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**MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS
(DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS)**

PERFORMANCE OF SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (SAI)

**COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES
(2012-2013)**

TWENTY SECOND REPORT

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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**MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DEPARTMENT OF
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(PERFORMANCE OF SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (SAI))

Presented to Lok Sabha on 23.04.2013



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

April, 2013/ Vaisakha , 1935(S)

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2012-13)

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3. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda - Additional Director
4. Km. Neha Chauhan - Executive Assistant

¹ Expired 24.01.2013

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of Committee on Estimates (2012-2013) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty Second Report on 'Performance of Sports Authority of India (SAI)' pertaining to Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports).

2. The representatives of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports) briefed the Committee on 14.06.2012 on the subject. The Committee took their oral evidence on 26.09.2012, and on 15.02.2013.
3. The Report on the subject was considered & adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 17.04.2013.
4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports), who appeared before them and placed their considered views on the subject. The Committee also wish to thank them for furnishing the information required in connection with examination of the subject.

NEW DELHI;
22 April, 2013
Vaisakha 2,1935(S)

FRANCISCO SARDINHA,
CHAIRMAN,
COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

PART I

BACKGROUND ANALYSIS CHAPTER I

Organizational Set up

(i) Introductory

1.1. Sports form a part of human and social development and has the potential to contribute to social cohesion, tolerance and integration. Achieving excellence in sports has a great bearing on National prestige and morale. Sports, being a State subject, under Constitution of India, its development and promotion primarily come within the purview of the States. However, the matters of national sports and sports of international significance (including meeting international treaty obligations), fall within the realm of the Union Government under its residuary powers. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports - DoS) is entrusted with the functions of the Central Government with regard to Sports and Physical Education.

1.2 With reference to competitive sports and promotion of excellence at national and international levels, the responsibility for development of different disciplines rests primarily with National Sports Federations (NSFs) concerned, which are registered autonomous organisations. The Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through certain schemes of financial assistance for sports infrastructure. The Central Government directly, and also through the Sports Authority of India (SAI), which is a registered autonomous organisation under the Department of Sports, provides financial assistance and a variety of facilities, for competition exposure, training/coaching etc, to NSFs for preparation of teams for international events. SAI also has a number of schemes for the spotting and nurturing of young talent. The Government of India had been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through certain schemes of financial assistance for sports infrastructure. In addition, the Ministry is also

implementing schemes for providing incentives to sports persons to encourage them to take up sports as a career.

1.3 A wide variety of sports are played throughout the country. However, India has won a very few medals despite having a population exceeding one billion, with a large number being under the age of twenty-five. In this regard, numerous explanations have been offered for the dismal performance which *inter-alia* include poverty, malnutrition, neglected infrastructure, the lack of sponsorship, social immobility, the predominance of cricket, etc.

1.4 However, issues like low budget spending on sports sector, poor performance of Indian Hockey team in the London Olympics, need for strengthening sports infrastructure (both rural and urban), legal status of two warring Hockey Federations, ensuring adequate participation of women and disabled sportspersons, integrating sports with education, charting long term perspective plans to tap the potential talent, supporting indigenous games and sports, curbing the doping menace and speedy and effective redressal of sexual harassment of sportswomen ,etc., need urgent and persistent attention.

1.5 It was in this backdrop that the Committee took up the subject 'Performance of Sports Authority of India' for detailed examination and report. Earlier, the Committee on Estimates (2010-11) had presented their 7th report on 'Sports-Policy, Infrastructure and Training Facilities to Lok Sabha on 22nd November, 2010 which addressed broader issues concerning overall sports scenario in the country.

1.6 The Sports Authority of India (SAI) is an autonomous body under the Department of Sports and was set up by the Government in the year 1984 as a Society registered under the Societies, Registration Act, 1860 with the twin objectives of broad-basing of sports and to achieve excellence at the national and international level.

1.7 The Sports Authority of India has a General Body and a Governing Body.

1.8 The General Body (Society) of SAI is headed by Union Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports as its President and Union Minister of State for Youth Affairs & Sports is its Vice-President.

1.9 The Governing Body of SAI is chaired by the Union Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports and Union Minister of State for Youth Affairs & Sports is its Vice-Chairman. Director General is the Principal Executive Officer of SAI and is assisted by Secretary, Executive Directors and the Heads of the Centres/Sub-Centres/Academic Institutions. Secretary (Sports) and Joint Secretary (Sports) are Ex officio members of General body as well as Governing body of SAI.

1.10. SAI has six Regional Centres - Kolkata (Eastern Region), Gandhinagar (Western Centre), Bangalore (Southern Centre), Bhopal (Central Centre), Imphal (North-Eastern Region) and Sonepat & Chandigarh (Northern Region). There are two Sub-Centres also at Lucknow and Guwahati. SAI has two academic Institutions i.e. Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports at Patiala and Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education at Thiruvananthapuram. The state-wise jurisdiction of various Centres/Sub Centres is as follows:-

S. No.	Location	State/UT Covered
1.	Kolkata	Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu
3.	Sonepat	Haryana & Delhi
4.	Chandigarh	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Puducherry
6.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh
7.	Lucknow	Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh
8.	Imphal	Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland
9.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim

1.11 The activities of Sports Authority of India fall under the following functional Divisions:

Sl. No.	Name of the Division	Functioning of the Division
I	Physical Education	Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Thiruvananthapuram
ii	Operations	Implementation of different Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI
iii	Teams	Training of Elite Athletes and Management Support (TEAMS), in collaboration with National Sports Federations concerned, on behalf of MYAS.
IV	Equipment Support	Sports equipment support to SAI Centres, Indigenous as well as Imported
V	Stadia	Maintenance & utilization of stadia including Coaching
vi	Infrastructure	To create and develop sports infrastructure at SAI Centres
vii	Personnel	Service Matters of employees
VIII	Coaching	Service Matters of coaches
IX	Finance	Budget and Financial planning
X	Coordination	Liaison with Ministry and other outside agencies/ Institutions / SAI Regional/Sub Centres, nodal Division for RTI applications
xi	International Cooperation Cell	Liaison with Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for Cultural Exchange Programme/ bilateral relation in the field of Sports with various countries
XII	General Admn	Procurement of Stores, computerization and House- keeping
XIII	Legal	Legal matters related to all categories of SAI Employees

Xiv	Vigilance	Vigilance matters related to all categories of SAI Employees
Xv	Media	Liaison with Print & electronic media/release of NIT/advertisements and press briefings
Xvi	Hindi	Implementation of official language policy of Govt.in SAI

(ii) Aims and Objectives

1.12 With modern sports being highly competitive, Government has taken it upon itself to implement programmes to promote excellence in sports so as to meet the increasing demands of the changing scenario, both at the National and the International level. At the forefront of the efforts stand the Sports Authority of India (SAI) - the field arm of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. The aims and objectives of SAI are as under:

- To promote and broad-base sports in the country and identify/develop talent.
- To implement schemes/programmes for achieving excellence in sports in different disciplines at international level in order to establish India as a major sporting power
- To manage the stadia in Delhi, which were constructed/renovated for the IXth Asian Games held in 1982
- To establish, run, manage and administer the institutions to produce high caliber coaches, sports scientists and physical education teachers
- To plan, construct, acquire, develop, take over, manage, maintain and utilize sports infrastructure and facilities in the country
- To initiate, undertake, sponsor, stimulate and encourage research projects related to various sports sciences for upgradation of sports, sportspersons and coaches
- Other incidental issues concerning promotion, development and excellence in sports.

(iii) Annual Reports

1.13 . Annual Reports of SAI for the 2010-11 and 2011-12 have not been laid on the Table of the House. In a written reply to a query as to why the Annual reports for the aforementioned years have not been laid on the Table of the House, MYAS (DoS) in a written reply dated 20.03.2013 stated as follows-

“Annual Report for the year 2009-10 has already been laid in both the Houses of the Parliament on Lok Sabha on 27.03.2012 and in Rajya Sabha on 29.03.2012. Annual Report for the year 2010-11 has been prepared and got approved from the Hon’ble Minister of Sports (I/C)/Chairman Governing Body of Sports Authority of India (SAI) and presently is under printing and will be laid in both the houses of Parliament during the current Budget Session.

The Data for Annual Report for the year 2011-12 received from the various Units of SAI is being compiled. It is further intimated that certification and transaction Audit on the Accounts of SAI has already been completed by the Director General of Audit, Central Expenditure, New Delhi on 08.02.2013. However, draft Audit Report from them is awaited. ”

1.14 With regard to the specific reasons for delays in this regard, MYAS (DoS) stated as follows -

“Delays have occurred due to the following accounts:

- a) Due to non receipt of Data from various Divisions at SAI Head Office and Field Establishment across the country.
- b) Certification of transaction audit on the accounts of SAI by the Director General Audit and Central Expenditure.”

1.15 The latest Annual Report of SAI uploaded / available on its website is that of the 2007-08. In response to a query as to why the Annual Reports of year 2008 -09 and onwards have not been uploaded on website of SAI , in a written reply dated 20.03.2013 Ministry stated as under-

“ The Annual Report for the year 2008-09 and onwards will be uploaded on SAI website shortly”.

(iv) Budgetary allocations

1.16 Allocation and utilization of budgetary grants by SAI since 2009-10 as given in the Outcome Budget 2012-13 is as under -

(Rs. in crore)

SI no	Scheme	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals
1	Plan	138.00	200.37	206.15	287.00	297.00	347.01	250.90	250.90	250.90
2	Non Plan	38.00	48.60	48.60	37.00	49.42	49.42	51.90	40.17	40.17

BE- Budge Estimates

RE- Revised Estimates

1.17. The MYAS (DoS) in their presentation on SAI made to the Committee on 14.06.2012 furnished the following data on the allocation and utilization of plan funds from 2009-10 –

Year	Rest of India (RoI) (Rs. in crore)	
	Budget allocation	Expenditure
2009-10	173.64	170.41
2010-11	297.00	289.55
2011-12	235.90	214.29

Year	North Eastern Region (Rs. in crore)	
	Budget allocation	Expenditure
2009-10	32.01	30.08
2010-11	34.00	37.17
2011-12	15.00	35.79*

*Provisional

1.18 The expenditure incurred by SAI under non plan since 2009-10 as provided by MYAS (DoS) in their presentation to the Committee on 14 .06. 2012 is as follows-

SI No.		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Budget allocation	48.60	49.42	40.17
2	Expenditure	69.53	65.55	65.81

CHAPTER II

Performance and Achievements

(i) Medals in the past

2.1 To a query as to whether the Ministry are satisfied with the performance of SAI , if not, indicate the areas which need improvement MYAS (DoS) stated in a written reply dated 20.03.13 as under-

“The performance of SAI is satisfactory given the resources made available. However, there always remains scope for improvement. Barring funds made available in the context of Commonwealth Games 2010, SAI has been suffering resource crunch, both fiscal and manpower. This has impacted upon its broad-basing efforts and limited the scope to develop excellence.

SAI’s performance can be improved exponentially if adequate funds are provided to:

- (b) Increase its manpower, particularly in sports administration, sports scientists and coaches. This will greatly enhance its capacity and capability to (i) reach out to a larger section of the population (ii) provide sequential guidance and training from primary induction stage to the international-level (Sub-junior, junior and senior). Each stage requires a specialized approach. Action has been initiated with regard to induction of coaches.
- (c) Lease/purchase land, so that SAI can develop its own infrastructure, including playing and hostel facilities at par with international standards. Currently, most of the SAI Centres are run in infrastructure provided by State Governments, which are in serious need of repair/up-gradation. Creation of more Centres will result in a larger reservoir of talent in all age groups. Larger numbers of trainees means greater competition, and more disciplines covered. Action has been initiated in this regard.

(d) A modern day sport is not only about genetic skills, which are important, but also about systematic and scientific enhancement of such skills using tools of modern science. Larger number of scientific, coaching and administrative personnel will enable SAI to reach out to the remotest corner of India to seek out potential champions from genetically gifted youth.

(e) Establish fitness Centres in all SAI operational units.”

2.2 SAI was set up in the year 1984. During the last 29 years of its existence, SAI trainees have won 1449 medals in international events (594 are gold, 467 silver and 388 bronze). The average number of medals in international events in a year works out to about 50. To a query whether achievement of SAI can be considered satisfactory and whether there is any system of fixing targets of medals to be won by SAI trainees annually, the Department of Sports (DoS) in a written reply, dated 20.03.2013 stated that the achievement of SAI can be considered satisfactory in view of the resource constraint faced by it. The Department also added that there is no system of fixing targets of medals to be won by SAI trainees annually, because while each trainee does his/her best, there can be no guarantee of his/her best performance on the day of competition due to several extraneous or physiological factors. In individual sports only top three will win medals. In team sports 12-16 players will win each medal, depending on the discipline. At most, keeping in view the past performance, a considered guess can be made.

(ii) Achievements of SAI trainees during 2011-12

2.3. The achievements of SAI trainees (region wise) at various National and International competitions during the year 2011-12 are stated to be as under -

Sl No.	Region-wise	National			International		
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1	Southern Centre, Bangalore	71	56	95	03	02	01
2	Central Centre, Bhopal	279	192	210	14	25	17

Sl No.	Region-wise	National			International		
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze
3	NRC, Sonepat	70	83	46	7	3	09
4	NRC, Chandigarh	11	08	11	01	0	0
5	NIS Patiala	68	64	85	07	02	06
6	NER, Imphal	243	162	157	04	07	02
7	SC-Guwahati	195	124	113	09	07	06
8	SC-Lucknow	17	17	18	01	0	01
9	LNCPE, Trivandrum (Kerala)	186	154	127	13	07	09
10	Eastern Centre, Kolkata	79	75	80	02	01	03
11	Western Centre, Gandhinagar	11	11	13	03	03	01
12	ABSC	69	51	52	10	17	07
TOTAL		1299	997	1007	74	74	62

2.4 MYAS (DoS) further added:

- “(i) In the last **XIXth Commonwealth Games -2010** held at Delhi, India won total **101 Medals**, out of these, SAI Trainees/Ex-Trainees won **41 Medals (12 Gold, 12 Silver and 17 Bronze)**
- “(ii) In the last **Asian Games -2010** held at Guangzhou, China, India won total **64Medals** out of these SAI Trainees/Ex-Trainees won **20 Medals (7 Gold, 5 Silver and 8 Bronze)”**

2.5 In response to a query as to how SAI proposes to nurture hidden talents of tribal sports persons particularly from hilly regions , the success achieved by the Government and also the number of tribals included in various events , MYAS (DOS) in a written reply dated 06.09.12 stated that SAI schemes have produced several National and International medal winners from amongst the tribals. SAI does

not maintain a category-wise (SC/ST/OBC/General) list of medal winners. Total number of medals won by trainees of SAI Schemes, including from amongst the tribal trainees are as under :-

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	National				International			
		G	S	B	T	G	S	B	T
1.	Northern Centre, Chandigarh	33	20	42	95	3	3	1	7
2.	Western Centre, Gandhi Nagar	287	333	296	916	25	9	3	37
3.	Central Centre, Bhopal	450	379	381	1201	36	30	36	102
4.	Southern Centre, Bangalore	1240	1049	941	3230	103	63	38	204
5	Eastern Centre, Kolkotta	208	232	173	613	5	7	6	18
6.	NERC, Imphal	1348	748	738	2834	109	96	56	261
7	Northern Centre, Sonepat	427	276	176	879	70	54	80	204
8	Sub-Centre, Guwahati	1808	1544	1521	4873	47	45	34	126
9	NS-Sub Centre, Lucknow	58	63	44	165	02	03	05	10
10	NS NIS, Patiala	568	440	467	1475	85	52	53	190
11	LNCPE/ Kerala , Trivandrum	1453	917	686	3056	56	65	50	171
12.	Army Boys Sports Company	476	367	254	1097	53	40	26	119
Grand total		8356	6368	5719	20443	594	467	388	1449

In addition several tribal women Hockey players from STC Gumla, Jharkhand, had also represented India in international competitions and won medals.

2.6 In written reply to queries as to the (i) responsibility of the Ministry to monitor / review the functioning of SAI and (ii) frequency of such reviews, MYAS (DoS) , in a reply dated 20.03.2013 as follows-

“ Sports Authority of India (SAI) is an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. SAI has been carrying out its functioning as per the mandate given as per their financial bye-laws and Memorandum of Association. Two Committees namely, Finance Committee and Governing Body have been constituted which meet from time to time wherein monitoring and review of the functioning of SAI is also involved. Apart from the above, the functioning of SAI with reference to specific issues and items of note are regularly reviewed at Secretary/ Minister’s

level to address and resolve those issues for its smooth functioning. The Finance Committee/Governing Body generally meets 4/2 times annually. Apart from formal structures mentioned above, the Ministry regularly monitors the progress of major schemes & programmes of SAI.”

2.7. On the issue of Road map for development of Sports in India to compete with other countries, MYA&S (DoS) in a written reply stated as follows-

“There has been resurgence of Indian sports both in terms of performance by our athletes at the International level (e.g. commendable performance in the Delhi Commonwealth Games-2010, Guangzhou Asian Games-2010, London Olympic Games-2012 and other events like Asian Championships, Commonwealth Championships, and World Championships etc). and conduct of mega international sports events. India which is credited to have successfully conducted the 1st Asian Games in 1951 and the 9th Asian Games in 1982 in New Delhi is also credited to have successfully organized the 1st Afro-Asian Games in 2003 at Hyderabad and Commonwealth Games at New Delhi -2010.

India best-ever and vastly improved performance in London Olympics – 2012 increases stake for building this momentum and improving achievements in future multi-disciplinary sporting events targeting Olympics-2020. The mid-term milestones will include preparation for Commonwealth Games – 2014, Asian Games-2014, Olympics-2016, Commonwealth Games- 2018 and Asian Games – 2019.

Strategy:

- (I) Focus on age group 12-16 years;
- (II) Identify/select Priority and focus sports disciplines;
- (III) Select individual events in these disciplines, keeping in mind India's potential; and
- (IV) Increase number of trainees by building High Performance Centres/Centres of Excellence (COEs)

Action already initiated:

The funding for training of elite sports persons is provided through the Scheme of 'Assistance to National Sports Federations'. While the total allocation during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 was Rs. 109.00 crore, 100.00 crore and 100.00 crore respectively, the funding has been increased by 60% to 160.00 crore during the year 2013-14.

Earlier most of the funding was going for training of our Senior sports persons in preparation of immediate multi-sporting competitions. Larger focus is being put on training the Sub-Juniors and Juniors starting from the age of 12 years. During the year 2012-13, a minimum target of 20% for this group was mandated."

CHAPTER III

SPORTS PROMOTIONAL SCHEMES

3.1 The Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI were conceived and formulated during 7th Five Year Plan for development and promotion of sports at grass-root level in the country and to achieve excellence at the national/international level by grooming the talented children. The following Sports Promotional Schemes are being implemented by the Operations Division, SAI through the Regional Centres/Sub Centres/ Academic Institutions:

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

(i) NATIONAL SPORTS TALENT CONTEST (NSTC) SCHEME

3.2 The National Talent Contest Scheme was launched during 1985 under which the talented young children between the age group of 8-14 years are spotted and nurtured by providing scientific training. The main concept of the scheme is to PLAY & STUDY in the same school. Under the Scheme, the schools having good sports infrastructure are adopted and each adopted school in addition to getting the services of coaches will get financial assistance for purchase of consumable sports equipment. At present there are 22 regular adopted schools in which 736 trainees (569 boys & 167 girls) are being trained. Also, keeping in view the need to promote sports in remote and rural areas and to provide greater balance for village children, the Scheme was extended to Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas . As per the Background Material furnished to the Committee, the following 105 centres are operating under the Scheme as in March, 2012:

S.No	Name of the Scheme	No. of Centres
1	Indigenous games and Martial Arts (IGMA)	24
2	Jawahar navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV)	15

3	Akharas	40
4	Sports Centre on the pattern of Akharas	04

3.3 The selection of trainees is done on potential and performance basis. The selection criteria for admission to the scheme is as follows -

- 1) Trainees, who are medal winners in State/National Level Competitions are automatically admitted into the Scheme, subject to their being found medically fit.
- 2) Trainees who are medal winners at District Level Competition or have participation in State Level Competitions are admitted subject to their being found fit, medically and physically, and also having the required potential which is assessed by a battery of tests.
- 3) For selection from the remote, tribal & coastal areas, the trainees are also selected by organizing competitions among participants. Selection is done by a Selection Committee consisting of representatives of SAI, School/Akhara, SAI coaches, Sports Scientists etc. The sports persons identified on this basis are offered admission after age verification, medical examination and found suitable after scientific assessment through a battery of tests”

3.4. Under the scheme, selected trainees are admitted on non - residential basis. However, in exceptional cases, trainees are admitted on residential basis and they are provided board and lodging facilities as follows-

Sl. no.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
1	Board and Lodging per head per day for 300 days (2 schools only)	75.00
2	Sports kit (per head per annum)	2,000.00
3	Insurance (per head per annum) (presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head per annum)	150.00
4	Competition exposure (per head per annum)	2,000.00
5	Stipend for 10 months (per Head per month)	3,000.00

6	Annual grant to the school for purchase of sports equipment (per unit per annum)	20,000.00
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(ii) ARMY BOYS SPORTS COMPANY (ABSC) SCHEME

3.5 The main objective of the Scheme is to achieve excellence at international levels by making use of good infrastructure and efficient administrative and disciplined environment of the Army. The scheme is a joint venture of the Army and Sports Authority of India. Boys in the age group of 8-16 years of age are inducted under the scheme. After attaining the required age of 17 ½ years, the trainees are also offered job in the Army. The criteria for selection of trainees are as follows-

- 1) Trainees who are medal winners in State/National Level Competitions are automatically admitted into the Scheme, subject to their age verification and being found medically fit.
- 2) Trainees who are medal winners at District Level Competitions or have participation in State Level Competitions are admitted subject to age verification and being found fit medically and physically and also having the required potential, which is assessed by battery of tests.
- 3) For selection of raw talent from remote, tribal & coastal areas, the trainees are also selected by organizing competitions among participants. Under this criterion, for both team as well as individual games, the participants are made to play and selection is done by a Selection Committee consisting of representatives of SAI, Army & SMC coaches. The sport persons are identified on the basis of the following tests.

3.6 At present 15 centres are operating under the Scheme. Under the scheme, the trainees are provided Board and lodging, Educational expenses, Sports kit, Insurance medical cover, competition exposure, & scientific coaching from experienced coaches facilities as follows-

Sl no.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
1	Boarding / Lodging for 300 days (per head per day)	125.00
2	Educational expenses (per head per annum)	1000.00
3	Sports Equipment (per unit per annum)	27,500.00
4	Maintenance of play fields	20,000.00
	Magazines/ periodicals (per unit per annum)	2,500.00
5	Sports kit (per head paer annum)	2,000.00
6	Competition exposure (per head per annum)	2,000.00
7	Medical (per head per annum)	300.00
8	Insurance (per head per annum) (presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head per annum)	150.00
9	One time grant of linen and blanket ,etc (per annum)	2,000.00

(iii) SAI TRAINING CENTRE (STC) SCHEME

3.7 The main aim of the scheme is to train meritorious sports persons in the age group of 14-21 years. Under the scheme, SAI Training Centers are set up in joint collaboration with State Govt./UT Administration and SAI. There are 61 centres operating at present.

3.8. The selection of trainees is done on potential and performance basis. Trainees who are medal winners in State/National Level Competitions are automatically admitted into the Scheme subject to their being found medically fit. Trainees who are medal winners at District Level Competitions or have participation in State Level Competitions are admitted, subject to their being found medically/physically fit and also having the required potential which is assessed by a battery of scientific tests.

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

Residential Trainees:

Sl. no	Particulars	Amount Rs.
1	Boarding Expenses (per head per day) Non Hilly Areas for 330 days per head per day)	125.00
	Hilly areas for 330 days (per head per day)	140.00
2	Sports kit (per head per annum)	4,000.00
3	Competition exposure (per head per annum)	3,000.00
4	Educational expenses (per head per annum)	1,000.00
5	Medical Expenses (per head per annum)	300.00
6	Insurance (per head per annum) (presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head per annum)	150.00
7	Other expenses (per head per annum)	100.00

Non Residential trainees:

Sl. no	Particulars	Amount Rs.
1	Sports kit (per head per annum)	4,000.00
2	Competition exposure (per head per annum)	3,000.00
3	Stipend (per head per annum)	6,000.00
4	Insurance (per head per annum) (presently 32/- being paid per head per annum)	150.00

(iv) SPECIAL AREA GAMES (SAG) SCHEME

3.10 In response to a query as to how SAI proposed to nurture talent of tribal sports persons from hilly regions of the country, MYAS (DoS) in written reply stated as under –

“The SAG Scheme of SAI, which has been operational since 1987, is specifically focused on scouting & nurturing the hidden talents of tribal sports persons, particularly from the hilly and coastal, and far flung areas (i.e,

Andamans & Nicobar Islands) of the country. After induction into the SAG scheme, trainees are provided boarding and lodging, medical and insurance facilities, facility to continue their education, sports facilities, equipment and sports kit. They are provided with services of qualified coaches of their discipline. International-level trainees are provided services of foreign coaches also, and scientific back-up. Currently, more than 2000 tribal sports persons are undergoing training under various schemes of SAI in the disciplines of Athletics, Archery, Basketball, Boxing, Cycling, Canoeing & Kayaking and Rowing, Fencing, Kabaddi, Wrestling, Football, Hockey, Taekwondo and Wushu.”

3.11 Medal winners in State/National Level Competitions are automatically admitted into the Scheme, subject, to their being found medically fit. Trainees who are medal winners at District Level Competitions or have participation in State Level Competitions are admitted subject to their being found medically/physically fit and also having the required potential, which is assessed by a battery of tests. The details of financial assistance provided to residential and non-residential trainees in 21 SAG centres as under:

Residential Trainees:

Sl. No	Particulars	Amount
1.	Boarding Expenses (per head per annum) Non – Hilly Areas for 330 days	125.00
	Hilly Areas for 330 days (per head per annum)	140.00
2.	Sports Kit (per head per annum)	4000.00
3.	Competition Exposure (per head per annum)	3000.00
4.	Education Expenses(per head per annum)	1000.00
5	Medical Expenses(per head per annum)	300.00
6.	Insurance(per head per annum) (Presently Rs.32/-being paid per head per annum)	30.00
7	Other Expenses(per head per annum)	100.00

Non Residential Trainees:

Sl. no	Particulars	Amount Rs.
1	Sports kit (per head per annum)	4,000.00
2	Competition exposure (per trainee per year)	3,000.00
3	Stipend (per trainee per year)	6,000.00
4	Insurance (per head per annum) (presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head per annum)	150.00

3.12 In written reply to a query as to the whether any review of the SAG scheme has been carried out to assess the reliability of the selection criteria, MYAS (DoS) in a written furnished as follows-

“Review of the SAG schemes are carried out from time to time to assess the viability of selection criteria. induction pattern of trainees was modified after the review carried out in 1991.SAG scheme , along with other sports promotion schemes of SAI , is under review currently”.

(v) CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE (CoE) SCHEME

3.13 The Scheme envisages training of elite sports-persons in particular disciplines, providing advance training and also international exposure including foreign training /competitions.

3.14. Centres of Excellence, currently 12 in number, operate as regular coaching camps for the best available talent in India and provide two or possibly three concurrent layers of highly giving a wider choice of talent and continuity for later selection to National Teams. Trainees in the age group of 17-25 years are selected under the Scheme. All trainees of COEs are provided scientific back-up.

3.15. The selection criteria for admission to the scheme is as follows-

- 1) For Individual Events

Sportspersons who are ranked best 6 in Sr. National Competitions [Open National meets, Inter-State Competitions (Sr. Group), Inter-University (Sr. Group), Circuit Meets, Permit Meet, Federation Cup etc.] are eligible, for admission.

2) For Team Games

Players who reach semi finals in any Open National Competition or Sr. National Competitions [including Nehru Hockey Gold Cup Tournament, Subroto Cup Football Tournament, K.D.Singh Babu Hockey Tournament, Indira Gandhi Memorial Gold Cup tournament, etc.] are eligible for admission to the Scheme. In Lawn Tennis, players who are ranked among best 10 on All India basis, are eligible for admission.

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

Residential Trainees:

Sl.No	Particulars	Amount
1.	Boarding Expenses for 330 days (per head per annum)	175.00
2.	Sports Kit (per head per annum)	6,000.00
3.	Competition Exposure (per head per annum)	3,000.00
4	Medical Expenses (per head per annum)	500.00
5.	Insurance (per head per annum) (Presently Rs.32/- being paid per head per annum)	150.00
6	Other Expenses (per head per annum)	100.00

Non residential trainees:

Sl.no	Particulars	Amount Rs.
1	Sports kit (per head per annum)	6,000.00
2	Competition exposure (per head per annum)	3,000.00
3	Stipend (per head per annum)	9,000.00
4	Insurance (per head per annum) (presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head per annum)	150.00

3.17. Details of number of SAI trainees under various SAI Centres as furnished in a presentation before the Committee on 14.06.2012 are reproduced as below:

Sl no	Region	No of Centres	Residential			Non residential			G total
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	NSTC – Regular schools	22	30	05	35	539	162	701	736
2	Indigenous Games & Martial Arts (IGMA)	24	0	0	0	201	45	246	246
3	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas	15	0	0	0	35	27	62	62
4	Akharas	40	0	0	0	450	18	468	468
5	Sports centres on the pattern of akharas	04	0	0	0	55	12	67	67
6	Army Boys Sports Companies	15	984	0	984	0	0	0	984
7	SAI Training Centres (STCs)	61	3209	1180	4389	2025	1085	3110	7499
8	Specail Area Games (SAGs)	21	963	698	1661	153	143	296	1957
9	Extension cntres of STC/ SAGs	94	0	0	0	1086	692	1778	1778
10	Centre of Excellence (CoE)	12	159	151	310	04	09	13	323
TOTAL		308	345	2034	7379	4548	2193	6741	14120

(vi) DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF INDIGENOUS SPORTS

3.18. The existing schemes of the Ministry and the Sports Authority of India lay adequate focus on promotion of traditional and indigenous sports such as Archery, Chess, Kabaddi, Hockey, Wrestling, Tug of War, Kho Kho etc. The Ministry further apprised the Committee that Sports Authority of India (SAI) implements sports promotional schemes of National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC), SAI Training Centre (STC), Special Areas Games (SAG), Centre of Excellence (COE) etc. across the country, where training is imparted in different disciplines including in traditional games like Hockey & Kabaddi. Under the 'Come & Play Scheme', training in disciplines of Hockey and Kabaddi is being imparted at various Centres of SAI across the country.

3.19. With a view to promote Indigenous Games and Martial Arts, the Ministry stated that a sub scheme under the National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme is being implemented by SAI wherein schools are adopted for promotion of indigenous games and martial arts. At present 24 schools have been adopted by SAI under the sub scheme of NSTC, where in 201 boys and 45 girls are being imparted coaching/training in disciplines such as Archery, Athletics, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Silambam (staff fencing – Tamil Nadu),, Wrestling, Mukna (traditional form of wrestling of Manipur), Thangta (martial art of Manipur) etc.

CHAPTER IV

DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE

(i) Creation and upgradation of Sports Infrastructure

4.1 SAI builds and develop sports infrastructure across the country which involves creation /up gradation of sports infrastructure and other allied training facilities and submitted the details of ongoing and completed Infrastructure projects at various SAI centres as under:

Sl no	Name of SAI Centre	Completed work	Work under Progress
1	Gandhinagar	-	Upgradation & Renovation of STC Boys Hostel.
2	STC Kandivali	Synthetic Hockey surface	
3	Thiruvananthapuram		Providing of wooden flooring in MP Hall Annual repair to the MP Hall Renovation of Cycle Velodrome Warm-up track for velodrome New Pavilion and enclosure for officials & VIP Renovation of existing pavilion C/O RCC open well Increase of height of existing check dam C/o Guest House Strengthening of security wall of Swimming Pool.
4	Sonepat	C/o 200 bedded hostel	-
5	Patiala	C/o Qtrs. For foreign coaches.	C/o 200 bedded hostel C/o Training Syn Hockey

			surface. Conservation and Restoration of Old Moti Bagh Main Palace Building Augmentation of existing HT & LT electric distribution system of campus. Renovation of Dhyan Chand International Hostel. Renovation of Yadvindra Hostel
6	PAP Jalandhar	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface	-
7	Taran Taran		Synthetic Athletic Track
8	HATC Shillaroo	Repair & provision of chain link fencing around campus, Repair and renovation of campus road, Upgradation of girls' hostel & Completion of staff quarters.	
9	Chandigarh	-	-
10	STC Badal (Muktsar)		C/o 100 bedded women hostel.
11	Bangalore		Upgradation of Indoor Volleyball, Basketball, Weightlifting and conditioning hall, Construction of compound wall
12	SAG Alleppey		C/o Modern fitness centers C/o 50 bedded hostel complex.

13	Kolkata		C/o 200 bedded hostel
14	SAG Jagatpur, Odisha		C/o 100 bedded hostel (Boys&Girls)
15	Bhopal	C/o MP Hall wooden flooring	Providing and Laying of Syn. Athletic track
16	Lucknow	Balance work of MP Hall	Widening of existing road and re-surfacing of roads .
17	STC Bareilly		Providing and Laying of Syn Hockey surface
18	AMU Aligarh		Providing and Laying of Syn Hockey surface
19	Guwahati		
20	NEHU, Shillong		Various projects like 100 bedded hostels for Boys & girls, MP Hall, Syn. Surface & Athletic Track, staff quarters and development works etc.
21	Imphal		Laying of Syn. Hockey Surface. Laying of Syn. Athletic Track C/o 3 nos. of Tennis Courts C/o MP Hall C/o 100 bedded hostel
22	SAG Khumun Lampak		C/o MP Hall
23	SAG Utlou		C/o 100 Bedded hostel C/o of MP Hall at SAG Centre
24	SAG Theznual		C/o Syn. Hockey Surface
25	Aizwal Mizoram		C/o 100 bedded hostel For (boys & girls)
26	SAG Agartala (Tripura)		C/o 100 bedded hostel Boys & Girls

4.2. As informed by the Department, the following Stadia of SAI were renovated /upgraded for hosting the XIX Commonwealth Games, 2010 in Delhi where State-of-the-art facilities for various games are available at par with International standards. The Stadia are being maintained and utilized by SAI on behalf of the Department of Sports.

- i. Jawarharlal Nehru Stadium Complex.
- ii. Indra Gandhi Stadium Complex
- iii. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex.
- iv. Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium
- v. Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges

4.3. For optimum utilization of its 5 stadia which were renovated at substantial cost for CWG 2010, Sports Authority of India (SAI) has introduced 'Come and Play Scheme' in May 2011. The designated areas in the SAI Stadia viz., Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium, Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges, Dr. SPM Swimming Pool Complex, Major Dhyan Chand Hockey Stadium, Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium (Gymnastics, Wrestling and Cycling Velodrome) were thrown open in May 2011 for both imparting professional training to established sportspersons and also to beginners with the objective to encourage participation in sports and for optimum utilization of stadia.

4.4. 'Come and Play Scheme' received a very enthusiastic response and more than 10000 trainees enrolled for using the sports facilities for practice and training in disciplines such as Badminton, Boxing, Basketball, Cricket, Cycling, Football, Hockey, Gymnastics, Judo, Shooting, Swimming, Table Tennis, Volleyball, Weightlifting and Wrestling. After Scheme's successful launch in Delhi, SAI launched 'Come & Play Scheme' in all centres of Sports Authority of India (SAI) spread across the country from 1st October 2011 with the objective of encouraging the youth in the local area to use the sports facilities available at these centres and to impart coaching, primarily to the beginners, to encourage participation in sports. This would result in optimal utilization of the sports facilities. 'Come and Play' Scheme would also lead to talent scouting. Meritorious talent emerging from this Scheme will also form a pool and entry link for induction

into regular residential sports promotional schemes of STC and SAG. Talent emerging from this Scheme can also be financed under various other Schemes of the Ministry and SAI.

4.5. In response to a query as to whether a large portion of the Government's sports budget goes towards payment of salaries to the employees of SAI and the maintenance of stadia , the Ministry , in a written reply furnished vide their OM dated 06.09.2012 stated as under-

“No Sir. For service sector like Sports, Salary Component is always an essential and major item of expenditure. The break-up of salary components and training components in the last five years budgetary allocation is provided as under –

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON SALARIES INCLUDING COMPONENT
(Rs. in lakh)**

YEAR	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
NON PLAN	1608.36	2223.05	2950.04	2897.53	3102.53
PLAN	5199.42	7923.52	0364.72	9801.79	10575.27
PLAN (NER)	457.33	641.51	892.63	843.55	994.75

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE OF STADIA

(Rs. in lakh)

YEAR	NON-PLAN	PLAN	TOTAL
2007-08	1078.72	350.36	1429.08
2008-09	827.97	237.95	1065.92
2009-10	1111.39	355.94	1467.33
2010-11	662.64	2638.45	3301.09
2011-12	-	4732.00	4732.00

4.6 MYA&S (DoS) further stated that these stadia are being used by various Sports Federations as well as National/ International level Sports persons. Apart from above, a new scheme i.e. '**Come & Play**' has also been introduced in 2011 for

the general public to use facilities at these stadia so that budding sports talent can groom to become elite athletes. Apart from Coaching Camps, stadia are also being used for conduct of other sports events. Present strength of trainees under 'Come & Play' Scheme in various SAI Stadia was furnished as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Stadium	Discipline	No. of trainees
1.	Jawarharlal Nehru Stadium Complex.	Athletics	408
		Football	1198
		Volleyball	398
		Weightlifting	40
2.	Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex	Total	2044
		Badminton	394
		Basketball	269
		Boxing	346
		Gymnastics	344
		Judo	100
		Table Tennis	108
		Wrestling	147
		Total	1708
		Swimming	1016
3.	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex	Total	1016
		Cricket	1343
		Hockey	339
		Tennis	35
4.	Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium	Total	1717
		Shooting	106
		Total	106
5.	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges		

(ii) Laying of Synthetic tracks by Sports Authority of India (SAI)

4.7 SAI creates infrastructure at its own Regional Centres /Sub-Centre and SAI Training Centre (STC), Special Area Games (SAG) Centres based on requirement and availability of funds. With regard to the synthetic tracks being laid by Sports Authority of India (SAI), the Ministry furnished the State-wise details as under:

**State - wise details of Athletic Synthetic Track laid / being laid
by SAI during last three years.**

S. No.	Name of State	Name of SAI Center	Status
1.	West Bengal	SAI ,EC, Kolkata	Completed
2.	Gujarat	SAI, WC Gandhinagar	Completed
3.	Maharashtra	SAI,STC, Kandivali	Completed
4.	Karnataka	SAI,SC, Bangalore	In Progress
5.	Haryana	SAI, NC, Sonepat	Completed
6.	MP	SAI CRC, Bhopal	In Progress
7.	Kerala	SAI, LNCPE, Trivenduram	Completed
8.	Punjab	SAI, NIS Patiala	Completed
	Punjab	SAI, Center Tarn Taran	In Progress
9.	Assam	SAI, Sub-Center Guwahati	Completed
10	Meghalaya	SAI, NEHU, Shillong	In Progress
11.	Manipur	SAI, NERC, Imphal	In Progress
12	Delhi	JLN stadium	Completed

4.8 When the Committee enquired the status of the States where the laying of athletic synthetic tracks is "in progress", the Ministry in their reply stated as under:

SAI SC, Bangalore

The sub-base work has already been completed. The tender documents for Synthetic Athletic Track has been prepared by Chief Engineer (CPWD) and

sent to Additional Director General (Works) for approval. After approval, tender will be called.

SAI CRC, Bhopal

Presently Excavation work completed and WBM work in progress. 45% of the total work has been completed.

SAI, Center, Tarn Taran

Sub-Base work completed, the material for Synthetic Athletic Track has been procured and already stacked at site of work and same could not be laid due to rainy season. The work is likely to be resumed in October and likely to be completed by end of January 2013.

SAI, NEHU, Shillong

For laying of Synthetic Athletic Track, the development of site like cutting of rocky hill, earth filling and construction of retaining wall has been completed. 10% sub-base work completed. The process of opening of letter of credit for import of material from Germany has been initiated. The work is likely to be completed by the end of March 2013.

SAI, NERC, IMPHAL

CPWD has informed that they floated Global tender twice but there has been no response. Revised estimate of Rs. 7.21 crore has been submitted by the CPWD to SAI."

4.9. In this connection, the Estimates Committee (2010-11), in their 7th Report (15th Lok Sabha) had specifically recommended as under:

"At present, in the field of several sports like Athletics and Hockey, synthetic surfaces like Astroturfs are being used the world over. The Committee are, however, dismayed to learn that there is no uniformity in development of synthetic surfaces in the country. At present there are only 5 synthetic Athletic Tracks in the country while 14 are proposed to be laid. Besides there are just 12 Synthetic Hockey surfaces in the country and 12 more are proposed to be laid. Several States like Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Goa do not have any synthetic surface. The Committee had felt that the presence of such surfaces was not uniform in the country to which the Ministry took the stand that apart from availability of talent in a particular area & facilities made available by State, existence of Sports Authority of India (SAI) centre is also a factor, which is taken into consideration while choosing location for laying of synthetic surfaces. Since

SAI does not have centres in all the States, this has led to a situation where some States have more than one surface whereas some have none. The Committee are not convinced by this argument and feel that there is no dearth of sports talent in the country and existence of a proper infrastructure can lead to discovery and development of hidden talent and popularity of a particular sport. The Committee, therefore, recommend that there should be some uniformity in development of sports infrastructure across the States. To begin with, at least one Athletic track must be made available in every State. The Committee would like to be apprised of the timelines for laying the proposed synthetic surfaces in the country.”

4.10. In response to a query as to the prevailing dilapidated condition of certain SAI training centres marked by old and outdated training equipment , unhygienic toilets, cramped and ill ventilated residential rooms etc , MYAS (DoS) in a written reply, dated 07.11.2012 stated *inter- alia* as follows-

“SAI Sports Promotion Schemes (STC/SAG/COE) are run in collaboration with the State Governments. The prime responsibility to provide adequate and good infrastructure, including hostel facilities vests with the State Govts. Whenever the State Govts. have failed to match their commitments, the infrastructure is poor, needing immediate attention, SAI does its utmost in maintaining the infrastructure as well as running the Centre within the limited resources available ”

(iii) Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)

4.11. USIS is a Central Scheme that aims at addressing the entire “Sports Eco System” holistically, namely, players training/coaching and development and infrastructure. In the past, series discrete schemes have been in operation to address each of these objectives separately.

When the erstwhile Schemes for Sports Infrastructure were transferred to the State sector in 2005, a large number of sports facilities were created, but remained under-utilised for want of proper maintenance, coaches, equipment, etc. In addition, sizeable infrastructure, created especially for National Games also remains under- utilized or unutilized. Hence, there is need to have an

effective mechanism available at the Centre or in the State to encourage their productive utilization.

This issue was discussed at the Conference of State Sports Ministers held in 2009 and 2010, and it was unanimously resolved to introduce a comprehensive scheme for supporting the creation or creation of urban sports infrastructure. Thereafter, this matter was taken up with the Planning Commission during the Mid-term Review of the 11th Plan as well as the Annual Plan discussions. The Planning Commission agreed in principle for the introduction of a comprehensive Central scheme for promotion of Urban Sports Infrastructure on a pilot scale i.e., on the basis of feasibility and viability and not on a uniform basis. Accordingly, an allocation of Rs 123 cr. was made for this purpose with an allocation of Rs 30 cr. for 2010-11 and Rs.60 crore for 2011-12. Accordingly, the scheme was to be implemented on a pilot basis up to 2011-12. At the end of the 11th Plan period, the scheme is to be evaluated before being considered for conversion to full-fledged scheme in the 12th Five Year Plan.

In the above background, the present scheme envisages the following structure:

- i. Development of Community play-field – State Government through Play Fields Associations;
- ii. Coaching and Coach Development Programme – Through Central and State Governments by means of structured training to provide Coach Education and Physical Education (Teachers as well as Coaches, including Community Coaches); and
- iii. Players Academies – The SAI Centres will provide the nucleus of a hub and spoke model for such Academies, catering to premier sports in each State.

To operationalize the above concept, the scheme focuses on the following approach:

- i. Promote and support a mechanism at National and State level to encourage, assist and preserve, community play fields;
- ii. Incentivize the utilization of infrastructure already available in the states at all levels by filling up critical gaps;

- iii. Create new need-based infrastructure subject to fulfilling all requirements for its optimal utilization, including financial viability; and
- iv. To promote capacity building among coaches, including community coaches.

The main differences between the present scheme and the erstwhile central sector sports infrastructure schemes are as follows:-

- i. The present scheme takes a holistic view of sports development and does not confine itself to the creation of standalone sports infrastructure;
- ii. The projects supported under this scheme will be linked to the National Playing Fields Association of India (NPFAI) and the Sports Authority of India (SAI) within their respective areas of operation, and not treated as standalone projects;
- iii. The eligible beneficiaries are specifically defined keeping in mind the sustainability factor;
- iv. Projects are prioritized and standardized;
- v. Emphasis is placed on sustainability and optimal utilization of existing playing facilities; and
- vi. Provision is kept for coach development programme”.

4.12. Salient features of the USI Scheme are as under:

- (i) annual assistance @ Rs. 50 lakh to each State and Rs. 25 lakh to each Union Territory for a period of 2 years to set up and operate a State-Level Playing Field Association. The association must be modeled on the lines of the National Playing Fields Association of India (NPFAI). The annual assistance is to be utilized to further the objectives of the Association, including meeting establishment and administrative expenses, maintaining a comprehensive database of registered playing fields, providing legal assistance to endangered playing fields, conducting seminars/ workshops, and providing assistance to support pilot projects at the state level.
- (ii) At the national level, NPFAI will receive an annual grant of 2.5 crore per annum for carrying out similar activities, including supporting pilot projects for States to emulate. All projects assisted by NPFAI have to get them also

registered with NPFAI and enter into Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with it as community playing facility as per a model MoU.

(iii) The development of sports training infrastructure on partnership mode with State Governments/ local bodies/ colleges/ universities/ sports control boards on the one hand, and SAI on the other. Under the scheme, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS) will provide assistance through SAI, or directly, for the creation of need-based sporting infrastructure in States/ UTs, which will function as SAI extension centres, but the entire responsibility of maintenance of the infrastructure will be that of the State Government/ UT/ beneficiary entity.

(iv) With a view to maintaining focus on mother sports and popular sports, especially those in which the country has good medal prospects, the following types of sports infrastructure will get preference over others:

- (a) Synthetic playing surface (for hockey, football and athletics)
- (b) Multipurpose indoor halls.

(v) CPWD, State PWD, or any Central or State PSU can be engaged for construction of the projects. The CPWD/ State PWD schedule of rates will be adopted for preparing the estimates. The grant as per approved estimates will be released to SAI directly for taking up the project on partnership mode.

(vi) State Governments, Local Civic bodies, schools, colleges and universities under Central/ State Governments, Sports Control Boards will be eligible to receive assistance for creation of sports infrastructure.

(vii). The applicants will be required to furnish information about ownership of land, present performance of the entity in sports promotion, discipline-wise infrastructure owned, managed and operated by it, impact of proposed sports infrastructure / additionality in terms of growth in anticipation, retention of existing participation level, identification and development of new talent, a business plan for establishing sustainability of the project, including meeting of operation and maintenance cost, details of existing partnerships, if any, management structure for sports development and operation of the existing and proposed facilities, delivery

capability, broad plan, estimates and time schedule for execution, budgetary support from State Government, if any, free public access to informal play spaces, affordable play and play schemes for other facilities, availability of coaching facilities, cross subsidizing model through PPP, linkages with local clubs, sports clubs and leagues, sports associations, business partnerships to enhance viability etc.

(viii). No State shall get more than one project in a year. States that have properly utilized facilities created under the erstwhile sports infrastructure schemes will get preference. The grant for creation of sports infrastructure will be released to SAI.

(ix) States/ UTs will be assisted to depute 20/ 10 coaches per year to undergo 1 month refresher course in National Institute of Sports, Patiala. The maximum admissible assistance per coach shall be Rs 50, 000 towards training, training material and boarding and lodging. The travel expenses and other allowances will be the responsibility of the State/ UT Government. The State Governments/ UTs will obtain a Bond from the nominated coaches that they will not leave service till 2 years after receiving the training.

4.13. During 2010-11, the Department released funds for 4 projects viz., Synthetic Hockey field at Indira Stadium, Una (Himachal Pradesh), Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Taran Taran (Punjab), Renovation/modification and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex (Khudiram Anushilan) Eden Gardens, Kolkata (West Bengal) and Astro Turf for Hockey at Aizwal (Mizoram).

4.14 . Four states viz. Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal and Mizoram have not submitted their progress reports, statements of expenditure and utilization certificates. In a written reply to queries regarding (i) the reasons for not furnishing the progress report, statement of expenditure and utilization certificates by these States, (ii) Since when has the scheme been implemented in these States; and, (iii) When was the last time MYAS (DoS) initiated any action to ensure completion of the scheme by these States, the MYAS (DoS) in a written in November, 2012 stated as follows –

- (i) "Himachal Pradesh:- The project was approved in March 2011. Last reminder was issued on 02nd April, 2012.
- (ii) Punjab:- The project was approved in March 2011. Last reminder was issued on 22nd June, 2012.
- (iii) West Bengal:- The project was approved in March, 2011. Last reminder was issued on 28th June, 2012.

In respect all the three States mentioned above, no reply has been received from them explaining the reasons for not furnishing the progress report, statement of expenditure and utilization certificate."

4.15. In response to a query as to how many projects under USIS (for laying synthetic tracks) have come up since inception of the scheme in 2010-11, Secretary (MYA&S-DoS) appearing before the Committee on 14.06.2012 stated as follows-

"We have sanctioned about 11 projects under this scheme so far and not one of them has been completed by any State."

4.16. Furnishing the data on applications received and the sums disbursed under USIS, Secretary (MYA&S) appearing before the Committee on 14.06.2012 stated as follows-

"Since 2010-11 , 14 states have applied for and a sum total of Rs. 74.79 crore has been sanctioned and Rs. 52.50 crore has been released. "

(iv) National Playing Fields Association of India

4.17. The National Playing Fields Association of India (NPFAI) was established in February, 2009 as a Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860. Concerned at the shortage of open spaces and playing fields in the country and diversion of some existing fields to other activities, it was considered necessary to evolve an institutional arrangement to protect open spaces and playing fields. Accordingly, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports took the initiative in setting up the NPFAI.

4.18 Union Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports is the chairperson of the NPFAI and the members include senior officers in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, representatives of state Governments etc. Eminent persons such as Shri F S Nariman, Shri Bishen Singh Bedi, Smt P. T. Usha, Smt Indu puri and Cdr Nandy Singh, among others, are founder members of the Society. The NPFAI was formally launched on 26th February, 2009.

4.19. The main objectives of NPFAI are:

- To protect, preserve, promote, develop and improve playing fields and open spaces and other facilities for sports and games; and
- To evolve a national policy on playing fields, playgrounds, play pitches, parks and open spaces.

4.20. The main focus of the NPFAI would be on protecting and preserving existing playfields and promoting new ones, apart from developing standards and norms process, for making available playing fields and open spaces.

4.21. The NPFAI received Rs 50.00 lakh as seed money from the National Sport Development Fund in July 2009.

4.22. While the NPFAI will be the apex body, all State Governments would be encouraged to set up similar societies at the State level, which would be affiliated with the national society. This initiative is expected to create a national awareness of the social benefits that flow out of playing fields, playgrounds and open green spaces in terms of quality of life and social inclusiveness. All the State Governments/UTs were requested to set up State level Playing Field Associations on priority. The concept of NPFAI and its objectives were discussed in detail in the Sports Ministers' Conferences in 2009 and 2010 where all State Sports Ministers assured that State level Playing Fields Associations would be formed on priority. So far, 10 States have formed State level Associations. These States are:

- (i) Himachal Pradesh, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Haryana, (iv) Andhra Pradesh, (v) Mizoram, (vi) West Bengal, (vii) Manipur, (viii) Rajasthan, (ix) Madhya Pradesh, and (x) Karnataka.

4.23. Of the 10 State Associations, five Associations (S. No (i) to (v)) have been affiliated to the NPFAI. A sum of Rs 50.00 lakh each, out of the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme, has been sanctioned to the five State Associations, affiliated to the NPFAI and the grant already disbursed to four Associations; the grant to Mizoram will be released shortly. This grant is for the purpose of creation of a Fund for furtherance of the overall objectives to protect, promote, preserve, develop and improve playing fields, playgrounds etc

4.24. In written reply to a query as to the number of States that have not formed state level playing fields associations , the MYAS (DoS) in a reply stated as under-

In addition to the 10 States, information has been received that Tripura has also formed a State level Association. The Government of Kerala has issued formal orders for the formation of a State level Association. According to the information available, the following States/UTs have not formed State level Association so far:

“States

(1) Uttar Pradesh, (2) Maharashtra, (3) Bihar, (4) Tamil Nadu, (5) Gujarat, (6) Jharkhand, (7) Assam, (8) Punjab, (9) Chhattisgarh, (10) Jammu and Kashmir, (11) Uttarakhand, (12) Meghalaya, (13) Nagaland, (14) Goa, (15) Arunachal Pradesh and (16) Sikkim.

UTs

The NCT of Delhi and the six UTs namely, (1) Puducherry, (2) Chandigarh, (3) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, (4) Dadra and Nagar Haveli, (5) Daman and Diu & (6) Lakshadweep have also not formed Associations.”

4.25. In reply to a query as to when did the Ministry take up the matter with the State Governments in this regard, the MYAS (DOS) stated as follows-

“Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports had introduced the concept of NPFAI and its objectives to the State Governments during State Sports Ministers Conference in August 2009. This issue was again emphasized in the National Workshop held in September 2010 where Sports Secretaries of

the States were present. This was further discussed in the Sports Ministers Conference held in September 2010. This was followed by formal letters to the Sports Secretaries of States/UTs during 2010 and 2011. This Ministry is continuing to pursue those states to form the State Level Association and for protecting the playing space.”

4.26. The MYAS (DoS) has informed that general guidelines for development of play-fields have been finalized and circulated to all the states/ UTs. In response to a query as to whether the states/ UTs have adopted these guidelines, the MYAS (DoS), in a written reply, informed that there is no feedback from the state governments.

(v) Sports Science Centres

4.27 In response reply to queries as to (i) the details of the Sports Science Centres set up under SAI and (ii) whether there is any proposal to set up such Centres throughout the country to revive the training programmes for sports persons, the MYA&S stated as under:

“Sports Authority of India has established following Sports Science Centres in the country for the purpose of training the sportspersons:

- a) SAI NS NIS at Patiala, Punjab
- b) SAI NS Southern Centre at Bangalore, Karnataka
- c) SAI NS Eastern Centre at Kolkata, West Bengal
- d) Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE) at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

These SAI centres have sports science facilities in Sports Medicine, Sports Psychology, Anthropometry, Bio/Mechanics, Exercise physiology and training methods which are managed by highly qualified and experienced teams of Sports Scientists. Besides, fitness equipment and recovery methods facilities are also available at these centres. The scientific support to National Campers is an essential part of the system of preparation for international competitions. The facilities available at these centres are being provided to SAI trainees and National Campers.

In order to focus on the high quality of research study and targets of sports science and medicine for producing sports champions who could spearhead the Indian challenge on the world sporting arena, it was felt necessary to create a national hub which could contribute to the growing corpus of research, as seen in other developed and prominent countries like Australia & China. Accordingly, it has been proposed to set up a National Institute of Sports Sciences and Medicine (NISSM) at New Delhi. The proposed NISSM would be a leading institute in the country to support high performance of sportspersons and integrate sciences and medicine into the training of elite sportspersons in the country as well as into the teaching curriculum of sport coaching in the country. The key functioning of the proposed institute would be:-

- (i) Performance enhancement research and teaching to promote sports excellence.
- (ii) Dissemination of information on Sports Science and Sports Medicine.
- (iii) Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of sports injuries.
- (iv) Testing and certification of food supplements and nutraceuticals .
- (v) Accreditation services and training of specialised personnel.

There is acute shortage of qualified persons as sports physiotherapist, conditioning experts, sports nutritionist, sports psychologist, sports analysts who are an integral part of the coaching team of elite sports persons. The proposed NISSM would cater to all the deficiencies which have been identified for up-gradation of existing sports science and sports medicines in the country. Further a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between India and China on cooperation in the field of sports between countries. Exchanges have taken place between sports administrations and sports scientists of SAI Centre and Lakshmibai National University of Physical Education (LNUPE), Gwalior with officers of Beijing Sports University and China Institute of Sports Science for academic collaboration and sharing experience with regard to Tai-Chi and Yoga. Training modules have also been discussed with China In Institute of Sports Sciences, Beijing in the field of sports psychology, training methods, nutritional supplements for sportspersons, bio-chemistry, bio-mechanics, neurophysiology assessment of sportspersons, sports cardiopulmonary adjustments for performance enhancement, sports injuries management and rehabilitation.”

4.28. In written reply to a query whether the Sports Science facilities set up by SAI through their various centres at National Institute of Sports, Patiala, Kolkata and Bangalore have been able to help national athletes for participation in International competitions in general and in particular for the London Olympics 2012, the MYAS (DoS) stated that:

“A key function of sports science centre is to improve sports performance by making use of the applications of scientific principles and techniques such as Sports Medicine, Physiology, Psychology, Motor Control and Bio-mechanics, Nutrition, Diet and Sports Biochemistry.

The Sports Science Faculty at SAI NS NIS, Patiala is promoting greater interactions between coaches and sports scientists in planning, training and coaching the athletes along with development of physical fitness for sportspersons of all levels.

The Sports Science facilities available at NS, NIS Patiala is providing highly specialized scientific back up to the Campers regularly and monitoring as follows:

- Field based testing.
- To carry out applied research projects to enhance sports performance.
- To educate coaches and athletes regarding scientific benefits.
- To provide high level advice to wide range of sports related programmes for the National Coaches.
- To educate the trainees and national Campers about Doping & Hygiene by way of lectures and discussion etc.

In order to promote research and application of sports sciences to enhance performance in sports, the Institute has exchange programme with the various Sports Universities of the World under the Scheme of ‘Centre of Faculty Exchange’.

Similar type of Scientific Support is given to the SAI trainees and National Campers at SAI, NSSC Bangalore and SAI, NSEC Kolkata.

The National athletes preparing for London Olympics, 2012 were provided necessary scientific back up by the sports scientists at NS NIS Patiala, SAI, NSSC, Bangalore and SAI, NSEC Kolkata. The efficacy of Scientific Training towards improving the sports performance is well-established. The Scientific Training provided at SAI Centres improved the performance of the Indian Athletes.”

(vi) National Institute of Sports Science and Medicine (NISSM)

4.29. In written reply to a query as to whether any system has been put in place by the Ministry for reviewing the existing Sports Science Centres to know their performance and effectiveness, the MYA&S stated as under-

- a. "The report of the Expert Group on Sports Sciences constituted by the MYAS clearly indicated two issues. First was to upgrade the existing Sports Science Centres and second was to set up new institute as NISSM. The basis of the upgradation was to strengthen the existing set-up, based on the review done by the ministry. The review plan identifies the gaps in the existing set up in SAI in terms of manpower and equipment deficiency and makes specific recommendations to fill in those gaps for promoting excellence in sports.
- b. It is proposed to retrain existing staff, fill up vacancies, procure modern equipment and recruit additional staff for nine Regional Centres and the Headquarters of SAI in Delhi.
- c. The scale of up gradation for Patiala, Bengaluru and Kolkata is higher on account of the fact that these centres also function as training centres for academic courses in sports coaching as well as centres for National Training Camps for elite sportspersons.
- d. For the remaining six Regional Centres, the scale of up gradation is proposed to be at a modest level to enable application of Sports Science methods to assess SAI trainees and young sportspersons.
- e. For the 80 STCs/SAGs which are satellite centres located under Regional Centre, it is proposed that a basic support centre will be set up, that will receive expert support from the Regional Centres.
- f. It is clarified that there would be no overlap between improving the existing set up of sport sciences and sport medicine within SAI and setting up of a National Institute for Sport Sciences and Sport Medicine. The two would meet two distinct objectives. While SAI will internalise scientific support system within its training and coaching function, the national institute will concentrate on producing top class scientists and practitioners and will also undertake research and provide practical support to SAI and others engaged in preparation of athletes."

4.30. Furnishing details on setting up of National Institute of Sports Science and Medicine (NISSM), the MYAS(DoS) stated as under -

- “a. The proposal to set up NISSM is based on the extensive review done by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS) in terms of first appointing the British Council Consultancy group and later formation of the Expert Group on Sports Sciences including Sports Nutrition which reviewed the existing set up and formulated vision for the future of sports excellence in India.
- b. The report of the Expert Group on Sports Sciences clearly indicates that at present there is no such institute or university in India to provide specialized courses in sports physiotherapy/conditioning/ sports nutrition/sports psychology in line with other advanced countries. To fill the present gap, it is proposed to set up the new institute which would cater to the need of sports persons in India and neighboring countries.
- c. The new institute (NISSM) would be the leading Institute in the country to support high performance sportspersons and integrate sports science and medicine into the training of elite sportspersons and into the teaching curriculum of sports coaching in the country. It will function under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and will provide evaluation, assessment and performance related advice to sportspersons. It will also take up high quality research in the field of sports science and sports medicine. In addition, it is expected to develop accreditation and certification benchmarks for physical trainers, conditioning experts, masseurs, nutritionists, physiotherapists, sports psychologists and sports analysts. Finally, the proposed Institute will provide certification and testing services of food supplements and neutraceuticals to further support anti-doping measures”.

4.31. Apprising the Committee of the latest status of the setting up of National Institute of Sports Science and Medicine (NISSM), the MYA&S, in a written reply furnished dated 20.03.2013, stated as follows –

“ The need to upgrade the existing facilities of Sports Sciences and Sports Medicine in the country was realized by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, as an overarching aspect to help improve athlete performance in Sports. Sports Sciences and Sports Medicine are an

inherent part of International Sports. As a result, based on the recommendations of a consultancy group and the Report of the Expert Group on Sports Sciences, the proposal for setting up of the National Institute of Sports Sciences and Medicine received the “in-principle” approval of the Planning Commission in April-2012. Thereafter the proposal was placed before the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) considered the proposal for setting up of the National Institute of Sports Sciences and Medicine in a meeting held on 3rd July 2012. After considering and deliberating on various aspects of the proposal, EFC suggested that a Detailed Feasibility Report containing more specific budgetary requirements, after taking revenue generations into consideration, cost estimates along with project viability be brought before the EFC through a revised proposal. ”

4.32. With regard to a query as to whether any timeline has been fixed for establishment of the institute, the Dos stated in a written reply that it has been decided to assign the task of preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) to National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) which was set up by Ministry of Finance under a Public Private Partnership mode. The Detailed Project Report is expected to be finalized by July 2013. The proposed Institute of Sports Sciences and Medicine is among the priority projects of the Ministry for execution during the 12th Five Year Plan.

CHAPTER V

MANPOWER

(i) Shortage of coaches

5.1. Sports Authority of India runs National Coaching Scheme (NCS). The scheme caters to the objectives of broad-basing sports throughout the country and provides scientific training to achieve excellence in sports. The coaches under the Scheme are deployed in 19 sports disciplines to impart training to young sportspersons under different operational schemes of SAI. Coaches are also provided to the State Govts./UT Admn. for their State Coaching Centres for promotion of sports. In addition to this, the coaches are also engaged in the training of National Teams and in the Academic Wing for conducting Diploma/Master Degree Courses in different sports disciplines. The coaches are also provided to Universities/Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas for imparting coaching/training. Monitoring System has been introduced in SAI for effective utilization of services of the coaches.

5.2. On the issue of inadequate number of coaches and other sports staff, the Secretary, Sports , deposed before the Committee on 26.09.2012, as under-

“ As of date we have a massive shortage of coaches. We have a huge shortage of sports staff, including physiotherapists.”

5.3 The MYAS (DoS) in a written reply informed that the sanctioned strength of coaches is 1524. However, at present, there are 1109 coaches (974 regular coaches + 135 contract coaches) on its rolls.

5.4. Details of the current strength (gender wise, grade wise and discipline wise) of Coaches of SAI are as given below:

Regular Coaches:

(i)	Selection Grade Coach	-	116
(ii)	Coach Grade-I	-	256
(iii)	Coach Grade-II	-	452
(iv)	Coach Grade-III	-	150

			974
	Contact Coaches:	-	135

	Total:	1109	-----

Details of Coaches - Discipline-wise:

1. Athletics	-	141
2. Archery	-	10
3. Badminton	-	42
4. Basketball	-	82
5. Boxing	-	33
6. Cycling	-	09
7. Cricket	-	44
8. Football	-	115
9. Gymnastics	-	72
10. Handball	-	64
11. Hockey	-	108
12. Judo	-	37
13. Kho-Kho Kabbadi	-	77
14. Lawn Tennis	-	10
15. Swimming	-	34
16. Table Tennis	-	41
17. Volleyball	-	113
18. Wt. Lifting	-	30
19. Wrestling	-	47

		1109

No. of Women Coaches: - **172**

5.5 In response to queries as to (i) the reasons for 415 coach positions lying vacant, (ii) whether such vacancies adversely affected the training for sporting disciplines; and, (iii) the steps taken to fill up the vacancies, the MYAS (DOS) in a written reply dated 07.11.2012 stated that the deficit of 415 Coaches in SAI arose due to the following facts:-

“During the year 1996-97 an acute financial crisis was being faced by the SAI, and as an economy measure, Govt. of India, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports decided to impose a complete ban on filling up of vacancies both by direct recruitment as well as promotion.

-The last batch of regular coaches in Grade-III, i.e. entry level, was recruited in the year 1992-93.

Since then, a large number of coaches have either retired/expired or taken voluntary retirement. On an average 50-60 coaches are retiring every year.”

However, the efforts made by SAI for recruiting Coaches on contract basis made up the gap between demand and supply to some extent. At present SAI has 135 contract coaches to meet the field requirement. Hence, no sports discipline has been affected due to deficiency of coaches. To further strengthen the position, SAI has taken up recruitment drive to fill up this gap by recruiting 200 coaches in 18 different sports disciplines on regular basis.”

5.6 The ratio of male coaches to women coaches with SAI is **937:172**. Women coaches constitute less than 16%. The imbalance, in the number of men and women coaches in SAI, the Ministry in a written reply informed, is because recruitment of coaches is done on the basis of merit and also less number of women have done course in sports coaching. Nevertheless, SAI will make efforts to recruit more women coaches during its recruitment drives.

(ii) Up gradation of Skills of coaches – Refresher classes

5.7. Considering the fact that barring a few States, a large number of States have not registered their participation in the Refresher Course for Coaches which was held from 23 July to 22 August, 2012, the Committee desired to know as to how does the Government propose to ensure the participation of coaches in their

capacity building programmes by all the coaches from all the States/UTs, the Ministry (Department of Sports) in a written reply submitted as under:

- "The 2nd Four-Week Refresher Course for State/UT coaches was approved to be conducted from 22nd May to 22nd June 2012.
- Accordingly, circular was sent to all State Sports Secretaries/Directors of States/UTs for inviting the applications.
- Due to poor response from the States/UTs, the course was postponed and the date was finalized from 23rd July to 22nd August 2012.
- The circular/letter was also issued by , Joint Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports to all the States Sports Secretaries / Directors of States/UTs to nominate at least 20 coaches from each state and 10 coaches in case of UT.
- After the best efforts made by SAI and the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, only 92 applications were received from ten States/UTs.
- After scrutinizing the applications, only 48 applicants were found eligible to undergo the course as per approved norms of the eligibility criteria for above said course from 7 States/UTs. Therefore, three centers (i.e. Patiala, Bangalore and Thiruvananthapuram) were selected for the conduct of the course. Even then, out of 48 eligible candidates, only 36 candidates reported for the course from five States/UT only i.e Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Goa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

To ensure participation of more coaches in their capacity building Programme from all the States/UTs for this course, Government will try to persuade the States/UTs."

5.8 In written reply to a query as to whether SAI/ Ministry has initiated any programme to improve the quality of coaching at Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala, by assessing the infrastructure available to improve and maintain the quality of coaching with suitable refresher course and if so the details thereof, MYAS (DoS) in a written reply sent in Sept. 2012 Ministry stated as follows-

“The SAI/MYA&S has initiated programme to improve the quality of coaching at the National Institute of Sports, Patiala by assessing their Infrastructure available to improve and maintain the quality of coaching with suitable refresher courses.”

5.9. Keeping in view of the need for producing quality coaches of international standards within the country and develop a holistic system for imparting coaching, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has decided to de-merge National Institute of Sports (NIS), Patiala from Sports Authority of India (SAI) for forming a new society for creating an institute for coaching of national importance. Governing Body of SAI at its meeting held on 2.11.2011 approved de-merger of NIS, Patiala from SAI. This decision of the Government is aimed at restoring the position of NIS Patiala as a premier national institute for coaching education.

(iii) Vacancies in various Positions

5.10 In reply to a question no. 2461 of Lok Sabha dated 16 August, 2011 regarding appointment of scientific officers in SAI , the Ministry informed that 19 posts of Junior Scientific Officers and 5 posts of Junior Scientific Assistants have been lying vacant since 2002, due to ban on direct recruitment.

5.11. In a written reply to a query as to the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill up the vacancies, the Ministry stated as follows-

“An advertisement for filling up 19 posts of Junior Scientific Officers & 5 posts of Junior Scientific Assistant through interview as per RR was issued in September’2011. However, Hon’ble Chairman, Governing Body, SAI directed to fill up these posts through selection on the basis of merit in written test. Accordingly, SAI is in process of re-advertising these posts & Ed CIL (India) Ltd. Govt. of India, Enterprises, will conduct the written examination to select the scientific personnel on merit for appointment on regular basis.”

CHAPTER-VI

Other Issues

(i) Doping menace.

6.1. National Anti - Doping Agency (NADA) is the national organization responsible for promoting coordinating and monitoring the Dope Control Programmes in all its forms in the country. The Anti doping ruls of NADA are compliant with Anti Doping code of World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) came into effect from 1st January, 2009. , have been modified in the light of the revised WADA code of 2009 and the modified rules are called Anti Doping rules, 2010.

6.2. In light of the International Weightlifting Federation imposing ban on the Indian Weightlifting Federation from participating in all international competitions for one year, as three Indian women weightlifters were accused of doping offences in various international competitions in a single year, the Ministry was requested to furnish its views as to why doping awareness camps/ programmes can not be made mandatory for all the National Sports Federations (NSFs) and State Sports Authorities (SSAs). The MYAS (DOS), *vide* written reply dated 07.11.2012 stated as under-

- “The fundamental rationale of the NADA’s anti-doping rules and programmes is to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as “the spirit of sport”; it is the essence of Olympism;
- Anti-Doping code applies, as a matter of contract, to all events held as a part of games, whatever the sport is. In addition, any international federation that desires to be recognized by the Olympic movement as the governing body of its sport is required to adopt the code not only for Olympic events, but also for all the events held under its auspices.
- Anti-Doping Rules, like Competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Athletes, Support Personnel and other Persons accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them.
- Though the dope control, anti-doping education and awareness programs may not be made mandatory for the National Sports Federations (NSFs) and State Sports Authorities (SSAs), it is the joint responsibility of NADA and

sports federations and state bodies to take vigorous measures against doping in sports. ”

6.3. In response to a query as to whether anti doping awareness Programmes have been undertaken by National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) on regular basis and the number of awareness programmes conducted by NADA upon requests from National Sports Federations and State Sports Authorities, the MYA&S in a written reply stated as follows-

“There were only a few requests for conducting dope control/education programs in past by the NSFs and SSAs. Nevertheless, NADA makes it a point to conduct education/ dope control programs and distribute education materials to sports persons participating in training camps, selection trials and national events.

6.4 . The details of the anti-doping programs conducted by NADA on regular basis are enumerated below:

Education Programmes by NADA:

In the period from 2009-2012, NADA has conducted numerous workshops, educational and awareness programmes across the country for sports persons, young athletes, coaches and supporting staffs. Across the year NADA has conducted outreach programs at various centres and over 8000 sports persons, including supporting staff attended such programs. The details are as below:

1. **SAI centres:** Patiala, Bangalore, Bhopal, Lucknow, Kolkata, Gandhinagar including Sports Training Centres of SAI namely Hissar, Bhiwani, Sonepat, Gurgaon, Ambala, Mumbai and others.
2. **Academies:** P.T. Usha School of Athletics, Kerala, Tata Football Academy, Jamshedpur.
3. **Workshops:** “Awareness Training Programme on Anti Doping in Sports” held at Raipur. During Pre-Commonwealth Games-2010 Sports Science Workshop was held at Bangalore, Patiala & Gandhinagar.

4. **Sports Institutes:** SAI, Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE), Karivattom, Thiruvananthapuram and also conducted programmes at Army Sports Institute, Pune.
5. Apart from this, specialized training courses have been conducted in New Delhi for both Indian men and women Hockey teams and for its supporting staff.
6. During National and International events like 57th National School Games 2012, Weightlifting Championships, Athletics Championship in conjunction with National School Federations, NSF, Services Sports Control Boards etc.
7. As NADA is also focusing on young budding sport persons, during the 57th National School Games held at New Delhi, young sports persons, school coaches and supporting staff participated in the dope control awareness program.

A total of 36 educational programmes have been planned for year 2012-13 to be conducted at various places across the country. Awareness programme will also be conducted during sport events/training sessions conducted by NSF, Association of All India Universities (AIU), SAI centres, SAI training centres, School Games Federation and Services Sports Control Boards.

To achieve a better outreach and to reach the masses, NADA is coordinating with CBSE schools and School Games Federation of India both at National and Regional levels for programs regarding anti-doping measures through sport events organized by the Federations. Such school events will help improve the awareness levels of students directly as well as through the school coaches to cater to young athletes.

In addition, awareness camps for coaches/sportspersons are also being conducted upon request from NSF, State sports authorities and corporate entities like Airtel. NADA has printed Doping Control Handbook in Hindi, English and a few other regional languages (Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil and Punjabi) for distribution among sportspersons, coaches and sports medicine specialists. NADA has also printed different pamphlets on Doping Control, Athlete's Rights & Responsibilities and Dos & Don'ts. All materials are available on the website of NADA. Further, Services Sports Control Board

has requested NADA to conduct education programmes for army sports personnel. “

(ii) STATE OF HOCKEY IN INDIA AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF SPORTS FEDERATIONS

6.5. There are many schemes through which various sports disciplines including Hockey are promoted. However, for the major International events such as Olympic, Asian and Commonwealth Games the existing schemes are revised and upgraded by the Department of Sports, MYAS in order to provide comprehensive and intensive training and competition exposure both within country and aboard. The funding norms are up-scaled in areas such as lodging, nutrition, scientific support, daily allowance etc. The entire training is funded under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federation and supplemented by National Sports Development Fund. For the preparation of Indian Hockey team for London Olympics 2012, a Foreign Coach and a Fitness Trainer from Australia besides continuous training and foreign / competitive exposures were provided to the Indian Hockey team.

6.6 . In response to a query as to why no coaching camp for hockey could be organized despite national outcry on the deteriorating performance of hockey team, MYAS (DoS) , in response, submitted as under:

"Continuous coaching camps were held for the Hockey discipline spread at various Centres such as Balewadi (Pune), MDC National Stadium (Delhi), SAI Southern Centre (Bangalore) and SAI Central Centre (Bhopal). Following camps were held at MDC National Stadium, New Delhi i:-

Senior Men

- i) 1st to 25th February, 2010
- ii) 25th October to 6th November, 2010.
- iii) 26th & 27th August, 2011
- iv) 7th January to 17th February, 2012

Senior Women

- i) 25th October to 6th November, 2010
- ii) 26th & 27th August, 2011
- iii) 27th December to 17th February, 2012

Junior Women

- i) 15th to 21st June, 2012.

6.7. With regard to the existence of two Hockey Federations, the MYAS (DOS) in a written note furnished that the issue of existence of two National Hockey Federations is under sub-judice. The Secretary, MYAS, stated during evidence on 26.09.12 as follows-

"... At the moment, the Ministry does not recognize officially either of the two factions – the Indian Hockey Federation and the Hockey India. However, the International Hockey Federation has recognized the Hockey India.

6.8. Adding further, the Secretary stated as under:

"Pursuant to a judgment from the Supreme Court, the Government of India has also been working with the Hockey India to prepare the national teams. But so far as specific recognition is concerned, we are still awaiting the judgments in the various court cases, which are pending right now."

6.9. On being enquired by the Committee over the selection of players, the Secretary Sports, replied as follows:

"... We cannot select the players from the Government of India. It is not permitted under the International Olympic Committee Rules. If we do it, that team cannot participate. It has to be selected by the recognised federation in the International Hockey Federation."

6.10 With regard to the performance of Indian Men's National Field Hockey Team in the London Olympics, 2012, the MYAS (DOS) in a written reply stated that Indian men's national field hockey team qualified for the 2012 Summer Olympics in London after a gap of 8 years, that too in the last qualifying event. Thus, time left for preparation of the London Olympics was not sufficient to build the team to their full potential. Hockey India have been instructed to draw up a detailed plan to revive Indian Hockey in time for the Rio Olympics and the 2020 Olympic games.

6.11. In this regard, the Ministry submitted the details of the goals set by the Government for the future Olympic Games as under:

"Government of India has already initiated action for training the Indian Team for Olympic Games- 2020 with intermediate milestones of Asian Games (2014 & 2019), Commonwealth Games (2014 & 2018) and Rio Olympic Games 2016. The funding will be met from the Scheme 'Support to National Sports Federations' which would be supplemented from NSDF.

6.12. It is seen that allocation of funds to the Hockey Federation of India has gone up from Rs. 346.42 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 1809 crore in 2011-12. This is the highest ever increase for any sport in India during the said period. In response to a query as to why despite continuous increase in allocation of resources to Hockey Federation of India the sport has not seen any noticeable improvement in its performance, the MYAS (DOS) stated as under-

" The performance of Indian Hockey team is steadily improving. Indian Men Hockey team won a Silver medal in the 2010 Commonwealth Games for the first time besides qualifying for the 2012 London Olympic after a gap of 8 years. The Government funds are being provided for preparation of Indian Hockey team as per the provisions under the schemes. The funds provided are being used for the purposes for which these had been sanctioned."

6.13 Responding to the Committee's concern at the dismal state of affairs of hockey and the existence of warring hockey federations in the country and its adverse impact on hockey as is evident from its dismal performance in the recently concluded Olympics , the DG, SAI said during evidence on **26.09.12** as under -

"Sir, the Government has not recognized any Federation at the apex level as of now because there is a legal tussle going on. However, for the purposes of representing the country, the International Federation recognizes the Hockey India as the Federation for the country and, therefore, the Government is supporting them for the preparation of the Indian teams"

6.14. On being asked as to whether the recognition to Hockey India has been withdrawn, Secretary, MYAS, appearing before the Committee on **26.09.12** stated as under -

“Sir, legally speaking, the Ministry has never recognized the Hockey India at all. At the moment, the Ministry does not recognize officially either of the two factions – the Indian Hockey Federation and the Hockey India. However, the International Hockey Federation has recognized the Hockey India”

6.15 Adding further on the issue Secretary stated as under-

“Pursuant to a judgment from the Supreme Court, the Government of India has also been working with the Hockey India to prepare the national teams. But so far as specific recognition is concerned, we are still awaiting the judgments in the various court cases, which are pending right now.

Sir, at the moment, there are two Federations – the Indian Hockey Federation and the Hockey India. So far as the national teams are concerned, we work with the Hockey India as of now. So far as other competitions and other issues are concerned, we do not recognize either of them although we have made repeated attempts to bring the two factions together and make into one. So far we have not been very successful at it.”

6.16. Expressing apprehension that selection process of the hockey players is not transparent as top players were not allowed to play for the team, the Committee sought to know whether the Ministry has any role in the selection process of the team. The Secretary, in this regard stated, appearing before the Committee on 26.09.12 stated as under –

“Sir, selection of the team is in the domain of the Federation and not with the Government at all. It is with the Federation.... We cannot select. If we take a role in selection, that team will automatically get barred from the Olympics. “

6.17. Responding to the Committee’s observation that they do not expect the Government to select the team, however, the persons competent to select the team should have been directed by the Government, the Secretary submitted as under-

“Selection of the team has to be done by the Federation and we cannot give them direction so far as the selection of the team is concerned. ... Selection

of the team has to be done by the Federation. That is as per the International Olympic Committee Rules, and we cannot violate those Rules. We can informally discuss with people; we can apply a certain amount of moral pressure but we have no legal standing so far as the selection of the team is concerned. That has to be done by the Federation.

Now, in this case we worked with the Hockey India because the Supreme Court directed us to do so.”

6.18. In response to the members that existence of two Hockey associations has adversely affected the on the sport, Secretary (Sports) replied as under:

“Certainly, there is. If there are two warring factions in any sport, why only hockey, the sport is immediately affected. It is unfortunate that we have a situation where two of them are not only warring factions but they would not even listen to any kind of reasoning. We repeatedly called them for meetings. Meetings have been held at the level of the Ministry to try and sort out the issues. We have not been successful. If I may place it before the Committee, it is primarily because of ego problem.”

6.19. Responding to the Committee’s observation that all players who participated in the world series Hockey tournament were not allowed to be a part the selection process where as in Pakistan all those who took part in the world series Hockey tournament participated in the London Olympics, the DG, SAI , reiterating the stance of secretary, on 26.09.12 submitted as under-

“ Sir, as Secretary has just mentioned that, the domain of the selection of players and legal obstacles, if any, in selection of teh players is purely within the domain of the federation”.

6.20. In view of the funding given by the Government of India to various sports federations including that of hockey federation, the Committee sought to know whether there is any mechanism to monitor / supervise to make them accountable in running the federations in such a way that the best practices are followed in its governance and merit only is taken into consideration in selection of the players. In response the Secretary (Sports) , stated as follows -

“..the responsibility is completely and totally that of the Federations. If there are malpractices, the Federations have to report to the Indian Olympic Association and to the International Hockey Federation. They do not, for these purposes, report to us nor do we fund them for these purposes. We only give money for the training of the players who are selected. There, we do not think there is any malpractice *per se*.

....even in the selection processes, we have tried to keep abreast. We have Government observers in hockey and every other sport. Those observers take part along with the Federation and report back to us the deliberations. We have tried, wherever possible, to influence through the Government observers and through direct interactions with the Federations. But we do not have legal powers to enforce anything in that. If we tried to do that, the Indian team would not have gone to the Olympics at all. “

6.21. In response to a specific query whether the Governments' role is limited to giving money for sports federations without seeking any accountability from these sports federations , the Secretary stated as under-

“ The selection of players is only one side of the picture. Once the players are selected, there is a whole range of training processes, which have to be followed starting from normal dribbling and other things to physiotherapy, to international exposures and to a whole lot of things. That is where when we give the money, we sit down, work out the detailed programme with the Hockey India. We do not have a role to play in the selection of the team. But once the team is selected, the training process of that team is something in which we do have a role, we do have a say and we follow that.”

6.22. Responding to the concern of the committee at the sorry state of affairs in Hockey in general and the dismal performance of Indian Hockey team in the recently concluded Olympics in London, the Secretary (Sports) , stated on 15.02.2013 as under-

“ As of now, the FIH, which is the international ruling body of hockey, has categorically told us that they recognize only the Hockey India. Despite the fact that the IHF people have protested saying that it is against the rules of the FIH, as on date the FIH recognizes only the Hockey India. It is up to the IHF to take it up with the FIH or to any appellate body that may exist. But if India is to compete in the international hockey, we have to work through the Hockey India. There is no way we can do it with any other.

Sir, I have personally tried to mediate between the two groups. They are all agreeable to a settlement except that they cannot decide on the settlement. This has been the situation for months now. So, the position remains exactly what it was. The Government of India and the SAI will work with the Hockey India but we do not, as yet, formally recognize either group but we work with the Hockey India because that is how we can send teams to international tournaments.

The good point is that now the Hockey India is starting to look at players who have earlier been associated with the IHF. It is becoming more broad-based. The Annual Plan for 2012-13 had been approved earlier. The Annual Plan for 2013-14 will be coming up within the next couple of weeks so that we can have the camps and other things ready. ”

6.23. Attributing the messy state of affairs of Hockey Administration for its poor performance across the Board, the Secretary, MYA&S, on 15.02.13 stated as under-

“We are determined to see that India gets back to its original position in hockey but it will take time. Hockey is in a mess insofar as its administration is concerned and that has resulted in poor performances across the board. To be honest, the performances are improving but I do not expect immediate results. It will take us at least till 2016 before we really start getting results. And to get back to the position we used to be some 20 years ago or 25 years ago, I think, five to six years will be necessary before we can get there. ”

6.24. On being asked the basis of the afore mentioned expectation, the Secretary, MYA&S said as under –

“Now, the Hockey India has set up a more organized system than they had before for recruiting talent at a much younger level. They are holding the sub-junior and junior competitions and they are reaching out. So is the Government of India and it is doing the programmes now. So, a large

number of younger people are coming into the fray. Now, these people will take some time to mature. It normally takes between five and six years for a young player to really develop international capability.

We do have a situation where many of the stars of yesterday have become replaceable because we are getting young people who are coming in. The number is still not up to expectations. I would expect that a good hockey team to come up when for each position we have between five and 10 contenders who are all very good and we have to choose between them. At the moment, for some positions we have two or three contenders and in some positions maybe we have one or two people”

(iii) Wrestling in Olympics

6.25. With regard to Wrestling, which has been a traditional indigenous sport in the country and mostly played at the village level, the Ministry in a written note furnished that in order to create a broader base for modern wrestling, SAI has adopted 40 Akharas with about 15-20 Wrestlers each. Further, to supplement the efforts made by various akharas in the country, SAI has provided equipment support to 34 upcoming akharas, where 468 wrestlers (450 boys and 18 girls) are under training. This will ensure a constant stream of upcoming wrestlers.

6.26. Emphasizing the need for the development and promotion of indigenous sports, the Ministry stated that to ensure that promotion and development of traditional and indigenous games does not suffer on account of non-availability of qualified coaches, Sports Authority of India has on its strength coaches in sufficient number for traditional and indigenous games.

6.27. Responding to Committees' apprehension based on media reports that wrestling , an indigenous sport in India, may not figure in Olympics from the year 2020 onwards and the efforts made the Ministry to enable its continuance in Olympics, the Secretary, MYA&S, appearing before the Committee on 15.02.2013 stated as under-

“The Government of India has made it quite clear that it is aghast at this kind of a decision. Wrestling is a sport that has been there in the core group of sports since 1896, that is the inaugural of the Olympics. Not only has that

wrestling been a part of the Olympics since the ancient Olympics in Greece. Even there, they had wrestling. It is a part of the Olympic tradition. And for a 15-member Executive Board of the IOC to suddenly decide on the basis of some voting amongst themselves to drop wrestling from the core group is something that we do not accept at all. I think, a letter will be issued today. We are writing to our member in the IOC, Mr. Randhir Singh, to take up the matter very strongly with the IOC. We are also asking through our MEA to write to all the member countries of the IOC stating our views and asking for their support in the IOC in order to reverse that. Both on the diplomatic as well as on the IOC front we will do our best to ensure that wrestling is brought back into the core group. From the indications that we have seen so far, the IOC itself has said that wrestling still has a good chance of getting in into 2020 Olympics because they will be looking at it in St. Petersburg all over again. One hopes it is true but we would like it to be back in the core 25 games which are non-negotiable insofar as each Olympic is concerned because 2020 Olympics is not the last one of them. There is 2024 Olympics, 2028 Olympics. We do not really want to have to mount an agitation every time when there is Olympics to include wrestling. That is the position as of today.”

6.28. In response to a query as to the number of countries which participated in wrestling and whether the Ministry has contacted all of them, Secretary, MYAS stated as under

“ there are about 71 countries which participated in wrestling. We are contacting all of them and it will be done on war footing”

6.29. Apprising the Committee of the wide spread criticism of the proposed move by IOC to delete wrestling from Olympics from 2020 onwards, the Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports further stated as follows-

“If you look at the internet and on twitter, there have been lakhs of people who have protested against this decision. This decision is being criticized across the world. There is considerable pressure on the IOC already. We will try and keep up pressure and put further pressure on to the IOC to reconsider this decision”

PART - II

RECOMMENDATIONS/ OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. The index of performance of SAI mainly relates to medal tally by its trainees. During the last 29 years of its existence SAI trainees have won 1449 medals in international events (594 gold, 467 silver and 388 bronze). The average number of medals in international events annually works out to just 50. The Committee are not impressed by the medal tally in international events. The Committee feel that SAI should strive to achieve the best, given the resource constraints. Regrettably, there is no system of fixing medal targets to be won by SAI trainees in various events . This is necessary to review and evaluate SAI's achievements. The Committee hope that SAI will make suitable initiative in this regard.

2. The Committee note that SAI has put in place a long term strategy of improving performance of the Indian sports in 2020 Olympics. This long term strategy contains midterm milestones of improving medals tally in the forth coming Commonwealth and Asian Games, 2014, Olympics, 2016, Commonwealth Games, 2018, and Asian Games, 2019. The Committee hope that the strategy would be combined with specific targets. The Committee would also urge that the concerns regarding infrastructure and manpower requirements should be addressed well in time to ensure successful implementation of the strategy. SAI should undertake a study of methods followed by China and western countries in grooming sports persons and adopt such practices as may be suitable to our country

3. The Committee note that no expert in the fields of Sports Medicine and anti-doping has been included in the composition of either general body or the

Governing body of SAI. The Committee suggest that desirability of inclusion of experts from such fields in the decision making bodies of SAI be examined with a view to strengthening its effective functioning. The Committee would like to be apprised of the outcome.

4. The Committee are distressed to note that Annual Reports of SAI for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 have not been laid in Parliament depriving the Parliament of timely scrutiny thereby impacting the accountability process. SAI's defence that the delay is due to late receipt of data from its units is untenable in the age of computerization /online transmission of data and reflects very poorly on its functioning. The Committee urge the Department of Sports to ensure timely laying of SAI's Annual Reports so that its performance is reviewed and on course correction applied in time. Incidentally, SAI has not uploaded its Annual reports onto its website from the years 2008-09 onwards nor has it responded to Committee's query in this regard which clearly indicate its admission of lapse. The Committee hope SAI will upload its Annual Reports soon, as assured and will not be found wanting in this respect in future.

5. The Committee would like to point out that the data regarding budget allocation and utilization under plan schemes by SAI as given in the Outcome Budget (2012-13) of MYAS do not tally with the data given by the MYAS (DoS) during the presentation made to the Committee on 14.06.2012. For instance, the plan allocation for the year 2009-10 as shown in Outcome Budget is Rs. 200.37 cr (RE) where as the figure furnished to the Committee was Rs. 205.65 cr. (Rs. 173.64 for rest of India and Rs. 32.01 cr for Northeast). The actual amount of plan funds spent during 2009-10 according to Outcome Budget was Rs. 206.15 crore

where as the figure furnished to the Committee was Rs. 200.49 cr. (Rs. 170.41 for rest of India and rs. 30.08 cr for North Eastern Region). The actual amount of plan funds spent during 2010-11 is Rs. 347.01 cr. as per Outcome Budget 2012-13 whereas the figure furnished to the Committee in this regard was as Rs. 326.72 cr. The Committee would like the Department of Sports to reconcile the afore said discrepancies and present correct information to the Committee.

6. The Committee note with regret that out of the total number of 14,120 trainees under SAI's sports promotion schemes, only 4,227 trainees are girls. The Committee in their 7th Report (15th Lok Sabha), had recommended measures to encourage women participation in sports such as provision for gender budgeting to enable earmarking of separate funds under various heads and schemes for women sports persons and recruitment of women coaches to train women trainees. However, there does not appear to be any marked improvement in the last two years. The Committee are disappointed with the stereotyped reply of Department of Sports that the SAI's schemes are open to both boys and girls without any discrimination. In view of the very low percentage of female trainees, the Committee emphasize that female participation in sports training schemes needs to be encouraged by suitable incentive mechanism in order to improve gender diversity in sports.

7. The Committee observe that the medical expenses entitlements of Rs. 300 per annum per person for trainees under sports promotion schemes such as Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC), SAI Training Centre(STC) & Special Area Games (SAG) and Rs 500 per annum per person for trainees under Centre of Excellence

(CoE) scheme are too low to meet the medical costs. Similarly, the insurance allowance per head per annum @ Rs. 150 is obviously too low. Sports persons are prone to injuries during the training and the amount of medical allowance should be sufficient to cover the expenses incurred on medical consultation and cost of medicines. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the medical entitlements and insurance allowance need to be suitably enhanced and there should be periodical revision keeping pace with inflation.

8. Wrestling is one of the traditional sports of India. There were recent media reports suggesting that wrestling may not figure in Olympic competitions from the year 2020 Olympics onwards. Secretary (Sports) has assured the Committee that the matter will be taken up very strongly with International Olympic Association (IOA) through various channels to ensure that wrestling is not dropped from Olympics 2020 onwards. The Committee would await the outcome of these efforts.

9. SAI has undertaken projects of construction, renovation and up gradation of sports infrastructural facilities spread across 26 locations out of which only 7 projects are stated to have been completed. The remaining projects are at various stages of implementation. The Committee would like to be apprised of the project wise details of original cost and scheduled completion and reasons for time and cost overrun, if any and currently anticipated cost and date of completion. The Committee desire that every possible efforts should be made to complete these infrastructure projects within the currently anticipated cost and time and ensure that the infrastructural facilities are available for the benefit of the trainees sooner.

10. The Committee were informed that the work of laying synthetic athletic tracks in 13 SAI Training Centers and Regional Centres was under implementation during the last three years out of which 8 had been completed. The work at Taran Taran (Punjab) and Shillong was scheduled to be completed by January and March, 2013 respectively and the work at remaining three centres is in different stages of progress. The Committee would like to be informed whether the work in Taran Taran and Shillong Centers has since been completed. The Committee hope that the work in the remaining three Centres will be completed within the originally anticipated time and cost. Further, the Committee had recommended in their 7th Report, (2010-11) that there should be at least one Synthetic Track in every State particularly in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Goa. However, none of these States figure in the list of projects furnished to Committee which are stated to have been completed or in progress. The Committee would like to be apprised of the position in this regard.

11. Annual assistance of @ Rs. 50 lakhs to each state at Rs. 25 lakhs to each Union Territory for a period of 2 years is extended under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) since 2010-11. However, the Secretary (Sports) conceded during the evidence held on 14.06.2012 that out of eleven projects sanctioned not even a single project had been completed by States during the first two years of the scheme. It has been stated that four states (Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal and Mizoram) which had received funds under USIS in the inaugural year of the scheme i.e. 2010-11 have not submitted the required progress Reports, statements of expenditure and utilization certificates

in respect of the funds received, even after a lapse of more than a year. The Committee feel that there is a need to ascertain as to why most of the States are not attracted to the scheme and on the basis thereof take appropriate remedial measures to improve performance of the scheme.

12. National Playing Fields Association of India (NPFAI) was established in the year 2009 as an institutional arrangement to protect open spaces and playing fields. While NPFAI is the apex body, all State Governments are expected to set up similar bodies at State level which would be affiliated with national body with a view to creating a national awareness of the social benefits that flow out of playing fields and open green spaces. Since commencement of the scheme in 2009, only 12 states are stated to have formed/or in the process of forming State Level Playing Field Associations. The general guidelines for development of playfields circulated by the Ministry to all the State Governments have also not elicited any feedback. On perusal of information made available to them, the Committee received an impression that the Department of Sports has not been very proactive in effectively pursuing with the State Governments except perfunctorily sending reminders after long gaps. The Committee feel that it is high time that the matter is taken up at the level of Chief Ministers underlying the significance of the NPFAI and benefits likely to accrue to the people.

13. There has been massive shortage of coaches. As against the sanctioned strength of 1524 coaches in SAI, there are only 1109 coaches in position (974 regular including 172 women coaches and 135 on contract). The shortage in the number of coaches is as many as 415. SAI has claimed that no sports discipline

was affected due to deficiency of coaches. The Committee do not agree with the view. Performance of SAI trainees would have certainly been much better had there been full strength of the coaches. The Committee, therefore, desire that urgent steps should be taken to fill up vacancies against sanctioned strength of coaches and the Committee be informed of the action taken in this regard.

14. The Committee note that out of existing 1109 coaches, only 172 are women constituting less than 16%. The Committee wonder whether the strength of women coaches corresponds to any norm. The Committee would like this aspect be examined and take corrective action as may be necessary to maintain gender balance.

15. The Committee are concerned to note that capacity building measures such as Refresher Courses organized by SAI for improving / updating the skills of Coaches of States/ UTs are not getting encouraging response from the States /UTs as is evident from the poor attendance in the refresher programme organized by SAI in 2012 (only five states /UTs only have sent their coaches to attend the programme in August, 2012), that too after SAI postponed it once due to non response from substantial number of States. In view of the need for updating the skills of coaches , the Committee feel that reasons for the poor response need to be identified and the matter taken up at the level of Chief Ministers as recommended in the context of NPFAI in one of the preceding paragraphs.

16. The Committee welcome the initiative to set up a National Institute of Sports Sciences and Medicine (NISSM) as a leading institute to support high performance sport persons and to take up high quality research in the field of sport science and sport medicines. The detailed project report for the Institute is expected to be finalized by July, 2013. The Committee would await the progress in establishing NISSM.

17. The Committee note the candid admission by the MYAS (DoS) that there is an acute shortage of qualified persons as sports physiotherapists, conditioning experts, sports nutritionists, sports psychologists, and sports analysts who are an integral part of the coaching team of elite sports persons. The Committee urge MYAS to initiate required measures immediately to address the shortage of various sports specialists plaguing SAI.

18. The Committee are perturbed to learn about the ban imposed on Indian Weightlifting Federation for one year by International Weightlifting Federation consequent to reported doping offences by a few weightlifters. Considering the seriousness of the issue, the Committee feel that the matter requires to be gone into detail for preventing such incidents in future. The Committee would suggest that an Expert Committee be formed immediately to study the menace in its entirety and suggest preventive measures.

19. There are two competing Hockey Federations viz. Hockey India and Indian Hockey Federation and neither of them has been recognized by the Government pending court cases. Pursuant to a judgment from Hon'ble Supreme Court,

Government is stated to be working with the Hockey India which has been recognized by International Hockey Federation. The dismal performance of Indian Hockey team in the London Olympics, 2012 is partly attributed to the shortcomings in the selection process. Though sports federations are autonomous in so far as the selection of the players for international events is concerned, the Committee feel that these federations must be made accountable for the performance of teams as the Government spends huge amount of money on their training and participation in the international events. For instance, fund allocation to the Hockey Federation of India in 2011-12 was as much as Rs. 1809 crore. The Committee are of the firm view that sports federations should be made accountable to the Government for the performance of the sports persons in international events.

New Delhi
22 April, 2013
Vaishaka 2, 1935 (S)

FRANCISCO SARDINHA,
Chairman.
Committee on Estimates.

APPENDIX - I

MINUTES OF THIRD SITTING OF COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2012-2013)

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 14th June, 2012 from 1100 hrs. to 1330 hrs. in Room No. 53, Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Francisco Sardinha - Chairman

MEMBERS

2. Smt. Bijoya Chakravarty
3. Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal
4. Shri Prahlad Venkatesh Joshi
5. Shri Bapi Raju Kanumuru
6. Shri Chandrakant Khaire
7. Dr. Thokchom Meinya
8. Shri Prabodh Panda
9. Dr. Vinay Pandey
10. Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao
11. Shri S. Semmalai
12. Shri Jagdish Sharma
13. Shri Neeraj Shekhar
14. Shri Radha Mohan Singh
15. Shri Uma Shankar Singh

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S.C. Chaudhary - Director
2. Dr. Yumnam Arun Kumar - Deputy Secretary

WITNESSES

Representatives of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports)

Name
Shri P. K. Deb
Shri Rahul Bhatnagar

Designation
Secretary (Sports)
Joint Secretary (Sports)

Shri Onkar Kedia	Joint Secretary (Sports)
Shri Mukul Chatterjee	Joint Secretary (Sports)
Shri C. Chinnappa	Director (Sports)
Ms. Anjali Anand Srivastava	Joint Secretary (FA)
Shri D.C.S. Rao	Director (Finance)

Representatives of the Sports Authority of India (SAI)

Name	Designation
Shri Desh Deepak Verma	DG, SAI
Shri Gopal Krishna	Secretary (SAI)
Shri P.C. Kashyap	Executive Director (Stadia)
Shri Joe Sebastian	ED (Oprs).
Shri L.S. Ranawat	Executive Director (A)
Shri Roque Dais	Regional Director (LTDP)
Ms. Radhica Sreeman	Regional Director (Teams)
Ms. Meena Bora	Director (Coord)
Shri Sanjay Saraswat	Director (Pers & Coaching)

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports) and Sports Authority of India (SAI) to the sitting of Committee.
3. Thereafter, the representatives of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports) gave a power point presentation on the subject 'Performance of Sports Authority of India'. The Members of the Committee raised questions on various issues relating to the subject and the representatives of the Ministry responded to the same. The Ministry was requested to furnish replies in writing to the points raised by the Members for which answers were not readily available during the course of the deliberations, particularly on the issues relating to:
 - (i) Need for assessment for dismal performance of Indian Sports persons in the International arena.
 - (ii) Evaluation of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) in development and maintenance of sports grounds in villages, blocks and panchayats.
 - (iii) Preparedness of Indian sports persons for London Olympics, 2012.

- (iv) Lack of adequate sports infrastructure across the country and poor maintenance of existing sports infrastructure.
- (v) Inadequate land for the development of sports facilities.

4. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX - II

MINUTES OF NINTH SITTING OF COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2012-2013)

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 26th September, 2012 from 1100 hrs. to 1300 hrs. in Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Francisco Sardinha, MP - Chairman

MEMBERS

2. Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer, MP
3. Shri N.S.V. Chittan, MP
4. Shri Khagen Das, MP
5. Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, MP
6. Shri Chandrakant Khaire, MP
7. Dr. Thokchom Meinya, MP
8. Smt. Ranee Narah, MP
9. Shri Prabodh Panda, MP
10. Dr. Vinay Pandey, MP
11. Shri Jagdish Singh Rana, MP
12. Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao, MP
13. Smt. Yashodhara Raje Scindia, MP
14. Shri S. Semmalai, MP
15. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi, MP
16. Shri M.I. Shanavas, MP
17. Shri Adhi Shankar, MP
18. Shri Jagdish Sharma, MP
19. Shri Radha Mohan Singh, MP
20. Shri Uma Shankar Singh, MP

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri P.K. Grover	-	Additional Secretary
2.	Smt. Anita B. Panda	-	Director
3.	Dr. Yumnam Arun Kumar	-	Deputy Secretary

WITNESSES

Representatives of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports)

1.	Shri P.K. Deb	Secretary
2.	Ms. Anjali Anand	Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser
3.	Shri Onkar Kedia	Joint Secretary (Sports)
4.	Shri Mukul Chatterjee	Joint Secretary (Sports)
5.	Shri D.C.S Rao	Director (Finance)
6.	Shri R.D. Chauhan	Director (Sports)

Representatives of Sports Authority of India (SAI)

1.	Shri Gopal Krishna	Director General (SAI)
2.	Dr. L.S. Ranawat	Executive Director, Academics (SAI)
3.	Shri Joe Sebastian	Executive Director, Ops & Infr. (SAI)
4.	Dr. P.C. Kashyap	Executive Director, Stadia (SAI)
5.	Shri Roque Dais	Regional Director LTDP (SAI)
6.	Ms. Radhica Sreeman	Regional Director, Teams (SAI)
7.	Shri Sanjay Saraswat	Director, Pers & Coaching (SAI)
8.	Ms. Meena Bora	Director, Coord. (SAI)
9.	Shri R.K. Chopra	Director, Finance (SAI)

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports) and Sports Authority of India (SAI) to the sitting of Committee convened to have oral evidence on the subject 'Performance of Sports Authority of India'.

3. Thereafter, the Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports), in his presentation came forth with some of the critical areas identified by the Ministry viz. declining trend in budget allocations, shortage of coaches and support staff including physiotherapists, nutritionists and psychologists, problem in talent identification at young age etc.

4. Thereafter, the Members of the Committee sought clarifications on various issues relating to the subject and representatives of the Ministry responded to the same. The Ministry was asked to furnish replies in writing to the points raised by the Members, for which answers were not readily available during the course of the deliberations, for instance:

- (i) Analysis for reasons regarding the cut in budget allocation and its consequent impact.
- (ii) Reasons for poor performance of Indian hockey team during the London Olympics with special reference to the parameters adopted in selecting the team.
- (iii) Imperative for tapping sporting talent at young age and undertaking scientific planning for games and sports to compete with sporting countries like China.
- (iv) Necessity to identify the road map in each discipline of sports while formulating various policies/programmes.
- (v) Legal status of the two warring Hockey Federations i.e. Hockey India (HI) and Indian Hockey Federation (IHF) and role of the Ministry in this regard.
- (vi) Need for nurturing sports colleges in the States as nurseries for future sportspersons.
- (vii) Monitoring mechanisms for ensuring accountability of various Sports Federations in the country.
- (viii) Urgent need for strengthening Rural Sports Infrastructure in the country and enhance funding thereof.
- (ix) Initiatives for community involvement such as Panchayati Raj, Civil Society etc. in sports and the need to replicate the idea from sporting countries like China.
- (x) Participation of women and physically handicapped persons in various sporting events both at national and international level.
- (xi) Integrating sports with education in the country as a part of educational reforms.
- (xii) Charting long term perspective plans in sports to tap the potential talents as India would be having the youngest generation in the world in fifteen years.
- (xiii) Need to check doping menace by adopting the Copenhagen+ declaration.

- (xiv) Supporting indigenous games & sports and further development of sports in the North-Eastern Region through Ministry of DONER.
- (xv) Effective implementation and monitoring of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan.
- (xvi) Assessment of funding and manpower requirements specially coaches, for various regional SAI centres in the country, etc.

5. The Committee further decided to convene a meeting on this subject after getting written replies to the queries raised by the Members during the course of deliberations on the subject.

6. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX - III

MINUTES OF SEVENTEENTH SITTING OF COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2012-13)

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 15th February, 2013 from 1430 hrs. to 1600 hrs. in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annex, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Francisco Sardinha - Chairman

MEMBERS

2. Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer
3. Shri N.S.V. Chittan
4. Shri Harish Choudhary
5. Dr. Thokchom Meinya
6. Shri Prabodh Panda
7. Dr. Thokchom Meinya
8. Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey
9. Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao
10. Smt. Yashodhara Raje Scindia
11. Shri Radha Mohan Singh

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A. Louis Martin - Joint Secretary
2. Dr. Yumnam Arun Kumar - Deputy Secretary

WITNESSES

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS)

S.No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri P.K. Deb	Secretary
2.	Ms. Anjali Anand Srivastava	Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor

3.	Shri Onkar Kedia	Joint Secretary (Sports)
4.	Shri G.S.G. Ayyangar	Joint Secretary (Dev.)
5.	Shri Mukul Chatterjee	Joint Secretary (Sports)

REPRESENTATIVES OF SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (SAI)

S.No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri Gopal Krishna	Director General (SAI)
2.	Dr. L.S. Ranawat	Executive Director (Academics) (SAI)
3.	Shri Joe Sebastian	Executive Director (Ops) & Infr., (SAI)
4.	Dr. P.C. Kashyap	Executive Director (Stadia)

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members of the Committee and the representatives of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports) to the sitting of the Committee and drew the attention of the witnesses to Direction 55(1) of 'Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha' regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee held discussion with the representatives of the Ministry in connection with examination of the subject 'Performance of Sports Authority of India (SAI). The discussion covered *inter-alia*, IOC's proposed exclusion of wrestling from Olympics 2020, poor performance in hockey, shortcomings in talent identification process, inadequate infrastructure for sports, Implementation of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and preparedness for the staging of Lusophony Games 2013 in Goa.

3. The representatives of the Ministry responded to the queries raised by the Committee. In respect of points, for which the representatives could not readily respond, the Ministry was asked to furnish written replies at the earliest.

4. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX - IV

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY FIRST SITTING OF COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2012-13)

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 17th April, 2013 from 1500 to 1615 hrs in Chairman's Chamber (52 B), Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Francisco Sardinha - Chairman MEMBERS

2. Dr. Thokchom Meinya
3. Kumari Meenakshi Natarajan
4. Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey
5. Shri Jagdish Singh Rana
6. Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao
7. Shri S. Semmalai
8. Shri Adhi Shankar
9. Shri Neeraj Shekhar
10. Shri Radha Mohan Singh

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A. Louis Martin – Joint Secretary
2. Smt. Anita B. Panda- Director
3. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda- Additional Director

2. At the outset the Chairman welcomed the members to the sitting of the Committee.

3. ***** ***** ***** ***** ***** *****
***** ***** ***** ***** ***** *****

4. The Committee, thereafter, took up for consideration the draft report on 'Performance of Sports Authority of India (SAI)' and adopted the same subject to following amendments to the recommendation at Sl. No. 13 of the draft Report-

(i) **For** "...If this is true, the Committee feel that there is need to rationalize SAI's sanctioned strength of coaches realistically. SAI' recruitment drive to fill up 200 vacancies nly as against 415 also points to this fact. The Committee hopes that recruitment exercise will be completed expeditiously.

Substitute “The Committee do not agree with this view. Performance of SAI trainees would have certainly been much better, had there been full strength of the coaches. The Committee, therefore, desire that urgent steps should be taken to fill up vacancies against sanctioned strength of coaches and the Committee be informed of the action taken in this regard.

(ii) To add at the end of Sl. No. 2 of the recommendation:

“SAI should undertake a study of methods followed by China and Western countries in grooming sports persons and adopt such practices as may be suitable to our country”.

5. The Committee then authorized the Chairman to finalise the reports on the basis of factual verifications and present the same to Lok Sabha.

The Committee then adjourned