



सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
RAJYA SABHA

**DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON EDUCATION, WOMEN, CHILDREN, YOUTH AND SPORTS**

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIFTH REPORT

**Demands for Grants 2021-22 of the
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**

(Presented to the Rajya Sabha on 16th March, 2021)

(Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 16th March, 2021)



Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi
March, 2021/Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

Hindi version of this publication is also available

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March, 2021 /Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)**

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

(Constituted w.e.f. 13th September, 2020)

1. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe - Chairman

RAJYA SABHA

2. Ms. Arpita Ghosh
3. Shri. Bhubaneswar Kalita
4. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad
5. Dr. Sasmit Patra
6. Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia
7. Shri Gopal Narayan Singh
8. Shri Akhilesh Prasad Singh
9. Dr. M. Thambidurai
10. Shri G.K. Vasani

LOK SABHA

11. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
12. Shri D. M Kathir Anand
13. Dr. Dhal Singh Bisen
14. Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary
15. Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu
16. *Shri Rajveer Singh (Raju Bhaiya)
17. Shri Sangamlal Kadedin Gupta
18. Shri Sadashiv Kisan Lokhande
19. Dr. Jaisiddeshwar Shivacharya Mahaswamiji
20. Shri Asit Kumar Mal
21. Shri Anubhav Mohanty
22. Shri Balak Nath
23. Shri Chandeshwar Prasad
24. Shri T. N. Prathapan
25. Shri Ratansinh Magansinh Rathod
26. Shri Jagannath Sarkar
27. Shri Vishnu Dutt Sharma
28. Dr. Arvind Kumar Sharma
29. Shri Dharambir Singh
30. Shri S. Venkatesan
31. Shri Ashok Kumar Yadav

SECRETARIAT

Dr. Shikha Darbari, Joint Secretary and Financial Advisor

Shri Ashok Kumar Sahoo, Director

Ms. Chitra G., Deputy Secretary

Shri K. Sudhir Kumar, Deputy Director (LARRDIS)

Shri Mohit Misra, Committee Officer (*in-situ*)

Shrimati Suman Khurana, Committee Officer (*in-situ*)

*Nominated w.e.f. 30.12.2020

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on its behalf, do hereby present this Three Hundred and Twenty Fifth Report on the Demands for Grants (2021-22) pertaining to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

2. Consequent upon the re-naming of the Ministry of Human Resource Development as the Ministry of Education by amending the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 *vide* the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Three Hundred and Fifty Sixth Amendment Rules, 2020, as notified in the Gazette of India dated 17th August, 2020, the name of the Committee has been revised from Committee on Human Resource Development to Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports *w.e.f.* 8th October, 2020 by making amendments in the Third Schedule to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha in consultation with the Speaker, Lok Sabha in accordance with the proviso to sub-rule (2) of Rule 268 of the *ibid* Rules. This was notified in Rajya Sabha Parliamentary Bulletin Part-II No. 60287 dated 6th November, 2020.

3. In accordance with the constitutional requirement under Article 113, the estimated expenditure of Ministries/Departments of Government of India projected under various Demands for Grants for the upcoming Financial Year needs to be voted by Parliament. As a sequel thereto, Demands for Grants of the relevant Ministries/Departments stand referred to concerned Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee to make a close scrutiny thereof under Rule 270 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States. While making scrutiny of the Demands for Grants, the Committee has made an appraisal of the performance, programmes, schemes and policies of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports *vis-à-vis* expenditure made out of Consolidated Fund of India in the current Financial Year.

4. In this Report, a scrutiny of Demand No. 101 pertaining to the Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the Financial Year 2021-22 has been made by the Committee. The Report has been divided into four Chapters – Chapter I giving an Overview of the Ministry, Chapter II giving an Overall Assessment of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry, Chapter III giving an Appraisal of Schemes/Projects/Bodies of the Department of Sports and Chapter IV giving an Appraisal of the Schemes/Projects/Autonomous Bodies of the Department Of Youth Affairs.

5. During the course of examination of Demands, the Committee heard the views of the Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs along with representatives of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and National Service Scheme; Secretary, Department of Sports; Directors-General of the Sports Authority of India and National Anti-Doping Agency and Vice-Chancellor of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, in its sitting held on 22nd of February, 2021.

6. The Committee, while making its observations/recommendations, has mainly relied upon the following: -

- (i) Presentations made by the respective Secretaries of the Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports;
- (ii) Presentations made by the heads of organizations/agencies, *namely*, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Service Scheme, Sports Authority of India, National Anti-Doping Agency and Lakshmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education under the Administrative Control of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports;
- (iii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2021-22;
- (iv) Detailed Explanatory Notes on the Demands for Grants (2021-22) received from the Ministry and the agencies/organisations/attached offices of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports;
- (v) Annual Report of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2019-20 and the latest available Annual Reports of the agencies/organisations/attached offices of the Ministry;
- (vi) Written replies furnished by the Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports respectively on the Questionnaires (Issues and Schemes & Budgetary Allocations) prepared by the Secretariat; and
- (vii) Written clarifications furnished by the Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports respectively to the points/issues raised by Members in the meeting of the Committee.

7. The Report is based on facts, figures and submission (both oral and written) tendered by Departments and Organisations under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, to the Committee.

8. The Committee wishes to express its thanks to the Secretaries and officers of the Department of Youth Affairs and the Department of Sports as well as Heads/Officers of the organisations/agencies under the administrative control of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the requisite information in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

9. The Committee considered and adopted the Report in its sitting held on 15th March, 2021.

10. For the facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

NEW DELHI
15th March, 2021
Phalgun 24, 1942 (Saka)

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE
Chairman
Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Education, Women,
Children, Youth Affairs and Sports

ACRONYMS

BE	Budget Estimates
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CYP	Commonwealth Youth Programme
DC	District Collector
DFG	Demands for Grants
DM	District Magistrate
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
FY	Financial Year
GoI	Government of India
HRD	Human Resource Development
IC	International Cooperation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOA	Indian Olympic Association
KIC	Khelo India Centre
LNPIE	Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoYAS	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
NABL	National Accreditation Board for Testing & Calibration Laboratories
NADA	National Anti-Doping Agency
NCOE	National Centre of Excellence
NCSC	National Centre for Sports Coaching
NCSSR	National Centre of Sports Science and Research
NDS	National Discipline Scheme
NDTL	National Dope Testing Laboratory
NPDS	National Programme for Development of Sports
NPYAD	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development
NSDF	National Sports Development Fund

NSDCI	National Sports Development Code of India
NSF	National Sports Federation
NSNIS	Netaji Subhash National Institute for Sports
NSS	National Service Scheme
NSTC	National Sports Talent Contest
NSU	National Sports University
NYC	National Youth Corps
NYF	National Youth Festival
NYK	Nehru Yuva Kendra
NYKS	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
NYLP	National Young Leadership Programme
NYV	National Youth Volunteers
PAC	Project Appraisal Committee
PIB	Public Investment Board
PO	Programme Officer
RE	Revised Estimates
RGNIYD	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development
RTI	Right to Information
RYSK	Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram
SAI	Sports Authority of India
SFU	Self Financing Unit
SKIC	Small Khelo India Centre
STC	SAI Training Centre
TOPS	Target Olympic Podium Scheme
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency
YH	Youth Hostel

REPORT

CHAPTER – I

OVERVIEW OF THE MINISTRY

1.0. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, which became a full-fledged Ministry on 27th May, 2000 is the nodal Ministry for the formulation and implementation of policies for the overall personality development and empowerment of youth of the country by involving them in the nation building process and for promotion and development of youth and sports-related activities. The Ministry was bifurcated into two Departments, *viz.*, Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports, *w.e.f.* 30th April, 2008.

1.1. The Ministry presently functions under the overall guidance of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and both Departments under it function under the charge of a separate Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS

1.2. To optimally tap the constructive and creative energies of youth, the Department pursues the twin objectives of personality building and nation building. The role of the Department is to act as a key enabler in the process of all-round development and empowerment of youth of the country, development of a strong and healthy generation, instil social values, promote community service, facilitate civic engagement and create equitable opportunity for all.

1.3. The specific subjects being dealt with by the Department of Youth Affairs as specified in the Second Schedule of the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, are as given under:-

- (i) Youth Affairs / Youth Policy
- (ii) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)
- (iii) Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)
- (iv) National Service Scheme (NSS)
- (v) Voluntary Youth Organisation including financial assistance to them (Financial Assistance to Youth Organisation for Youth and Adolescents' Development)
- (vi) National Youth Corps (NUC)
- (vii) Commonwealth Youth Programme and United Nations Volunteers
- (viii) Youth welfare activities, Youth festivals, etc. (National Youth Festival)
- (ix) Boy-scouts and girl-guides
- (x) Youth Hostels
- (xi) National Youth Awards (National Youth Awards and Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Awards)
- (xii) Residual work of the erstwhile National Discipline Scheme
- (xiii) Exchange of Youth Delegation with foreign countries.

1.4. The Department has one subordinate office, *namely*, the National Service Scheme (NSS) and two autonomous Organisations, *namely*, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu (notified as an 'Institute of National Importance' by an Act of Parliament in 2012) under its administrative control. The Department also implements a single umbrella Scheme called Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) with seven components, *namely*, NYKS,

National Young Leaders' Programme (NYLP), National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD), NYC, International Cooperation, Scouting and Guiding and Youth Hostels, the details of which are enumerated in Chapter 4 of the Report.

National Youth Policy, 2014 (NYP-2014)

1.5. The NYP-2014 reiterates the commitment of the entire nation to all-round development of the youth of India, so that they can realise their full potential and contribute productively to the nation-building process. The Policy proposes a holistic 'vision' for the youth of India, which is "*To empower youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations*". The Department of Youth Affairs formulates policies for the implementation of the objectives laid down in the policy.

DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS

1.6. The mandate of the Department is to create and develop sports infrastructural facilities and encourage sporting talent in the country. It is also responsible for capacity building for broad-basing sports as well as provide necessary assistance in the form of scientific support, training and exposure to sportspersons for achieving excellence in various competitive events at the national and international levels. Sports being a State subject, the responsibility of development and governance of sports vests with the State Governments and various National Sports Federations (NSFs), which are autonomous bodies.

1.7. The specific subjects being dealt with by the Department of Youth Affairs as specified in the Second Schedule of the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, are as given under:-

- (i) Sports Policy
- (ii) Sports and Games
- (iii) National Welfare Fund for Sportsmen
- (iv) Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS)
- (v) Sports Authority of India
- (vi) Matters relating to the Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations.
- (vii) Participation of Indian sports teams in tournaments abroad and participation of foreign sports teams in International tournaments in India.
- (viii) National Sports Awards including Arjuna Awards
- (ix) Sports Scholarships
- (x) Exchange of sports persons, experts and teams with foreign countries
- (xi) Sports infrastructure including financial assistance for creation and development of such infrastructure
- (xii) Financial assistance for coaching, tournaments, equipment, etc.
- (xiii) Sports matters relating to Union Territories
- (xiv) Physical Education

1.8. The following organizations/institutions also function under the administrative control of the Department of Sports:-

- (i) Sports Authority of India (SAI);
- (ii) Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNPE), Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh;

- (iii) National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA);
- (iv) National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL);
- (v) National Sports University (NSU), Manipur;
- (vi) National Centre of Sports Science and Research (NCSSR); and
- (vii) National Centre for Sports Coaching (NCSC)

1.9. The Department also implements Schemes under the Heads - Khelo India as well as Encouragement and Awards to Sportspersons, the details of which are enumerated in Chapter 3 of the Report.

National Sports Policy, 2001

1.10. National Sports Policy, 2001, with the twin planks of “Broad-basing of Sports” and “Achieving Excellence in Sports” at the national and international levels, was formulated, with the objective of developing an organized and systematic framework for the development and promotion of sports in the country. The Department of Sports formulates policies for the implementation of the objectives laid down in the policy.

CHAPTER – II

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE MINISTRY

2.0. The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports considered the Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in its sitting held on the 22nd February, 2021.

2.1. The Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry have been presented to Parliament under Demand No. 101.

2.2. Consequent upon the decision to do away with the practice of classifying Expenditure as Plan and Non-Plan, the focus of Budgeting and Expenditure has shifted to Revenue and Capital Expenditure from the Financial Year 2017-18. In BE (2021-22), budgetary allocations are depicted only as Revenue/Capital and all expenditure of the Ministry is 'Voted'. The following table gives the Revenue/Capital breakup of the overall Budgetary Allocation made for the Ministry for the Financial Year (FY) 2021-22 along with Actual Expenditure for the year 2019-20:-

TABLE - I

Revenue and Capital wise Allocations under Demand No. 101 pertaining to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

(Figures in ₹ Crore)

	Actual 2019-20	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	BE 2021-22	Variations (Percentage)	
					BE 2020-21 & BE 2021-22	RE 2020-21 & BE 2021-22
Revenue	2591.06	2775.00	1799.13	2549.41	(-) 8.13	(+) 27.03
Capital	45.00	51.02	1.02	46.73	(-) 3.7	(+) 97.81
Total	2636.06	2826.92	1800.15	2596.14	(-) 8.16	(+) 30.66

2.3. It may be seen from the table that out of the total outlay of ₹ 2596.14 Crore in BE 2021-22, ₹ 2549.41 Crore, *i.e.*, 98.2% is under Revenue and only ₹ 46.73 Crore, *i.e.*, 1.79% is under Capital Head. It may also be seen that the outlay provided for the Ministry under Demand No.101 for the upcoming financial year is lesser than the outlay provided in BE 2020-21, but higher than the RE 2020-21.

2.4. The following table gives the details of budgetary allocations to the Ministry for the FYs 2020-21 and 2021-22, the actual expenditure for the financial year 2019-20, projection made to the Ministry of Finance for the financial year 2021-22, and variations between BE/RE for 2020-21, BE 2021-22 and projections made to the Ministry of Finance:-

TABLE - II**Budget of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the last, current and upcoming Financial Years - At A Glance***(Figures in ₹ Crore)*

Actual 2019-20	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Projection made to the MoF for 2021-22	BE 2021-22	Expenditure incurred till 31 st January, 2021	Variation between			
						BE 2021-22 and BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21 and BE 2020-21	BE 2021-22 and RE 2020-21	Projection made to the MoF for 2021-22 and BE 2021-22
2636.06	2826.92	1800.15	4177.43	2596.14	1312.52	(-) 230.78	(-) 1026.77	(+) 795.99	(-) 1350.51

2.5. The Committee was informed that as against a total projected outlay of ₹ 4177.43 Crore made by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to the Budget Division, Ministry of Finance for the Financial Year 2021-22, Ministry of Finance has approved an outlay of ₹ 2596.14 Crore in BE 2021-22, which is about 62.14% of the projected outlay. The budgetary allocation made to the Ministry at BE and RE stages for the ongoing fiscal year clearly indicates a significant cut in funds at RE stage. The Department apprised the Committee that lesser allocation at RE stage was on account of reduction in sports activities during FY 2020-21 due to COVID-19 pandemic.

2.6. The following table gives the details of budgetary allocation for the FYs 2020-21 and 2021-22, actual expenditure for the financial year 2019-20, projections made to the Ministry of Finance for the financial year 2021-22, expenditure incurred till 31st January 2021, and variations between BE/RE for FY 2020-21, BE 2021-22 and projections made to the Ministry of Finance for both Departments under the Ministry:-

TABLE - IV**Department-wise Budgetary Allocation - At A Glance***(Figures in ₹ Crore)*

Sl. No.	Department	Actual 2019-20	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Expenditure incurred till 31 st January, 2021	Projection made to the MoF for 2021-22	BE 2021-22	Variation between			
								BE 2021-22 and BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21 and BE 2020-21	BE 2021-22 and RE 2020-21	projection made to the MoF for 2021-22 and BE 2021-22
1.	Youth Affairs	717.25	726.50	486.75	376.91	1055.06	690.00	(-) 36.50	(-) 239.75	(-) 203.25	(-) 365.06
2.	Sports	1989.39	2100.42	1313.40	935.61	3122.37	1906.14	(-) 194.28	(-) 787.02	(-) 592.74	(-) 1216.23

2.7. The major share of the total budgetary allocation in BE 2021-22 for the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is for the Department of Sports, i.e., 73.42%, whereas it is 26.57% for the Department of Youth Affairs.

2.8. The following table gives the details of the budgetary allocations made to the Ministry under Scheme and Non-Scheme Components for the FYs 2020-21 and 2021-22 and variations between BE/RE 2020-21 and BE 2021-22:-

TABLE - III**Budgetary Allocation of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports –
Scheme and Non-Scheme Components***(Figures in ₹ Crore)*

BE2020-21		RE2020-21		BE 2021-22		Variation between BE 2020-21 and RE2020-21		Variation between BE2020-21 and BE2021-22	
Scheme	Non-Scheme	Scheme	Non-Scheme	Scheme	Non-Scheme	Scheme	Non-Scheme	Scheme	Non-Scheme
1745.90	996.00	775.48	993.15	1395.01	1118.40	(-) 970.42	(-) 2.85	(-) 350.89	(-) 122.40

2.9. The Ministry implements 4 major Central Sector Schemes/Projects with various components thereunder, out of which 2 each are being implemented by both Departments under it. Out of the total allocation in BE 2021-22 (*excluding ₹ 36.00 Crore allocated for the establishment expenditure of the Secretariat of the Ministry*), ₹ 1395.01 Crore, *i.e.*, 55.5% has been provided for the Scheme component, while ₹ 1118.40 Crore, *i.e.*, 44.49% has been provided under the Non-Scheme component.

2.10. The following table gives the details of budgetary allocations to Central Sector Schemes and their internal components as well as Autonomous Bodies under the Departments of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports for the FYs 2020-21 and 2021-22, Actual expenditure for the financial year 2019-20, projections made to the Ministry of Finance for FY 2021-22, and variation (in %) between BE/RE 2020-21, BE 2021-22 and projection made to Ministry of Finance for 2021-22:-

TABLE - V**Scheme/Project/Bodies-wise Budgetary Allocations under the
Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports***(Figures in ₹ Crore)***Department of Youth Affairs**

Name of the Scheme/ Component of the Scheme	Actuals 2019-20	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Projection made to the MoF for 2021-22	BE 2021- 22	Variations (in percentage) between			
						RE 2020-21 and BE 2021-22	Projection made to the MoF for 2021-22 and BE 2021-22	BE 2020-21 and BE 2021-22	
Central Sector Schemes/Projects									
National Service Scheme	151.61	172.00	72.98	200.00	165.00	(+) 126.09%	(-) 17.5%	(-) 4.07%	
Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakaram									
National Young Leaders Programme	10.61	22.00	4.35	17.00	14.00	(+) 221.84%	(-) 17.65%	(-) 36.36%	
National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development	20.27	23.00	20.00	27.00	21.00	(+) 5%	(-) 22.22%	(-) 8.7%	
National Youth Corps	75.00	90.00	60.00	105.25	75.00	(+) 25%	(-) 28.74%	(-) 16.67%	
International Cooperation	19.21	30.00	6.92	24.13	14.00	(+) 102.31%	(-) 41.98%	(-) 53.33%	
Scouting and Guiding	0.75	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.50	(+) 100%	NIL	NIL	

Name of the Scheme/ Component of the Scheme	Actuals 2019-20	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Projection made to the MoF for 2021-22	BE 2021- 22	Variations (in percentage) between		
						RE 2020-21 and BE 2021-22	Projection made to the MoF for 2021-22 and BE 2021-22	BE 2020-21 and BE 2021-22
Youth Hostel	1.27	20.00 (19.98 R + 0.02 C)	3.00 (1.98 R + 1.02 C)	3.00	6.00 (3.00 R + 3.00 C)	(+) 100%	(+) 100%	(-) 70%
TOTAL	278.72	358.50	168.00	377.88	296.50	(+) 76.49%	(-) 21.54%	(-) 17.29%
Autonomous Bodies								
Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan <i>(a component of RYSK)</i>	363.18	300.00	267.75	606.64	326.50	(+) 21.9%	(-) 46.2%	(-) 8.8%
Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	46.24	35.00	21.00	33.00	32.00	(+) 52.4%	(-) 3%	(-) 8.6%
TOTAL	409.42	335.00	288.75	639.64	358.50	(+) 24.2%	(-) 44%	(-) 7%

(Figures in ₹ Crore)

Department of Sports

Name of the Scheme/ Component of the Scheme	Actuals 2019-20	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Projection made to the MoF for 2021-22	BE 2021- 22	Variations (in percentage) between		
						RE 2020-21 and BE 2021-22	Projection made to the MoF for 2021-22 and BE 2021-22	BE 2020-21 and BE 2021-22
Central Sector Schemes/Projects								
Encouragement and Awards to Sportspersons								
1. Assistance to Promotion of Sports Excellence								
(i) Assistance to National Sports Federations	300.85	245.00	132.00	300.00	280.00	(+) 112.21%	(-) 6.67%	(+) 14.29%
(ii) Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports	4.75	5.00	1.00	5.00	3.80	(+) 280%	(-) 24%	(-) 24%
2. Incentive to Sports Persons	110.19	70.00	37.50	83.00	53.00	(+) 41.33%	(-) 36.14%	(-) 24.29%
3. National Sports Development Fund	77.15	50.00	7.23	50.00	25.00	(+) 245.78%	(-) 50%	(-) 50%
4. National Welfare Fund for Sports Persons	1.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	2.00	NIL	(-) 60%	NIL
Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports								
1. Khelo India	575.52	890.42	328.77	1400.00	657.71	(+) 100.05%	(-) 53.02%	(-) 26.13%
2. Enhancement of Sports Facility at J&K	50.00	50.00	25.00	60.00	50.00	(+) 100%	(-) 16.67%	NIL
3. Commonwealth Games	96.00	75.00	75.00	100.00	30.00	(-) 60%	(-) 70%	(-) 60%
TOTAL	1215.46	1387.42	608.50	2003.00	1101.51	(+) 81.02%	(-) 45.01%	(-) 20.61%
Autonomous Bodies								
Sports Authority of India	615.00	500.00	612.21	710.00	660.41	(+) 7.87%	(-) 6.98%	(+) 32.08%
Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior	50.00	55.00	45.00	58.00	55.00	(+) 22.22%	(-) 5.17%	NIL

Name of the Scheme/ Component of the Scheme	Actuals 2019-20	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Projection made to the MoF for 2021-22	BE 2021- 22	Variations (in percentage) between		
						RE 2020-21 and BE 2021-22	Projection made to the MoF for 2021-22 and BE 2021-22	BE 2020-21 and BE 2021-22
Other Autonomous Bodies								
National Dope Testing Laboratory	4.50	2.50	13.47	20.00	12.00	(-) 10.91%	(-) 40%	(+) 380%
National Anti-Doping Agency	5.54	12.50	9.00	9.92	10.00	(+) 11.11%	(+) 0.81%	(-) 20%
National Centre of Sports Science and Research	44.49	75.00	6.00	60.00	10.00	(+) 66.67%	(-) 83.33%	(-) 86.67%
National Centre for Sports Coaching	4.98	5.00	2.00	5.00	2.00	NIL	(-) 60%	(-) 60%
National Sports University, Manipur	47.82	60.00	6.72	253.45	51.72	(+) 669.64%	(-) 79.59%	(-) 13.8%
TOTAL	107.33 (62.33 R + 45.00 C)	155.00 (104.00 R + 51.00 C)	37.19 R	253.45	85.72 (41.99 R + 43.73 C)			
Others								
Contribution to World Anti Doping Agency	1.00	2.00	10.00	2.00	2.50	(-) 75%	(+) 25%	(+) 25%
TOTAL	773.33	712.00	704.40	1023.45	803.63	(+) 14.09%	(-) 28.14%	(+) 12.87%

UTILIZATION TRENDS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

2.11. Expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports during the Financial Year 2020-21 is as follows:-

TABLE - VI

Budget Utilisation Trends (2020-21)

(Figures in ₹ Crore)

BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Expenditure as on 31 st January, 2021	% of Expenditure	Balance Funds remaining from RE 2020-21
2826.92	1800.15	1312.52	72.91%	487.63

2.12. Expenditure incurred by the Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports and the Schemes/Projects/Autonomous Bodies under their administrative control during the Financial Year 2020-21 is as follows:-

TABLE - VII

Department-wise Budget Utilisation Trends (2020-21)

(Figures in ₹ Crore)

Sl. No.	Department/Scheme/ Project/ Body	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Expenditure as on 31 st January, 2021	% of Expenditure
	Secretariat	33.00	30.00	26.12	87.06%
	Department of Youth Affairs				
1.	NSS	172.00	72.98	62.89	86.17%

Sl. No.	Department/Scheme/ Project/ Body	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Expenditure as on 31 st January, 2021	% of Expenditure
2.	<u>RYSK</u>				
(i)	NYLP	22.00	4.35	0.64	14.71%
(ii)	NPYAD	23.00	20.00	8.14	40.7%
(iii)	NYC	90.00	60.00	47.10	78.5%
(iv)	International Cooperation	30.00	6.92	6.39	92.34%
(v)	Scouting and Guiding	1.50	0.75	NIL	NIL
(vi)	Youth Hostel	20.00	3.00	0.52	17.33%
(vii)	NYKS	300.00	267.75	207.24	77.4%
3.	RGNIYD	35.00	21.00	17.87	85%
	TOTAL	726.50	486.75	376.91	77.43%
	Department of Sports				
1.	<u>Khelo India – NPDS</u>				
(i)	Khelo India	890.42	328.77	225.98	68.73%
(ii)	Enhancement of Sports Facility at J&K	50.00	25.00	22.68	90.72%
(iii)	Commonwealth Games	75.00	75.00	75.00	100%
(iv)	Seminar, Committee etc.	1.00	0.50	0.26	52%
	TOTAL	1016.42	429.27	323.92	75.46%
2.	<u>Encouragement and Awards to Sportspersons</u>				
(i)	Special Cash Award including Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	38.00	16.00	4.75	29.69%
(ii)	Arjuna Award	1.30	4.30	4.05	94.19%
(iii)	Dhyanchand Award	0.30	1.50	1.50	100%
(iv)	Dronacharya Award	0.40	1.70	1.70	100%
(v)	Pension to Meritorious Sports Persons	30.00	14.00	6.96	49.71%
(vi)	Assistance to NSFs	245.00	132.00	72.20	54.70%
(vii)	Scheme of HRD in Sports	5.00	1.00	0.02	2%
(viii)	NSDF	50.00	7.23	6.23	86.17%
(ix)	National Sports Welfare Fund	2.00	2.00	2.00	100%
	TOTAL	372.00	179.73	99.41	55.31%
	<u>Development in Sports Institutions</u>				
3.	SAI	500.00	612.21	464.00	75.97%
4.	LNPIE	55.00	45.00	32.08	71.29%
5.	NDTL	2.50	13.47	2.50	18.56%
6.	NADA	12.50	9.00	7.64	84.89%
7.	NCSSR	75.00 (74.00 R + 1.00 C)	6.00 (6.00 R + 0.00 C)	2.96 (2.96 R + 0.00 C)	49.33%
8.	NCSC	5.00	2.00	NIL	NIL
9.	National Sports University, Manipur	60.00 (10.00 R + 50.00 C)	6.72 (6.72 R + 0.00 C)	3.10 (3.10 R + 0.00 C)	46.13%
10.	Contribution to WADA	2.00	10.00	NIL	NIL
	TOTAL	712.00	704.00	512.28	72.73%
	GRAND TOTAL	2100.42	1313.40	935.61	71.24%

2.13. It may be seen that the Ministry has utilized about 72.91% of the funds allocated to it in RE 2020-21, till 31st January, 2021. Further, the analysis of the utilization trends of the Department of

Youth Affairs revealed that it has utilised 77.43% of the funds allocated to it till 31st January, 2021. Similarly, Department of Sports has utilised only 71.24% of the funds allocated to it. The Committee is of the view that both Departments should take proactive measures for streamlining and strengthening the monitoring mechanism and plug loopholes in implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry and be more vigilant to ensure optimal utilisation of the allocated funds, during the financial year 2021-22.

MAJOR HEAD-WISE DETAILS OF OUTLAYS INCLUDED IN BE (2021-22)

2.14. Major Head-wise details of outlays included in BE 2021-22 under the heading ‘Developmental Heads’ in Demand No.101 of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are as given under:-

TABLE - VII

Comparative Analysis of the Major Head-wise Budget Allocation in BE & RE (2020-21), Actual Expenditure in 2019-20 and RE (2021-22)

(Figures in ₹ Crore)

Major Head		Revenue (R)/ Capital (C)	Actuals 2019-20	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	BE 2021-22
2251	Secretariat-Social Services	R	29.62	33.00	30.00	35.00
2204	Sports and Youth Services	R	2632.53	2507.97	1622.66	2306.57
2552	North Eastern Areas	R	—	234.93	146.47	207.84
4202	Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	C	45.00	6.01	1.01	3.23
4552	Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas	C	—	45.01	0.01	43.50

2.15. The Committee recommends that since capital outlay in both “Education, Sports, Arts, Culture” and “North Eastern Areas” were drastically slashed in RE 2020-21 when compared with BE 2020-21, but has now been enhanced in BE 2021-22, the Ministry should come up with projects that help develop more capital assets and pick up the pace with regard to capital expenditure to ensure that allotted funds are utilised for intended services.

CHAPTER – III

APPRAISAL OF THE SCHEMES/PROJECTS/AUTONOMOUS BODIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS

3.0. The following schemes/bodies are involved in talent search, identification and training of sportspersons and coaches; capacity building; and development/maintenance of sports infrastructural facilities:-

Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports

3.1. A Central Sector Scheme, Khelo India is being implemented with effect from the FY 2016-17, to achieve the twin objectives of mass participation and promotion of excellence in sports. The mission of the Scheme is to encourage sports all over the country and to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence. The scheme aims at strengthening the entire sports ecosystem of the country has the following components/objectives or verticals, which are implemented by the Ministry/Organisations as shown against each:-

Sl. No.	Component/Vertical of Khelo India Scheme	Implementing Agency
(i)	Play Field Development	Department of Sports
(ii)	Utilization and Creation/ Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure	
(iii)	Sports for Peace and Development	
(iv)	State Level Khelo India Centres	Sports Authority of India
(v)	Annual Sports Competitions	
(vi)	Talent Search and Development	
(vii)	Sports for Women	
(viii)	Support to National/Regional/State Sports Academies	
(ix)	Promotion of Sports among persons with disabilities	
(x)	Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games	
(xi)	Physical Fitness of School going Children	
(xii)	Community Coaching Development	

3.2. The Committee was informed that the scheme has a Corpus Fund for the purpose of technical support and capacity building. The scheme has adequate flexibility, including need-based re-appropriation of allocations across components. The scheme also provides for complete transparency and also provides for convergence with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities and Public Private Partnership (PPP) activities.

Sports Authority of India

3.3. Sports Authority of India (SAI) was set up as a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in January, 1984. Today, SAI stands out as an apex body for promotion of

sports and achieving sports excellence at the National and International level. Some of the main aims and objectives of SAI are-identification and nurturing of sports talent; act as an interface between the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and respective State Governments; establishment/administration of institutions to produce high caliber coaches, sports scientists and physical education teachers; construction/development/management/maintenance of sports infrastructure and facilities in the country and manage five Stadia in Delhi, *namely*, Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Complex, Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex, Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex and Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range.

3.4. SAI operates through eleven Regional Centres located at Bengaluru, Kolkata, Gandhinagar, Kandiveli (Mumbai), Bhopal, Sonapat, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Guwahati and Imphal and two Academic Institutions/Wings located at NSNIS, Patiala and the LNCPE, Thiruvananthapuram. SAI has also established 66 STCs, 30 Extension Centres and 69 NSTC to implement the sports promotional schemes in the age group of 8 to 25 years across the country. Presently, 9225 talented sports persons (5681 boys and 3544 girls) are being trained in 27 sports disciplines on residential and non-residential basis. 23 National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs) are also operational across India at present in 14 priority and 10 other sports disciplines to train proven and emerging talent for upcoming Olympics 2024/2028 etc. SAI also has a National Coaching Scheme and these coaches are involved in talent scouting process and are utilised to impart training to young sportspersons under different operational schemes of SAI and national teams and to assist NSFs in conducting National Coaching Camps in preparation of International competitions. SAI has established a Sports Medicine and Sports Sciences Centre at J.N. Stadium in 1984 with the aim of providing comprehensive sports medicine and sports science backup to sportspersons with the help of specialists in sports medicine, sports scientists, physiotherapists, masseurs and other support staff. Human Performance Lab at SAI, Delhi aims to provide comprehensive sports science back up to sportspersons with the help of sports scientists and other support staff in Sports Science, *viz.*, Anthropometry, Nutrition, Physiology and Psychology.

Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior

3.5. LNIPE was established initially as a College (Lakshmibai College of Physical Education) in August, 1957. In recognition of the unique educational services rendered by the Institute in the field of physical education, sports and research, Government of India on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission, conferred the status of Deemed to be University in September, 1995. The Institute is an autonomous organization under the administrative control of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and is run through the Society registered under the Madhya Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 1973. The Institute has been accredited with a CGPA of 3.79 on a 7-point scale at A++ Grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). The North East Regional Centre of the Institute was established at Guwahati, Assam in the year 2009. The Institute is fully funded by the Grants-in-Aids from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

3.6. Some of the main objectives of the Institute are to prepare highly qualified leaders/teachers in the field of Physical Education, Sports/Games and other inter-disciplinary subjects; to serve as a Center of Excellence by making innovations in Physical Education and to undertake, promote and disseminate research and also publish literature in this field; to provide professional and academic leadership to other institutions in the field of Physical Education as well as vocational guidance, counselling, consultancy and placement services.

National Centre for Sports Coaching

3.7. National Centre for Sports Coaching (NCSC) is a Central Sector Scheme envisaged under the National Institute of Sports, Patiala to enhance sports coaching education in the country, to create a comprehensive coaching development framework of the country and to conduct research in technical, tactical and skill development aspects of coaching and training of athletes. Its aim is to produce competent and high performance sports coaches and contribute towards the development of athletes to their maximum potential and prolong their competitive sporting career. The services of the coaches qualifying from NCSC are utilized in Sports Authority of India (SAI), State Governments, Sports Council, National Sports Federations (NSFs) and various sports academics and educational institutions across the country.

Issues and Recommendations

3.8. On a query by the Committee, the Secretary, Department of Sports informed during oral evidence that Khelo India was initially launched for three years (2017-18 to 2019-20) and thereafter got extension for one year (2020-21) from the Ministry of Finance. He also informed that a review of the scheme was conducted for the entire duration of the Fifteenth (15th) Finance Commission and evaluation was conducted through an external evaluation agency. On the basis of the experience of the Department and the evaluation/recommendations of the evaluator, it has been decided to re-arrange and rationalise the scheme by merging/subsuming some of the similar components/verticals with the larger ones, thus reducing the twelve (12) existing verticals to five (5) components. He further informed that an EFC proposal for the continuation/extension of Khelo India Scheme from the FY 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been furnished to the Ministry of Finance with a proposed financial outlay of ₹ 8750 Crore for the five year period and that approval of the Ministry of Finance is awaited.

3.9. The Department informed the Committee that Sports Authority of India (SAI) is the main implementing arm of the Department and is involved in the implementation of schemes of the Department, including most verticals of the Khelo India Scheme, either entirely or partially. These verticals are implemented in close coordination with State Governments, for which a dedicated Cell has been created at the SAI Headquarters. The Department in its written reply also clarified that Khelo India Scheme is demand-driven and project proposals are to be received from State/UT Governments and other eligible entities. They are then considered on the basis of their technical feasibility with reference to the parameters of the scheme and availability of funds. The Department apprised the Committee that proposals for opening Khelo India Centres are not received from States timely, due to which allocated funds are not properly utilized and young talent in such States are deprived of sports infrastructural facilities and training. The Secretary, Department of Sports and Director-General, SAI apprised the Committee that proactive involvement on the part of States is imperative for establishment of Khelo India Centres and implementation of various components of the Khelo India Scheme.

3.10. The Committee in its deliberations was of the view that women sportspersons need to be encouraged to participate in more and more sports disciplines and motivated to take up sports as a career option. Accordingly, **the Committee recommends that the Department of Sports should incentivize women participation in international sports events, such as the Olympics. Accordingly, the Department must set benchmarks for 50% female strength in all the National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs) and a new scheme for encouraging women sportspersons should be envisaged under the vertical 'Sports for Women' of the Khelo India Scheme.**

3.11. The Department also apprised the Committee that under the Khelo India Scheme, 100 National Sports Academies are proposed to be set up, at least one in each State, out of which 43 have been established, as per the proposals received from the States. 1000 Small Khelo India Centres (SKIC) are also proposed to be established, at least one in each district of the country, out of which 106 have already been set up including conversion of 60 SAI Extension Centres to SKICs. On a query by the Committee, the Department informed that identification for establishment of SKICs is based on the availability of existing infrastructure facilities and presently, funding is provided @ ₹ 5 lakhs per discipline as one-time grant for maintenance/renovation of play fields, purchase of sports equipment, sports kits, etc. and ₹ 5 lakhs as annual recurring grant. The States can supplement this grant with their own resources. **The Committee recommends that the Department of Sports and Sports Authority of India (SAI) since only 43 National Sports Academies (NSAs) have been set up so far, out of the 100 proposed, Department of Sports and Sports Authority of India (SAI) should expedite the setting up of the remaining 57 Academies. Similarly, since only 106 Small Khelo India Centres (SKICs) have been set up so far, out of the 1000 proposed, the setting up of the remaining 894 SKICs should be expedited, within the FY 2021-22. The Committee also recommends that area-wise identification of predominant/popular sports in all States/Districts should be done for setting up Khelo India/SAI Centres in those sports disciplines in which the State/District has core competence and impress upon States/Districts the need for expeditious implementation.**

3.12. The Committee was of the view that 23 SAI National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs) in 14 priority and 10 other sports disciplines are quite insufficient for a country with a population of approximately 130 Crore and more centres need to be established in more sports disciplines to enhance the medal prospects of the country in international sporting events. The Committee also stated that the existing centres need to be upgraded on the Odisha model. Accordingly, **the Committee recommends that the existing 23 SAI National Centres of Excellence (NCOE) should be upgraded to High Performance Centres on the model developed in the State of Odisha to provide intensive training in more sports disciplines having future medal prospects in international sporting events. Efforts should also be made for establishing more such centres with equitable distribution amongst the States.**

3.13. The Committee noted that the scheme has been allotted ₹ 657.71 Crore in BE 2021-22, which is 53% less than the projected outlay of ₹ 1400.00 Crore. **The Committee recommends that enhanced budgetary allocation may be sought at RE stage for Khelo India scheme, so that sports infrastructural development and implementation of various programmes/activities are not adversely impacted.**

3.14. The Committee pointed out that there is a provision for converging funds from the MPLAD Scheme with Khelo India with the objective of creating durable sports assets, development of playfields etc. However, since MPLAD Scheme has been suspended on account of COVID-19 pandemic, the Committee was of the view that CSR funds may be allowed for creation of sports facilities during this period. **The Committee, accordingly, recommends that in view of the suspension of MPLAD Funds for two FYs (2020-21 to 2021-22), on account of COVID-19 pandemic, contribution by way of CSR Funds may be made permissible for construction of durable sports infrastructure under the Khelo India Scheme.**

3.15. During the deliberations of the Committee, it was pointed that many of the proposals/projects envisaged under the Khelo India Scheme are not being translated into concrete action at the ground level. It was also pointed out that natural talent with inherent potential from

rural, tribal and backward areas are not being selected and trained in Khelo India/SAI Centres, which leads to missing out potential medal winners for our country. The Committee also expressed its view that it is necessary to first identify the predominant sports disciplines and inherent potential and talent in each State/District and then set up SAI/Khelo India Centres in those areas to select, identify and train budding sportpersons, instead of focusing merely on urban areas, where there are already sufficient sports infrastructure and training facilities. Members also raised queries regarding the procedure of getting a Khelo India Centre established in their respective States/constituencies.

3.16. The Secretary, Department of Sports informed that though earlier they were having an urban-centric approach in talent search and identification, they are now moving towards a more grass root-centric approach. The process of talent identification was also explained in great detail. SAI scouts for talent at the grassroots level in two categories – (i) Potential talent identified through fitness assessment of school going children and (ii) Proven Talent from Block District and State level competitions. The shortlisted students are re-tested and sports specific talent/sports science tests are conducted. Identification of Proven Talent is done by grass root talent identification from potential area (mapping of each area district with sporting talent), talent scouting at block, district, State and National competitions and screening of talent identified at State level. The country has been divided into five zones – North, East, West, South and North-East Zones to carry out talent identification. Grassroot Zonal Talent Identification Committees (comprising of Dronacharya/Arjuna Awardees) are formed to reach out to each and every corner of the country to shortlist the potential and proven athletes. Talent identification is carried out in 20 sports disciplines of Khelo India in the age group of under 17 years, wherein the country has the potential/advantage to excel in the international level. Local scouts, who are eminent coaches, players, eminent sports personalities, are involved in talent search/identification. Identified potential sporting talent is given the option to join various sports training centres across the country. Talent development at the grassroots level is carried out through 106 Khelo India Centres (KICs) including 40 in the UTs of Jammu and Kashmir, 66 STCs, 28 Army Boys Sports Companies, 9 Sports Schools, 30 SAI Extension Centres and 49 Akharas adopted under the National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) scheme. This initiative is applicable for all strata of society including tribal sportpersons. Talent at the elite level is identified through national level proven talent from Khelo India Games, national championships by NSFs and School Games Federation of India (SGFI). The players shortlisted by the Talent Screening/Scouting Committee members comprising of eminent coaches and players are called for an assessment camp wherein the Talent Identification and Development Committee members finally select the talented players, who are then subjected to Age Verification Test (TW3 method). The players who clear the age verification test are finally selected to the Scheme of Khelo India.

3.17. The Director-General, SAI in his presentation had indicated the geographical and spatial spread of talents, State-wise, from which it emerged that Maharashtra, Haryana and Delhi are currently the top 3 States with the highest pool of talent. The Committee was of the view that lesser talent pool in some States may be attributed to the lack of or lesser talent identification in those States and expressed its view that the Department of Sports and SAI should make concerted efforts to encourage, promote and identify more sporting talent from States, which are currently lagging behind in terms of talent pool, through widening of talent identification window and continued intensive training and financial support. **The Committee recommends that the Department of Sports and SAI should adopt a more grass root-centric approach instead of the top-down approach for search, identification and nurturing of natural sporting talents with inherent potential from rural, tribal and backward areas of the country and provide**

intensive training and financial support to improve medal prospects of the country in National and International sporting events.

3.18. The Committee took note of the Action taken Note furnished by the Department on the recommendation made by the Committee in its 311th Report on Khelo India Scheme, which was reiterated in its 315th Report on DFG (2020-21) pertaining to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for widening the coverage of the Khelo India Scheme by identifying new places of training, viz., private residential schools having sports infrastructure for at least four sports disciplines of international standards and develop them as Model Residential Sports Schools in addition to the existing facilities to identify more potential medal winners. The Department in its reply has stated that as a pilot project, 9 Sports Schools administered by Government/Para-military forces have been approved based on availability of infrastructure and talent. 4 Kendriya Vidyalayas, 3 Army Public Schools and 2 schools run by Para-military Force, namely, Assam Rifle Public School, Shillong and ITBP Public School, Dwaraka, Delhi have been adopted and support extended. In addition, 10 schools have been identified and supported under the National Sports Talent Contest Scheme and 28 schools under the Extension Centre Scheme/Khelo India Centres. The Committee expressed strong reservation that its recommendations are not being implemented in the right spirit as no private schools have been identified till date and **recommends that efforts to identify Private Schools for development as Model Residential Sports Schools in all districts of the country, as recommended by the Committee in its 311th and 315th Reports, should be expedited in a time bound manner, latest by 30th June, 2021.**

3.19. The Committee took cognisance of the efforts of the Department of Sports for establishing, developing and maintaining sports infrastructural facilities through SAI and under Khelo India Scheme and notes that provision of world-class sports infrastructure and state-of-the-art facilities across the country are the first step towards development of a healthy sports culture in the country.

3.20. The Committee recommends that for development of a holistic sports ecosystem across the country, a Sporting Culture Promotion Index and Functional Stadium Index may be developed with set parameters to spur healthy competition amongst the States and accelerate sports infrastructural development and maintenance, during the FY 2021-22. Mayors of all Municipal Corporations may be urged to take necessary steps to convert their cities into livewire sporting hubs, during the FY 2021-22.

3.21. On a query by the Committee for guaranteeing employment opportunities to sports persons, the Department clarified that in addition to employment opportunities under the sports quota in various PSUs, government departments, etc., the services of eminent sportspersons and coaches are being utilised in the Khelo India and SAI centres for capacity building and training. Physical Education (PE) Teachers of schools are also being trained under Khelo India with the help of State Education Boards and they in turn carry out fitness/sports potential tests and uploading data on Khelo India Mobile Application.

3.22. The Committee expressed concern on the adverse effect on training of elite sportspersons preparing for various international events including Olympics due to non-availability of foreign coaches during COVID-19 pandemic. The Committee was of the view that dependency on foreign coaches needs to be reduced by training and developing national coaches within the country. The Department apprised the Committee that the SAI, LNIPE and National Centre for Sports Coaching are working with the objective of skill upgradation and development of high calibre coaches in the country. **The Committee accordingly recommends that high quality training programmes may be devised for the development of high calibre national coaches from amongst the**

retired outstanding sportspersons, alumni of SAI Centres/Institutions, Sports Universities, etc. to reduce dependency on international coaches.

Enhancement of Sports Facility at J&K

3.23. The Committee was informed that the Hon'ble Prime Minister had approved and announced the special package for J&K on 7th November, 2015, which *inter-alia* includes ₹ 200 Crore Packages for sports infrastructure facilities of coaches / trainers / furniture/ competition / incentives / prize money. The works are under progress. Once the sports infrastructure projects are completed, those would be operated and utilized by the Administration of Jammu & Kashmir for sports promotion activities in the State.

3.24. The Committee notes that ₹ 50 Crore was allotted in BE 2020-21, which was reduced to ₹ 25 Crore at RE stage. Again, ₹ 50 Crore has been allotted in BE 2021-22. The Committee expressed that the Department should take imperative measures to fully utilize the allocated funds during the FY 2021-22 by completing work on all projects in an expeditious and time-bound manner, in view of the focus of the Union Government on the development of Jammu & Kashmir. **The Committee recommends that the Department of Sports should develop appropriate sports infrastructure as well as train potential talent for promotion of winter games like snow skiing, ice skating (both figure and speed skating), ice hockey, snow rugby, snow baseball, etc. as well as water games like canoeing, kayaking and rafting in the Union Territories of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh and in other States having potential to develop such sports.**

3.25. The Department also has various schemes for providing encouragement, assistance and awards to sportspersons, as enumerated in the paras below:-

Assistance to National Sports Federations

3.26. This Central Sector Scheme is currently being operated through the Sports Authority of India (SAI). The major aims and objectives of the scheme are to assist NSFs for conduct of important national and international sports events in the country, to ensure that sportspersons receive desired support through NSFs for training, competition exposure, sports science and sports medicine support, etc. required to achieve excellence, to help NSFs achieve professional competence in the management of sports and to streamline the flow of funds to NSFs. The Ministry releases block grants to SAI through Public Financial Management System (PFMS), which in turn provides financial assistance to NSFs as per the Approved Calendar for Training & Competitions (ACTCs). It has also been the endeavour of the Department of Sports to insist upon the NSFs to raise funding from other sources too.

3.27. National Sports Federations (NSFs) are autonomous bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. They function as per their constitutions and bye-laws and requirements in terms of their obligations with the respective International Federations. The Government does not interfere in their day-to-day affairs. Since only those NSFs which are recognised by the Department are eligible for financial assistance, they are required to follow and implement the provisions as prescribed in the National Sports Development Code of India (NSDCI), 2011, which has been made effective from 31st January, 2011. NSDCI provides for guidelines for granting government recognition to National Sports Federations (NSFs) as also procedure for suspension / derecognition of such NSFs which violates the provisions of NSDCI. Recognition is renewed on yearly basis and in the event of failure to adhere to NSDCI, recognition is not renewed. 54 NSFs in various disciplines have been recognised as on 31st December, 2020. Instructions relating to age

and tenure, restriction on government servant holding posts in NSFs without prior permission, restriction on holding office in more than one NSF except IOA, voting rights, affiliation of State/UT units, holding of elections on regular basis and other instructions issued by the Department of Sports from time to time are enforced upon NSFs. Holding of positions as office bearers and members of the Executive/Management Committee of NSFs is decided on the basis of elections held from amongst the nominations received from State/UT affiliate units.

3.28. The Department apprised the Committee that for bringing transparency and ensuring accountability in the functioning of NSFs, the following measures have been taken for monitoring their functioning and to ensure that they are free from corruption and act impartially for promotion of sports:-

- (i) Instructions have been issued to NSFs to mandatorily declare information on their websites pertaining to their audited accounts, balance sheet, selection criteria for athletes etc.
- (ii) NSFs receiving grant of ₹ 10 lakhs or more have been declared as Public Authority under the ambit of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005.
- (iii) NSFs are required to conduct their elections as per the Model Election Guidelines prescribed under the National Sports Development Code, 2011.
- (iv) Compliance to the Government guidelines / directions by the NSFs has been made mandatory to receive government recognition and thereby become eligible to receive financial as well as other forms of assistance from the Government of India such as railway concessions, income tax exemption, custom duty exemption, etc. and to derive the authority to perform the public functions of selecting and deputing the national teams for participation in recognized international sports competitions which involve representation of member countries and to represent the country in international associations, events, meets, conferences, etc.
- (v) NSFs are required to intimate the Government well in advance about its General Body Meeting and other meetings where election of office bearers and other important decisions are to be taken. Wherever considered necessary, the Government will have the right to send its observer to the above meetings.
- (vi) NSFs are required to submit audited statement of accounts duly certified by chartered accountants empanelled with CAG and utilization certificates in respect of the grants released to them to ensure that the grants are utilized for the purpose for which they are released. Fresh release of grants is not made unless the Utilisation Certificates (UCs), which have become due, are settled.
- (vii) NSFs receiving grants of ₹ 1.00 Crore or more in a year are subject to audit by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).
- (viii) System of renewal of recognition of NSFs was introduced from the year 2010, under which NSFs are required to submit detailed documentation such as annual report, audited accounts, details of national championships held, utilization certificate in respect of Government grants.
- (ix) NSFs are required to adopt impartial and transparent selection procedures, details of which they are required to upload on their websites.

3.29. The Committee notes that ₹ 280 Crore has been allocated in BE 2021-22 under this Head.

The Committee was of the view that despite various codes and guidelines being in place, all is not well with the functioning of NSFs, as is evident from reports on corruption in NSFs, partiality to sportspersons of their choice instead of giving chance to actual talent and administrative and financial mismanagement. The Committee notes that turning a blind eye to the situation on ground is likely to adversely affect the promotion of meritorious sports persons impartially, thus diminishing the medal prospects of the country in International competitions/tournaments and also undermining the promotion and development of natural sporting talent in the country. The Committee also noted that despite the substantial allocation of funds for providing assistance to NSFs, the Department of Sports has practically very limited control over them, as they enjoy the status of private organisations (societies). **The Committee strongly recommends that since National Sports Federations (NSFs) are Public Authorities under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 and receive funds from the Consolidated Fund of India, a legislation along the lines of National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 may be framed with a view to ensure accountability and transparency in selection and training of sportspersons and in their overall functioning, in the FY 2021-22.**

Incentives to Sports Persons

3.30. The Department has instituted various Awards, *namely*, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, Arjuna Award, Dhyan Chand Award for Lifetime Achievements in Sports and Games, Dronacharya Award and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy for felicitating and incentivising meritorious sportspersons, coaches and Universities/Colleges. Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puraskar has also been instituted from the year 2009 to recognise the contribution made to sports development by entities other than sports persons and coaches in four categories, *namely*, Community Sports Development, Promotion of Sports Academies of Excellence, Support to Elite Sportspersons and Employment to Sportspersons.

3.31. **Scheme of Special Awards to Winners in International Sports events and their Coaches:** Introduced in the year 1986 to encourage and motivate outstanding sportspersons for higher achievements and to attract the younger generation to take up sports as a career, the Scheme was revised by the Ministry in the years 2015, 2017 and again in 2020 to include more categories for encouraging sportspersons with disabilities, specific sports events eligible for the award, for enhancing the cash award being given and for changing the procedure for forwarding application of sportspersons for the cash award and payment procedure. Presently, cash awards are being given for specific sporting events under 7 categories, *namely*, Open Category Sports (13 events), Para-Sports (5 events), Blind Sports (1 event – IBSA World Championship), Deaf-Sports (4 events), Special Olympic Sports (Summer/Winter), Blind Cricket World Cup and South Asian Games. The cash award being given for winning gold, silver and bronze medals in each of the events under these categories ranges from ₹75 lakh to ₹1 lakh.

3.32. **The Committee recommends that the Department may introduce international games scholarships in potential medal-winning sports in the future and formulate a new inclusive scheme for placing all medal winners (regular, para and special) in all sports disciplines on an equal footing thus ensuring employment for athletes and regular financial support/assistance.**

3.33. **Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons:** Under this scheme, launched in the year 1994, sportspersons, who are Indian Citizens, have won gold, silver and bronze medals in Olympics/Paralympics, World Cup/World Championships, Asian Games and Commonwealth

Games, have attained the age of 30 years and have retired from active sports career are eligible for life pension at the rates as given below (*w.e.f.* 7th June, 2018):-

Category of Meritorious Sportspersons	Rate of Pension (₹ per month)
Medalists at the Olympic Games / Para Olympic Games	20,000
Gold medalists at the World Cup/World Championship in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines	16,000
Silver and Bronze medalists at the World Cup/World Championship in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines	14,000
Gold medalists of the Asian/Commonwealth Games/Para Asian Games	14,000
Silver and Bronze medallists of the Asian/Commonwealth Games/ Para Asian Games	12,000

The pension payments are made through Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) for which the Ministry purchases annuities for individual pensioners by making onetime lumpsum payment to LIC. At present, about 655 beneficiaries are drawing pension under this scheme.

3.34. The Department informed the Committee that their persistent efforts to include more sports disciplines, including indigenous sports disciplines, for the purpose of giving the benefit of sports quota to deserving sportspersons have fructified with the acceptance of the proposal by the Department of Personnel & Training for inclusion of 21 new disciplines, like Mallakhamb, Tug-of-War and Roll Ball.

National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)

3.35. NSDF was set up in 1998 with the main aim and objective of providing financial assistance to sports persons to excel in their fields at the national and international level through specialised training under coaches of international repute with technical, scientific and psychological support, creation/upgradation/maintenance of infrastructure, supply of equipment to Government and Non-Government Organisations and individuals, promote international cooperation and exchanges between India and other countries for the promotion and development of indigenous sports and human resources and to provide low interest or interest free loans for projects and activities related to sports promotion and development. The Scheme is funded through CSR contributions from PSUs/Banks/private corporate entities and voluntary donations, which are 100% exempt from income tax. An amount equivalent to CSR contributions/donations received by NSDF is provided by the Government as matching contribution and the funds are credited to the NSDF Corpus Fund kept in the bank. Thus, the NSDF Corpus consists of CSR contributions, donations, matching contributions and interest receipts. The Fund is utilised in fulfilment of the objectives of NSDF as per the provisions in the NSDF Notification and guidelines/norms. Contributors to NSDF are free to assign the funds for a specific project, subject to general policy guidelines.

3.36. NSDF also provides Block grants to SAI for providing assistance to the elite athletes selected under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) formulated in the year 2014 with the aim to identify, groom and prepare potential medal prospects or Olympics - 2021/2024/2028. The assistance covers expenditure on specialised training, participation in tournaments, purchase of equipment and Out of Pocket Allowance @ ₹ 50,000/- per month to athletes in the Core Group and ₹ 25,000/- per month to athletes in the Developmental Group for meeting contingent and miscellaneous expenses.

3.37. The Committee was informed that the reduction at RE stage under the said Head to ₹ 7.23 Crore from BE in 2020-21 of ₹ 50.00 Crore was due to non-materialisation of CSR of ₹ 50.00 Crore expected from the Coal India Ltd. and subsequent release of matching contribution by the Department. BE 2021-22 has been kept at ₹ 25.00 Crore, which will be reviewed at RE stage. The Department informed that BE/RE allocations are dependent on NSDF's resource generation, *i.e.*, receipt of CSR contributions from PSUs. The Committee was also informed about the continued efforts made by the Department to enhance CSR contributions to NSDF and that letters have been written in August, 2020 to 100 Top Companies requesting them to contribute to NSDF from their CSR funds, which was well appreciated by the Committee.

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Fund for Sports Persons

3.38. Set up in March, 1982 as National Welfare Fund for Sports Persons with a view to assisting erstwhile outstanding sportspersons, living in indigent circumstances, the scheme was re-named on 22nd September, 2017. Presently, financial assistance to sportspersons living in indigent circumstances (upto ₹ 5 lakh), to families of deceased sportspersons (upto ₹ 5 lakh), to sportspersons or family members for medical treatment (upto ₹ 10 lakh), to sportspersons who sustained injuries during training for and participation in national and international sports events (upto ₹ 10 lakh), to sportspersons for training procurement of equipment and participation in national and international sports events (upto ₹ 2.5 lakh), to coaches and support personnel (upto ₹ 2 lakh) and for medical treatment of coaches and support personnel (upto ₹ 4 lakh) is being provided under this scheme.

3.39. The Committee pointed out that some of the outstanding sports persons, coaches and support personnel, who had brought glory to the country in their heydays, particularly those from rural, tribal and backward regions of the country, are often neglected and left in indigent circumstances after the end of their sporting career. This is particularly so in the case of special and paralympic athletes. **In view thereof, the Committee recommends that the Department should take necessary steps for identification of special and paralympic athletes living in abject poverty with no sporting future and ensuring regular financial assistance and employment prospects.**

Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports

3.40. It is a Central Sector Scheme launched in the Financial Year 2013-14 with main focus to give emphasis on the academic and intellectual side of sports management and provide financial assistance to match officials, athletes, coaches, technical officials, etc. for upgradation of their skills and knowledge. The Scheme extends financial assistance for training and short-term courses for coaches, technical and support staff, for sponsoring sports specialists for attending seminars/conferences at international level; and for holding /attending coaching camps/ seminars/conferences/ workshops within the country by inviting foreign experts or sending them to foreign institutions.

3.41. The Committee sought the reasons for the drastic cut in funds to this scheme at RE stage for the FY 2020-21, from ₹ 5.00 Crore in BE 2020-21 to ₹ 1.00 Crore in RE and the meagre utilisation of only ₹ 0.02 Crore, *i.e.*, 2%, till 31st January, 2021, the Department informed the Committee through a written reply that the Scheme is demand driven and grant of assistance is contingent on strong demonstrated interest of the intended beneficiaries who have to apply for assistance. Consequently, the activities/programmes are planned by the applicants and not by the Department. The Department funds only such projects that meet the strict and strongly selective

parameters of the Scheme. The Committee notes that the Department may chalk out a strategy to extend its outreach and ensure adequate media publicity to attract applications for financial assistance from intended beneficiaries for skill upgradation as well as conduct of research projects, in order to ensure optimal utilization of the funds allocated to the scheme.

National Sports University, Manipur

3.42. The proposal for setting up a National Sports University (NSU) in Manipur was formally announced by the then Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on 10th July, 2014. National Sports University (NSU) was set up as a Society on 15th January 2018 under the Manipur Societies Registration Act 1989. The National Sports University Act was promulgated on 17th August, 2018. The vision of NSU is to *'Be the best and lead the rest in sports education, research and training across the globe'* and its mission is to promote sports education in the areas of sports sciences, sports technology, sports management and sports coaching besides functioning as the National Training Centre for select sports disciplines by adopting best international practices.

3.43. Pending construction of its main campus in West Imphal District of Manipur, NSU is currently functioning from its temporary campus in Khuman Lampak Sports Complex, Imphal. NSU has 3 Academic Departments – Department of Sports Coaching, Department of Physical Education and Department of Applied Psychology and offers 2 Post Graduate and 1 Graduate programmes, *namely*, M.Sc (Sports Coaching), M.A. (Sports Psychology), B.Sc (Sports Coaching) and Bachelor of Physical Education and Sports.

3.44. The Department informed the Committee that the Public Investment Board (PIB) in their meeting held on 15th January, 2021, under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Expenditure) recommended setting up of National Sports University at a total financial outlay of ₹ 906.47 Crore, subject to certain terms and conditions and that final approval of the project is awaited from the Ministry of Finance. The Secretary, Department of Sports informed that the construction work has been assigned to NBCC and is likely to be completed within two years. However, the tender will be awarded only after approval of the project by Finance Ministry.

3.45. The Committee was of the view that there has been inordinate delay in construction of the new campus. **The Committee recommends that the Department should take necessary steps to expedite the construction of the new campus of National Sports University and also explore synergy between NSU and various Sports Universities across the country.**

3.46. On a query by the Committee regarding close coordination between State Sports Universities and NSU, the Department apprised that a Committee to prepare the blueprint for establishing a National Sports Education Board has been formed based on an announcement made in the Budget speech two years back. The Report is awaited. On receipt of the Report, a decision will be taken to establish the Board and approval will be sought from the Government. This will aid in preparing a uniform curriculum in all State Sports Universities and their effective monitoring. **The Committee recommends that the Department should endeavour to establish the National Sports Education Board (NSEB) during the FY 2021-22 and align it with National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 to standardize curriculum for sports education in Universities and Schools across the country.**

National Anti-Doping Agency

3.47. National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) was set up as an autonomous body under the Department of Sports in the year 2009 as a society registered under the Societies Registration Act,

1860 for implementation of the country's Anti-Doping programmes in Sports. The primary objective is to implement anti-doping rules as per World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Code, regulate dope control programme, collection of dope sample from sportspersons across the country and result management, to promote anti-doping education and awareness about doping and its ill effects.

3.48. The Committee was informed that as approved and accepted by all stakeholders, NADA has amended and implemented its Anti-Doping Rules (ADR) 2021 in compliance with the WADA Code 2021, which came into effect *w.e.f.* 1st January, 2021. On a query by the Committee, the Department informed NADA Anti-Doping Rules are not presently backed by legislation and are therefore open to challenge in a court of law. While the Rules inherently act as a deterrent, providing legislative teeth to the Anti-Doping activities in the country will definitely increase the effectiveness of the campaign against doping in sports in the country. The Department also informed the Committee that a draft Anti-Doping legislation has been prepared and a Cabinet Note in this regard has been circulated to all Ministries.

National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL)

3.49. NDTL was established as an autonomous body and is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It is accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) for ISO/EC 17025 and World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) for testing of urine & blood samples from human sports. NDTL is one of the 30 WADA accredited laboratories in the world and one among six in Asia and the only laboratory of its kind in the country. NDTL has state-of-the-art facilities for both routine and research activities. The mandate of NDTL is to conduct Sports Dope Testing in human sports at National and International level as per WADA code. The testing is of 2 types, *viz.*, (i) In-Competition testing – Competition & Selection trials, and (ii) Out-of-Competition testing – during training period & before competition.

3.50. The Committee took note of the fact that WADA Accreditation of NDTL was suspended for a period of 6 months, as mentioned in the Annual Report (2019-20) of the Ministry and sought clarification as to whether the accreditation has been regained. The Department in its written reply clarified that the accreditation of NDTL has not been regained so far and that following completion of the disciplinary process, NDTL received the decision of the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee on 17th July, 2020 informing that the suspension has been extended for an additional period of upto six months or sooner, until the outstanding corrective actions are found satisfactorily closed by WADA Expert Group. The Department has added that Corrective Action Reports are still under review at WADA and apprised the Committee that various steps/measures have been taken by NDTL/Government to improve performance of NDTL and to avoid such situations in future and keep the lab upgraded as per the latest guidelines of the accreditation agencies, WADA and National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL). The Committee notes that NDTL may take necessary steps to regain the lost WADA accreditation, as soon as possible, and endeavour to enhance its performance and keep itself upgraded as per international standards to avoid such situations in future, which might put a question mark on its credibility.

3.51. The Committee recommends that the Department should explore the feasibility of establishing Dope Testing Laboratories in eastern, western and southern parts of the country and bring a suitable Anti-Doping legislation during the FY 2021-22.

National Centre of Sports Science and Research

3.52. A Central Sector Scheme, NCSSR, running since FY 2017-18, aims to support high level research, education and innovation in sports science with respect to its application in high performance of elite athletes. The scheme is focused on sports science including Sports Medicine through creation of and support to the following institutional mechanism:-

- A. Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex has been identified for setting up of the National Centre of Sports Sciences & Research (NCSSR) and for development as Hub and support in providing sports science equipment to SAI's eleven National Centres of Excellence (at Aurangabad, Bhopal, Gandhi Nagar, Guwahati, Imphal, Lucknow, Kolkata, KSSR New Delhi, Rohtak, Sonipat, Trivandrum). Two High Performance Centres at Patiala and Bengaluru, will act as Spokes.
- B. Scheme provides support to Sports Science Departments in six select Universities/Institutes, *namely*, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar; National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad; Annamalai University, Tamilnadu; Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan; University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal; and Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh.
- C. Scheme also provides support to Sports Medicine Departments in five select Institutes/Medical Colleges, *namely*, King George Medical University, Lucknow; Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana; Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute, Bengaluru, Karnataka; Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, Manipur; and Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal.

The Ministry would fund each selected University and Medical College over a period of five years and later they would become self-reliant.

Vacancy Position in organisations under the Department of Sports

3.53. The Committee took note of the large number of vacancies in SAI, 1316 vacancies against a total sanctioned strength of 3493 across various cadres. *i.e.*, 37% of sanctioned strength. Out of these the largest number of vacancies were in the Coaching cadre, *i.e.*, 584 vacancies against a total sanctioned strength of 1524 and in the Scientific Cadre, *i.e.*, 29 vacancies against a total sanctioned strength of 56. The Committee notes that the large number of vacancies in the cadre of coaches and sports scientists is a matter of concern as it is likely to affect adversely the training and support of our sportspersons and in turn, their performance at various national and international sporting events. The Committee also noted that shortage of coaches at SAI has become a perennial problem and recalled its recommendation given in the 311th Report on Khelo India Scheme that the vacant posts of coaches should be filled up expeditiously, if sporting excellence is to be achieved. The Committee also noted that LNIPE, Gwalior has 43 vacancies as against the total sanctioned strength of 222.

3.54. The Committee accordingly recommends that a special recruitment drive should be undertaken to fill up large number of vacancies of coaches and sports scientists in Sports Authority of India (SAI) and vacancies in Lakshmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, latest by 30th June, 2021.

CHAPTER - IV

APPRAISAL OF THE SCHEMES/PROJECTS/AUTONOMOUS BODIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS

National Service Scheme (NSS)

4.0. National Service Scheme (NSS) was introduced in 1969 in 37 Universities involving about 40,000 volunteers with the primary objective of developing the personality and character of the student youth through voluntary community service. 'Education through Service' is the purpose of the NSS and its ideological orientation is inspired by the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. Very appropriately, the motto of NSS is "NOT ME, BUT YOU", which reflects the essence of democratic living and upholds the need for selfless service. An NSS volunteer places the 'community' before 'self'. It was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme till 2015-16, and it is a Central Sector Plan Scheme *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2016.

4.1. NSS aims at developing qualities/competencies among the volunteers, *namely*, to identify the needs and problems of the community and involve in problem-solving exercise; to develop among themselves a sense of social and civic responsibility; to gain skills in mobilizing community participation; to acquire leadership qualities and democratic values; to develop capacity to meet emergencies and natural disasters; and to practise national integration and social harmony. NSS attempts to establish meaningful linkages between 'Campus and Community', 'College and Village' and 'Knowledge and Action'.

4.2. NSS is being implemented in Senior Secondary Schools, Colleges and Universities, both Public and Private, across the country. The design of the NSS envisages that each educational institution covered under the Scheme has at least one NSS unit comprising of 100 student volunteers (lesser strength in some cases), led by a teacher designated as Programme Officer (PO). Each NSS unit adopts a village or slum for taking up its activities. A NSS volunteer is required to undertake the following work/ activities:-

- (i) Regular NSS Activity comprising of minimum 120 hours of service per year for two years.
- (ii) Special Camping Programme of 7 days' duration in adopted villages/ urban slums during vacations, with some specific projects by involving the local communities. Each volunteer is required to participate in the Special Camp once during the 2 year period.

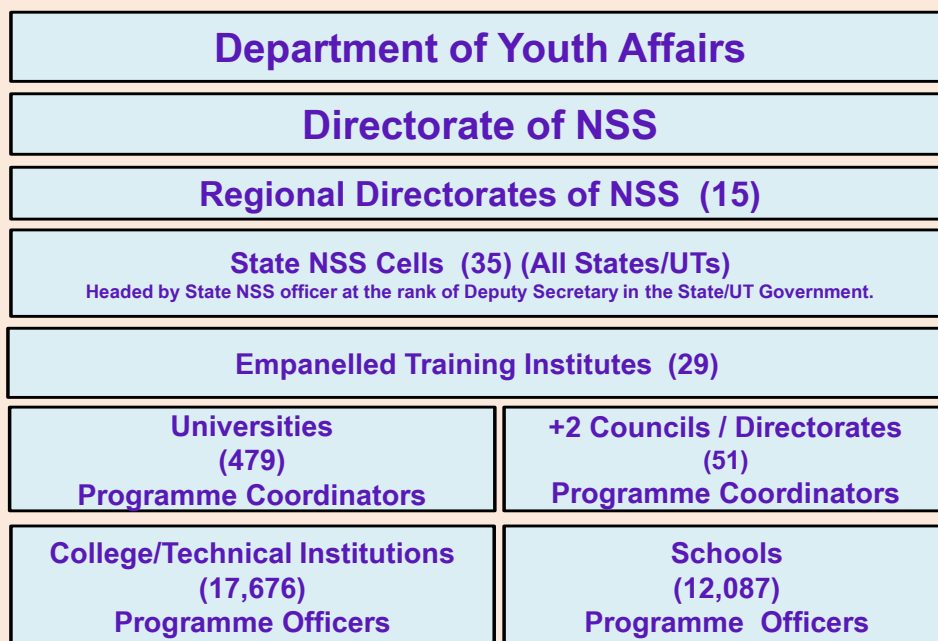
4.3. The Committee was informed that the activities being undertaken under NSS can be broadly classified in two categories, *viz.*, Core activities and Other activities / programmes. The Core Activities under NSS continue to evolve in response to the needs of the community.

4.4. In addition to the Core activities, various other activities taken up under NSS are – (a) Participation in Republic Day Parade Camp; (b) Participation in Adventure Activities; (c) Organisation of NSS Mega Camps and North East NSS Festivals, (d) Organisation of 'Suvichar' and 'Youth Convention' events during the National Youth Festival, (e) Self-Defence Training for NSS Volunteers; (f) NSS Awards, and (g) National Integration Camps.

4.5. NSS has a well-designed administrative structure for effective implementation and close monitoring of the Programme – right from NSS units level to the National level. Presently, NSS is

spread over 479 Universities and 51 + 2 Councils/Directorates, covering 17,676 Colleges/Technical Institutions and 12,087 Senior Secondary Schools.

Organisational Structure of NSS



5

4.6. The Committee was apprised about the major achievements of NSS during the year 2020, such as Fit India Plogging Run Event in which a total of 9.7 Lakh volunteers and others participated, Fit India Cyclothon, International Yoga Day with participation of 17,50,927 volunteers, observance of Constitution Day and Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat programmes through virtual mode etc., as well as the significant contribution made by NSS volunteers during the COVID-19 pandemic. The National Service Scheme Awards 2018-19 was conferred by the President of India virtually on 24th September, 2020 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi to 2 Universities, 10 NSS Units and Programme Officers and 30 NSS volunteers.

4.7. A mechanism for setting up of Self Financing Units (SFUs) of NSS by the educational institutions themselves has been introduced by the Department so that expansion of NSS is not constrained by lack of adequate Government funding. The Department in its written reply to the Committee has informed that a total of 4384 educational institutions have set up SFUs, out of which 3272 are colleges and 1103 are schools. The Department informed the Committee that the present budgetary allocation is insufficient to cater to the needs of the allocated volunteers under the schemes. Though the Department had projected an outlay of ₹ 200 Crore for NSS to the Ministry of Finance, only ₹ 165 Crore has been allocated in BE 2021-22. The curtailment of funds at RE stage during 2020-21 from ₹ 172 Crore to ₹ 72.98 Crore has made it impossible for the Department of Youth Affairs to organise programmes in all the States/UTs during the current financial year. It was also informed that as on 31st January, 2021, ₹ 62.89 Crore, *i.e.*, 86.17%, has been utilised under this Head. The Department informed the Committee through its written reply that out of ₹250/- per volunteer per annum for regular NSS activities, ₹90/- is earmarked for meeting administrative expenses, thus leaving ₹160/- per volunteer per year for 120 hours of regular activity. This translates to ₹1.33/- per volunteer per hour. Similarly, funding is provided

@ ₹450/- per volunteer for special camping activities of 7 day duration including boarding/lodging, preparation of banners, transportation costs, etc., which amounts to ₹ 65/- per day per volunteer. The Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs informed the Committee during oral evidence that the meagre amount of ₹ 65/- given to a NSS volunteer for a camp of 14 days is not even sufficient to meet logistics.

4.8. The Committee was informed through a written reply that the Department has moved an EFC proposal for enhancement of the rate for Regular Activities of NSS from ₹ 250/- to ₹ 950/- per volunteer per year and for Special Camping Activities from ₹ 450/- to ₹ 1120/- per volunteer per year. The additional fund requirement for this would be ₹ 372.6 Crore. The honorarium being paid to the Programme Officer is also proposed to be increased from ₹ 400/- per month to ₹ 1200/- per month and that of Programme Coordinator from ₹ 800/- per month to ₹ 2000/- or ₹ 5000/- , if the number of volunteers is 1000 and more than 10,000 respectively. The Department also proposes to open 4062 new NSS Units covering 406200 volunteers for both Regular and Special Camping Activities for which an additional fund of ₹ 61.34 Crores would be required. The Committee appreciated the activities of NSS and voiced their grave concern over the reduced allocation made for NSS. **The Committee recommends that enhanced budgetary allocation may be sought at RE stage for NSS, so that implementation of various programmes/activities under the scheme is not adversely impacted.**

4.9. The Department informed the Committee through a written reply that though it is not mandatory for children to participate in NSS, it makes continual attempts to bring more schools/colleges under NSS. The Committee notes that out of a total of 993 Universities in the country, 479 have implemented NSS, whereas 514 do not have NSS. Similarly, out of a total of 39931 colleges, only 17676 colleges have NSS and 22255 colleges do not have NSS. Out of a total of 112637 schools, 12087 have NSS whereas 100550 schools have not implemented NSS. The Committee noted from the statistical data provided by the Department, that no schools in Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Telangana have NSS. The Committee notes that participating in community service through NSS inculcates right core values, accommodative nature and nationalistic spirit in children, which is the need of the hour when the society is witnessing polarisation and a degradation of moral and social values. **The Committee recommends that the Department of Youth Affairs should devise schemes and financial incentives in recognition of the work done by NSS volunteers and provide relevant incentives to increase the number of youth volunteers as well as intensify their efforts to implement NSS in more schools/colleges/ Universities. The Committee also recommends that instead of the current Hindi motto of NSS “स्वयं से पहले आप” (swayam se pehle aap), the slogan given by Acharya Vinobha Bhave "मैं नहीं, तू ही" (main nahin tu hi) may be considered, as it seems more meaningful and apt.**

Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram

4.10. As recommended by the Committee and as advised by the Ministry of Finance, a single umbrella Scheme called Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) was formed by the Department *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2016 by merging 8 stand-alone Schemes, *namely*, NYKS, NYLP, NPYAD, NYC, International Cooperation, Scouting and Guiding, Youth Hostels and National Discipline Scheme (NDS), out of which NDS has been discontinued on the recommendation of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and approval of the Cabinet during the Fourteenth (14th) Finance Commission. As of now, RYSK has 7 components operating as components of a single cohesive Scheme, which aids in achieving better synergy in implementation of these

Schemes.RYSK operates as the Flagship Programme of the Department for development and empowerment of the youth to enable them to realise their potential and in the process, to contribute to the nation-building process. RYSK is a Central Sector Plan Scheme. The details of each of the 7 component schemes under RYSK are as follows:-

(i) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

4.11. Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) were established in the year 1972 with the objective of providing avenues to rural youth to take part in the process of nation building as well as providing opportunities for the development of their personality and skills. In the year 1987, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) was set up as an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, to oversee the working of these Kendras. NYKS is one of the largest youth organisations in the world with presence in 623 districts through the NYKs and its objective is to mobilize, motivate and organise rural youth of the country and develop their personality and leadership qualities and to engage them in nation-building activities. The focus areas of the NYKS activities include education, health and sanitation environment, awareness on social issues, women empowerment, civic education, disaster relief and rehabilitation, etc. The youth associated with Nehru Yuva Kendras are not only socially aware and motivated but are also inclined towards social development work through voluntary efforts.

4.12. The Programs and activities carried out by NYKS can be broadly classified into the following four categories:-

- A. Core Programs implemented by NYKS with its own budgetary resources (Block Grants released by the Department of Youth Affairs)
- B. Schemes of Department of Youth Affairs, viz. NPYAD (National Program for Youth and Adolescent Development) and NYLP (National Young Leaders Program)
- C. Projects in collaboration and funding from other Ministries for Youth Development and Empowerment
- D. Coordination Activities on Voluntary basis with various Development Departments and Agencies

Programs are implemented with participation and active involvement of district NYKs affiliated Youth Clubs (at present there are 2.34 Lakh Youth Clubs with Membership of 44.16 Lakh youth across the country), National Youth Volunteers (presently 13206) and various Development Departments, Agencies, elected local bodies and other stakeholders at District and State level.

4.13. There are 12 Core Programs, which are developed in the form of Annual Action Plan every year and are finalized after the approval of Board of Governors of NYKS. They are funded through the Block Grant of Department of Youth Affairs and are uniform in all the 623 districts, where NYKS has its presence in India. However, the number of Core Programs in a district depends upon its size, *i.e.*, number of Blocks in a district. The Committee was informed that a proposal for opening 106 new Kendras in 106 uncovered districts of the country has already been moved by the Department under EFC and the same will be opened once it gets approval of the Government. The Committee expressed its view that the Department should intensify its efforts for opening Nehru Yuva Kendras in all 106 uncovered districts in FY 2021-22.

4.14. The Department informed that due to the COVID-19 pandemic, implementation of some of the Core Programs in physical participation format got affected, which has resulted in slight

shortfall in achieving the set targets. Despite this, NYKS was able to achieve 81.43% targets set under Youth Club Development Campaign (1284 programmes with 3,30,378 participants), 65.1% targets set under Observance of Days of National importance, National Youth Day & Week and 94.54% targets set under Celebration of the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. As part of the special focus on its programmes and activities in Aspirational Districts, Kashmir Valley, North Eastern States and Left Wing Extremist Districts in the country, NYKS organised Special Programmes such as Tribal Youth Exchange Programme, North East Youth Exchange Programme and Kashmir Youth Exchange Programme. Besides this, programmes under NPYAD such as National Integration Camps, Life Skill Education Programme and Adventure Camp were also conducted during the FY 2020-21. NYKS volunteers also did commendable work as Frontline Workers during COVID-19 pandemic.

4.15. NYKS is instrumental in conducting programmes and activities in a wide variety of fields and issues of national importance which have been directed by the Prime Minister himself on different occasions as well as by the PMO, Niti Aayog and other Ministries on the directives of the Prime Minister. Some of the major projects undertaken by NYKS in collaboration and with funding from other Ministries during the FY 2020-21 are Fit India Movement; Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat; “Catch the Rain, where it falls, when it falls” Project; Jan Andolan – Awareness on Appropriate Behavior Norms to Combat COVID-19 and COVID Vaccine Rollout; Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan; Celebration of Constitution Day Youth Clubs Activities; Swachh Bharat Abhiyan – Clean Village – Green Village; Disaster Response Teams for Disaster Risk Reduction with NDRF; Swachh Bharat Summer Internship Programme 2.0; Rashtriya Poshan Maah Abhiyan; Observance of International Day of Yoga; and Involvement of Youth in Namami Gange Rejuvenation.

4.16. The Department apprised the Committee that only ₹ 326.50 Crore, *i.e.*, 53.8% less than the projected demand of ₹ 606.64 Crore, has been allocated in BE 2021-22. Out of ₹ 267.75 Crore allocated in RE 2020-21, ₹ 207.24 Crore, *i.e.*, 77.4% has been utilised as on 31st January, 2021, The Department informed that out of ₹ 326.50 Crore, only ₹ 45 Crore is allocated for implementation of Core Programmes and the rest is establishment costs and that fund constraints have restricted the full scale implementation of the various programmes of NYKS. On a query by the Committee, the Department clarified that if the emoluments for the work done by NYKS and NSS volunteers for promotion of the flagship programmes of different Ministries is calculated as per MNREGA rates, then it would be around 7 to 8 times more than the allocated budget for these schemes. However, as payment cannot be demanded in the spirit of volunteerism, no remuneration is given to the volunteers for undertaking such work. The Department stated that some small amount of remuneration would go a long way in taking care of the logistical expenses and would incentivize the volunteers to improve their performance.

4.17. The Committee appreciated the remarkable work done by NYKS and its volunteers during the COVID pandemic to create awareness and sensitise citizens and took strong exception to the low allocation of funds for such a large youth organisation like NYKS doing very beneficial ground level community work **and recommends that additional funds may be requested at RE stage so that the existing as well as new programmes of NYKS are not adversely impacted. The Committee also expressed its concern on the heavy establishment expenditure of the organisation compared to the lower spending on core programmes/activities and recommends that the Department should make concerted efforts to cut the heavy establishment expenditure of NYKS and invest more on core programmes and conduct a performance evaluation or institutional audit to assess the quality of work, manpower resources and financial management in both organisations, during the FY 2021-22.**

4.18. The Committee was of the view that respect for all genders including transgender is essential for creating a more inclusive society and youth of the country should be sensitised in this regard. Some Members also observed that NYKS volunteers, particularly from backward, tribal and rural areas should also be given vocational training so that they are able to get some sort of employment to support their families. The Committee was also of the view that NYKS should intensify their efforts to bring youth from naxal and extremist affected regions to the mainstream and keep them engaged in nation building activities. **The Committee recommends that NYKS should develop training programmes for inculcating gender parity and respect for all the genders including transgender amongst the youth and more vocational training programmes to enhance the employability and livelihood prospects of youth volunteers from the backward, tribal and rural areas, latest by 30th June, 2021.**

4.19. The Committee notes that NYKS should move towards becoming self-supporting by optimal utilisation of the huge manpower resources, assets and professional experience garnered over the years for income generation and creation of more capital assets. The Committee also notes that the Department should train and utilise the services of their volunteers to other Ministries for conducting impact assessment studies of various government programmes, offering consultancy services, etc. The Committee also notes that over a period of time, this scheme is likely to acquire credibility, expertise and professionalism and could act as a suitable replacement for outside consulting agencies who are usually approached for conducting such impact assessment studies, and in the process generating much needed revenue for the Department. **The Committee, accordingly, recommends that the Department of Youth Affairs may in consultation with other Ministries chalk out a proposal for training and using Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers for publicity campaigns and conducting ground-level impact assessment and evaluation studies of various welfare programmes of the Government with an element of remuneration as incentive, latest by 30th June, 2021. The Committee also recommends that the Department should consider re-naming of 'Youth Clubs' as '*Yuva Mandali*' for a more nationalistic feeling.**

4.20. The Committee also notes that alcoholism, drug addition and substance abuse are on the rise in present-day society despite several measures to curb it and these are some of the main reasons behind the increasing cases of violence against women and children. The Department of Youth Affairs through its vast network of volunteers can play an active role in this matter. **The Committee, therefore, recommends that an active strategy may be chalked out in co-ordination with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for rooting out the malaise of alcoholism, drug addition and substance abuse afflicting the society, by establishing de-addiction centres and through awareness campaigns at the community level by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and National Service Scheme (NSS)volunteers, latest by 30th June, 2021.**

(ii) National Young Leaders' Programme (NYLP)

4.21. NYLP, a Central Sector Scheme was launched in December, 2014 with a view to developing leadership qualities among the youth to enable them to realise their full potential and in the process, contribute to the nation building process. The programme aims at motivating the youth to strive for excellence in their respective fields and to bring them to the forefront of the development process and seeks to harness the immense youth energy for nation building. The Programme beneficiaries are youth in the age-group of 15-29 years, in line with the definition of 'youth' in the National Youth Policy, 2014. The components of the programme include

Neighbourhood Youth Parliament, Shramadaan and youth development through support from National Youth Development Fund.

4.22. Neighborhood Youth Parliaments are conducted at the Block Level under the programme with the objective of educating the Youth Club members about contemporary socio-economic development issues confronting village communities in general and the youth in particular and to involve them in debate/discussions on such issues. The Department informed that the 2nd National Youth Parliament was organised on 11th and 12th January, 2021 in the Central Hall of the Parliament of India and the valedictory function was addressed by the Prime Minister *via* video conference.

(iii) National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development

4.23. NPYAD provides financial assistance to Government/non-Government organisations for taking up activities for youth and adolescent development. The assistance under NPYAD is provided under five major components, namely, Youth Leadership and Personality Development Training; Promotion of National Integration (National Integration Camps, Inter-State Youth Exchange Programmes, Youth Festivals, multi-cultural activities, etc.); Promotion of Adventure; Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Awards; Development and Empowerment of Adolescents (Life Skills Education, Counselling, Career Guidance, etc.); and Technical and Resource Development (Research and Studies on Youth issues, Documentation, Seminars / Workshops).

4.24. The organisations eligible for assistance include all the autonomous organisations whether partially or fully funded by the Government, registered societies, trusts, NGOs, Universities, Association of Indian Universities, State level Organisations, *i.e.*, State Government Departments, Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies, Education Institutions, etc. The Scheme beneficiaries are Youth in the age group of 15-29 years and Adolescents in the age group of 10-19 years. The financial norms for assistance are laid down in the Scheme for each type of activity under the Scheme and assistance is sanctioned on the basis of recommendations of the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC), headed by the Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs.

4.25. Under the component 'Promotion of National Integration', a National Youth Festival (NYF) is organized every year from 12th to 16th January to commemorate the Birth Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda, which is celebrated as National Youth Day. The Festival is organized in one of the States willing and equipped to host it and expenditure is shared between the Centre and the host State. The objective of the festival is to bring youth of the country together to showcase their talents and provide an arena, by creating a mini-India, where youth can interact in formal and informal settings and understand and exchange their social and cultural uniqueness. The programmes organized as part of the festival include various cultural programmes (both competitive and non-competitive), youth convention, *suvichar*, exhibitions, adventure programmes, etc. 23 NYFs have been organized since 1995.

4.26. The Department apprised the Committee that the 24th National Youth Festival was organized from 12th to 16th January, 2021 in a hybrid mode for the first time keeping in view the COVID-19 restrictions. The Festival was held in 3 phases – District, State and National level with various competitive and non-competitive events. Also, there was no particular host State for the first time, instead, various States/UTs simultaneously played the role of host State. The theme of the Festival was “YUVAAH – *Utsah Naye Bharat Ka*”, *i.e.*, youth bring alive the celebration of New India and the focus was to realize the essence and spirit of “*Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat*”. Various hashtags such as #NYF2021, #YUVAAH and #UtsahNayeBharatKa and a dedicated website (<https://www.nationalyouthfestival.com/>) were created for wider digital publicity of the

festival. A total of about 6 lakh youth registered on the website and became part of the festival and the competitive events were showcased on virtual platforms. The judges used the virtual platform to select 81 winners in 8 solo events and 6 group events. The event culminated on a high note with Yuvaah Anthem where all participants came together and performed.

4.27. The Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Award, with a cash Award of ₹15.00 lakh and a certificate of honour is the highest national recognition for outstanding achievements in the field of adventure on land, sea and air and is at par with the Arjuna Award for sporting excellence. In the year 2020, the Awards were conferred to 7 Awardees for adventure in the field of Land, Water, Air and Life Time Achievements on 29th August, 2020.

(iv) National Youth Corps (NYC)

4.28. NYC was introduced during 2010-11 with the objective of setting up a group of disciplined and dedicated youth who have the inclination and spirit to engage in the task of nation building, to facilitate the realization of inclusive growth (both social and economic), to act as points for dissemination of information, basic knowledge in the community, to act as group modulators and peer group educators and to act as role models for the younger cohort especially towards enhancement of public ethics, probity and dignity of labour.

4.29. As per the provision of the scheme, National Youth Volunteers (NYVs) are selected from the age group of 18-29 years by a Selection Committee under the Chairpersonship of DM/DC of the district for deployment for a maximum duration of 2 years only. Each volunteer is being paid ₹ 5000/- as monthly honorarium with effect from October, 2016. The Committee was informed that the payment of honorarium is presently being made through PFMS, but the process for payment of the same through DBT has already been initiated and will be implemented shortly. Volunteers act as a link between Youth Club members and concerned NYK/ various other departments and are actively involved in taking up the task of motivating and revitalization Youth Clubs in the village/community level apart from implementing core programmes, special programmes and coordination activities of NYKS. Normally, 2 NYVs are deployed in each Block. NYVs act as an extended arm of NYKS administrative set-up (which has presence upto District level in the form of District Nehru Yuva Kendras) for implementation of programmes and initiatives of NYKS.

4.30. The Committee took note of the State and Gender-wise details of volunteers deployed under NYC Scheme for the last 3 years, *i.e.*, 2017-18 to 2019-2020, contained in the written reply furnished by the Department that the deployment of female volunteers is almost 50% less than that of male volunteers. **The Committee recommends that the Department should encourage participation/deployment of more female and transgender National Youth Corps volunteers to ensure equitable participation of all genders in the important task of nation building.**

(v) International Cooperation

4.31. The Department of Youth Affairs endeavours to create an international perspective among youth in collaboration with other countries and international agencies/organizations on various youth issues and also collaborates with UN agencies like United Nations Volunteers (UNVs)/ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP) on various youth related issues. Further, it also endeavours to constantly monitor the execution of the Programmes and to improve the quality of implementation of the international youth exchange programmes.

4.32. Against the backdrop of the National Youth Policy objectives, *inter-alia*, to create an International perspective in the youth and to involve them in promoting peace and understanding, the International Exchange of Youth Delegations has been conceived as an effective instrument. Under this programme, exchange of Youth Delegations with friendly countries is taken up on reciprocal basis for promoting exchange of ideas, values and culture amongst the youth of different countries and also to develop International understanding. Currently, the Ministry has regular ongoing Annual Youth Exchange Programmes with China (200-member delegation), South Korea (35-member delegation), Vietnam (10-member delegation), Maldives (50-member delegation), Sri Lanka (25-member delegation), Nepal (50-member delegation), Bahrain (20-member delegation), Russia (50-member delegation), Tajikistan (10-member delegation) and Kyrgyzstan (20-member delegation). In addition, a 100-member youth delegation from Bangladesh has been visiting India since the year 2012. Besides regular annual events, some programmes also take place from time to time. The Committee was informed that due to the COVID-19 pandemic, no physical Youth Exchange Programme was organised during the FY 2020-21. However, seven programmes/events were held virtually during the FY 2020-21.

4.33. The Committee was apprised that the Ministry has been making serious efforts to start more youth exchange programmes. At present, Department of Youth Affairs has Memoranda of Understanding with 19 countries, *viz.*, Armenia, Bahrain, Belarus, BRICS Nations (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), Indonesia, South Korea, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Mozambique, Morocco, Palestine, Portugal, Tunisia, Tajikistan, Vietnam, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka for International Youth Exchange Programmes and for cooperation on Youth matters. Signing of 3 more MOUs with Azerbaijan, Maldives and Myanmar are in the pipeline.

4.34. The Committee was informed that the Department is making efforts to closely work with United Nations Volunteer (UNV)/United National Development Programme (UNDP) on various youth issues and releases US\$ 20,000 per annum as India's voluntary contribution for UNV programme, created by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970 with the objective of providing developing countries with an additional source of qualified and trained manpower at low cost and opportunity to young professionals from all nations to take part in development activities worldwide. The Committee was further informed that India contributes annual pledge money to the Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP), which was in existence since 1973. A contribution of ₹1.41 crore has been given to Commonwealth Secretariat as Indian Annual Contribution for the year 2020-21.

4.35. The Committee was also apprised that a Joint Project with the objective to promote volunteerism as a modality, for social mobilization and outreach at district and local levels was developed with UNV/UNDP for "Strengthening of NYKS and NSS" *w.e.f.* 2015-16, Phase I of which had been finished in 2018. After consultation with the D/o Economic Affairs and due approval, Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been signed between the Department and UNDP/UNV for implementation of Phase-II of the Project from 2018-20. Under Phase-II, the project has been expanded from 29 pilot districts, one in each state to 58 districts. The Department through its written reply furnished to the Committee informed about the results achieved in Phase-II of the project, *viz.*, strengthening volunteer infrastructure of NYKS by placing 58 National UN Volunteers as District Youth Coordinators in 58 districts; preparation of Draft National Youth Policy, 2020 under the aegis of MoYAS, facilitated by technical support of United Nations Volunteers for an inter-ministerial engaging manuscript with renewed focus on youth as nation-builders; Draft National Policy for Volunteerism, 2020 with renewed focus on organising volunteerism and recognizing volunteers as key contributors to nation-building; Best practices documentation; establishment of Youth Resource Centres, etc. Volunteering Journey Pilot

Programme was also developed and launched for NYKS and NSS volunteers to promote youth leadership and enhance the value of volunteerism and community service and impart soft skills to ensure holistic development and employability of youth in the age group of 15 to 29 years as youth advocates through completion of 800 volunteering hours in a year. The programme is operational in 5 Aspirational Districts of the country, *namely*, Ribhoi (Meghalaya), Gumla (Jharkhand), Haridwar (Uttarakhand), Rajnandangaon (Chhattisgarh) and Wayanad (Kerala).

(vi) Scouting and Guiding

4.37. The Scheme of Scouting and Guiding, a Central scheme, was launched in the early 1980s, to promote the Scouts and Guides movement in the country. This is an international movement aimed at building character, confidence, idealism and spirit of patriotism and service among young boys and girls and promotion of balanced physical and mental development. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to scouting and guiding organizations for various programmes such as organization of training camps, skill development programmes, holding of jamborees, etc. The activities, *inter- alia*, include programmes related to adult literacy, environment conservation, community service, health awareness and promotion of hygiene and sanitation. Two non-Govt. organizations, *namely*, the Bharat Scouts & Guides (BS&G) and the Hindustan Scouts & Guides (HS&G) are provided financial assistance by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for conducting the activities of Scouting and Guiding across the country. During the year 2020-21, the Department has not sanctioned any Grant to BS&G and HS&G, as organizing camps was not possible on account of the restrictions on physical participation due to COVID-19 pandemic.

4.38. The Committee expressed that every citizen of India should have clarity of thought, the ability to take quick and proper decisions, be alert and develop an attitude to be of help to others. Under proper training and guidance right from childhood, these qualities can be inculcated and nurtured in children to make them mature and responsible citizens in life and participating in Scouting and Guiding activities during school days is the best way for early character formation in children.

(vi) Youth Hostels

4.39. Youth Hostels are built to promote youth travel and to enable the young people experience the rich cultural heritage of the country. The construction of the Youth Hostels is a joint venture of the Central and State Governments with the Central Government bearing the cost of construction and the State Governments providing fully developed land free of cost with water supply, electricity and approach roads. Youth Hostels are located in areas of historical and cultural value, in educational centres, in tourist destinations, etc. and provide good accommodation for the youth at reasonable rates. The Youth Hostels are looked after by Managers, appointed by the Central Government.

4.40. Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs of the State Government or the DM/DC acts as the Chairman of the Hostel Management Committee (HMC) constituted for administering these Youth Hostels. As per Youth Hostel Manual, repair/renovation /maintenance is the responsibility of the State Government. The Department informed that the budget allocation is adequate only to cater to the requirement of repair and renovation of Youth Hostels. Construction of new Youth Hostels in PPP mode is yet to be firmed up as responses have not been received from stakeholders.

4.41. The Committee was informed that a total of 84 Youth Hostels have been constructed across the country. One Youth Hostel at Kota in Rajasthan is presently under construction and as per estimate received, the construction is likely to be completed in 15 months. Out of 84 Youth

Hostels, 11 Hostels have been transferred to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)/Sports Authority of India (SAI)/concerned State Governments for optimum use for youth and sports development. Six Youth Hostels, *namely*, Agra (Uttar Pradesh), Dalhousie (Himachal Pradesh), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Mysore (Karnataka), Panaji (Goa) and Puducherry have got the ISO 9001:2008 Certification. The Committee sought clarification as to why more Youth Hostels are not being constructed to which the Department clarified that Niti Aayog had put a ban on construction of new hostels in the year 2009 and that the Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs has held meetings with the Niti Aayog in this regard and they have agreed to withdraw the ban.

4.42. The Committee took note of the fact that so far only 6 Youth Hostels, out of the total of 84 have received ISO certification. The Committee also notes that ₹ 6.00 Crore has been allocated in BE 2021-22 for Youth Hostels (₹ 3.00 Crore each under Revenue and Capital Heads) and that the enhanced budgetary allocation should be utilised for building capital assets. **The Committee recommends that the Department should make concerted efforts to get ISO certifications for the remaining 78 Youth Hostels, out of the total of 84, and upgrade/ re-design those with modern amenities like Wi-Fi connectivity, well-stocked library, reading room with digital access, auditorium for enacting plays, talk shows, debates, etc. The Committee also recommends that the occupancy details in all Youth Hostels may be collected and a review conducted in terms of occupancy details and revenue generated, latest by 30th June, 2021.**

Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)

4.43. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, with a 42 acres campus, is an 'Institute of National Importance' under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India, by virtue of enactment of RGNIYD Act, 2012. The RGNIYD was set up in 1993 as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1975. It functions as a vital resource centre with its multi-faceted functions of offering academic programmes at Post Graduate level encompassing various dimensions of youth development, engaging in seminal research in the vital areas of youth development and conducting Training / Capacity Building Programmes in the area of youth development, besides extension and outreach initiatives across the country.

4.44. The Institute functions as a think-tank of the Ministry and premier organization of youth-related activities in the country. As the apex institute at the national level, it works in close cooperation with the NSS, NYKS and other youth organizations in the country. It has a wide network with various organizations working for the welfare and development of young people and also serves as a mentor. The vision of RGNIYD is to be a globally recognized and acclaimed centre of academic excellence in the field of youth development.

4.45. RGNIYD offers 6 post-graduate and 2 under-graduate programmes, *namely*, M.Sc. in Counselling Psychology; M.A. in Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship; M. A. in Gender Studies; M.A. in Local Governance and Development; M.A. in Development Policy and Practice; M.A. in Social Work (Youth and Community Development); B.Voc. (Apparel Manufacturing and Entrepreneurship); and B.Voc. (Fashion Design and Retail). The Institute also conducts a large number of training/capacity building programmes (including training of trainers) catering to the need of youth across the country on various themes.

4.46. The Committee was apprised in brief about the various activities undertaken by the Institute during the year 2020 including lecture programmes through video conferencing, online programmes and workshops, webinars, etc. The Department also informed the Committee of the

initiatives taken to optimally utilize the infrastructure of the Institute for diversification of courses aimed at providing job opportunities for youth. In this direction, MoUs were inked between RGNIYD and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar for short-term job-oriented skill training courses for youth through online platforms; between RGNIYD and Whistling Woods International Limited on 25th December, 2020 to formalize strategies for offering offbeat career oriented academic programmes on media and communications, viz., film-making, story/script writing, direction etc. and between RGNIYD and Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh (a Central University) for various academic collaborations and for setting up the North-Eastern Regional Centre of the Institute in the premises of that University. A variety of new courses on cyber security, mental health, artificial intelligence have also been developed during the COVID time to generate interest amongst the youth and provide them forward linkage for the job market.

4.47. The Committee while appreciating the activities and initiatives taken by the Institute notes that the establishment expenditure of the Institute is very high compared to the low programme expenditure and strongly **recommends that the Department should make concerted efforts to cut the heavy establishment expenditure of RGNIYD and invest more on core programmes and conduct a performance evaluation or institutional audit to assess the quality of work, manpower resources and financial management in the Institute during the Financial Year 2021-22. The Committee also recommends that RGNIYD should evolve schemes to become self-reliant by optimal utilisation of the infrastructural and manpower resources, assets, institutional strength and professional experience garnered over the years for income generation and achieving financial strength.**

Vacancy Position in organisations under the Department of Youth Affairs

4.48. The Committee took note of the large number of vacancies in various organisations under the Department – 95 vacancies (47.7% of total sanctioned strength) in NSS, 546 vacancies (24% of total sanctioned strength) in NYKS and 20 (31.7% of total sanctioned strength) in RGNIYD. **The Committee recommends that a special recruitment drive may be conducted to fill up the existing vacancies in Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and National Service Scheme (NSS) and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), latest by 30th June, 2021.**

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE - AT A GLANCE

In light of the deliberations held by the Committee in its sitting held on 22nd February, 2021 and the written clarifications submitted by the Department of Sports and Department of Youth Affairs, the Committee recommends that:-

Department of Sports

1. enhanced budgetary allocation may be sought at RE stage for Khelo India Scheme so that sports infrastructural development and implementation of various programmes/activities are not adversely impacted.

(para 3.13)

2. the Department of Sports should adopt a more grass root-centric approach instead of the top-down approach for search, identification and nurturing of natural sporting talents with inherent potential from rural, tribal and backward areas of the country and provide intensive training and financial support to improve medal prospects of the country in National and International sporting events.

(para 3.17)

3. efforts to identify Private Schools for development as Model Residential Sports Schools in all districts of the country, as recommended by the Committee in its 311th and 315th Reports, should be expedited in a time-bound manner, latest by 30th June, 2021.

(para 3.18)

4. for development of a holistic sports ecosystem across the country, a Sporting Culture Promotion Index and Functional Stadium Index may be developed with set parameters to spur healthy competition amongst the States and accelerate sports infrastructural development and maintenance, during the FY 2021-22. Mayors of all Municipal Corporations may be urged to take necessary steps to convert their cities into livewire sporting hubs, during the FY 2021-22.

(para 3.20)

5. area-wise identification of predominant/popular sports in all States/Districts should be done for setting up Khelo India/SAI Centres in those sports disciplines in which the State/District has core competence and impress upon States/Districts the need for expeditious implementation.

(para 3.11)

6. since only 43 National Sports Academies (NSAs) have been set up so far, out of the 100 proposed, Department of Sports and Sports Authority of India (SAI) should expedite the setting up of the remaining 57 Academies. Similarly, since only 106 Small Khelo India Centres (SKICs) have been set up so far, out of the 1000 proposed, the setting up of the remaining 894 SKICs should be expedited, within the FY 2021-22.

(para 3.11)

7. the existing 23 SAI National Centres of Excellence (NCOE) should be upgraded to High Performance Centres on the model developed in the State of Odisha to provide intensive training in more sports disciplines having future medal prospects in international

sporting events. Efforts should also be made for establishing more such centres with equitable distribution amongst the States.

(para 3.12)

8. high quality training programmes may be devised for the development of high calibre national coaches from amongst retired outstanding sportspersons, alumni of SAI Centres/Institutions, Sports Universities, etc. to reduce dependency on international coaches.

(para 3.22)

9. the Department of Sports should develop appropriate sports infrastructure as well as train potential talent for promotion of winter games like snow skiing, ice skating (both figure and speed skating), ice hockey, snow rugby, snow baseball, etc. as well as water games like canoeing, kayaking and rafting in the Union Territories of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh and in other States having potential to develop such sports.

(para 3.24)

10. the Department should incentivize women participation in international sporting events, such as the Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Olympics. Accordingly, the Department must set benchmarks for 50% female strength in all the National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs) and a new scheme for encouraging women sportspersons should be envisaged under the vertical 'Sports for Women' of the Khelo India Scheme.

(para 3.10)

11. the Department should take necessary steps for identification of special and paralympic athletes living in abject poverty with no sporting future and ensuring regular financial assistance and employment prospects

(para 3.39)

12. the Department may introduce international games scholarships in potential medal-winning sports in the future and formulate a new inclusive scheme for placing all medal winners (regular, para and special) in all sports disciplines on an equal footing thus ensuring employment for athletes and regular financial support/assistance.

(para 3.32)

13. since National Sports Federations (NSFs) are Public Authorities under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 and receive funds from the Consolidated Fund of India, a legislation along the lines of the National Sports Development Code of India may be framed with a view to ensure accountability and transparency in selection and training of sportspersons and in their overall functioning, in the FY 2021-22.

(para 3.29)

14. necessary steps may be taken to expedite the construction of the new campus of National Sports University (NSU) and also explore synergy between NSU and various Sports Universities across the country.

(para 3.45)

15. the Department should endeavour to establish the National Sports Education Board (NSEB) during the FY 2021-22 and align it with the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 to standardize curriculum for sports education in Universities and Schools across the country.

(para 3.46)

16. the Department should explore the feasibility of establishing Dope Testing Laboratories in eastern, western and southern parts of the country and bring a suitable Anti-Doping legislation during the FY 2021-22.

(para 3.51)

17. a special recruitment drive should be undertaken to fill up the large number of vacancies of coaches and sports scientists in Sports Authority of India (SAI) and vacancies in Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, latest by 30th June, 2021.

(para 3.54)

18. in view of the suspension of MPLAD Funds for two FYs (2020-21 to 2021-22), on account of COVID-19 pandemic, contribution by way of CSR Funds may be made permissible for construction of durable sports infrastructure under the Khelo India Scheme.

(para 3.14)

Department of Youth Affairs

1. that since capital outlay in both “Education, Sports, Arts, Culture” and “North Eastern Areas” were drastically slashed in RE 2020-21 when compared with BE 2020-21, but has now been enhanced in BE 2021-22, the Ministry should come up with projects that help develop more capital assets and pick up the pace with regard to capital expenditure to ensure that allotted funds are utilised for intended services.

(para 2.15)

2. the Department of Youth Affairs should devise schemes and financial incentives in recognition of the work done by NSS volunteers and provide relevant incentives to increase the number of youth volunteers as well as intensify their efforts to implement NSS in more schools/colleges/ Universities.

(para 4.9)

3. enhanced budgetary allocation may be sought at RE stage for National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) so that implementation of various programmes/activities under these schemes are not adversely impacted.

(paras 4.8 & 4.17)

4. instead of the current Hindi motto of NSS “स्वयं से पहले आप” (swayam se pehle aap), the slogan given by Acharya Vinobha Bhave “मैं नहीं, तू ही” (main nahin tu hi) may be considered, as it seems more meaningful and apt.

(para 4.9)

5. concerted efforts to be made to cut the heavy establishment expenditure of NYKS and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) and invest more on core programmes and conduct a performance evaluation or institutional audit to assess the quality of work, manpower resources and financial management in both organisations, during the Financial Year 2021-22.

(paras 4.17 & 4.47)

6. **Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) should develop training programmes for inculcating gender parity and respect for all the genders including transgender amongst the youth and more vocational training programmes to enhance the employability and livelihood prospects of youth volunteers from the backward, tribal and rural areas, latest by 30th June, 2021.**

(para 4.18)

7. **the Department of Youth Affairs may in consultation with other Ministries chalk out a proposal for training and using NYKS and NSS volunteers for publicity campaigns and conducting ground-level impact assessment and evaluation studies of various welfare programmes of the Government with an element of remuneration as incentive, latest by 30th June, 2021.**

(para 4.19)

8. **consider re-naming of 'Youth Clubs' as '*Yuva Mandali*' for a more nationalistic feeling.**

(para 4.19)

9. **an active strategy may be chalked out in co-ordination with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for rooting out the malaise of alcoholism, drug addition and substance abuse afflicting the society, by establishing de-addiction centres and through awareness campaigns at the community level by NYKS and NSS volunteers, latest by 30th June, 2021.**

(para 4.20)

10. **participation/deployment of more female and transgender National Youth Corps volunteers should be encouraged to ensure equitable participation of all genders in the important task of nation building.**

(para 4.30)

11. **the Department should make concerted efforts to get ISO certifications for the remaining 78 Youth Hostels, out of the total of 84, and upgrade/ re-design those with modern amenities like Wi-Fi connectivity, well-stocked library, reading room with digital access, auditorium for enacting plays, talk shows, debates, etc.**

(para 4.42)

12. **the occupancy details in all Youth Hostels may be collected and a review conducted in terms of occupancy details and revenue generated, latest by 30th June, 2021.**

(para 4.42)

13. **Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) should evolve schemes to become self-reliant by optimal utilisation of the infrastructural and manpower resources, assets, institutional strength and professional experience garnered over the years for income generation and achieving financial strength.**

(para 4.47)

14. **a special recruitment drive may be conducted to fill up the existing vacancies in Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and National Service Scheme (NSS) and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), latest by 30th June, 2021.**

(para 4.48)

MINUTES

**DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION, WOMEN, CHILDREN, YOUTH AND SPORTS**

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

IX

NINTH MEETING

The Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports met at 02.15 P.M. on Monday, the 22nd February, 2021 in Committee Room 4, Parliament House Annexe Extension Building, New Delhi.

MEMBERS PRESENT

1. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe - *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

2. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad
3. Dr. Sasmit Patra
4. Shri Akhilesh Prasad Singh
5. Shri G.K.Vasan

LOK SABHA

6. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
7. Dr. Dhal Singh Bisen
8. Shri Anubhav Mohanty
9. Shri Chandeshwar Prasad
10. Shri Vishnu Dutt Sharma
11. Shri Dharambir Singh

SECRETARIAT

Dr. Shikha Darbari, Joint Secretary and Financial Advisor
Shri Ashok K. Sahoo, Director
Ms. Chitra. G, Deputy Secretary
Smt. Suman Khurana, Committee Officer (in-situ)

WITNESSES

Department of Sports

1. Shri Ravi Mital, Secretary
2. Shri L.S.Singh, Joint Secretary
3. Shri Atul Singh, Joint Secretary
4. Shri Manoj Sethi, JS&FA

Sports Authority of India (SAI)

1. Shri Sandeep Pradhan, Director-General

National Anti Doping Agency (NADA)

2. Shri Naveen Agrawal, Director-General

Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIFE), Gwalior

3. Prof. S. Mukherjee, Vice-Chancellor

Department of Youth Affairs

4. Ms. Usha Sharma, Secretary
5. Shri Asit Singh, Joint Secretary
6. Shri Manoj Sethi, JS&FA

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

7. Dr. M.P.Gupta, Director

National Service Scheme (NSS)

8. Dr. Kamal Kumar Kar, Assistant Programme Advisor

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed Members to the meeting of the Committee convened to consider the budgetary allocations in respect of Demand No. 101 of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the Financial Year 2021-22. He first welcomed the Secretary of the Department of Sports along with other representatives of the Department, Sports Authority of India (SAI), National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) and Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIFE), Gwalior to give a brief presentation on the Demands for Grants of the Department and organisations under its administrative control along with an overview of the functioning of the Department and its organisations, performance highlights of Schemes, programmes, challenges faced, new initiatives/schemes along with innovations in implementation of schemes, issues, etc.

3. The Secretary, Department of Sports, while making the presentation on the functioning of the Department and its various schemes/organisations, informed the Committee, that though the Department had projected an outlay of ₹ 3,122.37 Crore to the Ministry of Finance for the year 2021-22, only ₹1,906.14 Crore has been allocated, and additional funds will have to be requested at RE stage to fulfill ongoing projects/schemes. He also highlighted the main achievements of the 'Khelo India Scheme' during the year 2020 and new initiatives proposed thereunder for the upcoming year. He also informed the Committee that though no separate budget has been allocated, the Department is undertaking many activities under the 'Fit India Movement', launched by the Prime Minister, and briefed about the status of construction of the National Sports University campus at Imphal, Manipur.

4. Thereafter, Director-General, Sports Authority of India (SAI) made a presentation on the programmes, activities, budgetary allocation, manpower resources and new initiatives of the Authority. The Director-General, National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) and Vice-Chancellor of

Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIFE) also briefed the Committee about their respective organisations, major achievements and challenges being faced.

5. The Members of the Committee then raised various queries and concerns on the impact of lesser budgetary allocation on the implementational aspects of various schemes and infrastructural facilities of the organisations, the outreach of 'Khelo India Scheme' in tribal, rural and backward areas, mobilization of funds for incentivizing meritorious sports persons, provision of job opportunities to sports persons, identification of budding sports talent, better co-ordination between Centre and States for sports infrastructure development and regulation of NSFs to ensure accountability to the Department.

6. The Chairman gave some suggestions to the Department regarding development of a Sporting Culture Promotion Index to promote healthy competition amongst States, Functional Stadium Index to improve sports infrastructural facilities in the country, convergence amongst various schemes for optimal utilization of allocated funds and need for development of a healthy sports ecosystem in the country.

7. The Secretary, Department of Sports and other representatives responded to some of the queries raised by the Chairman and Members. The Chairman directed the Secretary to furnish detailed written replies to the queries/observations/suggestions to the Secretariat within three days for further scrutiny.

(The representatives of the Department of Sports then withdrew.)

8. The Chairman then welcomed the Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs along with other representatives of the Department and Organisations under its control and asked them to make a brief presentation on the budgetary allocations, programmes/activities, challenges faced, new initiatives, etc. of the Department, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and National Service Scheme (NSS).

9. The Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs in her presentation gave an overview of the structure, functioning and manpower resources of the Department and apprised the Committee that ₹ 690 Crore has been allocated in BE (2021-22), despite a projected demand of ₹ 1055.06 Crore to the Ministry of Finance. The fund constraints for executing various activities of NYKS and NSS as well as major achievements under various components of the Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram Scheme (RYSK), National Service Scheme (NSS) and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNYID) were highlighted by the Department.

11. The Chairman and Members while appreciating the initiatives and achievements of the Department voiced their concern over the insufficient funds being allocated to NYKS and NSS affecting logistical implementation of various programmes/activities, particularly when Government gives maximum focus for youth development and related activities. The Committee also took a serious view on the high establishment expenditure as compared to the low programme costs of NYKS. The Committee made many suggestions/observations regarding the need for better co-ordination and performance audit to enhance and regularly assess performance output, optimal utilization of the assets and human resources available with NYKS and NSS for productive work like building capital assets, impact assessment study of each scheme of the Department, increased outreach in rural, tribal and backward areas, proper maintenance and re-designing of Youth Hostels to suit the present day requirements and development of programmes for inculcation of core values, gender sensitization in children right from school days.

12. The Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs and other representatives responded to some of the queries raised and assured the Committee that the suggestions given would be looked into for implementation. The Chairman directed that the Department to converge various schemes for optimal utilization of allocated funds and need for development of an eco-system for Youth Development and National Integration.
13. The verbatim record of the proceedings of the meeting of the Committee was kept.
14. The meeting adjourned at 05.26 P.M.

**DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION, WOMEN, CHILDREN, YOUTH AND SPORTS**

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

XIII

THIRTEENTH MEETING

The Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports met at 10.30 A.M. on Monday, the 15th March, 2021 in Committee Room. 'D', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

MEMBERS PRESENT

1. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe - *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

2. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad
3. Dr. Sasmit Patra
4. Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia
5. Shri Gopal Narayan Singh

LOK SABHA

6. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
7. Dr. Dhal Singh Bisen
8. Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu
9. Sh. Sangamlal Kededin Gupta
10. Shri Sadashiv Kisan Lokhande
11. Dr. Jaisiddeshwar Shivacharya Mahaswamiji
12. Shri Vishnu Dutt Sharma
13. Shri Dharambir Singh

SECRETARIAT

Dr. Shikha Darbari, Joint Secretary and Financial Advisor
Shri Ashok K. Sahoo, Director
Ms Chitra G., Deputy Secretary
Shri K. Sudhir Kumar, Deputy Director
Shri Mohit Misra, Committee Officer (in-situ)
Smt. Suman Khurana, Committee Officer (in-situ)

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members of the Committee and apprised them of the agenda of the day, *i.e.*, adoption of the following Reports:-
 - (i) Draft 325th Report on Demands for Grants 2021-22 (Demand No. 101) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; and
 - (ii) Draft 326th Report on Demands for Grants 2021-22 (Demand No. 100) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
3. The Committee considered both Reports and adopted them with some minor modifications.
4. The Committee decided to present the Reports to both the Houses of Parliament on 16th March, 2021. It authorized Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia and in his absence, Shri Gopal Narayan Singh to present the Reports to the Rajya Sabha and Dr. Dhal Singh Bisen and in his absence, Shri Dharambir Singh to lay the Reports on the Table of the Lok Sabha.
5. The Committee, then, decided to undertake a study visit to the Union Territories of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh, tentatively during the first or second week of May, 2021. During the study visit, the Committee would be interacting with various stakeholders, State/Central Universities, State Sports Federations and Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers, *etc.* The Committee authorized the Chairman of the Committee to approach the Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha to seek permission for the said visit.
6. The meeting adjourned at 10.50 A.M.