



PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
RAJYA SABHA

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

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINTH REPORT

**Demands for Grants 2022-23 of the
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**

(Presented to the Rajya Sabha on 16th March, 2022)
(Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 16th March, 2022)



Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi
March, 2022 /Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)

*Website: <https://rajyasabha.nic.in>
E-mail: rsc_hrd@sansad.nic.in*

Hindi version of this publication is also available

**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
RAJYA SABHA**

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

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINTH REPORT

**Demands for Grants 2022-23 of the
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**

(Presented to the Rajya Sabha on 16th March, 2022)
(Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 16th March, 2022)



**Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi
March, 2022 /Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)**

C O N T E N T S

	PAGES
1. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	(i)-(ii)
2. INTRODUCTION	(iii) - (iv)
3. ACRONYMS	(v) - (vii)
4. REPORT	
Overview of the Ministry	1-5
Overall Assessment of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry	6-15
Appraisal of the Schemes/Projects/Autonomous Bodies of the Department of Sports	15-32
Appraisal of the Schemes/Projects/Autonomous Bodies of the Department of Youth Affairs	33-38
5. OBSERVATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE - AT A GLANCE	39-46
6. MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE	

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

(Constituted w.e.f. 13th September, 2021)

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

RAJYA SABHA

2. Shri. Bhubaneswar Kalita
3. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad
4. Shri R. S. Bharathi
5. Shri Bikas Ranjan Bhattacharya
6. *Ms. Sushmita Dev
7. Shri Gopal Narayan Singh
8. Shri Akhilesh Prasad Singh
9. Dr. M. Thambidurai
10. Shri K. C. Ramamurthy

LOK SABHA

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

* Nominated w.e.f. 27/09/2021

** Nominated w.e.f. 07/02/2022

SECRETARIAT

Shri Sunil Dutt Nautiyal, Joint Secretary (LR)

Shri A. K. Mallick, Director

Shri Har Prateek Arya, Deputy Secretary

Smt. Oindrila Roy, Deputy Secretary

Shri Arun Bakshi, Under Secretary

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on its behalf, do hereby present this Three Hundred and Thirty Ninth Report on the Demands for Grants (2022-23) pertaining to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

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

3. In this Report, a scrutiny of Demand No. 102 pertaining to the Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the Financial Year 2022-23 has been made by the Committee. The Report has been divided into four Parts—Part 1 giving an Overview of the Ministry, Part 2 providing an Overall Assessment of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry, Part 3 making an Appraisal of Schemes/Projects/Bodies of the Department of Sports and Part 4 giving an Appraisal of the Schemes/Projects/ Autonomous Bodies of the Department of Youth Affairs.

4. During the course of examination of Demands, the Committee heard the views of the Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports along with representatives of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Service Scheme (NSS); Directors-General of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) and National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) and Vice-Chancellor of the National Sports University in its meeting held on 26th of February, 2022.

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

- (i) Presentations made by the Secretary of the Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports covering Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Service Scheme (NSS), Sports Authority of India (SAI), National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) and National Sports University under the Administrative Control of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports;

(iii)

- (ii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2022-23;
- (iii) Detailed Explanatory Notes on the Demands for Grants (2022-23) received from the Ministry and the agencies/organizations/attached offices of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports;
- (iv) Annual Report of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2021-22 and the latest available Annual Reports of the agencies/organizations/attached offices of the Ministry and other study reports;
- (v) Written replies furnished by the Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports respectively on the Questionnaires (Issues and Schemes & Budgetary Allocations) prepared by the Secretariat; and
- (vi) Written clarifications furnished by the Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports respectively to the points/issues raised by Members in the meeting of the Committee.

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

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

8. The Committee considered and adopted the Report in its meeting held on 15th March, 2022 and presented to both Houses of Parliament on 16th March, 2022.

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

NEW DELHI
15th March, 2022
Phalgun 24, 1943(Saka)

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

ACRONYMS

BE	Budget Estimates
CAIMS	Central Athlete Injury Management System
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CYP	Commonwealth Youth Programme
DC	District Collector
DFG	Demands for Grants
DM	District Magistrate
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
FY	Financial Year
GoI	Government of India
HRD	Human Resource Development
IC	International Cooperation
ICCR	Indian Council for Cultural Relations
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOA	Indian Olympic Association
KIC	Khelo India Centre
KIYG	Khelo India Youth Games
KIUG	Khelo India University Games
LNCPE	Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education
LNPE	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education
MAKA	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoYAS	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
NABL	National Accreditation Board for Testing & Calibration Laboratories
NADA	National Anti-Doping Agency
NCOE	National Centre of Excellence
NCSC	National Centre for Sports Coaching
NCSSR	National Centre of Sports Science and Research
NDS	National Discipline Scheme

NDTL	National Dope Testing Laboratory
NPDS	National Programme for Development of Sports
NPYAD	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development
NSDF	National Sports Development Fund
NSDCI	National Sports Development Code of India
NSF	National Sports Federation
NSNIS	Netaji Subhash National Institute for Sports
NSS	National Service Scheme
NSTC	National Sports Talent Contest
NSU	National Sports University
NYC	National Youth Corps
NYF	National Youth Festival
NYK	Nehru Yuva Kendra
NYKS	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
NYLP	National Young Leadership Programme
NYV	National Youth Volunteers
PAC	Project Appraisal Committee
PIB	Public Investment Board
PDUNWFS	Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons
PO	Programme Officer
RE	Revised Estimates
RGNIYD	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development
RTI	Right to Information
RYSK	Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram
SLKIC	State Level Khelo India Centres
SNIPES	Society for National Institute of Physical Education & Sports
SAI	Sports Authority of India
SFU	Self Financing Unit
SKIC	Small Khelo India Centre
STC	SAI Training Centre
TOPS	Target Olympic Podium Scheme

UNV	United Nations Volunteer
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency
YH	Youth Hostel

REPORT

1. OVERVIEW OF THE MINISTRY

1.1 At present, India has the youngest population in the world which is also the most productive segment of our society. This demographic dividend, in the light of its impact on work participation and dependency ratios, has been called a window of opportunity in terms of growth and development of our country, an opportunity which would need to be seized before the window closes. This poses its own challenges with reference to inclusive growth and the need to bridge divides. The requirements for this will transcend sectoral programmes, and would require a variety of interventions and programmes aimed at addressing the youth in a multi-dimensional manner. Hence, inculcating among these youth, a sense of pride for the country through their conduct, making contribution to society in manifold ways, channelizing their energies and instilling in them a strict sense of discipline will not only help them in grooming them into better and responsible citizens but also substantially contribute towards creation of strong nation building and achieving the desired targets.

1.2 With some of these objectives along with many more under its ambit, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports came into existence. It became a full-fledged Ministry on 27th May, 2000, the nodal Ministry for the formulation and implementation of policies for the overall personality development and empowerment of youth of the country by involving them in the nation building process and for promotion and development of youth and sports-related activities. The Ministry was bifurcated into two Departments, *viz.*, Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports, *w.e.f.* 30th April, 2008.

1.3 The Ministry presently functions under the overall guidance of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and a Secretary each has been assigned the charge of each of the Department separately for its effective functioning.

1.4 DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS

1.4.1 The Department of Youth Affairs strives to tap the creative energies of youth optimally and channelize them towards individual grooming into a responsible citizen thereby helping in laying foundation for a strong nation building. The role of the Department is to act as a catalyst in the process of overall development and empowerment of youth of the country, development of a strong and healthy generation, instilling social values, promoting community service, facilitating social engagement and creating equitable opportunity for all. The Department has also recognized “Adolescents” as an important segment of the Youth.

1.4.2 The Second Schedule of the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 clearly spells out the specific subjects being dealt with by the Department of Youth Affairs which are as under:

- (i) Youth Affairs / Youth Policy
- (ii) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

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

1.4.3 The Department has one subordinate office, *namely*, the National Service Scheme (NSS) and two autonomous Organizations, *namely*, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu (notified as an “Institute of National Importance” by an Act of Parliament in 2012) under its administrative control. The Department also implements a single umbrella Scheme called Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) with seven components, *namely*, NYKS, National Young Leaders' Programme (NYLP), National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD), National Youth Corps (NYC), International Co-operation, Scouting and Guiding and Youth Hostels (YH), the details of which are enumerated later in the Report.

1.4.4 **NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY, 2014 (NYP-2014)** : The National Youth Policy-2014 reiterates the commitment of the entire nation to overall development of the youth of India (the policy defines ‘youth’ as persons in the age group of 15-29 years), so that they can realize their full potential and contribute productively to the nation-building process. The Policy proposes a holistic “vision” for the youth of India, which is *“To empower youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations”*. The Department of Youth Affairs formulates policies for the implementation of the objectives laid down in the policy.

1.5 DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS

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

1.5.2 The Second Schedule of the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 clearly spells out the specific subjects being dealt with by the Department of Sports which are as under:

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

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

- (i) Sports Authority of India (SAI);
- (ii) Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE), Gwalior, MadhyaPradesh;
- (iii) National Centre for Sports Coaching (NCSC)
- (iv) National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA)
- (v) National Dope Testing laboratory (NDTL)
- (vi) World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)
- (vii) National Centre for Sports Science and Research (NCSSR)
- (viii) Sports University in North East

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

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

- Broad basing of sports and achievement of excellence;
- Up-gradation and development of infrastructure;
- Support to National Sports Federations and other sports bodies;
- Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports
- Special incentives to promote sports
- Enhanced participation of women, scheduled tribes and rural youth;
- Involvement of corporate sector in sports promotion; and
- Promote sports mindedness among the public at large.

SCHEMES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (DoS) : All schemes of the Department of Sports have been tailored to achieve the objectives enumerated in the National Sports Policy-2001 viz. “Broad-basing of Sports” and “Achieving Excellence in Sports” at the national and international levels. Brief of such schemes are as follows:

Special Cash Award: Scheme of Special (Cash) Awards to Winners in International sports events and their Coaches was introduced in the year 1986 to encourage and motivate outstanding sportspersons for higher achievements, and to attract the younger generation to take up sports as a career. A cash award ranging from ₹1.00 lakh to ₹75 lakh is given to award winning outstanding sportspersons for their achievements in international sports events.

National Sports Awards (NSAs): NSAs are conferred by Hon'ble President of India normally on the National Sports Day (i.e. 29th August) every year to outstanding sportspersons, coaches and entities engaged in promotion of sports. Brief description of awards under this scheme is as under:

- **Major Dhyanchand Khel Ratna Award-** Launched in the year 1991-92, this scheme is for awarding a medallion along with a cash award of ₹25.00 lakh to be given to a sportsperson for his/ her spectacular and most outstanding performance in the field of sports over a period of four years immediately preceding the year during which the award is to be given.
- **Arjuna Award** was instituted in 1961 and is given to players who have exhibited good performance consistently for the previous four years at the international level, and have shown qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and a sense of discipline. The awardees are given a statuette, a scroll of honour, ceremonial dress and award money of ₹15.00 lakh.
- **Dhyan Chand Award for Life Time Achievements in Sports and Games** was instituted in the year 2002. This award is given to honour those sportspersons who have contributed to sports by their performance and continue to contribute to promotion of sports even after their retirement from active sporting career. The awardees are given a statuette, a certificate, ceremonial dress and award of ₹10.00 lakh.
- **Dronacharya Award** was instituted in 1985. This award honours eminent coaches who have assisted national athletes and teams in achieving outstanding results in international competitions. The awardees are given a statuette, certificate, ceremonial dress and a cash prize of ₹5.00 lakh.
- **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy:** With a view to promoting competitive sports in colleges and universities, MAKA Trophy with a cash award of ₹15.00 lakh is given to the University standing first in inter-university sports tournaments. The Universities standing second and third are given cash award of ₹7.5. Lakh and ₹4.5 lakh each, respectively.
- **Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar:** With a view to recognizing the contribution made to sports development by entities other than Sportspersons and coaches, Government instituted a new award from 2009 entitled Rashtriya Khel Protsahan

Puruskar, which has four categories, namely, community sports development, Promotion of sports academies of excellence, support to elite sportspersons and employment to Sportspersons.

Pension to Meritorious Sports Persons: Under this scheme launched in the year 1994, those sportspersons, who are Indian citizens and have won gold, silver and bronze medals in Olympic Games, World Cup/World Championships, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Paralympic games, and who have attained the age of 30 years, and have retired from an active sports career are eligible for life pension. The present rates of pension are from ₹12,000/- to ₹20,000/- per month.

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Sports Welfare Fund: Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Fund for sportspersons (PDUNWFS) was set up in March, 1982 with a view to assisting outstanding sportspersons of the past, living in indigent circumstances, who had brought glory to the country in sports. Quantum of assistance from the fund is ranging from ₹ 2 lakhs to ₹10 lakhs on the various grounds, including medical treatment.

Assistance to National Sports Federation : Under this Scheme, 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.

Human Resource Development in Sports: The Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports, a Central Sector Scheme, was launched by the DoS in the financial year 2013-14 after thorough revision of the “Scheme of Talent Search and Training”. The main focus of the Scheme is to give emphasis on the academic and intellectual side of sports management by awarding fellowships to deserving candidates for specialized studies at Masters’ and Doctoral level in specific disciplines of sports and games where human resources are found to be inadequate.

National Sports Development Fund: The National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) was established in 1998 under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890, with a view to mobilizing resources from non-governmental sources, including the private/corporate sector and non-resident Indians.

Khelo India: As a major policy initiative, the DoS has launched revamped the Khelo India Scheme on 27.09.2017, aiming at broad-basing of sports and promotion of excellence in sports. The Scheme, which has 12 verticals is designed to give a boost to the government’s efforts for overall promotion and development of sports in the country.

Fit India Programme: Fit India Movement was launched by Hon’ble Prime Minister on 29th August 2019. The main focus of the movement is to create awareness amongst Indians about the importance of fitness in our daily lives and showcasing the ease and simplicity of doing things, which make us fit.

2. OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE MINISTRY

2.1 The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports considered the Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in its meeting held on the 26th February, 2022. The Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry have been presented to Parliament under Demand No. 102.

2.2 Consequent upon the decision to do away with the practice of classifying Expenditure as Plan and Non-Plan, the focus of Budgeting and Expenditure has shifted to Revenue and Capital Expenditure from the Financial Year 2017-18. In BE (2021-22), budgetary allocations are depicted only as Revenue/Capital and all expenditure of the Ministry is "Voted". The following table gives the Revenue/Capital breakup of the overall Budgetary Allocation made for the Ministry for the Financial Year (FY) 2022-23 along with Actual Expenditure for the year 2020-21 along with percentage variations between BE 2021-22 & BE 2022-23 as well as RE 2021-22 & BE 2022-23:

TABLE -I

Revenue and Capital Scheme-wise allocation under Demand No 102									
	Actual s 2020- 21	BE 2021-22		RE 2021-22		BE 2022-23		Variation (percentage)	
		Schem e	Non- schem e	Schem e	Non- schem e	Schem e	Non- schem e	BE 2021-22 & BE 2022-23	RE 2021- 22 & BE 2022-23
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8=((6+7)- - (2+3))/(2 +3)	9=((6+7)- (4+5))/(4 +5)
Revenue	1787.8 3	1395.0 1	1154.4 0	1566.5 0	1188.0 2	1827.1 8	1230.1 0	19.92%	10.99%
Capital	0.00	3.00	43.73	2.50	0.00	5.32	0.00	-88.62%	112.80%
Total	1787.8 3	1398.0 1	1198.1 3	1569.0 0	1188.0 2	1832.5 0	1230.1 0	17.97%	11.08%
Grand Total	1787.8 3	2596.14		2757.02		3062.60		17.97%	11.08%

2.3 The following table gives the details of budgetary allocations to the Ministry for the FYs 2021-22 and 2022-23, the actual expenditure for the financial year 2020-21, projection made to the Ministry of Finance for the financial year 2022-23, and variations between BE/RE for 2021-22, BE 2022-23 and projections made to the Ministry of Finance:-

Revenue and Capital wise Allocations under Demand No. 102 pertaining to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

(Figures in Rs. Crore)

TABLE - II

Department-wise Projection, Allocation, Utilization and Variations (Demand no. 102)												
S. No.	Name of the Department	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22		RE 2021-22		Projections made to MoF for 2022-23	BE 2022-23			% change BE 2021-22 to BE 2022-23	Variation between projections and BE 2022-23 (%)
			Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital		Revenue	Capital	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11=(10-(3+4))/(3+4)	12=(10-7)/7	
1	Department of Youth Affairs	483.71	687.00	3.00	761.52	2.50	1156.38	803.28	5.32	808.60	17.19 %	-30.07%
2	Department of Sports	1304.12	1862.41	43.73	1993.00	0.00	2843.99	2254.00	0.00	2254.00	18.25 %	-20.75%
	Total	1787.83	2549.41	46.73	2754.52	2.50	4000.37	3057.28	5.32	3062.60	17.97 %	-23.44%
	Grand Total	1787.83	2549.41	46.73	2754.52	2.50	4000.37	3057.28	5.32	3062.60	17.97 %	-23.44%

2.4 The Committee was informed that as against a total projected outlay of ₹ 4000.37 Crore made by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to the Budget Division, Ministry of Finance for the Financial Year 2022-23, Ministry of Finance has approved an outlay of ₹ 3062.60 Crore in BE 2022-23, which is about 76.55% of the projected outlay. The budgetary allocation made to the Ministry at BE and RE stages for the ongoing fiscal year under the Head 'Capital' clearly indicates a significant cut in funds at RE stage. The Department apprised the Committee that lesser allocation at RE stage was on account of reduction in infrastructural development in sports facilities and social activities during FY 2021-22 due to COVID-19 pandemic.

2.5 The Committee notes that the year 2022 is the year of both the Asian and Commonwealth games and the Budgetary allocations for the Ministry is Rs. 3062.60 crore which is an increase of Rs. 305.58 crore as compared to RE 2021-21. It is also observed that the major share of the total budgetary allocation in BE 2022-23 for the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is for the Department of Sports, i.e., 73.6%, whereas it is 26.4% for the Department of Youth Affairs. It is also noted that as compared to the projections made, the allocation has been less by 30.07 % in respect of Department of Youth Affairs and 20.75 % in respect of Department of Sports. The Committee welcomes the enhancement in the Budget to the Ministry; however, the Committee is of the view that such drastic gap between the projections made and the actual allocations call for a review by both the Departments in respect of assessing the

reasons for the reduced allocation and the manner it will affect the various Schemes of the Departments in this crucial year. The Committee recommends that such a review be undertaken and based on it, enhanced allocations, if required, be sought at RE stage.

2.6 The Committee observes from the Table-II that out of the total outlay of ₹ 3062.60 Crore in BE 2022-23, ₹3057.28Crore, *i.e.*, 99.83% is under Revenue and only ₹ 5.32 Crore, *i.e.*, 0.17% is under Capital Head. It is also observed that the outlay provided for the Ministry under Demand No.102 for the upcoming financial year was higher than the outlay provided in BE 2020-21 as well the RE 2020-21 by approximately 18% which was however, 23.44% lesser than the projections made to the Ministry of Finance. The Committee is of the view that as the year 2022 is going to be a crucial year in which Indian sporting prowess will be showcased at the world stage through the Asian and Commonwealth games, funds should not prove any hindrance in the training of and making available the best of facilities to our sportspersons.

2.7 A perusal of the allocation of funds in terms of Revenue and Capital Scheme-wise of the Department of Sports in Table-III indicates that there is very little variation in the Non-Scheme under Revenue BE for the FY 2021-22 & 2022-23 and between RE 2021-22 & RE 2022-23. However, there is marked fluctuations in the Capital Scheme and Non-Scheme between BE 2021-22 & BE 2022-23 and RE 2021-22 & BE 2022-23. Moreover, the actual expenditure as on 31st Janaury,2022 was approximately 55% which was quite less. The Committee recommends the Department to undertake an analysis of the same and factor in the parameters which are leading to low utilization.

TABLE-III

BUDGET ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION OF FUNDS IN RESPECT OF DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS SCHEMES

(Rs. in crore)

S.No	Name of the Scheme	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Actual as on 31.01.2022
A.	Development in sports Institutions			
1	Sports Authority of India	660.41	599.00	490.07
2	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education	55.00	52.00	41.22
3	National Dope Test Laboratory	12.00	19.00	8.85
4	National Anti-Doping Agency	10.00	15.00	8.34
5	National Center for Sports Science and Research			
	Revenue	9.99	7.00	5.53
	Capital	0.01	0.00	0.00
	Total	10.00	7.00	5.53
6	National Center for Sports Coaching	2.00	2.00	0.00
7	Sports University in North East			
	Revenue	8.00	66.00	2.40
	Capital	43.72	0.00	0.00
	Total	51.72	66.00	2.40
8	World Anti-Doping Agency	2.50	3.00	0.21
	Total (A)	803.63	763.00	556.62

B.	Encouragement and Awards to Sportsperson			
1	Incentive to Sports Persons	38.00	42.00	29.54
2	Pension to Meritorious Sports Persons	15.00	13.00	4.92
3	Assistance to NSF	280.00	181.00	85.47
4	Human Resource Development in Sports	3.80	2.00	0.18
5	National Sports Development Fund	25.00	5.00	0.00
6	National Sports Welfare Fund for Sports Persons	2.00	2.00	0.00
	Total (B)	363.80	245.00	120.11
C.	Khelo India: National Programme for Development of Sports			
1	Khelo India	657.71	869.00	390.80
2	Commonwealth Games	30.00	100.00	30.00
3	Enhancement of Sports Facility in J&K	50.00	15.00	0.00
4	Seminar, Committee etc.	1.00	1.00	0.32
	Total (C)	738.71	985.00	421.12
	Total (A+B+C)	1906.14	1993.00	1097.85

TABLE-IV

BUDGET ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION OF FUNDS IN RESPECT OF DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS SCHEMES

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Actuals as on 31.01.2022
A.	Secretariat Social Service	35.00	34.02	25.29
B.	Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakaram (RYSK)			
1	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan	326.50	365.00	245.00
2	National Youth Corps	75.00	57.50	41.56
3	Youth Hostel	6.00	4.00	0.37
4	NPYAD	21.00	24.00	10.43
5	Scouting and Guiding	1.50	1.50	0.38
6	International Co-operation	14.00	14.00	5.59
7	Young Leaders Programme	14.00	8.00	7.03
	Total (B)	458.00	474.00	310.36
C.	National Service Scheme	165.00	231.00	126.44
D.	RGNIYD	32.00	25.00	15.90
	Total (A+B+C+D)	690.00	764.02	477.99

2.8 The Committee observed that the actual expenditure as on 31st January, 2022 in respect of Department of Youth Affairs in Table-IV was only 62.56%. The Department has informed that the lesser expenditure, than anticipated, was largely due to Covid-19 pandemic. The Committee observes that with easing of restrictions, the trend of expenditure should increase on various schemes and recommends that as the normalcy returns and the activities resume, the Department and bodies under it should closely monitor the same so as to not lag behind in using of allocated funds and are able to resolve expeditiously any bottlenecks that may arise.

2.9 The Committee observed that there was an increase in the budgetary allocations to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in the BE 2022-23 as indicated in Table V, VI, VII and VIII for both the Departments and expressed the hope that the Ministry will be able to utilize the funds in carrying out its several schemes and strengthening its organizations and institutions.

TABLE-V

Organisation/Institution/Bodies-wise Projections, Allocations, Utilization and variations under the administrative control of the Department of Sports (Department of Sports) (Demand No. 102)									
S.No.	Name of the Organisation/Institution	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Projections to MoF for BE 2022-23	BE 2022-23	Variations (in Percentage)		
							BE 2022-23 over RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23 over Projections to MoF	BE 2022-23 over BE 2021-22
							7=(6-4)/4	8=(6-5)/5	9=(6-3)/3
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Sports Authority of India	607.79	660.41	599.00	720.00	653.00	9.02%	-9.31%	-1.12%
2	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education	45.00	55.00	52.00	61.00	56.00	7.69%	-8.20%	1.82%
3	National Dope Testing Laboratory	13.47	12.00	19.00	20.00	13.00	-31.58%	-35.00%	8.33%
4	National Anti-Doping Agency	7.88	10.00	15.00	30.67	17.00	13.33%	-44.57%	70.00%
5	National Centre of Sports Science and Research	4.69	10.00	7.00	20.00	7.00	0.00%	-65.00%	-30.00%
6	National Centre for Sports Coaching	0.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	0.00%	-33.33%	0.00%
7	Sports University in North East	3.25	51.72	66.00	403.76	91.00	37.88%	-77.46%	75.95%
8	WADA	8.91	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%
	Grand total	690.99	803.63	763.00	1261.43	842.00	10.35%	-33.25%	4.77%

TABLE-VI

Scheme-wise Projections, Allocation, Utilisation and Variations under the administrative Control of the Department of Sports (Demand No. 102)									
S.No.	Name of the Unit (s) / Scheme (s)	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Projections to MoF for BE 2022-23	BE 2022-23	Variations (in Percentage)		
							BE 2022-23 over RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23 over Projections to MoF	BE 2022-23 over BE 2021-22
							7	8	9
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

1	Assistance to National Sports Federation	128.62	280.00	181.00	325.00	280.00	54.70%	-13.85%	0.00%
2	Human Resource Development in Sports	0.45	3.80	2.00	5.00	4.00	100.00%	-20.00%	5.26%
3	Incentive to Sports Persons	36.46	53.00	55.00	70.00	55.00	0.00%	-21.43%	3.77%
4	National Sports Development Fund	7.23	25.00	5.00	50.00	16.00	220.00%	-68.00%	-36.00%
5	National Sports Welfare Fund for Sports Persons	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6	Khelo India	338.06	657.71	869.00	1029.56	974.00	12.08%	-5.40%	48.09%
7	Enhancement of Sports Facility in J&K	25.00	50.00	15.00	50.00	50.00	233.33%	0.00%	0.00%
8	Commonwealth Games	75.00	30.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	-70.00%	-40.00%	0.00%
	Total	612.82	1101.51	1229.00	1581.56	1411.00	14.81%	(-) 10.78%	28.10%

TABLE-VII

Scheme-wise Projections, Allocation, Utilisation and Variations under the administrative Control of the Department of Youth Affairs (Demand No. 102)

S. No.	Name of the Unit (s) / Scheme (s)	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Projections to MoF for BE 2022-23	BE 2022-23	Variations (in Percentage)		
							BE 2022-23 over RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23 over Projections to MoF	BE 2022-23 over BE 2021-22
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	National Service Scheme	84.29	165.00	231.00	325.50	283.50	22.73%	-12.90%	71.82%
2	National Youth Corps	57.55	75.00	57.50	93.25	75.00	30.43%	-19.57%	0.00%
3	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development	12.79	21.00	24.00	24.70	22.00	-8.33%	-10.93%	4.76%
4	International Co-operation	6.39	14.00	14.00	14.70	20.00	42.86%	36.05%	42.86%
5	Youth Hostel	1.89	6.00	4.00	7.52	7.50	87.50%	-0.27%	25.00%
6	Scouting and Guiding	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7	Young Leaders Programme	2.70	14.00	8.00	12.00	12.00	50.00%	0.00%	-14.29%
	Grand total	165.61	296.50	340.00	479.17	421.50	23.97%	-12.04%	42.16%

TABLE-VIII

S. No	Name of the Organisation/ Institution	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Projections to MoF for BE 2022-23	BE 2022-23	Variations (in Percentage)		
							BE 2022-23 over RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23 over Projections to MoF	BE 2022-23 over BE 2021-22
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7=(6-4)/4	8=(6-5)/5	9=(6-3)/3
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	267.75	326.50	365.00	606.37	325.00	-11.0%	-46.4%	-0.5%
2.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	21.00	32.00	25.00	32.00	24.00	-4.0%	-25.0%	-25.0%
	Grand Total	288.75	358.50	390.00	638.37	349.00	-10.5%	-45.3%	-2.6%

Trends of Utilization of funds under different Schemes during the previous three years**TABLE-IX**

DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS													
Sl. No.	Scheme	2019-20				2020-21				2021-22			
		BE	RE	Exp.	% of exp. w.r.t. RE	BE	RE	Exp.	% of exp. w.r.t. RE	BE	RE	Exp.*	% of exp. w.r.t. RE
A	Development in Sports Institutions (An Umbrell Scheme)												
1	Sports Authority of India	450.00	615.00	615.00	100.00%	500.00	612.21	607.79	99.28%	660.41	599.00	490.07	81.81%
2	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education	50.00	50.00	50.00	100.00%	55.00	45.00	45.00	100.00%	55.00	52.00	41.22	79.27%
3	National Dope Testing Laboratory	7.50	4.50	4.50	100.00%	2.50	13.47	13.47	100.00%	12.00	19.00	8.85	46.58%
4	National Anti-Doping Agency	8.50	8.50	5.54	65.21%	12.50	9.00	7.88	87.56%	10.00	15.00	8.34	55.60%
5	National Centre of Sports Science and Research	25.00	45.00	44.49	98.87%	75.00	6.00	4.69	78.17%	10.00	7.00	5.53	79.00%
6	National	5.00	5.00	4.98	99.60%	5.00	2.00	0.00	0.00%	2.00	2.00	0	0.00%

	Centre for Sports Coaching				%								%
7	Sports University in North East	40.00	50.00	47.82	95.64 %	60.00	6.72	3.25	48.36 %	51.72	66.00	2.4	3.64 %
8	World Anti-Doping Agency	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00 %	2.00	10.00	8.91	89.10 %	2.50	3.00	0.21	7.00 %
Total - A		587.00	779.00	773.33	99.27 %	712.00	704.40	690.99	98.10 %	803.63	763.00	556.62	72.95 %
B	Encouragement and Awards to Sports persons (An Umbrella Scheme)												
1	Special Cash Awards	50.00	62.00	61.54	99.26 %	38.00	16.00	15.99	99.94 %	38.00	42.00	29.54	70.33 %
2	Awards	2.00	2.00	1.65	82.50 %	2.00	7.50	7.25	96.67 %				
3	Pension to Meritorious Sports person	37.00	47.00	46.99	99.98 %	30.00	14.00	13.22	94.43 %	15.00	13.00	4.92	37.85 %
4	Assistance to National Sports Federation	245.00	300.85	300.85	100.00 %	245.00	132.00	128.62	97.44 %	280.00	181.00	85.47	47.22 %
5	Human Resource Development in Sports	5.00	5.00	4.75	95.00 %	5.00	1.00	0.45	45.00 %	3.80	2.00	0.18	9.00 %
6	National Sports Development Fund	70.00	77.15	77.15	100.00 %	50.00	7.23	7.23	100.00 %	25.00	5.00	0.00	0.00 %
7	National Sports Welfare Fund	2.00	2.00	1.00	50.00 %	2.00	2.00	2.00	100.00 %	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00 %
Total - B		411.00	496.00	493.93	99.58 %	372.00	179.73	174.76	97.23 %	363.80	245.00	120.11	49.02 %
C	Khelo India: National Programme for Development of Sports (An Umbrella Scheme)												
1	Khelo India	500.00	578.00	575.52	99.57 %	890.42	328.77	338.06	102.83 %	657.71	869.00	390.80	44.97 %
2	Commonwealth Games	70.00	96.00	96.00	100.00 %	75.00	75.00	75.00	100.00 %	30.00	100.00	30.00	30.00 %

3	Enhancement of Sports Facility in J&K	30.00	50.00	50.00	100.00%	50.00	25.00	25.00	100.00%	50.00	15.00	0.00	0.00%
4	Himalayan Region Sports Festival	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
5	Seminar, Committee etc.	1.00	1.00	0.60	60.00%	1.00	0.50	0.31	62.00%	1.00	1.00	0.32	32.00%
Total - C		602.00	725.00	722.12	99.60%	1016.42	429.27	438.37	102.12%	738.71	985.00	421.12	42.75%
Grand Total		1600.00	2000.00	1989.38	99.47%	2100.42	1313.40	1304.12	99.29%	1906.14	1993.00	1097.85	55.09%
* as on 31.01.2022 as per e-lekha													

Trends of Utilization of funds under different Schemes during the previous three years

TABLE-X

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS													
Sl. No.	Scheme	2019-20				2020-21				2021-22			
		BE	RE	Exp.	% of exp. w.r.t. RE	BE	RE	Exp.	% of exp. w.r.t. RE	BE	RE	Exp.*	% of exp. w.r.t. RE
A	Secretariat Social Service Expenditure	32.00	32.00	29.10	90.93%	33.00	30.00	29.35	97.83%	35.00	34.02	25.29	74.34%
Total - A		32.00	32.00	29.10	90.93%	33.00	30.00	29.35	97.83%	35.00	34.02	25.29	74.34%
B. Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK An Umbrella Scheme)													
1	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	256.92	363.18	363.18	100.00%	300.00	267.75	267.75	100.00%	326.50	365.00	245.00	67.12%
2	National Youth Corps	80.00	75.00	75.00	100.00%	90.00	60.00	57.55	95.92%	75.00	57.50	41.56	72.28%
3	National Programme for Youth and Adolscent Development	21.00	21.00	20.28	96.57%	23.00	20.00	12.79	63.95%	21.00	24.00	10.43	43.46%
4	International Co-operation	21.00	21.00	19.21	91.48%	30.00	6.92	6.39	92.34%	14.00	14.00	5.59	39.93%
5	Youth Hostel	2.50	22.50	1.27	5.64%	20.00	3.00	1.89	63.00%	6.00	4.00	0.37	9.25%
6	Scouting and Guiding	1.50	1.50	0.75	50.00%	1.50	0.75	0.00	0.00%	1.50	1.50	0.38	25.33%
7	Young Leaders Programme	12.00	27.95	10.61	37.96%	22.00	4.35	2.70	62.07%	14.00	8.00	7.03	87.88%
Total - B		394.92	532.13	490.30	92.14%	486.50	362.77	349.07	96.22%	458.00	474.00	310.36	65.48%
C	National Service Scheme	160.00	166.55	151.61	91.03%	172.00	72.98	84.29	115.50%	165.00	231.00	126.44	54.74%
D	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	30.00	46.24	46.24	100.00%	35.00	21.00	21	100.00%	32.00	25.00	15.90	63.60%
Grand Total		616.92	776.92	717.25	92.32%	726.50	486.75	483.71	99.38%	690.00	764.02	477.99	62.56%

2.10 The Committee after going through the Tables IX & X observed that the actual expenditure for Department of Sports was approximately 55.09 % as on 31st Janaury,2022. The Department of Sports informed that lesser expenditure was due to Covid related restrictions and cancellation of sporting events at both national and international level. Department of Youth Affairs also cited similar reasons for under utilization of its funds which stood at 62.56% as on 31st Janaury,2022. The Committee recognizes the reason for under utilization of allocated funds and recommends that efforts may be made to streamline the projects/schemes/sporting events stalled so that there is optimum utilization of funds.

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

3.1 SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA :

3.1.1 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 25thJanuary, 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 (MoYAS). SAI has been entrusted with twin objectives of promoting sports and achieving sporting excellence at the National and International level.

3.1.2 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, Lakshmbai 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.

3.1.3 The aims & objectives of SAI are to promote and broad-base sports in the country, 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, 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 besides many more related activities.

3.1.4 There are 21 major Divisions/ Institutions of SAI and their functional responsibilities are primarily to maintain the infrastructure, training of athletes, conducting various course, sourcing sports equipments besides many other related work.

3.1.5 SPORTS PROMOTIONAL SCHEMES OF SAI- The Operation Division of SAI deals with implementation of different Sports Promotional Schemes aimed at spotting and nurturing the talented sportspersons in various age groups for achieving excellence at the National/International level. These schemes are being implemented through SAI Regional Centres alongwith Academic Wings.

(i) SAI NATIONAL CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE (NCOE)- To maintain uniformity of the financial norms and to dispense with the differentiation between trainees in the same campus/premises at SAI Regional Centre/Academic Institutions/Stadia, all Schemes Operating in the same Campus/premises in SAI Regional Centre/Academic Institutions and Stadia were merged as SAI National Centre of Excellence (NCOE). As of now, there are 21 NCOEs (NCOE Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium and Chandigarh has yet to start) operational across India in 14 priority and 10 other sports disciplines. In its endeavour to train athletes to achieve excellence in Olympics and other International Events, Sports Authority of India has established NCOEs across the country to impart specialized training to promising athletes by providing state of the art infrastructure and playing facilities, sports science backup, individualized diet prescribed by trained nutritionists and overall supervision under the best coaches, qualified support staff and High Performance Directors. The current approved sanctioned strength of athletes in the NCOEs is 4,077 for residential athletes and 500 for non-residential athletes as of now. The working strength for the current year is 2641 trainees (1386 Boys & 1255 Girls). SAI has trained and qualified coaches including reputed and experienced coaches who together with scientific staff provides best training environment and evaluate and support the performance of young athletes.

(ii) SAI TRAINING CENTRE SCHEME (STC) AND EXTENSION CENTRES: In order to groom the junior level sports persons in the age group of 10-18 years, SAI Training Centres (STC) are established in a State where the sports infrastructure is provided by the respective State Governments. Further, the scheme of extension centres of STCs was started in 17 disciplines to cover schools and colleges for wider coverage, with a view to develop sports standard in schools and colleges having requisite basic sports infrastructure and have shown good results in sports. Trainees in the age group of **10-18** years are selected under Non-Residential basis for regular training. SAI Regional Centres and Academic Institutions are the implementing agencies for its Sports Promotional Schemes and academic programmes across the country.

(iii) ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS OF SAI

(a) Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala-The National Institute of Sports was inaugurated on 7th May 1961 to herald an era of systematic and scientific sports coaching in country. In the year 1973, the Institute was dedicated to the memory of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. After merger of SAI & SNIPES in 1987, the Institute became the Academic Wing of Sports Authority of India.

(b) Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE), Thiruvananthapuram- 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 at par with Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala and Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior.

(iv) TRAINING OF ELITE ATHLETES AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (TEAMS) / TARGET OLYMPIC PODIUM SCHEME (TOPS): TEAMS (Training of Elite Athletes & Management Support) Division is entrusted with the responsibility of preparing National teams in different sports disciplines for various National & International Sports events in coordination with the National Sports Federations concerned, on behalf of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. In other words, it provides necessary facilities to elite sportspersons preparing for International Sports events like Olympics, Asian Games, Commonwealth games and World Cup and other International Competitions in India and Abroad. Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) aims to identify, groom and prepare potential medal prospects for Olympics, with funding from National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). Under the Scheme, financial support is provided to selected athletes for training, participation in competitions, purchase of equipment, availing of the services of support persons, etc. Besides, 'Out of Pocket Allowance' @ Rs.50,000/- per month is given to the selected Athletes in Core Group and Rs. 25,000/- per month to athletes in Development Group for meeting contingent and miscellaneous expenses. As on date, 162 athletes in Core Group and 254 junior athletes in Development Group have been selected in the TOPS. (as on 21.12.2021).

(v) NATIONAL COACHING SCHEME: The National Coaching Scheme is modified version of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Scheme which 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/University Field Station (UFS) for State Coaching Centre. 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. 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).

(vi) SAI STADIA: The Stadia Division is responsible for formulating policy guidelines for utilization of five SAI Stadia in Delhi, having different facilities created with the twin objective of broad-basing sports and to achieve excellence in sports. To optimize utilization of sporting facilities and to put optimum utilization of sporting facilities and to promote sporting culture, the scheme of 'Come & Play' was launched in May, 2011.

(vii) SPORTS MEDICINE CENTRE AT SAI HEAD OFFICE: Sports Medicine and Sports Sciences Centre at J.N. Stadium established under the Plan Scheme of SAI in 1984 aims to provide comprehensive sports medicine and sports science backup to sportspersons with the help of specialists in Sports Medicine, Sports Scientists, Physiotherapists, Masseurs and other support staff. The centre is a leading provider of comprehensive sports-based programs to treat and prevent injury, aid recovery and enhance performance through different scientific tests. To provide the best possible medical support to national athletes, specialists from Departments of Orthopedics, Ophthalmology, Surgery and Medicine are visiting this Centre from the leading hospitals of Delhi. SAI has also roped in Medical Institutions running Masters in Sports Physiotherapy Courses wherein Interns are being posted for their clinical duties at SAI.

(viii) **HUMAN PERFORMANCE LAB (HPL):** Human Performance Lab at SAI Delhi aims to provide comprehensive sports science back up to sportspersons with the help of sports scientists and other support staff in Sports Science viz., Anthropometry, Nutrition, Physiology and Psychology. It also aims for a coordination work with coaches to develop ways to attain and maximize performance of athletes using scientific expertise, latest research findings and different scientific tests. Elite players from National Camps, Young Sports Persons from National Sports Academies, Centre of Excellence and Sports Persons from other SAI Sports Promotional Schemes are beneficiaries who receive regular support from this Centre.

TABLE -XI

Organisation/Institution/Bodies-wise Projections, Allocations, Utilization and variations under the administrative control of the Department of Sports (Department of Sports) (Demand No. 102)								
Name of the Organisation/Institution	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Projections to MoF for BE 2022-23	BE 2022-23	Variations (in Percentage)		
						BE 2022-23 over RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23 over Projections to MoF	BE 2022-23 over BE 2021-22
						7=(6-4)/4	8=(6-5)/5	9=(6-3)/3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=(6-4)/4	8=(6-5)/5	9=(6-3)/3
Sports Authority of India	607.79	660.41	599.00	720.00	653.00	9.02%	-9.31%	-1.12%

3.1.6 The Committee noted the cut in the allocations of funds in the BE 2022-2023 and enquired about the same. The Department of Sports has informed that one of the reasons for the reduced allocations of budget in respect of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports was due to lesser allocation by the Ministry of Finance on account of Covid. The Secretary further informed that many infrastructure projects and big sporting events could not be organized because of restrictions imposed due to Covid. The Committee, however, expressed the hope that with the easing of restrictions the Department of Sports would be able to utilize the funds optimally in coming months.

3.1.7 On being enquired about the selection process, the Department informed about the process of identification of talent and selection methods of the sportspersons. The Committee was informed that the selection of sportsperson representing the country is being done by National Sport Federation. The identification of the players for several camps is based on various competitions and then on the basis of the performance of these players, they are selected. Another scheme for selection is Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS). Under this scheme, there are two types of selection procedure: first is Target Olympic Podium Core group which consists of senior players who are performing among existing available athletes and are set to perform in the next Olympic. To perform this selection process, there is a committee which, on the basis of scientific assessment and in consultation with National Sports Federation, analyzes the progression and training edge of a player and

about his ability to progress and to what extent. Secondly, a Development Group has started which seeks to study the progression and junior world benchmarking of players in the age group of 14, 16 and 18 to train them for participation in the next Olympic. The Committee was further informed that SAI has 23 National Centres of Excellence and 66 STC Centres where maximum children from tribal areas get admission.

3.1.8 The Committee observed that there should be standardization of Coaching as well as Coaches. The Department informed the Committee that it has started Khelo India e-pathshala which comprises of standard courses where approximately 4000 physical education teachers are participating. It was informed that when SAI began operation, the main mandate of it was to develop coaching only. The Department further informed that there are many teachers at school level who are keen to teach physical education or sports but do not have requisite certificates and for which courses have been evolved in consultation with LNCPE and LNIPE Gwalior and Trivanthpuram, respectively.

3.1.9 The Department further informed the Committee that a pathway has been developed for coaches. Under it, any teacher can begin fundamental course. Thereafter, existing PE teachers can do foundation and refresher course. After clearing the same, the coaches attend a 6 week certification course at NIS. This certification is also being made valid for Diploma. Before diploma, there are also certification courses for the PE teachers of Level-I and Level-II. After that there are several modules for high performance coaching which are being designed in collaboration with foreign universities. The digital module of these foundation course as well as Level-I and Level-II is also being prepared.

3.1.10 The Committee then made observation about management of sports injury and its management. The Department submitted that efforts were being made in that direction. It informed the Committee that Central Athlete Injury Management System (CAIMS)- a first of its kind initiative was launched on 11th June,2021 for streamlining Sports Medicine and Rehabilitation Support offered to athletes.

3.1.11 The Committee, therefore, recommends that better management and optimum utilization of funds allocated to the Department may be undertaken so that no scheme or projects lag behind moreover that Covid related restrictions have now been eased considerably. It further recommends that the expansion of Khelo India centres and National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs) may be done appropriately for wider and easier access by the players in each corner of the country.

3.1.12 Stressing the need for better management of injuries at sports centres or during sports activities, the Committee strongly recommends that Sports Authority of India (SAI) should tie up with specialized hospitals across the country to ensure that proper and advance treatment is provided to sportspersons without any loss of time besides providing preventive and awareness measures towards better management of injuries. The Committee also recommends for exploring feasibility of tying up with hospitals at smaller towns and at grassroots level so as to reduce time towards access to better health services. The Committee further recommends that there should be more such centres where medical colleges should have the facilities of sports medicine.

3.2 KHELO INDIA SCHEME

A Central Sector Scheme, namely, Khelo India- National Program for Development of Sports having 3 major components namely Competitions, Talent Search and Creation of Sports Infrastructure, was launched during 2016-17, which was further revised in the year 2017-18 for strengthening of the domestic competition structure by way of national school games and national level university games, community coaching, playfield preservation and promotion, talent identification and long term athlete development programme, infrastructure development including hubs of excellence in universities, national physical fitness programmes for maintaining fitness level of school going children, protection of indigenous/ tribal/ rural games, etc. The revamped Khelo India Programme has been launched with the twin objectives of mass participation and promotion of excellence in sports. Various programmes have been launched under the following verticals to realize the objective of broad basing and promoting the culture of sports across the country. The major activities undertaken under this scheme are as follows:

S. No.	Activities	Details
i	Play Field Development	Geo tagging of existing playfields and uploading the data in Khelo India Mobile App. Geo-tagging of 13,682 playfields have been completed
ii	Community Coaching Development	A cascading model of training and creating a pool of community coaches across India. 23086 Physical Education Teachers have been trained under this vertical
iii	State Level Khelo India Centres (SLKIC)	Establishment of 1000 Khelo India Centres across India and upgrading the existing centres to Khelo India State Centre of Excellence. So far, 28 centres in 27 States/UTs have been notified as Khelo India State Centre of Excellence and 453 Khelo India Centres have also been approved including 60 SAI Extension Centres. Further, 09 Sports Schools and 25 Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSCs) and 1 Air force & Navy Boys Sports companies have been approved for support under SLKIC.
iv	Annual Sports Competitions	The 3 rd edition of the Khelo India Youth Games (KIYG), 2020 was conducted in Guwahati, Assam with total participation of 6130 athletes. Further, the 1 st edition of the Khelo India University Games (KIUG) was conducted in the host state of Odisha in 2020 with total participation of 3182 athletes
v	Talent Search and Development	Total 2623 athletes have been identified and are currently getting support under the Khelo India Scheme
vi	Support to National/Regional/State Sports Academies	247 (72 NCOE & SAI & 175 Non-SAI) Academies have been accredited under this component across India. A financial assistance @Rs.6,28,400

		(including Rs.1,20,000 as OPA) per annum per athlete is being provided to these academies for training of the selected Khelo India athletes
vii	Physical Fitness of School going Children	More than 23 Lakhs students have been assessed with the help of Khelo India Mobile Application
viii	Sports for Women	Organization of leagues and competitions for women
ix	Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games	Mallakhamb, Kalaripayattu, Gatka and Thang-Ta have been receiving support. Grants were sanctioned for infrastructure development, equipment support, appointment of coaches, training of coaches and scholarships. Scholarship for 283 Medal Winners of Mallakhamb, Kalaripayattu, Gatka and Thang-Ta. (Rs.10,000/- per month, per athlete) were provided till the 1 st quarter of 2021-22
x	Utilisation and creation/upgradation of sports infrastructure	a total of 99 sports infrastructure projects have been sanctioned at a cost of ₹1087.22 crore during the period from 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2021
xi	Sports for Peace and Development	Two editions of Khelo India Winter Games have been conducted in the UTs of J&K and Ladakh in 2020 and 2021. An amount of ₹2.40 crore and ₹5.35 crore have been sanctioned for this purpose in 2020 and 2021, respectively

3.2.1 TALENT SEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Khelo India Talent Identification & Development (KITD) is one of the most important verticals of the Khelo India Scheme. The country with vast diversity in terms of physical attributes offers immense opportunity to excel in the field of sports provided sporting talent is identified at right time and age-appropriate nurturing is done by coaches with the help of sports science support to achieve the objective of winning medals.

Based on the recommendation of the Talent Identification and Development Committee (TIDC), selected talent is identified as Khelo India Athletes (KIAs) who are given an option to join SAI or Non-SAI accredited academy for training purpose. The KIAs who train in the Khelo India accredited academies are entitled for the financial support to the tune of Rs. 5.00 Lakhs per annum and in addition to that Rs. 10,000/- per month as Out of Pocket Allowance (OPA). The KIAs, who have not joined any academy, are provided only OPA. Total 2671 KIAs are currently getting supported across 21 disciplines and around 240 academies have been accredited under Khelo India Scheme in various sports disciplines.

3.2.2 PHYSICAL FITNESS FOR SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN- It aims to evolve region-wise National Fitness Parameters and to provide a toolkit to each school to evaluate physical fitness to all school-going children. Khelo India Mobile Application was launched to enable the general public to get information and ease of access to the various aspects of the game (HOW TO PLAY), available playfields across India (WHERE TO PLAY) or mapping the fitness parameters of the young school-going population of the country. As on 31.12.2021, for physical fitness assessment, in the Khelo India Mobile Application, 2,04,130

Schools and 3,31,076 assessors are registered. 6493889 student profiles have been created and out of these 23,30,835 numbers of fitness, assessments have been made. A total no. of 317 online/offline Training of Trainer programs (TOTs) had been conducted under this vertical in which more than 81,579 Physical Education Teachers and 21,577 Principals were given training.

Budget allocation and utilization of Khelo India Scheme during the financial years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 (As on 31.12.2021):

TABLE XII

(₹ in crore)

Year	Approved allocation			Actual Expenditure
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Final Estimate	
2017-18	350.00	350.00	350.00	346.99
2018-19	520.09	500.09	375.09	342.24
2019-20	500.00	578.00	578.00	575.52
2020-21	890.42	328.77	-	338.06
2021-22	657.71	-	-	390.80*
				* as on 31.12.2021

3.2.3 The Committee was informed by the Department that selection takes place for various schemes or sub-component under Khelo India. The most important among them is Talent Development and talent identification. There are 20 committees for 20 different games and these 20 committees are further divided into 2 types: first, Talent Identification committee and secondly, Talent Screening committee. These committees identify children during sporting competitions undertaken at grassroot levels. The committees shortlist children from the school game federation, national championship and camps and then they are further selected during a camp. 20 lakhs children were shortlisted for assessment at various schools, colleges and SAI centres which, however, could not be completed due to onset of Covid. The talent identification programme which is of grassroot level will be aggressively taken forward.

3.2.4 The Committee observed that Khelo India Scheme is a flagship scheme of Department of Sports and efforts should be made to widen its horizon as far as possible. However, the Committee noted that the actual expenditure till 31st January, 2022 was approximately 60% only whereas the BE 2022-23 has been sought approximately 150% of BE 2021-22. The Committee further noted that the sharp increase in allocation of funds is due to proposed settlement of committed liabilities of the past as recommended by EFC as well as starting up of new projects at Varanasi, UP and Naranpura, Gujrat.

3.2.5 The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that efforts may be made to settle past liabilities on priority basis so that it does not get repeatedly reflected in coming financial years. Once these committed liabilities are offset, the budgetary allocations would be able to reflect the trend of allocation and expenditure more realistically. The Committee further recommends that all other activities under the umbrella of Khelo India scheme may be suitably complied with and all the sporting activities may be undertaken in the wake of substantial fund allocation. The

Committee also recommends that the timeline for proposed construction of new projects at Varanasi and Naranpura may be adhered to stringently, removing all possible bottlenecks in the process.

3.3 PRIME MINISTER'S DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE (PMDP)- ENHANCEMENT OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES IN J&K

3.3.1 Hon'ble Prime Minister approved and announced the special package for J&K on 07.11.2015 which inter-alia includes ₹260 crore Packages for sports infrastructure facilities of coaches / trainers / furniture/ competition / incentives / prize money. The works are under progress. Once the sports infrastructure projects are completed, those would be operated and utilized by Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir for sports promotion activities in the State.

3.3.2 The Committee observes that as against approved allocation of ₹ 50 crore for the PMDP in the FY 2021-22, there has been no expenditure till 31st December,2021.

3.3.3 The Committee noted that during the current financial year, no amount has been spent on enhancement of sports infrastructure facilities in UT of J&K under Prime Minister's Development package till 31st December,2021. The Committee expresses its concern over the reason cited for gross under utilization "*The expenditure based on the requirement received from Sports Authority of India.*" **The Committee therefore, strongly recommends that Sports Authority of India (SAI) must identify the possible reasons for such gross under utilization of allocated funds and be more careful in studying the gaps in generating requirements for the UT of J&K and ensures that sports and related activities are not neglected or relegated to the background.**

3.4 SCHEMES RELATING TO PROMOTION OF EXCELLENCE IN SPORTS

SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATION

3.4.1 Under this Scheme, the Government of India provides assistance to National Sports Federation (NSFs) for conducting National championship and 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 ₹10 lakhs to ₹30 lakhs per tournament. The amount for holding National Championships has been revised from ₹2 lakhs for seniors, juniors and sub-juniors to ₹5 lakhs for seniors, ₹7 lakhs for juniors and ₹10 lakhs for sub-juniors. Medical insurance policy of ₹5 lakhs and Personal Accident Policy of ₹25 lakhs for athletes has been allowed. NSFs have been allowed to procure equipment up to ₹10 lakhs. To promote traditional tournaments, a new provision of assistance of up to ₹5 lakhs each for such events has been made. Assistance of ₹25 lakhs will be available for holding prestigious tournaments in India. This will help improve the quality of tournaments. Financial assistance to sports disciplines in 'others' category has been restored.

3.4.2 Financial Assistance given to various organizations under Scheme of Assistance to

NSFs is given in the table below:

S.No.	Component of Financial Assistance	Beneficiary	Scale of Assistance
1	National Championships	All categories of National Sports Federations	Seniors – Rs. 5 lakhs Juniors – Rs. 7 lakhs Sub Junior – Rs. 10 lakhs
2	Foreign exposure to players for training and competitions	All High priority, Priority and General category Sports disciplines (26 in number)	Entire expenditure towards airfare, boarding & lodging, TA/DA and other admissible items as per approved budget and budget availability
3	Chief/National Coaches	Coach selected/appointed	Remuneration up to Rs.1,50,000/-.May be even higher in deserving cases.
4	Prestigious traditional tournaments	Organizers of identified events	Upto Rs. 25 lakhs
5	Traditional sports events	Organizers of identified Events	Upto Rs.5 lakhs

3.4.3 Secretary, Department of Sports, informed the Committee about the mechanism and functioning of the National Sports Federation (NSF). NSF falls within the pyramid of International Olympic Committee and Indian Olympic Association of the Olympic Charter. It is through this federation, players get selected and participate in the international tournaments. The Government has no direct role in it. However, the Government provides grants funds for some Olympic sports. This federation is being regulated through National Sports Code,2011 which is like Conduct Rules and to quite an extent it is self regulating. This Code acts as a guideline for holding elections, maintaining accounts, information to be provided on the websites etc. There is a process of recognition according to which an Annual Calendar for Training and Competitions (ACTC) is made. The Government has the power to derecognize if they do not meet the prescribed standards.

3.4.4 On being enquired by the Committee about the kind of support being extended to body builders, the Department informed that there is a federation of body building which is part of the Ministry's list of federations, however, in terms of funding and their employment prospects, no particular scheme was available with the Department of Sports at this level.

3.4.5 The Committee in the light of submission made, accordingly recommends that the Department should come out with a proper plan of action for bodybuilders through Federation of Bodybuilding and a proper forum be evolved where these sportspersons can get sponsors and scope for a dignified livelihood may be explored.

3.4.6 On the issues of recognition or certification of quality which is of national level or Olympic standard, the Committee recommends that in case national level certification is required, the Department of Sports must provide the same after taking suitable fee.

3.4.7 The Committee observed that although there has been increased allocation of budget towards assistance to National Sports Federations in BE 2022-23 for reasons attributed to participation at international fora and increased domestic tournaments besides spending on

other related heads including procurement of sports equipments, as compared to RE 2021-22, actual expenditure as on 31st January,2022 was just ₹85.47 Crore against allocated Budget of ₹181 Crore which is less than 50% of the total allocated budget.

3.4.8 The Committee, therefore, recommends that a realistic assessment of projected expenditure may be made and ensure that funds are utilized to the optimum for better results and achievement of targets. The Committee further recommends that with Covid-19 on decline and easing of the restrictions on several activities including sports, efforts may be made to cover the lost ground expeditiously.

3.5 NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SPORTS COACHING

3.5.1 The purpose of the National Centre for Sports Coaching (NCSC) under the National Institute of Sports, Patiala is to enhance sports coaching education in the country and also to create a comprehensive coaching development framework of the country and to conduct the research in technical, tactical and skill development aspects of coaching and training of athletes. Its aim would be to produce competent and confident coaches for the sports sector. It would contribute towards the development of athletes to their maximum potential and prolong their competitive sporting career. NCSC would aim to meet the demand for high performance sports coaches and implementation of long term Athlete Development Plan. It is a Central Sector Scheme.

TABLE -XIII

₹ in crore

S. No.	Name of the Organisation / Institution	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Projections to MoF for BE 2022-23	BE 2022-23	Variations (in Percentage)		
							BE 2022-23 over RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23 over Projections to MoF	BE 2022-23 over BE 2021-22
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7=(6-4)/4	8=(6-5)/5	9=(6-3)/3
	National Centre for Sports Coaching	0.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	0.00%	-33.33%	0.00%

3.5.2 On the issue of Classifiers in para-athletes, the Committee enquired about the details of number of national and international certified classifiers who were trained to classify para athletes for their intellectual, physical and vision impairment, lack of qualified classifiers both national and international and the steps taken by the Government to increase their numbers. The Committee also enquired about whether a robust education system was in place that prepares international classifiers in India. The Department informed the Committee that no such information was readily available with them on the subject.

3.5.3 The Committee, therefore, recommends that the issue of para-athlete classification should not be neglected and a proper system may be evolved for identification, education & training and database of classifiers to instil among the para-athletes a sense of dignity and pride. This will also ensure transparency about the whole process of identification and selection of para-athletes.

3.5.4 The Committee observed that although very miniscule fund has been allocated under the scheme, even that has not been disbursed due to lack of viable proposals.

3.5.5 The Committee noted that immediately after the closing of an Olympic games, the Olympic games for para-athletes are organized which has international significance. The Committee, therefore, recommends that sincere efforts may be made to submit viable proposals and identify suitable coaches/classifiers to ensure that young talents are not left behind for want of better guidance. The participation and medal prospects among para-athletes may be given equal importance and encouragement by way of better classifiers.

3.6 NATIONAL CENTRE OF SPORTS SCIENCES AND RESEARCH (NCSSR)

3.6.1 National Centre of Sports Sciences and Research (NCSSR) is a scheme which aims to support high level research, education and innovation with respect to high performance of elite athletes. The total cost of the NCSSR scheme would be Rs.260 crore up to FY 2025-26. It is a central sector scheme. With a view to pursuing this objective, the scheme is focused on sports science including Sports Medicine through creation of and support to the following institutional mechanism:

(i) National Centre of Sports Sciences & Research (NCSSR) will be set up at Administrative Block of Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex, Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, which will be developed as Hub and it will support in providing sports science equipment to SAI's 11 National Centres of Excellence (at Aurangabad, Bhopal, Gandhi Nagar, Guwahati, Imphal, Lucknow, Kolkata, KSSR New Delhi, Rohtak, Sonipat, Trivananthapuram) and 2 High Performance Centres at Patiala and Bengaluru, which will act as Spokes.

(ii) It will also support (i) Sports Science Departments in select 6 Universities/Institutes namely, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Annamalai University, Tamilnadu, Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal, and Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh and (ii) Sports Medicine Departments in select 5 Institute/Medical college namely, King George Medical University, Lucknow, Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana, Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute, Bengaluru, Karnataka, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, Manipur, and Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal.

TABLE-XIV

S. No.	Name of the Organisation/ Institution	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Projections to MoF for BE 2022-23	BE 2022-23	Variations (in Percentage)			₹ in crore
							BE 2022-23 over RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23 over Projections to MoF	BE 2022-23 over BE 2021-22	
							7=(6-4)/4	8=(6-5)/5	9=(6-3)/3	
1.	National Centre of Sports Science and Research	4.69	10.00	7.00	20.00	7.00	0.00%	-65.00%	-30.00%	

3.6.2 The Department informed that 237 students were enrolled in various Post-Graduate specializations, 9 students doing PhD (Universities-Sports Science) and 3 students in MD (Sports Medicine).

3.6.3 The Committee observed that National Centre for Sports Science and Research is at a nascent stage in the country and hence it needs more funds and encouragement. However, instead of spending more on setting up of state of the art facilities, the allocations has gone down which may affect the kind the support it requires to be nurtured. The fund allocation pattern has also seen a decline over past few years.

3.6.4 The Committee, therefore, recommends that more conducive environment may be created for better research in the field of sports science and medicine and such facilities may also be extended to smaller towns and cities in addition to the proposed Hub and Spokes.

3.7 SCHEME OF HUMAN RESORUCE DEVELOPMENT IN SPORTS (HRDS)

3.7.1 Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYAS) is the nodal Ministry in the Government of India to take care of the development of sports and games in the country. Since 2012, the “Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports” is one such endeavour, providing financial assistance to Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYAS)/ Sports Authority of India (SAI)/ National Sports Federations (NSFs) officials, athletes, coaches, technical officials, etc. for upgradation of their skills & knowledge. The Scheme extends financial assistance for training and short-term courses for coaches, technical and support staff; in addition, sports specialists are sponsored for attending seminars/conferences at international level; assistance has also been extended for holding /attending coaching camps/ seminars/ conferences/ workshops within the country by inviting foreign experts or sending them to foreign institutions.

3.7.2 The target groups are the coaches, match officials and supporting personnel (i.e. Judge, Umpire, and Referee etc.) essential for excellence of sportspersons in respective sports disciplines. As such, adequate provision has been made for this target group for

training/ appearing in qualifying examination abroad. The students of specialized studies and masters students in specific disciplines relevant to sports and games are also target group in this scheme.

3.7.3 Although the Budgetary provision has increased by 5.26% in BE 2022-23, there has been a constant decline in allocation under this head in the last 5 years. From ₹10 crores in RE 2017-18 and ₹5 crored in RE 2019-20, it came down to ₹1 crore in RE 2020-21 and increased to ₹2 crore in RE 2021-22.

3.7.4 The Ministry informed the Committee that under the National Education Policy,2020, there are very clear pointers as to how sports and physical education becomes an integral part of the growth of a child and by that process give the country its sports people. To strive towards that objective, a committee is studying the feasibility of setting up of a National Sports Education Board. The Committee has gone into the objectives of the scheme and felt that it is one of the key scheme for not only formalizing the sports as a subject to be pursued as a career but also making sports an intelligent subject for strategy management. The Committee also noted a decreasing trend in fund allocation over past few years with slight increase in FY 2021-22.

3.7.5 The Committee recommends that the Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports may be advertised/publicised more with suitably enhanced fund allocation so as to build a sporting environment and culture in the country and also allow this scheme to blossom into an alternate source of livelihood.

3.7.6 The Committee further recommends that since sports is an interdisciplinary subject, the setting up of National Sports Education Board as envisaged by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports may be got expedited for better co-ordination between sports and education and other related fields and overall co-ordination with several stakeholders may be established for synchronization of efforts.

3.8 NATIONAL SPORTS DEVELOPMENT FUND (NSDF)

3.8.1 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. Funding of athletes included in TOPS is also done from NSDF. Funds from NSDF are also released for creation/development/upgradation of sports infrastructure. In order to encourage corporate entities, both public and private and individuals, for contributing to NSDF, 100% exemption from income tax is available on all contributions to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). Contributors to NSDF are free to assign the funds for specific purpose subject to general policy guidelines. Contributions to the tune of Rs 170.32 Crore have been made by various entities and individuals to National Sports Development Fund. The Central Government has contributed Rs 164.15 Crore to NSDF as its matching share.

3.8.2 The Secretary, Department of Sports informed that the NSDF receives fund from both Government and Coprporate including PSUs. These funds are used to run very prestigious TOPS scheme. Individual athletes are also funded. Individual excellence academies have also been set up. In a way, these are the kind of special facilities.

3.8.3 The Committee notes that the budget of the National Sports Development Funds (NSDF) has been substantially reduced as compared to the BE 2021-22 and the projection made for 2022-23. The Committee notes that since the government

provides an amount equivalent to CSR contribution or donations, this indicates that NSDF did not attract adequate CSR contributions or donations from public sector undertakings or private companies. Noting that NSDF was set up with the main aim and objective of providing financial assistance to sportspersons to excel in their fields at the national and international level through specialised training and this also provides assistance to elite athletes under Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS), both core and development, it is recommended that the factors bogging the initiative be evaluated and corrective action be taken by the Department to realize the aims of NSDF.

3.9 NATIONAL SPORTS UNIVERSITY, MANIPUR

3.9.1 National Sports University (NSU) was established in 2017 under the Manipur Societies Registration Act 1989. It started functioning in a temporary campus at Khuman Lampak Sports Complex, Imphal in 2018 with two courses in undergraduate programmes, namely Bachelor of Physical Education and Sports and Bachelor of Science in Sports Coaching. On 17th August, 2018, NSU was enacted by an act of Parliament and the University is the first of its kind in India. The University has completed four successful years.

3.9.2 Some of the major objectives of the University are to evolve it as an institute of advanced study in the field of physical education and sports sciences and provide for research and development and dissemination of knowledge in physical education and sports sciences by providing specially designed academic and training programmes in various areas of physical education and sports sciences and training in advanced technologies of sports.

3.9.3 The Committee was informed that at present, the University was running two undergraduate programmes and three post graduate programmes with three Departments namely, (i) Physical Education and Sports, (ii) Sports Coaching and (iii) Sports Psychology. It was also informed that the University has also proposed for four schools namely, (i) School of Sports Science and Sports Medicine, (ii) School of Sports Management and Technology, (iii) School of Sports Education and Training and, (iv) School of Interdisciplinary Studies within which there will be 13 different Departments. The University has a total of 260 enrolments of students as of now with adequate number of teachers. The Committee then enquired as to what efforts were being made to convince existing medical colleges to start a sports medicine branch or management institutions for starting a sports management course. It was informed that under the NCSSR Scheme, coordination was established with some of the medical colleges and executive diploma programme has also been started at IIM, Rohtak.

3.9.4 The Committee while lauding the initiative of starting the National Sports University, suggested that it should be known to one and all. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the work and progress of the University may be advertised and publicised and be brought to the notice of people at large especially with regards to Sports Science.

3.9.5 The Committee is of the view that this University has the potential to emerge as the sporting powerhouse of not only the State but of the country. The Committee recommends that it is prudent that all necessary efforts be made towards defining and implementing effectively its programmes, policies and infrastructure as the success of

the University will create the "right ecosystem" for sports and games and will be an example to emulate by other State and other Universities and Colleges so that sports and sporting culture thrives all across the country.

3.10 INCENTIVE TO MERITORIOUS SPORTSPERSONS

3.10.1 Under this, Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award, Arjuna Award, Dronacharya Award, Dhyan Chand Award for Life Time Achievements in Sports and Games, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy, Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar, Scheme of Special Awards to Winners in International sports events and their Coaches are some of the schemes under which cash incentives are given to the sportsperson.

3.11 PENSION TO MERITORIOUS SPORTS PERSONS

3.11.1 Under this scheme launched in the year 1994, those sportspersons, who are Indian citizens and have won gold, silver and bronze medals in Olympic Games, World Cup/World Championships, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Paralympic games, and who have attained the age of 30 years, and have retired from an active sports career are eligible for life pension. The present rates of pension are from ₹12,000/- to ₹20,000/- per month.

S. No.	Category of meritorious sportspersons	Rate of Pension (Rs./per month)
1	Medalists at the Olympic Games / Para Olympic Games	20,000
2	Gold medalists at the World Cup/World Championship in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines	16,000
3	Silver and Bronze medalists at the World Cup/World Championship in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines	14,000
4	Gold medalists of the Asian/Commonwealth Games/Para Asian Games	14,000
5	Silver and Bronze medallists of the Asian/Commonwealth Games/ Para Asian Games	12,000

3.12 PANDIT DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY NATIONAL WELFARE FUND SPORTSPERSONS (PDUNWFS)

3.12.1 Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Fund for sportspersons (PDUNWFS) was set up in March, 1982 with a view to assisting outstanding sportspersons of the past, living in indigent circumstances, who had brought glory to the country in sports. Quantum of assistance from the fund is ranging from ₹ 2 lakhs to ₹10 lakhs on the various grounds, including medical treatment. During the current Financial Year 2021 (up to 31.01.2022), the lumpsum financial assistance to the tune of ₹11602910/- under the scheme PDUNWFS was given to a total of 41 sportspersons.

3.12.2 The Department informed the Committee that under these three schemes, medal winners are given cash awards while pension is given to meritorious sportsperson whereas financial assistance is granted to sportsperson in distress under PDUNWFS. It was informed that archer Limba Ram was given financial assistance of ₹10 lakhs besides other help under this scheme.

3.13 NATIONAL ANTI-DOPING AGENCY (NADA)

3.13.1 The International Convention against Doping in Sport was adopted at the UNESCO General Conference in October 2005. India signed the convention on 07.11.2007. As a

signatory to Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping and UNESCO International Convention against Doping (February 2007), NADA accepted the World Anti-Doping Code in March 2008.

3.13.2 NADA was set up as an autonomous body under the Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India in the year 2009 as a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 for implementation of country's Anti-Doping programmes in sports. The primary objective is to implement anti-doping rules as per WADA code, regulate dope control programme, to promote anti-doping education and awareness about doping and its ill effects. The primary function of NADA is to adopt and implement anti-doping rules and policies, which conform to the World Anti-Doping Code, Dope sample collection of Sportspersons across the country, Result management following Anti-Doping Rule Violations and to create Awareness about Anti-Doping measures for Athletes, Coaches and Support staff through education and research.

3.14 NATIONAL DOPE TESTING LABORATORY (NDTL)

3.14.1 The National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL) is an autonomous body of the Government of India. This is a premier analytical testing & research organization established in the country having state-of-the-art facilities and mandated for dope testing of sportspersons at both- domestic as well as international levels. It is accredited by WADA and also accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) as per ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for chemical and biological testing.

3.14.2 The Laboratory undertakes analysis of samples of sportspersons for anti-doping. In addition, it is also devoted to research and development on dope science strictly adhering to the protocols of WADA International Standards for Laboratories (ISLs) and create awareness among the stakeholders in matters concerning new drugs/methods of testing. Presently, it is one of the thirty (30) WADA accredited Laboratories in the World. It abides by the WADA guidelines, and is subject to periodic WADA assessment/review.

3.14.3 The Laboratory regained the WADA accreditation on 22nd December, 2021. Its accreditation has been reinstated to fulfill compliance with the latest version of the International Standards for Laboratories (ISLs) and with the WADA Technical Documents, 2021. Earlier, NDTL's WADA accreditation was suspended on 20 August, 2019, based on non-compliances observed during the on-site assessment of the Laboratory held in September, 2018. WADA conducted an online remote assessment of the Laboratory in June, 2021. After successful compliance with WADA international standards for laboratories, NDTL achieved re-accreditation of the Laboratory. With this, NDTL's Anti-Doping testing and activities have been resumed with effect from 23rd December, 2021.

3.14.4 The Committee observed that the 'The National Anti-Doping Bill, 2021, has been referred to it for examination. The commitment towards international treaty and resultant acceptance of the Code prescribed under it, assumes significance in the present circumstance.

3.14.5 The Committee recommends that allocation of funds should not be a constraint in expansion of the National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL) and more funds may be sought if need be. Also aggressive awareness programme coupled with education and training should be started to ensure that budding athletes, sportspersons as well as coaches become more and more aware and educated towards doping substances as well as its procedures.

3.14.6 The Committee noted that at present there is just one such laboratory of international standards in the country and recommends that feasibility of opening of more such laboratory be explored so that gradually NDTL and its branches caters to grassroots level sportspersons especially in such areas where there is abundance of raw talents of athletes including tribal areas.

3.14.7 The Committee, overall, strongly recommends the Department of Sports and Sports on two aspects:

(i) the schemes, projects and bodies of the Department may be extensively and aggressively advertised through all channels including social media so that people across the country are well aware about its schemes and are suitably benefited; and

(ii) there should be an integral and pivotal role of people's representatives at Centre and State level as well as local representatives in identifying and encouraging the sportspersons.

3.14.8 The Committee is also of the view that there is a need for major reforms to be examined and undertaken to provide a thrust to the way sports is managed in the country. The Committee therefore recommends that the following aspects may be considered, in consultation with States, to help transform the sporting scenario of Indian Sports:

- as Sports in the country have been historically viewed from the angle of entertainment and recreational activity, rather than as a fulfilling profession, there is a need to make sustained efforts to break that perception. Towards this aim the proposal to transfer Sports to the Concurrent List of the Constitution needs a thorough examination in consultation with the States;
- need for an independent regulator for Sports as a “ Sports Regulatory Authority” can also bring numerous benefits towards streamlining the working of Sports Federations and in improving coordination and cooperation between the Department of Sports, National Sports Federation (NSF), Indian Olympic Association and the Sports Authority of India;
- constitution of Sports Tribunals as a first level of resolution mechanism to expeditiously resolve Sports related disputes;
- putting in place a strict Anti-Doping Legislation to check doping in Sports and also to provide a regulatory framework to bring awareness about the issue; and
- insensitise Sports funding and participation through public private partnerships.

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

4.1 RASHTRIYA YUVA SASHAKTIKARAN KARYAKRAM (RYSK) : This is an umbrella Scheme with the following components/ sub-schemes, namely, (i) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, (ii) National Youth Corps, (iii) National Young Leaders Programme, (iv) National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, (v) International Cooperation, (vi) Youth Hostels, (vii) National Discipline Scheme and (viii) Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organisations.

4.1.1 On the basis of emphasis given by the Committee on EWCY&S (the then HRD) for the need for merger/consolidation of Schemes and also on the advice of the Ministry of Finance to restructure the Schemes into a few compact Schemes for better synergy and more effective utilisation of resources, the Department of Youth Affairs has re-structured/ consolidated all the Schemes implemented by the Department, into 3 Schemes, with effect from 01.04.2016 as under:

Sl. No.	Names of Schemes (Before Restructuring)	Names of Schemes (After Restructuring)
1	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	Merged into a new 'umbrella' Scheme called " Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) "
2	National Youth Corps (NYC)	
3	National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	
4	International Cooperation	
5	Youth Hostels (YH)	
6	Assistance to Scouting & Guiding Organisations	
7	National Discipline Scheme (NDS)	
8	National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)	
9	National Service Scheme (NSS)	National Service Scheme (NSS)
10	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)

4.1.2 However, National Service Scheme (NSS) and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) have been kept as separate schemes because of their far reaching impact.

4.2 Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

4.2.1 Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), launched in 1972, is one of the largest youth organisations in the world. NYKS has presence in 623 districts of the country through Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs). The objective of the Programme is *to develop the personality*

and leadership qualities of the youth and to engage them in nation-building activities.

4.2.2 The areas of focus of the NYKS activities include literacy and education, health and family welfare, sanitation and cleanliness, environment conservation, awareness on social issues, women empowerment, rural development, skill development and self-employment, entrepreneurship development, civic education, disaster relief and rehabilitation, etc. The youth associated with Nehru Yuva Kendras are not only socially aware and motivated, but are also inclined towards social development work through voluntary efforts. Some of the key schemes/programmes of NYKS are Youth Club Development Programme, COVID 19-Interventions, Training on Clean Village-Green Village, Promotion of Sports, Education in Basic Vocations, District Level Promotion of Art and Culture, Observance of Days of National and International Importance, District Youth Convention, Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs and Celebration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi-Mahatma Gandhi Yuva Swachhta Abhiyan Evam Shramdaan Karyakaram.

4.2.3 The Ministry made a presentation before the Committee and highlighted the role and efforts of NYKS and other schemes of the Department of Youth Affairs. The Committee lauded the efforts of NYKS and other schemes in many social and awareness programmes. However, the Committee felt that the objectives of almost all the schemes are one and the same. With all these schemes catering to the objectives of leadership development or making aware about the schemes of the Government, confusion is created as to when NSS or NYC or any other organization is working. The Committee also noted that many schemes were brought under the umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK). The Committee observed that as both the Departments under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports cater to common programmes at grassroot level, hence there should be synergy between these two Departments for optimum utilization of resources.

4.2.4 However, the Committee feels that there should be culmination of some of the schemes into one and, therefore, recommends that steps may be taken for integrating of schemes for optimum utilization of resources and weeding out any duplication of work.

4.2.5 The Committee appreciated the efforts of the Department of Youth affairs and involvement of huge number of volunteers which was reflected in the data presented before the Committee. However, the Committee observed that these volunteers were not to be seen around or their presence was not felt in the field which led to speculate about the veracity of data provided. The Committee, therefore, recommends that there should be a robust mechanism for collection and verification of data regarding the volunteers working in the field/grassroot level for said development work.

4.2.6 The Committee also felt that there was a lack of transparency in the selection of Nehru Yuva Kendra and the appointment process within it. The Committee recommends that the Department of Youth Affairs must examine this perception and make efforts to either take corrective action or dispel the same. The Committee also felt that there is a need to keep public representatives aware of the activities and the initiatives being taken by the Department and recommends that sensitization programmes in this respect be held from time to time.

4.2.7 The Committee while noting the huge vacancies in the NYKS, observed that there was a need for streamlining the organization and enhancing the scope of work of NYKS volunteers for better management. The volunteers can be trained to carry out surveys on certain important issues for result oriented work. The Committee felt that the work and achievements of the organization was not getting properly disseminated among the people especially when the youth of today is making use of digital media extensively.

4.2.8 The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Department of Youth Affairs should aggressively advertise/publicise its various schemes on social media platforms to effectively interact with the youth and sensitize them about its importance.

4.3 NATIONAL YOUTH CORPS (NYC)

4.3.1 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 the Scheme are to set up a group of disciplined and dedicated youth who have the inclination and spirit to engage in the task of nation-building for facilitating the realization of inclusive growth (both social and economic) and to act as focal points for dissemination of information, basic knowledge in the community.

4.3.2 Under the Scheme, youth in the age-group of 18-25 years are engaged as volunteers to serve upto maximum 2 years in nation-building activities at block level. Some of the key schemes/programmes are National Young Leaders Programme (Block Level and District Level), Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat, Catch the Rain Project in collaboration with National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Tribal Youth Exchange Programme and Namami Gange.

4.4 NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR YOUTH AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT (NPYAD)

4.4.1 National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) is an “Umbrella Scheme” of the Ministry under which financial assistance is provided to Government/ non-Government organisations for taking up activities for youth and adolescent development. The Scheme is operational since 1st April, 2008.

4.4.2 The Committee praised the volunteers especially those who worked during Covid-19 pandemic. While appreciating the role and impact of digitalization, the Committee also pointed out its ill effects and how this, especially during the times of Covid, has led to rise in mental health leading to increased number of suicide especially among youth.

4.4.3 The Committee, therefore, recommends that volunteers involved in National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development should be trained in counseling about family values and concern for each other and especially about management of mental health to ensure that youth are not left rudderless at the time of crisis.

4.4.4 The Committee further pointed out importance of role of Organ Donation as a means and ways of serving the society which incidentally no Ministry has taken up. **The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that role and scope of Organ Donation in serving the society may be taken up seriously and prominently by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and may be included as an item for generating awareness among youth especially during Youth festivals.**

4.5 International Co-operation

4.5.1 The Department endeavours to create an international perspective among youth in collaboration with other countries and international agencies/ organizations on various youth issues. The Department also collaborates with UN Agencies like United Nations Volunteers (UNV)/ United National Development Fund (UNDP) and the Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP) on various youth related issues.

4.5.2 The Committee while appreciating the youth exchange programme of the Department of Youth Affairs with other countries, recommends that instead of working in silos, it should venture into collaborative efforts with the Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) which in a way does parallel work and other similar organizations.

4.6 YOUTH HOSTELS

Youth Hostels (YH) are built to promote youth travel and to enable the young people to experience the rich cultural heritage of the country. The construction of the YH 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 connection and approach roads. YH are located in areas of historical and cultural value, in educational centres, in tourist destinations, etc. YH provide good accommodation for the youth at reasonable rates.

4.7 ASSISTANCE TO SCOUTING AND GUIDING ORGANIZATIONS

4.7.1 The Department provides assistance to the Scouting and Guiding Organizations, with a view to promote the Scouts and Guides movement in the country. This is an international movement aimed at building character, confidence, idealism and spirit of patriotism and service among young boys and girls. Scouting and Guiding also seeks to promote balanced physical and mental development among the boys and girls. Financial assistance is provided to scouting and guiding organizations for various programmes such as organization of training camps, skill development programmes, holding of jamborees, activities related to adult literacy, environment conservation, community service, health awareness and promotion of hygiene and sanitation.

4.7.2 The Committee observed that Scouts and Guides Movement is gradually dying out. Lauding its reintroduction at different school levels, the Committee suggested that it should be encouraged. Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs informed that it is an ongoing scheme. However, there were some organizational problems with the Hindustan Scouts and Guides and Bharat Scouts and Guides which will be sorted out soon.

4.8 NATIONAL YOUNG LEADERS PROGRAMME (NYLP)

4.8.1 A new Central Sector Scheme, namely, 'National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)' was formulated and launched in 2014 with a view to develop leadership qualities among the youth to enable them to realize their full potential and in the process, to contribute to the nation-building process. The Programme aims at motivating the youth to strive for excellence in their respective fields and to bring them to the forefront of the development process. It seeks to harness the immense youth energy for national-building.

4.9 NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME (NSS)

4.9.1 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. The ideological orientation of the NSS is inspired by the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. Very appropriately, the motto of NSS is "**NOT ME, BUT YOU**". An NSS volunteer places the 'community' before 'self'. The scheme aims at developing competencies among youth volunteers relating to community service. The activities under the scheme instill the relevance of social service, develop a sense of involvement in tasks of community development. The scheme is also tasked to improve the qualitative changes in the attitudinal orientations of youth of our country bringing maximum ideational returns to the National Integration, social service and effective leadership through an array of activities.

4.9.2 The NSS caters through the academic institutions voluntarily with a view to develop healthy contacts between the students and teachers on the one hand and establishing constructive linkages between the campus and the community on the other hand. Thus, NSS attempts to establish meaningful linkages between 'Campus and Community', 'College and Village' and 'Knowledge and Action'.

4.9.3 The Committee observed that under the "National Service Scheme", actuals in 2020-21 was Rs.84.29 Crore. In BE 2021-22, the allocation was substantially enhanced to Rs.165.00 Crore which was further increased to Rs.231 Crore in RE 2021-22. The allocation has further been increased to Rs.283.50 Crore in BE 2022-23. The Department in response informed that it had proposed to revise the rate of Regular Activities from Rs. 250 to Rs. 950 (per volunteer per year) and Special Camping from Rs. 450 to Rs. 1120 (50% volunteer strength per year) in the EFC proposal. Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance has agreed to increase to Rs. 400 per volunteer per year and Rs. 700 per volunteer per year (50% per the volunteer strength). Further, creation of additional 4062 NSS units (1 unit= 100 volunteer) was demanded in the EFC proposal which was agreed to create 3000 NSS Units (3 Lakh) in addition to existing 36 lakh NSS volunteer strength subject to the allocation of budget of Rs. 1627 Cr. for a period of 2021-22 to 2025-26.

4.9.4 The Committee has gone into the details of the National Service Scheme (NSS) and its contribution towards the society at large. Based on the inputs made available by the Department, and the challenges posed by the Covid pandemic, the Committee recommends for increasing the number of volunteers within the ambit of the scheme. The Committee further recommends that the rates for activities of regular nature and special camping may be suitably revised to attract more and more volunteers especially youth. The Committee also recommends that the certificates issued to the volunteers should be duly accredited by standard norm across the country to attract more numbers of employers i.e. to make the scheme more employability friendly.

4.10 RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (RGNIYD)

4.10.1 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 has been conferred the status of 'Deemed to be University' under 'De-novo' category in 2008, by the Ministry of Education. The RGNIYD Ordinance, 2016 and the RGNIYD first Statute (Amended up to 2016) have also been enacted under the RGNIYD Act, 2012.

4.10.2 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.

4.10.3 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.

4.10.4 The Committee observed a decline in the budgetary allocation BE 2022-23 to the RGNIYD over the BE and RE 2021-22. The Department informed that as there was no construction activities proposed this year, the allocation has been less. Although, the Institute proposes to introduce various skill development programmes for the youth.

4.10.5 The Committee recommends that the allocation of funds may be utilized optimally in order to achieve the main objective of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development i.e. in-depth research and training by diversifying into youth related issues as well as handholding of States in carrying out several specific socio-economic activities.

OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS AT A GLANCE

REVENUE AND CAPITAL WISE ALLOCATIONS UNDER DEMAND NO. 102 PERATINING TO THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

The Committee notes that the year 2022 is the year of both the Asian and Commonwealth games and the Budgetary allocations for the Ministry is Rs. 3062.60 crore which is an increase of Rs. 305.58 crore as compared to RE 2021-21. It is also observed that the major share of the total budgetary allocation in BE 2022-23 for the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is for the Department of Sports, i.e., 73.6%, whereas it is 26.4% for the Department of Youth Affairs. It is also noted that as compared to the projections made, the allocation has been less by 30.07 % in respect of Department of Youth Affairs and 20.75 % in respect of Department of Sports. The Committee welcomes the enhancement in the Budget to the Ministry; however, the Committee is of the view that such drastic gap between the projections made and the actual allocations call for a review by both the Departments in respect of assessing the reasons for the reduced allocation and the manner it will affect the various Schemes of the Departments in this crucial year. The Committee recommends that such a review be undertaken and based on it, enhanced allocations, if required, be sought at RE stage.

[para 2.5]

The Committee observes from the table that out of the total outlay of ₹ 3062.60 Crore in BE 2022-23, ₹3057.28Crore, i.e., 99.83% is under Revenue and only ₹ 5.32 Crore, i.e., 0.17% is under Capital Head. It is also observed that the outlay provided for the Ministry under Demand No.102 for the upcoming financial year was higher than the outlay provided in BE 2020-21 as well the RE 2020-21 by approximately 18% which was however, 23.44% lesser than the projections made to the Ministry of Finance. The Committee is of the view that as the year 2022 is going to be a crucial year in which Indian sporting prowess will be showcased at the world stage through the Asian and Commonwealth games, funds should not prove any hindrance in the training of and making available the best of facilities to our sportspersons.

[para 2.6]

A perusal of the allocation of funds in terms of Revenue and Capital Scheme-wise of the Department of Sports in Table-III indicates that there is very little variation in the Non-Scheme under Revenue BE for the FY 2021-22 & 2022-23 and between RE 2021-22 & RE 2022-23. However, there is marked fluctuations in the Capital Scheme and Non-Scheme between BE 2021-22 & BE 2022-23 and RE 2021-22 & BE 2022-23. Moreover, the actual expenditure as on 31st Janaury,2022 was approximately 55% which was quite less. The Committee recommends the Department to undertake an analysis of the same and factor in the parameters which are leading to low utilization.

[para 2.7]

The Committee observed that the actual expenditure as on 31st January, 2022 in respect of Department of Youth Affairs in Table-IV was only 62.56%. The Department has informed that the lesser expenditure, than anticipated, was largely due to Covid-19 pandemic. The Committee observes that with easing of restrictions, the trend of

expenditure should increase on various schemes and recommends that as the normalcy returns and the activities resume, the Department and bodies under it should closely monitor the same so as to not lag behind in using of allocated funds and are able to resolve expeditiously any bottlenecks that may arise.

[para 2.8]

The Committee after going through the Tables IX & X observed that the actual expenditure for Department of Sports was approximately 55.09 % as on 31st Janaury,2022. The Department of Sports informed that lesser expenditure was due to Covid related restrictions and cancellation of sporting events at both national and international level. Department of Youth Affairs also cited similar reasons for under utilization of its funds which stood at 62.56% as on 31st Janaury,2022. The Committee recognizes the reason for under utilization of allocated funds and recommends that efforts may be made to streamline the projects/schemes/sporting events stalled so that there is optimum utilization of funds.

[para 2.10]

SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA

The Committee noted the cut in the allocations of funds in the BE 2022-2023 and enquired about the same. The Department of Sports has informed that one of the reasons for the reduced allocations of budget in respect of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports was due to lesser allocation by the Ministry of Finance on account of Covid. The Secretary further informed that many infrastructure projects and big sporting events could not be organized because of restrictions imposed due to Covid. The Committee, however, expressed the hope that with the easing of restrictions the Department of Sports would be able to utilize the funds optimally in coming months.

[para 3.1.6]

KHELO INDIA SCHEME

The Committee, therefore, recommends that better management and optimum utilization of funds allocated to the Department may be undertaken so that no scheme or projects lag behind moresoever that Covid related restrictions have now been eased considerably. It further recommends that the expansion of Khelo India centres and National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs) may be done appropriately for wider and easier access by the players in each corner of the country.

[para 3.1.11]

Stressing the need for better management of injuries at sports centres or during sports activities, the Committee strongly recommends that Sports Authority of India (SAI) should tie up with specialized hospitals across the country to ensure that proper and advance treatment is provided to sportspersons without any loss of time besides providing preventive and awareness measures towards better management of injuries. The Committee also recommends for exploring feasibility of tying up with hospitals at smaller towns and at grassroots level so as to reduce time towards access to better

health services. The Committee further recommends that there should be more such centres where medical colleges should have the facilities of sports medicine.

[para 3.1.12]

The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that efforts may be made to settle past liabilities on priority basis so that it does not get repeatedly reflected in coming financial years. Once these committed liabilities are offset, the budgetary allocations would be able to reflect the trend of allocation and expenditure more realistically. The Committee further recommends that all other activities under the umbrella of Khelo India scheme may be suitably complied with and all the sporting activities may be undertaken in the wake of substantial fund allocation. The Committee also recommends that the timeline for proposed construction of new projects at Varanasi and Naranpura may be adhered to stringently, removing all possible bottlenecks in the process.

[para 3.2.5]

PRIME MINISTER'S DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE (PMDP)- ENHANCEMENT OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES IN J&K

The Committee therefore, strongly recommends that Sports Authority of India (SAI) must identify the possible reasons for such gross under utilization of allocated funds and be more careful in studying the gaps in generating requirements for the UT of J&K and ensures that sports and related activities are not neglected or relegated to the background.

[para 3.3.3]

SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATION

The Committee in the light of submission made, accordingly recommends that the Department should come out with a proper plan of action for bodybuilders through Federation of Bodybuilding and a proper forum be evolved where these sportspersons can get sponsors and scope for a dignified livelihood may be explored.

[para 3.4.5]

On the issues of recognition or certification of quality which is of national level or Olympic standard, the Committee recommends that in case national level certification is required, the Department of Sports must provide the same after taking suitable fee.

[para 3.4.6]

The Committee, therefore, recommends that a realistic assessment of projected expenditure may be made and ensure that funds are utilized to the optimum for better results and achievement of targets. The Committee further recommends that with

Covid-19 on decline and easing of the restrictions on several activities including sports, efforts may be made to cover the lost ground expeditiously.

[para 3.4.8]

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SPORTS COACHING

The Committee, therefore, recommends that the issue of para-athlete classification should not be neglected and a proper system may be evolved for identification, education & training and database of classifiers to instil among the para-athletes a sense of dignity and pride. This will also ensure transparency about the whole process of identification and selection of para-athletes.

[para 3.5.3]

The Committee noted that immediately after the closing of an Olympic games, the Olympic games for para-athletes are organized which has international significance. The Committee, therefore, recommends that sincere efforts may be made to submit viable proposals and identify suitable coaches/classifiers to ensure that young talents are not left behind for want of better guidance. The participation and medal prospects among para-athletes may be given equal importance and encouragement by way of better classifiers.

[para 3.5.5]

NATIONAL CENTRE OF SPORTS SCIENCES AND RESEARCH (NCSSR)

The Committee, therefore, recommends that more conducive environment may be created for better research in the field of sports science and medicine and such facilities may also be extended to smaller towns and cities in addition to the proposed *Hub and Spokes*.

[para 3.6.4]

SCHEME OF HUMAN RESORUCE DEVELOPMENT IN SPORTS (HRDS)

The Committee recommends that the Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports may be advertised/publicised more with suitably enhanced fund allocation so as to build a sporting environment and culture in the country and also allow this scheme to blossom into an alternate source of livelihood.

[para 3.7.5]

The Committee further recommends that since sports is an interdisciplinary subject, the setting up of National Sports Education Board as envisaged by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports may be got expedited for better co-ordination between sports and education and other related fields and overall co-ordination with several stakeholders may be established for synchronization of efforts.

NATIONAL SPORTS DEVELOPMENT FUND (NSDF)

The Committee notes that the budget of the National Sports Development Funds (NSDF) has been substantially reduced as compared to the BE 2021-22 and the projection made for 2022-23. The Committee notes that since the government provides an amount equivalent to CSR contribution or donations, this indicates that NSDF did not attract adequate CSR contributions or donations from public sector undertakings or private companies. Noting that NSDF was set up with the main aim and objective of providing financial assistance to sportspersons to excel in their fields at the national and international level through specialised training and this also provides assistance to elite athletes under Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS), both core and development, it is recommended that the factors bogging the initiative be evaluated and corrective action be taken by the Department to realize the aims of NSDF.

[para 3.8.3]

NATIONAL SPORTS UNIVERSITY, MANIPUR

The Committee while lauding the initiative of starting the National Sports University, suggested that it should be known to one and all. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the work and progress of the University may be advertised and publicised and be brought to the notice of people at large especially with regards to Sports Science.

[para 3.9.4]

The Committee is of the view that this University has the potential to emerge as the sporting powerhouse of not only the State but of the country. The Committee recommends that it is prudent that all necessary efforts be made towards defining and implementing effectively its programmes, policies and infrastructure as the success of the University will create the "right ecosystem" for sports and games and will be an example to emulate by other State and other Universities and Colleges so that sports and sporting culture thrives all across the country.

[para 3.9.5]

NATIONAL DOPE TESTING LABORATORY (NDTL)

The Committee recommends that allocation of funds should not be a constraint in expansion of the National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL) and more funds may be sought if need be. Also aggressive awareness programme coupled with education and training should be started to ensure that budding athletes, sportspersons as well as coaches become more and more aware and educated towards doping substances as well

as its procedures.

[para 3.14.5]

The Committee noted that at present there is just one such laboratory of international standards in the country and recommends that feasibility of opening of more such laboratory be explored so that gradually NDTL and its branches caters to grassroots level sportspersons especially in such areas where there is abundance of raw talents of athletes including tribal areas.

[para 3.14.6]

The Committee, overall, strongly recommends the Department of Sports and Sports on two aspects:

(i) the schemes, projects and bodies of the Department may be extensively and aggressively advertised through all channels including social media so that people across the country are well aware about its schemes and are suitably benefited; and

(ii) there should be an integral and pivotal role of people's representatives at Centre and State level as well as local representatives in identifying and encouraging the sportspersons.

[para 3.14.7]

The Committee is also of the view that there is a need for major reforms to be examined and undertaken to provide a thrust to the way sports is managed in the country. The Committee therefore recommends that the following aspects may be considered, in consultation with States, to help transform the sporting scenario of Indian Sports:

- as Sports in the country have been historically viewed from the angle of entertainment and recreational activity, rather than as a fulfilling profession, there is a need to make sustained efforts to break that perception. Towards this aim the proposal to transfer Sports to the Concurrent List of the Constitution needs a thorough examination in consultation with the States;
- need for an independent regulator for Sports as a “ Sports Regulatory Authority” can also bring numerous benefits towards streamlining the working of Sports Federations and in improving coordination and cooperation between the Department of Sports, National Sports Federation (NSF), Indian Olympic Association and the Sports Authority of India;
- constitution of Sports Tribunals as a first level of resolution mechanism to expeditiously resolve Sports related disputes;
- putting in place a strict Anti-Doping Legislation to check doping in Sports and also to provide a regulatory framework to bring awareness about the issue; and
- incensitivise Sports funding and participation through public private partnerships.

However, the Committee feels that there should be culmination of some of the schemes into one and, therefore, recommends that steps may be taken for integrating of schemes for optimum utilization of resources and weeding out any duplication of work.

[para 4.2.4]

NEHRU YUVA KENDRA SANGATHAN (NYKS)

The Committee appreciated the efforts of the Department of Youth affairs and involvement of huge number of volunteers which was reflected in the data presented before the Committee. However, the Committee observed that these volunteers were not to be seen around or their presence was not felt in the field which led to speculate about the veracity of data provided. The Committee, therefore, recommends that there should be a robust mechanism for collection and verification of data regarding the volunteers working in the field/grassroot level for said development work.

[para 4.2.5]

The Committee also felt that there was a lack of transparency in the selection of Nehru Yuva Kendra and the appointment process within it. The Committee recommends that the Department of Youth Affairs must examine this perception and make efforts to either take corrective action or dispel the same. The Committee also felt that there is a need to keep public representatives aware of the activities and the initiatives being taken by the Department and recommends that sensitization programmes in this respect be held from time to time.

[para 4.2.6]

The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Department of Youth Affairs should aggressively advertise/publicise its various schemes on social media platforms to effectively interact with the youth and sensitize them about its importance.

[para 4.2.8]

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR YOUTH AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT (NPYAD)

The Committee, therefore, recommends that volunteers involved in National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development should be trained in counseling about family values and concern for each other and especially about management of mental health to ensure that youth are not left rudderless at the time of crisis.

[para 4.4.3]

The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that role and scope of Organ Donation in serving the society may be taken up seriously and prominently by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and may be included as an item for generating awareness among youth especially during Youth festivals.

[para 4.4.4]

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The Committee while appreciating the youth exchange programme of the Department of Youth Affairs with other countries, recommends that instead of working in silos, it should venture into collaborative efforts with the Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) which in a way does parallel work and other similar organizations.

[para 4.5.2]

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME (NSS)

The Committee has gone into the details of the National Service Scheme (NSS) and its contribution towards the society at large. Based on the inputs made available by the Department, and the challenges posed by the Covid pandemic, the Committee recommends for increasing the number of volunteers within the ambit of the scheme. The Committee further recommends that the rates for activities of regular nature and special camping may be suitably revised to attract more and more volunteers especially youth. The Committee also recommends that the certificates issued to the volunteers should be duly accredited by standard norm across the country to attract more numbers of employers i.e. to make the scheme more employability friendly.

[para 4.9.4]

RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (RGNIYD)

The Committee recommends that the allocation of funds may be utilized optimally in order to achieve the main objective of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development i.e. in-depth research and training by diversifying into youth related issues as well as handholding of States in carrying out several specific socio-economic activities.

[para 4.10.5]