THREE HUNDRED AND THIRD REPORT

Demands for Grants 2018-19 (Demand No. 99) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

(Presented to the Rajya Sabha on 8th March, 2018)
(Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 8th March, 2018)
PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
RAJYA SABHA

DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

THREE HUNDRES AND THIRD REPORT

Demands for Grants 2018-19 (Demand No. 99) of the
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

(Presented to the Rajya Sabha on 8th March, 2018)
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Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi
March, 2018/Phalguna, 1939 (Saka)
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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE
(Constituted w.e.f. 1st September, 2017)

1. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya — Chairman

RAJYA SABHA

2. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
3. Shrimati Vandana Chavan
4. Prof. Jogen Chowdhury
5. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda
6. Shri Anubhav Mohanty
7. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad
8. Dr. Sasikala Pushpa
9. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe
10. Shri Gopal Narayan Singh

LOK SABHA

11. Shrimati Santosh Ahlawat
12. Shri Bijoy Chandra Barman
13. Shri Nihal Chand
14. Shrimati Bhawana Gawali (Patil)
15. Shri Faggan Singh Singh Kulaste
16. Shrimati Geetha Kothapalli
17. Prof. Chintamani Malviya
18. Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra
19. Shri Ramachandran Mullappally
20. Shrimati Neelam Sonker
21. Shri Hari Om Pandey
22. Dr. Bhagirath Prasad
23. Shri N.K. Premachandran
24. Shri K.N. Ramachandran
25. Shri M.I. Shanavas
26. Dr. Nepal Singh
27. Dr. Prabhas Kumar Singh
28. Shri Satyapal Singh
29. Shri Sumedhanand Saraswati
30. Shri P.R. Sundaram
31. Shrimati P.K. Sreemathi Teacher
SECRETARIAT
Shri K.P. Singh, Joint Secretary
Shri Rajiva Srivastava, Director
Shri Vinay Shankar Singh, Additional Director
Shri Arun Kumar, Deputy Secretary
Smt. Himanshi Arya, Under Secretary
Shri K.Sudhir Kumar, Research Officer
Shri Mohit Misra, Section Officer
INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on its behalf, do hereby present this Three Hundred and third Report of the Committee on the Demands for Grants (Demand No. 99) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2018-19.

2. The Committee considered the various documents and relevant papers received from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and also heard the Secretary and other Officials of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports on the said Demands for Grants in its meeting held on 26th and 27th February, 2018. Besides, the Committee, while making its observations/recommendations, has also relied upon the following:-

   (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2018-19;
   (ii) Detailed Explanatory Notes on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) received from the Ministry and the agencies/attached offices of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports;
   (iii) Annual Report of the Ministry for the year 2017-18 and the latest available Annual Reports of the agencies/attached offices of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports;
   (iv) Written replies furnished by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to the Questionnaires sent to it by the Secretariat; and
   (v) Written clarifications to the points/issues raised by Members in the meetings of the Committee.

3. The Committee wishes to express its thanks to the Secretaries and the officers of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the requisite information in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

4. 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.

5. The Committee considered the Draft Report and adopted the same in its meeting held on the 7th March, 2018.

NEW DELHI
March 7, 2018
Phalgun 16, 1939 (Saka)

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA
Chairman
Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development
ACRONYMS

1. ASGO: Assistance to Scouting & Guiding Organisations
2. CTP: Commonwealth Youth Programme
3. IC: International Cooperation
4. INSTAL: Scheme for Identification and Nurturing of Sports Talent
5. LNIPE: Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education
6. NYKS: Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghathan
7. NYLA: National Youth Leadership Awards
8. NYLP: National Young Leadership Programme
9. NSS: National Service Scheme
10. NPYAD: National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development
11. NDS: National Discipline Scheme
12. NSS: National Service Scheme
13. NSTSS: National Sports Talent Search Scheme
14. NDTL: National Dope Testing Laboratory
15. NYAC: National Youth Advisory Council
16. NSDF: National Sports Development Fund
17. NYC: National Youth Corps
18. NADA: National Anti-Doping Agency
19. PYKKA: Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan
20. RGNIYD: Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development
21. RYSK: Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram
22. RGKA: Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan
23. SAI: Sports Authority of India
24. SFC: Standing Finance Committee
25. USIS: Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme
26. UAV: United Nations Volunteers
27. UNDP: United Nation Development Programme
28. WADA: World Anti-Doping Agency
29. YFDP: Youth For Development Programme
30. YH: Youth Hostels

(iv)
OVERVIEW OF THE MINISTRY AND ASSESSMENT OF THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports consists of two separate Departments, viz. Deptt. of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports. The Department of Youth Affairs has one subordinate office, i.e., the National Service Scheme (NSS) and also two autonomous organizations, namely Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) at Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu.

2. The Govt. of India has made significant investment on programmes for the youth, through various schemes/programmes covered under different Ministries/Departments, including, of course, the Department of Youth Affairs. In addition, the State Governments and a host of other stakeholders are also working to support youth development and to enable productive youth participation.

3. The following autonomous organizations function under the administrative control of Department of Sports:

   (i) Sports Authority of India (SAI);
   (ii) Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE), Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh;
   (iii) National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) and;
   (iv) National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL)

4. The specific subjects being dealt by the Deptt. of Sports, as specified in the second schedule of the Govt. of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 include Sports Policy, Sports and Games, National Welfare Fund for Sportsmen, Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Sports Authority of India, Matters relating to the Indian Olympic Association and national Sports Federations, Participation of Indian Sports teams in tournaments abroad and participation of foreign sports teams in International tournaments in India, National Sports Awards including Arjuna Awards, Sports Scholarships, Exchange of sportspersons, experts and teams with foreign countries, Sports infrastructure including financial assistance for creation and development of such infrastructure, Financial assistance for coaching, tournaments, equipment, etc., Sports matters relating to union territories and Physical education.
5. The Ministry has started the Umbrella scheme ‘Khelo India’ with the objectives of Mass participation of young population in sports through annual sports competitions, identification of Sporting talent, nurturing of the sporting talent through sports academics, creation of sports infrastructure at block, district and State/UT level etc.

6. For India, the main challenge is to take fullest advantage of its inherent strengths like, huge youth population, genetic diversity and geographical diversity; to ensure convergence of all stakeholders; and to establish a robust sports eco-system. Further, sports is a State subject where there are multiple stakeholders like, Union, States, IOA, Sports Federations, Athletes, NGOs, different Sports Promotion Boards, etc, who have to work together for holistic sports development in national perspective.

7. The total budget allocation (BE) for the Ministry for the year 2017-18 was Rs. 1,393.21 crore. At RE (2017-18), this amount remained the same. For the year 2018-19, the projected demand was Rs.2193.05 crore against which Rs.1575.15 crore has been allocated at BE stage.

(Rs in crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Projected Demand</th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>RE</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual 2015-16</td>
<td>1872.802</td>
<td>1005.48</td>
<td>942.46</td>
<td>941.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget 2016-17</td>
<td>1839.43</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>984.15</td>
<td>981.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised 2017-18</td>
<td>3287.96</td>
<td>1393.21</td>
<td>1393.21</td>
<td>987.58*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget 2018-19</td>
<td>2193.05</td>
<td>1575.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER – II
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND ITS MAJOR INITIATIVES, POLICIES AND SCHEMES.

1. The Secretary in his presentation before the Committee on the 27th February, 2018 gave an overview of functioning and status of different schemes being undertaken by the Department of Youth Affairs. The Committee was apprised of the projected demand, percentage of utilization and under-utilization for the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 31st January, 2018) as given under:

**PLAN**
Statement indicating details of projections of outlays for the schemes to be undertaken by the Department during the Three year Action Agenda i.e. 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19(Till 31th Jan 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Projected Demand</th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>RE</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>% of Expenditure w.r.t RE</th>
<th>% of under utilization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>677.53</td>
<td>384.00</td>
<td>369.38</td>
<td>366.87</td>
<td>99.32</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>1417.50</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>428.00</td>
<td>402.22</td>
<td>93.98</td>
<td>6.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>904.73</td>
<td>550.00</td>
<td>544.95</td>
<td>448.61*</td>
<td>82.46</td>
<td>17.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>873.51</td>
<td>621.20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Expenditure till 31st Jan 2018

**NON-PLAN**
Statement indicating the projected Demand, allocation, Expenditure, Percentage of utilization and under utilization for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Projected Demand</th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>RE</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>% of Expenditure w.r.t RE</th>
<th>% of under utilization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>89.24</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>84.00</td>
<td>75.58</td>
<td>89.98</td>
<td>10.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>102.22</td>
<td>96.00</td>
<td>101.75</td>
<td>98.90</td>
<td>97.20</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(* Expenditure till 18th February, 2018)

**Note:** With effect from 2017-18, Plan and Non-Plan have been Merged.

2. It was informed about the budget constraints faced by the Deptt. which is indicative from the above that the Budget Allocation (BE) have been much lower than the Projected Demand, year after year. Not only that, the BE has often been reduced further at RE stage, not because of inability of the Department to utilize the funds, but due to overall budgetary constraints of the Government. The utilization of funds in terms of actual expenditure has been consistently very
high, year after year, of the Revised Estimates till last year. During current financial year, 82.46% of the Revised Estimates has already been spent and it is expected that the budget allocation will be fully utilized by the end of this financial year.

3. Further, the Department vide its replies to questionnaire on the examination of DFG 2018-19, stated that the total BE for the Department for 2018-19 is Rs. 621.20 crore. It works out to be less than 0.005% of GDP. However, this should not be seen as an indicator of expenditure incurred by the country on the youth. A number of Central Ministries/Departments run programmes for the youth and so do the State Governments and others stakeholders. For instance, almost the entire expenditure of the Department of Higher Education is meant for the youth. In fact, during the formulation of National Youth Policy, 2014, an attempt was made to map the expenditure being incurred on youth by various Ministries/Departments and it was ascertained that as many as 37 Central Ministries/Departments incurred total expenditure of over Rs. 90,000 crore on programmes directly or indirectly benefitting the youth, of which share of Department of Youth Affairs was less than Rs. 300 crore.

4. The Committee observes that the Ministry has been allocated Rs.621.20 crore at BE 2018-19, whereas it was Rs.544.95 crore at RE 2017-18 i.e. there is an increase of 13%. The Committee finds that trend of percentage of utilization in last three financial year is good and hopes that remaining 17% of budget will be utilized by the Ministry before the conclusion of the current financial year.

5. In addition, the Department informed that with effect from 01.04.2016, all the Schemes of the Department have been restructured as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Names of Schemes (Before Restructuring)</th>
<th>Names of Schemes (After Restructuring)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)</td>
<td>Merged into a new ‘umbrella’ Scheme called “Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK)”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>National Youth Corps (NYC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>National Programme for Youth &amp; Adolescent Development (NPYAD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>International Cooperation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Youth Hostels (YH)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Assistance to Scouting &amp; Guiding Organisations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>National Discipline Scheme (NDS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>National Service Scheme (NSS)</td>
<td>National Service Scheme (NSS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)</td>
<td>Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. The projected demand, allocation and expenditure in respect of the schemes of the Department for the year 2017-18 are as shown below:

**Statement indicating the Projected Demand, Allocation and Expenditure for 2017-18**

(Rs. in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Projected Demand</th>
<th>Budget Estimates</th>
<th>Revised Estimates</th>
<th>Actual*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rashtriya Yuva SashaktikaranKaryakram (RYSK)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan</td>
<td>360.44</td>
<td>215.00</td>
<td>225.54</td>
<td>166.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Scouting and Guiding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) National Youth Corps</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) International Cooperation</td>
<td>95.56</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>42.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e) Youth Hostels</td>
<td>16.30</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>11.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f) National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g) National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>14.14</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h) National Discipline Scheme</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-Total (1)</strong></td>
<td><strong>621.80</strong></td>
<td><strong>342.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>349.80</strong></td>
<td><strong>242.68</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>National Service Scheme</td>
<td>175.50</td>
<td>144.00</td>
<td>146.12</td>
<td>104.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>22.00</td>
<td>14.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Secretariat – Social Service Expenditure</td>
<td>27.43</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>27.03</td>
<td>22.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>904.73</strong></td>
<td><strong>550.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>544.95</strong></td>
<td><strong>383.83</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* as on 31.01.2018

7. The Committee observes the expenditure pattern of different schemes run by the Department of Youth Affairs. The Committee finds that the speed of expenditure is little slow and a major chunk has been kept for the last quarter of the financial year. The Committee is unable to understand that against a projected demand of Rs.904.73 crore for the year 2017-18, it got Rs.550.00 crore at BE which was further reduced to Rs.544.95 crore at RE and the Department still has more than Rs.150 crore to spend. The Committee feels that there is a disconnect between projected demand and expenditure. The Committee therefore, recommends that the Department should take a cautious approach while making a projection and the allocation should also be spent in a time bound manner.

8. Moreover, for the year 2018-19, following is the tabular statement indicating Projected Demand and financial outlay for these schemes :-
### Statement indicating the Projected Demand, Allocation and Expenditure for 2018-19 (Rs. in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Projected Demand</th>
<th>Budget Estimates</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan</td>
<td>471.30</td>
<td>255.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Scouting and Guiding</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) National Youth Corps</td>
<td>93.65</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) International Cooperation</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e) Youth Hostels</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f) National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g) National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h) National Discipline Scheme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-Total (1)</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>644.05</td>
<td>408.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>National Service Scheme</td>
<td>174.00</td>
<td>160.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Secretariat – Social Service Expenditure</td>
<td>32.46</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>873.51</td>
<td>621.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** With effect from 2017-18, PLAN and NON-PLAN have been merged. Hence, all the eight schemes of the Department that were operating as standalone Schemes, will now operate as components of a single cohesive Scheme, which will help in achieving better synergy in implementation of these Schemes. All the Schemes are Central Sector Schemes.

9. The Committee observes that under Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) there are 8 components and each component has got allocation separately. Out of total projected demand of Rs.644.05 crore, the Ministry has got Rs. 408 crore only and the maximum cut has been affected in Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan i.e. only Rs.255 crore out of a demand of Rs.471.30 crore. The Committee feels that it may affect the programmes of NYKS adversely. The Committee recommends that all the programmes of different schemes may run in coherence and budget may be distributed as and where required so that the work gets done on time. The Committee further recommends that if the budget is required more than the allocated at BE 2018-19 it may be taken up at the RE stage.

**RASHTRIYA YUVA SASHAHTIKARAN KARYAKRAM (RYSK)**

10. The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on HRD had been emphasizing the need for merger/ consolidation of the Schemes of the Department into a few Schemes, to
improve their effectiveness. The Ministry of Finance, Government of India had also advised the Department to restructure the Schemes into a few compact Schemes for better synergy and more effective utilisation of resources. Accordingly, the Department undertook a comprehensive exercise to re-structure/ consolidate all the Schemes being operated by Department of Youth Affairs into 3 Schemes as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Names of the Schemes (before restructuring)</th>
<th>Names of the Schemes (after restructuring)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan NYKS)</td>
<td>Merged into a new ‘umbrella’ Scheme called “Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK)”</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>National Youth Corps (NYC)</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>National Programme for Youth &amp; Adolescent Development (NPYAD)</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>International Cooperation</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Youth Hostels (YH)</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Assistance to Scouting &amp; Guiding Organisations</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>National Discipline Scheme (NDS)</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>National Service Scheme (NSS)</td>
<td>National Service Scheme (NSS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)</td>
<td>Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Thus, except NSS and RGNIYD, which have been retained as separate Schemes, the remaining 8 Schemes have been merged into a single umbrella Scheme called Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK). Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) will, henceforth, be 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. The merger of a number of Schemes into a single flagship scheme, inter-alia, offers the following benefits:

a) Earlier, only NYKS and NYC (which were already integrated administratively) had administrative presence at field level. Other Programmes did not have ground presence. Hence, their implementation, as standalone programmes, posed problems in effective implementation and supervision. Merger of these programmes into the new umbrella schemes enables the Department to leverage the administrative structure of NYKS/ NYC for effective implementation of other Programmes.

b) Under NPYAD, assistance is given to NGOs for youth development programmes. Integration of this programme with NYKS/ NYC enables the Department to leverage NYKS set up for effective monitoring of the activities carried out under the assistance
given to NGOs. Moreover, it will be possible to ensure that NYKS set up (NYKS offices/ National Youth Volunteers and Youth Clubs) and the NGO work in close collaboration with each other, which will improve the effectiveness of programme implementation. It will also be possible to closely monitor the activities of Scouting and Guiding Organisations being assisted by the Department.

c) The Department has 83 running Youth Hostels, set up with the objective to promote youth travel with the country. Youth Hostels are directly managed from the Department. Integration of Youth Hostels programme with NYKS will help in effective management of Youth Hostels through NYKS functionaries at field level.

d) ‘International Cooperation’ includes youth exchange programmes with various countries. Youth Delegations from various countries visit India and they are taken to various cities for showing them places of interest and arranging their interaction with Indian Youth. Integration of these Programmes with NYKS will help in organising these programmes in a more effective manner at the field level.

e) National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP), which has important components including neighbourhood youth parliament, shramadaan and youth development through support from National Youth Development Fund, will also benefit from complete integration with NYKS, since the NYKS administrative set up can then be fully leveraged for effective implementation of this Programme.

f) Since a complete administrative/ implementation structure will be available to the Department as part of this flagship scheme, any new initiatives considered necessary, in future, for youth development/ empowerment, could be taken as part of this umbrella scheme, rather than initiating a new small standalone scheme.

In nutshell, 8 Schemes of the Department that were operating as standalone Schemes, will now operate as components of a single cohesive Scheme, which will help in achieving better synergy in implementation of these Schemes. All the Schemes are Central Sector Schemes and the new Scheme will also be a Central Sector Scheme and hence, there is no change in funding pattern. There is also no change in operational guidelines of existing Schemes that are being merged except that they will now be implemented in an integrated cohesive manner as parts of a single umbrella Scheme. There are no constraints as such.

11. The Committee is convinced with the steps taken by the Ministry to restructure the schemes for a better coherence and consolidated result. The Committee feels that even in future, the Ministry should desist from starting any scheme as stand alone.

NEHRU YUVA KENDRA SANGATHAN (NYKS)

12. NUKS launched in 1972, is one of the largest youth organizations in the world. The main objective of the programme is to develop the personality and leadership qualities of the youth and to engage them in nation building activities. This is being done through promotion of youth clubs.
The youth enroll as members of these youth clubs. NYKS reaches these youth clubs and their members through various programmes. NYKS has introduced a simplified procedure of online registration of youth clubs.

13. The Committee was informed that the Department has taken up a new Joint Project with UNV/UNDP for capacity building of NYKS and NSS, namely, “Strengthening of NYKS and NSS” w.e.f. 2015-16. The objective is to undertake capacity building of NYKS and NSS officials as well as young volunteers, using international expertise of UNV/UNDP. This is a Pilot Project, covering one District in each of the 29 States where NYKS has State Offices. The best practices developed here shall be replicated in the entire organisations. The Project is to be implemented over 4-year period. The total cost of the Project is US$ 23,43,434 (i.e. about Rs.15 crores), of which the share of the Government of India is US$ 14,93,434 and the share of UNV/UNDP is US$ 8,50,000. A Project Steering Committee, comprising of representatives of the Department of Youth Affairs and UNDP/UNV has been constituted to oversee the Project. This Committee approves the Annual Work Plan and also monitors progress in implementation of such Plan. To supervise day-to-day functioning, there is a National Project Team, comprising of a Project Manager, 3 UNV Management Associates. There are 29 UNV-District Youth Coordinators (UNV-DYCs) – one UNV-DYC for each Pilot District. The UNV-DYCs were provided 4-weeks Orientation Training through RGNIYD and have since been working in the field. The Project has been under implementation for over a year and the results are very encouraging. The young energetic and motivated UNV-DYCs are taking new initiatives in their respective Districts in fields such as sanitation and cleanliness, literacy, promoting livelihoods, promoting digital transactions, gender equity, health and nutrition, water conservation, youth counselling, disaster preparedness, etc. This is in addition to undertaking all the work of a DYC of NYKS in the assigned District. The UNV-DYCs have also brought improvements in the quality of NYKS programme implementation. The work of UNV-DYCs, esp. the best practices being developed by them, is being regularly documented for further dissemination. In fact, in the UNV Partnership Summit in Bonn (Germany) in October, 2016, this Project was held out as a unique example of partnership between the UNV and the Government of a country. NYKS implements a number of Programmes in collaboration with and often with funding from other Central Ministries/Departments, State Government, Organisations, etc.
Youth Clubs of NYKS have undertaken various types of coordination activities such as Blood Donation, Sapling Plantation, Promotion & Facilitating Villagers to get benefits under Prime Minister Financial Inclusion Schemes, Cleaning, Digging, Maintenance, De-silting and repair of Ponds, natural drinking water resources, small irrigation channels, water tanks, etc., Cleanliness Drive to clean streets and common places, Cleanliness of Public Statues, Motivation resulting into Construction of Toilets for Open Defecation Free (ODF), Providing access of Iron Folic Acid Tablet to Adolescent Girls, Motivated Girls and their Parents to postpone her marriage till attaining 18 yrs., Motivated and Facilitated Institutionalized Deliveries, Immunization of Pregnant Mothers, Motivate and Immunization of Children (0-5 yrs), Enrolment of children in schools, Facilitating into getting Voters ID Cards, etc. by mobilizing local resources. Furthermore, Youth Clubs played a vital role to make the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Swachhata Hi Sewa, Swachh Sankalp Se Swachh Siddhi, Celebration of International Day of Yoga, Mission Indradhanush and other important programmes of NYKS- a complete success.

It was informed that the concept of Punarjagaran Yatra has its genesis in the vision of Hon’ble Prime Minister about engagement of youth in Nation Building and empowerment as leaders in all walks of life. The yearlong Punarjagaran Programme was launched from the four corners of India viz. from Leh (J&K), Okha (Gujarat), Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) and Roing (Arunachal Pradesh) on 2nd Oct, 2014, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and culminated on 25th Sept, 2015 at Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Dham, Nagla Chandrabhan, Mathura, U.P.

- The Yatra covered **10,000 villages in 100 districts of 20 States** in the country.
- A total of **58.18 lakh** people from all cross sections of society received the messages of the program through village based activities.
- **59,282 Theme Based activities** were conducted which created awareness and motivated youth and communities from **30,386 villages** to avail benefits and participate in National Flagship Programs.
- **8,17,804 Youth** and others participated in **9872 Neighborhood Youth Parliaments** (Participatory Rural Development) activities. **17,232 resource persons** and specialists mentored the sessions.

**Achievements of Punarjagran Yatra**

- **Facilitation in Financial Inclusion Schemes and Skills Development**
  - 3,42,304 persons facilitated for opening Accounts under Jan Dhan Yojana
  - 1,49,854 persons helped in getting PM Jeewan Jyoti Beema Yojana
  - 2,50,993 persons facilitated for opening Accounts under PM Suraksha Beema Yojana
  - 47,664 persons were helped in getting Atal Pension Yojana
- 7,984 Persons helped in getting Vidhwa Pension Yojana
- 2,96,506 youth were facilitated to avail the benefit of schemes
- 75,615 youth were registered for relevant skills training

- **Promotion of Swachh Bharat Mission**
  - 1,03,742 households and thereby nearly 150 villages were made Open Defecation Free
  - Organized 7,767 cleanliness drives; 9,215 Awareness campaign and 3,676 activities for Eradication of weeds
• **Promotion of Voluntarism and Social inclusion**
  - 75,770 girls enrolled and 4,19,752 parents took oath for Beti Padhao Beti Bachao
  - 1,13,338 Youth took oath for blood donation and 19,555 youth donated blood
  - 1,77,948 youth agreed to dedicate 100 hrs. for Shramdaan
  - 16,32,707 saplings planted

**Hurdles faced in the organization of Punarjagaran Programme:**

- Diminishing number of manpower in the organization is one of the major constraints for the execution of the scheme.
- Lack of direct provision of incentives to youth volunteers for their whole heartedly involvement in the programme.

Following new initiatives are required to strengthen this scheme of NYKS:

- Long pending vacant posts at various levels in NYKS may be filled up in time bound manner.
- Increase in Establishment and Core Programme fund.
- A corpus fund of Rs. 500 Crore may be provided to NYKS for furtherance of youth activities and staff welfare in the country.
- A certain percentage of IEC Budget and social sector programmes in different central ministries earmarked for NGOs should be given to NYKS for implementation by affiliated Youth Clubs.
- An Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee needs to be formed at the centre with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports as the nodal Ministry for focused attention to the youth and convergence of social sector programmes of the Government;
- Youth Development and Empowerment as a subject should be included in the concurrent list of the schedule in the Constitution of India.

14. The Committee was informed that the total sanctioned strength of NYKS is 2,273 posts, of which 1,378 posts are filled-up at present and as on 01.01.2018 (including 19 posts of DYC filled up temporarily by taking officers on deputation and 29 posts filled up temporarily through engagement of UNV-DYCs under the UNV/UNDP Project). The remaining 895 posts are vacant. The functioning of NYKS is of perennial nature and the employees especially in the district offices are of the bare minimum with only 1 DYC, 1 ACT and 1 MTS. No recruitment since 1998 had affected the functioning of NYKS immensely.

15. A major proportion of vacancies are in the category of District Youth Coordinators (DYCs) and Accounts Clerk-cum-Typists (ACTs). This is adversely affecting work. DYC and ACTs from the adjoining districts are given additional charge, Even some Dy. Directors are also assigned the job of DYC at District level NYK. However, they are unable to do justice to the task on additional charge as the nature of job requires continuous interaction with community and physical
presence. It was also informed that as vacancy is not uniform across the states and even regions within States, some DYCs and ACTs are holding charge of as many 4 districts for years. Similarly, accounts keeping and regular reporting are not possible without full time ACTs. The present strength is reducing very fast every year with employees superannuating. Now, NYKS is processing the revival of various posts in NYKS as the same was lying vacant for several years. However, process of direct recruit of 26 DYCs based on the current vacancies (from Janury-2016 to June-2017) has been started through the recruitment agency IBPS. The process of filling up of 9 posts of DYCs from the reserved quota of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) has been concluded. The appointment of 9 DYCs will be announced soon.

16. The Committee observes the various projects undertaken by the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan with appreciation. NYKS have been allotted Rs.255 crore for the year 2018-19 but the Committee feels that the various types of coordination activities undertaken by this Sangathan may not run effectively if there is a budget crunch. Hence, the Committee recommends that appropriate amount may be allocated under this head for the work. The Committee appreciates that quantum of work completed by NYKS under Punar Jagaran Yatra. The Committee agrees with the suggestions given by the Ministry regarding strengthening the programmes under NYKS. The Committee is concerned about the decreasing number of manpower in the organization which are affecting the schemes. The Committee recommends that the long time vacant posts in the organization may be filled.

NATIONAL YOUTH CORPS (NYC)

17. The Scheme of National Youth Corps (NYC) was launched in the country during the year 2010-11 and the same is being implemented through NYKS. The main objectives of NYC scheme are:

- To setup 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
- To act as role models for the younger cohort especially towards enhancement of public ethics, probity and dignity of labour.
As per the provision of the scheme, a total of 12,000 volunteers in 623 districts are being deployed every year. There is a selection committee under Chairpersonship of DM/DC of the district for selecting volunteers.

(i) It was informed that the National Youth Corps (NYC) is a Scheme of the Department, but it is implemented through NYKS. Under the Scheme, youth in the age-group of 18-29 years are engaged as ‘National Youth Volunteers’ (NYVs) to serve up to maximum 2 years in nation-building activities. Normally, 2 NYVs are deployed in each Block. NYVs act as an extended arm of NYKS administrative set-up (which has presence up to District level in the form of District Nehru Yuva Kendras) for implementation of programmes and initiatives of NYKS. NYKS has sanction to engage up to 12,000 National Youth Volunteers at any point of time.

(ii) It was further informed that the volunteers deployed under NYC scheme are acting as extended arms of NYKS. Besides developing their personality and leadership qualities, NYKS actively involves these volunteers in motivating and guiding the village-level youth clubs while helping in organizing various NYKS programmes.

(iii) The Committee was further informed that the Honorarium being paid to National Youth Volunteers (NYVs) engaged under the Scheme has been increased from Rs.2,500/- per month to Rs.5000/- per month w.e.f. 01.10.2016, after completion of all necessary procedural requirements. However, it has not been possible to increase the number of NYVs from 2 NYVs to 4 NYVs per Block, for the time being, in view of the budgetary constraints.

(iv) Providing employment opportunity/ improving employability is not the main objective of NYC Scheme. The objective is to engage NYVs in nation-building activities for a period of two years. However, the NYVs gain valuable experience, working with the community in general and youth in particular. It develops their personality and leadership qualities, which opens many employment avenues for them. NYC Scheme also has provision for providing skill training to the NYVs, from Scheme funds, towards the end of their 2-year tenure, so as to help them in finding suitable job/ self-employment opportunities. Some volunteers even go for higher studies. NYKS also sponsors some NYVs for post-graduate courses in RGNiYD. NYVs generally do well in finding jobs/ taking up self-employment. However, since employability is not the main objective of the Scheme, no Study has been conducted to collect the data on type of employment secured by NYVs after successful completion of their term with NYKS.

18. The Committee feels that the BE for National Youth Corps has been given as Rs.80 crore. The Committee is happy to note that the honorarium for National Youth Volunteers has been increased from Rs.2500/- to Rs. 5000/- per month. The Committee wants to know that the exposure given to National Youth Volunteers giving them benefit or not in making their career. The Committee feels that the Youth is assets for the country and the asset
cannot be utilized for the sake of benefits only but it can also be given them valuable experience for their future.

**NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR YOUTH AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT (NPYAD)**

19. National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) is a component of the Rashtriya Yuva Shashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK). Under NPYAD, financial assistance is provided to Government/ non-Government organisations for taking up activities for youth and adolescent development. The assistance under NPYAD is provided under 5 major components, namely:

a) Youth Leadership and Personality Development Training  
b) Promotion of National Integration (National Integration Camps, Inter-State Youth Exchange Programmes, Youth Festivals, multi-cultural activities, etc.)  
c) Promotion of Adventure; Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Awards  
d) Development and Empowerment of Adolescents (Life Skills Education, Counselling, Career Guidance, etc.)  
e) Technical and Resource Development (Research and Studies on Youth issues, Documentation, Seminars/ Workshops)

**Operational Guidelines**

20. 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. The assistance is sanctioned on the basis of recommendation of the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC), headed by Secretary, Youth Affairs.

21. During last three years, all the components of the NPYAD Scheme were implemented successfully. Assistance to various All-India/ State-level Organisations was sanctioned for taking up youth development activities. There are no hurdles/ constraints as such.

22. The Committee was also informed that during the current fiscal year, out of Rs.18.00 crore allocated to NPYAD at RE stage, Rs.17.46 crore have been exhausted as on 22.01.2018. As per
the scheme guideline, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) has been nominated as the Monitoring and Evaluation Institution for all the programmes under NPYAD Scheme. Thus, the activities are being closely monitored through NYKS.

23. The Committee observed that for NPYAD, the Ministry has been allocated Rs. 25 crore of BE 2018-19 i.e Rs.1 crore more over RE 2017-18. The Ministry has exhausted almost the entire amount allocated to it. The Committee hopes that amount allocated to it. The Committee hopes that NPYAD will keep on doing good job at their hand.
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

24. The Committee was apprised that the Department endeavours to create an international perspective among youth in collaboration with other countries and international agencies/organizations on various youth issues.

25. It was informed that the Department also collaborates with UN agencies like United Nations Volunteers (UNVs)/UNDP and the Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP) on various youth related issues. Further, it is the endeavour of the Department to constantly monitor the execution of the Programmes and to improve the quality of implementation of the international youth exchange programmes, so that the intended purpose of these programmes, i.e., promoting exchange of ideas, values and culture amongst the youth of different countries, with a view to develop international perspective among the youth, is achieved.

26. It was further informed that 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 promote peace and understanding. It helps in developing international perspective among the youth. Currently, the Ministry has regular ongoing Annual Youth Exchange Programmes with China (200-member delegation), South Korea (35-member delegation), Maldives (50-member delegation), Sri Lanka (25-member delegation), Nepal (50-member delegation), Bahrain (50-member delegation), Russia (50-member delegation). In addition, a 100-member youth delegation from Bangladesh has been visiting India since the year 2012. Further, some programmes take place from time to time, but these are not regular annual events.

27. The Committee was informed 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 16 countries, Armenia, Bahrain, Belarus, BRICS Nations (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), Indonesia, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Mozambique, Nepal, Palestine, Portugal, Russia, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, and Tunisia for International Youth Exchange Programmes and for cooperation on Youth matters.

28. The Committee has been informed that MoU with more number of countries have been signed for youth exchange programme. The Committee hopes that exchange
programme with other countries will give youth international exposure and such exposure will enlighten them on various youth issues.

YOUTH HOSTELS

29. 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. While the Central Government bears the cost of construction, the State Governments provide 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 centre, in tourist destinations etc. Youth Hostels provide good accommodation for the youth at reasonable rates.

30. The Committee was informed that the budget under the Youth Hostel Scheme for construction of new Youth Hostels is very limited. NITI Aayog i.e. erstwhile Planning Commission has suggested that construction of new Youth Hostels may be taken up only after commissioning of on-going nearly completion projects. Accordingly, the budget has not been allocated for construction of new Youth Hostels. Further, a meeting was held under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs with all the stakeholders on 26.04.2017 to explore the possibility of running the Govt. Youth Hostel on PPP Model. However, the Deptt. didn’t get response from majority of states. Hence, it was deemed not proper to decide the matter on our own. There is no state-wise allocation of funds for maintenance of Youth Hostels. As per Youth Hostel Manual, repair/renovation/maintenance is the responsibility of the State Govt. Secretary, Deptt. of Youth Affairs of the State Govt. or the DM/DC are the chairman of the Hostel Management Committee (H.M.C.) constituted for administering these Youth Hostels.

31. The Committee took note of the following Youth Hostels been encroached and used for various purposes by the State Governments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Youth Hostel</th>
<th>Encroached/Occupied by</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Yamunanagar (Haryana)</td>
<td>Being used by State Govt. of Haryana for various purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rewari (Haryana)</td>
<td>Sainik School functioning since 2010.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Sangrur (Punjab)  
   ITI (Girls) was shifted in the Hostel w.e.f. 21.01.2010 and later, one acre of the land, earmarked for the Youth Hostel, was transferred for construction of ITI buildings.

4. Amritsar (Punjab),  
   Initially, approval was accorded for the use of Hostel as an International Bus Terminal for 2 months (Nov-Dec, 2005). Since, then State Transport Department has neither paid rent nor vacated the premises.

5. Darjeeling (West Bengal)  
   The hostel is under the occupation of the Aila refugees.

6. Gangtok (Sikkim)  
   University has been shifted to the Youth Hostel and Youth Hostel has been shifted to the nearby stadium.

7. Dimapur (Nagaland)  
   Rented out to an NGO and presently a private University is running from this Hostel. Youth Hostel given on lease to Global Open University, Dimapur by the State Government.

8. Guwahati (Assam)  
   Sports Deptt. has shifted their offices and has provided accommodation to their Officers.

DO letters have been written by Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs to the Chief Secretary of the concerned states to get the encroachment vacated from the Youth Hostel.

32. The Committee observes that Rs.1.70 crore has been allocated at BE 2018-19 for Youth Hostels which is Rs.10 lakhs more than the projected demand. The Committee took note of the fact that a number of Youth Hostels has been encroached upon by the state governments and are being utilized for purposes like running Sainik school in it, using it as an international bus terminal or running a private university from it. The Committee expresses its concern over the issue and urges the department to take up the issues with due seriousness with the State Governments and ensure that the Youth Hostels are used for the purpose they are setup for.

NATIONAL YOUNG LEADERS PROGRAMME

33. The Ministry has informed that the major reasons for variation of budget allocation during 2017-18 and 2018-19 follows:

   a) Due to cumbersome procedure for organizing Village Level Neighbourhood Youth Parliament, the set physical and financial targets could not be achieved during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

   b) After constant follow-up, during the financial year 2017-18, MoYAS has relaxed the following norms for conduct of Neighbourhood Youth Parliaments:
➢ Organize Block Level Neighbourhood Youth Parliaments from the unspent funds towards Village Level Neighbourhood Youth Parliaments in current quarter i.e. between 15th May to 15th June, 2017 in connection with International Day of Yoga in all District NYKs, which are having funds under this category.

➢ Organize Village Level Neighbourhood Youth Parliaments in connection with International Day of Yoga strictly as per Guidelines and laid down procedure.

➢ Block level Neighbourhood Youth Parliament - In case of Block level Neighbourhood Youth Parliament Programmes, if the number of clubs in a block is less than 40 more than 02 youth can be taken from a club or Youth Club members from another adjoining blocks may be invited to achieve the stipulated minimum participation of 80 youth in a programme.

➢ Neighbourhood Youth Parliaments may be organized on a cluster of 20 villages of a block at Block Level instead of village level. In each of the Cluster of Villages level Parliament, 80 office bearers/ members @ 4 youth each, per village from 20 villages may be invited to participate.

➢ Funds can be utilized for organizing Block Youth Parliaments, in case there are issues with Village level Programmes. Like last 2 years, such Programmes will need to be organised in current quarter in connection with International Day of Yoga.

34. The Committee observes that the Ministry has relaxed certain norms for implementation of schemes for appropriate utilization of budget meant for the scheme under National Young Leaders Programme. The Committee finds that the budget has been allocated at BE stage to the tune of Rs.20 crore, which is around Rs.6 crore more than the RE stage. The Committee recommends that Block level programme as well as village level programmes may be conducted regularly and the fund given for it may be spent judiciously.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME (NSS)

35. National Service Scheme (NSS) was introduced in 1969 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. NSS aims at developing the following qualities/competencies among the volunteers:

a) To understand the community in which the NSS volunteers work and to understand themselves in relation to their community;
b) To identify the needs and problems of the community and involve themselves in problem-solving exercise;
c) To develop among themselves a sense of social and civic responsibility;
d) To utilize their knowledge in finding practical solutions to individual and community problems;
e) To gain skills in mobilizing community participation;
f) To acquire leadership qualities and democratic values;
g) To develop capacity to meet emergencies and natural disasters; and
h) To practice national integration and social harmony.

(i) The Department has taken a number of initiatives to enhance the effectiveness of implementation of NSS. In fact, the Department had got an Evaluation Study of the NSS conducted through TISS (Tata Institute of Social Sciences). TISS gave a number of important recommendations on various aspects of the Programme, including (i) Planning, implementation, impact and sustainability of NSS activities, (ii) Training/ capacity building of NSS functionaries, (iii) Motivating NSS functionaries/ volunteers, and (iv) strategies for expansion of NSS. These recommendations were accepted and are being implemented. Some administrative measures being taken for close monitoring of the Programme and for improving its effectiveness are as follows:

- Timely release of grants/ funds to the States/ UTs for NSS activities.
- Training/ Capacity Building of NSS Programme Officers through Empanelled Training Institutes (ETIs) for effective implementation of NSS programmes.
- Close monitoring of the ongoing programmes/ activities of NSS through the network of NSS Regional Centres and State NSS Cells.
- Regular Meetings of NSS Advisory Committees at various levels, for effective implementation of NSS programmes and for removing bottlenecks, if any.

NSS has been very proactively involved in all flagship programmes of the Government. NSS volunteers have been actively involved in various programmes including Swatchh Bharat Mission, Digital India, Yoga Programmes, Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan, BetiBachaoBetiPadhao, SaansadAdarsh Gram Yojana, etc. Further, to motive more and more students to opt for NSS, the NSS has now been made an Elective Subject (with credits). The UGC has issued necessary Advisory to all Universities in this regard, on the request of Department of Youth Affairs.

(ii) 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. Each NSS unit in an educational institution is led by a teacher designated as ‘Programme Officer (PO)’, who plays a pivotal role as an educator, organiser, coordinator, supervisor, administrator and public relations person for the NSS unit under him. At University Level, there is an NSS Cell and a designated Programme Coordinator (PC) to coordinate the NSS activities in respect of all NSS units in the University and its affiliated colleges. Similarly, in respect of Senior Secondary Schools, NSS Cell is located in the Directorate of Senior Secondary Education. At State level, there is a State NSS Cell headed by a State NSS Officer (SNO), located in the State Government Department dealing with NSS. At the National Level, there is a Directorate of NSS, which functions through 15 Regional Directorates. In addition to the above, there are Advisory Committees at National, State, University and Institution level, comprising of official and non-official members, to provide necessary guidance to the NSS functionaries. Close monitoring of the Programme
is ensure through the above set-up. There is timely release of grants/ funds to the States/ UTs for NSS activities. Activities are monitored through elaborate monthly reporting system for physical/ financial achievements. There are no constraints as such in this regard.

(iii) The administrative machinery is fully geared to expand coverage of programme to uncovered areas/ educational institutions. There is also demand from States/ UTs for allocation of additional funds for expanding coverage of NSS in their respective States/ UTs. The Department has a vision to enhance the NSS coverage from current 36 lakh NSS volunteers to 100 lakh volunteers, but it has not been possible to work in that direction due to funds shortage. It the required funds are made available, the Department will be in a position to expand the coverage of NSS to uncovered areas.

36. The Committee was informed that so far (as on 31.12.17), 3,124 Self-financing Units (SFUs) of NSS have been set up in the country, with total volunteer strength of 3,12,208. The Scheme of SFUs was introduced in view of the fact that the demand for setting up of NSS units was very high and the Department was not in a position to provide funding for all such units due to funds constraints. At the same time, a number of Educational Institutions were prepared to fund and operate NSS units with their own resources. Such institutions were allowed to set up SFUs of NSS. The SFUs of NSS operate just like the regular NSS Units with the only difference that the expenditure on running the units is borne by the concerned educational institution. Proactive efforts are being made to popularise SFUs in all parts of the Country, esp. those States/ UTs where such units are yet to be set up. Specific annual targets for setting up of SFUs are being fixed for each State/ UT. The State Governments have been requested to extend their full cooperation by issuing appropriate instructions/ persuading the educational institutions, esp. the institutions in private sector, to set up such units. The NSS officials from Regional Directorates get in touch with potential educational institutions and persuade them to set up such units. The operational guidelines for setting up of SFUs have been simplified to make it easier for willing educational institutions to join NSS by setting up SFUs of NSS. The performance is being closely monitored to ensure that each State/ UT has SFUs of NSS and their number continues to increase year after year.

37. The Committee observes that the Ministry has been allocated Rs.160 crore for the National Service Scheme for BE-2018-19. It is approximately Rs.16 crore more than the RE 2017-18. The Committee is constrained to note that only Rs.104.09 crore has been spent upto 31st January, 2018. The Committee hopes that with the enhanced budget, the Ministry
would increase the number of NSS volunteers. The Committee recommends that the Ministry should make vigorous effort in helping the State Governments to set up more NSS units. The Committee feels that unless and until there is a close monitoring by the Ministry is done the efficacy of institutes cannot be achieved.

RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (RGNIYD)

38. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, 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. RGNIYD 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 the extension and outreach initiatives across the country.

39. 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.

Governance Structure of RGNIYD

40. Hon’ble President of India is the Visitor of the Institute. The multifarious activities of the Institute are monitored by the Executive Council, Academic Council, Finance Committee and the Building and Works Committee.

41. The Director is the Chief Executive Officer who coordinates the day-to-day functioning of the Institute and implements the youth development programmes through various Divisions/Centres/Departments of the Institute. The total sanctioned staff strength of RGNIYD is 63 against which the actual strength was 46 as on 19.12.2017. The Institute also has a Regional Centre at Chandigarh, which is functional since 2013-14.
Consequent upon RGNIYD being notified as an “Institute of National Importance”, the Government had approved a total outlay of Rs.514 crore for RGNIYD over 5-years period from 2014-15 to 2018-19 for upgradation of the infrastructure and activities of the Institute. The total outlay of Rs. 514 crore comprises of Recurring Expenditure: Rs.172.40 crore, Non-recurring Expenditure: Rs.241.60 crore and creation of an Endowment Corpus of Rs.100 crore. However, due to budgetary constraints, it has not been possible to make desired level of funds allocations to RGNIYD.

42. The Committee was told that during the last 3 years, RGNIYD has been projecting its demand for funds allocation, consistent with the need to take up major upgradation of infrastructure, manpower and programming, pursuant to declaration of the Institute as “Institute of National Importance” vide RGNIYD Act, 2012. The position of demand and allocations during last 3 years (Plan plus Non-Plan) is as follows:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Projected Demand for Funds</th>
<th>Actual Allocation (Revised Estimates)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>102.70</td>
<td>20.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>169.00</td>
<td>26.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>224.80</td>
<td>35.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>14.75*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>23.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*as on 31.01.2018

Note: With effect from 2017-18, Plan and Non-Plan have been merged.

43. The Committee observes that this is the first time that the Ministry has got the projected demand of Rs.23.00 crore as BE Rs.23 crore for 2018-19. The Committee is constrained to note that it could not get started the construction work by NPCC and thus unutilized money is lying idle and shocked to note that the advance of Rs.16 crore given to NPCC has not been adjusted so far.

44. The Committee wants to know the hurdles which are stopping RGNIYD to appoint training programme officers and director in the Institute. Many construction works of hostels blocks are going on with NPCC and other agencies under RGNIYD. The Committee
recommends that the undergoing projects should be monitored properly and the money involved in it may be taken care of for its judicious utilization.
CHAPTER III

I DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS AND ITS MAJOR INITIATIVES, POLICIES AND SCHEMES

1.1 Sports and games have always been seen as an integral component in the all round development of human personality. Sports also play a great role in generation of the spirit of healthy competition and bonding within the community. Modern Sports being highly competitive, the use of modern infrastructure, equipment and advanced scientific support has changed the scenario of Sports at international level. Keeping in view of the growing demands of advanced infrastructure equipment of and scientific support, several initiatives have been taken by the government to provide necessary assistance to sportspersons by way of training and exposure in international competition backed up with scientific and equipment support.

1.2 The Secretary in his presentation before the Committee on 26th February, 2018, gave an overview of the functioning and status of different activities undertaken by the Department of Sports.

1.3 The Secretary submitted the Committee the Action Plan for 2018-19. He submitted that the campaign Khelo India has been started with the motive of creating sporting culture throughout the country through mass participations and achieving excellence in sports so as to emerge as a sporting nation over a period of time.

1.4 He further added that in the medium and short term the Department of Sports would include the following.

(i) Broad basis of sports;
(ii) Promoting Sporting culture in India;
(iii) Promoting various sports in addition to cricket.
(iv) Promoting indigenous/rural/tribal games;
(v) Creating sports infrastructure at various levels;
(vi) Up-gradation and development of infrastructure;
(vii) Support to National Sports Federations and other sport bodies;
(viii) Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports;
(ix) Enhancement participation of women, scheduled tribes and level youth;
(x) Involvement of corporate section in sports promotion; and
(xi) special incentives to promote sports.

1.5 He further pointed out that the achievement of excellence in Sports would be helped with the intervention of following institutions:

(i) Sports Authority of India (SAI);
(ii) National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) and
(iii) National Dope testing Laboratories (NDTL)

II BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

2.1 In the presentation before the Committee, the Secretary gave a detailed explanation notes on Demands for Grants given to the Department of Sports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>BE 2017-18</th>
<th>RE 2017-18</th>
<th>BE 2018-19</th>
<th>% of Increase in BE 2018-19 w.r.t. RE 2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Development in Sports institutions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sports Authority of India</td>
<td>481.00</td>
<td>495.73</td>
<td>429.56</td>
<td>-13.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Laxmibai Institute of Physical Education</td>
<td>45.02</td>
<td>45.02</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>-0.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>National Dope Testing Laboratory</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>-60.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>National Anti-Doping Agency</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>140.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>World Anti-Doping Agency</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Sports Science and Research (erstwhile National Institute of Sports Science and Sports Medicine)</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>National Institute of Sports Coaching</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>200.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sports University in North East</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>116.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL (A)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Encouragement and Awards to Sports Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Special Cash Awards</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>14.13</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>-22.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arjuna, Dronacharya, Dhyan Chand Awards</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pension to Meritorious Sports Person</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>400.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assistance to National Sports Federation</td>
<td>302.18</td>
<td>302.18</td>
<td>342.00</td>
<td>13.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Human Resource Development in Sports</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>-50.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>National Sports Development Fund</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Promotion of Sports among Disabled</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>National Welfare Fund for Sports Persons</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL (B)</td>
<td>330.19</td>
<td>334.31</td>
<td>374.00</td>
<td>11.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Khelo India: National Programme for Development of Sports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Khelo India</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>520.09</td>
<td>48.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SAI Stadia Renovation</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>National Physical Fitness Programme Resource Centre of LNUPE Gwalior</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Scheme for Identification and Nurturing of Sports Talent</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Enhancement of Sports Facility in J&amp;K</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>-33.33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Himalayan Region Sports Festival

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>RE</th>
<th>Actual Expenditure</th>
<th>% of Expenditure w.r.t. RE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Himalayan Region Sports Festival</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>-66.67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Other Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>RE</th>
<th>Actual Expenditure</th>
<th>% of Expenditure w.r.t. RE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL (C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C) | 1393.21 | 1393.21 | 1575.15 | 13.06% |

Non-Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>RE</th>
<th>Actual Expenditure</th>
<th>% of Expenditure w.r.t. RE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>76.65</td>
<td>82.00</td>
<td>79.90</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>96.00</td>
<td>94.20</td>
<td>93.57</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>139.21</td>
<td>1393.21</td>
<td>940.27</td>
<td>67.49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*as on 22.01.2018

2.2 The Ministry has informed that there has been decrease in the allocation to SAI which was Rs. 481.00 Cr. at BE 2017-18 and increased to Rs. 495.73 cr. at RE 2017-18 and decrease to Rs. 429.56 cr. at BE 2018-19 (decrease percentage 13.34). The decrease in BE 2018-19 is due to the fact that some of the projects of SAI like setting up of SAI Training Centers and Academies, etc. are being funded from Khelo India Scheme. Beside this the schemes like Assistance to National Sports Federations, National Centre for Sports Science and Research, National Centre for Sports Coaching and Enhancement of Sports Facility in J&K are being implemented by SAI and the budget provisions for all these schemes are being routed through SAI.

**PLAN**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Projected Demand</th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>RE</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>GDP*</th>
<th>% of total GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2.2 The Ministry has informed that there has been decrease in the allocation to SAI which was Rs. 481.00 Cr. at BE 2017-18 and increased to Rs. 495.73 cr. at RE 2017-18 and decrease to Rs. 429.56 cr. at BE 2018-19 (decrease percentage 13.34). The decrease in BE 2018-19 is due to the fact that some of the projects of SAI like setting up of SAI Training Centers and Academies, etc. are being funded from Khelo India Scheme. Beside this the schemes like Assistance to National Sports Federations, National Centre for Sports Science and Research, National Centre for Sports Coaching and Enhancement of Sports Facility in J&K are being implemented by SAI and the budget provisions for all these schemes are being routed through SAI.
2.3 The Committee notes the Budget for the Department of Sports for the financial year 2018-19. There is an increase of Rs.181 crores, including the National Programmes of Department of Sports “Khelo India” from the last year. As regards the allocations for 2018-19, the Committee observes that against the projected budget estimate that of Rs. 2193.05 crore, the Department has got only Rs.1575.15 crore i.e. a deficit of Rs.617.90 crore. The Committee wonders how the Department of Sports is going to cope up with such a huge gap between the projected demand and the allocated amount. As the three major events of international games viz., Commonwealth Games-2018, Asian games-2019 and Olympic Games -2020 are scheduled within two years time, the Committee apprehends, how the Department is going to complete its target of training sportspersons to compete at international level. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Department should take
up the matter of budget deficit at RE stage with the Ministry of Finance, so that the preparation for mega events should not suffer due to shortage of money.

III SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (SAI)

3.1 Sports Authority of India (SAI) was set up as a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 in pursuance of the Resolution No. 1-1/83/SAI dated 25th January, 1984 to carry forward the legacy of the IXth Asian Games held in New Delhi in 1982, under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS). SAI has been entrusted with twin objectives of promoting sports and achieving sporting excellence at the National and International level. Subsequently, in order to facilitate development of SAI as a robust sports promotion body, necessary knowledge and skills in the field of sports coaching and physical education were incorporated by amalgamating the erstwhile Society for National Institutes of Physical Education & Sports (SNIPES) consisting of Netaji Subhash National Institute for Sports (NSNIS), Patiala and its Centres along with two other educational institutes, namely, Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE) located at Gwalior and Thiruvananthapuram, with SAI w.e.f. 1st May, 1987. The LNCPE, Gwalior was, however, delinked from SAI in September, 1995 on attaining the status of a “Deemed University”. Today, SAI stands out as an apex body for promotion of sports and sports excellence in the country.

The Aims & Objectives of SAI are given below:

- To promote and broad-base sports in the country;
- To identify/ scout sports talent and nurture it;
- To implement schemes/ programmes for achieving excellence in sports in different disciplines at international level in order to establish India as a major sporting power;
- To manage the Stadia in Delhi, which were constructed /renovated for the IXth Asian Games held in 1982;
- To act as an interface between the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and respective State Governments, as well as other agencies responsible for promotion/development of sports in the country;
- To establish, run, manage and administer institutions to produce high caliber coaches, sports scientists and physical education teachers;
- To plan, construct, acquire, develop, manage, maintain and utilize sports infrastructure and facilities in the country;
- To initiate, undertake, sponsor, stimulate and encourage research projects related to various sports sciences for upgradation of sports, sportspersons and coaches; and
• To initiate issues and/or cooperate with other Central or State bodies and other institutions involved in sports promotion and development of sports excellence in the country.

3.2 The major objective of SAI is broad basing of sports by identifying talented sports persons (boys and girls) in various sports discipline and to nurture them to excel at National and International level competition. To meet the objective SAI is implementing the following Sports Promotional schemes in the country.

1. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)
2. Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
3. SAI Training Center (STC)
4. Special Area Games (SAG)
5. Extension Centres of STC/SAG
6. Centre of Excellence (COE)
7. SAI National Sports Academies

Accordingly, SAI has established 10 Regional Centres and 02 educational institutions to implement the above sports promotional schemes in the country. Presently, under SAI Sports Promotional Schemes 14,505 talented sportspersons (10195 boys and 4310 girls) are provided with regular sports training in 27 sports disciplines on residential and non-residential basis in 303 SAI Sports Centres.

3.3 Main constraints before the Institute is the shortage of funds for the development of projects, activities and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The Budget of the Institute has been decreased to Rs.30.00 crore for 2017-18 from Rs.45 crore (approx.) in 2016-17. Under the Major Head 2004 against which only Rs.11.02 crore have been provided in this Institute for entire activities of the Institute except salary. Whereas maintenance, repair, various administrative expenses etc. of the Institute require more than Rs.15 crore in a year. The Institute has also earlier requested MYAS to enhance the budget to cope up the requirement of the development of projects, activities and maintenance of existing Infrastructure. Thus, there is apparently shortage of funds and the Institute once again requested the Ministry to provide additional funds for infrastructural activities. Similarly, for NERC Guwahati during the year 2016-17 an amount of Rs.16.35 crore was released whereas only Rs.15 crore were sanctioned for 2017-18. It is for information that construction work of amount of Rs.42 crore (approx.) is already in progress and for which additional funds are required.
3.4 The Committee expresses its concern over the pruning of budget for Sports Authority of India (SAI) for the financial year 2018-19. At RE 2017-18, it was Rs. 495.73 crore which has been further decreased to Rs.429.56 crore against a projected demand of Rs.621 crore. The Committee is aware of the role of SAI for the Development of Sports in the country. The Committee feels that it may be difficult for the authority to run its programme and maintain the existing infrastructure. Hence, the Committee recommends that the Department of Sports should make concerted efforts for more budget to be allocated to SAI at RE stage for its various development works going on in different parts of the country.
3.5 To implement Sports Promotional Schemes SAI establish its unit centres under its various schemes across the country. The scheme wise number of SAI Sports Centres (Sub Centres) presently operational across the country are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Number of Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Adopted Regular School</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) IGMA Schools</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Adopted Akharas</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>SAI Training Centre (STC) Scheme</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Extension Centre of STC/SAG Scheme</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Centre of Excellence (COE) Scheme</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>National Sports Academy (NSA) Scheme</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.6 Under the above Sports Promotional Schemes SAI has established 290 Sports Centres in the country and regular training on Residential & Non-Residential basis is imparted to 13684 talented sports persons of which 9653 are Boys and 4031 Girls. To expand the implementation of the existing scheme more number of SAI Centres are required to be established specially to cater to the needs of the youth belonging to tribal, rural, backward, hilly and coastal areas of the country. SAI Regional Centres/ Sub-Centres and Academic Institutions are the implementing agencies for its Sports Promotional Schemes and academic programmes across the country.

3.7 The Committee feels that there is a need of enhancing the role of SAI in trapping talents from tribal, rural and backward areas of the country. The Committee is of the view that it may not be feasible to achieve the goal of identifying the Sports talent and train them for major events by SAI alone. The Committee suggests that the Department of Sports should explore the possibilities of roping in the relevant agencies like, the State Governments and its bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, the Corporate Sector etc. extending the SAI’s outreach to those areas.
IV LAKSHMIBAI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION (LNIPE) AND LAKSHMIBAI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION (LNCPE)

4.1 Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram came into existence on 17th August, 1985 under the auspices of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. With the amalgamation of SNIPES with Sports Authority of India on 1st May, 1987, the College became a part of the academic wing of the Sports Authority of India on par with Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala and Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior. It was established in 50 acres of land taken over from University of Kerala, Karyavattom campus on the northern side of NH-47, 1 Km away from Karyavattom Jn., Thiruvananthapuram.

The objectives and functions are:-

(a) To prepare highly competent and skilled leaders, teachers, coaches, scholars and administrators in the field of physical education, sports and games as well as associated areas.
(b) To serve as a Centre of Excellence for research in physical education and allied areas.
(c) To provide technical, professional and academic leadership to other institutions of physical education elsewhere in India and abroad.
(d) To provide vocational guidance and placement services to people in the field
(e) To develop and promote programmes of mass physical education activity.
(f) To provide infrastructure, board and lodging facilities for State and National level Coaching Camps as well as make this College a hub of ongoing schemes of SAI.
(g) To provide training facilities for various SAI Sports Promotional Schemes.

Affiliated to the University of Kerala, the College offers the following courses:

(i) Bachelor of Physical Education (4 years)
(ii) Master of Physical Education (2 years)
(iii) M.Phil
(iv) Regular Ph.D
(v) Part-time Ph.D
(vi) NIS Diploma in Sports Coaching (Water sports)

The institution also conducts the following programmes:

(a) Six week Certificate Course in Sports Coaching
(b) Coaching Camps for State/National Training Teams
(c) Refresher Courses for in-service teachers.
(d) Pay and play scheme
(e) Come and Play scheme
(f) Health & Fitness programme for general public on payment

The Students’ strength is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BPEd V</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BPEd VII</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MPE previous</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MPE II</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NIS Diploma</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M.Phil</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LAKSHMIBAI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, GWALIOR

4.2 The Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education was established initially as a College on 17th August in 1957 i.e. the centenary year of the war for India’s Independence. The Institute is located at Gwalior, where Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi had laid her life for the country’s freedom struggle. In recognition of the services rendered by the Institute in the field of physical education and sports, Deemed to be University status has been conferred upon it by the Government of India on recommendations of University Grants Commission under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 in the year 1995. The Institute is an autonomous organization under administrative control of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India and it is run through the Society registered under the Madhya Pradesh Societies Registration Act, 1973. The objectives of the Institute are as under:-

(i) To prepare highly qualified teachers and leaders in the field of Physical Education and Sports.
(ii) To serve as a Centre of Excellence and Innovation in Physical Education and to undertake, promote and disseminate research in this field.
To provide professional and academic leadership to other institutes in the field of Physical Education,

To provide vocational guidance and placement services to the professionals in this field.

To promote mass-participation in Physical Education and Sports.

To develop and promote programmes of Physical Education and Sports in the country.

To encourage and produce scientific contemporary literature in the field of Physical Education and Sports.

To provide community services in the field of Physical Education and Sports.

4.3 The Institute has the following seven academic Departments:

a) Department of Sports Biomechanics
b) Department of Exercise Physiology
c) Department of Health Education
d) Department of Sports Psychology
e) Department of Physical Education Pedagogy
f) Department of Sports Management & Coaching
g) Department of Yogic Sciences

The Committee was apprised that the main constraint before the Institute is the shortage of funds for the development of projects, activities and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The Budget of the Institute has been decreased to Rs.30.00 crore for 2017-18 from Rs.45 crore (approx.) in 2016-17. Under the Major Head 2004 against which only Rs.11.02 crore have been provided in this Institute for entire activities of the Institute except salary. Whereas maintenance, repair, various administrative expenses etc. of the Institute require more than Rs.15 crore in a year. The Institute has also earlier requested MYAS to enhance the budget to cope up the requirement of the development of projects, activities and maintenance of existing Infrastructure. Thus, there is apparently shortage of funds and the Institute once again requested the Ministry to provide additional funds for infrastructural activities. This institute has also shortage of teaching and non-teaching staff.

4.4 The Committee is constrained to note that the Budget Estimate 2018-19 for Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior has been kept at Rs. 45 crores against a projected Demand of Rs.65 crores for the financial year 2018-19. The Committee is aware about the role of LNIPE, Gwalior in promoting the programmes of Physical
Education and Sports in the country. The Committee suggests that efforts may be made by the Ministry to help the Institute in improving the skills of aspirants who wants to excel in the field of Sports at National and international level.

The Committee expresses its concern over shortage of teaching and non teaching staff at LNIPE, Gwalior and North Eastern Regional Centre, Guwahati and recommends that the appointment of required number of staff may be made at the earliest to these institutes.

V NATIONAL ANTI-DOPING AGENCY (NADA)

5.1 The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is committed to take stringent measures in conjunction with sports stakeholders to rid sports of the menace of doping and create a clean and healthy environment for sports in India. The National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) which has been established as an autonomous body by the Ministry is taking concrete steps to discourage and prevent Indian athletes and sports persons from using illegal and artificial performance enhancing drugs and to promote healthy lifestyle among athletes by way of collecting in and out of competition samples. The main objectives of NADA anti-doping rules and program are to preserve the integrity of sports in India. In this endeavor, NADA has conducted 33,768 dope tests on athletes during the past 9 years, with details as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sample Collection</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Anti-Doping Rule Violation(ADRV)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>Blood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2331</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2331</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>2794</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>3156</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3206</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3989</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>4323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4230</td>
<td>190</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>2014</td>
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<td>303</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4862</td>
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<td>5295</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3196</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>3363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3312</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>3598</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2 The Ministry has informed through the reply of a questionnaire that a total no. of 881 Anti-Doping Rule violations has been reported out of 33,768 Dope tests conducted by NADA in last 9 years. Among the dope positives, the sports disciplines like athletics, weightlifting, wrestling, power lifting, kabaddi, boxing etc. constitutes significant number of cases. Necessary disciplinary action has been taken against the guilty sportspersons under the ADR of NADA. To further increase the awareness-cum-outreach level of this anti-doping campaign, NADA has launched Mass Athlete Awareness Program Against Doping. Under this program, NADA is conducting numerous workshops, educational and awareness programs about the prohibited drugs/substances and methods in sports across the country for sports persons, young athletes, coaches and supporting staff. During the year 2017, NADA has conducted 64 such awareness programs and workshops at various places all over India.

5.3 The Committee observes that the budget for National Dope Testing Laboratory, National Anti-Doping Agency has been allocated as per projected budget estimate. The Committee is concerned over the number of cases found as positive is not coming down over the years. The Committee recommends that the Ministry should run Awareness Program against Doping more vigorously to wipe out this menace completely.

VI NATIONAL DOPE TESTING LABORATORY (NDTL)

6.1 The National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL) an autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is the only WADA accredited laboratory in country. The NDTL is responsible for analytical testing of samples as per WADA prescribed guidelines. It is also accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) for ISO/IEC 17025. NDTL has the state of art facilities with adequacy for research and testing as per WADA guidelines. All the samples collected by NADA in past years as well as samples collected in current year is being sent to NDTL for dope testing purpose.

6.2 The Committee observes that NDTL is performing its duties well and the Committee hopes that the NDTL will keep on maintaining its standard and impartiality on Dope Test as per international norm.
VII  NATIONAL SPORTS UNIVERSITY (NSU)

7.1 National Sports University Society aims to be a leading University in preparing world Class athletes, sports scientists, Physical educationists and using our own original creative educational system and research to realize forthcoming knowledge based society and promote local sports development.

7.2 The proposal for setting up of National Sports University in Manipur was formally announced by the Hon’ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech (2014-15) on 10 July 2014. NITI Ayog has conveyed in-principle approval for the project. This new Central Sector Scheme would be implemented in five years. Tentative cost of the project will be more than Rs.500 crores. The training programme of the proposed Sports University would be organized under Four Schools: School of Sports Science and Sports Medicine, School of Sports Management and Technology, School of Sports Education and School of Interdisciplinary Studies. The Four Schools would have Thirteen Departments under them. The Government of Manipur has provided the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports with land measuring 325.90 acres in West Imphal District of Manipur, for the proposed University on 29.12.2016. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) has been engaged as the Project Management Consultant for setting up the proposed University.

7.3 To ensure that the proposed University conforms to the best international standards and practices, Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with the Universities of Canberra and Victoria have been signed by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in April 2017. Pending finalization of NSU Bill, National Sports University Society has been established under the Manipur Societies Registration Act, 1989. For academic session 2017-18, BPES and B.Sc. (Sports Coaching) courses will start from the temporary campus at Khuman Lampak Sports Complex which will be the Head Quarters of the National Sports University Society. While making his presentation before the Committee on the Demands for Grants 2018-19, the Secretary, Department of Sports informed that two courses have been started and two more are likely to commence from July, 2018. The Secretary further informed that the construction work is going on fast pace and assured that the University will be fully functional on expected line. The NSU has got Rs. 65 crore for financial year 2018-19 against the RE 2017-18 Rs.30 crore which shows a hike of 116% for the current financial year.
7.4 The Committee is happy to note the facts that a National Sports University is coming up in the State of Manipur. The Committee feels that the construction of the University should be completed on priority so that it could start functioning soon in full fledged manner. The Committee hopes that the Ministry would ensure that requisite funds are made available so that this project is completed without any interruption.

VIII NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATION (NSF)

8.1 The Ministry informed the committee that the National Sports Federation (NSF) has been allocated Rs. 342.00 crore. There is an increase of Rs.40 crore in the budget over BE & RE for the financial year 2017-18. National Sports Federations (NSFs) are responsible and accountable for the overall management, direction, control regulation, promotion and development of various disciplines of sports in the country.

8.2 All the issues relating to training, preparations for International competitions including fund allocations under various heads and performance of Indian sportspersons/teams is being discussed in detail with the National Sports Federations (NSF’s) and experts from the respective fields in the beginning of the year, while finalising the Annual Calendar for Training & Competitions (ACTC’s) with periodic review of progress by the Secretary (Sports) / Director General, SAI. In addition, a Steering Group has been constituted under Mission Olympic Cell (MOC) having members from National Sports Federations, Indian Olympic Association, Ex-eminent players, reputed Coaches besides Officials from Sports Ministry and SAI. The Steering Group monitors the various activities relating to preparations of Indian teams including NSF’s and gives its recommendations for improvement wherever required.

8.3 Under scheme of assistance to National Sports Federation, the Government of India provides assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) and other sports organizations for conducting National championships and holding of International Tournaments in India, participation in international tournaments abroad, organizing coaching camps, procuring sports equipment, and engagement of foreign coaches. In 2015, with a view to giving a boost to the preparation of Indian athletes and enhancing the medal hopes of the country, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports made upward revision of various financial parameters under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations. For international events held in India, the quantum of financial assistance has been enhanced from Rs.10 lakhs to Rs.30 lakhs per tournament. The
amount for holding National Championships has been revised from Rs.2 lakhs for seniors, juniors and sub-juniors to Rs.5 lakhs for seniors, Rs.7 lakhs for juniors and Rs. 10 lakhs for sub-juniors. Medical insurance policy of Rs.5 lakhs and Personal Accident Policy of Rs.25 lakhs for athletes has been allowed. NSFs have been allowed to procure equipment up to Rs. 10-Lakh. To promote indigenous/ regional sports events, a new provision of assistance of up to Rs. 5 lakh each for such events has been made. Assistance of Rs. 25 lakh will be available for holding traditional tournaments in India. This will help improve the quality of tournaments. Financial assistance to sports disciplines in 'others' category has been restored.

8.4 Some of the Core Principles enunciated for Good governance include:

- Elections of Sports body should be governed by clear, fair rules which includes clear electoral role none to the public advance, appointment of independent returning officer, voting by secret ballot etc.
- Adequate procedural regulations must exist to ensure there is no conflicts of interests.
- The terms of office should be of limited duration, in order to allow renewal of office bearers on a regular basis; and give access to new candidates.
- Cooperation, coordination and consultation with Govt. to preserve autonomy.

8.5 Govt. has issued guidelines from time to time on good governance to bring in transparency and accountability in the functioning of the various National Sports Federations. The NSF are required to comply with the provisions of the National Sports Development Code of India2011 for getting annual recognition and various concessions from the Govt. viz. adhere to age and tenure limits of the office bearers, adopt proper accounting procedures at all levels and produce annual financial statements, adopt impartial and transparent selection procedures, follow proper democratic elections, take measures against age fraud in sports, comply with the provision of the RTI Act, holding regular national championships, ensure DOPE tests of all its players regularly as per norms/standards, suo-moto disclosure of information in the website of National Sports Federations etc.

8.6 It is mandatory for all the NSFs to submit their annual audited accounts to the Registrar of Societies as per the Societies Registration Act. The Government has already put in place a system to ensure accountability by the NSFs, whereby all the NSFs are financially accountable to the Government and are required to submit Utilization Certificates for the grants received from the
Government. Fresh assistance is not sanctioned to such NSFs which are in default with regard to submission of Utilization Certificate. To enhance accountability, the Federations receiving a grant of more than Rs.1.00 crore from the Government are required to get their accounts audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. CAG seeks the sanction of the President under Section 14(2) of the CAG Act for carrying out the audit of the NSFs. During the last three years, sanction of the President was conveyed to CAG for carrying out the audit of Badminton Association of India, Hockey India, All India Tennis Association, National Rifle Association of India, Special Olympic Bharat, Table Tennis Federation of India, Association of Indian Universities, Judo Federation of India and Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association.

8.7 The Comptroller and Auditor General of India sends its observation/objection to the NSFs, which have been audited by them, directly for removing the deficiencies pointed out in its report and furnish a compliance report directly to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The Government also takes suitable steps as may be necessary, for compliance of the directions and observations of Comptroller and Auditor General, wherever the NSFs fail to comply the direction of CAG. The annual recognition of some NSFs, which have not held their election on time, are withheld. In the past the annual recognition of Netball Federation of India, Cycle Polo Federation of India were withheld for not holding the elections after it has become due. Also, Archery Association of India was derecognized for not following the age & tenure guidelines of Sports Code in its election held in 2012.

8.8 The Committee feels that National Sports Federation (NSF) is a bridge between the sportspersons and the Ministry. The Federation have got very important functions relating to promotion and development of various sports at national and international level. The Committee finds that the amount allocated for assistance to various federations to the tune of Rs. 342 crore would be sufficient. However, the Committee feels that spending this money in prudent manner is more important and hope that the federations will set examples for others to follow.

8.9 The Committee also observes that everything is not in line as far as the functioning of Federations is concerned. Regular elections are not held for various posts and rules are not followed as per the instructions laid down for the federations. The Committee is concerned over the matter if the federations are not functioning properly, it will cause immense loss to
related sportspersons and ultimately the sports. The Committee recommends that the Ministry should ensure that the Federations hold elections to choose their representatives, office bearers on regular interval and function properly. The Ministry should monitor the functioning of the Federations in the interest of promoting sports.

IX NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SPORTS SCIENCES AND RESEARCH (NCSSR)

9.1 The scheme aims to support high level research, education and innovation with respect to high performance of elite athletes. With a view to pursuing this objective, the scheme is focused on sports science including sports sciences and sports medicine through creation of/ support to the following institutional mechanism:

i. National Centre of Sports Science and Research (NCSSR) to be established in the National Institute of Sports, Patiala (an existing institution of sports coaching, education, sports sciences, sports medicine and athlete training under the Sports Authority of India

ii. Support to Sports Sciences Department in select Universities.

iii. Support to Sports Medicine Department in select Institutes/ Medical Colleges.

9.2 The total cost of the proposed scheme would be Rs.107 crore for NCSSR and Rs. 237 crore for support to Sports Sciences and Sports Medicine Departments in select Universities and Medical Colleges. Its duration would be from 2017-18 to 2019-20. It would be a central sector scheme.

9.3 The Committee observes that the budget of Rs.40 crores for 2018-19 provided for NISSR appears to be adequate and hopes that the additional budget may be provided by the Ministry as and when it is required by the Institute. The Committee is of the view that since the area of the sports science and sports medicine have gained importance in the recent times, it is a welcome step in right direction to establish such a Research Centre in Sports Science and Sports medicine within a stipulated time frame and desires to be apprised of the progress of the developments in the matter time to time.

9.4 Rs. 3.0525 crore has been released for procurement of equipment for NCSSR. It involves equipment for Anthropometry, Nutrition, Physiology, Psychology, Bio-chemistry, GTMT and Biomechanics. Expression of Interest (EOI) was called for funding of eligible Universities and Institutes/Medical Colleges/ Hospitals. Two Universities viz. Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar; Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior; and National Institute of
Nutrition, Hyderabad have been selected for setting up/augmenting Sports Sciences Departments therein and Vardhman Mahavir Medical College & Safdarjung Hospital and King George’s Medical University, Lucknow have been selected for augmenting Sports Medicine Departments therein. Approx. Rs. 5.8 crore has been released to aforementioned Institutions for procurement of equipment.

9.5 The Committee feels that the Selection of Institutes for setting up Sports Sciences Development is also important and such places may be given priority from where large number of Sports persons/talents come to play various games. The Committee thinks that many Sports talents are coming from North Eastern Region. Hence, the Committee recommends that the medical college or institutes may be selected, anywhere but accessible place in North Eastern Region to establish a Sports Science Development Institute there. The Committee feels that it will be of great help for budding talents in the region, who would perform in various games with more vigour and enthusiasm.

X NETAJI SUBHASH INSTITUTE OF SPORTS SCIENCE, PATIALA

10.1 The National Institute of Sports was inaugurated on 7th May, 1961 to herald an era of systematic and scientific sports coaching, in the country. In the year 1973, the institute was dedicated to the memory of Netaji Subhas Chander Bose. After the merger of the SAI & SNIPES, in 1987, the Institute became the Academic Wing of the Sports Authority of India. The Major Functions are:-

1. Teaching
   a) Organization of sports education programmes for training of sports professionals e.g. coaches, doctors, scientists, for various sports related functions.
   b) Organization of refresher courses, seminars, conferences & workshops, etc. for up-dating and up-grading the knowledge of the scientists, coaches, sports officials, and sportspersons
   c) Coordination and organization of the IOC Solidarity Courses for the benefit of sports coaches & scientists.
   d) A source of information and counseling through experts and publication of sports literature.

(ii) Research
   e) Conducting and promoting research in sports and sports sciences.
   f) Dissemination of sports information.
   g) Publication of research quarterly, the Journal of Sports & Sports Sciences
Coaching

(i) Sports training

h) Provision of material and logistic and scientific support for the organization of the national coaching camps, for training of elite sportspersons, for international competitions, under National Coaching Scheme.

- Management of the SAI Training Centre and SAI Centre of Excellence, for training of sportspersons, under the sports promotion schemes of the SAI.
- Pay & Play facility to sportspersons, wherever possible.

(ii) Scientific Support

(i) Provision of scientific support to the elite sportspersons attending the national coaching camps, and to the trainees of the SAI sports promotion schemes, by monitoring their physiological and psychological status, through scientific tests, and through counseling

The Faculty of Sports Sciences was set up in 1983, and the Institute has the following departments, equipped with proper laboratories:

1. Sports Physiology
2. Sports Psychology
3. Sports Biomechanics
4. Sports Biochemistry
5. Sports Anthropometry
6. Sports Medicine
7. General Theory & Methods of Training

10.2 The Faculty is recognized as a scientific-research institution by the department of Sciences and Technology; and is authorized by the MCI for conducting P.G. Diploma in Sports Medicine. The main functions of the Faculty are as follows:

- Teaching the students of the Sports Coaching education programmes and teaching & management of the two-year Postgraduate Diploma in Sports Medicine.
- Provision of scientific support to the National Coaching Camps and Centres of the Sports promotion schemes of SAI.
- Management of Research Fellowship Scheme of SAI
- Promotion of Scientific research in Sports & Sports Sciences
- Publication of a quarterly research Journal: The Sports Research

10.3 The Committee observes that Netaji Subhash Institute of Sports Science, Patiala is playing very important role in training the sports professionals, conducting research in sports and sports sciences, providing coaching to sportspersons in various disciplines and
giving scientific support to elite sportspersons. The Committee feels that in modern times for promotion and excellence of sports at international level, the country needs institute like NSISS, Patiala to run with the time. The Committee recommends that the Ministry while giving financial support to this institute also make endeavour to establish such institute in other parts of the country.

TRAINING OF ELITE ATHLETES AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (TEAMS)

10.4 From its outset, the Institute has been engaged in the training of sports probable’s of various sports disciplines. To meet this goal, the academic programmes of the Institute have contributed a lot by way of provision of high calibre coaches.

10.5 After the merger with the SAI, the training of the national probables is being handled by the TEAMS Wing, of the SAI. The Institute manages the conduct of various national coaching camps, allotted to the institute, by the SAI TEAMS Wing from time to time. The pitch and the volume of this work increases & decreases as per the schedule of various international sports competitions. This work is being handled exclusively by a department, the Coaching Camp Cell of the Institute, under the supervision of an Officer on Special Duty. The Institute provides sports infrastructure, boarding & lodging, and all types of logistic support, for the successful organization of the camps, and the selection of the national teams.

10.6 TEAMS (Training of Elite Athletes & Management Support) Division is entrusted with the responsibility of preparing the National teams in the difference disciplines for various National & International Sports events in coordination with the National Sports Federations concerned, on behalf of the Ministry of YA & Sports. In other words, it provides necessary facilities to elite sport person preparing for International Sports events like Olympics, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and World Cup and other International Competitions in India and Abroad. It implements the plans prepared by various National Sports Federations vide their Annual Calendar for Training and Competition (ACTC) and approved by the Committee for preparation of National Teams for National and International Tournaments by providing the following facilities:

COACHING CAMP
Coaching Camps in 12 disciplines were held under the Scheme for “Financial Assistance to National Sports federations”.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS
The Indian teams took part in various International competitions in all major sports disciplines.

FOREIGN COACHES
Total 28 Foreign Coaches in 09 disciplines and 09 foreign support staff in Athletics & Hockey discipline were engaged for the training of Indian Sportspersons.

SPORTS SCIENCE BACK – UP
It provided scientific back-up in the form of doctors in Sports Medicine, Scientists, Physiotherapists and Masseurs etc. to the Sportspersons during National Coaching Camps for enhancing their fitness, recovery from injury and recovery from medical deficiency.

EQUIPMENT SUPPORT
It provided necessary equipment support both imported as well as indigenous, to the National campers.

10.7 The Committee observes that TEAMS wing of SAI is handling the training programmes of national probables in various sports disciplines. The Committee desires that it intensively focuses on the designing the training programmes specifically for those games/events in which medal prospects are very high at forthcoming international events.

XI NATIONAL COACHING SCHEME
11.1 The National Coaching Scheme which is modified version of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Scheme caters to the objective of broad-basing sports throughout the country and provides scientific training to achieve excellence in sports. Under the Scheme, the coaches are provided to the State Government/UT administration/UFS for State Coaching Centre. However due to shortage of coaches no SAI coach was posted outside SAI schemes during the year under report to strengthen its own Sports Promotional Schemes. The coaches are also utilized to impart training to young sports persons under different operational schemes of SAI. In addition to this, the coaches are also involved in the training of national teams and assisting the Academic Wing in conducting Diploma/Masters Courses in coaching in different sports disciplines. SAI coaches also assist the National Sports Federations in conducting National coaching camps in preparation for International competitions.

11.2 The SAI Coaches are involved in the talent scouting process through which talented sports persons are spotted and inducted into various SAI sports promotional schemes i.e. National Sports
Talent Contest (NSTC), Special Area Games (SAG), Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) and SAI Training Centres (STC). Coaches have also been deployed at various Regional Centres of SAI to monitor the progress of training and performance of coaches working in the field. Coaches are also being posted for Come & Play Scheme and Community connect Schemes of SAI at SAI Head Office and Regional Headquarters. The major activities carried out during the year under the report are as under:-

(1) **Recruitment of Regular Asstt. Coaches**


(2) **Training Course**

(i) 25 Coaches attended strength and conditioning programme at University of Birmingham, UK from 12th to 26th May, 2017.
(ii) 09 coaches attended Sports Science programme at University at Birmingham, UK from 18th August to 1st September, 2017.
(iii) 12 Coaches underwent 10 days training programme at University of Tsukuba, Japan from 18 to 28 September, 2017.
(iv) 02 Coaches attended 2nd Athletics and instruct course at Muju, South Korea from 1st to 17th November, 2017.

(3) **Coaching Development frame work**

(i) **Training for coaches in Delhi**- 5 faculty members from Fearlessness Consulting/Sports for life Canada conducted National Coaching Development Programme (Vision and Planning Conclave) a two day training programme for coaches in Delhi from 1st May to 2nd May, 2017.
(ii) **Training for coaches at Patiala**-The said faculty members from Canada also conducted a National Orientation Programme for Asstt. Coaches recruited in the year 2014 in various sports disciplines. The said programme was held at SAI NS NIS Patiala from 3rd to 6th May, 2017 and was attended by 149 coaches. The programme was also attended by the Senior Coaches of SAI NS NIS Patiala.
(iii) **Induction Programme**- Newly joined Asstt. Coaches underwent 4 weeks induction-cum-orientation programme in Delhi and different regional centres of SAI.

(4) **Retirement of Coaches**

(i) 61 Coaches retired from SAI Service on attaining the age of superannuation.
(ii) 11 Coaches opted for voluntary retirement from SAI services.

(5) **Strength of Coaches**

Regular Coaches - 1018
11.3 The Committee is of the view that training is the backbone of any sport and continuous training facility is required for improvement of talent in any sportspersons. The Committee recommends that the optimum number of coaches should be made available for the training programme and for that purpose, appointment of more coaches should be done as per the requirement.

SAI Centre of Excellence, Patiala
11.4 The SAI Centre of Excellence at Patiala was set up in the Institute campus, in October, 2000. At this Centre, training is provided to outstanding sportspersons for international competitions. This Centre has contributed a number of promising players for the national teams.

Pay & Play Scheme of SAI
11.5 The Scheme has been started by the SAI at its various centres, in order to ensure the optimum utilization of the available sports infrastructure; and to earn some revenue. Individual sportspersons and organization could use this infrastructure, for training on their own and competition purposes, on nominal payment. There is no provision for coaching, under this Scheme.

Come & Play Scheme of SAI
11.6 This Scheme was launched at all SAI Centres, in the Country, on 1 October, 2011. The Scheme aims at mass participation in sports; systematic coaching support; talent spotting; and utilization of the available sports infrastructure at SAI centres, across the Country. Complementary membership is available to international sportspersons, state & national level medal winners of the past three years, and children of BPL families; and concession for girls and children of Government schools. Under the Scheme, players are provided systematic coaching; playing arena; non-consumable equipment; and maximum consumable equipment. Age-specific competitions are also organized, in January and June, every year, for spotting the talent, to be nurtured further through various SAI Schemes.

Publication of Sports Literature
11.7 Primarily an academic institution, NIS maintains an exclusive department for publication of sports literature like books, journal, and public relation material like Newsletter, Brochures and Folders etc. The Institute has so far published about 50 books on sports and sports sciences. Institute publishes a quarterly scientific journal, Sports Research, which carries experimental research and review articles, of reputed experts in the field. The Institute also publishes a quarterly newsletter, about the programmes and activities of the Institute.

11.8 As regards the major problems relating to the improvements in the academic standards in the Coach Education Programme, the Committee’s attention was drawn to the following:

a) Since the past 2½ decades, foreign faculty is not available in any of the sports disciplines for academic purposes.
   - The present faculty at the Institute lacks foreign exposure and continuous updating of knowledge with reference to the course curriculum.
   - There should be a tie-up with the leading foreign institutions which could act as knowledge partners and where our faculty could be sent for higher education like in the past we had such understanding with the erstwhile GDR, Leipzig etc.
   - With regard to infrastructure, the Institute requires one indoor athletic track, so that athletes may get training throughout the year in all weather conditions.

11.9 The Committee feels that the international exposure to our coaches and sportspersons is necessary when they are going to compete with the sportspersons of international standard. The Committee suggests that the Department of Sports should look into it and help the institute in hiring foreign coach/faculty to improve the coaching standard in our country.

XII KHELO INDIA AND OLYMPICS OLYMPICS

12.1 Sports disciplines having potential to win medal or give respectable performance at the forthcoming mega international event are being identified and their plans for preparations are finalized. Funds are allocated according to the requirement of specific sports disciplines vis-a-vis potential to win medal. Sports discipline having won medals in the previous editions of the games and having potential to win medals in the forthcoming games are being provided with maximum budget. Tentatively following sports disciplines are identified:-
**Olympic Games 2020 (9 sports disciplines)** – Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Boxing, Hockey, Shooting, Tennis, Weightlifting & Wrestling

**Asian Games 2018 (27 sports disciplines)**
- Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Boxing, Hockey, Shooting, Tennis, Weightlifting, Wrestling, Gymnastics, Kabaddi, Rowing, Aquatics (Swimming), Squash Racket, Wushu, Yachting, Golf, Table Tennis, Judo, Cycling, Volleyball, Football, Sepaktakraw, Basketball, Equestrian, Kayaking & Canoeing and Taekwondo.

**Commonwealth Games 2018 (11 sports disciplines)**
- Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Hockey, Shooting, Weightlifting, Wrestling, Gymnastics, Squash Rackets, Table Tennis and Aquatics (Para-swimming).

12.2 Further, a programme, namely TOP (Target Olympic Podium), has been formulated within the overall ambit of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) with the objective of identifying and supporting potential medal prospects for 2020 Olympic Games. Focused disciplines are Athletics, Archery, Badminton, Boxing, Wrestling and Shooting. The selected athletes are provided financial assistance for their customized training at Institutes having world class facilities and other necessary support. Benchmark for selection of athletes under the scheme is in relation to international standards. The Ministry reconstituted TOP Committee, which is headed by Shri Abhinav Bindra, Olympic Gold Medalist, with the objective of identifying and supporting potential medal prospects for 2020 and 2024 Olympic Games under the “Target Olympic Podium” scheme. The committee will select elite athletes to be provided with financial assistance for their customized training at Institutes having world class facilities and other necessary support.

12.3 Similarly, SAI is reviewing its existing NSTC Scheme (operates at school level on day boarding basis) and contemplating a more robust scheme to promote sports at school level. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) is one organization having pan India presence and to promote sports among the school children SAI is in dialogue with the Sangathan to formulate a new initiative of sports promotion with them.

12.4 The Committee takes note of the steps taken by the Ministry regarding preparation for 3 major events within a period of 2 years. The Committee hopes that these efforts would yield the desirable results in the forthcoming international events.

**KHELO INDIA**
12.5 A new scheme Khelo India was launched in 2016-17 by merging all existing schemes Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) and National Sports Talent Search System (NSTSS). The scheme was further reviewed and a revamped “Khelo India- National Programme for Development of Sports” Scheme was approved by Cabinet on 20.09.2017 with a view to achieving the twin objectives of mass participation and promotion of excellence in sports. The revamped Khelo India Scheme has the following 12 verticals:-

i) Play Field Development
ii) Community Coaching Development
iii) State Level Khelo India Centres
iv) Annual Sports Competitions
v) Talent Identification and Development
vi) Utilisation and Creation/ Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure
vii) Support to National/Regional/State Sports Academies
viii) Physical Fitness of School going Children
ix) Sports for Women
x) Promotion of Sports among persons with disabilities
xi) Sports for Peace and Development
(xii) Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games

12.6 The scheme was launched with a financial outlay of Rs. 1756 crore for three years during the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20. A National Talent Search Portal has been launched recently which will provide seamless access to upload individual achievements. In addition, the Gujarat model of mobile van will be adopted for carrying out scientific evaluation at remote places for better identification of the talented sportspersons. During the talent identification drive sporting talent hubs, discipline wise, including indigenous games, shall be identified and duly mapped. Efforts will be made through sports academies to conduct special programmes to encourage such specific sport / game in that area.

12.7 An amount of Rs.10 crore annually will be earmarked for maintenance of the Online Portal, identification of sporting talents through different avenues, including through advanced scientific profiling, short listing of talents and recommending the best talents for providing support. Identification of sporting talent will involve conduct of pan-India trials involving about 50,000 to 1,00,000 children by Talent Scouts (to be engaged for the purpose), in association with States/UTs. An amount of Rs.50 crore will be earmarked annually for providing annual financial assistance, at the rate of Rs.5.00 lakh per annum for 1000 athletes, for a period of 8 years, to
identify athletes, under a Long Term Athlete Development Programme. Thus, Rs. 60 crore (Rs. 50 crore for talent nurturing towards Training / Coaching, Consumables & Equipment, Sports Nutrition support, Sports Science Support etc., and Rs. 10 crore for maintenance of online portal, Identification of Talent through trials, shortlisting of identified talents through Scientific profiling etc.). In the second year, when additional 1000 athletes are added, Rs. 110 crore (Rs. 50 crore each for first year and second year athletes for their talent nurturing and Rs. 10 crore for talent search and development) and so on. The expenditure will be incurred on various components mentioned above and no fee/scholarship will be paid to the athlete.

12.8 The revamped “Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports” scheme is being implemented from the current financial year 2017-18. The revamped Scheme, inter-alia, includes a vertical of ‘Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games’ and ‘Sports for Women’ to encourage rural youth and women sportspersons in the country. While all the components of the Khelo India Scheme are gender neutral and afford opportunities to women too for participating in sporting activities and development of sports, it is proposed to hold annual national competitions for women. Emphasis will be laid on such sports disciplines where there is less participation of women so that more number of women will participate in such sports disciplines. These competitions will be held in the true spirit of the Olympic Movement in association with Indian Olympic Association and the participating National Sports Federations. The competitions will see participation of about 3000 athletes and officials. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.10 Crore has been earmarked for conduct of the competitions.

12.9 The Committee observes that the total budget outlay from the Khelo India Campaign is Rs. 1756 crore for the years 2017-18 and 2019-20. For the financial year 2018-19, the amount allocated for the financial year 2018-19 is Rs.520.09 crore, an increase of Rs.370 crore on RE 2017-18. The Committee feels that the revamped ‘Khelo India Scheme’ is very ambitious plan with an overall development of sports. The Committee wants to know that through the National Talent Search Portal, how many talents have been identified/selected so far for further training. The Committee recommends that the Ministry may make a concerted effort to make the campaign successful as it involves huge money and also carries the hopes of millions to excel in the field of sports.

Promotion of Sports among Women
12.10 The revamped “Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports” scheme is being implemented from the current financial year 2017-18. The revamped Scheme, inter-alia, includes a vertical of ‘Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games’ and ‘Sports for Women’ to encourage rural youth and women sportspersons in the country. The relevant provisions of the Scheme are given below:

‘While all the components of the Khelo India Scheme are gender neutral and afford opportunities to women too for participating in sporting activities and development of sports, it is proposed to hold annual national competitions for women. Emphasis will be laid on such sports disciplines where there is less participation of women so that more number of women will participate in such sports disciplines. These competitions will be held in the true spirit of the Olympic Movement in association with Indian Olympic Association and the participating National Sports Federations. The competitions will see participation of about 3000 athletes and officials. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.10 Crore has been earmarked for conduct of the competitions.

12.11 The Committee hopes that the steps taken for the promotion of sports among the women will show positive results in future. There is a need of identifying talents from rural and backward areas also.

XIII SPORTS FOR PEACE & DEVELOPMENT

13.1 The Government of India, under the Special Package for J&K is providing funds to the tune of Rs.200 crore for enhancement of sports facilities in the State. To ensure optimal utilization of this infrastructure, soft support in terms of coaches, equipment, consumables, technical support, competition etc. will be provided. Efforts will be made to organize block level competitions in respect of sports disciplines popular in the State of J&K for positive engagement of youth. Similar efforts will also be made in case of other extremism and terrorism affected and other disturbed areas.

13.2 The Committee appreciates that the J&K has been given a special package for the promotion of sports and enhancement of sports facilities in the state. The Committee is of the view that since J&K is disturbed for years due to terrorism such packages will infuse new enthusiasm in youth towards sports and it will leave a positive imprint on their minds. The
Committee recommends that the budget earmarked for Jammu and Kashmir is utilized completely and so that the expected outcome may be achieved.

XIV PROMOTION OF SPORTS AMONG PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

14.1 The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports had launched a scheme namely “Scheme of Sports & Games for the Disabled” in the year 2009-10 as a Central Sector Scheme (CSS). The objective of this scheme was broad-basing participative sports among the disabled. From the year 2017-18, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & sports has revamped the Khelo India Scheme- National Programme of Sports Development and the revamped scheme was notified in October 2017. This scheme includes a component of “Promotion of Sports among Persons with Disabilities”. The relevant provisions of the scheme are reproduced below:

a) financial assistance will be provided to States/UTs and SAI for creation of specialist sports infrastructure for persons with disabilities.

b) Funds required for making stadia disabled friendly / barrier free will be accessed from Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA) of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. The funds provided under this head will be used for classification of players, equipment, training and preparation of teams for Paralympic Games and disciplines and competitions.

c) Funding: An annual grant of Rs.15crore will be utilized for classification of Athletes, training of Indian classifiers, and setting up/supporting Specialised Sports Training Centres for people with disabilities, coaching development, scholarships for coaching diploma both by differently abled persons and able-bodied persons seeking coaching for training para-athletes, and competitions.

14.2 Funds amounting to Rs. 0.84 crore has been released to SOB being the reimbursement of expenditure incurred by them on the activities conducted during 2016-17. In addition, grant of Rs. 5.23 crore has been released to SOB for conducting the activities during 2017-18.

14.3 To identify talented disabled sports persons in the discipline of Athletics, Swimming and power lifting and to trained them to represent the county in various International Competitions, SAI has established a SAI Training Centre for Para Athletes at SAI Regional Centre Gandhinagar (Gujarat). Presently, 28 talented Para Athletes are being trained in the above said discipline during 2017-18.

14.4 The Committee notes that the promotion of sports among the persons with disabilities component has been merged with the scheme ‘Khelo India’. The Committee
wishes that in any case it should not lose the desired level of attention by such a merger. As the Sportspersons with disabilities need extra care for their performance, the committee desires that the Department of Sports should continue to gives pecial attention to them.

Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games

14.5 In order to showcase our rural and indigenous/tribal games, annual competitions will be held annually under the Khelo India Scheme in rural and indigenous/tribal games alternately. A dynamic and interactive website providing information on such games will also be put up. This will not only help disseminate information and pique the curiosity of the present generation about these games but also encourage children and youth to take up these games in a major way, paving way for their future mainstreaming.

XV NATIONAL SPORTS DEVELOPMENT FUND (NSDF)

15.1 The National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) was established in 1998 under Charitable Endowment Act 1890 vide Government of India Notification dated 12 Nov 1998 with a view to mobilizing resources from non-governmental sources, including the private/corporate sector and non-resident Indians with Government providing matching grant. The NSDF supports persons to excel in the field by providing opportunities to train under coaches of international repute with technical scientific and psychological support and also in getting exposure to international competitions. Various PSUs have been contributing to this fund to augment the Funding of Sports/Sportspersons in the Country.

15.2 The Fund is managed by a Council constituted by the Central Government with Union Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports as Chairperson. The day to day working of thee Fund is managed by the Executive Committee headed by Secretary, Department of Sports. Objective of the NSDF are:-

i. To administer and apply the Fund for Promotion of Sports in general and Specific Sports disciplines and individual sports in particular for achieving excellence in the National and International level.

ii. To impart special training and coaching in relevant sports to sportspersons, coaches and sports specialists.

iii. To construct and maintain infrastructure for promotion of sports and games.

iv. To supply sports equipment to organizations and individuals for promotion of sports and games.
v. To identify problems and take up research and development studies for providing support to excel in sports.
vi. To promote international cooperation, in particular, exchanges which may promote the development of sports.

vii. To provide low interest or interest free loans for projects related to any of the aforesaid objects.

15.3 Corporate Sector, both public and private, is at present involved in a big manner in promotion and development of sports in the country. Corporate houses are associated with the Leagues for various Sports such as Indian Premier league (IPL) for Cricket, Hockey India League for Hockey, Indian Super League for Football, Indian Football League, Pro-Kabaddi League, Premier Badminton League for Badminton, Pro Wrestling League for wrestling. Corporate Houses are also involved in giving financial support directly to sportspersons and sports academies. Public Sector Undertakings such as Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Indian Oil Corporation, Steel Authority of India Limited, Air India and many other PSUs have set up Sports Promotion Boards and are giving financial support as well as employment to sportspersons. The money available in the National Sports Development Fund as on 19.01.2018 is Rs 121.45 crore.

15.4 NSDF provides financial assistance to sportspersons who are medal prospects in Olympics and other major international competitions. The athletes, who are selected under Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme, are also given assistance from NSDF. The Fund also provides assistance for development of sports infrastructure and other sports related activities.

15.5 The Government has been regularly interacting with corporate entities both in public sector and private sector for making contributions to NSDF, for adopting one specific discipline for taking the overall responsibility including talent scouting, training and competitive exposure of the sports persons. Further, the Regional Heads of Sports Authority of India (SAI) have been asked to interact with PSUs/Banks for explaining the features of NSDF and seeking contributions to NSDF. A Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Brochure on SAI activities giving details of various SAI Centres under various SAI Sports Promotional Schemes, 10 Regional Centres and 02 Academic Institutions has been prepared giving various options for potential CSR partners to come up with proposals as per their convenience and availability of funds.

15.6 Further, a meeting of major Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Public Sector Banks (PSBs) was held in New Delhi on 24.11.2016 under chairmanship of Union Minister of State
Independent Charge) for Youth Affairs and Sports to discuss promotion of sports in the country. Minister of Sports (I/C) of Ministry of Youth Affairs called upon the PSUs and PSBs to come forward and contribute significantly to the cause of promotion of sports in the country. It was pointed out to them that they have a vast reach and resources which can be used for growth of sports in the country and they can contribute in various ways to promotion of sports including support for training of athletes, creation of sports infrastructure and organization of sports competitions and exhorted them to contribute to the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF).

15.7 There is shortfall of about Rs 58.00 crore in the matching contribution of GOI. Government makes contribution out of the budgetary provisions to the Department of Sports. Department of Sports attempts to get more money allocated in the budget for making matching contributions to the NSDF. The following PSUs have assured contributions to NSDF:

(a) Coal India Limited (CIL) has assured total contribution of Rs 75.00 crore over a period of three years; first installment of Rs 25.00 crore has already been contributed to NSDF.

(b) India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) has assured total contribution of Rs 30.00 crore over a period of three years; two installments of Rs 10.00 crore each (total Rs 20.00 crore) have already been contributed to NSDF.

Further, the contributions to NSDF from other PSUs/PSBs from 2014-15 onwards are also based on the assurances given by them during the meetings of the Parliamentary Committee.

15.8 The Committee observes that National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) is a corpus which provides financial assistance to various institutes and sportspersons for development of sports. It has given Rs.52.81 crore to such organizations/institutes/universities in the year 2017-18 for various sports activities. The Committee is constrained to note that in the financial year 2017-18, contribution to NSDF from Private and Public Sector is only Rs 60.05 lakh, whereas it was Rs.42.28 crore in the financial year 2016-17. There is a steep fall in the contribution in NSDF. The Committee is very much concerned about this decline. The Committee desires that the Department should find out the reasons therefor and apprise the same to Committee along with the suggestions so as to what can be done to give it a boost in its action taken replies.

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