

TFYP SC REPORT No.

**REPORT OF
THE STEERING GROUP ON**

=====

Youth Affairs & Sports

=====

**FOR
THE TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
2002-2007**

**PLANNING COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

Foreword

The end of the Ninth Plan period and the beginning of the Tenth Plan period is essentially a time for stock taking. We have to take count of our achievements in the vital sectors of Sports & Youth Affairs and formulate plans for the future accordingly. Youth have to play a vital role with regard to fostering and strengthening social consciousness as this group is the most vibrant and resourceful segment of the country's population. How to utilize this large work-force in the process of nation building should be the focus of the Department of Youth Affairs. In the area of Sports, pinpointed attention should be given to achieve excellence in infrastructure and in performance at national and international levels.

2. To achieve the above objectives, there has been an elaborate process of consultation in framing the Tenth Plan. I am grateful for the collective effort that has gone into envisioning the goals for the Tenth Plan and incorporating these into suitable schemes.

3. I am happy to acknowledge the efforts made by the Education Division of Planning Commission in preparing the Steering Committee Report on Youth Affairs and Sports in such an effective manner.

(Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian)
Member, Planning Commission.

New Delhi
Dated:21.12.2001

Preface

We all know that India today has crossed the one billion mark in its population. But what is not so well known is the fact that 700 million Indians today are those below 35 years of age. Of these again around 400 million are in the age group 15-35 years and constitute what we define as youth in our country. How to utilize and channelise the energies of this large group were some of the issues to be addressed by the Steering Committee constituted by the Planning Commission on Youth Affairs and sports in the Planning Commission. A Working Group was also set in which inputs from a large number of experts were received. The recommendations of the Working Group were in turn considered and finalized in the meeting of the Steering Committee headed by Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian, Member, Planning Commission. The Steering Committee considered various recommendations made by the Working Group as also the Sub-Group and Sub-Committees of different subjects covering various youth programmes and sports related activities. Taking into consideration the achievements up to the present stage of the 9th Five Year Plan, future directions in both Sports and Youth Affairs were deliberated upon and plans formulated for the 10th Five Year Plan.

2. As Member-Secretary of the Steering Committee, I greatly value the contribution of every member of the Steering Committee and especially Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian, Member, Planning Commission and Chairperson of the Steering Committee who guided the deliberations of the Steering Committee. My grateful thanks are also due to the members of the Drafting Committee. Lastly, I express my sincere thanks to Shri A. Kachhap, Deputy Adviser (Education) for drafting this Steering Committee Report and the staff of the Education division without whose able support this task could not have been completed.

(Kiran Aggarwal)
Pr. Adviser (Education) & Member Secretary

New Delhi :
Date:

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**Report of the Steering Committee on
Youth Affairs & Sports
for formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)**

To review the current status of the sector and to provide the focus for the development perspective for the Tenth Five Year Plan and also to review the existing policy and to formulate necessary policy directions for the Tenth Plan, the Planning Commission constituted a Steering Committee on Youth Affairs & Sports vide Planning Commission Order No.M-12015/4/2000-Edn. Dated December 4, 2000 with Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian, Member (Education), Planning Commission as its Chairman.

2. The Steering Committee had its first meeting on January 31, 2001. The Planning Commission had also constituted Working Group on Youth Affairs & Sports Vide its Order No.12015/5/2002-Edn. dated December 4, 2000 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. The first meeting of the Working Group was held on February 6, 2001. Simultaneously, two sub-groups were also constituted for Youth Programmes & Sports under the Chairmanship of respective Joint Secretaries. The sub-group of Youth Programmes held its meetings on February 7, 2001 and April 5, 2001. Similarly, the sub-group for Sports held its meeting on February 7, 2001 and May 14, 2001. In addition to this, the sub-groups had also constituted their sub-committees on different subjects for detailed deliberations. Based upon the reports of the sub-groups, the second and final meeting of Working Group was held on May 25, 2001. The Working Group submitted its report on June 12, 2001 to the Planning Commission. To consider the Working Group Report, the second & final meeting of the Steering Committee was held on July 3, 2001 under the Chairmanship of Member (Education), Planning Commission.

The terms of reference and the composition of the Steering Committee and the Working Group are at Annexure-I & II.

YOUTH AFFAIRS:

INTRODUCTION

The role and contribution of Youth are of vital importance in all countries. In a country like India where population is growing fast and the proportion of the young in the overall social and demographic profile is continuously increasing, the role of Youth becomes all the more significant.

In the context of our country, youth as a distinct group comprises those men and women who are in the age group of 15 to 35 years. According to 1991 Census, there were approximately 340 million people in this age group, of which around 74 per cent lived in rural areas. The number rose to 380 million in 1997, which is expected to rise further to approximately 510 million by the year 2016.

OVERVIEW:

The importance of the youth in national development has been a recurring theme in all Five Year Plans. The National Discipline Scheme introduced in the Second Plan continued in the Third Plan. The Fourth Plan gave special emphasis on the needs of the youth and on training leadership. Support was provided to voluntary organizations to participate in youth development programmes. Community Service was developed as an integral part of the curriculum for education, providing for instruction and training of all students enrolled in educational institutions.

2. During the Fifth Plan, the expansion and strengthening of National Service Scheme and Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYK) received emphasis. A National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS) was launched. In the Sixth Plan, an effort was made to have effective coordination of different programmes. A National Youth Policy was framed in the Seventh Five Year Plan and, accordingly, a Plan of Action was formulated in 1992. It was only in the Seventh Plan that the subject received a major boost, when the plan allocations were increased eight fold. The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports made major strides during the Eighth Plan period. The number of Nehru Yuva Kendras went up from 398 to 499 and the number of youth clubs affiliated to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan (NYKS) increased to 1,64,000 at the end of the Eighth Plan. The number of volunteers enrolled under National Service Scheme (NSS) also increased to 13.00 lakh. The Eighth Five Year Plan and the National Youth Policy had emphasized organizing the youth force for promotion of National & Cultural Integration, as well as fostering and developing interaction between youth from different parts of the country, especially the isolated border and tribal areas. It had also emphasized awareness-building and involvement of youth in social programmes relating to literacy, environment, health & family welfare, and community development.

THRUST AREAS OF NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

For the Ninth Five Year Plan the thrust has been on harnessing Yuva Shakti, and the National Youth Policy emphasized the following:

1. Involving young persons in various community based National Building Activities;
2. Youth Empowerment & Gender Justice through inter-sectoral approach;
3. Providing special attention to education, training & employment, health, environment, sports, recreation and leisure, art & culture, science & technology, etc;
4. A new scheme called National Re-construction Corps (NRC) has been introduced to involve youth volunteers in Nation Building Activities; and
5. Developing the interest of youth in development- oriented programmes.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the activities of NYKS have been extended to provide more opportunity to rural youth. NYKS during the Ninth Five Year Plan has been able to extend its activities to a larger number of villages with offices in almost 500 districts. A number of new initiatives have been taken up by NYKS to involve rural youth by motivating them to organize themselves in youth clubs and self-help groups.

Schemes like National Service Volunteer Scheme, Financial Assistance to Youth Clubs, Award to Outstanding Youth Clubs and Youth Development Centres have been successful in motivating young people towards development-oriented programmes. The response of the students to the scheme of NSS has been quite encouraging. Starting with an enrolment of 40,000 students in 1969, the coverage of NSS students has increased to more than 17 lakhs during 2000-01. The scheme now covers all the States and the Universities of the country and has also made its presence felt at + 2 institutions in many States. Students, teachers, guardians, universities, colleges, schools and the people in general now realize the need and significance of NSS. Currently NSS is working on the theme which is quite relevant for the present day, i.e. "Youth for Healthy Society". Various other major programmes were undertaken by the NYKS during the Ninth Five Year Plan under the Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana. NYKS is implementing this project in collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The principal objective of the programme is to bring selected youth living below poverty line above the poverty line in 3 years.

Watershed Management Programmes are also being implemented by the NYKS. This project is being implemented in 800 villages of the 8 districts of Nalbari & Kamrup (Assam), Gumta & Vaishali (Bihar), Jagatsingpur & Kalahandi (Orissa), Gwalior (M.P.) and Surguja (Chhatisgarh),respectively. In addition to this, "assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitment of aids and appliances - 100 old age day care centers" Project is being implemented in association with the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in 100 districts where NYKS has active Youth Development Centres. Besides, several other programmes were undertaken by the NYKS such as 30 Gandhi Millennium Youth Peace Centres, Wild Life Watch Centres, National Youth Cooperative, UNDP – NYKS Youth Volunteers against Poverty Awards.

APPROACH FOR THE TENTH PLAN:

1. At present, there are approximately 340 million people in the age group of 15-35 years in India, of which around 74 per cent lived in rural areas according to 1991 Census. Similarly, adolescent youth in the age group of 10-19 years account for 22.8 per cent of our population. This implies that about 230 million Indians are adolescents. It is proposed to target this segment of the youth population by way of some specific intervention strategies.
2. The thrust to include youth is to be made the focal point of National Planning and Development, Youth Empowerment, Gender Justice, Youth Health and Responsible Living.
3. The major thrust will be on involving youth in the process of National Planning and Development and making them the focal point of National Development. The major thrust will be to extend proper educational and training opportunities, to provide access to information in respect of employment opportunities including entrepreneurial guidance and financial credit. It is proposed to provide proper platforms for development of leadership qualities, democratic attitudes, open mindedness, insight, patriotism, role-playing and self evaluation, etc. Youth will be involved in various policy making bodies.
4. The Ministry will play a pro-active and catalytic role in exploring and identifying employment opportunities for the youth of India by exploiting the vast natural and local resources of the country in a coordinated manner in collaboration with other Ministries/

Departments of the Government so as to achieve the objective of optimal utilization of resources that have been invested in different schemes concerning youth.

5. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports will play an active advocacy role to promote and propagate gender justice by making the youth themselves aware about their significance in the Indian context.

6. Youth activities will focus on providing quality health services and will ensure that youth have access to information in respect of reproduction, health, issues related to alcoholism and drug addiction, etc.

7. It is necessary to address the problem of youth with special needs. For this purpose value based education will be imparted. These efforts will be enhanced by inculcating respect for elders and tolerance towards others' beliefs and religion, compassion for the poor and needy. Youth will be involved in protection and preservation of nature and will be provided opportunities for developing awareness in the field of cultural heritage and Indian history,

8. The adolescents need particular attention. A concentrated effort is needed to build a relatively stable place in society for adolescents, an effort which will have a profound influence in overcoming the barriers to the healthy development of young people.

9. Efforts will also be made to build a network of Government and NGO sectors for the development of youth.

STRATEGY FOR THE TENTH PLAN:

1. The thrust of the youth programmes lies in a major expansion of the Nehru Yuva Kendra and National Service Scheme with emphasis on vocational training and employment promotion. The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports will establish effective linkages both at the State and Central levels with all Departments and agencies involved in youth development work. The expansion of NYKS will be undertaken with a view to covering all the districts of the country and to mobilize and empower the youth by strengthening the youth club movement to cover at least 50% of the 6 lakh villages in India. The Youth Development Centres (YDCs) will be expanded to achieve the ultimate objective of one youth development centre in each of the 5000 blocks of the country. The YDCs are proposed to be made nodal centres of information for youth and, eventually, to become IT centres.

2. More youth clubs will be established, which have become the focal points of youth activities, so as to provide a platform for young people to raise issues concerning them

3. All segments of youth including rural youth should get opportunities to participate in various schemes like NCC/NSS/Scouts & Guides and National Reconstruction Corps (NRC). The activities of NSS Network will be expanded to cover all degree colleges and +2 schools in states. Similarly, the activities of the National Reconstruction Corps (NRCs) are going to be expanding in 500 districts by the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan.

4. With a view to making the institute a truly National Centre for information, documentation, research and training concerning youth matters, the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) will be strengthened by providing additional resources in terms of manpower and material equipments.

5. The various schemes of the Department of Youth Affairs should be integrated in a manner that the focus is on harnessing energies of youth and encouraging them to participate in development activities.

6. The mass media needs to be mobilized more imaginatively and effectively for introducing sports culture in the country.

NEW PROGRAMMES:

Adolescent Youth:

1. The term adolescent means to 'emerge or achieve identity' in the age group of 10 to 19 years. Adolescents have very special and distinct needs. It is essential to invest in adolescents, as they are the future of the country and require particular attention.

2. The most important issues regarding the adolescents are: i) Health, ii) Nutrition, iii) Education (Formal and Non Formal), iv) Vocation, v) Recreation and Sports, vi) Child Labour, vii) Children in difficult situations, viii) Alcohol and Drug Abuse, and ix) Role of Media in educating adolescents.

3. All adolescents should have access to education about family life, safe motherhood, reproductive health rights, sexuality, sexual responsibility, age at marriage, age at first pregnancy, family size, health care, hygiene, immunization, HIV/AIDS prevention, importance of education, particularly for girls, legal literacy, problems of drug and alcohol abuse, vocational opportunities and career planning. A scheme adolescents is proposed to be launched shortly.

4. The youth of the country seldom get a forum to debate issues concerning them and the nation at large, or to give expression to their abundant creative energies and exhibit their talents in fine Arts & Crafts. In view of this need, it is proposed to launch a new scheme for establishment of a National Youth Centre and similar centres in the states by providing outright capital grants by the Govt. of India.

Youth with Special Needs:

There are certain sections of youth who suffer from various disabilities and handicaps both physical and mental. It is desirable that their facilities and services for them are coordinated, publicized and monitored by the Department of Youth Affairs as the nodal Department for all youth-related activities. It is therefore necessary to initiate

a new scheme for counselling , career guidance, vocationalization of school education, life skill education, etc. for the welfare and development of the physically and mentally challenged. However, an in-depth study is needed before formulating effective programmes and action plans for this group.

SPORTS:

INTRODUCTION:

The need and importance of physical education, games, sports and yoga are essential for health and physical fitness with a view to increasing individual productivity. The value of sports as a means to create potential for promoting social harmony and discipline is well recognized all over the globe. One of the basic issues in the field of education has been an acute realization of the fact that no education is complete without emphasis on sports and physical education.

OVERVIEW:

Sports and Physical Education have been given due importance only since the year 1984 when a separate Department was created. It was only in 1999 that a separate Ministry was created. National College of Education and National Institute of Sports were established during the Second Five Year Plan and sports facilities like Stadia, Swimming Pools, and Open Air Theatre were constructed. During the Third Five Year Plan, the National Coaching Scheme was introduced. The provisions under Physical Education, Games and Sports were increased during the Fourth Five Year Plan. During the Five Year Plan, coaching facilities for Sports were expanded. The Sixth Five Year Plan emphasized on spotting talent in different sports disciplines at a very young age for nurturing them to the level of excellence. Various facilities were created in different institutions for promising sportspersons. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, emphasis was laid on Adventure Sports, development of infrastructure at the grassroot level. A National Sports Policy was formulated on the basis of which a Plan of action was formulated in 1992. Creation of a lot of sports infrastructure and laying of synthetic tracks and surfaces were undertaken during the Plan. Many rural schools were assisted for development of playfields and sports equipment. Infrastructure facilities were also created in a number of colleges and universities. Talented school children in the age group 9 – 12 years were identified. Special training was imparted to sportspersons under Special Area Games(SAG) and Sports Project Development Area Centres (SPDA) schemes.

THRUST AREAS OF NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

Thrust areas of the Ninth Plan are :-

1. Development of excellence in sports, greater integration of scientific facilities and establishment of sound principles of sports physiology and sports medicine with requisite quality of manpower relevant to the training needs of the sportspersons.
2. Enhancement of the competence and skills of coaches
3. Promotion of sports and physical education among girls and rural population.
4. Participation of State Governments in developing a comprehensive plan for development of sports.
5. Creation of sports infrastructure and making available such infrastructure to the public.
6. Promotion of people's participation in various sports activities.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

1. Creation of infrastructure and installation of synthetic playing surfaces and tracks have been undertaken during IX Five Year Plan.
2. Many National Federations, promising sportspersons, were financially assisted; scholarships were also provided to sportspersons and financial assistance was provided for promotion of rural sports during the Ninth Plan.
3. Performance of the Ninth Plan in terms of both Physical and financial targets have by and large been achieved.
4. Performance of Indian sportspersons in the International arena has steadily improved.

APPROACH FOR THE TENTH PLAN:

1. There is an immediate need to create a network of basic sports infrastructure throughout the country. More than creation, access to the infrastructure is of prime importance. Higher level of infrastructure is required to be created at district, state, and regional centers of SAI. For competitive sports, modern equipments and tools would be provided to enable the sports persons to compete in international events. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, training facilities at par with developed countries would be

provided to sportspersons. Dependency on foreign coaches will have to be phased out gradually and efforts will be made to upgrade coaching skills. There is an immediate need to carry out basic as well as applied research in sports related fields. Drug free environment is to be created by way of bringing effective checks to eliminate drug abuse in sports. Except for a few popular sports, which attract private sponsorship, a majority of sports activities are devoid of any opportunity for sportspersons to adopt sport as a career. Hence, there is a need to have definite incentives for sportspersons in the form of job reservation and awards.

2. Reservation, award and rehabilitation of outstanding sportspersons will be taken up by providing job opportunities to them. During the Tenth Plan a multi-sectoral approach will be adopted for resource generation by tapping private and public sector resources to promote and develop sports activities in the country.

3. To achieve the above objectives, the Ministry has formulated a New National Sports Policy, which is awaiting final approval. The salient features of the policy are as under:

- Central Government would focus its attention on achieving excellence at the National & International Level while the State Governments will focus on broadbasing of sports.
- Working of federations/associations has to be more transparent, democratic, professional and accountable. Central Government will formulate a model organization structure as well as a set of guidelines and, if necessary, Central Legislation will be enacted.
- Very high priority will be given to promotion of sports in schools and rural areas. Village Panchayats and Youth and Sports clubs will be adequately mobilized for further promotion.
- Mass media will be mobilized for introducing a Sports culture in the country; disciplines will be prioritized on the basis of proven potential; popularity and performance and greater emphasis will be given to junior and sub-junior levels.
- Emphasis will be given to R&D.
- Annual Sports calendar of National Championships at various levels will be prepared and participation in International events by the Federations will be encouraged.
- Greater emphasis will be given to training, and development of sports scientists, judges, referees and umpires.

- Various corporate houses will be asked to adopt particular disciplines as well as sportspersons for long term development. A National Sports Development Fund has been created with facility for 100 percent Income Tax exemption to the donors.
- Besides new initiatives, it has been decided to bring all the schemes that are in operation in the 9th Plan under the following six categories; (i) Schemes relating to infrastructure; (ii) Schemes relating to talent search and training; (iii) Schemes relating to events including holding of National/ International Sports Events; (iv) Schemes relating to awards; (v) Schemes relating to institutions; and (vi) Incentives for Promotion of Sports activities.

STRATEGY FOR THE TENTH PLAN:

1 To make available adequate sports infrastructure to the public at large and in the vicinity, sports infrastructure in schools & colleges will be created. All urban bodies should earmark open spaces for playing fields whenever new colonies are being set up. A ban should be imposed on conversion of playing fields into housing/commercial complexes. Creation and development of sports infrastructure should be taken as an activity under NSS/NYK as well as through schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development; local bodies should also be involved in this area. Creation of Sports Infrastructure at District and Tehsil levels should be the responsibility of the State Governments. Higher level of sports infrastructure at District and State Headquarters should be created by the regional centre of Sports Authority of India for improving competitiveness. Modern equipments and tools will also be provided to enable the sportspersons to enable them to compete in International Sports events.

2. Funding for broadbasing of sports should be done by the State Governments and the Government of India will augment the State Governments' efforts by extending financial assistance for the purpose.

3. Broadbasing of sports from village to state level by involving youth should be undertaken by organizing planned sports programme in educational institutions at community centres right from the village to state level. Sports Authority of India (SAI) should hold competitions for junior age groups at village, Taluka/ Mandal, District and State levels. Therefore, day to day involvement of youth in sports activities should be planned keeping in view the programmes at National level to enable the states to have adequate time to prepare the state teams for higher competitions where the youth can show their talents and bring medals to the state, besides enhancing their prospects for reaching higher levels in their career.

4. Sports activities particularly in rural areas should be selected keeping in view the facilities available. As far as possible the sports disciplines which do not require much equipment should be selected such as Kho Kho, Kabaddi, Volleyball, track and field events . For the promotion of sports in rural areas the Ministry of Rural Development

should play an active role. Ministry should also extend assistance to the villages for the creation and maintenance of play fields and for providing sports equipment.

5. Where schools are located in villages, the implementation of day to day sports programme shall be entrusted to the Physical Education Teacher or any other classroom teacher. By participating in sports activities round the year, physical and mental fitness levels of the students will improve, which in turn, will contribute to the improvement of performance in sports as well as in academics. That will make the parents realize the importance and advantages of participation by their children in sports activities.

6. Municipalities/Municipal Corporations should also contribute to the development of Sports in their areas. They should also ensure the maintenance of existing playfields/stadia/swimming pools to involve a large number of youth in sports activities besides supplying the required quality sports equipment for day to day sports activities and for competitions.

7. Municipalities and Corporations should also organize competitions for all the Asian Games disciplines, particularly those disciplines which are popularly played at local and State level.

8. Government at Centre and State level should review the status of the Physical Education Colleges in the country and take appropriate measures to improve the Physical Education curriculum, the quality of teaching staff and the Infrastructure for practical classes.

9. In each state, Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas identified as sports schools should be allotted 2 to 3 disciplines to avoid overlapping and to cover all the Asian Games disciplines, as this competition will be our first target for winning more medals and to make a mark in the International Sports Arena.

10. Though the Inter University Competitions are being held every year in various disciplines, the Inter Collegiate programmes need to be strengthened. It should be made compulsory for all the colleges to organize Inter College Competitions and to participate in the university competitions. The Inter University Programme should be made more attractive in order to inspire the University students to take part in sports activities and represent their colleges at University level and then the University in Inter-University Competitions. The strengthening of the University Sports Programme would contribute to improve the performance of National Teams.

11. There is another important area that needs attention. The talented boys and girls at various levels should be provided with standard quality sports equipment for day to day training and competitive opportunities to improve their performance. Care should be taken to avoid injuries due to faulty equipment. The Domestic Sports Industry should be encouraged by giving them incentives for manufacturing International

Standard Equipment. Till that time, good quality equipment needs to be imported for training as well as for competitions.

12. There is an immediate need to create a network of basic sports infrastructure throughout the country starting with schools/colleges, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to insist on proper maintenance and utilization of infrastructure/synthetic tracks. A tie up with sports hostels and State Level Training Centers may be worked out for ensuring better utilization of these facilities.

13. The procedures relating to identification of disciplines, selection and preparation of Indian sportspersons/sports teams, identification of national coaches, selection of sportspersons for inclusion in coaching camps, venues of coaching camps, designing of a battery of physical fitness/medical/skill tests during coaching camps and additional facilities for substantive coaching camps would all be taken into account for preparing an implementable plan for building up and enhancing medal winning capabilities of Indian sportspersons.

14. Besides the concerned federations and the State Governments, private and public sector organizations would also have to be fully involved with the formulation and implementation of the Plan. However, such a short-term Plan must have a long-term perspective of broadbasing sports with a view to achieving physical fitness for all and excellence in sports through talent spotting and nurturing. The elements of this long-term Plan are as given below:

15. There is an imperative need for creation of desired sports climate in the country and consciousness in every citizen to be physically fit and to participate in games and sports. This requires the creation of sports infrastructure in a planned manner, more efficient use of available sports infrastructure and coaching facilities with promotion activities like 'Bhartiyam'.

16. The envisioning of a pyramidal structure for sports promotion is required, beginning with primary and secondary schools and ending at college level. For development of resource potential, an adequate number of physical education teachers are required. In addition to the playfields at the school stage and necessary 'encouraging' environment for willing students to make further progress, there is a need to provide adequate support to the SAG and NSTC schemes, which provide opportunities to potential sportspersons in tribal, remote and rural areas for getting them trained in selected disciplines. A related aspect is the need to have separate infrastructure for sports institutions. In India, we have made a beginning in this regard by developing sports infrastructure in the regional and other centers of SAI.

17. For excellence in sports, the back-up of improved technology is necessary. Specific efforts should be made for tapping indigenous potential available for swimming in coastal areas and archery in tribal areas.

18. Sports schools should be set up in states in collaboration with private sector by providing them with attractive incentives.
19. Sports and physical education should be integrated effectively in the educational curriculum.
20. A policy needs to be evolved for promoting the participation of NGOs and industrial houses in sports.
21. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports should formulate a special scheme for the promotion of sports and games for the disabled persons.

FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE TENTH PLAN:

For the Ninth Five Year Plan, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has been allocated an amount of Rs.826.09 crore (Rs.352.24 crore for Youth Development Programmes, Rs.472.61 crore for Sports Development and Rs.1.24 crore for Secretariat Social Services). For the Tenth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.3287.51 crore (Rs.1534.45 crore for Youth Programmes, Rs.1750.58 crore for Sports Programmes and Rs.2.48 crore for Secretariat Social Services) has been suggested by the Working Group on Youth Affairs & Sports. Outlays proposed by the Working Group for the Tenth Five Year Plan is four times greater than the approved outlay of Ninth Five Year Plan. The budgetary support that could be provided by the Planning Commission for Youth Affairs & Sports will depend on the total size of the budgetary support allocated by the Ministry of Finance for the Plan, and further on the inter-sectoral priorities fixed by the Planning Commission for the Plan as a whole. The Steering Committee also wanted the Department to prioritize the schemes, both the continuing ones and the new schemes proposed for the Tenth Plan. The Ministry was also requested to tap resources of both private and public sector for promotion of sports in the country.

2. The details of continuing schemes and proposed new schemes are given at Annexure-III. The new initiatives proposed in the Tenth Plan include promotion of sports and tourism with a focus on recreational and adventure Sports, and the setting up of sports academies in the States.

ANNEXURE - I

No.M-102015/4/2000-Edn.
Government of India
Planning Commission
(Education Division)

Yojana Bhawan,
Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-11001
December 4, 2000.

ORDER

Subject:- Formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) Constitution
Of Steering Committee on Sports & Youth Affairs.

In the context of the formulation of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) for the
Sector of Sports & Youth Affairs, it has been decided to set up a Steering Committee.

1. The composition of the Steering Committee is at Annexure-I.
2. Terms of Reference of the Steering Committee:
 - a)To review the current status of the Sector and provide the focus for the development perspective for the Sector for the Tenth Five Year Plan;
 - b)To over-see & guide the Working Group in all respects; and
 - c)To consider & suggest the financial resources and the optimum financial outlays for the different schemes of the sector for the Tenth Plan period.
3. The Chairman of the Steering Committee, if deemed necessary may constitute sub-Group and/or co-opt additional member.
4. The expenditure on TA/DA etc. of official members in connection with the meetings of the Steering Committee will be borne by the respective Government/Departments/Institutions to which the member belongs. Non-Official Member will be entitled to TA/DA as admissible to Grade-I Officers of the Government of India and this Expenditure will be paid by the Planning Commission.

Sd/-
(T.R. Meena)
Deputy Secretary (Admn.)

Copy to:

Chairman and Members of the Steering Committee on Art & Culture.

Copy also to:

PS to Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission.

PS to MOS (P&PI).

PS to all Members of Planning Commission.

PS to Secretary, Planning Commission.

PS to Secretary (Expenditure), Deptt. of Expenditure,
Ministry of Finance (Plan Finance Division), North Block, New Delhi.

P.S. to Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, North
Block, New Delhi.

Advisers/Heads of Divisions, Planning Commission.

IFA Unit, Planning Commission.

Admn./Accounts/General Branches, Planning
Commission.

10.US (Admn.), Planning Commission.

11.Information Officer, Planning Commission.

12.Library, Planning Commission.

13.Plan Coordination Division, Planning Commission.

14.PS to Dy. Secy. (Admn.), Planning Commission

**Steering Committee on Sports & Youth Affairs for Formulation
Of Tenth Five Year Plan.**

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LIST OF MEMBERS

- | | | | |
|----|---|-------|----------|
| 1. | Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian,
Member,
Planning Commission,
New Delhi | | Chairman |
| 2. | Major General A.K. Sarwate,
President,
Services Sports Control Board,
Armed Forces Headquarter,
G-Block, DHQ Post Office, New Delhi. | | Member |
| 3. | President,
Indian Olympic Association,
Room No.1104,
Block-F, J.N.N. Stadium, New Delhi. | | do |
| 4. | Shri N.N. Khanna,
Secretary,
Min. of Youth Affairs & Sports,
Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi. | | do |
| 5. | Shri J.P. Singh,
Joint Secretary (Sports),
Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports,
Shasri Bhavan, New Delhi. | | do |
| 6. | Shri R.K. Mishra,
Joint Secretary (Youth Affairs),
Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports,
Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi. | | do |
| 7. | Smt Sudha Arichalia,
Pr. Secretary (Youth Affairs & Sports),
Govt. of Gujarat,
Block No. 3, 9 th Floor,
New Sachivalaya Complex,
Gandhinagar (Gujarat). | | do |

8. Shri Kunwar Fateh Bahadur, Secretary (Youth Affairs & Sports), Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Sachivalaya Bhawan, Lucknow. do
9. Shri Eric Prabhakar, Director, Madras Institute of Development Studies, 79, IInd Main Road, Gandhi Nagar, Chennai – 600020. do
10. Shri Anshuman Gaikwad, Sangam Polo Club, Baroda – 390001. do
11. Nominee of the President, Indian Mountaineering Foundation, Hqrs. Complex, Anand Niketan, New Delhi. do
12. President, Indian Hockey Federation, 106, National stadium, New Delhi. do
13. Shri A.K. Mattoo, President, Amateur Boxing Federation, 158 – A, Gate No. 28, JLN Stadium, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. do
14. Shri Limba Ram, Archer, Special Area Games (SAG), Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, New Delhi. do
15. Principal, Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Edn., Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh). do
16. Director, Bharat Scout & Guides, 15, M.G. Road, I.P. Estate, New Delhi. do

17. Dr. Saroj Prashant,
Expert on Drug abuse,
Ashiana, NDMC Polyclinic,
IInd Floor, Bhagat Singh Marg,
New Delhi. do

18. Mrs. Kiran Aggarwal,
Principal Adviser (Edn.),
Planning Commission,
New Delhi. Member Convenor

List of Continuing Schemes and proposed New Schemes.

Youth Welfare Scheme:

1. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan.
2. National Service Scheme
3. Promotion of National Integration.
4. Scouting & Guiding.
5. National Service Volunteer Scheme.
6. National Reconstruction Corps.
7. Assistance to Rural Youth & Sports Clubs.
 - a). Youth Clubs.
 - b) Sports Clubs.
 - d) Award's to Outstanding Youth Clubs.
 - e) Youth Development Centers.
8. Promotion of Adventure.
9. Financial Assistance for Promotion of Youth Activities & Training.
10. Youth Hostel.
11. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute.
12. Common Wealth Youth Programme.
13. Exchange of Delegation of Youth at International Level..

NEW INITIATIVES:

1. Policy for Adolescents
2. Establishment of National Youth Center & State Youth Centers

SPORTS SCHEMES:

1. Scheme relating to Infrastructure.
2. Scheme relating to Talent Search & Training.
3. Scheme relating to Awards.
4. Scheme relating to Institutions.
5. Scheme relating to Events.
6. Scheme of Incentive for Promotion of Sports Activities.

A. GRANTS TO SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA:

- 1) Development of Excellence (sub-junior/junior level).
 - SAI Training Centers
 - Special Area Games
 - National Sports Talent Contest
 - Army Boys Sports Company.

- 2) Development of Excellence (for senior level).
Center of Excellence at Regional Centers.
- 3) Central Pool of Technical Sports Equipment.
- 4) Infrastructure Development and Capital Works.
- 5) National Coaching Scheme.
- 6) Sports Sciences/Medical Center & Research Fellowship.
- 7) Physical Education Programme.
- 8) Indira Gandhi Stadium.
- 9) Computerized Sports Data Bank.
- 10) Plan Scheme Staff & Other Facilities.
- 11) SAI Housing Complex.

B) LNIPE

C) AICPE

NEW INITIATIVES:

1. State Sports Academy
2. Sports & Tourism
 - a) Recreational Sports
 - b) Adventure Sports