organizing coaching camps for preparing National teams and for engaging the services of foreign coaches. Limited secretarial assistance is also provided by way of reimbursement of salary of Joint/Assistant secretaries of the Federations. The requests for assistance are processed according to the Guidelines laid down by the Department. The Indian Olympic Association is also assisted under the scheme. During 1999-2000, 78 proposals of NSFs for foreign exposure and holding International Tournament at Government Cost and 39 proposals at No Cost to Government were cleared.

Presently we are having 12 foreign coaches/experts in the disciplines of Shooting, Boxing, Weight Lifting, Athletics, Sports Medicine and Masseurs. These foreign coaches/expert

aforesaid air fare salary, TA/DA, medical expenses local transport etc. are borne during their stay in India.

2.2.2.6 Sports Talent Search Scholarship Scheme :

The Sports Talent Search Scholarship Scheme was launched in 1970-71 with a view to assisting talented young boys and girls, for their outstanding performance in sports. This scheme aims at recognizing achievements of young sports persons showing outstanding performance at National and State levels. It aims at assisting the sports persons so that they can afford nutritious diet, sports equipment etc., and pursue sports as a career. In view of the prevailing social conditions restricting participation of women in sports, the scheme also extends special assistance to women for pursuing sports and physical education.

The scholarship is for the following three categories :

- (i) State level Scholarship under which scholarship @ Rs.450/- per month i.e., Rs.5,400/- per annum will be provided to sports persons excelling at State level.
- (ii) National level Scholarship, under which scholarship @ Rs.600/- per month i.e. Rs.7200/- per annum will be, provided to sport persons, excelling at National level.
- (iii) University/Colleges level Scholarship under which scholarship @ Rs.750/- per month i.e. Rs.9000/- per annum will be provided to sport persons excelling in university and colleges.

Special scholarship for women has three component namely ;

- (i) Scholarship for senior women champions, under which scholarship @ Rs.1,000/- per month i.e. Rs.12,000/- per annum will be provided senior women sports persons.
- (ii) Scholarship for women doing Diploma in sport coaching at SAI Center, under which scholarship @ Rs.6000/- per course will awarded.
- (iii) Scholarship for women doing M.Phil/Ph.D Physical Education under which scholarship Rs.6000/- per annum will be awarded for a maximum period of 3 years.

These scholarships are awarded on the basis of performance of the sports persons in the previous financial year. In the year 1999-2000, the Scholarship Committee for award of scholarships under various categories selected 5696 persons.

2.2.2.7 Sports science research fellowship scheme :

Under the Scheme, scholarships are offered to doctors and scientists and project grants are given to selected Institutions to motivate and encourage them for research in different components of sports sciences i.e., nutrition, physiology, psychology, and sports injuries. During 1999-2000, 94 applications were received for 7 sports science disciplines. Research fellowships were finally offered to two, but only one candidate (Ms. Preeti Chopra) could avail of it. Three research fellows have been given extension for another year. They are Ms. Seema Bhatnagar (Sports Psychology), Ms. Paramjit Kaur (Sports Psychology) and Mr. Deepak Kaushal (GTMT). The research fellows are given a monthly stipend of Rs.3,000/- and an annual contingency of Rs.14,000/-.

2.2.2.8 Arjuna Awards :

The Arjuna Award, instituted in 1961 as the highest national recognition of distinguished sports persons, is given for outstanding performance by sports persons during the year for which it is given and in the preceding three years. The scope of the award has been enlarged to include such sports persons also as have made lifetime contribution to their discipline. The Awardee is given a bronze statue of Arjuna, a scroll and a cash prize of Rs.1,50,000/-. The Awardee is also provided a ceremonial dress.

Arjuna award for the year 1998 were presented by the Hon'ble President of India to 30 outstanding sports persons at Rashtrapati Bhawan on 1st September, 1999. The total number of sports persons who have so far been given Arjuna Awards is 522.

2.2.2.9 Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award :

The scheme was launched from the year 1991-92 with the objective of honouring sports persons to enhance their general status and to give them greater dignity and place of honour in society. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs is given as award for the most spectacular and outstanding performance in the field of sports by an individual sports person or a team. The scheme has recently been revised and the award amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been enhanced to Rs.3.00 lakhs. Mrs. Jyotirmoyee Sikdar was conferred the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award for the year 1998-99 for her outstanding performance in the field of Athletics.

2.2.2.10 Cash Award to Medal Winners in International Sports Events :

Special cash awards ranging from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.5,00,000/- are given for winning medals in specified international sports events in disciplines which are included in the Olympic, Asian and Commonwealth Games. The cash award scheme has recently been revised and the award money ranging from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.5,00,000/- has been enhanced and revised to award ranges from Rs.75,000/- to Rs.15,00,000/-. Special Awards are also given to Junior for winning medals in the World, Asian and Commonwealth Championships. The basic objective of the awards is to provide an incentive to the achievers and an inspiration to the upcoming sports persons. It is also intended to help sports persons of outstanding calibre to maintain themselves with dignity and continue to give their best in further pursuit of the sports of their choice. 203 sports persons were given Special Cash Awards for the year 1997 and 1998 in June 1999.

2.2.2.11 National Sports Development Fund :

National Sports Development Fund has been created by the Central Government with a view to mobilizing resources from Government as well as other Non Government Sources, such as private and corporate sector, Non-Resident Indians etc., for the promotion of sports and games. With a view to making the contribution to the fund attractive, 100% exemption from income tax on all contributions to the fund has been granted. To begin with, the Government has made a contribution of Rs.2.00 crores. Apart from this, a contribution of Rs.10.10 lakhs has been received from different sources.

2.2.2.12 Assistance to Promising Sports Persons and Supporting Personnel :

Under this scheme, assistance is provided to promising sports persons for training and participation in tournaments abroad, for purchase of equipment, for scientific support and for training and participation in tournaments in the country. Supporting Personnel are assisted for undergoing specialized training in a particular sports discipline and for training, attending seminars, conferences of repute and major international sports events and appearing in qualifying examination. During 1999-2000, assistance has been provided to one Boxing Coach for attending a Clinic in USA during September 1999. Apart from above, 5 sports persons have been identified for providing assistance through SAI who have been given lump sum grant of Rs.50/- lakhs for implementing the scheme.

2.2.2.13 Exchange of Sports and Physical Education Teams/Experts :

International cooperation in the field of Sports and Physical education have been emphasized for providing much needed opportunities of foreign exposures and coaching/training abroad to the Indian teams/specific persons.

The Department of Culture is the nodal agency entering into Cultural Exchange Programmes. As and when a Country Exchange Programme (CEP) is entered into with a foreign country, due care is taken to have a provision for exchange sports teams/experts. Besides this, the Department has also signed Protocols/Memoranda of Understanding for promotion of sports with countries, such as Quater, Mauritius, Cuba and Australia.

2.2.2.14 National Welfare Fund for Sports Personal :

The National Welfare Fund for sports persons and the families was set up in 1982, primarily to assist outstanding sports persons of yesteryears, who are living in indigent circumstances. This financial support is given generally in the form of monthly pension of Rs.2,500/-. Lump-sum grants of up to Rs.40,000/- are also given for medical treatment. This sports person suffering from grievous or fatal injury in the course participation in sports events during training are helped. At present, 46 sports persons are receiving pension under the scheme.

2.2.2.15 Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sports persons :

Government had launched this scheme from 1994. Under the scheme, pension is given to sports persons who win medals in Olympic games, World Cup / World Championships, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games. While Olympic Games medallists and Gold medallists of World Cup/World Championship are given pension @ Rs.2500/- p.m., Silver and Bronze medallists of World Cup/World Championship, gold Medallists of Asian Games and Gold Medallists of Commonwealth Games are given pension @ Rs.2000/- per month. Pension is given from the age of 30 onwards for lifetime. The scheme is being operated through the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). At present 210 sports persons are receiving pension under the Scheme.

2.3 NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS/ BOARDS

In India, presently, there are 52 national federations concerning various sports and games. They receive from the Government for their activities. At the international level, organise competitive sports set-up is fully autonomous. Each

international federation has its own governing body and is competent to formulate its regulations with regard to the rules of the game, affiliation of member. Although, at one time or the other, a particular national group may influence or control the affairs of an international federation, generally speaking, these federations operate independently of national governments. The same is also applicable to the International Olympic Committee.

Similarly, national federations within India are also autonomous and are registered as societies. They are affiliated directly to the various international federations and the Government has no role to play. Government can and does, however, influence the functioning of these national federations through system of props and favours. Similarly, by not according recognition, the Government can discourage, though it cannot prevent, a rival federation or association operation in the same sporting discipline.

National federations are, thus, autonomous organisations which are responsible for the organisation and management of specific sports disciplines in the country. Their responsibility extends to the management of a particular sports discipline in every sense of the word. They are responsible for organising competitions, talent counting, training of athletes, extending equipment support, sponsorship, enforcing the rules of the game, and promoting the game in general. In the Indian context, however, as the national federations are financially weak, except in one or two disciplines like cricket, they depend on Government assistance in a number of areas.

Almost all State Governments have Directorates of Sports. While some States have set up Sports Authorities, some others have Sports Councils. Similar to national federations, each State has a State sports association for each discipline and they do similar job of counting and nurturing of talents, holding

inter-district tournaments, etc. At present, some of the State associations are active whereas in most of the States they are still very dormant and need to be revamped. Every State is also supposed to have a State Olympic Association which is supposed to oversee the working of the State associations and also hold multi-disciplinary tournaments/championships at the State level.

The Indian Olympic Association (IOA) has not recognised their State Olympic Associations even after repeated requests and reminders. The North-Eastern States are very keen to get this recognition so that they could organise companionships in their States. The Committee feels that the Indian Olympic association should give recognition to all the State Olympic associations. In turn, State Olympic associations should go up to the district level to see that inter-block or inter-Panchayat tournaments are organised which would increase the base of sports in the country and also throw up a lot of fresh talent. State Governments should provide Financial help to the State. Associations and Olympic associations for accounting and nurturing of talents, and also for creating sports infrastructure.

The Rajkumari Sports Coaching scheme was initiated in 1953 and after eight years was merged with the National Coaching Scheme of the National Institute of Sports at Patiala. The NIS began to impart coaching in all disciplines and secured the services of renowned coaches from abroad to train India coaches. It later branched out to Bangalore where the Southern wing of NIS was set up. In addition to NIS, Patiala and the Lakshmibai College of Physical Education at Gwalior, there are more than fifty other Physical Education Training Institutions in different states with capacity for over five thousand admissions each year.

The Indian Olympic Association is the member organisation of the International Olympic Committee with the responsibility of arranging the participation of Indian competitors in the Olympics, the Commonwealth and the Asian Games. The National Federations or Associations in Olympic disciplines are affiliated to the IOA. Each of the following Olympic disciplines have their National federations or Associations to organise and promote them.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Athletics | 4. Basketball |
| 2. Hockey | 5. Volleyball |
| 3. Football | 6. Wrestling |
| 7. Shooting | 11. Weight Lifting |
| 8. Swimming | 12. Cycling |
| 9. Gymnastics | 13. Equestrian Sports |
| 10. Boxing | 14. Judo |
| | 15. Yachting |

The IOA also has State Olympic Associations as its members. These associations are composed of sports organisations, within each State. The Services Sports Control Board is also affiliated to IOA.

Games such as cricket, badminton, tennis and table tennis which are outside the Olympic movement have their own National Associations for their promotion and control. The All India Council of Sports advises the Government in all matters of promotion and development of Sports in the country. India need much more in terms of modern methods of training advanced equipment, synthetic tracks, stroke field with synthetic turf and standard swimming pools, modern indoor courts and gymnasia which are necessary for mass participation in these sports. However, many of our deficiencies are being made up by the arrangements being made to lay

synthetic surfaces for hockey and athletics for sports competition.

2.4 SPORTS PROMOTION IN OTHER COUNTRIES :

2.4.1 Sports Promotion in USSR :

Compulsory physical training begins at the kindergarten stage and continues right through the schools, and higher educational institutions.

The amateur sports movement covers all who join sports societies and engage themselves in the various sports at their place of work or study. It extends to physical culture groups or sports clubs organised at factories, construction sites, office and the collective and the state farms. Any wage-earner has the right to join the sports club of the organisation at which he works. There are over 2,10,000 such sports groups and clubs in the Soviet Union.

Besides separate sports societies for the towns and the countryside in each Republic of the Union, the USSR has 37 sports societies comprising 46 million sports enthusiasts. A physical Culture and Sports Committee functioning under the Union's Council of Ministers manages sports activities in the country. It also coordinates the work of sports societies and federations. The Soviet Union has sports programmes for all age groups, ranging from school children to people over sixty. The Soviet Union has set very high standards for its sportsmen and women under different classifications. Soviet sportsmen and women winning the Olympic, World or European titles are awarded the honorary title of "Merited Master of Sports of the USSR". The country has totally over 2,000 Merited Masters of Sports. There are 23 state Institutes of Physical Culture to train coaches and PT instructors besides a number of physical

training institutes the schools of physical culture located at centres throughout the country.

There are over three thousand five hundred stadia, more than 65,000 gymnasia, well over half a million sports fields and nearly 2,000 well kept swimming pools in the USSR. Nearly a lakh football grounds are dotted all over the country. The use of equipment as well as training by coaches are available free to all citizens.

The Spartakiads are comprehensive multi-stage sports competitions held on a nation-wide scale in all socialist countries in Europe. These sports meet in the Soviet Union are more or less on par with the Olympic Games in the level of competition and the scale of participation (over 8,000). The Spartakiads are held once every four years, in the year preceding the Olympic Games.

2.4.2 Sports Promotion in Germany :

The Spartakiad is a household word in the German Democratic Republic, where every third citizen takes part in one sport or the other. Almost all pupils are involved in these nation-wide competitions known as the Spartakiad Children's and Youth Games. They are designed to arouse sports-consciousness amongst the young and to pick the most talented for further training and specialisation. In fact, there is always a Spartakiad in progress all the year round in one area of the GDR or the other. Millions of boys and girls pursue a sport of their choice after the school-level. This is apart from the compulsory physical education course they all have to undergo. Children attending the kindergarten from the age of three take part in all games and sports organised within their age groups. This helps them choose a particular sport in which they can make the grade and advance to the top. More than a million

pupils undergo training in school sports clubs and about half this number have their stint at the local branches of the country's Sports federations.

At the base of the Separated movement competitions are held within a school in a number of events with the winners advancing to the next round. Winners at the school competitions graduate to the district-level contests from where they qualify for the next stage covering competitions in all the counties. They culminate in the National Separated Games held separately for the summer and the winter events. More than 10,000 competitors, take part at the final competition in Berlin with a total of 4,000 medals at stake-with all the ingredients for a full-dress rehearsal for the Olympics. A lot of young talent is discovered in the process. Sports celebrities like swimmer Kornelia Ender, high-jumper Rosemarie Ackermann and runner Marita Koch-all began their career at the Spartakiad Games. The GDR's DTSB-the Sports Organisation has 8,000 sports clubs and the total membership of 2.6 million, that is over 15 per cent of the population of 17 million, six million are covered by the National Sports Programme.

If the GDR provides the success story of the Olympics, it can be traced to mass participation in exercises and sports. There are six thousand village clubs, 3400 youth clubs and two thousand club houses of working people. Berlin alone, has more than 400 sports grounds. The renowned German College for Physical Culture at Leipzig stands out as an embodiment of the best training in sports and games covering practically all the nuances of excellence in feats of endurance, skill and strength. Taking visitors round this admirable institution, its Director explains the motivation of the all-round training it imparts-the provision in the GDR constitution that upholds every citizen's right to physical culture and sports and stipulates the relevant obligations of the State.

The GDR's meteoric rise in Olympic Sports underscores the efficacy of its sports promotion programmes. At its maiden appearance at the Melbourne Olympics in 1956, the GDR, just emerging from the catastrophic effects of world war horrors could collect a mere half-a dozen medals. At Montreal within 20 years, the tally had multiplied to ninety of which forty were gold-an advance step-by-step to second position just behind the Soviet Union but ahead of such mightily countries like the USA. At Moscow, the tally escalated to fortyseven gold, thirtyseven silver and fortyone bronze medals.

2.4.3 Sports Promotion in USA :

The apex organisation in the country that governs all sports and games represented at the Olympiad is the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States (AAU). It is a union of 55 district associations with more than 3,500 member units and physical fitness activities for at least eight million citizens. About 10,000 members representing the AAU plan conduct the sports programmes at all levels of competition and in every section of country. As an umbrella type organisation, the AAU is the rallying groups for all amateurs taking part or interested in sports under its jurisdiction. It has the largest representation in the US Olympic Committee. The US Olympic Committee is in charge of all phases of US participation in the Olympic Games. All the important track and field competitions in the USA are on an amateur, non-professional basis. These competitions are under the supervision of separate Sports Governing Bodies.

Each of the other games and sports like Tennis or Boxing have their Organisations participating by both amateurs and professionals. Sports facilities and installations in the USA have not only reached the saturation point but the organisations maintaining them make it a point to up-to-date themselves with

the latest, sophisticated equipment for training. Voluntary bodies like the YMCA have played a notable role in sports promotion in the USA.

2.4.4 Sports Promotion in UK :

An important feature of British sports and recreation is its amateur element. The Government is not directly concerned with the organisation of sport and recreation but there is a Minister in the Department of the Environment who has responsibility for the coordination of policies in this field. The Government provides financial and other assistance for the promotion of sports through a number of bodies like the Sports Councils. The main responsibility for the general development of sports in Britain rests with in Sports Councils for each of the three regions. The Sports Councils function in concert with the Central Council of Physical Recreation comprising members of the national governing and representative bodies of sport and physical recreation. The Sports Council is linked with regional council which in turn, work in the sphere of sports and recreation in liaison with local bodies. In addition to the British Olympic Association, there are a number of voluntary organisations whose activities are concerned with recreation.

2.5 A PLAN FOR SPORTS :

The All India Council of Sports has prepared a Draft National Sports Policy.

The aims and objectives of the new sports policy are three-fold. The first is to inculcate sports and health consciousness amongst the masses for regular participation in games and sports, and to make the nation healthy and strong. The second is to improve the country's standards in sports and games so that the nation secures its rightful place in international

competitions. And thirdly, it recognises the need to provide all the necessary facilities and infrastructure essential for the promotion of better standards of performance in sports and games.

The idea underlying the new draft policy is the recognition of the right of every citizen to participate in and enjoy games, sports and recreational activities. The salient points of the draft policy may be summarised as follows : Sports and Physical Education must be made a compulsory subject in all schools and colleges. Sports must also become a compulsory feature of recreation in all factories and industries.

(a) Rural Sports Centres

The District Sports Councils should set up a network of rural sports centres. The Panchayati Raj Department should help the District Councils in assessing the requirements of these centres.

(b) Sports Clubs

The formation of a large number of Sports Clubs should be encouraged. These will serve urban youth. Regular competitions should be arranged between such clubs within the same city and between the clubs in the various cities.

(c) Sports Festivals

Sports Festivals should be held at District headquarters once a year and in the State capitals at regular intervals. These will help promote sports consciousness.

(d) Indigenous and Traditional Sports

Emphasis should be given to indigenous, traditional and rural sports like kho-kho, kabaddi, werstling and the like. Yogic exercises should also be propagated and widely practised and included in the school syllabus as part of physical education.

(e) Role of Mass Media

Mass media, like AIR/TV must be effectively involved in promoting sports and health consciousness and inculcating the habit of physical exercises as a way of life. They must also consider devoting more time to games and sports. TV and AIR may develop a policy for popularisation of games and sports. The Films Division can help in these programmes by developing films libraries and in promoting the distribution of films on physical education, sports and games.

(f) National Physical Fitness Programme

This programme which at present has an annual participation of about 25 lakh people must be re-oriented and implemented more meaningfully all over the country as a continuous programme. Audio-visual publicity and propagation through mass media would help in not only follow up and feed back but in its further population.

(g) Voluntary Sports Agencies

A board base for sports can be established in the country by securing the assistance of private sports promoting agencies.

(h) Sporting Talent

This should be the responsibility of the States' Sports Councils, the District Sports Councils and the Schools' Games Federations. At the national level, NIS Patiala, should work in collaboration with the National Sports Federations in coordinating and developing this programme. District and State Sports Councils should be set up wherever they do not exist. They should undertake functions like organising sports festivals at all levels starting with villages, districts and the State level. The All India Council of Sports should be vested with more powers to make its role much more effective as a coordinating and supervising body for the promotion of sports in the country.

(i) National Games

The Indian Olympic Association should hold national Games once in every two years i.e., six months before the Olympics and six months before the Asian Games. The minimum facilities for the various sports and games should be provided at the village, the taluka, the district, state and national levels. These should include laying tracks for athletics and play fields for basketball, football, kho-kho, kabaddi, wrestling or many other games popularly in the area at the village and taluka levels. More facilities with large size stadia must be set up both at the State and national levels.

(j) Preparations for International Competitions

The various agencies should devote more resources primarily on games and sports at which India has a reasonably good chance of doing well with emphasis on hockey and athletics. Adequate training must be imparted at the various coaching institutes and camps much in advance of the competitions.

(k) Special Programmes for Tribal Areas

Disciplines which are more popular and in which the tribal belts have a long-standing tradition like hockey, track and field events etc. may be assigned to tribal areas. Special programmes for these areas should be planned by the concerned States' Sports Councils.

(l) Sports for Women

The National Sports Festival of Women which should be preceded by State level and District level festivals for women to be arranged by the State Sports Councils and the District Sports Councils respectively, should continue to be held regularly and should include more and more games and sports.

(m) Separate Ministry/Department of Sports

It is necessary to set up a separate Department of Sports and Physical Education, both at the Centre and the States.

(n) Implementation of the Policy

The Central and the State Government must draw up Annual and Five Year Plans to implement in stages the suggestions made in the policy. They must be asked to present the annual reports reviewing the implementation of the policy.

(o) Review of National Policy

The National Policy on Sports may be reviewed by the Government after every five years in consultation with the All India Council of Sports.

2.6 THE DRAFT NEW NATIONAL SPORTS POLICY :

A Separate Department for Sports was created by the Govt. of India in 1982 and the First National Sports Policy was announced in 1984. In keeping with the contemporary and future needs, the Government has reviewed the old policy to bring a New Policy on Sports.

The Draft New National Sports Policy seeks to pursue the twin objectives of broad basing and achieving excellence at national and international levels. The Policy seeks to spell out the requirements in more concrete terms.

The proposed salient features of the draft new policy are as follows :

- (i) Lays down in more concrete terms the objectives and specific measures to be taken by various agencies.
- (ii) Defines the role of central government and state government more clearly.
- (iii) Seeks to ensure that the Federations work in a more transparent, democratic, professional and accountable manner.
- (iv) Attaches priority to promotion of games and sports in schools.
- (v) Seeks to involve the Panchayati Raj Institutions actively.
- (vi) Seeks to mobilize mass media for introducing a sport culture.
- (vii) Sports disciplines based on proven potential.

- (viii) Priorities seeks to prepare the annual calendar well in advance for providing required support to the sports persons for participation in major events.
- (ix) Lays greater emphasis on scientific support to sports persons.
- (x) Provides easy access to international quality sports equipment.
- (xi) Lays greater emphasis on training and development.
- (xii) Setting up of a National Sports Development Fund for mobilizing resources from other sources other than government.

The Draft New National Sports Policy has been discussed in a number of meetings held with eminent Sports persons, National Sports Federations, State Governments etc. Government is engaged in its process of finalisation.

CHAPTER-III

SPORTS PROMOTION & PLAN ACHIEVEMENTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION :

Physical education, games and sports and yoga in educational institutions were promoted right from the beginning of the planning era. During the Second Five Year Plan, National College of Physical Education and National Institute of Sports were expanded. In the sixth plan, sporting and nurturing of talent was emphasized. In the Seventh Plan emphasis was given to adventure sports. Infrastructural development was taken up for the purpose. The Sports Authority of India implemented a number of programmes such as training of coaches, establishment of centres for sports medicine etc. On the basis of the National Sports Policy framed during the Seventh Five Year Plan, an action plan was formulated in 1992.

3.2 SPORTS ACHIEVEMENTS :

The Asian Games 1982, gave a new impetus to sports and games. The implementation of the National Sports Policy was taken up in 1984. The policy emphasized importance of health and physical fitness through physical education and participation in sports ; to achieve these, the desirability of creating infrastructure and facilities were emphasized. Sports Authority of India implemented the following schemes : (i) Under the National Physical Fitness Scheme, a National level display "Bharatiyam" with 50,000 children participating was staged in 1989. (ii) In 1989 the Sports Project Development Areas Scheme was introduced to provide infrastructural facilities for training, coaching and coordinating competitions. Each SPDA covers 80-100 development blocks. So far 25 SPDAs have been sanctioned. (iii) About 8000 coaches were

trained under National Coaching Scheme through different centres of the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports. Of these more than 1600 have been deployed. (iv) Sports talent from tribal, coastal, hilly and far-flung areas of the country was scouted under the Special Area Games and trained in competitive games. Archery and Watersports centres were established under the scheme.

The Department of Sports continued to implement the schemes of the National Sports Organisation which included creation of sports infrastructure in Colleges and Universities with assistance made available through the UGC, financial assistance to sports clubs, and scholarships to women for promotion of sports among them. In physical education, the infrastructure consists of Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, Regional Centre at Tiruvananthapuram and about 200 Colleges of physical education.

The Seventh Five Year Plan was formulated in the wake of the tremendous enthusiasm generated by the successful conduct of the IX Asian Games at New Delhi, and reflected the higher priority accorded by Government of India to the development of sports than in any previous plan. The VII Plan made a provision of Rs.207.45 crores for sports and physical education, representing a fourteen-fold increase over the meagre provision of Rs.14 crores in the VI Plan. The Department of Sports was set up in 1982 and the Sports Authority of India in 1984. The National Sports Policy was also announced in 1984. With the amalgamation of the Society for National Institute of Physical Education & Sports (SNIPES) with SAI in May, 1987 the SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA has become the premier institution in the country not only for the broad-basing of sports but also for identifying talent and training our sports persons to achieve excellence in international events. The Department and the SAI have introduced several innovative Schemes during the VII Plan to achieve the

objectives laid down in the National Sports Policy Resolution of 1984.

3.3 SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW :

The Working Group surveyed the progress achieved under the old Schemes which have been in existence for several years and which were earlier implemented through the Department of Education or SNIPES, and also made an assessment of the Schemes introduced during the VII Plan.

Of the existing Schemes, the oldest is the Scheme under which financial assistance is given to State Governments, State Sports Councils and Voluntary Agencies for development of sports infrastructure. While the Department had given its share of financial assistance, innumerable projects all over the country remained incomplete due to the absence or inadequacy of financial contribution from the State Governments or State Sports Councils. Completion and Utilisation Certificates for several projects were pending. The Estimate Committee of Parliament had also commented on the un-planned development of sports infrastructure under this Scheme.

The Group took note of the new Sports Project Development Area (SPDA) Scheme and other measures taken by the Department to make the Scheme for assistance for development of infrastructure more useful. The Group also reviewed the working of the National Coaching Scheme (introduced in 1955 as the Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Sports Coaching Scheme) to provide facilities for the training of coaches to meet the growing demand in the country. Under this Scheme, the National Institute of Sports at Patiala was set up in 1961 to conduct academic courses for the training of coaches. The Institute conducts a 10 month Diploma Course in 16

disciplines and also offers a 22 month specialised Post-diploma Master's Course. In 1986, a one year Post-Graduate Diploma Course (Post MBBS) in Sports Medicine was introduced. NIS, Patiala is the only training Institute of its kind in the country and has so far trained more than 8000 coaches at Patiala and its Centres at Bangalore (established 1976), Calcutta (1983) and Gandhinagar (1988).

The Group felt that while no one could question the contribution of NIS, Patiala and its Centres in training coaches and providing them to Sports Councils and Coaching Centres through-out the country, it was unfortunate that most of these coaches have not kept themselves informed of the new developments in the field, and have failed to adopt the modern, professional and scientific approach to training. This has led to dependence on foreign coaches for training our elite sports persons. The Group felt that this area, therefore, needed special attention.

Among other existing schemes, the working group noted that the Gopaldaswamy Committee (1987) had recommended evaluation of the Scholarship Scheme and the Coaching Scheme for University Field Stations. The Group was of the view that these Schemes should be continued or modified, after evaluation studies thereof are completed. The Group noted with satisfaction that even some of the newer schemes had been already modified on the basis of the Gopaldaswamy Committee Report.

(a) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme :

The Working Group discussed in-depth the National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme introduced by SAI in 1985, to identify and develop talent among young school-children for higher achievement in sports. Children are selected

on the basis of "talent contests" and admitted to specially adopted schools of SAI, where SAI provides financial assistance for development of sports infrastructure and employment of coaches and meets the broading, lodging and tuition fees of the selected children. SAI has so far adopted 67 schools in which 642 children have been admitted. The enrolment of children will increase to 1,000 in the academic year 1989-90. The Group was of the view that although there were initial problems, NSTC has become increasingly popular in a very short span of time and the children selected and trained under the Scheme have already started showing encouraging results.

(b) Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme :

The Group also reviewed the Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme, under which sports talent from tribal, coastal, hilly and other far-flung areas of the country is scouted, located and trained in modern competitive sports at special centres, where all facilities of sports infrastructure, coaching, training and equipment, and educational and vocational requirements are provided. The Group noted with satisfaction that the Archery and Water Sports Centres established under the Scheme have already shown striking results. The Group felt that the centres should be located as close to the talent catchment area as possible and care should be taken to ensure that the cultural and ethnic traditions of the selected sportspersons are not violently and abruptly disrupted.

(c) Incentive Scheme for Schools :

The Group noted with pleasure that the Incentive Scheme for Schools introduced in 1985-86 to encourage the promotion of sports in schools has shown encouraging results. A School winning district level competitions in one of the

identified disciplines of Athletics, Hockey, Basketball, Volleyball (for boys and girls) and Football (for boys only) is given a cash prize of Rs.10,000/- which the school has to use for the development of sports. With increasing coverage, the amount of prize money given to schools has risen from Rs.1.68 crores in 1986-87 to Rs.2.35 crores in 1987-88 and Rs.2.75 crores in 1988-89. The Group observed that while some States like Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu were taking appreciable advantage of the Scheme. Further publicity should be given to the Scheme to ensure that other states and Union Territories also do likewise.

(d) Sports Project Development Area (SPDA) Scheme :

The SPDA Scheme, introduced in 1988-89 aims at providing facilities for sports infrastructure and for training, coaching and conducting competitions in each Project, covering an area of 80-100 Development Blocks. The State Government has to provide 50% of the capital cost of the project, while the maintenance cost is borne fully by SAI. The Group endorsed the thinking of the Department that this Scheme should gradually replace the existing Scheme of assistance for development of infrastructure projects. The Working Group cautioned that the selection of the Projects should be done carefully. Also, adequate care should be taken to ensure that the Projects devote attention to the locally popular games also.

A large number of construction projects are coming up at the Regional Centres of SAI. The progress of the projects at some of the Centres was slow and the Group felt that SAI should depend not only on CPWD but should look to State PWD or other Public Sector undertakings like the National Buildings Construction Corporation, U.P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam

and the like to ensure speedy implementation of such time bound projects.

The Working Group expressed satisfaction on the Arjuna Awards and Dronacharya Awards instituted by Government respectively in 1961 and 1985. As many as 381 sportspersons have been honoured with the Arjuna Awards till 1987. 7 coaches have received the Dronacharya Awards so far. In a significant and salutary move, the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports raised the cash award for Arjuna Awardees from Rs.5,000/- to Rs.20,000/- with effect from 1987 and from Rs.25,000/- to Rs.40,000/- for the Dronacharya Awardees. Similarly, the Maulana Abul Kalam Award Trophy instituted in 1956-57 as a Running Trophy to be awarded to the University which had the record of the best all round performance in sports also received added impetus with the introduction of a cash award of Rs.50,000/- from the year 1987-88, along with cash awards of Rs.20,000/- and Rs.10,000/- respectively to the Universities coming second and third. The Group recognised that these Awards, named respectively after a legendary warrior and fabled guru, not only symbolise the quest for excellence among our sportspersons but also affirm the availability of an impressive reservoir of experience, and skill in communicating to eager young aspirants that experience and techniques of excellence. These Awards were also seen to be an integral part in the Government's Scheme of 'Operation Excellence' designed for the objective selection intensive coaching and special training, with necessary nutritional and infrastructure inputs directed towards top class performance levels in national and international events.

The Government also introduced in 1986 a system of cash awards to sportspersons who acquitted themselves with outstanding distinction in specified international sports events / disciplines. These awards range from Rs.50,000/- to

Rs.5,00,000/- to individual sportspersons and from Rs.75,000/- to Rs.20,00,000/- to teams. Since the inception of the Scheme, 120 sportspersons have received prizes amounting to a total of Rs.57.52 lakhs.

On the basis of the above review as well as wider ranging general discussions, the Working Group divided itself into four Sub-Groups, to deal with the following subjects :-

- (i) Strategy and approach of the VIII Plan,
- (ii) Physical Education and Academic Programmes,
- (iii) Development of Sports Excellences, and
- (iv) General Sports Promotion.

3.4 STRATEGY AND APPROACH OF THE VIII PLAN :

The main objectives and thrust areas for the development of sports are enshrined, as set out earlier, in the National Sports Policy, 1984. Keeping in view the objective of universalisation of sports laid down in that Policy, the Group felt that the VIII Plan should make adequate provision to encourage and promote active mass participation in sports and to create facilities for such participation.

The National Policy on Education provides that sports and physical education should form an integral part of the learning process. The Group recommended :-

Formulation of a package of programmes which could be taken up at the school level, at different stages. Training and orientation of resource persons and in turn, a massive training programme of physical education teachers of all secondary schools and at least one general education teacher in each primary school ; and Development of one Nodal Centre in each State/UT (say one Physical Education College) to speed up this

process under the overall direction and supervision of LNCPE, Gwallor of SAI.

Training and orientation of resource persons and, in turn, a massive training programme of physical education teachers of all secondary schools and at least one general education teacher in each primary school ; and Development of one Nodal Centre in each State/UT (say one physical Education College) to speed up this process under the overall direction and supervision of LNCPE, Gwallor of SAI. Considering the need for broad-basing facilities outside the school system, at the community level, the Group felt that land use planning for Urban and Rural areas must have an element to cater to play field requirements, so that land could be reserved and earmarked right now for future development. If legislative support is needed for this purpose, necessary measures should be initiated and a multimedia campaign should be launched to promote intensive social awareness.

Contemporaneous with the efforts to broad-base sports, particularly through its promotion in educational institutions, the Group recommended that immediate and serious efforts should be made for the training of our elite national level sportspersons towards medal-winning performances in regional and international competitions. There should be intensification of coaching and training programmes at regional and national levels where our elite sportspersons could be given scientific training under Indian and, where necessary, foreign coaches with inputs of the best possible equipment, nutritional diet, and back-up of sports science laboratories. The Group recommended that Schemes like the NSTC, SAG and Sports Hostel Scheme introduced in the VII Plan for identification of talent and its training towards excellence should be continued and the scope enlarged, to cover larger numbers.

To sum up, the strategy for the VIII Plan should be on the following two objectives :-

Broad-basing sports in the country for achieving the Objective of 'Sports for All' universalisation of Sports in the country ; and Evaluation of a result-oriented system for "excellence development" in respect of targeted sports disciplines through intensive efforts, on a sustained, continuing and long-term basis, for ensuring a prime position for the country in major international and regional tournaments such as the Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, Afro-Asian Games and Olympic Games.

3.5 VIII PLAN REVIEW :

The thrust areas of VIII Plan as also the Plan of Action (POA 1992) for Sports Policy inter alia emphasized (i) creation of desired sports climate in the country and generating conscious responsibility in every citizen to keep physically fit and participate in games and sports ; (ii) introduction of sports and physical education in schools, creation and improvement of facilities beginning with primary and secondary schools and ending at college level with networking between different levels ; (iii) adoption of scientific approach including sports physiology, sports psychology, sports medicine and balanced nutrition to enhance sports potential ; (iv) participation of State Governments in developing comprehensive plan for development of sports ; (v) promotion of sports and physical education among girls and marginalised populations ; (vi) identifying talent and training in sports ; (vii) making National Federations financially autonomous and encouraging public to invest in sports by giving them incentives like tax rebate and relaxation in import duty etc. Creation of lot of sports infrastructure and laying of synthetic tracks and surfaces have been undertaken during the Plan. Many rural schools have

been assisted for development of play fields and sports equipment. Infrastructural facilities have also been created in a number of colleges and universities. Prize money is given to winning schools at district level tournaments. Talented school children in the age group 9-12 years are identified. Special training is imparted to sports persons under Special Area Games (SAG) and Sports Project Development Area Centres (SPDA) schemes. Annual scholarships are disbursed to University level players through Sports Authority of India (SAI). Scholarships are also provided to champions in the National Women Championship. Evaluation of SAI schemes has been done by Tata Consultancy Services. A core group on Sports Medicine was set up in 1992 which came up with several recommendations which are being implemented by SAI. SAI has developed Sports Science and Sports Medicine facilities at Delhi, Patiala and Bangalore. Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports has developed a two-year course in Sports Medicine. Some corporate investments in sports have been made available for football, hockey, tennis, chess and table tennis etc.

3.6 SPORTS PROMOTION IN IX PLAN :

For promotion of sports, National Sports Development Fund will be created where private and government contribution will be made for creating necessary infrastructure for sports, its maintenance and organising sports events. It is proposed to set up sports schools by suitably adopting the Nadovaya Vidyalaya Pattern in different States. These schools would mainly be geared to physical education disciplines and have some academic subjects in addition. There is also a need to take a wider perspective of integrating 'sports' as part of the educational system. For that purpose, Department of Education will earmark funds for sports promotion, upkeep of playgrounds and physical sports infrastructure under Kendriya Vidyalayas

and Navodaya Vidyalayas, training of physical education instructors, etc.

Similarly, State Governments will also provide 'additive provision' for 'sports' in their education budgets, so that improvement of sports facilities could be made available to youth. Department of Youth Affairs & Sports will take necessary action to prepare and update Directory of Sports Facilities' both at the Centre and State/UT level and take necessary steps for utilisation of the existing facilities on 'neighbourhood' concept. Necessary guidelines will be prepared in consultation with the State Governments and other authorities. Greater integration of the scientific facilities, the established and sound principles of sports physiology and sports medicine with requisite quality of manpower relevant to the training needs of sportspersons will be achieved in coming years. Greater importance will be given to further enhance the competencies and skills of our coaches for training the national teams as also for availing up services of world class coaches. Programmes of continuing education of such coaches will be established. Special attention will be given to the North-East region for maximum utilization of available talent.

A policy for promoting the participation of NGOs and industries for their contribution in sharing resources and sponsored programmes for sports and youth activities will be evolved. The private and public sector units will be encouraged to take up promotion and development of sports infrastructure. Sports academics in specific disciplines will be developed under their sponsorship. The existing tax incentive in sports to the corporate houses will be simplified and publicised with a view to attracting as much investment as possible. The strategy adopted for greater access will involve substantial investment in physical education, infrastructure development and in creating widespread awareness for physical fitness with special focus

on school children. The State Governments will be requested to implement the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board on Education to make Sports and Physical Education compulsory subjects in the curriculum. There is a need to promote Research & Development (R&D) on sports. It is necessary to initiate research on sports medicine using all systems of medicine. Deptt. of Youth Affairs & Sports will interact with Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO) for development of low cost artificial turf surfaces for playing hockey. Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) will also be approached for research on low cost surfaces.

Sports infrastructure will be made readily available to the public at large so that it can participate in various activities. Various State and non-governmental organisations will need to be encouraged to build infrastructural facilities. The creation of infrastructure at district and tehsil levels will be the responsibility of the State Governments. There will be maximum utilisation of the existing facilities proper coordination, joint effort and congruence of objectives are required to get the maximum output. For this purpose it is necessary to do a detailed analysis and prioritization of schemes.

Special attention will be given to the promotion of sports and games among the handicapped persons by providing specially designed equipment, playgrounds for special education centres, training of special educators and instructors and holding of tournaments etc. A special scheme will be formulated for the promotion of sports and games among the four categories of disabled persons namely, (a) Blind and Visually Handicapped ; (b) Deaf and Dumb ; (c) Mentally Retarded ; and (d) Physically Handicapped. The scheme will provide financial assistance for specially required equipment, play-grounds for special education centres, training of special

educators, appointment of sports teachers/coaches in special education centres, training camps, holding of tournaments etc. A National Programme of Physical Fitness in schools will be taken up, which will involve the training of select subject teachers in the basics of physical education through in-service training programme and measuring the progress of each individual student against a laid down norm.

The North Eastern Region will be given special facilities for promotion of sports. The work on State level Sports Complexes in the State Capitals as well as District level / Sub-district level complexes/centres will continue. A regional agency under the aegis of NEC will fund, monitor and coordinate sports and youth programmes in the region. Development of sports and youth activities in Colleges and Universities, upgradation of coaching standards, scholarship schemes for outstanding young athletes, promotion of adventure activities, projects aimed at creating awareness of environmental, national and social issues, training of personnel incharge of various sports and youth facilities, holding of sports tournaments, regional championships in specific disciplines, regional sports tournaments for colleges and universities will be taken up.

CHAPTER - IV

SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA

4.1 INTRODUCTION :

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) was established by the Govt. of India, on 25th January 1984. Registered as a Society, SAI is a successive organisation of the Special Organising Committee, IX Asian Games-1982, originally given the task of maintenance and management of stadia built for Asiad-1982. Later on, with amalgamation of the Society for National Institute of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) on 1st May 1987, SAI broadened its activities with an overall objective of improving the sports facilities and performance of India sports persons. The Sports Authority of India is actively engaged in implementing schemes to promote sports awareness and physical fitness. In its attempt to develop excellence in sports, SAI carries out a countrywide talent scouting exercise and nurtures the promising talent by providing coaching, sports facilities and exposure to competitions at state, national and international level. Besides maintaining and utilizing the infrastructure created in Delhi for the Asiad-1982. SAI is constantly engaged in improving the sports facilities in various states. The Sports Authority of India is managed by General Body and Governing Body. The General Body is chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and the Governing Body is chaired by the Union Minister of Human Resource Development.

SAI through its Regional Centres located at Bangalore, Gandhinagar, Delhi, Chandigarh, Calcutta and Imphal and Sub-centre at Guwahati is implementing various sports promotion schemes. The Regional Centres are equipped with sports science back up and also provide conducive atmosphere and facilities for training of budding talent. Apart from these Regional Centres, SAI has Academic Wings at Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala and Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE),

Thiruvananthapuram. SAI also has a High Altitude Training Centre (HATC) at Shillaroo (H.P).

The different sports promotion schemes of SAI, which were formulated during the VII Five-Year plan for promotion of sports at grassroots level, were reviewed at different fora from time to time. These scheme were last reviewed by the SAI Governing Body at it is meeting held on 16th October, 1998 when it was recommended that SAI should aim at creating training base for about 10,000 children @ 100 trainee per crore of population.

4.2 SCHEMES OF SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA :

SAI has a number of schemes for identification of talent and nurturing them to achieve excellence in sports. The details of the schemes and achievements of the talent scouted under these schemes are as under :

4.2.1 NATIONAL SPORTS TALENT CONTEST (NSTC) SCHEME :

The National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) scheme was introduced in 1985 with the objective to identify and nurture talent among your school children in the age group of 9-12 years in 10 Olympic disciplines viz. Athletics, Basketball, Badminton, Boxing, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Table Tennis, Volleyball and Wrestling. Talent is scouted on the basis of contests organised at block, taluke, distt. and state levels. Trainees are admitted to SAI adopted schools and provided coaching and financial assistance.

During the year 1996-97, 867 children (668 boys & 199 girls) were under training in the adopted schools.

NSTC Scheme has produced eminent sports persons like Kumari Beena Mol, Shri Gulab Chand, Shri Sidarth Basak, Shri Vikas Sheoran (Athletics); Bhanu Sachdeva (Swimming); Kumar Leena Bhola, Kumar Ritu Bhola (Table Tennis); Shri Ram Kishan, Shri Shamsher Singh, Shri Mukesh Kumar, Shri Rajesh Kumar, Shri Mukesh Khatri and Shri Jai Bhagwan (Wrestling).

4.2.2 SPORTS PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AREA (SPDA) SCHEME :

The Sports Project Development Area (SPDA) scheme was launched in 1988 to provide an integrated, planned and systematic approach for creation of sports infrastructure alongwith providing coaching, hostel and equipment support for talented sportspersons in the age group of 9-14 years with the consultation of State Govts. Such SPDA Centres over 80-100 development blocks having linkages with SAI Regional Centres at national level and Block Nodal Centres at grass root level. A maximum of 4 Olympic disciplines based on the popularity of the game in that area, are offered for training at each SPDA Centre. The cost of the Scheme is share on 50 :50 basis by SAI and the concerned States. In case of States of North-East region of the country the cost of Centre is shared on 80 : 20 basis by SAI and the concerned States.

4.2.3 SPECIAL AREA GAMES (SAG) SCHEME :

The Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme was introduced by SAI in 1985 under which sports talent from tribal, coastal, hilly and other far-flung areas of the country is scouted in selected sports disciplines. The selected children are inducted in one of the 10 residential SAG Centres of SAI where, alongwith training in the sports disciplines, educational and vocational training

facilities are also provided. All expenditure under the scheme is borne by SAI. At present 307 trainees are undergoing training under the SAG scheme.

4.2.4 SPORTS HOSTEL SCHEME :

The Sports Hostel scheme was launched in 1986 to train meritorious State and national level sportspersons. The meritorious sportspersons are selected in the age group of 14-20 years and provided free board and lodging facilities, training facilities, medical facilities, sports kit etc. as well as reimbursement of travelling expenses for participating in any recognized national / international event.

The Governing Body of SAI in its meeting held on 25.5.95 decided to combine the Sports Hostel scheme and SPDA scheme into "Sai Training Centres". Under the Scheme, 941 trainees (723 boys and 118 girls) were getting training in 19 Sports Hostels of SAI during 1996-97.

4.2.5 ARMY BOYS SPORTS COMPANIES(ABSC) SCHEME :

The Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) scheme is an extension of the NSTC scheme. Under this scheme, the Army and Sports Authority of India are to jointly nurture talented sports persons in the age group of 8-14 years. The selected sportspersons are put into Regimental Schools where they are provided with free board and lodging, sports kit, tuition fee, books, uniform and other facilities as applicable for NSTC trainees.

4.2.6 NATIONAL COACHING SCHEME :

The National Coaching Scheme was introduced in 1955 as the Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Sports Coaching Scheme to provide

coaching facilities and encourage people to take up sports as a career. Under the scheme, coaches are made available to States/UTs (RCCs & DCCs), University Field Stations, SAI schemes and National Sports Federations /Associations as well as to SAI's Academic Wing.

4.2.7 CENTRAL POOL OF TECHNICAL SPORTS EQUIPMENT :

A Central Pool of Technical Sports Equipment has been set up by SAI from which equipment is given on loan basis to National Sports Federations, Govt. Sports Deptts., Undertakings, Educational Institutions, Sports Bodies and other organisations who are involved in the promotion of sports.

Sports equipment was supplied for conducting the following sports Championships/Meets in 1996-97 :

- a) Athletics - Rath marathan, R.S.C.B., New Delhi
- b) Badminton - P.S.C. Board, U.P.
- c) Wrestling - Deptt. of YA&S, Maharashtra Govt., Pune

The following equipment was imported during the year 1996-97

- a) Space parts for weapons (Air Pistol & Rifle) from M/s. Feinwerkbau, Germany.
- b) 24 Javelins from M/s. Nordic, Sweden.

4.2.8 SPORTS SCIENCE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP SCHEME :

In order to encourage research in Sports Nutrition-Physiology-Psychology and Sports Injuries, SAI offers fellowships to doctors and scientists and also provides project grant to selected institutions. Under the scheme, 5-10 fellowships are awarded every year. The value of each

fellowship grant is Rs. 20,000/- per annum with an additional contingency grant of Rs. 10,000/- per annum.

4.2.9 ADOPTION OF AKHARAS FOR PROMOTION OF WRESTLING :

Under the scheme, children under 14 years of age, are adopted by SAI and given a stipend of Rs. 1000/- per head per month to meet their diet and schooling expenditure. The following Akharas have been adopted under the scheme :

- i) Krida Vikas Vyayam Mandal, Sangli - 12 Wrestlers
- ii) Gokul Vastad Talim, Pune - 12 Wrestlers

4.2.10 SETTING UP OF SPORTS ACADEMIES IN COLLABORATION WITH PUBLIC / PVT. SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS :

In order to ensure an environment of all round consciousness in the country, concerted efforts were made to involve Public and Private Sector Undertakings to play a significant role in the promotion of sports in the country. The government, on its part, has provided 100% income tax exemption under section 35 (A) (C) of the Income Tax Act on expenditure towards sports projects. In pursuance of efforts of DYAS & SAI, the following academies have been set up so far :

- i) National Academy for Hockey by Air India at National Stadium, New Delhi.
- ii) National Academy for Handball by SAIL at Bhilai
- iii) Regional Hockey Academy for tribal youth by SAIL at Rourkela
- iv) Tennis Academy by Central Excise at SAI Centre, Calcutta
- v) Archery Academy by Northern Coalfields Ltd. at Singrauli
- vi) Chess Academy by Goodrike at Calcutta

vii) Table Tennis Academy by Petroleum Sports Control Board & TTFI at Amer.

viii) Gymnastic Academy by Allahabad Gymnastic Association at Allahabad.

4.2.11 SAI CONSTRUCTION WORKS :

The SAI has been creating various sports facilities of international standard in a phased manner at its different Centres. However, due to paucity of funds, no construction work could be undertaken during the year 1996-97.

4.3 SCHEME OF GOVT. OF INDIA BEING IMPLEMENTED BY SAI AGENCY BASIS :

4.3.1 SPORTS TALENT SEARCH SCHOLARSHIP :

The Sports Talent Scholarship Scheme was introduced by the Govt. of India in the year 1970-71 to provide facilities to the talented young boys and girls studying at the secondary stage of education and proficient in sports, to develop their talent in sports. Details of the scholarships awarded during 1996-97 are as under :

i) School Students

1.	National Level :				
	Fresh	445	Renewal	195	Rs. 4800/- P.A.
2.	State Level :				
	Fresh	1886	Renewal	697	Rs. 3600/- P.A.

ii) University Students

	N.S.O.				
	Fresh	300	Renewal	115	Rs. 6000/- P.A.

There is a Scholarship Scheme exclusively for women. Under this scheme, the following number of scholarship were awarded in the year 1996-97.

S.No.	Category of Scholarship	Value	P.A.
i)	National Champions	13	Rs. 6000/-
ii)	Diploma in Coaching students	01	Rs. 1800/-
iii)	M.Phil/Ph.D Students (Physical Education)	01	Rs. 6000/-

4.3.2 NATIONAL SPORTS FESTIVAL FOR WOMEN :

This scheme, launched in 1995, is being implemented in collaboration with the State and UT Sports Departments. Competitions are organised at block, district and state levels. State/UT contingents selected in these competitions are sent for the national level competitions.

The competitions at national level were held in three groups

Discipline	Venue	Date	Participants	
States/UTs				
<u>Group-I</u>				
i) Badminton	Chandigarh	30 Sep.to 2 Oct.96	265	15
ii) Swimming				
iii) Table Tennis				
<u>Group - II</u>				
i) Athletics	Bhiwani	19 to 22 Nov. 96	903	20
ii) Handball				
iii) Kabaddi				
iv) Tennis				
v) Volleyball				

Group - III

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|----------------|----|----|
| i) Basketball | Cuttack | 4 to 7 Dec. 96 | 74 | 18 |
| ii) Gymnastics | | | | |
| iii) Hockey | | | | |
| iv) Khokho | | | | |

4.3.3 ALL INDIA RURAL SPORTS TOURNAMENTS :

Rural Sports tournaments were launched in 1970-71 with the twin objective of involving a major segment of our youth in rural areas in the mainstream of the country's sports activities and to spot sports talent. The programme involves holding tournaments for rural youth at block, district, state and national levels. The programme is implemented through the state and UT sports departments for under - 16 boys and girls. Competitions are held by the state government/UTs at block, district and state levels. The Rural Sports tournaments at national level were held into two groups in 1996-97. Tournaments in Group-I (Football, Handball, Kho-Kho & Volleyball) were held at Cuttack from 21 to 24 November'96, in which 1143 sports persons participated from 16 States/UTs in Group-II (Athletics, Hockey, Kabaddi & Wrestling) tournaments were held at Nalgonda from 27 to 30 November'96, in which 999 sports persons participated from 17 States/UTs.

4.3.4 NORTH EAST SPORTS FESTIVAL :

XIth North East Sports Festival was held from 8th to 12th January'1997 at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, in which 7 North East States and Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council participated in Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Karate, Table Tennis, Taekwondo, Football and Weightlifting. 629 sports persons and officials participated in the tournament.

4.4 ACADEMIC WINGS OF SAI :

The SAI has the following Academic Wings :

SAI-National Institute of Sports (SAI-NS NIS), Patiala. The Institute prepares sports persons in the field of coaching and also conducts research and development in sports. Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE), Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala). The College offers Graduate and Master's Degree in Physical Education and also conducts Research & Development in Physical Education.

4.4.1 SAI-NS NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SPORTS,PATIALA :

(a) Diploma Course in Sports Coaching :

In the 2-year Diploma Course in Coaching, the 1995-97 batch continued into the 2nd year and new students were enrolled for the batch starting w.e.f. 1.7.97. Details of the course as implemented at various SAI centres are as under :-

<u>PATIALA</u>		<u>BANGALORE</u>		
1995-97 Batch (2nd year)		1996-98 Batch (1st year)	1995-97 (2nd year)	Batch
1. Athletics	19	1. Athletics	06	20
2. Badminton	05	1. Basketball	09	13
3. Basketball	14	3. Boxing	05	13
4. Boxing	12	4. Cycling	03	-----
5. Cycling	03	5. Gymnastics	03	46
6. Gymnastics	17	6. Hockey	06	-----
7. Hockey	15	7. Judo	05	
8. Judo	11	8. Tennis	02	
9. Tennis	04	9. Table Tennis	01	
10. Table Tennis	05	10. Wightlifting	02	
11. Weightlifting	08	11. Wrestling	08	
12. Wrestling	18			
	-----		-----	
	131		50	
	-----		-----	

IV. Refresher Course for Coaches :

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>SA/</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Athletics	27	18
2. Basketball	31	08
3. Football	40	14
4. Gymnastics	24	11
5. Hockey	27	20
6. Handball	06	--
7. Kho-Kho/Kabadi	14	01
8. Table Tennis	12	07
9. Tennis	07	02
10. Weightlifting	18	--
11. Wrestling	15	04
	-----	-----
	221	75
	-----	-----

V. IOC Solidarity Course :

Indian Women's Hockey Federation organised the International Olympic Solidarity Course in Hockey from 18th to August 1996 at SAI NIS, Patiala.

FIH expert Ms. Riet Kuper from Halland conducted the course in which 12 women and 13 men Hockey coaches participated.

VI. National Coaching Camps :

A total of 66 camps were held at NS NIS Patiala during the year 1996-97 :-

S.No.	Discipline	Number of Camps	S.No.	Discipline	Number of Camps
1.	Handball	02	9.	Basketball	01
2.	Judo	06	10.	Badminton	02
3.	Kabaddi	02	11.	Boxing	04
4.	Table Tennis	04	12.	Football	06
5.	Volleyball	04	13.	Gymnastics	03
6.	Weightlifting	06	14.	Cycling	02
7.	Wrestling	05	15.	Hockey	09
8.	Athletics	10			

VII. Faculty of Sports Sciences :

i) Teaching

During the year the following Course were organised.

- a) 2-year Diploma Course
- b) Masters Course in Sports Coaching (2-year)
- c) Diploma in Sports Medicine (2-Year)
- d) Refresher Course
- e) Certificate Course (6-Week)

ii) Research work and scientific support to teams/Schemes.

a) Sports Anthropometry :

786 Athletes and sportsmen were examined by the scientists of anthropometry for purpose of admission to schemes, testing of athletes in the national camps and data collection for various projects of research.

b) Training Method :

1047 Athletes and sportsmen were examined by the scientists of anthropometry for purpose of admission to schemes, testing of athletes in the national camps and data collection for various projects of research.

c) Sports Psychology :

475 sportspersons were examined for various programmes.

d) Sports Biomechanics :

High speed films on throwers & sprinters and hockey players during champions trophy held at the Madras were

made for research and investigative work. The provisional data on penalty corners filmed during Champions Trophy was presented at the National Hockey Seminar held at Delhi.

e) Sports Physiology :

583 Athletes, 15 Volleyballs, 25 Hockey players, 9 Judokas, 15 Table Tennis players, 3 Gymnasts and 25 Weightlifters were tested in the Exercise Physiology Lab.

f) Sports Biochemistry :

In all, 309 clinical biochemical investigations were carried out on national campers.

4.4.2 SAI-LAKSHMIBAI NATIONAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION (LNCPE), THIRUVANTAPURAM :

At present the SAI-LNCPE-Thiruvananthapuram offers the following Courses

- a) 3-year Bachelor of Physical Education (BPE) Course
- b) 2-year Master of Physical Education (MPE) Course

The intake of students for BPE course is 50 and for MPE course is 20. The Present strength in various classes is as under :-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Grills</u>	<u>Total</u>
BPE-I	30	20	50
BPE-II	25	17	42
BPE-III	28	20	48
MPE-I	10	07	17
MPE-II	11	06	17
	104	70	174

II. Sports Science Laboratory

The following instruments were acquired from M/s. Medicaid, Chandigarh at a cost of Rs. 1,94,590/- for the Sports Psychology Laboratory of the College :

- a) Bio-trainer
- b) Alpha EEG Monitor
- c) Basin Anticipation Timer
- d) Electronic Depth Perception tester
- e) Audio-visual Reaction Time apparatus

III. Achievement of the Faculty

Dr. M.L. Kamlesh, Principal, SAI-LNCPE
Thiruvananthapuram

- Presented a paper titled "Psychological Preparation of Athletes" at the 34th World Congress of Locomotor Disorders and Sports Medicines on 27-29 Dec. 96 at Colombo, Sri Lanka.

He was bestowed with the Honorary accolade of Doctor of Science (H.C.) by the Open International University of Medicinal Alternative for his contribution to sports and sports sciences.

IV. Coaching Camps :

i) Summer Coaching Camps were conducted in Gymnastics & Cycling for the promising children in the LNCPE neighbourhood.

ii) Kerala State Senior Football Coaching Camp was conducted at the campus from 17.12.96 to 4.1.97 with two coaches and 23 players.

iii) Kerala University Coaching Camps in Basketball (W), Cricket (W), Kho-Kho (W), Gymnastics (M&W) and Hockey (W) were conducted at the campus.

4.5 REGIONAL CENTRES OF SAI :

SAI has established six Regional Centres and two Sub-centres to ensure effective implementation and coordination of schemes in different regions.

4.5.1 SAI NETAJI SUBHAS NORTHERN CENTRE, CHANDIGARH :

This Centre implements and monitors the schemes of SAI and Govt. of India in the States of Punjab, Haryana, H.P., J&K and UT of Chandigarh. In this region, 4 NSTC school and 7 SAI Training Centres (3 Sports Hostels and 4 SPDAS) are functional 362 coaches in different disciplines wee working and attached with various schemes/agencies in the Northern region. Coaching camps were held in the disciplines of judo, Athletics, Cricket, Wrestling, Boxing, Cycling and for NIS Diploma Course students at the High Altitude Training Centre (HATC), Shillaroo (H.P.).

4.5.2 SAI - NETAJI SUBHAS CENTRE, NEW DELHI :

This Centre implements and monitors the schemes of SAI and Govt. of India in the States of UP, MP, Rajasthan and Delhi. The State of Rajasthan which was under the administrative control of SAI NSCC, has been transferred under the control of SAI NSWC w.e.f. 01.11.1996.

In this region, 7 NSTC schools, 5 SPDAs, 1 Sports Hostel, 1 SAG Centre and 5 ABSCs are functioning. During the year 342

coaches in different disciplines were working and attached with various schemes/agencies in the Central region.

4.5.3 SAI NETAJI SUBHAS EASTERN CENTRE, CALCUTTA :

This Centre implements and monitors the schemes of SAI and Govt. of India in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Tripura, Sikkim & UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. In this region, 10 NSTC schools, 3 Sports Hostels, 3 SPDA Centres, 3 SAG Centres and 2 ABSCs were functioning during the year. Under the National Coaching Scheme, 145 coaching indifferent discipline were attached with various schemes / agencies in the Eastern region. The Faculty of Sports Science at the Eastern Centre has the departments of Sports Medicine, Exercise physiology, Training Methods, Sports anthropometry and Sports Biomechanics. A special certificate course in sports for primary school teachers of West Bengal was conducted in April, 1996. Another set of 90 trainees attend the certificate course in May-June, 1996. Section trails in Archery were held in April, 1996 for Olympic Games at Atlanta. National coaching Camps were held at the Centre for (a) Jr. Women Weightlifting in Aug. 96 (b) Archery in March 97 (c) Football (Sr.) in March 97.

4.5.4 SAI NETAJI SUBHAS SOUTHERN CENTRE, BANGALORE :

To cater to the needs of sportspersons and also to implement the SAI/DYAS schemes in Southern region comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and UTs of Lakshadweep and Pondicherry, the SAI NS Southern Centre was restructured and built up in 1985. In this region, 3 NSTC schools, 5 Sports Hotels, 6 SPDAs, 4 ABSCs and 2 SAG Centres are functioning 335 SAI coaches

are working in the Southern region. The Centre held the following 23 National Coaching Camps for major sports events like Olympics, World Cup, Asian Games etc. Athletics (03), Football (05), Hockey (03), Badminton (01), Table Tennis (02), Weightlifting (w) (02), Weightlifting (M) (02), Sr. Volleyball (M & W) (02), Jr. Volleyball (01), Paralympics (01), Boxing (01).

The Faculty of Sports Sciences of this Centre has the departments of Sports Physiology, Sports Psychology, GTMT, Biomechanics and Sports Sciences. These were established in collaboration with erstwhile USSR with the objective of enhancing the performance of sportspersons through scientific evaluation of training, to monitor the growth and development of talented children to take up applied research/projects to enhance performance and to expose the coaches to the latest methods.

4.5.5 SAI NETAJI SUBHAS WESTERN CENTRE, GANDHINAGAR :

Based in Gandhinagar, this Centre implements and monitors the schemes of SAI and Govt. of India in the region comprising the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa and Rajasthan Including the UTs of Daman, Diu, Dadra & Nagar Havell 08 NSTC schools, 4 Sports hostels, 5 SPDA Centres and 3 ABSCs are functioning in this region. 250 coaches in different disciplines are working in this region.

At Gandhinagar, (a) National handball Coaching Camp consisting of 48 trainees was held from 29.7.96 to 24.9.96 (b) 6-week Advance Coaching camp for Sri Lankan kabaddi Team consisting of 38 trainees, was held from 1.8.96 to 11.9.96. SAI West Zone Training Centre, Aurangabad has been extending help to the Distt. Sports Associations/Institutions by providing

services of coaches, equipment, and conducting coaching camps.

4.5.6 SAI NETAJI SUBHAS NORTH-EASTERN CENTRE, IMPHAL :

This Centre is responsible for implementation of various schemes of SAI and Govt. of India in the States of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland. In this region, 2 NSTC schools, 2 Sports Hostels and 2 SAG Centres are functioning. 145 coaches in different disciplines are working in this region.

4.5.7 SAI NETAJI SUBHAS NORTH EASTERN SUB-CENTRE, GUWAHATI :

This Sub-centre was established in the year 1988 for implementing the different sports promotional schemes of SAI in the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. Under this Sub-Centre, 5 NSTC schools, 2 SPDA Centres, 2 ABSCs and 1 Sports Hostel are functioning.

4.6 TRAINING OF ELITE ATHLETES & MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (TEAMS) WING :

The Training of Elite Athletes & Management Support (TEAMS) Wing of SAI, in collaboration with National Sports Federations/Associations, prepares national teams in various sports disciplines for various international competitions. A detailed training programme is drawn up for various targeted international tournaments in various sports disciplines in consultation with the concerned national sports federation. Foreign coaches/experts are also engaged on contract basis to train Indian sportsperson.

During the year under report, a number of coaching camps were organised in various disciplines. Delhi, Calcutta, Bangalore, Patiala, Gandhinagar, Pune were the main venues for training/coaching of national teams.

4.7 STADIA MANAGEMENT :

The Sports Authority of India is looking after the management, maintenance and utilisation of following stadia in Delhi :-

- i) Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium.
- ii) Indira Gandhi Stadium & Yamuna Velodrome.
- iii) Talkatora Swimming Pool
- iv) National Stadium
- v) Dr. Karni Singh shooting Ranges

The sports infrastructure was made available to various agencies viz. Schools, Public/Private sector undertakings and other agencies. Further, on an average, 1600 sportspersons per month availed the various facilities in Badminton, volleyball, Table Tennis, Cricket, Wrestling, Weightlifting, Judo, Cycling, Boxing, Gymnastics, Athletics, Basketball, Football, Hockey, Lawn Tennis, Swimming, Kho-Kho/Kabaddi, Multi-gym, under the Regular Coaching and Pay & Play schemes in different stadia.

4.8 SCIENTIFIC WING AT THE CORPORATE OFFICE, J.N. STADIUM :

The Sports Science Department consists of Clinical Wing and Applied Sciences Wing.

(a) Clinical Wing :

Sports Medicine Centre was set up in 1984 at J.N. Stadium with the objective of providing comprehensive sports medicine and sports sciences back-up to the sports personnel i.e. national coaching campers, regular trainees of SAI stadia, trainees of SAI schemes, participants of the competitions held at SAI Stadia, sportspersons residing at the residential wings of a SAI and emergency medical cover.

The Sports Medicine Centre at J.N. Stadium offered the following facilities during the year :-

<u>Facilities Provided</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>
(a) Consultation	18,800
(b) Dispensary	
(c) Minor Operation Theatre	
(d) Clinical Laboratory	283
(e) Physiotherapy & Therapeutic Gymnasium	2295
(f) X-ray	353
(g) Message	146
(h) Ambulance services	

Medical cover was also provided for the following international competitions held at New Delhi :-

- (a) Asian Junior Athletic meet
- (b) I.G. International Hockey Tournament (Women)
- (c) ATP Tour Indian Open Tennis Tournament
- (d) Asian Junior Football Tournament (U-19)
- (e) UIT World Cup Shooting Championship

In collaboration with the Indian Association of Sports Medicine, 5 courses were held on Sports Psychology (4 in Delhi and 1 in Gandhinagar) of 7-10 days' duration, under which 40 doctor/physical educationists/coaches were given orientation in Sports Psychology.

CHAPTER-V

NATIONAL COACHING SCHEME

5.1 INTRODUCTION :

The National Coaching Scheme which was first introduced in September, 1955 as Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme was revised to meet the requirements of the developing nature of the sports in India first in 1962 and again in 1968. The working of the scheme has recently been reviewed and as a result thereof, certain changes have been incorporated.

At present Nehru Yuvak Kendras are not covered under NCS of SAI. The strength of coaches at present is pegged as 1600 but Staff Inspection Unit (SIU) assessed the requirement of coaches for SAI as 831 which has not been accepted. SIU report recommended for the abolition of posting coaches with DCCs.

There are six Regional Centres under SAI located at Chandigarh-Northern Region, Kolkata - Eastern Region, Gandhinagar - Western Region, Bangalore, Southern Region, Bhopal - Central Region, Imphal-North Eastern Region and Guwahati - Subcentre of North Eastern Region with Academic wings at NIS, Patiala, Bangalore and Kolkata.

Coaches are being provided in the State Coaching Centres located in the State Capital / UTs all over the Country. Presently, 212 coaches are deployed by SAI in SCCs as per the agreed number of 8 coaches for SCC. In the Eastern Region 116 Coaches are posted in RCC and DCC and 9 in the Academics and 27 in the SAI Training Schemes.

5.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME :

The objects of the National Sports Coaching Scheme are defined as under :-

- a) To assist the states in the establishing and running of NIS Regional Coaching Centres and to spot talent and help nurture it.
- b) To assist the National Federations/Associations Sports Boards/Universities and undertake coaching of the National, Inter-University and other teams for international, national and other important sports competitions.
- c) To assist the State Sports Councils in conducting their annual coaching camps and to prepare their state teams for participation in National Championship.
- d) To assist the National Federations/Associations in tendering coaching services, running clinics and organising competitions.
- e) To implement the Government of India programmes for the development of Rural Sports by conducting tournaments/competitions/coaching camps and sports talent scholarship scheme.
- f) To requisition the services of expert coaches from abroad for conducting seminar type discussions running clinics and refresher courses for the benefit of in service coaches etc.
- g) To establish a data bank where all the technical information will be collected for further dissemination to the States and to provide feedback the research centre at NIS.
- h) To devise measures to take follow-up action to look after the talented boys and girls spotted under the scheme.

The other broad objectives of the scheme are as under :

- Broad basing and promotion of various sports disciplines in the country.
- Talent Scouting

- Provide expert coaching in various disciplines.
- Provide help and guidance to develop excellence amongst Indian Sports Persons.
- Coordinate Sports activities with the State Government / Institutions.
- Monitor Progress of trainees.

5.3 IMPLEMENTATION :

OBJECT (A) :To assist the States in the establishing and running of NIS Regional Coaching Centres and to sport talent and help nurture it.

There shall be established, unless already done so, one NIS Regional Coaching Centre in such State, preferably at the State Capital or any other suitable city within the State recommended by the State Government/State Sports Council/Department concerned. Before such a centre is opened, there shall be established at least 2 District Coaching Centres, with a minimum of 4 trained/recognised Coaches at each centre by the State concerned.

In addition to the establishment of SCCs/RCCs in the State Capitals, SAI have also deployed coaches in its own schemes and other agencies to spot and nurture talent as per details given below :

Schemes/Agencies under SAI :

- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- Academies (Acd)
- Stadia (Std)
- Academics (Acys)
- Akhara (Akr)
- Centre of Excellence (Cox)

Others

- State Coaching Centre (SCC)
- District Coaching Centre (DCC)
- University Field Station (UFS)
- Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV)

- Navodaya Vidyalaya (NV)
- Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV)
- Others (Ors)

Deployment of Coaches in SCC and DCC is as per 8:2 ratio tie up where coaches in DCC are deployed in two disciplines and same number of coaches are to be given by the State Government in DCCs and all expenses on account of salary of SAI coaches are borne by SAI under NCS.

- (a) For the time being it will provide not more than 8 coaches for each such Regional Coaching Centre, their salaries being the responsibility of the NIS. The TA/DA to such coaches for working within the State will be payable by the State Sports Council/Department concerned. The State Sports Council/Departments will also be expected to provide facility of residential accommodation to NIS coaches at the same scale as provided to the State Coaches.
- (b) The State Sports Councils/Departments may provide additional Coaches to the Centre according to necessity and requirements. The NIS may also provide additional coaches to such States which established more than 2 District Centres.
- (c) It will be obligatory on the part of the State Sports Council/Department concerned, to keep a minimum of 8 coaches from amongst those posted in their state, to look after the NIS Regional Coaching Centre in the State Capital or any other suitable place. Only after this requirement is fulfilled, then the additional coaches will be posted to district headquarters where the state could also post their own coaches.
- (d) One Senior SAI Coach works as coordinator in a State where 50 SAI Coaches are working and in case of more than 50 coaches in a State a Deputy Coordinator is also inducted for liaison work. Monthly training/quarterly achievement Report / Quarterly motor ability tests report are sent directly by the coaches to Director of Sports of the State with a copy to the Regional Director.
- (e) There should be weekly or monthly competitions for Juniors at each Regional Coaching Centre, depending on the game concerned and the results thereof shall be conveyed by the Liaison Officer. State Sports Councils/

Departments are required to afford necessary facilities for this purpose.

- (f) There shall be a big size board of NIS Regional Coaching Centre outside the Stadium, where the centre is located, so that the public is aware of the collaboration with the State Sports Council/Department concerned.

The State Sports Council/Department shall provide the necessary sports complex for the location of the Regional Coaching Centre and maintain the same at their cost. The minimum suggested requirement for the sports complex are as under :-

I-	400 M standard/chinder track	One
II-	Basket ball courts	Two
III-	Badminton Hall	One
IV-	Cricket pitch	Space for a Cricket bats
V-	Foot ball Play field	One
VI-	Gymnastic/Wrestling	As open our arena or a covered wall
VII-	Hockey	One
VIII-	Swimming	One Swimming Pool (Preferably of International standard in due course)
IX-	Table Tennis	One small hall where a minimum of 3 tables can be put.
X-	Tennis	Two courts (Grass or hard)
XI-	Volly ball	Two courts

NOTE :

- I- These minimum requirements may vary from centre, to centre
- II- The centre will assist the State Sports Council/Department Association in holding the State Coaching Camps and polishing the State level teams for Inter-State and National Completions.

- III- The services of the Coaches assigned to the Regional Coaching Centre may also be utilised for coaching at other local centres in a big city, provided their work at the main centres does not suffer.
- IV- The Certificate Courses, diploma courses and refresher courses are being conducted at academic wings of SAI at NIS Patiala, Bangalore and Kolkata.
- V- The Regional Coaching Centre may help the States to organise seminars and clinics in various games and sports in the State.

DISTRICT COACHING CENTRES :

- I- There shall also be established at each district headquarters a District Coaching Centre.
- II- Those District Centres shall be established entirely by the State Sports Councils/Departments and financed by them.
- III- In each district centre shall be assigned a NIS training Coach in each sports and games, whose salaries shall be paid by the State Sports Council/Department concerned.
- IV- All the basic minimum equipment required for each centre shall be provided by the State Sports Council/Department.
- V- Annual coaching camp shall be conducted by the State Sports Council at the Regional Coaching Centre for

those trainees who have shown promise at the district centres.

- VI- The District Coaching Centres will work in close cooperation with the Nehru Yuvak Kendras to achieve optimum utilization of the services of the coaching attached to the District Coaching Centres or Nehru Yuvak Kendras.
- VII- It will consider favourably posting of the coaches for District Coaching Centres, to supplement the number engaged by the State Sports Councils/Departments from within its own resources provided more than two D.C.C.s exist in the State.

OBJECT(B) :

To assist the National Federations/Associations/Sports Boards/Departments/Universities and undertake coaching of the National, Inter-University and other terms for international, national and other important sports competitions.

- a) It shall draw a panel of the best available coaches in the country who shall assist the National Federations/Associations in coaching/polishing National teams as defined under the training of coaching.
- b) Preparation of a National Coaching Plan for their respective guide in its implementation, Training of National Teams. (i) Under the Scheme SAI shall undertake one annual Junior coaching camp of 4 weeks duration and such number of senior coaching camps as

are approved by the Department of Y&E for participation in an international event and will meet expenditure in accordance with the approved pattern of financial assistance. (ii) The SAI will make available the services of coaches for conducting the National Coaching Camps. The Institute will have no objection to the Federation deputing one or two qualified coaches to such a camp provided the Federation/Association undertakes to meet full expenditure on such coaches. (iii) It will also subject to the approval of the Department of Y&S allow each National Sports Federation/Association to hold an annual coaching camp for the selected juniors and will provide free board and lodging as per approved scale, to the young players. (iv) In respect of player attending the coaching camps the expenditure on their travelling to the place of the camp and back home, will be the responsibility of the National Federation/Association or its affiliated units. (v) The coaching camps conducted by SAI will be either at Patiala or at NS South Centre, Bangalore or at any other suitable place at the discretion of SAI, selected in the best interests of the participants, keeping in view the facilities available.

OBJECT (C) :

To assist the State Sports Councils in conducting their annual coaching camps and to prepare their state teams for participation in National Championships.

Subject to availability, the SAI will lend the services of its coaches to the State for important coaching camps including the annual coaching camp in a particular game/sport. The States will be expected to bear the expenditure of such camps and make all necessary arrangements. The States will, however, be free to apply for grant-in-aid as admissible for such camps, from the All India Council of Sports. SAI Coaches assigned to a State, other than a minimum of 0 attached to Regional Coaching Centre, shall assist in handling the important coaching camps within the state, for which payment of TA/DA will be made by the State Sports Council/Department concerned.

OBJECT (D) :

To assist the National Federation/Association in rendering, coaching service, running clinics and organising competitions.

The National Federation/Association may avail of the facilities offered by the SAI at its headquarters or at Regional Coaching Centres, whenever necessary. The Federation/Association may also be given assistance of the Coaches in running National Clinics for officials as well as coaches. The Federation/Association shall also be assisted by the SAI coaches for implementing their plans of coaching and training in the country.

OBJECT (E) :

To implement the Government of India programmes for the development of Rural Sports by conducting tournaments / competitions / coaching camps etc.

NIS has been implementing on an Agency basis the Central programmes of Rural Sports, Women Sports and Sports Scholarships, involving a few lakhs of boys and girls in sports activities. As for the success of these programmes it is important that the boys and girls within the prescribed age groups have facilities round the year for coaching and training, the facilities available at the Regional Coaching Centres, District Coaching Centres and the Nehru Yuvak Kendras will be open to all of them through the coaches attached to such centres. There will be full coordination in the working of the coaches employed by the NIS and those employed by the State Sports Council to avoid any overlapping in wastage of resources.

OBJECT (F) :

To requisition the services of expert coaches from abroad for conducting seminar type discussions, running clinics and refresher courses for the benefit of in service coaches etc.

It would continue to requisition the services of Expert, Coaches from abroad as and when necessary under the I.O.C. Solidarity programme, Cultural Exchange Agreements or otherwise, as necessary. The services of these expert coaches

would be utilised mainly for the training of Junior and Senior National teams, refresher courses for in-service Coaches and Clinics for officials, umpires and referees. If the duration of the stay of a foreign expert in India is sufficiently long, his services would also be placed at the disposal of some of the State Sports Councils for short spells of time to work at their respective Regional Coaching Centres.

OBJECT (G) GENERAL :

The Coaches submit monthly training report / quarterly report and quarterly motor ability report directly to the Director of Sports of the State Sports department with a copy to the Regional Director. Besides, each coach should maintain an individual record of his/her trainees such as training schedule, physical development, hereditary background, performance statistics, achievement targets laid down, daily attendance duly countersigned by him/her. In lieu of liaison officer, the coordinators/Dy. coordinators in each State liaise and coordinate with the Coaches, Regional Directors and State Sports Directors in successful implementation of schemes and training programmes.

5.4 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COACHES

:

- (a) The total working hours of the coach will be 40 hours in a week excluding lunch time and each coach will work for minimum six hours, a day. (Timings, however, can be locally adjusted according to the administrative requirements of the user agency).

(b) He/she will have minimum number of 18 regular trainees for individual events and 30 trainees in team events in their coaching Centre(s) as assigned. In addition, he/she will visit local schools and colleges or other centres assigned on regular basis for imparting sports training to a large number of students.

(c) To prepare an individual trainee's annual coaching/action plan based on the district, state, SGFI, inter-university and national level competitions to be held during the year and submit the same to the Director of Sports with copy to Regional Director in the month of April.

Based on the above report he should submit following as per proformas enclosed :-

(i) Monthly Training Report latest by 10th of every month.

(ii) Quarterly Achievement Report latest on the 10th of July, October, January and April.

(iii) Quarterly Motor Ability Tests Report.

The above reports should also indicate annual targets.

(d) Every coach should maintain an individual record of his/her trainees such as training schedule, physical development, hereditary background, performance statistics, achievement targets laid down, daily attendance duly countersigned by him/her, etc.

To assist the authorities in planning and organised various district and state level coaching camps as well as competitions(s). Coach has to maintain the

information on the competition dates (calendar of competition) by ascertaining the same from the controlling bodies of the sport at different level such as District Championship, State Championships etc.

- (e) To ensure availability of proper/adequate infrastructure and equipment for imparting coaching to their trainees through the local official Incharge, State Coordinator and the State Director Sports and shortcomings found, if any, will be brought to the notice of the concerned authorities well in time.
- (f) To assist in planning for development of concerned sports discipline, including infrastructure, equipments, training, competition schedule or other desirable inputs, including formulation of project proposals for financial assistance, etc., as also in scouting of talents as per prescribed instructions.
- (g) To keep abreast with the latest developments in sports coaching/sports sciences and any change in the rules and regulations of the discipline. He/she will also keep a copy the latest rules and regulations in the disciplines as well as technical specifications of the equipments, play field, etc., and also keep the trainees informed of the same.
- (h) During the off season, the coach will visit nearby schools, colleges, rural/tribal and slum areas for the purpose of developing their play fields and imparting training to the potential sportspersons.
- (i) Perform any other official duties as and when assigned by the district/state/university/regional authorities concerned.

5.5 OTHER WORK AND CONDUCT REQUIREMENTS :

- (a) Coach should himself be always punctual for coaching/training and should inculcate the habit in his wards being punctual for coaching/training. The coach should be present at the venue of coaching at least 30 minutes before the commencement of the coaching session.
- (b) The coach should sign the attendance register, daily, for each session of training attended in the forenoon and afternoon, being maintained by his/her controlling officer.
- (c) The coach should submit his/her ACR form after completing the self appraisal part, to the State Director Sports for reporting, through the immediate controlling authority concerned by 20th April every year. (In case of non-receipt of the blank ACR forms by the 2nd week of March, he/she should directly request the Regional Centre concerned for the same).
- (d) Any other duties assigned by immediate officer.

5.6 ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF COACHES :

5.6.1 Secretary Sports Council / State Director Sports / DSO / Principal / Officer in Charge :

The coach will be under the immediate administrative control of the local controlling officer, i.e. Secretary State Sports Council / State Director Sports / DSO / Principal / Officer Incharge who would ensure the following :

- (a) Sanction of casual leave upto 8 days only as applicable to all Central Government employees. Application for any other kind of leave will be forwarded to the Regional Director concerned alongwith remarks/recommendation.
- (b) Disbursement of salary draft/cheque as received from the Regional Centre. Any undisbursed salary draft/cheque on account of coaches' unauthorised absence from duty will be returned immediately to the Regional Director concerned alongwith a detailed report.
- (c) Daily attendance record of the coaches will be maintained by the local controlling officer and any unauthorised absence from duty will be promptly reported.
- (d) The State Director Sports/Council may call for the explanation of any coach with regard to his/her shortcoming(s) observed in the performance of duties or for any misconduct on his/her part. On receipt of the explanation from the coach, a detailed report alongwith copies of Mimosa and reply thereto/recommendation of State Sports Director/Council will be forwarded to Regional Director concerned for further necessary action.
- (e) The local District/authority concerned and State Sports Director/Council will ensure that proper and adequate infrastructure as well as equipment is provided to the coach for facilitating coaching to the trainees at the assigned centre(s).

- (f) The State Director Sports/local controlling officer may provide residential accommodation to the coach from the State/District pool as and when available.
- (g) The State Director Sports/Head of the Institution may consider granting cash awards from the state resources to the coach for his/her outstanding achievements in the field of coaching during the year (in consultation with the Regional Director of SAI).

5.6.2 REGIONAL CENTRES :

All the coaches posted within the region will be under the administrative control of the Regional Director concerned who will be responsible for the following administrative matters :-

- (a) Transfer of coaches only within State/Region in consultation with the State Committee/Director of Sports of State and as per policy/guideline as mentioned in the circular dated 12.02.1999.
- (b) Establishment matters of the coaches, including pay and allowances, advances and counting of past service as per powers already delegated.
- (c) Arranging quarterly/half yearly/annual visits by Sports Scientists to various State and District Coaching Centres and interaction with the Coaches/trainees.
- (d) Initiate disciplinary action against defaulting coach by forwarding a detailed report including fact finding report to the corporate office for necessary action in the matter.

- (e) Ensure utilisation of the coaches during the off-season.
- (f) Conduct performance evaluation of coaches as specified in the circular of the duties of coaches in consultation with the State Sports Director/Council and State Coordinator.
- (g) Ensure timely submission of the ACRs of all coaches in the region, duly reviewed, to the Corporate Office by 31st May every year.
- (h) To monitor the presence/functioning of coaches by conducting surprise checks at the designated places of coaches.

5.6.3 CORPORATE OFFICE :

The coaching Division of the Corporate Office will deal with the following matters related to coaches :-

- (a) All matters related to recruitment, promotion, resignation, pre-mature voluntary retirement, NOC for foreign visit, EOL beyond 180 days and study leave.
- (b) Inter-regional transfer of coaches.
- (c) Disciplinary proceedings for minor/major penalties after receipt of preliminary investigation/detailed report from the Regional Centre concerned.
- (d) All court cases pertaining to seniority, promotion, compulsory retirement etc.
- (e) All policy matters related to coaches.
- (f) Maintaining a national/state wise data position of deployment of coaches. Placement chart should be available discipline wise/state wise so that actual deployment of every coach is regularly updated every 3 months.

- (g) Transfer Register to be maintained for keeping record of requests specially for Inter Regional transfers.

It may be noted that under the National Coaching Scheme, SAI had posted coaches in the Regional Centres, District Coaching Centres (DCCs), Regional Coaching Centres (RCCs) and Academic wing of Sports Authority of India. A total of 1533 coaches are deployed in various states (RCC-212, DCC-572 and 749 coaches in Regional Centres including Academic Wings). Staff Inspection unit of Ministry of Finance has conducted a study on the working of the National Coaching Scheme and recommended the abolition of deployment of coaches in DCCs based on which 702 coaches were declared surplus. However, this report has not been finally accepted and it is under consideration of the Govt. of india. In case the report of SIU is accepted, the National Coaching Scheme will undergo a radical change and SAI will not be in a position to provide coaches to the State Governments. The plea mainly taken by the staff Inspection unit is that Sports Promotion is a State subject and the deployment of coaches has not yielded the desired results.

In this context, efforts are being made by deploying coaches in DCCs for bringing sports at grass root level. The idea is to spread sports consciousness among rural population of the country. The result of training imparted by the coaches may not be available in a concrete terms but sports persons produced in the country have come out of these coaching centres. Hence continuance of the scheme in the present form is a necessity. As a matter of fact more coaches under the scheme need to be deployed to all the District Coaching Centres and also at block level headquarters for imparting training to create sports consciousness, especially when the State Government have low priority in sports promotion. The coaches deployed in the Eastern Region under the Scheme has been given in Annexure-1.

CHAPTER-VI

IMPACT OF SAI COACHING SCHEME

6.1 INTRODUCTION :

The National Coaching Scheme provides Scientific training to achieve excellence in sports. Under the scheme the SAI Coaches are provided to the State Government / UTs on a matching basis for State Coaching Centres and District Coaching Centres. SAI coaches are utilised to impart training to young sports persons under its various schemes, which include regular coaching in regional centres. Coaches are also posted at various SAI adopted Schools and Akharas (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC), SAI Training Centres (STC), SAG Centres, Centre of Excellence, and sports Academies, SAI coaches are also involved in the training of campers and assisting the Academic wing in conducting at Diploma and Masters Course in coaching in different sports discipline. A few SAI coaches are also posted in the Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navadyay Vidyalayas and some Universities.

6.2 SCHEMES AND DISCIPLINES :

The SAI coaches have been appointed under different schemes and different Disciplines to train the young sports hidden talents of the eastern region. These schemes are Athletics, Basketball, Badminton, Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Tennis, Swimming, Volleyball, Weight lifting and Wrestling.

6.2.1 ATHLETICS :

India found its position in athletics as in several sports and games in Asia. Although Japan continued to remain in the top. However, the Chinese athletes made their impact on track

and field both with indication of overtaking other nations in the region.

India fielded a 49 member athletic squad and bagged ten gold medals in the first Asiad in 1951. In the third Asian Games the Athletic star. Milka Singh own the gold in the 200 and 400 meters races, breaking the record in both. Kamaljit Sandhu became the first gold medal winner for the country among girls finishing first in the 400 meters race. Among the others Sondesh Sandhi excelled in middle distance running and the jumps. Manjit Walia ran third in the 100 metres sprint.

The district improvement owed a great deal to the scientific coaching provided to the athletes. The Indian team participated in the World Championship with impressive performance by Sunita Rani who finished her 5000 mtrs. race repeating her individual best performance and her latest National record. India took part in the 8th Asian Junior Championships and won 7 silver and 4 bronze medals. India hosted several international track and field competitions and the performance of the athletes was quite good. Smt. Jyotirmoyee Sikdar got the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award in Athletics in 1999-2000.

6.2.2. BASKET BALL :

This game of American origin is played between five 'hoopsters' a side, both attempting all the while to throw an inflated large-size rubber ball into a ring fixed to a ten-feet high post at either end of the court. That is why the tall dominate this game, but not always. The Soviet Union in fact put into the fray a player standing seven-feet, two inches tall at the Olympic basketball tournament in Mexico in 1968. He was the tallest player in the history of Olympic basketball. The game of basketball made its entry into the Olympic in 1936. Right from

that date till 1968, the United States won the Basketball crown, the largest spell of Championships for any country in any game.

The USA, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia constitute the Big three in international Basketball. At the Montreal Olympics, the United States regained the Basketball crown, defeating Yugoslavia in the final. Yugoslavia had earlier deposed the Munich champions USSR. But the Soviet girls made up for this dicomfiture ; they won the gold and the American girls carried the silver. The United States did not take part in the Moscow Olympics where the Europeans dominated the basketball competition for the first time. Yugoslavia won the men's division, while the Soviet Union won the women's title. Badminton enjoys the distinction of a game that has won considerable renown for the country through a lime of skilful exponents of the game, foremost among whom are Nandu Natekar and Prakash Padukone.

The game of badminton like tennis and cricket owes its origin and development in this country to the start it derived from army officers. It spread quickly to the bigger cantonments and towns. Indian badminton developed association with the votaries of the game in Britain where the first major international badminton meet began in 1899 under the name now popular as "the All-England Championships".

The game of badminton was put on organisational basis in India in the 1920's and the middle of the thirties when All India Tournaments began to be organised. India started taking part in international badminton competitions almost from the beginning. In 1947, Vijay Madgavkar was the runner-up in the All England Championships. India has also been taking part in the Thomas Cup and Uber Cup matches which go to determine badminton supremacy among men and women. But, among the

Asian countries, badminton has struck deeper roots in Indonesia and Malaysia than in India.

6.2.3 CRICKET :

Cricket which began to be played in India as an exotic game of the British colonisers early in the 18th century, struck deep roots in the soil here first as a result of the patronage extended to it by the ruling class and the princely house-holds. Cricket clubs initially established in the metropolitan cities, gradually spread to the smaller towns in course of time, mainly because of the avidity with which the middle-class gentry took part in the game.

The Parsi teams from India toured England in the 1880's and the first England team visited India in 1888. Lord Hawke who came with his team, was much impressed with the progress that the game had made in the country. He brought a second England team to India in 1892. He was good at bowling and batting. This was how the game of cricket had become popular in India towards the close of the last century years before the advent of organised.

India today has come to occupy a prominent position in the fraternity of cricket-playing nations though our cricketers have not yet been able to capture the commanding heights of test cricket. The interlude in 1971-73 of a hat-trick of victories against two of the "Big Three" in test cricket, the West Indies and England (Australia is the third), did raise hopes of India scaling the cricket summit. But our team came tumbling down the slippery slopes and is yet to secure the foot-hold for the ascent to the top which has been reached by others through a battery of genuine pace bowlers. The West Indies, Australia, England and, in recent years, New Zealand have all charted

their progress in the game through this weapon of sustained fast bowling, Lindwall, Miller, Lillee, "Tornado" Thomson for Australia, "Fiery" Truman, "Typhoon" Tyson, Willis and Botham for England, and Hall and Griffith, Holder and Holding and "Big Bird" Joel Garner and Colin Croft for the West Indies have all underscored the ascendancy of a pace assault over the most formidable batting line-up.

6.2.4 FOOT BALL :

The game of football of one variety or the other is perhaps the one sport that has been played from countless years in all organised societies. With not much expense involved in gear and training-at least until professionalism seized Football Clubs especially in the West and in the Americas, it had the unparalleled distinction of being the most popular sport event with a mass appeal, everywhere - on all continents. It is the one discipline, after athletics, that brings in the bulk of the revenue in the Olympic as well as the Asian Games.

The countries of Eastern Europe are known to favour all-out efforts for training and conditioning the national team for success in international events. While the domestic rounds of leagues cater primarily to home competitions, teams chosen to play abroad are put through specialised training under the supervision of experts at preparatory camps. West European and South American countries, on the other hand, rely as a rule, more on domestic competitions to keep their players in trim. Each of these countries again have their own styles and patterns of play and technique.

India had its own tradition and varieties of football played in different areas of the country. But it was the British model of football that took root on our soil in the earlier part of

the present century. The first national trophy contested by six teams at its inception-was founded by a Britisher-then India's Foreign Secretary, Sir Mortimer Durand at Army Establishments. The spread of regulation Football and its organisation in the country is obviously outside the scope of this book. But it has to be noted that over the years and particularly in the post-independence period the number of clubs and tournaments proliferated all over the country. The larger cities of Calcutta, Bombay, and later Bangalore and Hyderabad among others had come to sport some of the most prestigious football clubs with their prized-players very much of the brand of professionals in Europe and the Americas. Besides the National Championships, the I.F.A. Shield, the Durand, the DCM, the Rovers and the Nehru Tournaments and for the Juniors-the Subroto Mukherjee and the Little Durand tournaments have thrown up talented footballers.

6.2.5 GYMNASTICS :

The Soviet Union and Japan had for long dominated the breath-taking gymnastics arena. The spell has now and then been broken by star from East European countries, among them none who dazzled as much as Romania's marvel, Nadia Comandea who in Montreal put the electronics scoreboards in perpetual motion, by registering no fewer than seven perfect scores of ten.

As in other sports, India has had the potential of producing top-class gymnasts. But, nothing remarkable has so far been achieved by Indian gymnasts in their participation at the Olympics and or the Asian Games and Commonwealth meets. Admittedly our gymnasts are of a fairly good standard and have registered marked improvement in their performances over the years despite several handicaps.

The Indian team of two gymnasts made their Olympic debut at Helsinki in 1952 by scoring an average of three points out of a possible ten. The team of three sent to the next Olympics managed to increase the tally to a score of 4.5 points. And the full contingent of six that went to Tokyo in 1964 notched up over five points. This improvement was maintained at the subsequent Asian Youth Gymnastics Championships also, at Tokyo when the Indian contingent secured the fourth place by obtaining 7.5 points.

6.2.6 HOCKEY :

India's maiden appearance in Olympic hockey at Amsterdam in 1928 heralded the country's pre-eminence in this with victories against rivals who were left dazed by the beauty and finesse of the game displayed by Dhyani Chand and his team-mates. For the uncanny skill that left the adversaries almost hypnotised, Dhyani Chand was hailed as the Hockey wizard. With Dhyani Chand were other brilliant players - Allen and Norris, Pinniger and Yusuf and Gateley and Colleen. India's 3-0 victory in the final against Holland conferred on her the first Olympic crown. Then came the Los Angeles Olympiad in 1932 when the Indians in their spell-binding game ran up almost 'cricket' scores against their opponents ; 2 to 1 against Japan, 24 to 1 against the USA and so ran the huge scores which for their hockey dexterity the compliment from Los Angeles journalists as, "the most outstanding exhibition of skill in any sport". The main scorers against the USA were Dhyani Chand (8 goals) and Rup Singh (10 goals). The 24 goals against the opponents still remains the highest score recorded in any hockey international ! The Indian Hockey Conquerors went from the Los Angeles triumph to the second defence of the title at Berlin in 1936. India playing under Dhyani Chand won all their matches-against Hungary (4-0), the United States (7-0), Japan (9-0), France (10-0) and in the final against

Germany by a margin of (8-1). India's status as the top hockey playing nation was confirmed when Dhyan Chand led his men to receive the Olympic gold.

6.2.7 TENNIS :

The majestic game of tennis is among the major sports at which Indians have excelled and fared well enough to be in world class. Ramanathan Krishnan and Vijay Amritraj have served the country well as beacons in international tennis to inspire generations of younger tennis players to emulate them. The game had its origin in India late in the 19th century and began to take organised shape early in the present century. Like cricket, it owes in origin to the army cantonments and the biggest towns where the upper middle-class took to the game among with British officers and business-men. Clubs catering to tennis alongwith Cricket mushroomed throughout the country.

The first All India Championships in tennis were held in 1910 at which both men and women took part. Several Indians made an impression on the tennis courts and among them must be mentioned Sleem and Deane, who competed in the Davis Cup tournament in 1920. They managed to beat France 4-1 in Paris. But, in the next round India lost to Japan. Sleem remained India's Captain for several years. The others, who won renown included Ranga Rao, S.M. Hadi, E.V. Bobb, P.L. Mehta, Brooke-Edwards, C. Ramaswamy and Balagopalan. They were among the pioneers of Indian tennis.

6.2.8 TABLE TENNIS :

Table tennis or ping-pong as the game was called, initially started in India at some affluent or West-oriented homes and clubs sometime in the 1920s. It migrated to this country

from the West where it was being played in some form or the other from the last quarter of the 19th century.

It was only in 1937 that the Table Tennis Federation of India was formed in Calcutta with four State Associations affiliated to it. The Federation marched from strength to strength under the guidance of T.D. Ranga Ramanujan 'T.D.R.' as he was called, and his enthusiastic band of organisers.

India took to the game avidly is evident from the fact that India was not only a founder-member of the International Table Tennis Federation but took part in the inaugural World Championships held in London in 1926. P.N. Nanda, R.G. Suppiab, the Fyzee brothers and Kirloskar were among India's earliest exponents of the game. India fared well in the first world championships and indeed finished on top in the England Open National Championships, Recognition to India's role in the game was given when the World Championships were allotted to this country in 1952. When the competition was staged in Bombay, it was the first time that the Championships were held in Asia.

6.2.9 SWIMMING :

Mihir Sen swam the English Channel in September, 1958 and became the first Indian to accomplish the feat. But Mihir did much more than that ; between 1958 and 1966 he swam the 'seven seas' which involved negotiating the most difficult straits dividing the different oceans and seas at their most difficult points. As it happened, Mihir Sen undertook and completed these six swimming feats, all in one year, in 1966.

In April, 1966, Mihir Sen swam across the Palk Straits, a feat not undertaken by any one before. It was a brave deed indeed, to dare this part of the Indian Ocean waters made

hazardous by tides and squalls and extremely dangerous by the presence of swarms of man-eating sharks. Mihir Sen then went on in the same year to swim across the Straits of Gibraltar, the Straits of Dardanelles, the Straits of Bosphorous, and the Panama Canal. Most of these adventures had never been attempted by any Asian and certainly never by any Indian. Other Indians followed in the footsteps of Mihir Sen and swam the English Channel. Arati Saha became the first Asian woman to accomplish this feat.

Several Indian have swam the Palk Straits following Mihir Sen's feat. The Palk Straits swimming contest has now come to stay. The most outstanding competitor has been Baidyanath Nath, a long distance swimming maestro who has perfected his technique on the Hooghly. He crossed the distance of 19.4 nautical miles in fourteen hours.

6.2.10 VOLLEY BALL :

Volleyball, also of American origin, has proved to be a game at which India can go a considerable distance to the top in a proper environment of promotion. It is a popular game which at the same time inexpensive and can be played in all seasons in all parts of the country-indoors or outdoors to suit the situation and the season. Since the game is inexpensive it has spread quickly from towns and cities to the village green. India had ventured out earlier to the World Championships in Moscow in 1952, where they found themselves in the seventh place. They slipped down further at the next Championships in Paris going down to 21st position.

Volleyball was first introduced at the Asian in 1958 at Tokyo where India gained the third position and the bronze. The performance improved at the next Games in Jakarta where they won the silver. But at the next three games they slumped

again sliding from the fourth position at Bangkok 1966 to the fifth at Teheran-1974 and Bangkok-1978.

6.2.11 WEIGHT LIFTING :

That Indians are generally of light bodies and medium build. Men of lighter and medium build generally take to sports and weight lifting, particularly. But, in other countries progress in weight lifting is limited to the heavier classes. The survey India's ventures in weightlifting at contests abroad starting with the Olympics. It was in the Berlin Olympics in 1936 that an Indian weight-lifter Zaw Weik took part for the first time in a world competition of importance. Independent India's first participation in this event was at the London Olympics.

While enough has been said on the various aspects of the deficiencies in the promotion of weight lifting in India, one last word would still be called for on the need to provide modernised training facilities. At present training facilities for international lifters is virtually non-existent in India. Figures from the top weight lifting nations the Soviet Union would reveal the lacuna. In the USSR, there are thousands of coaches who themselves were champions at one time or the other. Even their doctors and journalists have been either weight lifters themselves or those well-versed in the art and technique of this discipline. This has been possible since the Soviet Union has about a million weight lifters.

6.3 SAI COACHES IN EASTERN REGION :

6.3.1 DISCIPLINE WISE COACHES :

SAI coaches are posted in the Eastern Region under 17 Disciplines such as Archery, Athletic, Basketball, Badminton, Cricket, Football, Gymnastic, Handball, Hockey, Judo, K.K.K.,

L.Tenis, Swimming, T.Tenis, Volleyball, Weight lifting and wrestling. The coaches are appointed in different grades (I, II and III). The table No.6.1 shows the Disciplinewise SAI coaches appointed in different grades. Highest number of coaches are appointed in the discipline of Football (56), followed by Athletic (36), Volley ball (24), gymnastic (20), Basketball (14) and Hockey (11). The lowest number that is one coach is appointed in the Lawn Tennis discipline. Similarly games like Archery, Judo, K.K.K., Handball, Table Tennis and Wrestling and low priority games in terms of appointing less coaches in the above disciplines.

6.3.2 STATE OF DOMICILE OF COACHES :

Table 6.2 indicates the State of Domicile of coaches disciplinewise posted in the Eastern Region. Similarly, table No.6.3 depicts the number of coaches from different states of eastern region i.e. from Andaman and Nicobar, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar Tripura and Sikkim. The highest number of coaches in the eastern region are from West Bengal (90), followed by Orissa (40), Tripura (36) and Bihar (26), six coaches belong to Andaman and Nicobar Island and only one coach is from Sikkim.

6.3.3. POSTING OF SAI COACHES :

SAI Coaches are posted under different disciplines in different coaching centres of Eastern States. The table 6.4 gives the details of Place of posting of SAI coaches discipline wise in Andaman & Nicobar, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Tripura and Sikkim.

6.4 TRAINING SCHEMES :

The SAI Coaches appointed in different coaching centres under different disciplines are categorised under different schemes to train the trainees. These schemes are National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC), SAI Training Centres (STC), Special Area Games Scheme (SAG), Centre of Excellence and Sports Academics.

6.4.1 National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme :

This Scheme introduces the concept of stay, play and study in the same school. This scheme is designed to select genetically gifted and physically fit children in the age group of 8-12 years and groom them scientifically in SAI adopted Schools. The selected trainees are given training on one of the ten identified Olympic disciplines of Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Swimming, Table Tennis, Volleyball and wrestling. The number of trainees to be admitted in each discipline is based on team requirement, optimal utilization of infrastructure available, etc. In order to tap the rural youth, there is a scheme for adoption of Akharas. Under the scheme, talented boys under 14 years of age, are adopted by SAI under the NSTC Scheme and a stipend given towards diet and school expenses under the scheme 286 trainees were there in 1996-97. The Table 6.5 shows the number of Trainees Admitted in SAI Adopted Schools under the NSTC Scheme similarly, Table 6.6 shows the number of trainees under the NSTC Scheme in the Eastern Region.

6.4.2 ARMY BOYS SPORTS COMPANY (ABSC) :

The Scheme is an extension of the NSTC Scheme for training sub-junior boys in the age group of 8-14 years. Under the ABSC Scheme, Army has joined hands with SAI to nurture talented boys. Selection is based on a battery of tests similar to

those prescribed for NSTC. The selected trainees are inducted in identified regimental centres of the army. SAI bears the cost towards equipment, boarding, lodging, sports kit, etc. in 1996-97 there were 790 trainees under the ABSC Scheme being trained at 16 Regimental Centres of the Army in the disciplines of Athletics, Archery, Basketball, Boxing, Gymnastics, Hockey, Kayaking & Canoeing, Football, Swimming, Rowing, Volleyball & Wrestling. Table 6.7 and 6.8 shows the Discipline wise and Centre wise ABSC Trainees and the performance in Table 6.14.

6.4.3 SAI TRAINING CENTRES (STC) SCHEME :

The Training Centre Scheme of SAI came as the result of a decision by the Governing Body of SAI in May 1995 to merge the Sports Hostel Scheme and the Sports Project Development Area into a consolidated Scheme. Each Training Centre caters to 3-4 disciplines. Selection is based on a battery of tests and on merit for those who have secured positions at District, State and National Competitions. The Training Centres Scheme forms a natural corollary to the sub junior schemes of SAI by inducting trainees in the age group of 14-21 years. These trainees are then assessed in their chosen disciplines and finally selected to undergo in-house training at various SAI Centres. At Training Centres, sports facilities, equipment and services of qualified coaches are available along with scientific back up. The trainees in SPDA Centres and Discipline wise in Eastern Region are shown in Table 6.11 and 6.12 Respectively and performance in Table 6.14.

During 1996-97 855 trainees (including non residential trainees) are being trained at SAI Sports Hospitals disciplines are being implemented under these Centres are Athletics, Archery, Basketball, Badminton, Boxing, Cycling, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Handball, Judo, Swimming, Kabaddi,

Volleyball, Wrestling, Weight lifting, Canoeing & Kayaking and Rowing. The number of trainees in SAI Sports Hostel is shown in the Table 6.9 and Performance of the trainees in Table 6.16.

6.4.4 SPECIAL AREA GAMES (SAG) SCHEME :

The Special Area Games Scheme, is being implemented to scout and nurture natural talent for modern competitive games and sports from tribal, rural, coastal and hilly areas of the country and also from regions where genetically gifted individuals are located for excellence in a particular sports discipline. In order to utilize available facilities at the SAG Centres to an optimum level, it was decided to increase the number of trainees by introducing the Day Boarding Scheme wherein a maximum of 10 day boarders per Centre were allowed to receive training along with regular SAG trainees. The strength of SAG Trainees are depicted in Table 6.10

In 1996-97, it was decided to increase the number of trainees through rationalization in existing disciplines, for optimal usage of the infrastructure facilities available and the minimum ideal requirement for team or competitive purposes. New disciplines were introduced based on requisite infrastructure available at the centre, mainly based on identified "priority discipline". The trainees are undergoing training in 17 sports disciplines at 4 SAG Centres in the Eastern Region. These centres are at Jagatpur, Ranchi, Port Blair or Nicobar. Training is being given in the disciplines of Athletics, Archery, Basketball, Badminton, Boxing, Cycling, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Handball, Judo, Swimming, Volleyball, Wrestling, Weight Lifting, Rowing & Canoeing and Kayaking. Each Training Centre caters to 3-4 sports disciplines. The performance of ABSC Trainees are depicted in Table 6.15.

6.4.5 CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE :

As a natural corollary to the Sub-Junior and Junior Schemes, the Centres of Excellence are extension of the SAI Training Centres Scheme. A scheme has been introduced to set up Centres of Excellence at all the six Regional Centres of SAI to attract and train meritorious sports persons with potential for international level excellence. Selection to the Centres of Excellence is done on merit from amongst outstanding sports persons who have won medals or distinguished themselves at the senior National level competitions for further training at the Regional Centres of SAI for nearly 200 days in a year. They are provided with the state of art facilities, equipment and scientific back up along with specialised training. These Centres of Excellence would, in fact, be operating 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. Trainees have been selected for training at various Centres of Excellence at SAI Regional Centres, in the disciplines of Athletics, Boxing, Hockey, Badminton, Swimming, Lawn Tennis, Kabaddi, Table Tennis and Weight Lifting.

6.4.6 SPORTS ACADEMICS :

The Scheme of Sports Academics is part of the Centres of Excellence, concept, the only difference being that the former is implemented in association with and funding (partially or fully) from the Corporate Sector. A new model scheme for setting up of Sports Academics with the participation of the sponsor(s), SAI and the respective Sports Federation has been formulated and circulated to various industrial houses, both in the public and private sector. The Sports Academics are aimed at training talented sports persons in the senior age group by providing them nourishing diet, proper coaching facilities and

scientific support on a long term basis. Details of the existing Academics are ;

* Hockey Academy with SAIL (residential) at Rourkela for tribal players.

* Chess Academy with Goodricke (non-residential) at Calcutta.

* Lawn Tennis Academy with Central Excise Department (non-residential) at Calcutta.

Table No. 6.1

Disciplinewise SAI Coaches posted in the Eastern Region

Sl.No.	Discipline	Grade	Number	Dsciplinewise Total
1.	Archery	II	1	5
		III	4	
2.	Athletic	I	9	36
		II	8	
		III	19	
3.	Basket Ball	I	1	14
		II	2	
		III	11	
4.	Badminton	I	3	7
		III	4	
5.	Cricket	II	1	6
		III	5	
6.	Football	I	13	56
		II	14	
		III	29	
7.	Gymnastic	I	5	20
		II	7	
		III	8	
8.	Hand Ball	III	5	5

9.	Hockey	I	4	11
		II	2	
		III	5	
10.	Judo	II	2	3
		III	1	
11.	K.K.K.	II	1	4
		III	3	
12.	L. Tennis	III	1	1
13.	Swimming	I	2	8
		II	1	
		III	5	
14.	T. Tennis	I	1	4
		III	3	
15.	Volley Ball	I	3	24
		II	4	
		III	17	
16.	W. Lifting	I	2	8
		II	2	
		III	4	
17.	Wrestling	I	2	6
		II	3	
		III	1	

Source : Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, 2002.

Table No. 6.2

State of Domicile of Coaches Disciplinewise posted in the Eastern Region :

Sl.	Discipline	State of Domicile	Number	Statewise Total
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1.	Archery	a) West Bengal	3	5
		b) Bihar	1	
		c) Maharashtra	1	
2.	Athletic	i) West Bengal	16	36
		ii) Bihar	5	
		iii) Orissa	4	
		iv) Tripura	3	
		v) Sikkim	1	
		vi) Andaman & Nicobar	4	
		vii) Punjab	2	
		viii) Haryana	1	
3.	Basket Ball	a) Orissa	10	14
		b) Bihar	1	
		c) West Bengal	1	
		d) Tripura	2	
4.	Badminton	i) Orissa	2	7
		ii) West Bengal	2	
		iii) Tripura	1	
		iv) Bihar	1	
		v) Manipur	1	
5.	Cricket	a) Orissa	2	6
		b) Bihar	2	
		c) West Bengal	1	
		d) Tripura	1	
6.	Foot Ball	i) West Bengal	33	
		ii) Tripura	8	
		iii) Orissa	2	
		iv) Bihar	8	
		v) Assam	1	
		vi) Andaman & Nicobar	1	
		vii) Punjab	1	

	viii)	Andhra Pradesh	1	
	ix)	U.P.	1	56
7.	Gymnastic	a) West Bengal	11	
		b) Tripura	8	
		c) Orissa	1	20
8.	Hand Ball	i) Tripura	3	
		ii) Bihar	1	
		iii) Kerala	1	5
9.	Hockey	a) Orissa	5	
		b) Bihar	1	
		c) Andaman & Nicobar	1	
		d) Punjab	1	
		e) U.P	1	
		f) Rajsthan	1	
		g) Maharashtra	1	11
10.	Judo	i) West Bengal	2	
		ii) Haryana	1	3
11.	K.K.K.	a) West Bengal	3	
		b) Orissa	1	4
12.	L. Tennis	i) West Bengal	1	1
13.	Swimming	a) West Bengal	5	
		b) Tripura	3	8
14.	T. Tennis	i) West Bengal	1	
		ii) Tripura	1	
		iii) Orissa	1	
		iv) U.P	1	4
15.	Volley Ball	a) Tripura	3	

	b)	West Bengal	9	
	c)	Orissa	6	
	d)	Bihar	4	
	e)	U.P.	2	24
16.	W.Lifting	i)	Orissa	3
		ii)	West Bengal	2
		iii)	Tripura	3
				8
17.	Wrestling	a)	Orissa	3
		b)	Bihar	2
		c)	Haryana	1
				6

Source : Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, 2002.

Table No. 6.3

Number of Coaches from Different States of Eastern Region Disciplinewise

Sl.No.	Discipline	A & Nicobar	Orissa	W.B.	Bihar		
	Tripura	Sikkim					
1.	Archery	-	-	3	1	-	-
2.	Athletic	4	4	16	5	3	1
3.	Basket Ball	-	10	1	1	2	-
4.	Badminton	-	2	2	1	1	-
5.	Cricket	-	2	1	2	1	-
6.	Foot Ball	1	2	33	8	8	-
7.	Gymnastic	-	1	11	-	8	-
8.	Hockey	1	5	-	1	-	-
9.	Hand Ball	-	-	-	1	-	-
10.	Judo	-	-	2	-	-	-
11.	K.K.K.	-	1	3	-	-	-
12.	L. Tennis	-	-	1	-	-	-
13.	Swimming	-	-	5	-	3	-

14.	T. Tennis	-	1	1	-	1	-
15.	Volley Ball	-	6	9	4	3	-
16.	W. Lifting	-	3	2	-	3	-
17.	Wrestling	-	3	-	2	-	-
	Total	6	40	90	26	36	1

Source : Sports Authority of India New Delhi, 2002

Table No. 6.4

Coaches posted in the Eastern Region

Sl.	Name of the Discipline	Name of the State	Place of posting of SAI Coaches	
1.	Archery	i) West Bengal	a) Academic Calcutta b) STC Lobong c) STC, Calcutta	
		ii) Bihar	d) SAG, Ranchi	
2.	Athletic	i) West Bengal	a) Academic Calcutta b) NSEC Stadia, Calcutta c) GGHS, Krishnagar d) NSTC, Sukantanagar e) NSTC, Dowhill, Darjeeling f) STC, Calcutta g) SCC, Calcutta	
			ii) Bihar	h) DCC, Hooghly i) DCC, Howrah j) DCC, Murshidabad k) DCC, Katihar l) Govt. HighSchool, Ranchi m) SAG, Ranchi n) SAG, Muzzafarpur o) SRC, Ramgash Centt

- p) KVS, Patna
 q) DCC, West Singhbhum
 iii) Orissa r) ST. Marry School, Sundergarh
 s) STC, Dhenkanal
 t) STC, Cuttack
 u) DCC, Dhenkanal
 iv) Tripura v) SAG, Agartala
 w) DCC, Tripura
 v) Sikkim x) SCC, Gangtok
 vi) A & Nicobar y) STC, Portblair
 z) SAG, Portblair
 3. Basket Ball i) West Bengal a) SCC, Calcutta
 b) DCC, Howrah
 c) NSEC, Stadia Calcutta
 d) STC, Burdhan
 e) DCC, Birbhum
 ii) Bihar f) DCC, Jamashedpur
 iii) Orissa g) DCC, Dhenkanal
 h) DCC, Cuttack
 i) SCC, Bhubaneswar
 j) DAV School, Bhubaneswar
 k) STC, Cuttack
 iv) Tripura l) SCC, Agartala
 4. Badminton i) West Bengal a) SCC, Calcutta
 b) NSEC, Stadia, Calcutta
 ii) Bihar c) SCC, Patna
 d) DCC, Hazaribagh
 iii) Orissa e) DCC, Sundergarh
 iv) Tripura f) SCC, Agartala
 v) Sikkim g) SCC, Gangtok
 5. Cricket i) West Bengal a) NSEC, Stadia, Calcutta
 ii) Bihar b) SCC, Patna
 iii) Orissa c) SCC, Bhubaneswar

6. Foot Ball
- i) West Bengal
 - a) Academics, Calcutta
 - b) NSEC Stadia, Calcutta
 - c) NSTC, Sukantanagar
 - d) STC, Silliguri
 - e) STC, Tebong
 - f) STC, Calcutta
 - g) Monitoring Cell, Calcutta
 - h) SCC, Calcutta
 - i) DCC, Bankura
 - j) DCC, Burdwan
 - k) DCC, Coochbehar
 - l) DCC, Hooghly
 - m) DCC, Midnapore
 - n) DCC, 24 Parganas
 - o) DCC, Uttar Dinajpur
 - ii) Bihar
 - p) SCC, Patna
 - q) DCC, Muzaffarpur
 - r) UFS, Patna
 - s) DCC, Purnia
 - t) DCC, Ranchi
 - u) DCC, Bhabua
 - iii) Orissa
 - v) ST. Marry School, Sundergarh
 - w) STC, Dhenkanal
 - x) STC, Cuttack
 - y) SCC, Bhubaneswar
 - iv) Tripura
 - z) St. Ignatins School, Gumla
 - a) DCC, Kailashahar
 - b) Umankanta Academy, Agartala
 - c) SAG, Agartala
 - d) DCC, Udaipur
 - e) SCC, Agartala
 - v) Sikkim
 - f) DCC, West Sikkim
 - g) STC, Namchi
 - h) T.N. Academy (NSTC), Sikkim
 - vi) A & Nicobar
 - i) SAG, Portblair

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|---|
| 7. | Gymnastic | i) West Bengal | a) DCC, Burdwan
b) DCC, Hooghly
c) Academic, Calcutta
d) NSEC Stadia, Calcutta
e) NSTC, Kirshnanagar
f) NSTC, Sukantanagar
g) NSTC, Dowhil
h) STC, Burdwan
i) STC, Calcutta
j) SCC, Calcutta |
| | | ii) Orissa | k) DCC, Puri
l) DCC, Cuttack |
| | | iii) Tripura | m) SCC, Agartala
n) NSTC, Umakanta Academy |
| 8. | Hand Ball | i) West Bengal | a) NSEC Stadia, Calcutta
b) NCC, Nawada |
| | | ii) Orissa | c) DCC, Keonjhar |
| | | iii) Tripura | d) SCC, Agartala |
| 9. | Hockey | i) West Bengal | a) STC Calcutta |
| | | ii) Bihar | b) DCC Gumla
c) NSTC, Ranchi
d) SAG, Ranchi
e) ABSC, Ramgarh Cantt.
f) ABSC, Danpur, Cantt. |
| | | ii) Orissa | g) DCC, Rourkela
h) DCC, Panposh
i) STC, Cuttack |
| | | iv) A & Nicobar | j) SCC, Portblair |
| 10. | Judo | i) West Bengal | a) Academic, Calcutta |
| | | ii) Tripura | b) SCC, Agartala |
| 11. | K.K.K. | i) West Bengal | a) SCC, Calcutta |

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|----------------|--|
| | | ii) Orissa | b) NSEC Stadia, Calcutta
c) SCC, Bhubaneswar
d) NYK, Bolangir |
| 12. | L.Tennis | i) Orissa | a) SCC, Bhubaneswar |
| 13. | Swimming | i) West Bengal | a) SCC, Calcutta
b) NSTC, Sukantanagar
c) DCC, Howrah
d) DCC, 24 Parganas |
| | | ii) Tripura | e) SCC, Agartala
f) DCC, Udaipur |
| | | iii) Sikkim | g) NSTC, Tashi Namgyal Acad,
Sikkim |
| 14. | T. Tensis | i) West Bengal | a) SCC, Calcutta |
| | | ii) Tripura | b) SCC, Agartala |
| | | iii) Orissa | c) SCC, Bhubaneswar |
| | | iv) Sikkim | d) SCC, Gangtok |
| 15. | Volley Ball | i) West Bengal | a) SCC, Calcutta
b) DCC, Hooghly
c) DCC, Howrah
d) DCC, 24 Parganas
e) Academic, Calcutta
f) NSEC Statia, Calcutta
g) STC, Burdwan |
| | | ii) Bihar | h) SCC, Patna
i) DCC, Mazaffurpur
j) DCC, Begusarai
k) DCC, Buxer
l) SAG, Ranchi |
| | | iii) Orissa | m) SCC, Bhubaneswar |

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | n) DCC, Ganjam |
| | | | o) DCC, Puri |
| | | | p) DCC, Balasore |
| | | | q) DCC, Nabarangpur |
| | | | r) DCC, Balangir |
| | | | s) St. Mary School, Sundargarh |
| | | iv) Sikkim | t) DCC, South Sikkim |
| 16. | W. Lifting | i) West Bengal | a) SCC, Calcutta |
| | | | b) Academic, Calcutta |
| | | | c) NSEC, Stadia, Clacutta |
| | | ii) Orissa | d) SCC, Bhubaneswar |
| | | | e) SCC, Ganjam |
| | | iii) Tripura | f) SCC, Agartala |
| 17. | Wrestling | i) Bihar | a) DCC, Gaya |
| | | | b) DCC, Bhojpur |
| | | ii) Orissa | c) STC, Dhenkanal |
| | | | d) DCC, Puri |
| | | | e) UFS, Bhubaneswar. |

Source : Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, 2002.

Table No. 6.5
Trainees Admitted in SAI Adopted Schools
under the NSTC Scheme (1996-97)

Name of the Region	Status Covered	Number of Disciplines	
		Trainees Admitted	Covered
1. Northern	Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.	153	Athletics, Badminton, Football, Hockey, Volleyball, Wrestling, Gymnastics and Swimming.
2. Central	Delhi, U.P., M.P.	68	Badminton, Athletics, Hockey, Wrestling, Gymnastics, Basketball, Football & Table Tennis.
3. Western	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Rajsthan.	161	Athletics, Gymnastics, Badminton, Hockey, Swimming, Basketball, Football and Wrestling.
4. Southern	A.P., Karnatak, T.N.	82	Athletics, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Badminton and Gymnastics.
5. Eastern	Bihar, Orissa West Bengal	286	Athletics, Football, Hockey, Gymnastics, Badminton, Swimming and Table Tennis.
6. North Eastern	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur.	92	Athletics, Football, Badminton, Swimming, Table Tennis & Hockey.

Source : Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, 2002.

Table : 6:6

**Trainees in SAI Adopted Schools under the NSTC Scheme
in the Eastern Region (1996-97)**

	Name of the School	Number of Trainees
1.	St. Ignatius High School, Gumla, Bihar	57
2.	Sukanta Nagar Vidya Niketan, Salt lake City, Calcutta, West Bengal	42
3.	Bhawani Sankar High School, Sundergarh, Orissa	34
4.	Umakanta Academy, Agartala, Tripura	31
5.	Tashi Namgyal Academy, Gangtok, Sikkim	27
6.	Govt. Girl's High School, Ranchi, Bihar	27
7.	Govt. Girls High School, Krishnanagar, West Bengal	27
8.	Taldi Mahon Chand High School, Taldi, West Bengal	21
9.	Dowhill School, Kurseong, West Bengal	10
10.	Victoria Boy's School, Kurseong, West Bengal	6
11.	St. Mary's Girls High School, Sundergarh, Orissa	4
	Total	286

Source : Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, 2002.

Table No. 6.7
Disciplinewise Trainees in Army Boys
Sports Companies in 1996-97

	Name of the Discipline	Number of Trainees
1.	Volley Ball	20
2.	Hockey	98
3.	Boxing	96
4.	Basketball	54
5.	Football	133
6.	Swimming	58
7.	Gymnastics	28
8.	Wrestling	49
9.	Athletics	104
10.	Archery	11
11.	Rowing	9
12.	Misc.	138
	Total	798

Source : Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, 2002.

Table No.6.8
Centrewise Strength of the Army Boys
Sports Companies in 1996-97

	Name of the Centre	Number of Trainees
1.	1st STC, Jabalpur	79
2.	KRC, Ranikhet	37
3.	SRC, Ramgarh	31
4.	BEG, Kirkee	69
5.	Art, Hyderabad	80
6.	RRC, Delhi	31
7.	ARC, Shillong	58
8.	MEG, Bangalore	48
9.	BRC, Danapur	69
10.	JRC, Bareilly	47
11.	58 GTC Shillong	49
12.	MLI, Belgaum	39
13.	BEG, Roorkee	47
14.	Arty, Nasik	25
15.	ASC, Bangalore	60
16.	Guards, Kamptee	29
	Total	798

Source : Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, 2002.

Table No.6.9
Number of Trainees in SAI Sports
Hostels in 1996-97

Name of the Region	SAI Sports Hostel	Number of Trainees	Total Trainees
1. Central	a) Bhopal	28	37
	b) MPK Inter College, Dehradun	9	
3. Western	a) Alwar	37	249
	b) Gandhinagar	112	
	c) Margao	23	
	d) Kandivali	77	
3. Southern	a) Calicut	45	203
	b) Chennai	39	
	c) Secunderabad	32	
	d) Bangalore	60	
	e) Pondichery	27	
4. Northern	a) Bhiwani	51	107
	b) Bilaspur	10	
	c) Chandigarh	46	
5. Eastern	a) Cuttack	56	143
	b) Siliguri	40	
	c) Calcutta	47	
6. North-Eastern	a) Dimapur	15	116
	b) Imphal	60	
	c) Guwahati	41	
Total 6	20	855	855

Source : Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, 2002.

Table No. 6.10
Strength of SAG Trainees
During 1996-97

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	Discipline	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Ranchi	Hockey	13	5	18
2.	Jagatpur	a) Rowing	5	5	10
		b) Canoeing	4	-	4
		c) Kayaking	4	3	7
3.	Portblair	a) Kayaking	5	5	10
		b) Canoeing	4	-	4
		c) Rowing	-	6	6
		d) Cycling	14	10	24
4.	Car Nicobar	a) Athletics	1	-	1
		b) Foot ball	19	-	19
		Total	69	34	103

Source : Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, 2002.

Table No. 6.11
Trainees in SPDA Centres
(SAI Training Centres) in 1996-97

Region	Number of SPDA Centres	Total
1. Northern	4	91
2. Southern	6	157
3. Eastern	3	55
4. Western	5	81
5. Central	4	65
6. North Eastern	2	92
Total	24	541

Source : Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, 2002.

Table No. 6.12
SAI Training Centre Trainees
Disciplinewise in Eastern Region

Name of the Centre	Disciplinewise	Number of Trainees	Total
1. SPDA Centre Burdwan, West Bengal	a) Basket ball	8	24
	b) Gymnastics	12	
	c) Volley ball	4	
2. SPDA Centre Lebong, West Bengal	a) Archery	5	15
	b) Football	10	
3. SPDA Centre, Dhenkanal, Orissas.	a) Athletics	6	16
	b) Football	10	

Source : Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, 2002.

Table No. 6.13
Performance of Sports Project Development
Area (SPDA) Trainees in 1996-97

International

Shri Sanjay Kr. Rai (Raibareilly SPDA), Shri Sree Kumar (Quilon SPDA) and Kum. Meera Rajan (Trichur SPDA) participated in the 6th Jr. Asian Athletics Championship held at New Delhi from 3-6 Dec'96 and achieved 2nd, 1st and 3rd positions respectively in their individual events.

National

The following SPDA trainees secured top three positions at National level competitions :-

- Judo : Bhupinder Singh, Kum Neeru, Kum Navdeep Gupta, Rakesh Kumar (Patiala)
- Athletics : Harsimritpal, Gurpreet Singh, Ravinder Singh, Harinder Singh, Hardeep Singh (Ludhiana) ; Sanjay Rai (Raibareilly) ; Kum. Anija Mathew, Kum. Deepi H. Nair, Kum. Meera Rajan, Kum. Smitha Francis, Augustine P.E., Binoop Thampi, Jipson Jacob (Trichur) ; Anil Kumar (Kurukshehra) ; Dinesh Thapa, Sohan Singh, Chandresh Yadav (Dhar) ;
- Badminton : Diju V. (Trichur)
- Basketball : Kum. Marina Kanjirathingal, Kum. Princy Cheruthottam (Kerala) ; Kum. Reena Kolencherry, Kum. Shyla K.K., Kum. Susheela Kuzhivhil (Trichur).
- Hockey : Prabhjyot Singh (Patiala).
- Swimming : Kum. M. Usha, Kum. Jomy Thomas, Ramesan A. (Trichur).

Source : Sports Authority of India, New Delhi 2002.

Table No. 6.14
Performance of ABSC Trainees (1996-97)

International :

- Archery : Chungda Sherpa, represented India and stood 3rd in the IXth Asian Archery Championship at Cuttack, 5-8 Jan. 1996.
- Rowing : The team of V.B. Mane, S.B. Bonawane, B.S. Sangle, Santosh Singh and Sunil Kakade represented India at the Asian Jr. International Rowing Championship held at Islamabad.

National :

Top 3 positions were achieved by the following trainees at national competitions :

- Hockey : Vijay Topno, Bharat Kumar.
- Wrestling : Sunil Kumar, Patil Marugouda.
- Boxing : Bimal Gurung, Buddhi Raja Subba, Lakpa Sherpa, Mirnal Tamang, Raju Gurung, Sanam Thaoa, Tara B. Chhetri, C.A. Kuttapa, A. Kamesh, J. Sandeep Kumar, S.D. Ashok, Vimal Kumar and A. Magesh.
- Athletics : Beant K. Raja, Sanand Verma.
- Football : Sanjay Kar, Subroto Das, Raju Tandon, Ranjit Sen, Ashim Roy.
- Rowing : V.B. Mane, S.B. Bonawane, B.S. Sangle, Tanaji Patil, G. Nagraj, Sukhdeep Singh, Ashok Ware.

Source : Sports Authority of India, New Delhi 2002.

Table No. 6.15
Performance of SAG Trainees 1996-97

International

Gymnastics: Rohit Yadav secured 2nd position and Best Gymnast title at the Jr. Commonwealth Gymnastic Championship held at England. Rohit Yadav and Mayank Srivastava secured 1st position (Floor Exercise) and 2nd position (Parallel Bars) at the Tulit Peter Cup International Gymnastic Championship held at Hungary in December 1996.

Hockey : Jyoti Kujur & Ferdina Ekka represented India at the World Cup

(women) Preliminary Tournament held at Port of Spain, 22nd Oct. to 5th November 1996.

Merystell Tirkey, Amandeep Kaur, Gloria Dung Dung and Mukta Xalxo represented India in the 6th Indira Gandhi International Gold Cup Tournament held at New Delhi from 14th to 22nd December, 1996.

Weightlifting: Manitimbi Devi represented India at the Asian Weightlifting Championship held in China from 3rd to 8th April 1996, and in 10th Sr. and Jr. World Weightlifting Championship held at Warsaw from 3rd to 11th May, 1996.

Sanamacha Charu won 3 Silver medals in the 54 Kg. category at the World Weightlifting Championship held at Warsaw.

Athletics : Luis Siddi represented India in the Vth Jr. Asian Athletics Championship held at New Delhi from 3rd to 6th December 1996.

National :

Athletics : Javed Yusuf and Luis Siddi secured 1st positions in National level Competitions.

Weightlifting: Sanamacha Charu (50 kg.), H. Geetanjali Devi (46 Kg.), P. Khoni Devi (64 Kg.) and K.H. Sumati (76 Kg.) secured 1st positions in the Jr. National Weightlifting Championship held at Calcutta from 17th to 20th December 1996.

Boxing : Shri Zothanmawia and Shri Roswa secured IIIrd positions in the Sr. National Boxing Championship held at Calcutta in January 1997.

Judo : Madhu Chhetri secured 3rd position in the Sub. Junior National Judo Championship held at Guwahati from 25th to 28th December, 1996.

Water Sports : The following SAG trainees secured top two positions in National Competition in Rowing : Vinod K., Sunanda, Bindu K.N., Beena, Sheeja M., Edith, Suchitra Mandal, Beronica, Rosal Paul, Shanti, Rosema Majumdar.

Top 3 positions were secured by the following SAG trainees in national level Canoeing and Kayaking Championships : Bindu K.N., Meena Tirkey, Basant Kr. Das, Subharanshu Ranjan, Baidhar Pradhan, Minimol, Jessimol, Bindu A.K., Mohanan, K.V., Sunil V.V., Vegaram B., Rajesh Kurien, Madhu A.B., Saji Kumar, Madhu P.S., Rekha Prasad and A.V. Kumar.

Fencing : The following trainees of SAG secured top three position in the IXth Sr. National Fencing Championship held at Karnal from 22nd to 25th February 1997 : Hemanta Singh, A. Chitaranjan, N.A. Mathew, Mohit Aswani, Jayakumar, W. Woleshwar Singh, Suranjoy Singh and A. Deepak Mete.

Gymnastics : Ku. Ramya A. secured 2nd position on uneven bars at the National School Games held at Calcutta in February 1997.

Source : Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, 2002.

Table No. 6.16
Performance of SAI Sports Hostel Trainees in 1996-97

International :

Basketball : Vipin Chander.

Boxing : Jaiprakash, Rajeev Kumar, Lakhwinder Singh, Vijender Singh, Vinod Kumar, Dilbagh Singh, Naveen Dabas, Brajender Mallik.

Athletics : G.G. Pramila, Jaicy Thomas, K. Srinivas Rao, N. Gojen Singh, Anup Singh, Debi Bora, Soma Biswas, Gagandeep Kaur, Sahebani Oran and Mukesh Singh secured medals in their events at the Junior Asian Athletic Championship held at Delhi from 3rd to 6th Dec. '96.

Basketball : Mandeep Brar and Kamaljit Kaur represented India at the Jr. Asian Basketball Championship held at Bangkok from 7.4.96 to 13.4.96.

Volleyball : Ravindra represented India in the Jr. Volleyball Championship held at Bangkok in August 1996.

Football : Ganesh Ch. Saha represented East Bengal Club Calcutta, at the "International Gothia Cup Football Championship" held at Sweden on 14.7.96.

National : The following trainees of SAI Sports Hostel Scheme secured top 3 positions in national level competitions.

Athletics : Aman Saini, Nita Pednekar, Manmeet Bains, M.K. Asha, Jaicy Thomas, B.N. Sumavathy, K. Anantha Padmanabra, G.C. Pramila, Anand Singh, Jai Singh, Junumoni Saikia, Raokila Bharati, Arup Chatterjee, Sunil Kr. Azad, Bijoy Kr. Mohantra, Sahebani Oran, Sumita Panda, Ram Mehar, Govind Singh, Jagbir Singh, Sandeep Singh, Buplals Dutta, Chander Bhan, Nagendra Prasad, Nivedita Gogoi, Anand Louis Menazes, Amandeep Kaur.

Football : Samrat Bhattacharya, Kukanta Deb, Ganesh Ch. Saha, Niranjan Paul.

Gymnastics : S.K. Jakiduddin, Binod Kumar Ram, Sova Km. Chhetri, Jitender Kr. Mohapatra, Radharani Jena.

Hockey : D.N. Pradeep Kumar, P.K. Mandanna, Len Aiyappa, Mruthungaya M., Arjun Halappa, Umar Farooq, P.U. Bopanna, Bamarrao, Vijay Malwin, P.T. Aiyappa, L. Ronald Kiran, Prakash Chalke, Amar Aiyamma, P.K. Mandanna.

Judo : Gopi Raju, D.D. Adarsh.

Wrestling : Sandeep Kumar, Naresh Kumar, Ravinder Tomar.

Source : Sports Authority of India, 2002, New Delhi.

6.5 NATIONAL COACHING SCHEME SUCCESS FACTORS :

The NCS is a major source for meeting the requirements of coaches in the country. Under the scheme SAI provides coaches to States/UTs based on their requirements. Coaches are also made available to universities, various agencies like sports federations and associations. SAI regional centres, LNCPE's and in house training centres and to district coaching centres and state coaching centres. The success of the NCS depends on various factors.

6.5.2 COACHES AS TEACHERS / TRAINERS :

The term coaching is misinterpreted at all levels of coaching. At the base level what needed is the sports teachers or educators to create sports spirit, culture and courageousness among the youth of 8 to 12 years of age. Trainers are required at the middle level or intermediate level to take the youths to the level of competition and finally the coaches at the higher level for the competition itself. The ultimate goal of the scheme is to provide the talented youth with reasonable support of sports infrastructure equipment and a trainer to train him/her.

The table No. 6.17 clearly explaining the definition of coaches as opined by the respondent. The coaches play the role of Teachers, Trainers and coaches. In the study area, nearly 68 percent of respondents identified coaches as coach, 82 percent as Teachers and 79 percent as trainers in the sample area of the Eastern Region.

6.5.2 DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COACHES OF SAI :

There is a need for appreciation of the duties and functions which a coach is doing. No doubt the coaches are distinct from trainers/sports teachers. Trainers are concerned with the skill of the trainee, while the coach is above it. A trainer gives training to the trainee. Where as the coach makes out the best from the trainee. Now a days coaches are made responsible for many things other than coaching when they are in a camp or while they are accompanying the contingent for any international competitions.

In the opinion of the sample coaches about the duties and responsibilities earmarked. 89% say these are clearly defined and 7% say partially defined and only 4% say : it is not clear at all (Table No. 6.18).

6.5.3 MONITORING PERFORMANCE OF THE WORKING COACHES IN THE REGION :

There is a need for scouting talent for coaches / physical educators after passing out from various courses. This call for a system of accreditation and grading of coaches and physical educators appropriate for different levels such as basic, intermediate and advance and super level. The grading of coaches by the employing agency is one thing but their categorisation on the need base is entirely different aspect.

A monitoring cell is opened wherever it is not existing in each Regional Centre comprising of one senior level coach in the selection grade (or Gr.I) and others in the relatively lower grade, to monitor the performance of coaches posted in one scheme or the other in the Region. The total composition of the cell is decided by the Regional Director in-charge and the cell is formed by attaching coaches available in the Region to the office of the Regional Directors.

The respective scheme in charge at the Regional Centre working in the states are monitored directly by the cell, while it may be administratively expedient to review the performance of coaches at the Regional centre and in SAI/SAG centres. Preferable one coach each is assigned to a state (or a group of state where the number of coaches is not large) for better liaison with the State Director of Sorts. The head of the cell is responsible for overall monitoring of all the coaches in the Region/various states. The exact composition of the cell and posting of coaches is left to the discretion of the Regional Director in-charge. The coaching Directorate of SAI has prepared a standard proforma for monitoring of the basis of the deliberations made at Bangalore.

In the interest of building up motivation of coaches as also for administrative effectiveness, the coaches involved in monitoring performance of other coaches at the Regional level are designated as chief coach (monitoring) subject to such coach working in the selection grade equivalent to Director, SAI can the pay scale of Rs.12,000 - 16,500/- and the coaches working as coordinators at the states UTs are designated as Senior Coach. Subject to such coach working in Grade-I, equivalent to Deputy Director, SAI (in the pay scale of Rs.10,000 - 15,200/-).

Grade-III coaches are posted with DCCs while Grade-II coaches are posted with SCCs. However, the Regional Director is authorised to make local adjustments depending on the number of coaches available. The model administrative hierarchical structure for coaches assigned to states/UTs in the existing set up are given below.

**MODEL ADMINISTRATIVE HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE FOR COACHES
(ASSIGNED TO STATES/UTs)**

IN EXISTING SET-UP

Sl. No.	Assignment	To Works as	Recommended Grade (Out of Existing Grades)	No. of Coaches
1.	Coach - Coordinator each for At Regional Level for Regional Centre) Monitoring of performance of other coaches in the region.	Chief Coach (Monitoring)	Selection Grade Equivalent to (Rs.12,000 - 16,500/-)	(One Director.
2.	Coach - Coordinator each at State/ at State/UT level for Level) Monitoring Performance of other coaches in the State / U.T.	Senior Coach (Monitoring)	Grade-1 Equivalent to Deputy Director	(One U.T.
3.(A)	Coaches with state per availability/ Focal Centres. Position).	Coach	Grade-II	(As Actual
3.(B)	Coaches with DCC	Coach	Grade-III	

The Table No. 6.19 shows the satisfaction of coaches in the present monitoring and Evaluation System. Nearly 80% of the coaches expressed their satisfaction over the present monitoring and evaluation system, while 90% of them said it is perfect. Why 7% of the coaches are not satisfied with the present system of monitoring and evaluation of coaches working in SAI.

6.5.4 INCENTIVES TO SAI COACHES :

Most of our coaches at the base level do not get the scope to achieve excellency because of inherent problems. The services of these coaches are mostly needed in the mornings as well as in the afternoons during the free time of the School

going children and office going sports persons. A coach who has spotted talent, nurtured that talent over a period of years and that person to international level of competition should also be suitably rewarded. An attempt has been made by the Government through the institution of DRONACHARYA award for outstanding services of a coach.

As a step towards motivation of SAI coaches working under various schemes of Sports Authority of India or with the various Centres of State govts., it has been decided to introduce a Scheme of grant of Special increments for International level achievements of sportspersons, in addition to that being presently granted under the Scheme of Deptt. of YA & Sports, Govt. of India and also introduction of Cash Awards to the Coaches for National/State level Championships (of sportspersons under their regular coaching). The following incentives may be offered :-

(i) Grant of Special increments :

(a) Special increments to Coaches, whose trainees win Gold, Silver or Bronze medals in Olympic/World Championships, limited to the extent of 5,3 and 1 increments respectively, and for Asian Games/Commonwealth Games, limited to 3, 2 and 1 increment respectively.

(b) A maximum of 3 special increments will be considered to a coach at any time and not exceeding 5 increments over a period of years, while working in the same grade. However, this is duly restricted in case the same sportsperson continues to win medals in different competitions under any Coach.

(c) The above special increments is considered only to such SAI coaches who have actually trained the medal winning sportspersons/team for a cumulative period of 300 days preceding the competition, on regular basis and for which

achievement, the SAI Coach could be identified as the exclusive or mainstay for training and performance record.

**(ii) For National Championships winners
(both Senior and Junior levels):**

- a) For Gold medal trainee Award of Rs.5,000/- to the Coach
- b) For Silver medal trainee Award of Rs.2,000/- to the Coach
- c) For Bronze medal trainee Award of Rs.1,000/- to the Coach

(iii) For State Level Championships :

- (a) For Gold medal winner Award of Rs.1,000/- to the Coach
(both Senior and Junior levels)

(Similar eligibility condition for Coaches shall apply for (ii) & (iii) also, as provided under I (c) above).

In addition to the above special incentives/cash awards, certificates of Appreciation/Merit would also be awarded. The scheme is enforced from 1999-2000. For implementation of the scheme, an Assessment Committee is constituted by Director General at SAI (HQ office) with Incharge, Coaching Division as the Convenor which call for records from the concerned Organisations/Regional Directors/Directors of Sports of States/UTs, etc. and make a suitable recommendation, for final decision by the Director General. The recommendations of Regional Director are made with the association of Incharge Coordinators at Regional level and those attached to the State Director of Sports. The table No. 6.20 expresses the opinion of coaches about the SAI incentives to the trainees. Nearly 80% say these incentives are very good and 13% say good and only 5% say these incentives are not satisfied.

6.5.5 DISTRIBUTION OF COACHES :

The National Coaching scheme envisages an arrangement for supply and distribution of coaches so as to meet the requirements. When the scheme was introduced in 1953, there were not much financial resources to create effective demand for coaches and accordingly in the scheme itself a built-in provision was made for creating demand of coaches by the agency responsible for the production of the coaches. Now each State/Union Territory gets the services of National level coaches for preparing the state team and guide the coaches working in the districts whether drawn from the central pool or deployed on their own from state resources.

The above cells for deployment of coaches already recruited under the scheme. Some each State/UTs place their request indicating their requirements or of coaches. The district level coaches work under the technical guidance of state level coaches, assist the educational institutions in the district and spot talent in the interior. The district level coaches raise the consciousness of the youth fitness, sports and games. These district, level coaches also assist in the district sports meet and in the preparation of the district team for state level competitions. The coaches so deployed under the scheme with this formula remains entirely under the administrative control of the sports council of the concerned State/Union Territory. The inter-district transfers are left to the concerned State Sports Council.

The National level coaches are deputed to the state headquarters are each coach for each major sports discipline. As regards the requirements of coaches for the regional/zonal centres, only super level coaches are assigned in these centres as they are responsible for producing technical guidance to state level coaches and for training of national teams. The

Table No. 6.21 shows the opinion on Distribution of coaches. The opinion on distribution of coaches are given in terms of properly distributed, not properly distributed. Nearly three fourth of the coaches said the distribution is proper and 16% of coaches expressed it's not proper, while 7% of the coaches in the region could not say any thing.

6.5.6 ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF COACHES :

For successful operation of the scheme, there is need for a separate state level agency to administer, supply and distribution of coaches and monitor their activities. This operation of decentralisation improves the quality and ensure feed-back. Such decentralisation process make the State Sports Council responsible. The present system of administration control for the SAI coaches in the Eastern region was asked to the sample coaches. Nearly one-third of the coaches expressed their views as O.K. on the present system of administrative control and nearly one-fourth of the respondent said the present system needs change. (Table No. 6.22)

6.5.7 FEED BACK SYSTEM :

The decentralised system also ensure better feedback arrangements and follow up programme for the trainees. There is arrangement for periodic progress report. The present feedback system from the trainees during coaching further improves the technical skill of the coaches. Out of the 100 coaches studied, 94% of coaches said the present feed back system effective while 6% say its not effective (Table No. 6.23).

6.5.8 INVOLVEMENT OF COACHES IN SELECTION OF TEAM/PLAYERS:

There is considerable criterion in the selection of teams players for International competitions. This also percolates down to the State level while selecting state teams for national championships. The National Selection committee associates ex-international coaches who have already proved their. Worth a coach is accountable for the performance of the team/players. Therefore active involvement in selection process of the team/players by the coaches improves. The team performance. The table No. 6.24 describes the involvement of coaches in selection of team/players in the Eastern Region. Out of the 100 coaches, 94% of them said they involved in the selection of team/players while only 6% of them said their non-involvement.

6.5.9 COACH - TRAINEE RELATIONSHIP :

The Guru-Shishya (Coach Trainee) relationship for the excellence in performance in national and international competitions is absolutely essential in individual sports discipline. It may be difficult to ensure continuity between a coach and sports persons on long term basis, but if conducive atmospheres are created, they can meet temporarily in sports complexes under the control of SAI with free board and lodging facilities. This ideal arrangement can be made in sports hostels under the control of SAI. The table No. 6.25 depicts the coach-trainee relationship as Guru-Shishya & just like Trainer. Nearly four-fifth of the coaches expressed coach-trainee relationship as Guru-Shishya and 15% of Coaches said it is just like a trainer. However, 8 percent coaches did not give any reply.

The success of the National Coaching Scheme of Sports Authority of India depends on various factors which

include scouting of right talent, proper facilities, sports environment, conducive atmosphere and incentives to grow for the coaches. The arrangement for monitoring of the performance of the coaches as well as trainees and proper deployment of coaches disciplinewise in decentralised manner is the key for success of the scheme.

It is heartening to state that during the recently concluded Asian Games at Busan 2002 Gold Medal of 200 mtrs. was won by Ms. Saraswati Saha Dey who was identified and trained by the Sports Authority of India Scheme. This apart, in the Heptathlon event, Ms. Soma Biswas has won Silver Medal. She is also identified and trained under SAI Schemes. Indian hockey team which has won the silver medal is captained by Shri Dilip Tirkey, a Product of NSTC Scheme of SAI. In the last Commonwealth Games held at Manchester in August, 2002, Shri S. Roy, a Table Tennis trainee at Kolkata Centre won a Bronze Medal. This apart, women Hockey Team which won the gold medal in the Commonwealth Games, there are 12 trainees of SAI of which 3 are from the Eastern Region. Number of International Women Hockey Players were from National Sports Talent Scheme of SAI, Ranchi and Special Area Games, Ranchi like Helen Soy, Ferdina Ekka, Vimla, Mary Stella Tirkey etc.

The achievements of trainees in the Eastern Region have been shown in the Annexure-II.

Table No.6.17
Defining The Coaches
Particulars (in Percentage)

Sl. No.	State	Coaches	Teacher	Trainers	Total Respondents
1.	West Bengal	25	30	40	43 (100)
2.	Orissa	18	20	16	23 (100)
3.	Sikkim	3	4	2	5 (100)
4.	Tripura	7	10	6	10 (100)
5.	Bihar	15	18	15	19 (100)
	Total	68 (68)	82 (82)	79 (79)	100 (100)

Source : Primary Survey, 2002

Figures in the Paranthesis indicate the Percentage.

Table No.6.18
Duties and Responsibilities of the Coaches

Sl. No.	State	Duties and Responsibilities			Total
		Clearly Defined	Partially Defined	Not Clear at all	
1.	West Bengal	38	3	2	43 (100)
2.	Orissa	20	2	1	23 (100)
3.	Sikkim	4	1	-	5 (100)
4.	Tripura	10	-	-	10 (100)
5.	Bihar	17	1	1	19 (100)
	Total	89 (89)	7 (7)	4 (4)	100 (100)

Source : Primary Survey, 2002.

Figures in the parenthesis indicate the percentage.

Table No.6.19
Present Monitoring and Evaluation System

Sl. No.	State	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Perfect	Total
1.	West Bengal	35	3	40	43 (100)
2.	Orissa	20	1	22	23 (100)
3.	Sikkim	3	-	5	5 (100)
4.	Tripura	7	1	9	10 (100)
5.	Bihar	16	2	17	19 (100)
	Total	81 (81)	7 (7)	93 (93)	100 (100)

Source : Primary Survey, 2002.

Figures in the parenthesis indicate the percentage.

Table No.6.20
Incentives to SAI Coaches

Sl. No.	State	Incentives			Total
		Very good	Good	Not Satisfied	
1.	West Bengal	35	5	3	43 (100)
2.	Orissa	22	1	-	23 (100)
3.	Sikkim	4	-	1	5 (100)
4.	Tripura	6	3	1	10 (100)
5.	Bihar	15	4	-	19 (100)
	Total	82 (82)	13 (13)	5 (5)	100 (100)

Source : Primary Survey, 2002.

Figures in the parenthesis indicate the percentage.

Table No.6.21
Opinion on Distribution of Coaches

Sl. No.	State	Properly Distributed	Not Proper	Can't Say	Total
1.	West Bengal	33	7	3	43 (100)
2.	Orissa	17	4	2	23 (100)
3.	Sikkim	5	-	-	5 (100)
4.	Tripura	7	2	1	10 (100)
5.	Bihar	15	3	1	19 (100)
	Total	77 (77)	16 (16)	7 (7)	100 (100)

Source : Primary Survey, 2002.

Figures in the parenthesis indicate the percentage.

Table No.6.22
Administrative Control

Sl. No.	State	O.K.	Present System		Total
			Not Proper	Needs Change	
1.	West Bengal	30	3	10	43 (100)
2.	Orissa	15	2	6	23 (100)
3.	Sikkim	2	1	2	5 (100)
4.	Tripura	7	1	2	10 (100)
5.	Bihar	13	1	5	19 (100)
	Total	67 (67)	8 (8)	25 (25)	100 (100)

Source : Primary Survey, 2002.

Figures in the parenthesis indicate the percentage.

Table No.6.23
Feed Back System from the Trainees During Coaching

Sl. No.	State	Effective System	Not Effective	Total
1.	West Bengal	40	3	43 (100)
2.	Orissa	22	1	23 (100)
3.	Sikkim	5	-	5 (100)
4.	Tripura	9	1	10 (100)
5.	Bihar	18	2	19 (100)
	Total	94 (94)	6 (6)	100 (100)

Source : Primary Survey, 2002.

Figures in the parenthesis indicate the percentage.

Table No.6.24
Coaches Involvement in Selection of Teams / Players

Sl. No.	State	Involved	Not Involved	Total
1.	West Bengal	42	1	43 (100)
2.	Orissa	21	2	23 (100)
3.	Sikkim	5	-	5 (100)
4.	Tripura	9	1	10 (100)
5.	Bihar	17	2	19 (100)
	Total	94 (94)	6 (6)	100 (100)

Source : Primary Survey, 2002.

Figures in the parenthesis indicate the percentage.

Table No.6.25
Coach - Trainee Relationship

Sl. No.	State	Guru Shishya	Just like Trainer	No Reply	Total
1.	West Bengal	36	5	2	43 (100)
2.	Orissa	17	3	3	23 (100)
3.	Sikkim	3	2	-	5 (100)
4.	Tripura	7	2	1	10 (100)
5.	Bihar	15	2	2	19 (100)
	Total	78 (78)	14 (14)	8 (8)	100 (100)

Source : Primary Survey, 2002.

Figures in the parenthesis indicate the percentage.

CHAPTER - VII

IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS AND ISSUES

7.1 INTRODUCTION :

One of the important factors leading to the continuous decline in India's performance in international sports arena is the total lack of sports consciousness and culture in the country at every level. Sports has come to be regarded as a burden at the grassroots level and the common perception is that sports is at the cost of academics. Our national and state policies do not envisage sports as an integral part of human resource development. Sports is also not regarded as a crucial input of our educational process. The result is that teachers, as well as parents, try to discourage sports. The traditional belief would perhaps explain and clarify the position better. Games and plays ruin your career whereas education makes you a great man. This, in fact, summarises the Indian psyche towards sports.

The educational institutions, both at the school and college level, can contribute a lot to the promotion of sports amongst the youth. Unfortunately, our educational institutions give the least priority to sports. Small children going to schools could be seen walking with bag loads of books and they are forced to involve themselves in learning through books right from their entry into the schools. There is no time for them to go to the play-ground, if one such thing exists. Even after the school hours are over, parents discourage them from playing in the ground. There is a general lack of sports consciousness amongst the parents, teachers and heads of institutions.

Once it is known that opting for sports as a career is as good or bright as other professions like engineering, medical, etc., parents would not hesitate to encourage their children to participate in sports more and more. For this, adequate job opportunities and bright future prospects for sportsmen will have to be created. There is a need to bring professional awareness in sports to help talented children in their development, and optimum performances can be attained by bringing about a change in the parental attitude.

7.2. IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS :

The identification of problems of SAI coaches and trainees are based on the group discussion made in the sample states.

7.2.1 Lack of Discipline and Dedication :

Lack of discipline, dedication and a strong sense of national pride, both among sportspersons and coaches, has been cited as one of the major factors contributing to the decline of Indian sports. Today, international events at times are being taken merely as shopping jaunts for sportspersons and Managers. There are perhaps more mementos than medals in the returning baggage of sportspersons coming home after participating behaviour of many of our sportspersons are reported, quite often, in the Press. Coaches and Managers are scared of reporting against them because of various reasons. As a result, even after qualifying in the selection trials, many of our athletes fail to match their own best performance in competitions like Olympics, Asian and Commonwealth Games.

Many senior players and coaches, complained that the younger players do not show any respect to their coaches and indulge in acts of indiscipline in the playground and outside.

Even the Selection Committee does not take cognizance of these factors brings bad name to the country.

7.2.2 Inadequate Incentives :

There are no two opinions on the fact that we have not been able, so far, to create a congenial atmosphere for the promotion of sports culture in the country. The efforts so far made are sporadic. Coupled with the lack of proper congenial atmosphere for sports, there is a feeling that sports do not offer adequate career and job opportunities for our youth. Parents, therefore, do not want their children to take up sports as a career. There is no dearth of talent in the country for sports but the pertinent point is neither we have been able to create an atmosphere which is congenial for the promotion and development of sports nor have we been able to provide adequate and proper job opportunities for our young generation so as to attract them towards sports as is the case with other professions like IAS, Engineering and Medical disciplines etc.

7.2.3 Lack of Coordination and Accountability

Besides the lack of coordination between various agencies engaged in promotion of sports, there is no accountability and responsibility for poor performance in sports in international events. In fact, these bodies blame each other for the poor performance. Although SAI is the apex body controlling sports in the country, it washes its hands off for the dismal performance of our teams at the international play-fields and so do the national federations. The need for clearly demarcating the duties and responsibilities of each nor of the agencies so that accountability could be fixed for their lapses.

7.2.4 Last Minute selection of Teams :

There has been a series of complaints about the late selection of teams. There is tension in the minds of sportspersons till the last minute as they are not very sure about their final inclusion in the team. This results in utter confusion and players are not able to concentrate on their sporting activities. Rather they are busy running around the embassies for getting visas and clearances. It is often seen that teams are selected virtually almost on the last day and at times had reported after the events had already started.

7.2.5 Funds crunch :

In some cases, the Government is paying only 90% the fare and the remaining 10% is to be borne by the player himself or herself. The logic behind this part payment is not clear. Moreover, international air passage fares are so costly that it would not be possible for any of our players to bear even the 10% of the expenditure from their own pockets. It is very unfortunate if such a thing has happened with any player. The Government is, however, not giving any grants for the boarding and lodging of players. The Federations/Associations are supposed to bear the boarding and lodging cost of the players. Many associations do not make payment of the boarding and lodging expenditure although there is no dearth of money with them.

This is an important issue on which the Government should issue proper guidelines to the Federations/Associations and players cannot be left in the lurch, particularly when they are away from their homeland. The Government should, investigate as to why part payment of air fare is being made to players attending international meets and ensure that such a thing is not repeated in future. Government of India generally gives air-fare for participation in Olympic, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games whereas federations send teams for

participation in various world championships as well as Asian championships. If it is considered imperative to participate in various Asian and world championships, for the sake of getting competition exposure, as part of long-term development programme, then it should be obligatory on the Government of India and for the federations to provide air-fare, as well as board-lodging expenses, to sportspersons, coaches and managers. They should not be left to fend for themselves whenever they have to go for participating in any tournament outside the country.

7.2.6 Training for Sportspersons :

In countries like China and Japan, the teams are trained all through the year. In Germany, sportspersons are scientifically selected between 6 to 8 years of age. First few years they are provided general training, to develop their athleticism and thereafter, they are assessed to find out in which particular discipline they are likely to excel and are then provided specific training for a period of 8 to 10 years before they start representing their country in various international tournaments. Sportspersons in India are given training barely a couple of months before the actual commencement of the competition. Training forms the core of good performance and champions cannot be produced by training the sportspersons just for few months before the games. Sports training is a systematic process extending over a long period of time. For better results, the system of training has to be based and conducted on scientific lines. Therefore, sports training has to be properly planned and controlled for achieving the best results.

7.2.7 Supply of Equipment :

Sportspersons are not provided with the kits well in advance. Many of them are not in a position to purchase the kits at their

own cost as they are quite costly. Besides, there is an apprehension of getting sub-standard quality of kit if purchased by the player on his own which may have adverse effect on the quality of his performance. Some sportspersons complained of getting different sized shoes in Korea, creating avoidable tensions and problems in the last minute. Kits should be provided to players and teams well in advance before they leave for international meets. Non-supply of kits in time hampers their practice, causes confusion and tension in the players minds and also affects their performances in the game. Non-supply / late supply of kits to sportspersons undergoing training in SAI hostels/SPDAs. SAI should ensure timely supply of sports-kits to the trainees.

7.2.8 Nutritious Diet :

Availability of nutritious diet and food is one of the basic requirements of any sportsperson to excel in sports. Efforts should be made to ensure that the diet available to sportsmen and women has the nutritional value necessary to meet the specific requirements of different games and sports in which they participate. The sportsmen and women, in the absence of proper and nutritious diet, cannot show outstanding results irrespective of the amount of training/coaching we may provide to them. At present lack of proper and nutritious diet for our sportspersons is perhaps the one basic factor for our sportsmen not having the necessary stamina to win medals in international sports. The parents, by the large, cannot afford such a costly and rich diet for their children.

The Sports Authority of India was earlier paying a meagre amount of Rs. 25 to 30 for diet to their trainees in various schemes. This amount was raised to Rs. 35 for N.S.T.C. and Army Boys Companies and Rs. 40 to sports hostel schemes, which itself is not adequate keeping in view the prevailing cost

of foodstuff. The national campers are provided an amount of Rs. 80 for diet for most of the disciplines and Rs. 90 per day for power disciplines like boxing, wrestling and Judo. SAI has taken the advice of the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, to raise the limit of diet allowance for the national campers but the same could not be done due to paucity of fund. The young players in hostels, playgrounds and at other places, have received numerous complaints about lack of proper diet for them.

Our players, who suffer throughout the year due to lack of proper and adequate diets, are given extraordinarily rich diet before a major competition. Since these players are not used to this kind of heavy and rich diet, many of them are not able to even properly digest this high dose of diet which, instead of providing beneficial to their performances, acts counterproductive. So we should have a mechanism by which we can provide a rich and nutritious diet to our sportspersons right from the beginning so that it helps them build their vigour, vitality and physique to excel in the sports. Government should have a system of evaluating the nature and quality of diet required to be given to our sportspersons. While quantity of diet is important, we cannot afford to compromise with its quality also.

7.3 COACHES PROBLEMS :

There are about 15,000 NIS-trained coaches in the country. Out of them only 1800 have been employed by the SAI and nearly 3000 are working with States and other organisations such as Railways, Defence Services, para-military forces and in schools and colleges. It is not known whether the rest of them are working or sitting idle. There is a big demand from State Governments and other bodies under public and private sectors for SAI-trained coaches. Even where the coaches have

been provided, there is no uniform distribution. At many places, the coaches were found without any work to do. It was also observed there is no effective monitoring or control over their work. They are, in fact, not held accountable for showing poor results or no results. There does not appear to be any reward system for the one who does a good job. The placement of coaches should be need-based. The Government should evolve a system of proper monitoring and evaluation of the performance of these coaches. The coaches who work hard and show good results should be suitably rewarded. Simultaneously, those who do not take interest in sports or fail to give any tangible results need to be dealt with sternly. Unless the Government monitors their performance closely, it will not be possible to introduce an effective system of rewards and reprimands for the coaches.

7.3.1 Distribution of Coaches :

SAI also lends coaches to the State Governments for being deployed at the State and district levels. The disciplines are supposed to be identified by the State Governments. The Directors of sports of the concerned State Governments deploy these coaches depending upon the requirements in a particular discipline. These coaches are working under the control of the Regional Directors, SAI, who are supposed to monitor and evaluate their performances. There is a system of monitoring the performance of these coaches for which a chart is maintained. The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports of the Ministry of Human Resource Development had recently taken a decision according to which if a particular coach is deployed in a place where the work-load is not sufficient or he doesn't take interest in the game, then the Regional Director can transfer him to a place where his services could be more optimally and gainful utilised. In asking for their transfers to their home towns. A lot of time and efforts are, thus, wasted in sorting out

problems of placement of these coaches. As against this, there are many coaches who are really doing a good job. Many school principals are reported to have informed the Government about the good efforts put in by SAI coaches in showing excellent results. Once a good rapport is established between the coach and the students, it will not be advisable to disturb such coaches in the overall interest of the students and the sports.

7.3.2 Retired Coaches :

With a view to dealing with the problem of deployment and taking optimal results from the coaches, the Government was thinking to take coaches on contract in future though the idea did not find favour with the existing coaches. In case their services are found to be fruitful, the contract could be renewed after its expiry. It was also contended that it would, to some extent, solve the problem of placement and other issues related to the coaches. When asked if the SAI would be able to find really deserving and outstanding coaches for shorter durations on contract basis, it was argued that India is a large country having many outstanding sportsperson who have represented the country in the international games. They have now retired from active sports but they can work as good coaches. Services such sportsperson would be both beneficial and economical and it would also give them the much needed financial help and recognition of their talent. This system could be initially tried on an experimental basis which could be subsequently extended or discontinued depending upon its performance.

7.3.3 State Control of Coaches :

The posting of the SAI coaches in various States served little purpose as their achievements and performance were in no

way better than those employed by the States. It was alleged that the SAI coaches were not at all accountable to the State Governments. The job of coaching should be left entirely to the States and savings thus accrued on account of the salaries etc. of the SAI coaches should be given to the States as grants for the development of infrastructure / purchase of sports equipments, etc. In the existing set-up it is very difficult to monitor the activities of the SAI coaches and fix responsibility for their performance as there is hardly any monitoring of these coaches even by the SAI. Many of the coaches are dissatisfied due to the postings in distant places and the inadequate facilities provided to them in regard to housing and other matters. They are always on the look out for their transfer to the station of their choice. This adversely reflects on the performance of the players. Therefore, either the entire control of the SAI coaches should be given to the State Governments who have comparatively better mechanism for their close monitoring or they may be completely withdrawn so that their half-hearted presence does not hamper the progress of the players. The State Governments should be given full authority for all the service matters of SAI coaches, including their posting and transfer.

7.3.4 Coaches Deployed in Schools :

One of the problems raised by the coaches deployed in the schools was that they did not have accommodation either in the school premises or anywhere near the school. Since these coaches are required to be present in the ground alongwith players, both early in the morning and evening, they are not, quite often, able to reach the ground in time. It is a genuine problem which needs to be looked into sympathetically and Government should try to give residential accommodation to these coaches, either in the school premises or just near to their working place so that they could reach the ground early in

the morning. This would certainly benefit the students and also solve the genuine grievances of the coaches.

7.3.5 Refresher Course for Coaches :

SAI is designing some short and long duration refresher courses for the in-service coaches. At present, the coach enters into service with a particular qualification and retires with the same. The need for continuous skill development and orientation in view of the rapid changes in the techniques of various games. SAI should identify certain specialised training institutes in various sports disciplines, both within the country and abroad, so that coaches could be deputed for refresher training courses from time to time to upgrade their skills. Foreign coaches should be employed to train Indian coaches and our junior teams. There was no policy with regard to training of the coaches and that only a handful of coaches were repeatedly being sent for foreign exposure. A uniform policy be evolved for training the coaches without any discrimination.

7.3.6 Frequent Change of Coaches :

One of the issues raised by many sportspersons was that of frequent changes of coaches. This not only distracted concentration of the players but also hampered their practice and wholehearted attention to the game. It was argued that the new coach starts from the beginning and has his own techniques and methods of coaching. Since such a practice creates confusion in the minds of the players, it should, therefore, be avoided as far as possible. While most of the coaching / grooming is done by our own coaches, the foreign coaches are generally called at the last minute, sometimes only a few weeks before the actual event. In such an event, if the players / teams do well, the credit goes to the foreign coach and not to the Indian coach who has done the entire ground

work. If the efforts and labour put in initially by national coaches go unnoticed, it gives rise to a sense of frustration amongst them. The practice of making frequent changes of coaches be avoided and whenever any team or player performs well, the credit should also be given to the coaches who are basically responsible for their training.

7.3.7 Service Conditions of Coaches :

The average age of entry of these coaches in service is between 25 -35 years. The superannuation age for retirement from service is 55 years. As against this, the coaches of Sports Authority of India, retire from service at the age of 60 years. Also, the superannuation age of coaches in the universities is 60, and in many other States it is 58 years. There is no uniformity in the service conditions of coaches, including their pay structure, retirement age, etc. As a result of this anomaly, coaches, especially in some States, are put in a disadvantageous position. There is a need for uniform national policy for coaches by different agencies, like Sports Councils of the States, SAI, Universities, various Sports Control Boards, etc. There is need for a central agency to supervise and direct coaching programmes uniformly all over the country. The service conditions, including the qualifications, pay structure and retirement age and other service benefits, should also be uniform in all respects throughout the country.

7.4 NATIONAL COACHING SCHEME (NCS) :

This scheme is a major source for meeting the requirements of coaches in our country. Under the scheme, SAI provides coaches to States / UTs based on their requirements. Coaches are also made available to universities, various agencies like sports federations and associations, SAI regional centres,

LNCPEs, and in-house training centres, and to district coaching centres and state coaching centres.

This scheme was not working well as the states were not getting coaches for the disciplines they required. That coaches lacked commitment and dedication and since they were directly under the control of the SAI, states were not able to ensure their accountability. Most of the states also suggested that the coaches should be placed at the disposal for state governments for the purpose of efficient and smooth functioning of the scheme. SAI, however, was of the view that if it was done, it would create more problems than it intended to solve. Coaches, on the other hand, that the places where they were posted neither have adequate infrastructure nor sufficient number of trainees. Thus they are unable to perform their assigned duties efficiently and effectively. Because of various problems the services of coaches remain unutilised / under - utilised, which needs to be taken care of by the government.

The role and responsibilities of the coaches were not clearly defined. They don't have anything specific to aim at and no clear output requirement. Hence, the effectiveness/performance of the scheme is severely affected.

The coaches at Regional/State Coaching Centre (RCC/SCC) assist the State Sports Councils, Departments/Associations in holding state coaching camps for training state-level teams for inter-state/national championships, holding weekly/monthly competitions in rural sports, organising short-term refresher course, etc. SAI did not get any feedback from the coaches/ RCCs regarding the number of coaching camps held, number of participants, duration of camps held in various disciplines etc. This was all because of lack of efficient and effective monitoring mechanism in this regard. Government should take all necessary measures to streamline and revamp the scheme.

Some of the opinion of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports regarding problems and issues have been mentioned below.

- a) The effective monitoring measures were introduced to counter the indiscipline and the monitoring cell have been established in every Regional Centre of SAI in which the Performance of the coaches posted in the DCCs and RCCs are monitored regularly. This apart, the Regional Director visits various DCCs and make on the spot inspection. As regards inadequate incentives, it is stated that the coaches whose trainees brings international medals have been honoured and provided cash assistance as per the Govt. of India Scheme.
- b) India being a vast country and sports promotion scheme of Sports Authority of India in which only around 7000 trainees which is a miniscule as compared to the training provided by developed and developing countries. We select the trainees within the available talent and selection of National Teams is the sole responsibility of the concerned federations.
- c) It is a fact that funds available for promotion of sports in the country is very inadequate and improvement in performance can be achieved only when a large number of youth takes to sports for which adequate infrastructure and incentives to sports person should be available. Sports need to be professional for which adequate funds are to be earmarked.
- d) As regards nutritious diets, SAI has enhanced the expenditure per day meal from Rs.50/- to Rs.75/- from the year 2002-03. The trainees are provided with nutritious diet with the enhanced amount recommended by the Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad. and
- e) Finally effective steps have been taken for deployment of coaches and monitoring their performance.

CHAPTER-VIII

POLICY SUGGESTIONS

8.1 INTRODUCTION :

A broad based system of sports promotion and sports policy is a must if India is to take its deserved place in the international sports arena. If a small nation like the German Democratic Republic could transform itself within twenty years to a supers sporting nation, why India can not win supremacy in the realm of sports. But it has to be remembered that even within the small GDR, there are six thousand youth clubs and two thousand club houses for working people alone, apart from thousands of other sports centres in the country. These similar facilities may take some years to be provided in India. If a comprehensive sports promotion and policy is adopted.

8.2 IMPROVING COACHING SCHEME :

8.2.1 Availing Services of Foreign Coaches :

To identify the sports disciplines as a thrust area for excellence in international competitions and onwards and commence selection and preparation of sports persons for participation in the event. Identify foreign coaches to select and train such sports person with the assistance of Indian National Coaches. To introduce a system approach for distribution of the present. Field wing trainer of the SAI to district centres on nation-wide basis to nurture young talent in schools and colleges and establish state level centres in capital cities of every State manned by high level coaches of the SAI to guide and assist the district level trainers and to spot talent.

To enlist the services of foreign coaches of proven ability, wherever necessary to advise in various disciplines in

the SAI to train sports teacher/trainers and coaches and to expose our national coaches selectively to methodology techniques and upgrading their skill through international coaching clinics and observing competitions with assurance of their continued coaching activity after such exposure.

To obtain the services of foreign experts in selected disciplines for coaching national players organised and coaching centres where proper facilities are available.

8.2.2 Infrastructure Improvement :

Update the infrastructure in regional coaching centres with all-weather synthetic turf and track and with Internationally recognised equipment to enable national players to train and practice nearer to their place of living and to train national teams at these centres. Establish Sports Science extension centres at regional coaching centres with a sports science expert and psychologist. Where there is a concrete programme for sports not covered by SAI, specialists to be invited under the Special Area Scheme of the SAI.

8.3 LONG TERM PROGRAMME :

8.3.1 Sports Coordination :

The SAI should function as a Sports Authority of national importance and as a Research Centre. The Field Wing and utilisation of coaches should work as a separate and independent agency.

Physical education subjects should be an integral part of specialisation in sports. Field Wing coaches working at district and State level centres and universities therein should be under the supervision and control of the State Sports Council/Departments.

Greater interaction and coordination between NIS and LNCPE and other colleges of Physical Education in the country is essential, particularly at the research level.

8.3.2 Infrastructure :

Proper infrastructure and equipment is needed for training at district and state level coaching centres and the facilities available at Nehru Yuvak Kendras and Universities should be availed of by such centres.

8.3.3 Salary :

The salary scale and service conditions of sports teachers/trainers/coaches need rationalisation so as to attract national and international players of repute and talented sports persons and physical educationists to take up sports coaching as a career.

8.3.4 Incentive :

Incentives should be provided to trainers and coaches who produce results.

8.3.5 Professional Interaction :

There should be periodical interaction in the form of conference/graded competitions, seminars and clinics and workshops and dissemination of information and results of research studies and techniques.

8.3.6 Selection of Players :

National Sports Federations should associate recent ex-internationals of process in the Selection Committee. The national coach selected for training and to accompany the player/team for competitions should also be actively associated in the selection of the player/team.

8.3.7 Short Term Courses :

Teachers in schools and colleges interested in sports should be encouraged to take up Certificate Course in NIS.

8.3.8 Two-way Assessment :

Junior and Sub-junior championships at all levels should be encouraged and assisted so as to give sports educators/trainers and coaches more opportunity to assess the trainees and in turn assess the coaches by administrators.

8.3.9 International Training :

Medical and Scientific field serving sports on voluntary basis should be brought from hobby to professional level by sending them abroad for orientation course under specialists as a measure to ensure the back up sports science facilities for coaches.

8.3.10 Awards :

The Coach-Trainee (Guru-Sishya) relationship for excellence in performance and prospective medal potential in international competitions for individual sports disciplines, is

absolutely essential on a long term basis, including duration of competition abroad.

8.3.11 Searching Talents :

There is need for scouting talent for coaches/physical educationists after they pass out of various courses. This calls for a system of accreditation. Grading of coaches should be on merit and proven results as distinct from administrative grading for promotion. This will facilitate the users of the coaches.

8.3.12 Reviewing Supply and Demand of Coaches :

The imbalance in supply and demand of coaches, statewise and disciplinewise for short-term measures needs review.

8.3.13 Uniformity in Syllabus :

There should be uniformity in the syllabi-curriculum of the Physical Education Colleges and the comparability of curricula of the Physical Education Colleges and the syllabi of NIS for Coaches. Sports Science should be an integral part of training at all levels.

8.3.14 Exclusive Sports Schools :

The possibility of starting exclusive sports schools with the NIS/SAI assistance under their various schemes may be examined. Physical education teachers of proven ability who are a part of creating national talent should also be considered for national award.

8.3.15 Utilisation of Services :

Efforts should be made to make full use of the infrastructure available in Public Schools and Sainik Schools in the country by the district and state level coaching centres.

8.4 SUGGESTIONS FOR SPORTS PROMOTION :

The success of the National Coaching Scheme depends on the Participation and Promotion of Sports in the Eastern Region.

8.4.1 Sports Participation :

It should be our objective to see that every child takes part in sports and games, and that every parent encourages the child to do so. It should also be our endeavour to see that as children grow, they do not lose their enthusiasm for sports, nor do the pressure of studies towards a bright career diminish their interest for participating in sports and games. Our performance in creating a conducive environment for sports should also ensure that boys and girls with high potential are encouraged to remain active in sports through a system which offers them due social recognition and encouragement, as well as financial benefit. This is very essential, if we are to become competitive internationally as a nation. The emphasis is that physical education and sports should be made an essential and integral part of educational activity in schools and colleges. There is need for reducing academic burden on the children, particularly at the primary stage, so that they could spare enough time for sports.

8.4.2 Coaches in Schools :

Ideally all the schools and colleges must have physical education teachers/coaches. Until it is possible, physical

education teachers may be provided in each secondary school and one in a group of primary schools. Unless some financial support is provided to the schools and colleges specifically for this purpose and for purchase of simple and basic sports equipments and consumable sports items, this objective would not be achieved. There is also a need to develop at least one sports school, preferably residential, in each district with the requisite playing facilities and equipments. These schools could ultimately be developed as Centres of Excellence in sports, on the same pattern as is being done by China and East European countries. The University Grants Commission should identify a few colleges, preferably physical education colleges, which, in addition to giving theoretical knowledge, should encourage their students to participate in performance sports. The Government should also seriously think of establishing a sports university to which all the colleges of physical education could be affiliated. The functioning of the Association of Indian Universities should be revamped to increase sports activities in the universities and improving thereby their contribution to sports. The inter-university Sports Board, which existed before the Independence, should be revived, so as to supervise sports activities in our universities and their affiliated colleges.

8.4.3 Sports Infrastructure :

Coupled with the absence of sports consciousness and culture in the country, there is almost total lack of sports infrastructure at the grassroot level. The infrastructure, so far created, is mainly confined to the metro cities, big industrial townships, defence cantonments, etc. and caters to the needs of people living in the urban areas, whereas 80 per cent of the population, which lives in the villages and small towns, is generally deprived of this benefit. The tribal and rural areas, with their age-old games, are devoid of any sports infrastructure worth the name. One of the reasons cited for the

lack of sports infrastructure is the non-availability of sufficient funds for the promotion of sports. The amount provided for sports in the Central Government is less than 0.0001 per cent of the Government's total budget. Even taking into consideration the States' provisions for sports, the percentage of allocation does not improve either, which shows that sports is not a priority area. The Government should plan the development of sports in a phased manner so that necessary infrastructure is built up over a period of time and scarce resources earmarked for the purpose are optimally utilised. As far as possible, there should be a condition regarding provision of a playfield while granting permission for opening a school or college in rural, as well as urban areas. Where, however, it is not possible to have a separate playfield in the urban areas for want of space, a group of schools/colleges could be allowed to use a common playfield at different timings. Surplus land available with different Ministries, including Railways, Defence, Civil Aviation and Tourism, etc. should be allowed to be used as playfields. All the Municipal Corporations, Cantonment Boards and Development Authorities should also be directed to ban the use of playfields for any other purposes.

The Government has erected huge and massive sports infrastructure in the cities and big towns. These structures are used only when national or international tournaments takesplace. For the rest of the period, they are just lying idle or under-utilised. Some of them are rented out for cultural programmes and other shows. There is problem of their maintenance as well. A plan should be drawn up for utilisation of the infrastructure. Instead of organising the games at the State capitals, many of the games could be held in other places in the State so that the sports infrastructure is not concentrated in one particular area.

8.4.4 Incentives to Sports Persons :

If we really want to promote sports, we will have to make available adequate incentives, good job opportunities and recognition of talent and achievements. At present, there are very few incentives/rewards for our talented and outstanding sportspersons. The Central Government, the State Governments and the public sector undertakings do not offer good job opportunities for our sportspersons. There is an urgent need for fixing a percentage of jobs in each and every organisation for sportspersons. This would definitely prove to be a strong incentive to take sports as a career, provided all the organisations like Banks, Railways, Airlines, public sector undertakings, etc. meticulously implement the scheme of employment of sportspersons under this category. At present, there is no mechanism to monitor this aspect by the Government. In schools and colleges students, who perform well in sports, may be given some percentage of grace marks in each subject. Similarly, certain percentage of seats for admission in colleges should be reserved for students who have excelled in sports. As an incentive, sportspersons who have participated in the state, national and international events should be allotted houses or plots by Housing Boards and Urban Development Authorities on priority basis and at concessional rates. They may also be given house building loans by Banks and other financial institutions at low interest. Eminent sportspersons, who, after retirement, intend to start their own industry/business etc. may be given licenses for the purpose, alongwith bank loans and land, if necessary.

There is a lack of will and determination also in implementing the existing guidelines in employing sportspersons by the government. There is no provision for promotion of outstanding sportspersons or giving them adequate cash awards after they win medals and bring laurels

to the country. The Government should have (i) a definite policy for recruiting sportspersons in various ministries/departments and public sector undertakings; (ii) effective monitoring to get regular feedback and to ensure proper implementation of the provisions of the policy, which is virtually non-existent as on date; (iii) the Department of Sports and Youth Affairs should act as a nodal agency for this purpose; (iv) the government should also issue clear-cut guidelines to the Union Public Service Commission for recruiting sportspersons in Group 'A' and 'B' services also as there are many sportspersons of international standard having adequate educational qualifications for these categories of posts.

The existing cash awards system is not adequate to give the much-needed financial support to sportspersons; and that cash awards for juniors and seniors are highly disproportionate; and that for some sports these are incredibly higher. The amount of cash award and pension being given to sportspersons by the government should be increased substantially so as to make sports more attractive and lucrative. The Ministry of Railways and the Airlines operating in the country, both private and the government, should provide free/concessional tickets to eminent sportspersons. Certain categories of sportspersons should be given preference in the allotment of soft loans by the banks, petrol and LP gas agencies and other such incentives/benefits by the government.

In some cases, the government is paying only 90% of the fare and the remaining 10% is to be borne by the player himself or herself. The government should investigate as to why part payment of air fare is being made to players attending international meets and ensure that such a thing is not repeated in future.

8.4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation :

The Government should evolve a system of proper monitoring and evaluation of the performance of SAI coaches deployed at various place. Coaches who work hard and show good results should be suitably rewarded. Simultaneously, those who do not take interest in sports or fail to give any tangible results need to be dealt with sternly. Once a good rapport s established between the coach and the students, it would not be advisable to disturb such coaches in the overall interest of the students and the sports. Outstanding sportspersons who have represented the country in the international games and have now retired from active sports, can work as good coaches. Services of such sportspersons would be both beneficial and economical and it would also give them the much needed financial help and recognition of their talent. The system could be initially tried on a experimental basis which could be subsequently extended and discounted depending upon results. Either the entire control of the SAI coaches should be given to the State Governments who have comparatively better mechanism for their close monitoring and they may be completely withdrawn. The state governments should be given full authority for the service matters of SAI coaches, including their postings and transfers.

8.4.6 Accommodation Facilities :

One of the problems raised by the coaches deployed in the schools was that they did not have accommodation either in the school premises or anywhere near the schools. It is a genuine problem which needs to be looked into sympathetically and government should try to give residential accommodation to these coaches either in the school premises itself, or just near to their working place so that they cold reach the ground early in the morning.

8.4.7 Skill Development :

The need for continuous skill development and orientation of coaches in view of the rapid changes in the techniques of various games. The Committee desires that the SAI should identify certain specialised training institutes in various sports disciplines, both within the country and abroad, so that our coaches could be deputed for refresher training courses from time to time to upgrade their skills. At present, there was no policy with regard to training of the coaches and that only handful of coaches were repeatedly being sent for foreign exposure. A uniform policy be evolved for training the coaches without any discrimination.

8.4.8 Comprehensive Policy for Coaches :

The practice of making frequent changes of coaches be avoided and whenever any team or player performs well, the credit should also be given to the coaches who are basically responsible for their training. Government should make arrangements to provide personal coaches to those sportspersons who have adequate potential and hope of winning medals at international level. These personal coaches should also accompany the sportspersons whenever they go abroad to participate in international tournaments. A comprehensive plan to upgrade the skills and qualifications of technical officials, referees and judges in the identified disciplines needs to be taken up as quickly as possible.

8.4.9 Selection of Team :

It is often seen that teams are selected virtually almost on the last day and at times had reported after the events had already started. This state of affairs is highly deplorable and

has to be stopped forthwith if we really intend to achieve medals in the international sports arena. There is a need for long-term planning and selection of teams has to be made much in advance so that players are aware of their selection and they could concentrate more on sports rather than running around till the last moment for various clearance. That once the teams are selected they should be sent to places of training and also sufficiently in advance to the venue of the event for proper exposure and acclimatisation to the foreign environment.

8.4.10 Annual Calendar :

Each one of the sports organisations should have an annual calendar of events giving the details of events, their venues and the dates for the entire year. The Committee also suggests that there should be only one National Calendar of Events of various disciplines which should be finalised after consulting different agencies involved in its promotion. This calendar of events should be sent to the Sports Authority of India (SAI) by the concerned sports federations for consolidation and publication.

8.4.11 Prioritisation of Sports and Encouragement to Indigenous Games and Martial Arts :

At present, there are about 34 disciplines in sports on which the country is spending a lot of money. Due to paucity of funds we should not spend our scarce resources on each one of the games. Now we are not really able to concentrate and develop all the disciplines upto the international standards. Many developing countries have identified only a few games and are whole-heartedly concentrating their energies on the selected games only. It would be appropriate, in the present situation, to concentrate on a few selected games and try to bag medals in these games in the international arena. A

country like (i) Germany did a lot of research on this and it specifically concentrated on individual sports like swimming, athletics, gymnastics, rowing, weightlifting, etc. Similarly, South Korea, with a strong tradition of dedication and discipline, started nurturing the available talents in the disciplines where they stood chance rather than wasting their money, time and energy on every sport.

The Government had not formulated any proper policy / guidelines in this regard. However, all the disciplines have been divided into three categories, namely Category-A, Category-B and Category-C. Category-A consists of 10 disciplines (athletics, hockey, archery, boxing, water-sports, khokho, wrestling, weight-lifting, tennis and volleyball) in which we have good potential for showing excellent performance in the international arena. In Category-B are included those disciplines where we do not have so much prospects of achieving international standards and winning medals, e.g. football. No doubt, it is a popular and widely played game in India but as regards the medal prospects in which include many indigenous games which have been classified in Category-C. The Government intends to give priority to Category-A games by putting some extra money on them. This paper classification of disciplines is not going to help much unless things are taken seriously and we concentrate on only those games which are identified as priority disciplines. Simultaneously, we should also concentrate on traditional Indian sports like kho-kho, archery and kabaddi in which India could always do better than other countries just as countries like Thailand, Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore and Sri Lanka are concentrating on kabaddi.

8.4.12 Involvement of Public and Private Sectors :

There is a need to create necessary conditions for these sections to invest in sports development liberally. The Income-tax Act has, therefore, to be suitably amended so as to give substantial tax exemption to the organisations investing in sports. Special Customs Duty exemption for certain categories of imported equipments is also required to be made. Liberalised access to foreign exchange for import of sports equipment is also called for.

There is a lot of duplication of efforts as various sports control boards like Defence Services, Railways, P&T, Banks and Para-military Police Forces, Steel Plants, Coalfield etc. are contributing in their own way for promotion of sports without any coordination with each other. Much worse is the lack of cooperation and communication between these bodies on the one hand and the Sports Authority of India (SAI) and the Federations on the other. Players employed by them are participating in championships in the name of the concerned State, etc. Chaotic situation and lack of coordination among various bodies which is resulting in loss of scarce resources and time. The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports should take immediate steps with a view to developing an effective machinery for regular dialogue and coordination with the CII, FICCI and BPE and other bodies so that no effort is duplicated and wastage of time and money could be avoided.

8.4.13 Need for a Comprehensive Sports Legislation :

At present there is a plethora of agencies working in different directions towards promotion of sports, without any coordination/liaison amongst themselves. Such an individualistic approach towards sports has not so far yielded any tangible results. Instead, the committee feels, it has

resulted in utter confusion and wastage of resources. In the absence of a law defining the roles of various agencies, there is a lot of duplication of efforts. While 'Sports' figures in the 'State List' of the Constitution, 'Education' figured in the "Concurrent List". Both being two facets of the same coin, unless sports is also brought under the 'Central Government, sports activities in the country cannot be uniformly regulated and developed in an effective and coordinated manner. A legislation for including 'Sports' in the Concurrent List was introduced in the Parliament, which was later withdrawn.

8.4.14 Role of Media :

Except a few like cricket, tennis, and golf, others are not given adequate coverage by the Government-owned electronic media, particularly Doordarshan. It may indeed be true that the development of sports has been lopsided, with some games getting more prominence than the others. Such a step-motherly treatment to other games is coming in the way of promotion and uniform development of all the games. To the contrary, such an attitude by the media is proving counter-productive to the promotion of games, other than cricket, tennis etc. Some sports had been getting undue coverage but this situation was in the process of change now. Doordarshan, at present, is trying to cover all the important sports events held in the State capital because earth stations are fixed there.

8.4.15 Sports Literature in Indian Languages :

Most of the sports literature specially on sports science as well as on methodology of skill training is either available in English or in foreign languages like German and Russian as a result, sportspersons and administrators find it difficult to keep pace with the latest developments in the world of sports. The need to get these translated into various Indian languages and

also to encourage Indian authors and sports scientists to write on various aspects of sports.

8.4.16 Improvement of Sports Science :

In India, the scientific back-up to the development of sports is in such a rudimentary stage that it is virtually non-existent. It is mainly confined to taking blood samples. Sports psychology and sports sciences, as well as sports medicine, are indispensable for the promotion of sports. A good psychologist working with a medical expert can, in fact, influence, to a large extent, the outcome of the game, as well as the performance of sportspersons. There is a very narrow gap between the winner and loser. Role of psychologists and sports medical experts can do wonders in such a situation. Neither the sports psychology nor the sports medicine was being given any priority in India. All the organisations working towards promotion of sports must give due attention and priority to both these disciplines. The services of good sports physiologists, psychologists and sports medical experts be made available to our players in the ground.

8.4.17 Sports at Grassroot Level-Role of Panchayats :

Most of our efforts to develop sports, have so far been confined to urban areas only, and the rural areas have, in the process, been neglected. We have not been able to utilise, effectively whatever little and rudimentary infrastructure we have in the rural areas. Nor have we been able to ensure mass participation by rural youth in sports. In view of the fact that there exists enough potential of sportspersons in rural areas, a concerted approach be adopted for popularising and propagating sports in the rural areas. In view of the decentralisation of resources to panchayats, Government

should ensure that there is a sports complex in each panchayat. Panchayats should also hold sports competitions and championships periodically. There is also need for scouting talent at an early age and select them on scientific basis because it is all the more easier to train the young ones. Panchayat bodies should take up this responsibility.

Talented children, may be selected from the grassroot level i.e. from different primary schools for training for a period of four years. From amongst them 100 most talented boys and girls may be short-listed from each district for further training for a period of about two years at the district centres and at various SAI training centres. From these trainees, 100 most talented candidates may be selected from each state for highly advanced state level training for a further period of 4 years, in the area of their specialization. While training and coaching these candidates in the most popular disciplines, emphasis should be given on developing various human faculties, such as motor ability, endurance, agility, etc. Working groups may be constituted at each training centre for research and analysis, evaluation, sports-medicine, sports psychology, administration, etc. Computerised data processing units may also be established for processing and analysing the data collected at the training centres. Thus, planned training programme should be drawn up keeping in mind the interests and capacity of the participants. The boys and girls undergoing such rigorous training should be exposed to various competitions at the state level and services of the best coaches may be provided to them so as to achieve excellence in their respective disciplines.

8.4.18 Women's Participation :

There is still, however, a vast scope for women's participation in sports. There is no dearth of talent or potential amongst our women, both in the urban and rural areas. The

only thing that is lacking is mass awareness and participation, also lack of infrastructural facilities, particularly in the rural areas. Since our rural society is still dominated by the menfolk there is a general tendency to discourage women from coming forward for various professional and career opportunities, including sports. There is a need to give very liberal incentives, in the form of award, job opportunities and other benefits, to women opting for sports as a career.

The Sports Authority of India has been implementing a scheme of National Sports Festival for Women in which regular tournaments are organised annually from block level onwards. These tournaments, exclusively for women, are launched to draw out more and more women into sports activities at all levels. The schemes may serve the cause of the women sportspersons partially, but there is not much enthusiastic participation, perhaps for want of adequate publicity and incentives. Unless the scheme is given wider publicity through radio, Doordarshan and print media, it cannot really achieve the objectives of broad-basing the sports and encouraging mass participation by women. There is a need to give good incentives in the form of cash awards and medals so as to attract mass participation by women. Many parents would like to send their daughters to play games but they are hesitant to do so because of security and safety reasons. Out of 18 sports hostels of SAI, there is only one sports hostel for women and there is no exclusive SPDA hostel for girls. Therefore, there is a need for proper planning to develop sports amongst women, by opening more sports hostels for them and adopting more sports oriented girls' schools.

8.5 CONCLUSION :

The countries which are doing well in games and sports have very strong club culture. In Europe sports clubs are there

even for toddlers and parents encourage their infants to play for fun and recreation. It is followed by developing and promoting youth clubs for different sports and games culminating into sports clubs which are then financed and managed by different industrial houses. The football clubs in Europe illustrate this point. In India, there is a club culture but it is restricted only to football, cricket and wrestling. Club culture can be developed by organising inter-culb competitions and by providing patronage at different levels by government agencies as well as business establishments. The club culture needs to be encouraged right from the Panchayat level.

ANNEXURE-I

1. STATE / DISCIPLINWISE STATEMENT OF DEPLOYMENT OF COACHES IN EASTERN REGION :

Sl. No.	Discipline	West Bengal	Bihar	Orissa	Tripura	Sikkim	Andaman & Nicobar	Jharkhand	Total
1.	Archery	04	-	-	-	-	-	01	05
2.	Athletics	18	04	06	03	01	01	05	38
3.	Badminton	02	-	01	01	-	-	01	05
4.	Basketball	07	01	04	02	-	-	01	15
5.	Boxing	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01
6.	Cricket	03	02	01	-	-	-	-	06
7.	Football	31	06	06	05	03	02	02	55
8.	Gymnastic	13	-	03	03	-	-	-	19
9.	Handball	02	01	01	02	-	-	-	06
10.	Hockey	01	02	03	-	-	01	04	11
11.	Judo	02	-	-	01	-	-	-	03
12.	Kkk	02	01	01	-	-	-	-	04
13.	Lawn Tennis	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	01
14.	Swimming	05	-	-	02	01	-	-	08
15.	Table Tennis	01	01	01	01	01	-	-	05
16.	Volleyball	09	04	07	01	01	-	02	24
17.	Weightlifting	03	-	02	02	-	-	-	07
18.	Wrestling	-	03	03	-	-	-	-	06
	Total	103	25	40	23	08	04	16	219

Source : Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, November, 2002.

2. SCHEMewise DEPLOYMENT OF COACHES IN EASTERN REGION :

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	West Bengal	Bihar	Orissa	Tripura	Sikkim	Andaman & Nicobar	Jharkhand	Total
SAI SCHEMES									
1.	STC	14	03	09	-	01	-	-	27
2.	NSTC	08	02	05	02	02	-	02	21
3.	SAG	-	03	-	02	-	02	06	13
4.	ABSC	-	03	-	-	-	-	-	03
5.	Academic	09	-	-	-	-	-	-	09
6.	STADIA	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
7.	Academies	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	01
8.	Others	03(MC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	03
	Total	59	11	15	04	03	02	08	102
STATE SCHEMES									
1.	SCC	23	04	07	14	03	02	05	58
2.	DCC	21	09	18	05	02	-	03	58
3.	KV	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	01
	Total	44	14	25	19	05	02	08	117
	Grand Total	103	25	40	23	08	04	16	219

Legend :

STC -	State Training Centre.	SCC -	State Coaching Centre
NSTC -	National Sports Talent Contest	DCC -	District Coaching Centre
SAG -	Special Area Games	KV -	Kendriya Vidyalaya
ABSC -	Army Boys Sports Company		

Source : Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, November, 2002.

ANNEXURE-II

1. LOCATION OF UNITS OF SAI SCHEMES IN EASTERN REGION

Sl. No.	State	STC	SAG	NSTC	ABSC	Total
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	-	01	-	-	01
2.	Bihar	01	02	-	01	04
3.	Jharkhand	-	01	01	-	02
4.	Orissa	02	01	01	-	04
5.	Sikkim	-	01	01	-	02
6.	Tripura	-	01	01	-	02
7.	West Bengal	04	-	03	-	07
	Total	07	07	07	01	22

Source : Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, November, 2002.

2. STATEMENT OF COACHES IN EASTERN REGION UNDER VARIOUS SCHEMES :

State Total	STC	NSTC	SAG	ABSC	ACAD	STADIA	Other	SCC	DCC	
West Bengal	14	08	--	--	09	25	03	23	21	103
Orissa	09	05	--	--	--	--	01	07	18	040
Sikkim	01	02	--	--	--	--	--	03	02	008
Tripura	--	02	02	--	--	--	--	14	05	023
Bihar	03	02	03	03	--	--	01	04	09	025
Jharkhand	--	02	06	--	--	--	--	05	03	016
Andaman & Nicobar	--	--	02	--	--	--	--	02	--	004
Total	27	21	13	03	09	25	05	58	58	219

Source : Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, November, 2002.

3. SAI TRAINING CENTRES

Name of the State / UT	Name of the Centre	Discipline	Boys		Girls		Total
			Res	Non-Res	Res	Non-Res	
West Bengal	STC, Kolkata	Arcnery	6	0	2	0	8
		Athletics	18	2	3	5	28
		Badminton	0	3	0	5	8
		Fencing	1	3	0	2	6
		Football	26	0	0	0	26
		Gymnastics	6	3	3	7	19
		Hockey	33	0	0	0	33
		Judo	12	15	0	12	39
		Kabbadi	0	28	0	14	42
		Sepaktakrow	9	0	5	0	14
		Swimming	3	2	0	2	7
		Taekwondo	1	3	0	1	5
		Table Tennis	1	0	0	0	1
		Volley Ball	0	9	0	0	9
		Total	116	68	13	48	245
	STC, Burdwan	Volley Ball	13	0	0	0	13
		Basket Ball	10	0	0	0	10
		Gymnastics	7	0	0	0	7
		Total	30	0	0	0	30
	STC, Siliguri	Athletics	3	0	0	0	3
		Football	16	8	0	0	24
		Kabbadi	7	0	0	0	7
		Total	26	8	0	0	34
	STC, Labong	Foot Ball	5	0	0	0	5
		Archery	3	0	0	0	3
		Total	8	0	0	0	8

SAI TRAINING CENTRES

Name of the State / UT	Name of the Centre	Discipline	Boys		Girls		Total
			Res	Non-Res	Res	Non-Res	
Orissa	STC, Cuttack	Athletics	15	5	14	0	34
		Foot Ball	22	0	0	0	22
		Basket Ball	13	0	0	0	13
		Gymnastic	6	0	0	0	6
		Total	56	5	14	0	75
	STC, Dhenkanal	Weighlifting	4	0	0	0	4
		Wrestling	6	0	0	0	6
		Kabbadi	9	5	0	0	14
		Foot Ball	15	0	0	0	15
		Total	34	5	0	0	39
Bihar	STC, Patna	Badminton	6	0	0	0	6
		Table Tennis	6	3	0	0	9
		Cricket	14	0	0	0	14
		Volley Ball	15	0	0	0	15
		Kabbadi	17	0	0	0	17
		Foot Ball	18	0	0	0	18
		Total	76	3	0	0	79
		Grand Total	346	89	27	48	510

Source : Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, November, 2002.

4. SPECIAL AREA GAMES

Name of the State / UT	Name of the Centre	Discipline	Boys		Girls		Total
			Res	Non-Res	Res	Non-Res	
Andaman & Nicobar Island	SAG, Portblair	Can & Kayak	6	0	5	0	11
		Rowing	5	0	8	0	13
		Cycling	6	0	4	0	10
		Athletics	8	0	7	0	15
		Foot Ball	22	0	0	0	22
		Weight Lifting	3	0	7	0	10
		Total	50	0	31	0	81
Orissa	SAG, Jagatpur	Kayaking	7	0	0	0	7
		Rowing	11	0	8	0	19
		Canoeing	4	0	0	0	4
		Total	22	0	8	0	30
Sikkim	SAG, Namchi	Football	12	0	0	0	12
		Boxing	8	0	0	0	8
		Total	20	0	0	0	20
Bihar	SAG, Kishanganj	Football	5	0	0	0	5
		Volley Ball	10	0	0	0	10
		Total	15	0	0	0	15
	SAG, Muzafarpur	Athletics	18	0	0	0	18
		Football	7	0	0	0	7
		Kabbadi	13	0	0	0	13
Total		38	0	0	0	38	
Jharakhand	SAG, Ranchi	Archery	3	0	2	0	5
		Athletics	6	0	3	0	9
		Hockey	23	0	17	0	40
		Volley Ball	4	0	9	0	13
		Total	36	0	31	0	67
Tripura	SAG, Agartala	Athletics	8	15	0	0	23
		Judo	0	12	0	0	12
		Football	19	5	0	0	24
		Swimming	8	4	0	0	12
		Total	35	36	0	0	71
		Grand Total	216	36	70	0	322

Source : Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, November, 2002.

5. NATIONAL SPORTS TALENT CONTEST (NSTC)

Name of the State / UT	Name of the Centre	Discipline	Boys		Girls		Total	
			Res	Non-Res	Res	Non-Res		
West Bengal	Sukanta Nagar	Football	30	0	0	0	30	
	Vidyaniketan	Athletics	9	0	0	0	9	
	Kolkata	Swimming	7	0	0	0	7	
		Gymnastics	8	0	0	0	8	
	Total		54	0	0	0	54	
	Krishna Nagar	Athletics	0	0	6	0	6	
	Govt. High School	Gymnastics	0	0	5	0	5	
	Krishna Nagar	Total	0	0	11	0	11	
	Jharkhand	ST. Ignatious	Hockey	10	0	0	0	10
		Schoo, Gumla	Football	1	0	0	0	1
Total			11	0	0	0	11	
Govt. Girls		Hockey	0	0	29	0	29	
School, Ranchi	Total	0	0	29	0	29		
Sikkim	T.N.A. Academy	Swimming	1	0	0	0	1	
	Gangtok	Total	1	0	0	0	1	
Orissa	ST. Mary School	Athletics	0	0	8	0	8	
	Sundergarh	Hockey	0	0	12	0	12	
		Volley Ball	0	0	3	0	3	
	Total		0	0	23	0	23	
Tripura	U.K. Academy	Football	8	0	0	0	8	
	Agartala	Gymnastics	2	0	0	0	2	
	Total		10	0	0	0	10	
	Grand Total		76	0	63	0	139	

Source : Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, November, 2002.

6. CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE AT REGIONAL HEADQUARTER :

SI. No.	Name of the Discipline	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Athletics	1	5	6
2.	Badminton	4	1	5
3.	Diving	-	2	2
4.	Gymnastics	4	6	10
5.	Swimming	4	3	7
6.	Table Tennis	9	5	14

Source : Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, November, 2002.

7. OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE OF COE TRAINEES :

SI.No	Name	Sports	Performance
1.	Soma Biswas	Athletics	Participated in Olympic 2000 at Sydney
2.	Sanjai Rai	Athletics	2nd Place in long jump at Jakarta
3.	P. Ghatak	T. Tennis	Participated in Olympic 2000 at Sydney
4.	Arup Baidya	Badminton	Rep. India in Jr. open int. meet at France and Hungary
5.	Akbar Ali Mir	Swimming	Individual Champion in Sr. National.
6.	T. Debnath	Gymnastic	Participated in Common wealth Games

Source : Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, November, 2002.

8. ACHIEVEMENT OF SAI TRAINEES (STC) IN THE YEAR 2001-2002 :

Sl. No.	Name of STC	State			National			International			Total
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze	
1.	STC, Kolkata	151	25	8	21	10	3	0	0	0	218
2.	STC, Cuttack	54	0	0	13	17	0	0	0	0	93
3.	STC, Burdwan	18	1	0	2	16	1	0	0	0	16
4.	STC, Patna	18	1	0	2	16	1	0	0	0	38
5.	STC, Siliguri	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
6.	STC, Dhenkanal	27	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
7.	STC, Labong	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Total	278	26	9	39	45	15	0	0	0	413

Source : Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, November, 2002.

9. ACHIEVEMENT OF SAI TRAINEES (SAG) IN THE YEAR 2001-2002 :

Sl. No.	Name of STC	State			National			International			Total
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze	
1.	STC, Portblair	32	0	0	18	32	18	0	0	0	100
2.	SAG, Agartala	37	24	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	71
3.	SAG, Ranchi	38	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	44
4.	SAG, Muzafarpur	49	12	3	4	3	7	0	0	0	78
5.	SAG, Jagatpur	20	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	29
6.	SAG, Namchi	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
7.	SAG, Kishanganj	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Total	190	36	10	27	43	30	0	0	0	336

Source : Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, November, 2002.

10. ACHIEVEMENT OF SAI TRAINEES (NSTC) IN THE YEAR 2001-2002

Sl. No.	Name of NSTC School	State			National			International			Total
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze	
1.	Sukantanagar, V.Viketan, Kolkata	15	3	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	28
2.	Krishnanagar, Govt. High School	4	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	10
3.	ST. Ignatious School, Gumla	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
4.	Govt. Girls High School, Ranchi	2	0	0	18	11	10	10	0	1	46
5.	ST. Mary High School, Sundergarh	12	0	0	6	10	0	0	0	0	33
6.	T.N. Academy, Gangtok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Umakanta Academy, Agartala	7	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	13
Total		51	3	0	40	37	11	10	0	1	141

Source : Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, November, 2002.

11. ACHIEVEMENT OF SAI TRAINEES (COE) IN THE YEAR 2001-2002

Sl. No.	COE, Kolkata Discipline	State			National			International			Total
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze	
1.	Athletics	2	0	0	10	7	1	0	11	0	19
2.	Gymnastics	4	1	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	15
3.	Badminton	4	0	0	12	5	5	0	0	0	26
4.	Swimming	5	0	0	6	5	7	1	2	0	31
5.	Table Tennis	Information not available									
Total		15	1	0	34	21	13	1	13	0	91

Source : Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, November, 2002.