

Report of the
Working Group on
SPORTS AND
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
For
11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012)



सत्यमेव जयते

**Government of India
Planning Commission**

New Delhi

DRAFT APPROACH PAPER OF SPORTS BUREAU
FOR XITH FIVE YEAR PLAN

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DRAFT APPROACH PAPER OF SPORTS BUREAU FOR XITH FIVE YEAR PLAN

*“India is a young nation. India is a nation of young people. Our youth are ready to work hard for a bright future...They want to build a new India. We must build a new India of their dreams. I want every one of our youth to walk shoulder to shoulder, and walk forward with us in building a new India. Every young person must have faith in our future. To know that this country will create opportunities for all for the full expression of their talent and skill.” – **PM’s Independence Day Speech, 2006.***

*“Be strong my young friends, that is my advice to you. You will be nearer to heaven through football than through the study of the Gita.” - **Swami Vivekananda.***
(The Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda, Vol. III, p.242 9th Edition, 1964)

*“Every human being has a fundamental right of access to physical education and sport, which are essential for the full development of his personality. The freedom to develop physical, intellectual and moral powers through physical education and sport must be guaranteed both within the educational system and in other aspects of social life.” – **International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, UNESCO 1978.***

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background: Sports and Games as a vital component of social and cultural life are embedded in the Indian heritage, and can be found in the archaeological excavations of Mohenjodaro and Harappa, the Vedic literature, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, the Puranas, the literary works of Kautilya, Kalidasa, Panini and Dandin, as well as in Buddhist and Jain literature. They had been seen as an intrinsic component of education and development of the human personality in the philosophical texts of ancient Greece, the progenitor of the Olympic movement. Every civilization has evolved and developed its own indigenous modes of physical endeavour and healthy social interaction through a variety of games and sports forms and events. Apart from being a means of physical exercise and fitness, sports and games have been a medium of entertainment, the generation of a spirit of healthy competition, bonding and pride in the community, and an avenue of constructive preoccupation for active young people.

1.1.1 In the modern times, there has been an increasing recognition, at the global level, of the role of sports in development per se. The United Nations brought the theme of ‘Sport for Development and Peace’ into its agenda in 2001, and issued an inter-agency report in 2003 showing how sports can assist in the achievement of the

Millennium Development Goals. Following this report, the General Assembly adopted Resolution 58/5 proclaiming 2005 as International Year of Sport & Physical Education (IYSPE 2005), thus giving a strong impetus to efforts to more fully integrate sports into the development agenda. A series of deliberations/programmes/activities involving governments, the private sector, civil society and UN agencies during the year identified sports as: i) being integral to quality education with mandatory physical education recognized in a number of countries as a universal pillar to foster education, health and personal development; ii) improving the health standards of the population; iii) achieving sustainable development; and iv) building lasting peace.

1.1.2 The above developments, inter alia, serve to highlight the particular importance of sports as a vital ingredient of the development of youth and children in terms of their education, health and fitness and fostering positive values among them, and the special significance of this when seen in the context of India's demographic profile wherein persons below the age of 35 years constitute nearly 75 per cent of the population – the “Young India” referred to by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in his Independence Day Address. In terms of the imperatives of policy, and priorities for planning and action, this finds expression in the restructured Twenty Point Programme 2006, in which one of the monitorable items under Point No. XIII (entitled 'Yuva Vikas'), Item No. 48 is “Sports for All in Rural and Urban areas”.

1.1.3 In terms of the competitive aspects of sports also, there has, over the years, been a sea change, in terms of the manner in which they are played, practiced and perceived at the national and international levels. The standards and levels of endurance, fitness and performance displayed by sportspersons have improved exponentially, the number of competitive sports disciplines has increased with the inclusion of many games indigenous to various regions of the world and, with the massive growth and sophistication in the spheres of media and communications, the visibility of competitive sports has grown enormously. In tandem with these trends, there has been increasing emphasis on the creation of high quality infrastructure and employment of sophisticated technology in the conduct of sports events, with a great deal of attention being given to the development of advanced scientific and technical support systems for sportspersons. With all this, sports as an area of activity, has acquired vast new

dimensions, with multi-faceted implications of an economic nature and business potential also. Increasingly, hosting of international events is also seen by countries and cities as a means of positioning and showcasing themselves in the international arena as tourism, business and investment destinations; significantly, many countries/cities are using these events as an opportunity to revitalize the poorer areas of the cities. The phenomenal growth of satellite television has not only brought international sports events into the bedrooms of billion of viewers across the world, but in the process opened the doors for huge revenue generation through sale of broadcasting rights, advertising, etc. Equally importantly, these developments have a significant impact on the perceptions and expressions of national aspirations and pride, mass participation, and bringing communities together. The furore in Parliament over the recent poor performance of the India's Cricket and Hockey teams, at one level, and the crowds thronging around television sets to see the Football World Cup in Germany (an event in which India was not even a participant), at another, are testimony to the place that sports have come to occupy in our lives.

1.1.4 The hosting of the inaugural Asian Games in Delhi in 1951 heralded the pioneering role of India in promoting the Olympic movement in Asia, at a time when long colonized and oppressed nations and peoples were beginning to express their independence and aspirations. It is an irony that, at the conclusion of the XV Asian Games in Doha, Qatar, India was in the 8th position, behind Uzbekistan, with a total medal tally of 54 medals (10 Gold, 18 Silver and 26 Bronze), as compared to a tally of 316 medals earned by China, 198 by Japan, 193 by South Korea and 85 by Kazakhstan and at the level of the Olympic Games, we have yet to get a single Gold medal (other than in Hockey in the distant yesteryears) and got a solitary Silver medal in the last Games in Athens.

1.1.5 When it comes to professional excellence at the level of individual sportspersons, it is observed that the consistently rising level of performance in various disciplines is not only related to basic training and grooming at the early stages (which, of course is of vital importance), but is also a product of a complex interaction of scientific back-up comprising, physiological, biomechanical, nutritional and psychological elements, use of state of the art equipments/accessories, adoption of research based modern techniques

and a well planned and strict regimen and schedule. During the past two decades several countries, such as Australia and China, have committed substantial financial and human resources to identifying and developing their sporting talent, which is reflected in the exponential growth in their medal tallies in the Olympics and other mega international events. In short, in today's world, an international medal-winner is not just found, or born, but is created through a well-researched, discipline-specific, scientific processes and education, backed up by appropriate incentives. What also emerges from this is that achieving excellence is not something that can come about as a subsidiary activity, but is a full time occupation. This, in turn, has a range of implications in terms of the need for incentives and career options, etc., for talented sportspersons.

1.1.6 India has, of late, been positioning itself as an important host country/destination for organizing a variety of multi-discipline, mega, international sports events. After holding the Afro-Asian Games in 2003 at Hyderabad, the World Military Games are proposed to be held at Hyderabad in 2007, the Commonwealth Youth Games will be held in Pune in 2008, followed by the main Commonwealth Games, 2010 in Delhi, and India has also made a bid to host the Asian Games, 2014. On more than one occasion, the aspiration to host the Olympic Games in India has also been expressed at various levels. While, the hosting of such mega events has a great value in terms of projecting the status and position of the country in the comity of nations, and the legacy, in terms of development and up-gradation of sports and urban infrastructure, together with a variety of other socio-economic spin offs, a major legacy and aim behind the organization of such games has to relate to development of a sports culture and facilities all across the country, and a significant improvement in the levels of excellence, in terms of performance and medal winning abilities of our sportspersons at the national and international levels. Clearly the present levels of performance and attainment would indicate that much remains to be done in this area, and unless steps are taken in a focused manner, questions could well be raised about the efficacy and desirability of committing substantial resources for staging mega international events.

1.1.7 All this calls for a comprehensive, multi-faceted strategy, and carefully crafted programmes, backed by the allocation of commensurate resources, and a well oiled organizational structure with clearly defined roles for the various stakeholders. It is in

above stated background that the existing policy and programmes need to be seen and reviewed, and the strategy and approach for the Eleventh Five Year Plan conceived and formulated.

1.1.8 Planning Commission had initially constituted a single Working Group for Youth Affairs and Sports with reference to the formulation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, and a separate Working Group for the Development of Adolescents. Later, it was decided to constitute a combined Working Group for Adolescents' Development and Youth, and a separate Working Group for Sports and Physical Education. A copy of the Planning Commission OM No. M-12015/3/2006-Edn dated 13th October, 2006 indicating the composition of the Working Group and its terms of reference, is enclosed at Annex – I. The Working Group held meetings on 21st November, 2006, 27th November, 2006 and 20th December, 2006 to deliberate upon various issues related to planned promotion of sports and development in the country. In its meeting held on 15th January, 2006, the Group extensively discussed the 'Draft Report' and gave final shape to it.

1.2 Evolution of Sports Policy

1.2.1 Physical education, games and sports have been receiving attention over successive Plans. During the Second Five Year Plan, the National Institute of Physical Education was established in Gwalior in 1957. In 1961, the National Institute of Sports was established with a vision of promoting excellence in sports up to international standards and a number of steps were initiated towards this end. During various Plan periods emphasis was laid on developing facilities for coaching, promotion of physical fitness programmes, promoting rural sports, development of sports infrastructure, and centers for training and excellence for the sub-junior, junior and senior levels, development of indigenous games, and scouting and nurturing sports talent, including special schemes for the tribal, coastal, hilly and far flung areas with respect to the nurturing of talent in specific disciplines, etc. However, till 1982, sports continued to be looked at as a secondary or a residuary activity under the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

1.2.2 It was only after India hosted the IX Asian Games in 1982 that sports as a subject of policy started receiving attention. In the wake of the Asian Games, 1982, a number of steps were taken in this direction, which included, the creation of a separate Department of Sports under the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MoHRD), which was later expanded into a Department of Youth Affairs and Sports in 1985, and upgraded to a full-fledged Ministry in May, 2000. In 1984, the Sports Authority of India was created as an autonomous registered society under the Department (now Ministry) of Sports. For the first time steps were also initiated for developing a comprehensive, National Sports Policy, and a Resolution in this regard was tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 21st August, 1984. This led to the National Sports Policy, 1984, and can be seen as the first move towards developing an organized and systematic framework for the development and promotion of sports in the country, and the precursor of the present National Sports Policy, 2001. The Policy, apart from bringing out the need for establishing a network of sports infrastructure and facilities in the rural and urban areas, inter alia, also emphasized the need for making sports and physical education an integral part of the curriculum. This resolve has also been stated in the National Policy of Education (NPE) 1986, which calls for making sports and physical education an integral part of the learning process, and provides for its inclusion in the evaluation of performance. It also underlines the need for making physical education a part of the school improvement programme.

1.2.3 The Preamble to the National Sports Policy 2001 states - “Activities relating to Sports and Physical Education are essential components of human resource development, helping to promote good health, comradeship and spirit of friendly competition, which, in turn, has positive impact on overall development of personality of the youth. Excellence in sports enhances the sense of achievement, national pride and patriotism. Sports also provide beneficial recreation, improve productivity and bolster social harmony and discipline”. The twin planks of the Policy are “Broad-basing” of Sports and “Achieving Excellence in Sports” at the National and International Levels. The Policy states that while the broad-basing of sports will, primarily, remain the responsibility of the State Governments, the Union Government will actively supplement their efforts in this direction and for tapping the latent talent, including in the rural and tribal areas. The Union Government and the SAI, in association with the Indian Olympic

Association (IOA) and the National Sports Federations (NSF), will focus specific attention on the objective of achieving excellence at the National and International levels.

1.2.4 The National Sports Policy 2001 set out the framework for the action plan, on the eve of launch of Xth Plan, as follows: –

- (a) According high priority to the development of sports in the rural areas by mobilizing village panchayats/gaon sabhas as well as rural youth and sports clubs - (i) to facilitate development of the requisite infrastructure; and (ii) to harness the available talent and potential through an appropriate competition structure in rural areas as also in the disadvantaged and remote parts of the country;
- (b) Giving special consideration to the North Eastern Region under various schemes;
- (c) Promoting indigenous games;
- (d) Actively pursuing the integration of Sports and Physical Education with the educational curriculum, making it a compulsory subject of learning up to the Secondary School level and incorporating the same in the system of student evaluation;
- (e) Introducing a National Fitness Programme in all Schools and initiating steps to augment the required resources both material and human;
- (f) Setting up of specialized sports schools;
- (g) Introducing an appropriate inter-school and inter-college/university competition structure at the National, State and District levels;
- (h) Involvement of various agencies, apart from the Government (Central & States), including the Panchayat Raj Institutions, (PRIs), Local Bodies, Educational Institutions, Sports Federations/Associations, Clubs, Private/Public sector entities and Civil Society for creation, utilization and proper maintenance of the sports infrastructure at all levels;

- (i) Introducing a system of review-based periodic prioritisation of various sports disciplines on the basis of proven potential, popularity and international performance, with a view to put special emphasis on development of such priority disciplines in collaboration with IOA and State Governments;
- (j) Setting up centres of excellence to identify and train outstanding sportspersons and sports academies where young and talented sportspersons could be groomed to achieve higher levels of performance in the international sports arena;
- (k) Working together of Government, IOA and NSFs in a harmonious and co-ordinated manner;
- (l) Ensuring that the IOA and the NSFs demonstrate orientation towards achievement of results and tangible progress, and their functioning is transparent, professional and accountable;
- (m) Preparing Long Term Development Plan (LTDP) for each sports discipline, including a proper calendar of competitions at various levels;
- (n) providing the requisite scientific back-up in terms of nutrition, psychology, medicine, pharmacology, physiology, bio-mechanics, anthropometry, etc.;
- (o) Initiating suitable measures, including tax-exemptions on imports of raw materials as well as finished goods through OGL route, and sales tax exemptions by State Governments on sports goods, to ensure access to high quality sports equipments;
- (p) Taking concerted steps to train Coaches, Sports Scientists, Judges, Referees and Umpires, in line with international standards;
- (q) Providing adequate incentives to provide both social recognition and financial security to distinguished sportspersons during and after their sporting careers;
- (r) Drawing up joint / unified sports tourism plans for various parts of the country;

- (s) Encouraging corporate houses to adopt and support particular disciplines as well as sportspersons through tripartite agreements between the Government, the concerned Sports Federations and the corporate houses;
- (t) Encouraging eminent sportspersons to set up sports academies;
- (u) Mobilizing the electronic media, including the national broadcasters, the private channels and the print media for strengthening a sports culture in the country; and
- (v) Pursuing sports exchange programmes with all friendly nations, with emphasis, on the one hand, on advanced training for sports persons and coaches, scientific support, the latest research aids and development of infrastructure, and earning laurels for the country in sports and games, on the other.

1.2.5 The Policy also states that the question of inclusion of “Sports” in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and introduction of appropriate legislation for guiding all matters involving national and inter-state jurisdiction, will be pursued.

1.3 Studies /Reports:

1.3.1 Action has been taken in the past, at various levels, to study the sports scenario in the country and analyse India’s performance in international sports. In 1987, a Committee, headed by Shri Amrik Singh, was appointed by the Government to study the report of IOA on the performance of India in the Xth Asian Games at Seoul. In 1991, Government constituted another Committee, headed by Shri M. M. Rajendran, to review all the schemes.

1.3.2 The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development also took up India’s performance in international sports as a subject for special study and presented the 34th Report on the subject, covering every aspect of sports, in 1995. The Committee further deliberated on a wide range of issues concerning sports in 1998 vide the Action Taken Report (77th Report) of the Committee. In these Reports, the Committee has, inter-alia, again emphasized the need for bringing

about reforms in sports management and governance urgently to make it more dynamic, responsive, responsible and result-oriented.

1.3.3 Some of the problems and issues identified by Committee in their reports are summarized below:

- (a) Lack of a sports culture and consciousness in the country;
- (b) Non-integration of sports with education;
- (c) Lack of proper co-ordination amongst the Centre, States, Federations/Associations and various private and public sector undertakings;
- (d) Lack of infrastructure in the rural areas and its concentration in urban/metropolitan centres;
- (e) Under-utilisation of available infrastructure and its poor maintenance and upkeep;
- (f) Lack of good quality and affordable sports equipments;
- (g) Absence of adequate incentives for the youth to take up sports as a career;
- (h) Lack of a system for proper identification of talent;
- (i) Unfair selection procedure and last minute finalization of teams;
- (j) Lack of adequate exposure and specialized training/coaching of international standards;
- (k) Non-availability of nutritious diet for sportspersons;
- (l) Inadequate participation of women in sports;
- (m) Lack of committed administrators with love and knowledge about sports;
- (n) Lack of modern facilities for sports science, sports medicine, psychology, etc.; and
- (o) Inadequate allocation for sports in the budget.

1.4 Programme Initiatives under the Five Year Plans:

1.4.1 The National College of Physical Education and National Institute of Sports were established and sports facilities like stadia, swimming pools etc. were constructed during the Second Plan. The National Coaching Scheme was launched during the Third

Plan, while allocations for physical education, games and sports were increased during the Fourth Plan. The Fifth Plan witnessed the expansion of coaching facilities. The Sixth Plan laid emphasis on spotting and nurturing of young talent in different sports and also setting up of facilities at different places for promising sportspersons. During the Seventh Plan emphasis was laid on development of sports infrastructure at the grassroots level which included laying of synthetic tracks, etc. On the basis of the National Sports Policy framed during Seventh Plan, a Plan of Action was formulated in 1992. During the Eighth Plan, many rural schools were assisted for developing playgrounds and buying sports equipments, and schemes like Special Area Games (SAG) and SPDA were launched with a view to locating and nurturing talented children having potential for sports and to provide specialized training to sportspersons. The Ninth Plan saw a significant step-up in the outlay and laid emphasis on developing excellence in sports, provide modern and scientific facilities including sports physiology and sports medicine, etc. Modern equipments relevant to the training needs of sportspersons were also sought to be provided. During this plan period, the Department of Sports was converted into a full-fledged Ministry of Youth affairs & Sports.

1.4.2 Based on a review of the past experience, the thrust areas identified for the Xth Plan were creation of infrastructure, training facilities, upgradation of coaching skills, promotion of research and scientific support systems, creation of a drug free environment, welfare and incentives for sportspersons, and tapping of resources from the private/public sector and individuals for the development of sports. In addition, keeping in view the observations of the Planning Commission in respect of Zero Based budgeting, the various schemes were sought to be rationalized and brought under the following six categories :

- (a) Schemes relating to infrastructure;
- (b) Schemes relating to talent search and training;
- (c) Schemes relating to holding of National/International sports events;
- (d) Schemes relating to awards;
- (e) Scheme relating to institutions; and
- (f) Schemes relating to incentives for promotion of sports activities.

1.4.3 Plan allocations for sports from VIth to Xth Five Year Plan are indicated in the following table :-

VIth Plan	- Rs. 26.54 crore
VIIth Plan	- Rs. 207.45 crore
VIIIth Plan	- Rs. 210.00 crore
IXth Plan	- Rs. 472.61 crore
Xth Plan	- Rs. 1145.36 crore

1.4.4 It would be seen that there was a sizeable step-up in the level of allocations during the Tenth Plan. A quantitative and qualitative review of the performance during the Xth Plan period has been made in the next chapter.

II. XTH PLAN PERFORMANCE REVIEW

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

2.2 Schemes related to Infrastructure:

2.2.1 The Ministry was implementing four Centrally Sponsored infrastructure Schemes during the Xth Plan viz., Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure, Scheme for Grants to Rural Schools for Purchase of Sports Equipments and Development of Playgrounds, Scheme of Grants for Promotion of Games and Sports in Universities and Colleges, and Scheme of Grants for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces. Under these Schemes grants were provided to State Governments, Schools, Colleges, NGOs, etc., for creation of sports facilities in accordance with the approved pattern, subject to receipt of viable proposals from State Governments and other agencies. The Schemes were popular and resulted in the creation of infrastructure facilities like stadiums, sports complexes, swimming pools, etc., at the District, State, School and College levels to an extent.

2.2.2 Details of physical and financial targets and achievement under these Schemes are indicated in the following tables:

(i) Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure including Rural Schools:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	450	528	1210.00	1369.00
2003-04	65	182	2000.00	3300.00
2004-05	140	122	2715.00	2755.00
2005-06	-	19	500.00*	500.00
2006-07	-	68	3000.00	2807.00**
TOTAL (Xth Plan)	655	919	9425	10731

* An amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs was obtained in 1st batch of supplementary Demands for Grants for this scheme, through Parliament as there was no budgeted provision in the financial year 2005-06.

**As on 31.12.2006

(ii) Scheme of Grants for Promotion of Games and Sports in Universities and Colleges:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	120	227	660.00	667.00
2003-04	350	415	1000.00	1087.00
2004-05	475	555	1320.00	1640.00
2005-06	-	10	150.00*	150.00
2006-07	-	33	150.00	132.00**
TOTAL (Xth Plan)	945	1240	3280	3676

* An amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs was obtained in 1st batch of supplementary Demands for Grant through Parliament as there was no budgeted provision for 2005-06, for this scheme.

** As on 31.12.2006

(iii) Scheme of Grants for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	5	2	423.00	120.62
2003-04	8	5	470.00	200.00
2004-05	20	4	770.00	150.00
2005-06	-	3	150.00*	150.00
2006-07	-	1	200.00	158.00 **
TOTAL (Xth Plan)	33	15	2013	778.62

* An amount of Rs.150 lakhs was obtained in 1st batch of supplementary Demand of Grants

** As on 31.12.2006

2.2.3 The whole set of these Schemes was transferred to the State Sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005. The main logic underlying this was that Sports is a State subject, and the primary responsibility for creating sports infrastructure in the states vests in them. The Ministry had requested the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission to review the

decision in view of the vital importance of the need for establishing sports infrastructure all over the country, and the inability of the States to do this on their own. However, this was not acceded to, and the Planning Commission only agreed to continue funding for committed projects up to the end of the Xth Plan. Apart from persistent demands from the State Governments for revival of the Scheme(s), the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee has also strongly advocated this, along with a recommendation that there should be better monitoring.

2.2.4 As for the actual experience of implementation of these Schemes during the Xth Plan, a major constraint observed pertained to the non-receipt of viable proposals from many States. As a result, the spread of the actual infrastructure proposals sanctioned under the Scheme was uneven and, to that extent, there was also a degree of adhocism in the Scheme.

2.2.5 As far as the Eleventh Plan is concerned, apart from addressing the larger issue of development of sports infrastructure in the country, a view will also have to be taken regarding continued assistance for projects which have been sanctioned in the Xth plan, and could not be completed.

2.3 Scheme relating to Talent Search & Training:

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

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	40	37	253.00	Nil
2003-04	40	35	352.00	10.00
2004-05	40	26	340.00	250.00
2005-06	40	55	300.00	39.24
2006-07	36	68	200.00	180.00*
TOTAL (Xth Plan)	196	221	1445.00	479.24

*As on 31.12.06

2.3.2 The Scheme was a bit slow to take off, but in the last 2-3 years, there has been an increase in the receipt of applications for assistance, which has helped a number of players in achieving excellence at the international level. An analysis of the Scheme, however, suggests the need for more publicity, a more proactive approach vis a vis athletes in Olympic disciplines, increase in the quantum of assistance, greater flexibility, and linkages with other schemes of professional excellence and promotion of medal prospects in international events. Together with this there is also a need to build in a mechanism for monitoring outcomes.

2.4 Scheme relating to Events including holding of National/International Sports Events:

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

2.4.2 The physical and financial performance under the Scheme during the Xth plan is briefly indicated in the following table:

Year	Component	Physical		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
		Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	1	20	50	3000.00	3948.00
	2	30	50		
	3	80	130		
2003-04	1	20	25	4500.00	2900.00
	2	30	45		
	3	80	100		
2004-05	1	20	44	4831.00	4709.00
	2	30	48		
	3	80	105		
2005-06	1	20	120	5000.00	4500.00
	2	30	128		
	3	80	489		
2006-07	1	20	171	4500.00	2808.82*
	2	150	50		
	3	100	122		
TOTAL (Xth Plan)	1	100	410	21831	18865.82
	2	270	321		
	3	420	946		

1. Coaching Camps; 2. National Tournaments; 3. International Exposures.

*As on 31.12.06

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

to the delineation of roles of different stakeholders, and their accountability in terms of results and the objectives to be achieved.

2.5 Schemes relating to Awards:

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

Name of The Game/ Championship	Amount		
	Gold Medal/ First Position	Silver Medal/ Second Position	Bronze Medal/ Third Position
(i) Olympics Games	Rs. 30 lakhs	Rs. 18 lakhs	Rs. 12 lakhs
(ii) Official World Cups/Asian /Commonwealth Games	Rs. 10 lakhs	Rs. 5 lakhs	Rs. 3 lakhs
(iii) Asian/Commonwealth Championships	Rs. 3 lakhs	Rs. 2 lakhs	Rs. 1.5 lakhs

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

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	NA	NA	250.00	763.00
2003-04	NA	NA	1145.00	2664.00
2004-05	NA	NA	600.00	545.00
2005-06	NA	NA	644.00	400.00
2006-07	NA	NA	594.00	123.00*
TOTAL (Xth Plan)	NA	NA	3223	4495

* As on 31.12.06

2.5.2 Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award: The scheme was launched in the year 1991-92 with the objective of giving recognition to, and honouring, outstanding sportspersons, who have distinguished themselves in their field and brought laurels to the country.

Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is given as award to one sportsperson every year for the most spectacular and outstanding performance in the preceding year. The outlay and expenditure under this Scheme in the Xth Plan is indicated below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	1	2	7.00	5.13
2003-04	1	1	7.00	6.00
2004-05	1	1	6.00	5.31
2005-06	1	1	6.00	5.10
2006-07	1	1	6.00	5.00
TOTAL (Xth Plan)	5	6	32.00	26.54

2.5.3 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy: Inter-University tournaments are an integral and important part of games and sports in Universities and Colleges which were promoted under the scheme of 'Grants for Promotion of Games and Sports in Universities and Colleges' during Xth Plan. This scheme has been discontinued from 1.4.2005. As an incentive, the MAKA Trophy along with cash award of Rs. 2 lakh is given to winner University in Inter-University tournaments organized through Association of Indian Universities (AIU). In addition, the second and third overall winner universities receive cash award of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 50,000 respectively. Although the main scheme of grants to Universities and Colleges has been discontinued, the grant of MAKA trophy was continued during the Xth Plan and is proposed to be continued in the XIth Plan also, while the aspect of inter-university competitions will be considered as part of the 'Competition Structure' proposed to be put up in place during the XIth Plan.

2.5.4 Other Awards – Arjuna, Dhyanchand & Dronacharya Awards: In addition to above, Arjuna Award for outstanding performance in sports, Dhyan Chand Award for life time achievement in sports and games and Dronacharya Award for eminent coaches are awarded every year under the Non-Plan Schemes.

2.6 Schemes relating to Institutions:

2.6.1 Sports Authority of India (SAI): The Sports Authority of India (SAI) was set up in 1984 as a autonomous registered society, and the apex body under the Government of India, for the promotion of sports excellence in the country. The General Body of SAI

is Chaired by the Prime Minister, and the administration and management vests in the Governing Body under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports. The Director General, who is appointed by the Government of India, is the Chief Executive Officer of the Authority, with headquarters in Delhi. Through its different schemes, SAI is engaged in spotting and nurturing talent at the sub-junior, junior and senior levels with the objective of achieving excellence at the national and international levels by providing the requisite infrastructure and equipment, coaching facilities, scientific back up, nutritious diet, and competition exposure, etc. At the commencement of the Xth Plan, SAI had six Regional Centres at Bangalore Gandhinagar, Delhi, Chandigarh, Kolkata and Imphal, and one Sub-Centre at Guwahati. Since then two Regional Centres have been created at Bhopal and Sonapat and two Sub-Centres at Hazaribagh and Lucknow. Another Sub-Centre has been approved in Tamil Nadu. In addition, through the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NIS), Patiala (the academic arm of SAI), and some of the Regional Centres, SAI offers a variety of courses in sports coaching and sports medicine(at NIS); and, graduate and post-graduate courses in physical education at the Laxmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE), Thiruvananthapuram.

2.6.1.1 In recognition of its pivotal role in the promotion of sports excellence in the country, the outlay of SAI saw a significant increase in the Tenth Plan. The financial targets for the Tenth Plan have by and large been met. In particular, the expenditure in the last two years of the Plan improved considerably, and unspent balances were also liquidated. The overall position is indicated in the table below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	NA	NA	9836.00	9836.00
2003-04	NA	NA	12500.00	9808.00
2004-05	NA	NA	14188.00	14435.00
2005-06	NA	NA	15280.00	14355.00
2006-07	NA	NA	16740.00	12423.00*
TOTAL (Xth Plan)	NA	NA	68544	60857.00

*As on 31.12.06

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

2.6.1.3 Academics –

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

As the premier sports training institution in the country, NIS Patiala has been providing yeomen's service to sports trainers and sportsmen since its inception. It is functioning as the academic arm of the Sports Authority of India (SAI). NIS Patiala, together with its extension centres at Bangalore and Kolkata, conducts a one year Diploma Course in Sports Coaching, the Masters course in Sports Coaching, and the Post Graduate Diploma Course in Sports Medicine. In addition, Refresher Courses and Certificate Course are held at regular intervals in various sports disciplines. During the 10th Plan period there were 1720 trainees in the Diploma Course, 23 in the Masters Course, and 3453 in the Certificate Course. Special Courses also were conducted for Army Personnel and Foreign Students and 16 persons graduated in the Masters Course in Sports Medicine. While SAI has been offering these basic courses in the areas of coaching and sports medicine, it is felt that there is considerable room for improvement, not only in the teaching methodology and curriculum content, but also in terms of the requirements for teaching staff and faculty at various levels. It is proposed to set up a high-powered committee of experts and academicians to suggest ways and means to improve the academic and scientific content of the training programmes pertaining to coaching and sports sciences in NIS Patiala before March 2007, so that steps can be taken during the Eleventh Plan to upgrade the systems and arrangements to international standards.

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

(i) As mentioned earlier, SAI also runs the Laxmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE) at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. The College is affiliated to the Kerala University, and is awarding a three year Bachelors Degree in Physical Education, with an intake of 20 students and a one year PG Diploma Course with an intake of 20 students, per year. During the 10th Plan period, the LNCPE achieved its targets in terms of the number of students admitted. Steps were also initiated to improve the playing infrastructure of the Institute- a new swimming pool was constructed and a new synthetic athletic track is also going to be laid. SAI also runs a training centre (STC) in LNCPE. Some of weaknesses observed in the operations of LNCPE are:

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

(ii) The LNCPE Thiruvananthapuram has a lot of potential to be upgraded into a premier institution in the field of physical education. In this context, discussions have also been held in the Ministry with a view to devising ways to bring synergy in the activities of LNCPE and the Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE), Gwalior. It is also proposed that, during the 11th Five Year Plan, special efforts will be made to channelise trainees at the SAI Centres to seek admission under various courses and programmes in LNCPE Thiruvananthapuram or in LNIPE Gwalior. Towards this end SAI is working more closely with LNIPE, Gwalior to start contact study centres in STCs and SAGs and under the National Open School system to provide Secondary level education to SAI trainees, and then provide the opportunity to whoever wishes to join LNIPE or LNCPE to pursue courses either in physical education or related courses which will have a potential of employability.

2.6.1.4 Training of Elite Athletes and Management Support (TEAMS) Division

This is the backbone which provides support to the National Sports Federations (NSFs) in the preparation of National Teams which participate in various International events. The TEAMS Division coordinates the Long Term Development Plan of each NSF, provides logistics and training support at NIS Patiala, and other Regional Centres and also at selected training centres outside SAI. The TEAMS Division draws most of its funding from the Ministry under the Scheme of “Assistance to National Sports Federations”. The TEAMS Division also provides support to the NSFs in the identification and procurement of foreign coaches and selection of the national coach for each NSF, who is responsible for the training of identified probables for the National teams. The outcome of these inputs and support from SAI has resulted in a reasonably creditable performance, in comparative terms, in the Melbourne Commonwealth Games 2006, the Doha Asian Games 2006 and in various other Championships. More specifically, very good results have been achieved in the disciplines of Shooting, Archery, some areas of Athletics, Rowing, Weightlifting, Wrestling, Womens’ Boxing and Billiards & Snooker. However, in absolute terms, there is still a very long way to go in terms of reaching a level which can be called satisfactory.

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

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

(vi) The monitoring of the LTDPs requires considerable improvement.

During the 11th Plan period an effort will be made to address all these issues through suitable changes in the scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, and the related operations of the TEAMS Division of SAI.

2.6.1.5 Operations – Schemes for Spotting and Nurturing Talent

Different sports promotion schemes of SAI, aimed at spotting and nurturing talent, in different age groups conceived during the VIIIth Plan and reviewed/revised during the Xth Plan, are being implemented through the network Centres established by SAI (Sub-Junior (8-14 years), Junior (14-21 years) and Senior (17-25 years)). During the Xth Plan, the number of trainees under the different schemes increased from 7580 to nearly 12000. The performance under various schemes being operated by SAI in this segment has been analysed and reviewed in the following paragraphs.

(a) National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)

(i) The objective of this scheme is to provide an opportunity to talented youngsters and budding sportspersons in the age group of 8-14 years (Sub-Junior) to play and study in a school environment, who on reaching the optimum age can be encouraged to join the system of higher level training for competitive sports. The selection of trainees under the above scheme is done on the basis of potential and performance. Selected trainees are admitted to schools on a non-residential basis. However, in exceptional cases, the trainees are admitted to the schools on residential basis also. The scheme basically envisages identification / adoption of educational institutions having good sports infrastructure as briefly brought out below:-

- a) Regular schools: An annual grant Rs.20,000/- is provided to each school for purchase of equipment. In addition, expenses per trainee @ maximum of Rs. 2000/- p.a. for sports kit, Rs. 150/- p.a. for accident insurance and medical expenses, Rs.2000/- p.a. for competition exposure and Rs. 300/- per month stipend for 10 months in a year are provided under the scheme. The schools taken into the scheme are also provided the services of expert coaches for imparting training. 32 schools have been adopted under the scheme out of which 2 schools in tribal areas are residential. In residential schools, trainees are

provided Boarding & lodging @ Rs.75 per head per day for 300 days instead of stipend.

b) Schools having nation-wide chain (Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas, DAV, Vidya Bharati & other such institutions) for promotion & development of indigenous games & martial arts: The scheme is based on scouting/retention/weeding out of talent in indigenous games & martial arts on the basis of annual competitions organised by adopted schools through financial assistance from SAI. Annual grants of Rs.25,000/- and Rs. 20,000/- are provided to each school for organizing competitions for scouting of talent and for purchase of equipment respectively. Expenses per trainee @ Rs. 1500/- p.a. for sports kit, Rs.150/- p.a. for accident insurance and medical expenses and Rs. 300/- per month stipend for 10 months in an year are given under the scheme. The schools are also provided the services of experts for imparting training to the inmates. During 2002-2003, 27 Schools run by the DAV Management Society and Vidya Bharati Society was adopted under this component of the scheme.

c) Navodaya Vidyalayas: Annual grant Rs. 20,000/- is provided to each school for purchase of equipment. In addition, expenses per trainee @ a maximum of Rs. 1500/- p.a. for sports kit, Rs. 150/- p.a. for accident insurance and medical expenses, Rs. 1500/- p.a. for competition exposure and Rs. 300/- per month stipend for 10 months in an year are provided under the scheme, and the schools are also provided the services of experts for imparting training. Till date, 49 Navodaya Vidyalaya have been adopted;

d) Akharas to create a broader base for modern wrestling and supplement the efforts made by various akharas in the country: There are 23 adopted akharas where multi-gym/mat is provided and trainees receive a stipend of Rs. 1000/- per month for 10 months in a year. In addition, 33 upcoming akharas are being provided with multi-gyms/mats.

(ii) The details of number of trainees' schools / Akharas and medals won by the trainees of NSTC for the last three years is given below:

Year	No. of trainees	No. of Schools /Akharas	No. of Medals won	
			National	International
2003-2004	2130	99	62	02
2004-2005	2237	99	85	05
2005-2006	2216	131	143	11

(b) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)

(i) The Army has joined hands with the Sports Authority of India to nurture and groom talented boys in the age group of 8 to 14 years in 18 Boys Sports Companies. These companies are envisaged as virtual sports schools where sports training with scientific back up and support and facility of education throughout the training period is made available. The objective of this scheme is to tap budding talent and nurture the same with the ultimate aim of improving medal prospects in international sports competitions, by using the excellent infrastructure and disciplined administrative environment in various regimental centres of the Army and, in the process, also provide job security because all the trainees are entitled to an assured career in the Armed Forces. The selection of trainees under the above scheme is done on the basis of performance and potential assessed through a battery of tests. The assistance provided by SAI on a per student basis comprises boarding & lodging charges @ Rs.75/- per day for 10 months; cost of tuition fees, books & stationery, uniform etc. @Rs.1000/- per annum; Sports kit @ Rs.2000/- per annum; Insurance charges @ Rs.150/- per annum; Medical expenses @ Rs.300/- per annum; Competition exposure @Rs.2000/- per annum; and a one time of grant @ of Rs.2000/- per new trainee at the time of admission. In addition, coaches of the allotted disciplines are being provided, and an annual grant @ Rs.50000/- is being provided for maintenance of infrastructure & purchase of sports equipment; The details of number of Centres, trainees and medals won by the trainees of ABSCs in the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of Centres	No. of trainees	No. of Medals won	
			National	International
2003-2004	08	702	94	20
2004-2005	08	738	21	02
2005-2006	18	830	78	19

(c) SAI Training Centre Scheme (STC)

(i) In 1995, the Sports Project Development Area Centres (SPDA) and Sports Hostel Scheme were merged to create SAI Training Centres (STC). The main objective of the scheme is to train talented/meritorious young sports persons in the age group of 12-21 years (Sub-Junior/Junior) (the age could be relaxed in specific cases based on merit). The STC scheme aims to provide in-house coaching, training and nutritional support to sportspersons who have attained advanced levels of sports proficiency (Medal Winners in District/State or National level Competitions in individual events & participants in State/ National Level Competitions or medal winners at the District Level in team events) or showing genetic potential in the Olympic disciplines and indigenous sports. The trainees are admitted into the scheme on residential and non-residential basis. A direct expenditure of Rs. 41,550/- per residential trainee per year is incurred under the Scheme, covering Boarding and Lodging expenses of Rs.100/- per day per head for non-hilly areas and Rs.110/- per day per head for hilly areas for 330 days; sports kit @ Rs.4000/-; Competition Exposure @ Rs.3000/-; Educational Expenses @ Rs.1000/-; insurance @ Rs. 150/-; medical expenses @ Rs. 300/- and other expenses @ Rs. 100/-. The non-residential trainees get a Stipend of Rs.6000/- per year in addition to expenses for sports kit and insurance as above.

(ii) The number of Centres has increased from 54 with 4561 trainees in 2002-03 to 57 with around 6000 trainees in 2006. Though this is a core scheme of the Operations Division of SAI, during the Xth Plan some adjustments had to be made by opening some new Centres and closing down certain others which were not functioning properly. This was because the State Governments did not provide the basic infrastructure facilities and hostels as envisaged under the scheme. It was also observed that a number of

these Centres could not run in an optimal manner because of lack of proper coaching staff and administrative support. The details of the number of Centres, trainees and medals won by the trainees of STC for the last three years is given below:

Year	No. of Centres	No. of trainees	No. of Medals won	
			National	International
2003-2004	58	5465	610	70
2004-2005	57	5502	442	34
2005-2006	57	5790	301	47

(d) Special Area Games Scheme (SAG)

(i) The objectives of this scheme are similar to those of the STC Scheme, but the focus of the SAG Centres is on indigenous games and spotting and nurturing talent in specific disciplines in tribal, coastal and hilly areas, and grooming the same scientifically to achieve excellence in the related modern competitive games and sports. The nature and quantum of financial assistance is the same as that under STC. This scheme has produced very good results since its inception. The SAG Centres are fully funded by SAI, but land has to be provided by the State Governments or other institutions like universities, etc. There were 16 SAG Centres in the year 2002-03 covering 1250 trainees. The number of Centres remains the same but number of the trainees has increased to around 1400 during the Xth Plan period. The details of number of Centres, trainees and medals won by the trainees of SAG for the last three years is as under: -

Year	No. of Centres	No. of trainees	No. of Medals won	
			National	International
2003-2004	17	1378	259	37
2004-2005	16	1388	70	6
2005-2006	16	1390	65	4

(ii) The SAG scheme also suffers from the same problems as the STCs viz., shortage of staff and coaches, which is compounded by the fact that they are located in the remote areas of the country, e.g. the SAG Centres in Kokrajhar and Tinsukia (Assam) could only be made operational with great effort.

(e) Centres of Excellence (COX)

(i) As a natural corollary to the schemes catering to the Sub-Junior and Junior levels, the Scheme of Centres of Excellence (COX) has been envisaged to identify and train talented sportspersons and have shown promise at the senior National Competitions in the age group 17-25 years, at the Regional Centres of SAI for nearly 200 days in a year. The trainees are provided with state of the art facilities, equipment and scientific back up along with specialized training. These Centres of Excellence, in fact, operate as regular coaching camps for the best available talent in India and provide two, or possibly three, concurrent layers of highly skilled sports persons in various disciplines, thus giving a wider choice of talent and continuity for later selection to National Teams. Sports persons who attain the best first positions in senior level National Competition, or Junior National Level, sports persons who are at the brink of entering the senior level, and are found to have the potential of making a mark in International Competitions, are admitted into the Centres of Excellence. The scheme has both residential and non-residential options. A direct expenditure of Rs. 36,750/- per residential trainee per year is incurred under the Scheme covering Boarding and Lodging expenses @ Rs.150/- per day per head for 200 days; sports kit of Rs.3000/-; Competition Exposure @ Rs.3000/-; insurance @ Rs. 150/-; medical expenses @ Rs. 500/- and other expenses @ Rs. 100/-. The non-residential trainees get a Stipend of Rs.9000/- per year in addition to expenses for sports kit and and competition exposure as above.

(ii) SAI is presently running 10 Centres of Excellence in the 6 Regional Centres, the Lucknow Sub-Centre and LNCPE Thiruvananthapuram, and covers only the Olympics disciplines. There were 8 Centres at the beginning of the Plan with 364 athletes, whereafter 2 Centres have been added and the number of trainees has increased to over 400. The performance under the scheme has been as under: -

Year	No. of Centres	No. of trainees	No. of Medals won	
			National	International
2003-2004	8	371	170	53
2004-2005	8	400	154	43
2005-2006	8	404	121	42

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

2.6.1.6 Sports Infrastructure Development and Capital Works

Under this component of its schemes, SAI gives capital grants to its own Regional Centres and to STCs and SAG Centres to develop play fields, hostels, etc. For this Rs. 30-40 crores per annum are spent in the capital budget. During the 10th Five Year Plan period, SAI has initiated steps for laying/replacing synthetic Hockey & athletic surfaces and also for creation of multi-purose halls, Hostel buildings, etc. at a number of Centres. SAI plans to provide international standard training facilities in all its Regional Centres, Sub Centres and major Centres where National Coaching Camps are held.

2.6.1.7 Central Pool of Technical Equipments

The Scheme provides for the provision of sports equipment and consumables for training of national players selected for various international competitions, and for national sports federations for the conduct of national and international competitions in India. The scheme also aims to equips SAI Regional Centres and Sub-Centres with modern equipment for training of its own inmates. During the 10th Five Year Plan, projects worth Rs.17 crores were implemented for providing State-of-the-Art Equipment, besides setting up modern fitness centres at the major training centres like Patiala, Kolkata, Bangalore and Delhi, which have enabled Indian sportspersons to enhance their performance at the international level. During the 11th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to further upgrade SAI Regional Centres, Sub-Centres and the STC and SAG Centres with the latest training aids and modern sports equipments with the objective of providing to SAI trainees state-of-the-art training facilities.

2.7 Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIFE) :

2.7.1 The Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIFE) was established initially, as a college, on 17th August, 1957, the centenary year of First War of India's Independence. The Institute is located at Gwalior. In recognition of the services rendered in the field of physical education and sports by the Institute, it has been upgraded to a "Deemed University" in 1995. The Institute is an autonomous organization under the Ministry and is registered under the Madhya Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 1973. The Institute is fully funded by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India. The main objectives are to (i) prepare qualified teachers in the field of Physical Education, Sports/Games and other Inter-Disciplinary subjects; (ii) serve as a Centre of excellence and innovation in the sphere of Physical Education;(iii) undertake, promote and disseminate research and publish literature in this field; (iv) provide professional and academic leadership to other Institutions in the field of Physical Education; and (v) develop and promote programmes of Physical Education and sports and games in Educational Institutions and other organizations. The Institute runs graduate and post graduate courses in addition to offering M. Phil and Ph.D. programmes in physical education. During the 10th Plan period the BPE course has been upgraded to a four year degree programme, in line with international standards.

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

Year	Physical (No. of Students)		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	490	422	300.00	300.00
2003-04	490	488	475.00	406.50
2004-05	490	457	600.00	450.00
2005-06	535	436	810.00	810.00
2006-07	700	636	1000.00	636.00 *
TOTAL (Xth Plan)	2705	2439	3185.00	2602.50

* As on 31.12.06

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

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

- (i) Implementation of the recommendation of NCERT that Health and Physical Education should be a core subject up to class X and an elective subject up to plus two level;
- (ii) Improvement in the quality of Physical Education Training and its standardization by the National Council of Teacher Education, particularly with reference to the mushrooming of institutions in the private sector; and,
- (iii) Formulation of strict guidelines for recognition of schools and colleges with reference to mandatory requirement for recruitment of physical education instructors, and provision of playfield infrastructure;

2.7.5 As far as LNIPE is concerned, serious efforts have been made to streamline the functioning of the Institute in terms of personnel management, IT inputs, infrastructure development, etc. During the 11th Plan, LNIPE proposes to set up Regional Centres, and also develop synergy with LNCPE, Thiruvananthapuram and NIS Patiala, and run more tailor made courses, as a part of its response to the situation brought out earlier.

2.8 Scheme of incentives for Promotion of Sports Activities:

2.8.1 Pension to Meritorious Sports Persons: Under this Scheme, life-time monthly pension, from the age of 30 years, is given to those sportspersons who have won Gold, Silver or Bronze medals in Olympic Games, World Cup/World Championships (in Olympics/Asian Games disciplines) or Gold medals in Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Para – Olympic Games, provided that at the time of applying for pension, they have retired from an active sports career. The rates of monthly pension under the scheme are as under –

(a) Olympic Games	Medal Winners	Rs. 5,000/-
(b) World Cups/Championships	Gold Medalist	Rs. 4,000/-
(c) World Cups/Championships	Silver/Bronze Medalist	Rs. 3,500/-
(d) Asian/Commonwealth Games	Gold Medalist	Rs. 3,500/-
(e) Asian/Commonwealth Games	Silver/Bronze Medalist	Rs. 3,000/-
(f) Para-Olympics	Gold Medalist	Rs. 2,500/-
(g) Para-Olympics	Silver Medalist	Rs. 2,000/-
(h) Para-Olympics	Bronze Medalist	Rs. 1,500/-

2.8.2 The outlay and expenditure during the Xth Plan period is indicated below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	NA	NA	10.00	20.00
2003-04	NA	NA	20.00	69.00
2004-05	NA	NA	125.00	1700.00
2005-06	NA	NA	650.00	Nil
2006-07	NA	NA	100.00	100.00*
TOTAL (Xth Plan)	NA	NA	905.00	1889.00

* Anticipated

2.8.3 The basic objective of the Scheme is to provide a degree of financial and social security to sportspersons who have achieved distinction and won laurels for the country in the arena of international sports events. In a sense, this could be seen as an indirect substitute for future career opportunities for talented sportspersons, to give them an incentive to concentrate on sports in their younger years. A review of the Scheme has, inter alia, brought out that the rates of pension had been fixed a very long time ago, and may need to be revised in view of the trends of inflation since then. A view was also expressed during deliberations that, very few sportspersons may actually be able to get to the stage of winning medals in the international events covered under the scheme, notwithstanding the efforts that may be put in by them by way of pursuing sports as a potential career and, therefore, performance at the national level should also be considered with reference to eligibility under the Scheme. There is also a need for much greater publicity of the Scheme. All these aspects will need to be considered in the 11th Plan.

2.9 Rural Sports Programme:

2.9.1 This Scheme has been implemented through SAI (acting as an agency on behalf of the Ministry) in coordination with the State Governments. Under the Scheme, grants-in-aid, at the rate of Rs.50,000 and Rs. 25000 per discipline are provided to State Governments /UT Administrations for organizing State-level and District level tournaments, respectively. Financial Assistance of Rs.30,000/- per discipline is also made available by the Ministry to Non-Governmental Organizations, including the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, for organizing District-level competitions.. For National-level tournaments, a grant of Rs.2,50,000/- per discipline is provided to SAI for organizing the tournaments separately for men and women in various States by rotation. In order to broad-base games and sports in the North-Eastern States, and to tap talent from that area, the Government of India provides a higher level of assistance of Rs.50,000/- and Rs.75,000/- per discipline for district and State-level competitions, respectively.

2.9.2 The position of allocations and expenditure under this Scheme during the Xth Plan is indicated in the table below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	NA	NA	125.00	71.01
2003-04	NA	NA	1000.00	13.00
2004-05	NA	NA	150.00	135.00
2005-06	NA	NA	309.00	309.00
2006-07	NA	NA	400.00	400.00*
TOTAL (Xth Plan)	NA	NA	1984.00	928.01

* Anticipated

2.9.3 A review of the implementation of this scheme during the Xth plan brings out that the coverage in terms of organizing district and state level competitions has not been satisfactory and, the spread and regularity of such tournaments has been quite uneven. To a considerable extent, this is on account of resource limitations at the level of the States. In addition, there have been limitations at the level of SAI also in terms of its reach and ability to cover each district. SAI has, by and large, been successful in organizing national level competitions.

2.10 Promotion of Sports and Games in School :

2.10.1 The Scheme was introduced in 1986 with a view to raising the standard of sports at the school level, and to encourage their participation in inter-school competitions. Under this scheme, financial grant is given @ Rs. 75,000/- per district and Rs.3,00,000/- per State for holding district and State level inter-school tournaments, respectively. The Sports Authority of India is given assistance @ Rs.2,00,000/- per discipline for conduct of national level tournaments. The School performing the best in the national level tournaments is given an award of Rs.1,00,000/-, along with a rolling trophy. The scheme is implemented through the Sports Authority of India (acting as an agency of the Ministry). The allocations and expenditure under the Scheme during the Xth Plan are indicated in the table below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	NA	NA	233.00	56.00
2003-04	NA	NA	355.00	41.00
2004-05	NA	NA	125.00	125.00
2005-06	NA	NA	412.00	299.59
2006-07	NA	NA	325.00	325.00*
TOTAL (Xth Plan)	NA	NA	1450	846.59

* Anticipated.

2.10.2 A review of the implementation of this scheme during Xth Plan has brought out similar conclusions as in the case of the Rural Sports Programme. Seen together, this brings out the urgent need to review the whole structure of competitions at various levels, without which the objectives of broad-basing sports and having a wide and effective network for spotting talent cannot be achieved.

2.11 Sports Scholarship Scheme:

2.11.1 This Scheme was launched in the year 1970-71. The aim of the Scheme is to supplement the resources of talented young boys and girls and enable them to have nutritious diet and arrange the necessary basic sports equipment required for them to pursue their sports activities and realize their potential while they pursue their studies.

There are the following three categories of scholarships - State level Scholarship (Category –I) @ Rs. 550/- per month i.e. Rs.6600/- per annum; National level Scholarship (Category – II) @ Rs. 700/- per month i.e. Rs.8400/- per annum; and, University/College level Scholarship (Category – III) @ Rs. 850/- per month, i.e. Rs. 10,200/- per annum. Besides the above, Special Scholarships for Women are also given at the following rates : Scholarship for senior women champions, @ Rs. 1500/- per month, i.e. Rs. 18,000/- per annum; Scholarship for women doing diploma @ Rs. 7,500/- per course; and Scholarship for women doing M. Phil/Ph.D @ Rs. 10,000/- per annum. The physical and financial performance under the Scheme during the Xth Plan is indicated in the table below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	4727	6533	394.00	394.00
2003-04	7480	8083	500.00	507.00
2004-05	8000	9158	450.00	550.00
2005-06	7000	9168	729.00	586.00
2006-07	8000	8000	500.00	500.00*
TOTAL (Xth Plan)	35207	40942	2573.00	2537.00

*Anticipated.

2.11.2 The Scheme has been very popular. It provides for an elaborate mechanism for selection of students for entry into the Scheme, and for their subsequent follow –up and monitoring. A number of sportspersons who have achieved distinction at the international level have, in the past, benefited from it. Discussions about the Scheme, however, bring out the need for improving the database and considerably strengthening the monitoring and follow-up mechanism.

2.12 National Sports Development Fund:

2.12.1 The National Sports Development Fund was set up in 1998 with a view to mobilizing resources from the Government as well as non-governmental sources, including the private/corporate sector and non-resident Indians, for the promotion of sports and games in the country. In order to make contributions to the Fund attractive, 100% exemption from Income tax has been provided for. The Government had made an initial contribution of Rs.2 crores during the year 1998-99; and has provided

additional funds in subsequent years. Under the scheme Government is committed to contribute to the fund on a matching basis with reference to contributions received from other sources. The monies available in the Fund are intended to be applied for the promotion of sports in general, and specific sports disciplines and individual sports persons in particular, for achieving excellence at the National and International level. The response of the non-governmental sources in terms of contributions to the Fund has, however, been very lukewarm, and till date it has been able to generate a very small amount of around Rs. 6.00 crores only, most of it by way of contributions by the Government. The outlay and expenditure under the Scheme during the Xth Plan is indicated in the table below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	NA	NA	100.00	Nil
2003-04	NA	NA	150.00	19.50
2004-05	NA	NA	50.00	Nil
2005-06	NA	NA	100.00	30.00
2006-07	NA	NA	25.00	25.00*
TOTAL (Xth Plan)	NA	NA	425.00	74.50

*Anticipated.

2.12.2 The Fund has so far been mainly used to provide assistance to individual sportspersons for their specific requirements related to training and equipments, etc., which has yielded good dividends in the form of performance and medals in international events This is an excellent scheme. Among other things, it also provides a great deal of flexibility in terms of possible utilization of funds for a variety of purposes related to the promotion and achievement of sports excellence. However, as mentioned earlier, adequate participation of the corporate sector has not been forthcoming, and there appears to be considerable scope for utilizing the Fund more optimally and effectively. There is also need for greater publicity and dissemination of information about the Scheme both among sportspersons and the corporate sector. These issues will need to be addressed in the 11th Plan.

2.13 Scheme of State Sports Academy:

2.13.1 This Scheme was launched with the objective of promotion of excellence through the creation of a state-of-the-art structure, in a Public-Private Partnership framework, for selection of the best available sports talent in the age group of 10-13 years; scientifically groom them over the years of Secondary and Senior Secondary Schooling; and carry this proven and tested potential to the College level. Under the Scheme, it is proposed to establish in every State/UT one Sports Academy with one major discipline out of the athletics, football, hockey (men and women) and wrestling, and any discipline selected by the promoters. The scheme provides for joint funding by the Central Government, State Government and a private sponsor, in a ratio of 25:24:51 subject to the Central Government contribution being restricted to (i) a maximum of Rs.218 lakhs or 25% of the capital/non-recurring cost whichever is less; and (ii) recurring grant being restricted to 25% of actual recurring cost subject to maximum of Rs.17 lakhs per annum for a period of three years. The total requirement of funds for one academy has been restricted to a ceiling of Rs.968 lakhs. Though 1-2 proposals were identified, not a single project has actually materialized, apparently because the basic framework has not been realistically conceived. As a result, there was no expenditure under the Scheme against an outlay of around Rs. 28 crores during the Xth Plan. Some initial discussions have been held with representatives of the corporate sector as part of the deliberations of the Working Group, and it is proposed to continue this Scheme in the 11th Plan after reformulating it on the basis of more detailed discussions with all stakeholders.

2.14 Scheme for Dope Test:

2.14.1 This scheme was launched with the objective of establishing an IOC accredited Dope Control Centre in India; educating sportspersons, coaches and other connected personnel about the ill-effects of doping and regarding anti-doping measures; conducting in-competition and out of competition dope tests on sportspersons; and, harmonizing various doping related measures with international regulations and prescriptions of the World Anti Doping Agency (WADA). During the Xth Plan, the Scheme has been run through SAI. The process of establishing a self-contained autonomous mechanism, compatible with international regulations is now underway.

During the Xth Plan, a state-of the art laboratory has been set up which is under the process of WADA accreditation; India has signed the Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping; and a National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) has been constituted during the Xth Plan. All these activities will be consolidated and carried to a logical conclusion during the 11th Plan. The position in respect of the outlay and expenditure during the Xth Plan is indicated in the table below:

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	Nil	Nil	150.00	150.00
2003-04	Nil	Nil	150.00	415.00
2004-05	Nil	Nil	720.00	445.00
2005-06	Nil	Nil	940.00	Nil
2006-07	Nil	Nil	400.00	400.00*
TOTAL (Xth Plan)	Nil	Nil	2360.00	1410.00

*Anticipated.

2.15 Scheme of Commonwealth Games 2010 :

2.15.1 During the course of the Xth Plan, India's bid to host the XIX Commonwealth Games (CWC) was accepted by the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF). The Games will, accordingly, be held in Delhi from 3rd to 14th October, 2010. As a sub-set of the CWG-2010, the Commonwealth Youth Games (CYG) will also be held in Pune, Maharashtra, in 2008. There will be 17 disciplines, comprising Aquatics, Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Cycling, Gymnastics, Hockey, Lawn Bowls, Net Ball, Rugby 7's, Shooting, Squash, Table Tennis, Tennis, Weightlifting and Wrestling, in the CGW-2010, and 9 disciplines comprising Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Table Tennis, Tennis, Swimming, Weightlifting and Wrestling in the CYG – 2008. Around 7500 and 1500 athletes and connected sports officials, respectively, from 71 countries are expected to participate in these Games.

2.15.2 The major elements involved in the preparations for, and conduct of, the Games include the establishment of the required sports venue and other related infrastructure, the establishment of a Games Village for the CGW-2010, technical and administrative arrangements for the conduct of the Games, the necessary security arrangements, and

up-gradation of the civic infrastructure. In addition, steps will also have to be taken for the preparation of teams for the Games with a view to enhancing the Indian medal prospects in the Games. While the responsibility for the establishment of the sports and other infrastructure directly related to the conduct of the Games, preparation of the teams, and the security related arrangements, lies mainly with the Central Government, the responsibility for the conduct of the Games vests in an Organizing Committee, which has been set up as a registered autonomous body, and the Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) is responsible for up-gradation of civic infrastructure in Delhi (the State Government of Maharashtra in the case of the CYG – 2008).

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

2.15.4 The position of the outlays and expenditure in respect of the Commonwealth Games during the Xth Plan is indicated in the table below :

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. Lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2005-06	NA	NA	4550.00	3305.00
2006-07	NA	NA	15000.00	8108.00*
TOTAL (Xth Plan)	NA	NA	19550.00	11413.00

* As on 31.12.06

2.15.5 So far, an amount of Rs. 112.50 crores has been provided to the Organizing Committee for meeting international commitments in terms of the Bid Document and the Host City Contract signed between the CGF and the Government of India, GNCTD and the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and the requirements of the Organizing Committee, and Rs. 12.50 crores has been provided to SAI in the context of the venue infrastructure works allotted to it. These funds have been provided on an ad-hoc basis, keeping in view the recommendations of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in the Ministry of Finance.

2.15.6 The outlays during the Xth Plan were provided on the basis of initial preliminary estimates projected at the stage when the proposal to bid for the CWG – 2010 was being considered by the competent authority. Subsequently, detailed exercises have revealed that the initial cost projections were considerably under estimated, and had been made without fully going into the details of the likely actual requirements of the infrastructure and other arrangements for the Games. Since then, detailed financial estimates for the various components have been prepared/are under preparation, based on which proposals for the Eleventh Five Year Plan are being made.

2.16 The position mentioned above also brings out the need for clear schematic guidelines in respect of proposals to host any mega-international events, which could call for expenditure and other arrangements which do not fit into any other specific scheme of the Ministry, and would require additional outlays. In this context, it may also be mentioned that, in 2005, the IOA had also put up a proposal to bid for hosting the XVII Asian Games, 2014 in Delhi, and again the estimated expenditure on various

elements was indicated on an adhoc basis. While approval to put in the bid was accorded, it was also decided that detailed proposals regarding the financial implications and institutional arrangements should be worked out and put up for approval of the competent authority. While this is being done, it has also been observed that there is no specific scheme under which expenditure on pursuing the bid process in such cases can be met. These aspects are proposed to be dealt with suitably during the Eleventh Plan.

III. PERSPECTIVE AND APPROACH FOR XITH PLAN

3.1 Current Sports Scenario:

3.1.1 It would be seen from the foregoing review and analysis that the development of sports and promotion of excellence, including performance at the international level, is a highly complex and multi-dimensional subject, and there are many stakeholders and components, needing to be woven into an integrated system of clearly identified activities, roles and responsibilities of the key players, on the one hand, and systematically putting in place the requisite facilities and support systems and processes, on the other. Most of these needs and requirements have been articulated by various Committees, from time to time, and also find mention in successive sports policies, as brought out earlier. A variety of steps have also been taken by the Central Government, in terms of establishing structures and schemes for the development and promotion of sports, on the basis of which it could be said that cognizance has been taken of the current day requirements. Yet, the desired results have not materialized.

3.1.2 Under the Constitution of India, 'Sports' figures at Entry No. 33 in List II (i.e. State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution under "Theatres and dramatic performances; cinemas subject to the provisions of Entry 60 of List I; sports, entertainments and amusements". It would appear from this that, in a system sense, the whole subject of Sports is still seen in a very limited manner and context. At another level, this has created limitations with reference to the roles of key stakeholders viz., the States and the Centre, which have worked against a holistic approach and system geared to the promotion and development of sports in a comprehensive manner. The Sports Policy states that the objective of broad-basing sports will primarily remain the responsibility of the States, and the Central Government, while supplementing their efforts in this direction and for tapping the latent talent, will focus specific attention on the objective of achieving excellence at the National and International levels in coordination with SAI, IOA and the National Federations. In so far as the role of supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in the sphere of broad basing of sports is concerned, it could be said that, this has been substantially withdrawn with the transfer of the sports infrastructure related schemes to the states during by Xth Plan. In turn, the allocation of resources for sports by the State Governments has, at best, been

peripheral and marginal. At yet another level, a third set of key stakeholders, viz., the National Sports Federations, are neither within the jurisdiction of the states, nor has any effective and meaningful regulation in a systematic manner been possible from the Central level, since “Sports” is a state subject.

3.1.3 All these factors have led to a situation in which the various measures that have been taken so far, tend to become stand alone measures, which do not fully fit into a comprehensive and integrated conceptual framework. This situation is also reflected in the implementation of various schemes of the Ministry as briefly analyzed and reviewed earlier. In order to develop a comprehensive framework for the development of sports in a holistic manner, it would need to be seen in a three fold perspective – the development of sports and physical education as an essential ingredient of youth development and promotion of a sports culture in the country; broad-basing of sports in the context of the new dimensions that sports as an activity, per se, has acquired and the opportunities that it could provide for our youth; and, promotion of excellence, particularly with reference to competitive sports at the international level.

3.1.4 In this background, the approach and strategy for the Eleventh Plan would have to be formulated and implemented keeping in view the following conceptual framework and thrust areas, and the requirements flowing from the same :

3.2 Approach & Strategy for the XIth Plan:

3.2.1 Broadbasing of Sports:

- Access to organized sports and games facilities for children and youth in rural and urban areas;
- Availability of playgrounds/playing surfaces;
- Creation of necessary sports infrastructure from grass-roots level upwards;
- Development of a structure of competitive events at different levels for promoting a broad-based sports culture and enabling talent search on a large-scale; and
- Involvement of educational institutions in this process, in a structured manner from the primary school level to the University level.

3.2.2 Promotion of Sports Excellence:

- Evolving a structured system for spotting talent at various levels and significantly increasing the pool of talented sportspersons in all Olympic disciplines and identified indigenous sports;
- Focussed attention, in the above context, to areas and regions having potential of excellence in the specific/identified disciplines;
- Establishing infrastructure and an integrated framework for provision of training and grooming of talent at different hierarchical, age and proficiency levels, involving SAI, State Governments and NSFs;
- Active involvement of the corporate sector in developing academies and centres of excellence for different disciplines;
- Expanding and improving coaching facilities, including development of high class, international level, coaches for different disciplines;
- Strengthening scientific and technical support systems and facilities for development of sports and sportspersons; and
- Ensuring the availability of quality sports goods through imports and development of the indigenous sports goods industry.
- Involvement of the media in popularization and broad basing of sports.

3.2.3 Improvement in performance at national/international level:

Together with various steps for the promotion of excellence in sports, which would be expected, inter alia, to lead to higher levels of performance and achievements at the national level, and a larger pool of probables for international representation, measures would be required to ensure significant improvement in the performance of Indian sportspersons in the international arena. This would call for review and re-orientation of systems and procedures pertaining to identification of probables, coaching and organization of camps, including close monitoring and follow-up, timely selection of teams based on objective criteria, provision of scientific back-up and support during training/coaching camps and at the competition stage, and organized debriefing and monitoring of outcomes. This would call for clear delineation of the roles and responsibilities of the related organizations/institutions, viz., SAI, IOA and NSFs,

together with action to co-opt the private sector in the form of adoption of disciplines/teams, sponsorship, etc., to supplement the efforts of the Government, SAI and NSFs.

3.2.4 Incentives to Sportspersons: This is an essential corollary to the promotion of excellence and would comprise the following complimentary elements :–

- Awards and recognition;
- Development of a framework for creating career/job opportunities for sportspersons, including utilization of services of individual sportspersons in other sports related activities through re-orientation, re-skilling, etc.
- Creation of supplementary avenues for subsistence and social security through pensions, etc. for retiring sportspersons;

The strategy is to cover larger number of outstanding sportspersons under the related schemes.

3.2.5 Institutional Framework: Close coordination and convergence would be required in the activities of the key stakeholders, viz., Central and the State Governments, SAI and the NSFs. This would inter alia, require the following action :

- (a) State level activities/programmes and responsibilities would need to be clearly delineated, (including inventory and documentation of state level facilities and infrastructure), integrated with the national agenda/programme, and monitored periodically.
- (b) The facilities under SAI would need to be systematically and scientifically expanded, upgraded and streamlined. Together with this, management aspects pertaining to development of different individual sports disciplines will also need to be reviewed and made more effective.
- (c) Roles and Responsibilities of NSFs would need to be clearly defined to make them more professional, focused, result-oriented and accountable. The concept of having a MoU with NSFs would also need to be considered in this context.

3.2.6 Bringing Sports under Concurrent List: With reference to the emerging dimensions of sports as an important social sector and its inherent linkages with the

education system, the vital need for integrated institutional arrangements for the development and promotion of sports in the country, and the evolving profile of sports in the international context, it will be necessary to pursue, and build a consensus on, the proposal to bring “Sports” in the Concurrent List.

3.2.7 Physical Education and physical fitness: Physical education and physical fitness has to be promoted as a national agenda through an integrated approach as outlined below:

- (a) Implementation of the recommendation related incorporation of Physical Education and sports in the educational curriculum with the support of the Ministry of HRD and the State Governments;
- (b) Motivating, supporting and facilitating educational institutions to give focused attention to physical education;
- (c) Modernisation of LNIPE and expansion of its activities.

3.2.8 Framing Specific Policy regarding mega/multi sporting events: A scheme relating to organization of mega/multi sporting events such as Olympics, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, World Championships, etc. in India would need to be formulated to spell out the process from the bid stage onwards, role and responsibilities of various stakeholders, aspects related to resource mobilization, monitoring mechanisms, etc.

3.2.9 Anti-doping measures/programmes: Considering the growing menace of doping in the context of performance related pressures among sportspersons, focused measures will be necessary, including a focused anti-doping education campaign, development of Test Management Plans, putting in place Result Management Mechanisms, and ensuring quality testing of samples, etc. Inter alia, this would also involve operationalisation of the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) and getting WADA accreditation for the National Dope Test Laboratory.

3.2.10 Promotion of Sports among persons with Disability: The Olympic and Commonwealth Games movement has made promotion of and events related to persons with disability an integral part of the main events. The National Policy recognizes that Persons with Disabilities are a valuable human resource for the country

and seeks to create an environment that provides them equal opportunities, protection of their rights and full participation in society. In the recent past, the performance of Indian Elite Athletes with Disability (EAD) has been impressive at the international level. A comprehensive scheme needs to be formulated to ensure planned and systematic promotion of excellence in this field during XIth Plan. A Committee constituted by the Ministry in this regard is in the process of finalisation of its report.

3.2.11 Involvement of the Corporate Sector in the Development of Sports: A comprehensive and multifaceted strategy would need to be formulated for corporate sector participation and involvement in the development and promotion of sports. This could include involvement in talent spotting and nurturing; creating sports infrastructure; setting up centers of excellence/academies; establishing sports science labs; adoption of disciplines and sponsoring of individuals & teams, etc.

IV. RECOMMENDED PROGRAMMES AND ACTION DURING XITH PLAN

The proposals and recommendations of the Working Group for the XIth Plan, in respect of the various key policy and functional areas have been formulated in the light of the perspective, approach and strategy outlined in the preceding chapters and are brought out in the succeeding paragraphs.

4.1 BROADBASING OF SPORTS:

4.1.1. Broadbasing of Sports is key to the promotion and development of sports, and development of a sports culture in India, and in the long run for enhancing our performance at the national and international level in a sustained manner. In order to do this, it is necessary to make available, in a systematic manner, playing surfaces and facilities at all levels throughout the country, encourage young people, in and out of school, to participate in games and sports as an essential part of their daily life and routine, develop an integrated structure of competitive sports from the grassroots to the national level, and put in place a multi-tiered system of talent spotting and nurturing. Over the years, under various schemes of the Central and State Governments, a variety of sports infrastructure facilities have been established, particularly at the district level and above, and some State Governments are also implementing schemes for establishing facilities at the village level also. However, the spread of these facilities is uneven, and there are clear gaps in the extent and manner of utilization of these facilities and the conduct of competitive events, particularly at the sub-district level, which inevitably also limits the opportunities for both the throwing up and spotting of talent.

4.1.2 In the above background it is proposed to launch a major new scheme under the title of “Panchayat Yuva Khel Abhiyan” for filling up the gaps at the sub-district level, and to re-orient the existing schemes of Rural Sports Programme and Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools with the aim of developing a comprehensive competition structure up to the national level.

4.1.3 Panchayat Yuva Khel Abhiyan:

4.1.3.1 The objective of the scheme is to identify and provide playgrounds and create basic infrastructure and facilities for sports and games at the village and block levels, generating a sports culture by ensuring organized access to such facilities for the rural youth, organization of competition and non-competition sporting activities at the village level, and developing a competition structure up to the district level. The scheme is proposed to be implemented by, and with the fullest involvement of, the Panchayat Raj Institutions and the Rural Youth and Sports Clubs established under the aegis of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan (which presently number around 2.5 lakhs in the country), and any other schemes of the State Government, etc. It is expected that, over a period of time, this could also lead to the development of a sports club culture. Linkages will be established with other institutions and organizations viz. the Sports Authority of India, the State Sports Departments, and the Sports Associations for purposes of basic training/capacity building of grassroots functionaries in respect of organization of events, managing the facilities and spotting of talent, and, at another level, with reference to the organization of competitions which can get integrated with the higher level competition structure at the district, state and national levels.

4.1.3.2 A considerable degree of flexibility is proposed to be provided under the scheme by way of deciding the particular games and sports to be taken up at the village level, and the nature of the infrastructure to be developed, subject to broad schematic guidelines and basic norms and parameters. For purposes of funding under the scheme, it is proposed to bring in the greatest possible synergy and convergence between various schemes of the Central Government, such as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Backward Regions Grant Fund, relevant schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Department for the Development of the North Eastern Region, M.P. Local Area Development Scheme (and similar schemes of State Governments), funds available to the PRIs through devolution, and the schemes of the State Governments for development of sports infrastructure. This also implies that the basic process of planning and formulation of proposals would have to be decentralized to the village and block levels.

4.1.3.3 Keeping in view the diversity of sources of funds for the scheme, and the differences which would inevitably be there in terms of the type of sports infrastructure that can be created in different villages with reference to land availability, and facilities already available, the scheme is proposed to be designed with an approach of incentivisation, whereby funds would be provided on the basis of certain fixed criteria for creation of infrastructure facilities, procurement and maintenance of equipments/accessories, and organization of games and sports activities, including honorarium for volunteer organizer/coordinator.

4.1.3.4 In the above background, the following assistance is proposed to be provided under the Scheme, subject to specific proposals to be developed at the district level on the basis of village and block levels plans:

- A one-time grant of Rs. 50,000 to each village panchayat (Rs. 75,000 for NE states, J&K, HP & the hilly areas of Uttranchal) to undertake, in conjunction with other employment-generation and asset-creation schemes, the preparation/development/improvement of an identified playground/waterbody/indoor hall, etc.;
- A one-time grant of Rs. 100,000 to each block panchayat (Rs. 150,000 for NE States, J&K, HP and hilly areas of Uttranchal) to undertake, in conjunction with other state and central schemes, the preparation/ development/ up-gradation of an identified playground/waterbody/indoor hall etc.;
- An annual grant of Rs. 10,000 for the acquisition and maintenance of equipments/accessories and support fixtures including consumables to each participating village panchayat and block Panchayat;
- A recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 per annum be given to every participating village panchayat for undertaking various sporting activities, including payment of honorarium to volunteer/trainer.
- A recurring grant of Rs. 24,000 per annum to every participating block panchayats for undertaking sports activities, including payment of honorarium to volunteer/trainer.

- Award of Rs. 25,000, Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively to Village Panchayats, setting the 1st, 2nd, 3rd position in the block competitions, to be used for promotion of sports and games in a manner decided by the Gram sabha;
- Award of Rs. 50,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively to the Block Panchayats, setting the 1st, 2nd and 3rd position in the annual district competitions, to be used for promotion of sports and games in a manner decided by them.

4.1.4 Competition Structure

4.1.4.1 As brought out earlier, the implementation of the schemes pertaining to the “Rural Sports Programme” and “Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools” has been uneven and, in fact, during the deliberations of the Working Group, it became clear that it has been patchy, with no organized linkages with any kind of structure related to talent spotting and selection for higher level training and representation of sportspersons participating in competitions organized under these Schemes. While it was recognized during the deliberations that there would be limitations, particularly in the Rural Sports Programme, with reference to the degree of professionalism that could be there in these competitions in terms of the national and international norms, restrictions and regulations, and they would have to be viewed substantially as channels for simply encouraging participation in sports and games, it was also recognized that lateral and hierarchical linkages of these programmes with the system of more formal competitions and selections in the State and National teams cannot be ignored. In this background, it was felt during the deliberations that the existing schemes of the “Rural Sports Programme” and “Sports and Games in Schools” should be continued with some modifications.

4.1.4.2 Programme of Rural/Open Sports Competition :

The main features of this Scheme in the Eleventh Plan are proposed to be as under:

- In terms of coverage for purposes of participation, it would cover rural as well as municipal/urban areas.

- The competitions would be multi-sport events, with a certain number of Olympic disciplines being made mandatory and some indigenous disciplines could be selected on an optional basis.
- Funding would be done directly on a consolidated basis to the State Governments rather than on a discipline-wise basis through the SAI, and will be based on State Government proposals bringing out an annual calendar of events.
- The tournaments would be held at the district level, followed by one tournament at the state level.
- The district level tournaments will be organized by an Organizing Committee, in which the representatives of the State Sports Department (convener), the district administration, the Sports Associations, SAI, the Zila Panchayat and other local bodies, and the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) will be involved.
- Similarly, at the State level, an appropriately constituted Organizing Committee would conduct the tournaments.

4.1.4.3. Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools :

The salient features of this Scheme in the Eleventh Plan would be broadly similar to those brought out in respect of the Programme for Rural/Open Sports Competitions. The tournaments would be organized by the State Governments through the Department of Education in close coordination with the State Sports Department, and would be held at the District and State level. The funding will also be done directly to the State Governments, based on proposals containing a calendar of events and other relevant details.

4.1.4.4 As would be seen, under both the above Schemes, tournaments are proposed only up to the State level, whereafter, it is expected that the promising sportspersons emerging from these events, would be picked up and included in the State teams for the national level tournaments to be organized by the National Sports Federations for each discipline under their programme for holding district, state and national tournaments. As far as national level School Games are concerned, it is proposed that the School

Games Federation of India would be considered as another Federation for this purpose and financial assistance provided to them.

4.1.4.5 At present, there is no structured system for holding of Inter-University Competitions, since the Scheme of Grants for Promotion of Games and Sports in Universities and Colleges was a part of the infrastructure schemes, which was transferred to the state sector with effect from 1.4.2005. As a result, the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) is organizing Zonal and National Inter-University Competitions from time to time, but they do not have any linkages with other sports bodies. It is proposed that, in the Eleventh Plan, as a logical extension of School Games, the organization of Inter-University Competitions at the Zonal and National Levels, would be revived, as an important component of the overall structure of competitions in the country, with the necessary linkages in terms of technical support being provided by the National Federations, and performance based identification/selection of sportspersons participating in these competitions for purposes of further training and representation at the national and international levels.

4.1.4.6 In the above background, it is proposed that the national level competition structure should have the following components :

- (a) National Competitions: These should essentially comprise: (i) discipline wise annual national championships for Sub-Junior, Junior & Senior levels organized by the National Sports Federations (NSF) under the scheme of assistance to NSFs; (ii) Annual National School Games to be organized by the National School Games Federation of India/SAI; (iii) Annual National University Games in identified Olympic and indigenous disciplines to be organized by AIU; and (iv) National Games organized every two years by IOA in collaboration with the host state/s.

- (b) International Competitions: In addition, keeping in view the advantages that can accrue from international exposure at home, as also to add further value to sports promotion measures in the country (and in the process also enable fuller utilization of the sports infrastructure being created), the Ministry will encourage

and support NSFs to organize officially recognized, discipline specific international events, including prize money events, in certain disciplines such as Tennis, Table Tennis, Badminton etc., in India with the support of International Federations. For the purpose of prize money, the Federations concerned would need to enlist active collaboration of the corporate sector.

- (c) Each NSF will be required to prepare and publish an integrated annual competition calendar well before the commencement of the year.

4.1.5 Talent Spotting

4.1.5.1 As brought out earlier, the main schemes for Talent Search and nurturing at present are the Scheme of Talent Search and Training, implemented directly by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, and the National Sports Talent Contest Scheme being implemented by the Sports Authority of India. The former is, in fact, not directly related to talent search, but relates to provision of financial assistance to sportspersons who have already attained a certain level of achievement to enable them to further improve their performance at the international level (and, hence, is related more to promotion of excellence), while the latter also requires considerable fine-tuning and development of linkages with an institutionalized system of talent search going down to the grassroots level, while retaining its basic current components.

4.1.5.2 A review of various relevant Schemes run presently by SAI, which would be relevant from these angles brings out the following :-

- (i) The National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC) is, by and large, the only Scheme in which children from the sub-junior level upwards would be covered (except in the case of Akharas), and this is being done by adoption of schools of different categories and, within them, admission/adoption of students who have displayed meritorious performance as per the criteria of selection.
- (ii) In so far as, the SAI Training Centres (STCs) and Special Area Games (SAG) Centres are concerned, generally junior/senior level trainees only come into these, because of inherent difficulties in being able to tie up arrangements for

the education of younger boys and girls, and reservations of parents in keeping such young children in SAI hostels.

- (iii) Under the Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme, the age for admission has now been increased to 17-1/2 years, because talented sportspersons under this scheme are admitted virtually in the form of recruitment to the Army, for which there are minimum age related limits / limitations.

4.1.5.3 In addition to the SAI Scheme, there are various Schemes of the State Governments in the form of sports colleges and sports hostels, etc., also in which talented young sportspersons would be getting admission, but details in this regard are not available, and would have to be compiled.

4.1.5.4 The need here is to develop a system of talent spotting, in the context of the proposals for broad-basing sports, a major objective of which is also to significantly increase the catchment for spotting of talent which could be subsequently nurtured and trained. The twin measures required would pertain to the development of a system of spotting talent and provision of facilities where training could be given. In so far as the former is concerned, a major issue would pertain to the methodology and capacity building to spot talent early at the grass roots level in the context of the proposed Panchayat Yuva Khel Abhiyan Scheme (PYKA), and at other levels. The following measures would require to be taken in this background:

- (a) SAI will develop a capacity building programme for organizers of competitions under PYKA for the purpose of training them in the field of talent spotting;
- (b) For this purpose, retired sportspersons, physical education teachers/instructors and suitable ex-army/para-military personnel could also be identified and their involvement enlisted at the village and block levels;
- (c) A pool of trained talent spotters would be created to identify talent during district and state level competitions, in addition to visits by SAI experts to various state academies/accredited centres of excellence periodically to identify hidden talents;

- (d) The number of schools adopted under the NSTC scheme will need to be significantly increased and the intake in such schools also increased, wherever necessary and feasible;
- (e) The operation of the scheme in the Navodaya Vidyalayas will be reviewed in consultation with the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) with the aim of developing a system whereunder identified talented youngsters could be admitted as a separate category with a daily schedule focusing on their training and to adopt, if necessary, a separate curriculum based on open school examination system for them;
- (f) Various adopted schools could concentrate on a particular discipline(s), depending on the local potential in the area; and
- (g) Focused action will need to be taken to take care of the educational requirements of talented children admitted in various SAI Centres.
- (h) The ABSC scheme run by SAI with Indian Army would also need to be linked with the talent spotting and competition structure from the sub-district up to the state level, so that identified talented persons at various levels could be suitably accommodated in the training structure of ABSC. This would significantly enhance the total number of trainees under the Scheme during the XIth Plan. In addition, similar schematic arrangements should be worked out with some of the Central Para-military forces.

4.1.6 The State governments would also need to take various measures, which are briefly outlined below :

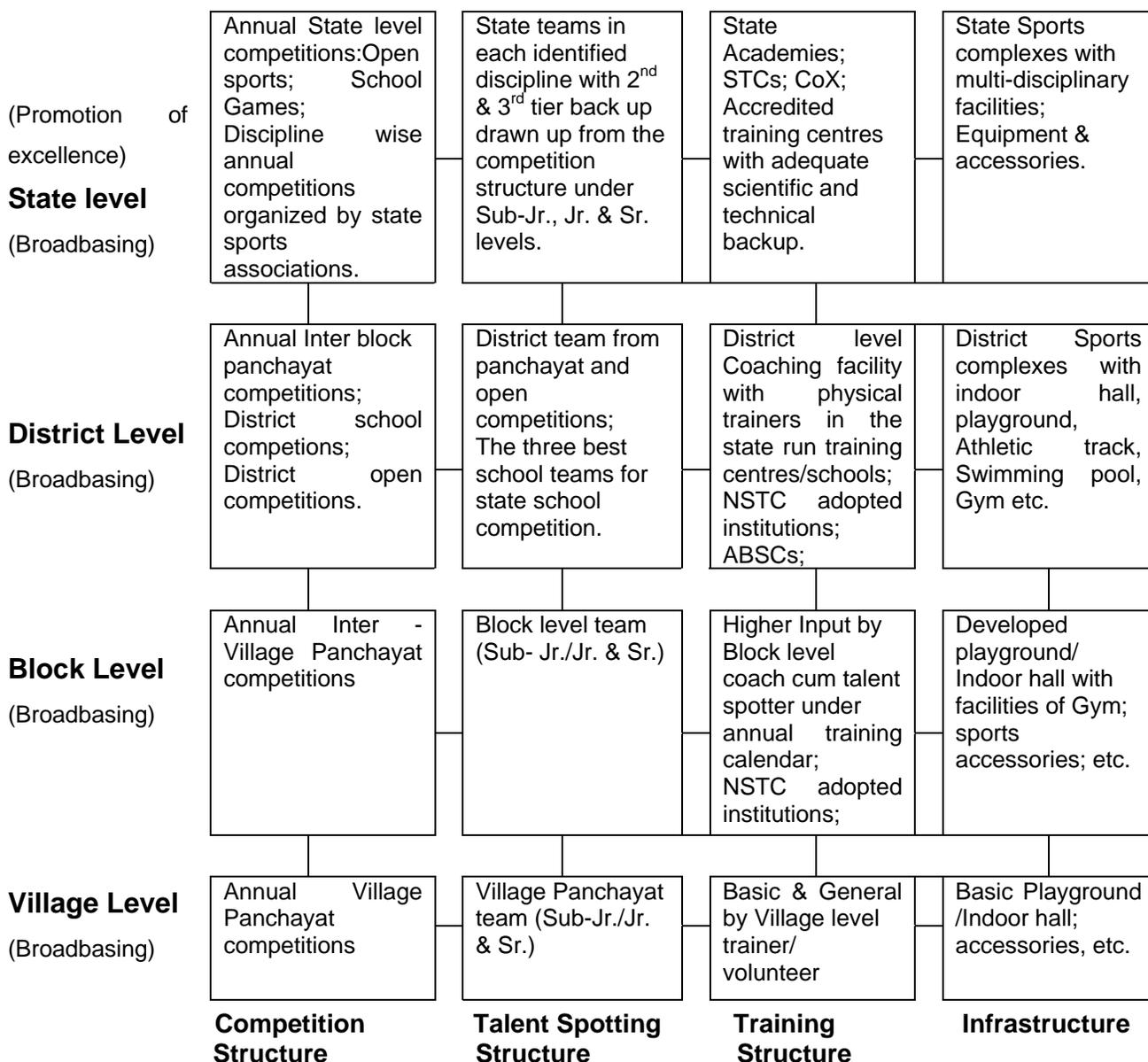
- (a) to prepare an integrated State level Annual Competition Calendar (incorporating events at village, block, district and state level);
- (b) to build up a team of trained talent-spotters for identification of talent from village level competitions onwards, in coordination with SAI;
- (c) to create appropriate sports infrastructure at district and state levels;
- (d) to ensure availability of human resources for training and scientific/technical backup at district and state levels;
- (e) to streamline their existing sports-schools, academies, training centres, etc. to take care of nurturing and training of identified talent at district and state levels;

- (f) to synergise the efforts and resources of State Sports Associations, outstanding sportspersons, Corporate sector, SAI, etc. towards creation of requisite infrastructure and integrating it with the competition, talent spotting and training structures at district and state levels; and
- (g) to create an integrated data-base of the talent identified at the state level for future planning and management.

4.1.7 The systematic interplay of properly established competition and talent spotting structures as brought out in the foregoing paragraphs would need to be synchronized with a parallel network of training centres / sports schools / centres of excellence/academies, with inputs based on a scientifically established profile of the trainees and targeted achievement levels. The aim and endeavor would be to establish a robust and multi-dimensional framework covering the entire gamut of measures related to broadbasing which could feed into a system for promotion of excellence in a seamless manner as outlined below :-

Multi-dimensional hierarchical matrix of sports development

(Second Stage)



4.2 PROMOTION OF SPORTS EXCELLENCE:

4.2.1 The broad-basing matrix outlined above could gradually yield, during XIth Plan, a vast pool of upto 100,000 talented youth at the Sub-Junior, Junior and Senior levels, who would require systematic and scientific nurturing and focused training, to achieve excellence at the national/international levels. This would require multiple measures, including spotting/identification of national probables based on proficiency, performance

and potential, establishment of training infrastructure and arrangements for need based and integrated training, expanding and improving coaching facilities, strengthening scientific and technical supports systems, ensuring the availability of quality sports goods and equipments, use of media to bring sports consciousness, etc., to be taken during the XIth Plan.

4.2.2 National Sports Training Infrastructure Grid : The Working Group emphasized the need for developing a comprehensive national network of sports training facilities and infrastructure. It was observed that, so far, at the Central Government level, there has only been a focus on the infrastructure and facilities being developed by the Sports Authority of India, and no systematic action has been taken to map the facilities created by various State Governments, private sector, etc. These not only comprise facilities set up by State Governments in the form of sports schools, hostels, academies, etc., but also infrastructure facilities for playing which would need to be linked with various aspects of training also. The following steps would have to be taken during the Eleventh Plan in this background :

- i) Immediate action needs to be taken to develop a computerized data-base of all major sports infrastructure/training facilities established by different agencies in different parts of the country, and the manner in which they are being used;
- ii) Further expansion of facilities by SAI should be undertaken keeping in view the facilities already available in different areas, which could be suitably utilized by them, and there should be focus, in the first instance, on completing/operationalising ongoing/sanctioned proposals;
- iii) Specific steps should be taken by the Sports Authority of India to identify major sports facilities developed by the State Governments under various schemes, and with reference to specific events, like the National Games, Afro-Asian Games, Commonwealth Youth Games, World Military Games, etc., and work out arrangements for using these facilities for training, holding of coaching camps, etc.,
- iv) Non-Governmental Organizations, outstanding sportspersons, and corporate entities should be encouraged to get involved in the creation of facilities to

promote sports excellence, in the form of academies, etc. (also refer para 4.2.7);

- v) In the long run, a system of accreditation / ISO type Certification should also be evolved with reference to the quality of facilities available in, and operations of, institutions of excellence;
- vi) While developing training facilities, optimization of resources should also be kept in view, for example, establishing playing surfaces for 6 – a side type of activities, and focus should also be given on specific elements of certain events/disciplines which require particular attention, for example Penalty Corner Conversion in the case of Hockey; and
- vii) Wherever possible, the existing sports infrastructure should be used by schools and other educational institutions. This is particularly relevant in view of the rapidly shrinking availability of open spaces and play-grounds, specially in urban areas.
- viii) In addition, efforts should also be made to develop revenue generating models with reference to the existing sports infrastructure so that maintenance requirements can be met to the extent possible.

4.2.3 Coaching:

4.2.3.1 It clearly emerged from the deliberations of the Working Group that the availability of well qualified coaches is a critical area for the promotion of sports excellence, and requires focused attention in the Indian context. It was also observed that there are different types of coaching requirements at different levels, and there are complexities associated with the process of selection; service conditions, performance appraisal and entitlements, etc., which would need to be addressed.

4.2.3.2 As regards the requirements at different levels, these could be broadly categorized as under:

- (a) Basic level coaching and training, including talent spotting, at the grassroots levels (up to the district level) and in the school system;

(b) A proficiency based hierarchy of qualified and experienced coaches required under schemes of NSTC., STCs, SAG Centres, COX, State Academies, etc., to cater to the needs of identified groups/categories of talented sportspersons at various levels; and

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

4.2.3.3 The strategy to be adopted in respect of each of these categories is briefly discussed / outlined in the following paragraphs.

(i) The provision of coaches/trainers at the basic level would obviously have to be seen in terms of a mass requirement. In so far as the school system is concerned, this would need to be provided through the physical education teachers/instructors. The requirements at the village and block levels will have to be met largely through a semi-voluntary system, coupled with the aspect of capacity building, and involvement of other human resource elements as mentioned in paragraph 4.1.5.4.

(ii) As far as coaches in the second category, mentioned above, are concerned, the issues requiring attention and consideration would relate to numbers and requirement, level of qualification and competence, and aspects related to service conditions, career progression, etc. For purposes of this report, this would mainly concern the requirements of the SAI. As far as the total requirement is concerned, it was observed that there is presently a considerable shortage, since there has been no recruitment since 1991, and there is also an imbalance in terms of the availability of coaches for different disciplines. It will be necessary that SAI works out their overall requirements with respect to different disciplines, and draws up a phased programme for recruitment of coaches. The other aspects to be kept in view in this context are :

- While working out the requirement, provision could also be kept for a pool to meet special requirements of State Governments, and within the SAI system itself.

- Apart from direct recruitment, on a regular basis, appointment of coaches, on a contract basis, from among former/retired outstanding sportspersons/medal winners, should be considered. This could be accompanied by a short term capsule course in coaching for such persons. This would also create employment avenues for retired sportspersons.
- Outstanding sportspersons employed in Public/Private Sector Organizations, could be employed on secondment/deputation basis.
- Among directly recruited coaches, career progression, designations, and scales should, so far as possible, be based on stringently determined attainment of progressively higher levels of expertise through refresher/specialized courses, and performance (linked to established international norms and parameters, so far as possible), and there should be exit provisions linked to physical/medical fitness with a regular programme of physical tests, etc.
- Deployment and utilization should be based on levels of expertise and actual requirements.

(iii) With reference to the third category, it was noted during the deliberations that, this would require a considerable degree of flexibility of approach, keeping in view the diverse nature of requirements, period of engagement, etc. This flexibility will also relate to levels of remuneration with reference to requirements of the Federations under the Scheme for financial assistance to NSFs, and the specific requirements of individual elite athletes/sportspersons. Keeping these aspects in view, it was felt that the possibility of bringing in some flexibility in the principles of funding/assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) should be explored, while the requirements of individual sportspersons could be met largely from the existing scheme of Talent Search and Training (to be suitably re-designated and revised) and the scheme of the National Sports Development Fund. This would be in addition to efforts to mobilize corporate sponsorship and support. This is also an area, where efforts should be made to derive maximum benefit from international cooperation programmes at a Government to Government level.

4.2.3.4. A general issue, which would also require attention pertains to the overall demand and supply situation with reference to coaches, which would need to be

examined in depth and, if necessary, the capacity enhanced. In this context, the content of the courses and syllabi of the existing programmes of SAI/NIS Patiala would also need to be reviewed and brought in line with international standards and practices.

4.2.4 Scientific and Technical back-up / support :

4.2.4.1 During the deliberations of the Working Group, it emerged that this area is of critical importance in the context of the current day competitive sports environment, and has not, so far, received the kind of attention that is required. This subject needs to be seen both in the context of its different constituent elements, and levels of provisioning. These are :

- The faculty level for purposes of the various academic programmes, pertaining to coaches, etc., being presently run by Sports Authority of India;
- Scientific and technical back-up and support with reference to various specialized disciplines (physiology, psychology, physiotherapy, etc.) during coaching camps, and for individual elite sportspersons;
- Technical back-up and support for teams/athletes participating in international competitive events;
- Very specific requirements of individual elite sportspersons; and
- Availability of high quality equipment in the major centres of training and sports excellence.
- On the technical side, it is also necessary to take concerted steps to develop a pool of highly qualified and accredited technical officials, such as judges, referees, etc.

4.2.4.2 So far, a scheme of Central Pool of Technical Equipments has been implemented by SAI (ref : para 2.6.1.7). While this will need to be assiduously pursued, and availability of state-of-the-art equipments expanded, the ambit of planning and action will need to be widened to include the vital human resource elements as brought out above. In this context, an exercise would urgently need to be done to assess the overall requirements in the different categories mentioned earlier, identification of the elements which could be provided on the basis of outsourcing/empanelment, etc., strict

regulation by SAI and MoYAS with reference to the support personnel who accompany teams/contingents in international tournaments, etc. It is proposed to set up a Committee of experts to examine this whole issue in depth, so that further action could be taken in a planned manner.

4.2.4.3 In addition, special efforts would need to be made to develop a high class Sports Medicine and Rehabilitation Centre in the Country, with similar facilities at the Regional level. One option in this regard will be to identify suitable medical institutions/medical colleges, where such Centres could be developed by working in close coordination with the Institution/Department, as the case may be.

4.2.4.4 The aspect relating to Technical Officials is an area of considerable importance, not only with reference to the professional conduct of events within the country, but also with reference to safeguarding the interests of Indian sports and sportspersons at the international level. Concerted steps would, therefore, need to be taken, in this regard, in close coordination with National Sports Federations as a part of their Long Term Development Plans.

4.2.5 Scheme of Talent Search & Training: As mentioned earlier, this Scheme basically relates to promotion of excellence at the level of identified sportspersons who have already achieved a level of attainment. It is proposed to continue the Scheme with a revised scale of assistance, as the present amounts are not adequate keeping in view the international trends. The scheme is also proposed to be renamed as the “Scheme for Promotion of Excellence among high performing athletes”. A suitable tracking and monitoring system will also have to be put in place.

4.2.6 National Sports Development Fund: As brought out in the review of the implementation of programmes during the Xth Plan, despite the fact that this is virtually the only scheme for institutionalized participation of the private/corporate sector in the promotion of excellence in sports in diverse ways, their actual participation in the scheme has been negligible. Also the diverse potentials of the scheme have not been effectively explored or realized. It emerged during the discussions that dissemination of information about the scheme is extremely inadequate, both among individual elite sportspersons and in the corporate world. Proactive measures will have to be taken to

remove this deficiency, including large scale publicity. In addition, it was suggested that the level of fiscal benefits provided under the Scheme should be reviewed and made more liberal, which would need to be examined during the Eleventh Plan. In general, a very high priority and attention will need to be given to this scheme.

4.2.7 Scheme of State Sports Academy: This is another scheme, where mobilization of private initiative, and establishment of a partnership between the State and Central Governments was sought to be achieved, in expanding and strengthening the infrastructure for promotion of excellence in sports. Though the aim was indeed laudable, no proposals have actually materialized. It was felt during the deliberations that two diverse objectives were sought to be achieved through this scheme which may not necessarily be compatible viz. developing collaboration between the State and Central Governments, on the one hand, and developing Public-Private Partnership, on the other. In a sense, the former objective is already being sought to be achieved through the STC and SAG Centres Schemes of the SAI. The focus, therefore, needs to be on how to motivate and mobilize private participation and expertise in the establishment of such Academies. In this context, it was also felt that the scope of the Scheme should be extended to cover proposals from Municipal bodies/Urban Development Authorities, Sports Clubs, Outstanding Sportspersons, Non-Governmental Organizations and the Corporate Sector, along with involvement and participation of SAI, and support could be extended in different ways which could, inter-alia, include the principle of viability gap funding. Guidelines and a basic framework for this purpose need to be worked out, on the basis of which, expressions of interest and specific proposals could be invited and further action on the same taken during the XIth Plan.

4.2.8 Emerging National Matrix: The systematic convergence and synergy between the programmes and various stakeholders associated with broad-basing and promotion of excellence as outlined above, would lead to a national framework comprising Competition, Talent Spotting and Training structures and related physical infrastructure from grassroots level to the national level as summarized in the matrix below :-

Multi-dimensional hierarchical matrix of sports development

(Final Stage)

<p>National Level (Promotion of Excellence)</p>	<p><u>National:</u> Discipline wise annual competitions by NSFs; University Games; School Games; National Games every 2 years.</p> <p><u>International:</u> Discipline wise events by NSFs in India.</p>	<p>National level pool of probables for national/ international competitions with variable proficiency levels; By National level team comprising SAI, NSF, sportspersons, coaches, etc.</p>	<p>National level training structure with top class coaching facilities, scientific and technical backup; state of art equipment and accessories and systematic monitoring & follow-up</p>	<p>National Sports Infrastructure Grid for Excellence comprising well defined categories of accredited, state of art training centers/academies run by SAI, States, NSFs, NGOs, Individuals, Corporate Sector, etc.</p>
<p>(Promotion of excellence) State level (Broadbasing)</p>	<p>Annual State level competitions: Open sports; School Games; Discipline wise annual competitions by state sports associations.</p>	<p>State level talents in each identified discipline with 2nd & 3rd tier back up drawn up from the competition structure under Sub-Jr., Jr. & Sr. levels; By State level team comprising SAI, NSFs, State Govt., experts.</p>	<p>State Academies; STCs; CoX; Accredited training centres with adequate scientific and technical backup.</p>	<p>State Sports complexes with multi-disciplinary facilities; Equipment & accessories; State Govt.; Corporate sector; Under GOI schemes; SAI;</p>
<p>District Level (Broadbasing)</p>	<p>Annual Inter block panchayat competitions; District school competitions; District open competitions.</p>	<p>District level talents from panchayat and open competitions; Three best school teams from district school competition; NSTC & ABSC mechanism;</p>	<p>District level Coaching facility with physical trainers in the state run training centres/schools; NSTC adopted institutions; ABSCs;</p>	<p>District Sports complexes with indoor hall, playground, Athletic track, Swimming pool, Gym etc.; State Govt.; Local Bodies; Under CSS.</p>
<p>Block Level (Broadbasing)</p>	<p>Annual Inter - Village Panchayat competitions</p>	<p>Block level team (Sub- Jr./Jr. & Sr.) by talent spotters under capacity building programme of PYKA</p>	<p>Higher Input by Block level coach under annual training calendar; NSTC adopted institutions;</p>	<p>Developed playground/ Indoor hall with Gym; sports accessories; etc.; Under PYKA; PRIs; States.</p>
<p>Village Level (Broadbasing)</p>	<p>Annual Village Panchayat competitions</p>	<p>Village Panchayat team (Sub-Jr./Jr. & Sr.) by talent spotters under capacity building programme of PYKA</p>	<p>Basic & General by Village level trainer/ volunteer</p>	<p>Basic Playground /Indoor hall; accessories, etc.; Under PYKA; PRIs; States.</p>
	Competition Structure	Talent Spotting Structure	Training Structure	Physical Infrastructure

4.2.9 Availability of Sports goods and Equipments:- During the XIth Plan focused efforts will also have to be made to ensure that quality sports goods are available in adequate quantity. This has two aspects : (i) adequate availability of quality sports goods in the context of the likely increased demand with reference to the plans for broadbasing, and (ii) requirements of specialized high quality equipments, materials and consumables / accessories related to establishment of training facilities and the specific needs of federations and individual sportspersons. As far as the former is concerned, efforts should be made to establish standards in consultation with the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and the indigenous sports goods industry so that reasonably priced sports goods, equipments and accessories, of acceptable quality standards, are available. As regards the second category above, availability will have to be ensured indigenously and through imports, as may be required. The Indian industry will also have to be encouraged to establish manufacturing units for specialized high quality products such as artificial turfs, synthetic surfaces, scoreboards, and other types of equipment.

4.2.10 Media : Recognizing the role of media in creating sports consciousness in the country, the Working Group suggested that all efforts should be made to ensure telecast, preferably live, of national level events by DD. In addition, it was suggested that DD should work out arrangements for telecasting, preferably live, international events (in addition to the mega multi-sport events) in which Indian sportspersons participate. State level competitions could also be televised by respective regional channels of DD. Special programmes and capsules also need to be prepared and aired, from time to time, about excellence promotion programmes such as coaching camps, talent-spotting exercise, selection trials, etc., to generate awareness about the development of sports in the country. Appropriate steps will need to be taken in all these areas during the Eleventh Plan.

4.3 IMPROVEMENT IN PERFORMANCE AT NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL LEVEL:

4.3.1 While it is acknowledged that the various programmes related to the twin planks of broadbasing and promotion of excellence are in the long run, intrinsically connected with improvement in the standard and performance of Indian sportspersons and enhancement of India's medal tally in Olympics, World Championships, Asian Games,

etc., in the short/medium term, and keeping in view the varying levels of disciplinewise benchmarks across mega sporting events, the aspect of performance at the international level will need to be dealt with in a focused and targeted manner, and action in this regard will have to be taken well in advance before every major international event. Preparation for a particular major event requires: (i) meticulous filtering of the medal prospects from the national talent pool being built up under various excellence promotion programmes; and (ii) drawing up precise training and follow up schedules, supported by scientific and technical back up as per the requirements of the identified individuals as well as teams. Accordingly, the Ministry is presently engaged in consultations with SAI, IOA and the NSFs, to work out an action plan to enhance the medal tally in the context of the Commonwealth Games, 2010, which are being hosted by India.

4.3.2 Taking into account the complexities involved in any such process, it is proposed to streamline the same during the XIth Plan, through integration of the identified key elements essential for preparation, implementation and follow-up of such plans, as outlined below: -

- (a) The Teams Division of SAI should be strengthened by appointing outstanding sportspersons as discipline-specific 'Project Managers', on contract basis, to facilitate preparation of a professionally sound vision and action plan for each Olympic discipline;
- (b) The process of selection of teams will need to be streamlined to create availability of sufficient number of probables in each discipline to bring in competition and provide necessary back up and bench strength of comparable standards;
- (c) The LTDP will have to incorporate a time-series planning component in terms of prospects and probables identified for immediate events and those coming up the next few years;
- (d) The constitution of the final teams for a particular mega event has to be done well in time before the event from among the group of probables/prospects in a well-defined and transparent manner;
- (e) Scientific and technical human resource back is required to be provided for each discipline and for the overall contingent based on best practices;

- (f) Wherever necessary, specific requirements of individual elite sportspersons / probables should be identified in consultation with the NSFs concerned with reference to training and coaching, etc., and action taken to meet them through schemes, such as NSDF and/or by mobilizing corporate support.

4.4 INCENTIVES TO SPORTPERSONS: At a conceptual level, this would mean a multi-faceted strategy which would be a mix of systems which would enable talented youngsters to pursue their basic education even as they give the required attention to and concentration on playing, practice and training; to provide incentives by way of awards, both as recognition and reward; to develop career opportunities in the sphere of sports and related areas; and, to provide a modicum of social and financial security as a measure of assurance to those who dedicate their career to sports and achieve benchmarked levels of professional excellence. A number of schemes are presently being implemented which cover most of these areas. These are proposed to be continued in the Eleventh Plan as a briefly indicated in the following paragraphs :

4.4.1 Scheme of Sports Scholarship: This scheme would require administrative intervention in terms of reviewing and establishing a well defined process and procedure of selection, and creation of database and systems for follow-up, monitoring and future planning in respect of the budding sportspersons benefiting from the Scheme.

4.4.2 Schemes relating to Awards: Keeping in view, the aspect of national pride involved in winning medals for the country in Olympics, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and officially recognized World Cup/Championships on the one hand, and the aspect of financial incentive by way of reward, on the other hand it is proposed that the amount of cash awards may be raised to Rs. 50 lakhs, Rs. 25 lakhs & Rs. 15 lakhs respectively for Olympic medal winners and the amount of the other awards enhanced by 100% during the XIth Plan. In addition, steps should need to be taken to streamline the procedures to ensure that these awards can be given in a time bound manner after the event concerned is over. The guidelines with respect to entitlement of coaches will also need to be reviewed and made more transparent to ensure that the benefit goes to the coach most responsible for the performance of the medal winners.

4.4.3 Scheme relating to Pension: This Scheme, as presently implemented, can be seen as a measure of supplementing the one time financial benefit given to medal winners in the form of awards. But, there is no provision in it for sportspersons who may have actively pursued a sports career, but may not have been able to actually win medals. It was felt during the deliberations of the Working Group that, as a measure of financial incentive and assurance in terms of future sustenance, the scheme should also cover sportspersons who have achieved certain benchmarked levels of performance at the national and international levels, even though they may not have been able to win medal in the specified international events. In addition, keeping in view the fact that the pension levels had been fixed a long time ago, and the inflation since then, the pension level is also needs to be increased / doubled.

4.4.4 Other Incentives :

4.4.4.1 Apart from incentives, by way of Scholarships, Awards, and Pensions, other incentives that can be conceived for sportspersons would broadly relate to; i) preference in admissions to institutions of higher education; and ii) preferential recruitment in Government and Public Sector jobs. Both these aspects should be reviewed in detail and further steps taken, as may be found necessary and feasible. In so far as the former is concerned, it was brought out during the deliberations of the Working Group that a large number of such students after getting admissions on the strength of their performance in sports, tend to give up sporting activity. It will, therefore, have to be seen how such trends could be checked. Similarly, it will need to be seen how maximum utilization of the sporting talent of persons getting recruited on a preferential basis in Government/Public Sector jobs can continue to be made while they do their jobs.

4.4.4.2 During deliberations of the Working Group, the issue of providing further career opportunities in areas related to sports itself also came up for discussion, and it was felt that there would be opportunities in areas like coaching, creation of expertise in technical disciplines pertaining to the conduct of competitions, management of sports events, media related activities, etc. It is proposed to set up a Group to go into this aspect in more detail and identify specific measures that could be taken.

4.5 Institutional Framework and Schemes: As brought out earlier, it would be of the utmost importance to ensure close coordination and convergence between the activities of the key stakeholders concerned with the development of sports and promotion of sports excellence in the country viz., the Central Government, State Governments, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) and the National Sports Federations (NSFs).

4.5.1 Central Government : In so far as the Central Government is concerned, apart from the various schemes proposed to be directly undertaken by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, it would be necessary that convergence is also developed with the relevant schemes, related to the development of sports infrastructure and other sports activities, of the Ministries of Human Resource Development, Tribal Affairs and Department of Development of the North Eastern Region (DONER). This is in addition to other Central Organizations viz., the Defence Services and the Central Para-Military Forces, and the various Services and Public Sector Sports Promotion Boards. It is proposed that an Inter-Ministerial Committee should be set up under the Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for purposes of coordination, review and monitoring of various schemes and activities of these Ministries/Organizations, which are relevant to the development and promotion of sports in the country.

4.5.2 State Government : A major gap with reference to the institutional framework and coordination between the activities of various stakeholders, so far, has been the absence of systematic involvement of the States in terms of convergence in respect of policies and activities related to development and promotion of sports in a holistic framework. It is, therefore, proposed that the State Governments should be involved in a pro-active manner in the planning and execution of various schemes proposed to be implemented in the 11th Plan as brought out earlier. In addition, steps will have to be taken to develop a comprehensive data base of schemes being implemented by the State Government and the infrastructure/training facilities developed under such schemes, to enable formulation of comprehensive, integrated plan. Some of the steps and action that would need to be taken at the state level have been indicated in para 4.1.6.

4.5.3.1 Sports Authority of India (SAI) : As would be seen from the review and analysis made earlier, a key role and responsibility for the development of sports and promotion of sports excellence vests in the Sports Authority of India (SAI). Apart from schemes being directly implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, in some cases through the SAI on an agency basis, the latter is also receiving block grants through which it is implementing a number of schemes concerned with various aspects of the development of sports, and particularly for purposes of training, both generally and with specific reference to the requirements of national teams and contingents participating in various international events. The need is to ensure that the activities of the SAI can be integrated with a comprehensive structure and plan in close coordination with the other key stakeholders. In this context, while the schemes being implemented by SAI will have to be continued in the Eleventh Plan, with the required focus, modifications and re-orientation as brought out earlier in the context of Broad-basing of sports and promotion of excellence, a number of other focused and new initiatives will need to be taken. In this background, the steps and measures required to be taken by the SAI during the Eleventh Plan are indicatively listed below:

- i) At a macro level, increase in the number of talented sportspersons in the SAI system, in various age groups, to a level of around 5000;
- ii) Development of synergies with various broad-basing programmes and integrated competition structures as contemplated;
- iii) Capacity building for grassroots level organization of sports and games activities and talent spotting;
- iv) Further strengthening and streamlining of systems for talent spotting and identification of budding sportspersons at various levels;
- v) Re-orientation, streamlining and expansion of various schemes and infrastructure facilities pertaining to nurturing of talent (NSTC, STC, SAG, etc.), keeping in view the needs and the constraints/inhibiting factors brought out earlier;
- vi) Development of training facilities, in addition to the expansion of ongoing Schemes, to cater to the four-fold increase in the number of trainees in the SAI system, in coordination with State Government and other Agencies, while ensuring maximum utilization of facilities created by them'

- vii) Focussed action with respect to formulation of Long Term Development Plans of various National Sports Federations (NSFs) for development of different sports disciplines;
- viii) Development of targeted and performance oriented action plans with reference to participation of Indian teams/contingents in international events, and implementation thereof with reference to the facilities to be provided by SAI;
- ix) Significant strengthening and rationalization of arrangements for coaching, including up-gradation and modernization of training techniques and curricula;
- x) Coordination with LNIPE, particularly with respect to the conduct of the programmes of Physical Education being implemented by SAI;
- xi) Development of a plan of action for ensuring the availability and provision of scientific and technical back-up support for sportsperson in its various dimensions as brought out earlier;
- xii) Preparation and implementation of a plan of action for development of expertise in the area of the technical aspects of sports, viz., umpires, referees, and other officials concerned with the conduct of competitive sports events;
- xiii) Taking initiatives in respect of research and development pertaining to sports; and
- xiv) Development of plans for the utilization of the infrastructure available with Sports Authority of India (SAI) in a self-sustaining manner which would, inter alia, involve planning for and implementation of projects in a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) and other revenue generating frameworks.

4.5.3.2 Keeping in view the mandate and expectations of SAI as brought out above, there will be need for considerable strengthening and streamlining of the administrative and management structures in SAI. Inter alia, these would require special attention with reference to the areas of coaching and preparation, implementation and monitoring of long term development plans for different disciplines, and action plans in the context of increasing the medal tally in specific international events, as brought out earlier.

4.5.4.1 National Sports Federations : Apart from the Central Government, State Governments and the Sports Authority of India, the other key stakeholders are the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and the National Sports Federations (NSFs). They have a crucial role to play in the development of different sports disciplines and in the processes connected with the selection and preparation of Indian teams for participation in international events and the performance of our sportspersons at the international level. A review of the main scheme being implemented so far, viz., Scheme of Assistance to NSFs shows that the focus, so far, appears to have been mainly on preparations for specific events, and there is not enough focus and attention being given on the real long term development of various disciplines in terms of a 'vision' for and the 'state of the game' in the country. Even with reference to the former, further streamlining is necessary in the processes to ensure transparent and timely selection of teams, etc. There a number of issues at the organizational level also, with reference to transparency and accountability in the functioning of the NSFs, including aspects pertaining to internal disputes and conflicts which could have an adverse impact on sportspersons in the affected disciplines.

4.5.4.2 In the above background, the following steps would need to be taken / considered :

- i) Review the processes and content of the Long Term Development Plans, aimed at preparing target and action oriented plans for different disciplines;
- ii) As a part of the above, review of the processes and content of action plans geared to preparation, and participation of national teams for various international events;
- iii) The establishment of a system of MOUs with NSFs, who are receiving assistance from the Government; and
- iv) Consideration of various measures for bringing about regulation in the activities of the NSFs without adversely affecting their autonomy in terms of the Olympic Charter.

4.6 Physical Education :

4.6.1.1 In so far as the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is concerned, as brought out earlier, there is, basically, one institutional scheme being implemented in

respect of Physical Education, viz., the Scheme pertaining to the Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE). In addition, Physical Education courses are also being run in the Laxmibai National College of Physical Education (LNIPE) functioning under the Sports Authority of India. During the Eleventh Plan, steps will need to be taken to develop and bring about an integral relationship between these two institutions, including the possible reorganization of LNCPE as a Regional Centre (South) of the LNIPE which itself is a Deemed University. This would be in addition to other measures pertaining to synergy and complimentary between LNIPE and SAI as mentioned earlier.

4.6.1.2 In addition, LNIPE proposes to develop regional centres in the North East, East, West and North, which would need to be considered during the Eleventh Plan.

4.6.1.3 Apart from the above proposals, the infrastructure and facilities at LNIPE itself will need considerable strengthening, up-gradation and modernization. While this would require allocation of resources from the Government budget, action would also have to be taken to mobilize private/corporate participation in the development of various facilities.

4.6.2 Over and above the measures proposed with reference to the LNIPE, it is clear that these can only be a component of the larger objective of Physical Education for All. In this context, the following action will also be necessary, particularly at the level of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

- (i) Implementation of the recommendation of NCERT that Health and Physical Education should be a core subject up to class X and an elective subject up to plus two level;
- (ii) Improvement in the quality of Physical Education Training and its standardization by the National Council of Teacher Education, particularly with reference to the mushrooming of institutions in the private sector; and,

- (iii) Formulation of strict guidelines for recognition of schools and colleges with reference to mandatory requirement for recruitment of physical education instructors, and provision of playfield infrastructure;

4.6.3 In addition, revival of the National Physical Fitness Programme, formerly known as the National Physical Efficiency Drive, launched by the Ministry of Education in the 1959 would need to be considered.

4.7 **Dope Control :**

4.7.1 The menace of Doping has been increasingly affecting Indian Sports. Discussions in the Working Group brought out that, apart from elite sportspersons, under pressure to get medals in international sports competitions, this problem also has the potential to affect budding sportspersons at the junior levels. Systems have been developed over the past few years for testing of sportspersons in competitions and coaching camps, etc. (in the competition and non-competition modes), but a much larger programme of advocacy and education would need to be developed and implemented in educational institutions and at various other levels.

4.7.2 The whole scheme pertaining to Dope Control will have to be reviewed and revised in the context of India becoming a signatory to the anti-Doping Convention, in addition to steps for ratification of the Convention. This implies action in the light of the guidelines issued by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), which inter alia, include :

- i) Establishment and operationalization of the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA);
- ii) Separation of the National Dope Test Laboratory (NDTL) and its full operationalisation together with action for accreditation preparation and implementation of Test Management Plans, and establishment of mechanisms for Result Management within the framework of international standards and guidelines;
- iii) Launching of a major programme of education in respect of doping; and
- iv) Establishment and implementation of stringent measures by various sporting bodies.

4.8 PROMOTION OF SPORTS AMONG PERSONS WITH DISABILITY:

4.8.1 As per 2001 census, 2.13 % of Indian population suffers from some form of disability or impairment – physical or mental. ‘Disability and Rehabilitation WHO Action Plan 2006-2011 prescribes the vision statement – **All persons with disabilities live in dignity, with equal rights and opportunities.** The national policies of most of the countries including India aim to support the development, implementation, measuring and monitoring of policies to improve the rights and opportunities for people with disabilities. In line with the National Policy, the Ministry had proposed a separate scheme for promotion of sports among persons with disability and a Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Shayama Chona, with members from Civil Society Organizations dealing with such issues, to look into the requirements and to suggest an appropriate policy/schematic framework in this regard. While the final recommendations of the Committee are awaited, the following broad parameters around which a scheme could be developed have emerged during deliberations of the Committee :–

- (a) The inclusion of persons with disabilities at the village and block levels should be ensured through a special component in the Panchayat Yuva Khel Abhiyan to enable access to organized sports and games for these persons;
- (b) The Schemes of Rural Sports Programme and Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools (and colleges/universities if the scheme is expanded) should incorporate a separate provision of funding, on the same lines, for holding competitions for sportspersons with disabilities at District, State and National levels;
- (c) A grant should be given to every district to upgrade/modify one identified existing playground/stadium/hall, etc., to make it accessible and usable by sportspersons with disabilities, and a similar grant should be given for activities at the State level. In addition, a recurring grant should be given for each district to acquire required equipment/accessories and organize training programme for identified talented sportspersons at the district level (at the State level, the State Governments should take up this responsibility;

(d) All training centres and facilities of SAI be upgraded in a phased manner to include training of elite sportspersons with disabilities to achieve excellence at national and international levels.

4.8.2 Suggestion have also been made regarding the manner of implementation of the above proposals, at the district, state and central levels.

4.8.3 During the deliberations of the Working Group, it also emerged that, at present there is no synergy and coordination between the sports bodies concerned with specific disciplines and the organization concerned with sportspersons with disabilities.

4.8.4 A specific scheme and programme of action would need to be considered and developed in the above background.

4.9 POLICY REGARDING MEGA/MULTI SPORTING EVENTS:

4.9.1 Scheme of Commonwealth Games 2010: As brought out in paragraph 2.1.6 of Chapter II, under this Scheme, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports would be responsible for financing the requirements for creation and up-gradation of sports venue infrastructure through SAI, and All India Lawn Tennis Association (with reference to the Tennis venue); funding to the Government of Maharashtra for the sports infrastructure to be created for the Commonwealth Youth Games – 2008; provision of funds on a revenue neutral basis to the Organizing Committee for the Conduct of the Games; and, funding for preparation of Teams for the Commonwealth Games. There is a possibility that some additional expenditure might arise in respect of putting in place some basic facilities with reference to the discipline of Rugby-7s and some of the training venues. In so far as the Preparation of Teams is concerned, action is proposed to be taken mostly through appropriate reorientation, and enhanced outlays, in respect of the Schemes pertaining to Financial Assistance to National Sports Federations and the existing Scheme of National Talent Search and Training (to be revised as indicated earlier).

4.9.2 Scheme relating to Organisation of Mega/Multi Sporting Event in India: As mentioned earlier in the Report, at present, there is no specific Scheme relating to organising of Mega/Multi events in India. These are different from other discipline, specific Championships that may be organized in India, since they are governed by a variety of complex rules and regulations, and protocols, etc., of bodies like the International Olympic Committee, Olympic Council of Asia, Commonwealth Games Federation, and individual International Federations, wherein specific roles and responsibilities of the various apex international bodies and the Host Cities/Countries are laid out. Further, there are distinct processes related to bidding for hosting such events and mechanisms for decisions on the same, which involve action and expenditure, which is not presently covered under any specific Scheme. Therefore, it is proposed to have a separate scheme for the organization of such events in India. Guidelines would also need to be formulated for the Scheme, which would cover matters like due diligence and assessment of the likely costs and other implications before approval is sought to bid for such events, and aspects pertaining to identification of the host city, so that various cities/locations in the countries could possibly benefit from the holding of such events.

V. PROPOSED FINANCIAL OUTLAY DURING XITH PLAN

5.1 In the light of proposals outlined in Chapter IV, the projected financial requirement and outlay for the XI Plan period have been worked out scheme-wise and year-wise. Acknowledging the real life difficulties related to operationalisation of some of the schemes across the country, due care has been taken to gradually increase the coverage under the schemes related to broadbasing of sports and promotion of sports among persons with disability. In this background, a total outlay of Rs.7213.25 crores would be required for the Sports & Physical Education programmes to be implemented by the Ministry during XIth Plan.

5.2 Panchayat Yuva Khel Abhiyan: The scheme of Panchayat Yuva Khel Abhiyan (PYKA) as elaborated in para 4.1.3 in Chapter IV is proposed to be implemented in a phased manner by covering 20% of the village and block panchayats every year during the XIth Five Year Plan. Detailed guidelines will be prepared for identification and selection of the village and block panchayats in each year. Keeping this in view, and the provisions suggested for the different components of the scheme, an outlay of Rs.3955.90 crores has been projected under the scheme for the XIth Five Year Plan.

5.3 Rural/Open Sports Programme: Under this scheme it is envisaged to provide gross grant for conduct of competitions at district and state level as against discipline-wise grant prescribed in the existing scheme. Since the broad basing exercise terminates at the state level, this scheme is not proposed to have national competitions during the XIth Plan. The talents spotted under this scheme at the state level will be absorbed in the sub-junior, junior and senior categories and join the streams of the national level competition, talent spotting and training structures. It is proposed that each district will get a lump sum grant of Rs.2, 00,000 for conducting district level competitions in identified disciplines including the component of competitions for persons with disability. Similar grants will be given for state level competitions to States/UTs on lump sum basis for which the criterion of number of districts in a State/UT will be taken into account. Detailed guidelines will be issued for this purpose. For the purpose of projection of budget requirement during XIth Five Year Plan, an average lump sum grant of Rs.6.5 lakhs per State and Rs.4 lakhs per Union Territory (UT) has been provided for conduct of State level competitions including the component

of competitions for persons with disability. Acknowledging the fact that the scheme has to be implemented by the State Governments, it is proposed that the extent of coverage in terms of districts and States will be 50% during the first year, 75% during the second year and 100% for the 3rd, 4th and 5th years of the XIth Plan. Accordingly an outlay of Rs.61.92 crores has been proposed under this scheme for the XIth Plan.

5.4 Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools (Colleges and Universities): In line with the principle established for the scheme related to rural/open sports programme, a lump sum grant of Rs.1,00,000 per district has been proposed for district level school competitions including the component of competitions for students with disability and a lump sum grant of Rs.5 lakhs per 28 States and Rs.3 lakhs per UT has been proposed for state level competitions including the component of competitions for students with disability. Since the component of University games is proposed to be integrated with the existing scheme, a lump sum grant of Rs.3, 50,000 including competitions for students with disability, has been proposed for the zonal level inter university competitions. For the national level university games a grant of Rs.2 lakhs per discipline, including competitions for students with disability, has been proposed. The total projected outlay under this scheme is Rs.35.38 crores during the XIth Plan.

5.5 Schemes related to excellence promotion: Taking into account the expected increase in the talent pool emerging from the broad basing exercise, and keeping in view the special requirements vis-à-vis preparation of Indian teams for the Commonwealth Games 2010, an enhanced outlay has been projected in each of the schemes except the scheme of State Sports Academy where a token provision has been made at this stage. An outlay of Rs.50 crores for Talent Search Training (Promotion of Excellence of high performing athletes) Rs.365 crores under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations and Rs.60 crores for the National Sportas Development Fund has been projected during the XIth Plan.

5.6 Lakshimibai National Institute of Physical Education: For the proposed expansion and upgradation of this premier Institute a total outlay of Rs.60 crores has been proposed during the XIth Five Year Plan as per broad components outlined in para 4.6. of Chapter IV.

5.7 National Physical Education and Fitness Programme: This old scheme is proposed to be revived taking into account the critical need of creating a general consciousness among children regarding physical fitness. This scheme is proposed to be implemented through LNIPE with a projected outlay of Rs.5 crores during the XIth Five Year Plan.

5.8 Scheme of Incentives to Sportspersons: This scheme is symbiotic with all the schemes related to broad basing as well as excellence promotion and the size of clientele under this scheme is a direct function of successful implementation of the schemes related to broad basing and excellence promotion. In the light of the meticulous planning proposed under broad basing and excellence promotion, it is expected that the number of young talents with higher performance and the number of medal winners in international events, including the three major mega sporting events falling during the XIth Plan, are going to substantially increase. In addition, an increase in the amount of cash award and level of pension has also been proposed. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.123 crores for the 3 components of Sports Scholarship, Awards and Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons have been projected during the XIth Plan.

5.9 Sports Authority of India: Keeping in view the expansion and upgradation programme envisaged during XIth Plan, and the proposed action at the level of SAI, as elaborated in para 4.5.3 of Chapter IV, an outlay of Rs.1300/- crore has been proposed for the XIth Plan. The above amount does not include the up-gradation of Special Venue Infrastructure for Commonwealth Games 2010 (Rs.1000 crores).

5.10 Commonwealth Games 2010: Taking into account the projected schedule for various activities related to venue infrastructure to be developed by SAI and IATA, requirements of Organising Committee for the conduct of the games, and requirement of funds for creation of venue infrastructure for Youth Games 2008, an outlay of Rs.1120 crores has been projected during the XIth Plan. The proposals are based on the preliminary estimates considered so far by the Finance Ministry, and it is possible that mid-term revision may be required.

5.11. Organisation of Mega/Multi Sporting Event: Taking into account the bid for Asian Games 2014 and aspirations for hosting Olympic Games in the future, Ministry is in the process of preparing and announcing definite policy guidelines for the organization of mega/multi sporting events in India. On the basis of expenditure involved in the bid process of Commonwealth Games 2010 and estimates related to bid process for the Asian Games 2014, an outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been projected during the XIth Plan.

5.12 Scheme of Dope Test: As per details given in para 4.7 of Chapter IV and taking into account the requirements of World Military Games 2007, Commonwealth Youth Games 2008 and Commonwealth Games 2010, an outlay of Rs.21.75 crores has been projected during the XIth Plan.

5.13 Promotion of Sports Among Persons with Disability: In the light of Ministry's decision to give focused attention to this hitherto neglected area and also keeping in view the operational aspects, this new scheme has been proposed to be implemented in a phased manner with a modest target of making 20% of the district level infrastructure accessible for persons with disability every year, 100% of the state infrastructure accessible during the first year and introducing a district level training component in all the districts from the first year of the XIth Five Year Plan. Accordingly an outlay of Rs.50.25 crores has been projected during the XIth Plan.

5.14 The proposed scheme-wise, year-wise outlay for the XIth Plan is indicated in the following table :-

SI No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Outlay (In Rs. Crores)					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total

1.	Rural Sports Programme	7.29	10.92	14.57	14.57	14.57	61.92
2.	Promotion of sports and games in schools, colleges and universities	4.41	6.31	8.22	8.22	8.22	35.38
3.	Panchayat Yuva Khel Abhiyan	474.80	632.99	791.18	949.37	1107.56	3955.90
4.	Promotion of excellence of high performing athletes	9.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	50.00
5.	Scheme related to events	60.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	80.00	365.00
6.	National Sports Development Fund	5.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	60.00
7.	State Sports Academy	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05
8.	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education	10.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	60.00
9.	National Physical Education & Fitness Programme	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
10.	Scheme of Incentives to Sportspersons –	34.00	19.00	17.00	36.00	17.00	123.00
	5 Sports Scholarship	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	38.00
	6 Awards	25.00	10.00	6.00	25.00	6.00	72.00
	7 Pension to meritorious sportspersons	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	13.00
SI	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Outlay (In Rs. Crores)					

No.		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
11.	Sports Authority of India (including NE)	200.00	225.00	250.00	300.00	325.00	1300.00
12.	Commonwealth Games 2010	260.00	275.00	367.00	168.00	50.00	1120.00
13.	Organisation of Mega/Multi Sporting Event	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
14.	Scheme of Dope Test (including WADA contribution)	2.50	4.00	6.25	4.50	4.50	21.75
15.	Promotion of Sports among persons with disability (District Infrastructure – 20% every year; District Training – 100% every year; State infrastructure – 100% first year)	12.85	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	50.25
	Total	1081.86	1283.58	1575.58	1613.02	1659.21	7213.25

5.15 While looking at these outlays in the context of the step up vis-à-vis the Xth Plan, apart from the other relevant issues brought out earlier in the Report, the following would also need to be kept in mind:-

1. The Scheme of the Panchayat Yuva Khel Abhiyan (PYKA) has been conceived as a significant new initiative keeping in view the mandate and responsibility cast upon the Ministry under the revised 20 point programme for promotion of “Sports for All”. The observations in para 1.1.6 in Chapter I of the Report may also be seen in this regard. Under this scheme, an amount of around Rs.1550 crores constitutes a one-time expenditure for creation of basic sports infrastructure at village/block level, and, similarly around Rs.500.00 crores would be a one-time expenditure by SAI as a matching investment on infrastructure for broadbasing as well as achievement of excellence.

2. In addition, an amount of Rs.1120 crores is proposed for Commonwealth Games 2010 which can be termed as a special scheme and, in that context should be viewed separately while looking at the step up in the outlays of Ministry's budget as compared to Xth Plan.
