



**REPORT**  
of the  
**WORKING GROUP**  
on  
**YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS**  
**EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN – 1990-95**

**DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS**  
**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**  
Government of India



REPORT OF THE VIII PLAN  
WORKING GROUP  
ON  
YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

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## PREFACE

The Planning Commission constituted a Working Group, vide their Order No.M.12016/1/88-EDN dated August 16, 1988 with the Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports as its Chairman and 29 Members and 2 invitees, to formulate proposals for the VIII Five Year Plan (1990-95) in respect of Youth Affairs and Sports. The Chairman was also authorised to constitute Sub-Groups. Two Sub-Groups on (1) Youth Affairs and Adventure, and (2) Sports and Physical Education were accordingly constituted. The membership of the Working Group and the 2 Sub-Groups may be seen at Annexure 3.

2. Principally, the tasks entrusted to the Working Group were to take stock of the position as of the end of 1989-90 in relation to the VII Plan, with particular reference to the National Sports Policy, National Policy on Education and other major policies, to suggest measures for establishing essential linkages, to suggest schemes for students for social service while learning, to examine the entire structure of sports institutions and facilities at various levels, to suggest ways and means to harness the potential of both urban and rural youth for development, to recommend modalities for the involvement of non-governmental institutions, to suggest measures for promoting Research and Development in the field of sports and physical education, to foster the potential for individual excellence in sports development including in international competitions as well as to promote the level of physical fitness of the populace generally and, in the light of the foregoing, to formulate

policies and priorities and suggest outlays for the VIII Five Year Plan.

3. The Working Group had its first meeting on September 21, 1988 and had wide-ranging discussions on the perspectives to be assessed and the methodology to be adopted. The 2 Sub Groups met in day-long sessions in October 31 and November 1, 1988. The Working Group met for the second time on December 2 and 2, 1988 to take stock of the deliberations of the Sub-Groups. The Reports of the Working Groups were sent to the Working Group Members for further study. The third (and last) meeting of the Working Group was held on May 31, 1989 at which the policy, schemes/financial outlays for the VIII Plan were finalised.

4. The VII Plan was the pioneering Plan period in which the vital sectors of youth and the development of Sports and Physical Education received major recognition and commensurate funding. It was in this Plan that a provision of Rs.98.90 crores for Youth Affairs and Rs.207.45 crores for Sports (including Rs.7 crores for Physical Education) was made. This represented a quantum jump over the allocation of previous Plan periods and resulted in a unique thrust forward in these sectors. The Resolution on the National Sports Policy, the New Education Policy, and the National Youth Policy, adopted between 1985 and 1988 also sought to give meaning, content and direction to these sectors. Increasing involvement of Voluntary Organisations, recognition of youth through the system of National Youth Awards,

continuation of the Arjuna, Dronacharya and Maulana Azad Trophy Awards (instituted respectively in 1961, 1985 and 1956-57) and substantial enhancement of the cash awards therefor, institution of massive rewards to individuals and teams for outstanding performance in international competitions, massive infusion of funds for the creation of sports infrastructure, increasing support to Associations and Federations for international participation, refinement of the Guidelines for Operation Excellence introducing an element of scientific objectivity into the entire process of selection/coaching of elite teams and sportsperons for international participation - all these resulted in a massive spurt in both youth programmes and sports development and physical education. Introduction of new Schemes like the National Sports Talent Contest and Special Area Games of the (amalgamated) Sports Authority of India also proved vastly encouraging, popular and successful. The Regional Centres of SAI also started coming up in a big way.

5. And all this notwithstanding the fact that against the VII Plan outlay of Rs.98.90 crores for Youth Affairs, the Annual Plan allocations amounted to only Rs.74.62 crores and against the VII Plan outlay of Rs.207.45 crores for Sports and Physical Education, the Annual Plan allocations amounted to only Rs.181.77 crores. Looked at from the point of view of Sports only (since Physical Education was transferred to the Department only in 1988-89), against the VII Plan outlay of Rs.200.45 crores and the Annual Plan allocations of only Rs.177.00 crores (because of a cut of Rs.3 crores imposed by the Planning Commission in 1987-88)

the cumulative anticipated expenditure in the VII Plan would be Rs.171.80 crores. Overall, the Seventh Plan outlay for the Department was Rs.307 crores, the Annual Plan allocations Rs.253.93 crores and expenditure Rs.244.21 crores.

6. On the gap between Annual Plan Outlays and expenditure, it is worth noting that it was substantial only in the first 2 years of the Plan - primarily because the Department was new and the structure, procedures and institutional channels were consequently a bit tardy in coming up. The Department is now fully geared to the requisite pace - although some further strengthening would be needed in the VIII Plan in view of the quantum of outlay proposed and the intensification/diversification of activities.

7. Considerable headway has been made by the nation in the involvement of student youth in national service, mobilisation and upgradation of the quality of life of rural youth through the NYK Sangathan, considerable expansion in the Scouting and Guiding movement, inter-state visits, and national integration and special camps and exhibitions. Similarly, India's presence in the international sports arena also became stronger. Its status received recognition with the holding of the **First International Seminar on Sports in New Delhi in 1988** and even more, with the award to it of the first ever **Afro Asian Games** to be hosted in **New Delhi in 1991**.

8. These gains have to be consolidated in the VIII Plan. The linkages between education, youth development, sports and

physical education in particular have to be strengthened. It is distressing that the recently concluded 5th All India Education Survey reveals that only 56% of the Primary and upper Primary Schools and 87% of Secondary Schools have play-ground facilities. The percentages of play-grounds which are in usable condition are even lower, being 40% for Primary and 49% for Secondary Schools. Effectively, this means that only 24.4% of Primary and upper Primary Schools and 51.3% of Secondary Schools have play-grounds in usable condition. What is even more alarming is the fact that only 4.5% of Primary and upper Primary Schools have teachers for Physical Education and Yoga. Similarly, facilities for rural youth in particular, to have rural youth centres for information, games and sports, recreation, and constructive work have to be created and augmented. The process of National Integration has to be strengthened by involving and encouraging large numbers of youth to undertake inter-State visits and participate in national integration camps, while also getting the opportunity to visit science and technology centres and laboratories and prestigious centres of excellence and national development. The aims and objectives of the National Youth Policy initiated in the year of the birth centenary of Pt Jawaharlal Nehru have to be progressed. The structure of physical education has to be strengthened, with premier institutes in the country under the SAI catering to the requirements of and acting as beacons for the State Colleges of Physical Education, as well as in evolving curricula and training procedures at all levels. Upgradation of infrastructure, increased availability of modern equipment, introduction of sports medicine and other scientific aids to sports development,



provision of nutritional diet and specialised equipment and training not only to selected young children under the new Schemes of the SAI but also to the elite sportspersons being specially trained for participation in international competitions have also to be organised.

9. It must be recognised that, if there is any let-up at this stage, either in programming or in funding, there would be a serious and irreparable setback to the youth development and promotion of sports and physical education in the country. Nationally accepted policies and priorities will remain just paper declarations of pious intentions.

10. As the Prime Minister observed on June 13, 1989 while inaugurating a massive Community facility for Sports in Delhi: "To begin a developmental task is very easy but to complete it is very difficult". We should, therefore, resolve not to lose the advantage of the head-start provided by and in the VII Plan but forge ahead to complete the task.

11. It was in consideration of all these factors that the Sub-Groups had projected a requirement of Rs.907.40 crores for Youth Affairs and Rs.1695.62 crores for Sports and Physical Education, with a total of Rs.2603.02 crores. The profligacy of their imagination was however matched by the sincerity of their conviction.

12. The Working Group went in depth into all the recommendations of the Sub Groups and taking into consideration

that its perceptions had to be pragmatic and projections of financial requirements realistic, its deliberations at its final meeting on May 31, 1988 centered around the irreducible minimum of VIII Plan, activities, with concomitant irreducible outlays therefor. Thus, the final recommendations of the Working Group as set out in this Report represent its collective wisdom in this behalf, in postulating an outlay of Rs.300.76 crores for youth affairs and Rs.680.00 crores for Sports and Physical Education, aggregating to Rs.980.76 crores. This represents just a three-fold increase over the VII Plan outlay and is still nowhere near the quantum jump of the previous Plan period. This would also take, so far as the Youth programmes are concerned, the expenditure by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports from about 80 paise per head per year of the VII Plan to just about Rs.2.20 in the VIII Plan.

13. As regards a perspective of development till 2005 A.D. the Group felt that one would have to be certain of the 'base', which would become clear only by the end of the VIII Plan. A ten or fifteen year perspective would then be possible to be worked out, keeping in view our situation in 1994-95 but, of course, the trends/components of development would by and large be on the lines visualised in the VIII Plan and efforts would need to be continued towards reaching saturation or near saturation points in each policy/programme area.

14. The earnest plea of the Working Group to the Planning Commission is to accept the validity and the imperatives of the policy, Schemes and programmes proposed by it and to acknowledge

its sense of realism in working out the minimal financial outlays therefor. If the Youth of the country are to be brought increasingly and effectively into the main-stream of national life especially in the context of the lowering of the voting age, if they are to be informed and motivated by the ideals of unquestioned national identity and integrity, democracy, secularism and socialism, if Voluntary Organisations have to play their inalienable role in promoting youth welfare, if the spirit of adventure is to be inculcated more firmly and imaginatively, if sports is to become a mass culture in the country, if a sustained programme of sports infrastructure is to be put through, if there are to be effective linkages at all between the systems of academic education and sports and physical education, if talent is to be "caught young" and nurtured to blossom and if, finally, a sustained, scientific and objective programme of selection, coaching and training of our elite sportspersons for participation in international events with the cooperation of Association and Federations is to be put through. The Working Group submits that its recommendations represent the irreducible minimum for inclusion in the VIII Five Year Plan.

15. The Working Group also wish to state that provision should be made in the outlays of the concerned Departments and Agencies (e.g., programmes of the NYKs like massive afforestation, mass immunisation and assistance in the Literacy Mission should be assisted by outlays in the Departments of Environment and Forest, Health and Family Welfare and Education). Similarly, wherever the cost is to be shared by the Centre and

State/UT, a fool-proof mechanism should be devised to provide for "earmarked" outlays and allocations in the latter's budgets for the concerned programmes.

16. I would like, in conclusion to acknowledge the enthusiastic, willing and unstinted cooperation of all the Members of the Working Group and Sub-Groups who took on valiantly and with a burning sense of commitment the task of advising this Department in this behalf, regardless of their personal, official and business engagements and preoccupations. I wish also to convey my thanks to all the officers and staff of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports for their tireless and purposeful efforts in assisting the Working Group at all stages.

Shastri Bhavan,  
New Delhi  
June 14, 1989

(M. Varadarajan)  
Secretary  
Department of Youth Affairs and Sports  
Ministry of Human Resource Development  
and  
Chairman  
Working Group on the  
VIII Five Year Plan

## PART ONE

### YOUTH AFFAIRS

#### INTRODUCTION

Human resource development is at once an important national goal as well as the recipe for rapid socio-economic progress. The youth of India, representing about one-third of our population, constitute a creative and vocal segment of society. Investment in their development is an investment in the country's future. While this is so, inadequacy of employment opportunities, constraints on access to education and social services, the trauma of veering away from traditional values and distancing from modern technology lead to the marginalisation of the youth, and result in placing them at the periphery of our economic, social, political and cultural fabric. It is, therefore, imperative to provide increasing opportunities to our youth to enable them to develop their personalities and upgrade their functional capabilities, as well as make them economically productive and socially useful, the last not being of the least importance.

2. The Youth Programmes have therefore, been directed towards involving student and non-student youth in various activities, keeping in view the following dimensions:

2.1 Preparation of the youth for life and work, including upgradation of their functional capabilities;

2.2 Participation of the youth in national developmental efforts;

2.3 Viewing the youth and deploying them as a catalyst of social change; and

2.4 Fostering the emotional involvement of the youth in the promotion of the spirit of national identity, and protection of the unique integrity of the country, as the cornerstone of national integration.

3. The segment of the youth covered through ongoing programmes is, however, quite small. During the Seventh Plan period, primarily due to the vastly increased Central outlay, the growing awareness in the States and the increasing involvement of Voluntary Organisations, much better coverage than ever before could be achieved. The **International Youth Year (1985)** declared by the **United Nations**, gave a clear mandate to all the countries to evolve programmes based on the three themes: "**Participation, Development and Peace**". It is imperative that the **Eighth Five Year Plan** sustains the tempo that has so far been created, consolidates the achievements, generates innovative new ideas and provides the outlays and the framework for their implementation.

4.1 Ever since the inception of planning in the country, the Government has shown concern about the welfare and development of youth. Though a formal enunciation of an explicit National Youth Policy was not there, several Schemes sponsored by the Central and States Governments came into being.

4.2 Initially, both at the Central and the State levels, youth schemes were evolved and implemented by different Ministries/Departments. In 1954, the **National Discipline Scheme** was started by the Ministry of Rehabilitation for instilling discipline to and imparting training in mass drill among the younger generation. On the recommendation of the Kunzroo Committee in 1963, the Scheme was converted into an integrated scheme of **National Fitness Corps for school-children**. Other programmes for youth affairs were previously dealt with by the Ministry of Education, redesignated in 1969 as the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. This witnessed the launching of the **National Service Scheme (NSS)**. Starting with an enrolment of 40,000 volunteers in 1969, the coverage has increased to nearly a million during 1988-89.

4.3 On the recommendation of the National Advisory Board on Youth, a national programme for the non-student, rural youth, called **Nehru Yuvak Kendra (NYK)**, was started in 1972, and for the first time ever, a

sincere attempt was made to systematically organise the rural youth through the establishment of Nehru Yuvak Kendras at the district level.

4.4 The year 1982 witnessed the creation of the **Department of Sports**, on the eve of Asian 1982 held in Delhi.

4.5 With a view to facilitate greater coordination, develop a meaningful strategy and formulate integrated programmes for human resource development the **Ministry of Human Resource Development** was constituted in 1985, comprising the **Departments** of Education, Culture, Arts, **Youth Affairs and Sports** and Women and Child Development. This was a momentous step indeed and of special benefit to the youth.

4.6 That year also witnessed the launching of various Schemes for the youth on the occasion of the celebration of International Youth Year, which was also known as the **Year of Consultation with Youth** and during which, very discernibly, the country forged ahead in the sphere of youth affairs.

4.7 Realising the crucial importance of the youth as an active agent for socio-economic and cultural change, the Government of India provided for the first time in 1986 a specific and significant place to "**New Opportunities for Youth**" as Point No.13 of the **20-Point Programme**.



4.8 The **Natiinal Policy on Education**, 1986 also emphasised the role of youth in national and social development.

**SEVENTH FIVE**  
**YEAR -**  
**OVERVIEW**

5. While formulating the **Seventh Five Year YEAR** Plan in an unprecedented and inspired move our planners gave youth affairs its due and increased the outlay therefor manifold. There was a quantum jump in the Plan outlay for youth programmes from **Rs.12.54 crores in the Sixth Plan to Rs.98.90 crores in the Seventh Plan** - an eightfold increase. Consequently, a host of new Youth Programmes and activities could be initiated. Vigorous efforts were made by the Government not only to intensify ongoing activities but also to diversify the programmes and increase coverage.

6. The following key areas of the Seventh Plan deserve special mention:

6.1 **Introduction of new Schemes** like the National Youth Awards, Training of Youth, Exhibition for Youth and Assistance to Youth Clubs.

6.2 Under the **National Service Scheme (NSS)**, 9.72 lakh students have already been covered by 1988-89, with a confident estimate of coverage in excess of one million by the end of the Seventh Plan. It is also heartening to record that NSS has been made permanent,

included under the National Policy on Education and also in the 20-Point Programme.

6.3 400 Nehru Yuva Kendras have been opened so far, to spearhead and undertake programmes for rural youth. It is expected that all the Districts of the country would be covered by the NYK Programme by the end of 1989-90. An autonomous Organisation - the **Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan** - has been set up, to provide a new thrust to the programmes of and for rural youth and to take up new, innovative Schemes.

6.4 The **Scouting and Guiding** Movement has been strengthened, with the provision of increased financial assistance and support. 5 Regional Centres have been opened and the coverage has gone up to 18 lakhs.

6.5 Steps were taken to intensify **National Integration Programmes**, particularly in the North-east and Border areas, with emphasis on the importance of integration of the population into the national mainstream. 423 National Integration Camps and 120 Inter-State Youth Visits have already been organised by 1988-90. 80 Camps and 30 Youth Visits are likely to be organised during 1989-90.

6.6 Diversification of **Adventure** activities took place, to introduce new programmes like para-sailing,

hang-gliding, sea exploration and deep-water diving. A policy on equipment support has also been evolved.

6.7 The **National Service Voluntary Scheme (NSVS)** has been diversified and made more relevant to various youth programmes. Presently 3000 volunteers are deployed in different NYKs, NSS units, Bharat Scouts and Guides and Voluntary Organisations.

6.8 The Scheme of **Youth Hostels**, meant for providing inexpensive, hygienic and neat accommodation facilities to travelling youth, was transferred from the Department of Tourism to the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports in 1985. 15 Youth Hostels are likely to be completed and 30 will be in different stages of construction, by the end of the Seventh Plan.

6.9 **Youth participation** on an unprecedented scale was witnessed in the **Festivals between India and USSR**. Several other youth exchange programmes also materialised.

6.10 Benefiting from the experience gained during the International Youth Year, and keeping in view the Guidelines contained in the National Policy of Education and New Opportunities to be created for Youth under Point No.13 of the 20 Point Programme, the Government evolved a **National Youth Policy** towards the end of 1988, in the year of the Birth Centenary of Pt.

Jawaharlal Nehru. A draft of the Policy was prepared, widely discussed with voluntary organisations and others concerned with Youth Welfare, and discussed and formally endorsed at the Conference of State Ministers incharge of Youth Affairs and Sports held in Bangalore in June 1987. The Draft was then discussed and refined by a Group of Ministers and after approval by the Council of Ministers, was laid before both Houses of Parliament in November/December, 1988. A copy of the National Youth Policy is at **Annexure - 4**. In the implementation of the Policy, the Central and the State Governments will be guided and inspired by the philosophy and vision of Pt. Nehru, who was not only the rallying point of youth during the struggle for Independence but also the man who became a symbol of resurgent youth in Independent India. With his world view of history and his modern, scientific temper, working in unison with the traditions and heritage of this great country, Pt. Nehru was a great humanist who strove for the ideals of socialism, secularism and democracy. These cardinal principles and ideals enshrined in the Constitution of India will inform all programmes of action for implementation of this Policy.

6.11 The Plan expenditure in the first four years of the Seventh Plan has been Rs.50.63 crores, with the Budget estimate for 1989-90 being Rs.17.54 crores. The total Seventh Plan expenditure would thus be

Rs.68.17 crores, as against Rs.9.85 crores of the Sixth Plan. It may be noted that although the Plan outlay was Rs.98.90 crores, the cumulative Annual Plans allocations for Youth Affairs came to only Rs.74.62 crores for the entire Plan Period.

7. The following major constraints were experienced in the implementation of youth programmes in the Seventh Plan :-

7.1 Lack of adequate trained personnel to handle the expanding nature and scope of youth programmes;

7.2 Monitoring and evaluation was a weak area;

7.3 Lack of coordination between Central and State Governments, Local Administrations and Non-Governmental Organisations;

7.4 Lack of training/ equipments/ infrastructural facilities in the States for effective implementation of Adventure Schemes;

7.5 No separate earmarking of funds for Youth programmes (Scheme-wise) in the State budgets;

7.6 Non-availability or delayed availability of land for construction of Youth Hostels;

7.7 Weaknesses in the management of Youth Hostels - delays and intransigence in some cases in the

transfer of the subject "Youth Hostels" to the Department of Youth Affairs;

7.8 Absence of a separate Department of Youth Affairs in some States/U.Ts; and

7.9 Inadequate provision in the State/U.T. budgets.

## EIGHTH PLAN OBJECTIVES

8.1 Keeping in view the historical perspective, the experience of the VII Plan and the need to consolidate the achievements, and having regard to the new dimensions adumbrated in the National Youth Policy, the need for innovative new Schemes of merit and the imperative of involving Non-Governmental Organisations increasingly in programmes for the Youth, the **Working Group decided to set up five Sub-groups** to look into the following areas:-

## THE SUB-GROUPS 8.2

- (i) **National Service Scheme;**
- (ii) **Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan;**
- (iii) **Adventure and other on-going Schemes;**
- (iv) **New Schemes; and**
- (v) **Coordination, linkages and management.**

## RECOMMENDATIONS THE WORKING GROUP

9.1 The total outlay envisaged by the Sub-Groups in Youth Affairs amounted to Rs.907.40 crores. Considering the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs.33.90 cores, the Working Group felt that this kind of projection

10.1.3 Introduction of NSS at plus 2 level.

10.1.4 Involvement of students in national projects of overwhelming importance like the Ganga action Plan, Wastelands - Development, Technology Missions and National Literacy Mission, as well as income-generating projects;

10.1.5 Change in the ratio of sharing of cost between the Central and State Governments from 7:5 to 3:2;

10.1.6 Increase in the grant for regular activities from Rs.80 to Rs.200 per participant per year;

10.1.7 Increase in the grant for Special Camping activities from Rs.150 to Rs.200 per participant per year;

10.1.8 Establishment of NSS Directorate and strengthening of the organisational structure;

10.1.9 Establishment of a National Resource Centre and Regional Resource Centres at the State level;

10.1.10 Expansion of Training and Orientation Centres (TOC) and Training Orientation and Research Centres (TORC); and

10.1.11 Institution of NSS Awards for outstanding volunteers.

10.2 The physical targets and the outlay recommended by the Sub-Group are as follows:

	<u>Physical Target</u>	<u>Recommended Outlay</u> (Rs. in Crores)
Enrolment	6.7 m.	125
Special Camps	33,500	-

10.3 The Working Group has proposed the following physical targets and outlay:-

	<u>Physical Target</u>	<u>Recommended Outlay</u> (Rs. in Crores)
Enrolment	6.7 m.	80
Special Camps (Nos.)	33,500	-

10.4 In coming to the above conclusion, the Working Group felt that it was imperative to maintain the same level of physical targets (6.7 millions and 33,500) as, in fact, recommended by the Sub-Group on NSS. However, the sharing pattern between the Central and the State Government has been taken by the Working Group as 3:2, assistance has been kept at Rs.120 per participant per annum for regular activities and at Rs.200 per participant per annum for Special Camping programmes.



11. The Sub-Group on Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan recommended:-

11.1.1 Expansion of the present network of 50,000 village clubs to 5.50 lakhs;

11.1.2 Harnessing of this network to Government programmes for the masses, particularly in the priority sectors of employment generation, literacy and family welfare, in a conscious and organised manner.

11.1.3 Setting up of 40 Spearhead Training Teams to provide continuous and specialised training to village youth leaders;

11.1.4 Setting up of village level Youth Centres at a cost of Rs.65,000/- per Centre to provide rural youth with educational, sports and cultural facilities;

11.1.5 Starting of new programmes like computer literacy courses for rural youth;

11.1.6 Setting up of Nehru Yuva Cooperatives;

11.1.7 Programme of the Great Nehru Trail from Srinagar to Imphal; and

11.1.8 Special emphasis on self-employment, upgradation of skills and improvement in the quality of life of rural youth.

11.2 The physical targets and the outlay recommended by the Sub-Group are as follows:-

	<u>Physical Target</u>	<u>Recommended Outlay</u> (Rs. in Crores)
Youth Centres	10,000	
Vocational Training Courses	1,37,000	
Youth Leadership Training Programme	55,000	
Work Camps	2,75,000	
Sports Meets	2,75,000	
Cultural Programmes	27,000	
Establishment of Spearhead Teams	40	
		----- 235.35 -----

11.3 The Working Group felt that the assessment by the Sub-Group of the cost of establishing one Youth Centre at as Rs.65,000 was on the high side and suggested reduction thereof from Rs.65,000 to Rs.30,000 per Centre. It recommended further that the NYK Sangathan may also approach concerned Agencies (Central and State) for budgetary assistance for programmes like massive tree plantation, involvement in the National Literacy Mission, organisation of immunisation camps and the like.

11.4 The physical targets and the outlay recommended by the Working Group are as follows:

	Units	Physical Target	Remarks	Proposed Outlay
				(Rs. in Crores)
1) Village Clubs*		5,50,000		
2) Vocational Training Courses	Nos. to be trained	55,000 ----- 1.65m.	1 Course of 30 per Block p.a.	
3) Youth Leadership Training Programmes	Nos. to be trained	27,500 ----- 0.96m.	1 Programme per Block p.a. of 35 people	
4) Work Camps	Nos.	1,37,500	5 camps per Block p.a.	
5) Sports Meets	Nos.	1,37,500	5 Meets per Block p.a.	
6) Cultural Programmes	Nos.	27,500	1 Programme per Block p.a.	
7) Establishment of Spearhead Teams	Nos.	20		
				----- 100 -----

NOTE: \* This item is not to be funded by GOI.

ADVENTURE AND OTHER SCHEMES 12. The Sub-Group on Adventure and other on-going Schemes has recommended:

12.1 ADVENTURE:

12.1.1 Upgradation of the Western Himalayan Institute of Mountaineering and Allied Sports from a State Institute to National Institute;

- 12.1.2 Establishment of State Institutes of Adventure;
- 12.1.3 Establishment of a National Institute of Adventure and an Institute of Adventure for Women;
- 12.1.4 Popularising adventure at low cost at the grass-roots level;
- 12.1.5 Strengthening of the National Adventure Foundation;
- 12.1.6 Inclusion of Disaster Management under Adventure;
- 12.1.7 Introducing Obstacle Courses in Schools for school children, to promote agility, endurance, physical fitness and skill;
- 12.1.8 Lowering of the age group to 8 years to inculcate the spirit of adventure at a very early age; and
- 12.1.9 Progressive reduction of dependence on imported equipment and accessories and quick promotion of indigenous manufacture thereof.

12.2 OTHER SCHEMES

- 12.2.1 Strengthen existing schemes like Scouting and Guiding, Youth Hostels, National Integration, Assistance to Voluntary Organisations, National Youth Awards,

National Service Volunteer Scheme, Exhibitions, Training of Youth and Assistance to Youth Clubs.

12.2.2 Increase the stipend of NSVs to Rs.600-800 per month, from the existing level of Rs.450/- per month.

12.3 The **physical targets** and the **outlay recommended by the Sub-Group** are as follows:

Scheme	Physical Target	Recommended Outlay
		(Rs. in Crores)
Adventure (No. of Youth)	0.25 million	38.60
Scouting & Guiding - (Nos.)	10.60 million	5.00
Youth Hostels - (New)	60	35.00
National Integration (No. of Youth)	0.5 million	25.00
Assistance to Voluntary Organisations (Nos. of Organisations)	3,000	15.00
Exhibitions (Nos.)	1,750	3.50
Trg. of Youth (Nos.)	1,75,000	35.00
Assistance to Youth Clubs (Nos.)	50,000	25.00
NSVS - Enrolment (Nos.)	50,000	35.00
National Youth awards		1.25
Commonwealth Youth Programme		0.30
Cultural Exchange Programmes - Youth component		3.00
Total		221.65

12.4 The Working Group considered the following to be the irreducible programmes/outlays therefor, against Rs.38.60 crores recommended by the Sub-Group:-

12.4.1	<u>ADVENTURE</u>	<u>Proposed Outlay</u> (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Indian Mountaineering Foundation	0.75
2.	National Institute of Adventure	0.50
3.	State Institutes of Adventure (2)	0.50
4.	National Adventure Foundation	0.10
5.	Assistance to Mountaineering Institutes	0.50
6.	'Seven Sisters' Adventure Clubs @ Rs.1.25 lakh per club per annum (4)	0.25
7.	Equipments	2.20
8.	Obstacle Courses in Schools for schoolchildren	0.45
9.	Financial assistance to Adventure Institutes and other nodal bodies for 7000 Youth @ Rs.50/- per persons per day for 15 days (i.e. Rs.750/- per participant)	5.25
		----- 10.50 -----

12.4.2 The Working Group also recommended an evaluation of the quality of indigenously manufactured adventure equipment and accessories, with a view to progressively optimise the use of such equipment.

The Working Group recommended the following:-

	Physical Target	Recommended Outlay
		(Rs. in Crores)
1) Scouting & Guiding Enrolment (Nos.)	10.60 million	2.66
2) Youth Hostels (New)	10	15.00
Youth Hostels (Completion of old Projects)	40	
3) National Integration (No. of Youth)	0.2 million	10.00
4) Assistance to Organisations (Nos.)	1,000	5.00
5) Exhibitions (Nos.)	600	1.50
6) Trg. of Young Rural Women for employment (Nos.)	5,000	1.00
7) Assistance to Youth Clubs (Nos.)	25,000	5.00
8) NSVS - Enrolment (Nos.)	15,000	12.00
9) National Youth Awards		0.75
10) Commonwealth Youth Programme		0.15
11) Cultural Exchange Programmes - Youth component		1.20
	Total	54.26

NEW SCHEMES

13. The Sub-Group on New Schemes has recommended:

13.1.1 Establishment of Youth Development Centres from village level upwards to State/National levels; and

13.1.2 Creation of Yuva Shanti Sena, a non-violent Task Force, to counter specific social evils.

13.2 The physical targets and the outlay recommended by the Sub-Group are as follows:

13.3 Based on the above, the Working Group recommended the following :-

13.4 In order to give opportunities to enable participation of the rural youth, it is proposed to develop Youth Development Centres for a group of 10 villages each. This will include facilities for information, sports, training, and youth programmes for rural youth. The land for the centre will be donated by the Panchayat. Through contributory labour and supply of material, the building/sports infrastructure for the Centre would be undertaken. The outlay proposed, at the rate of Rs.30,000/- for each Centre, is to cater to the requirement of basic furniture, equipment, radio and TV/VCP. Each Centre will be managed by the Youth Committee drawn from the Youth of the constituent villages. Operational and maintenance expenses will be raised by the Committee. It is proposed to administer this Scheme through the NYK Sangathan.



<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Physical Target</u>	<u>Recommended Outlay</u> (Rs. in Crores)
Youth Development Centres	18,333	55.00

COORDINATION  
LINKAGES AND  
MANAGEMENT

14. The Sub-Group on Coordination, Linkages and Management has recommended:-

14.1.1 Setting up of a Committee at National level for effective implementation of National Youth Policy;

14.1.2 Setting up of two Committees - one each at the the DYAS/MHRD levels - for effective review and coordination and toning up of inter-linkages within the Ministry of Human Resource Development as well as other Ministries having youth related schemes/programmes;

14.1.3 Creation of similar Committees at District and State level;

14.1.4 Involvement of NSS Volunteers, NSVS and National Youth Awardees along with the existing network of Voluntary Organisations, in the evaluation and monitoring of the Youth Programmes;

14.1.5 Revamping of the Management Information System through strengthening of the existing computer system and extending telex facilities to NSS Regional Centres;

14.1.6 Drafting, as need may be, of specialised personnel with adequate knowledge and experience of youth programmes; and

14.1.7 Creation of a new Section in the Youth Services Division of the Department.

14.2 The outlay recommended by the Sub-Group is as follows:-

	<u>Recommended Outlay</u> (Rs. in Crores)
Coordination, Linkages and Management	Ø.4Ø

14.3 The Working Group recommended the following:-

	<u>Proposed Outlay</u> (Rs. in Crores)
i) Coordination, Linkages and Management	Ø.60
ii) Evaluation	Ø.40

14.4 The Working Group felt that the Schemes of NSS, NSVS and Training for Employment, in particular, needed evaluation.

## CONCLUSION

15. As stated at the outset, the Youth constitute an overwhelming part of the population of India and consequently, a large percentage of the labour force. As per the 1981 census, there are 220.89 million youth in India. According to the projection made by the

Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, the youth population will increase to 296.91 million in 1991 and will reach the staggering figure of 312.3 million by 2000 A.D. This will, in fact, amount to 26% of the world youth population. Thus, it becomes an axiomatic imperative that such a vast human resource needs to be unfailingly harnessed and properly utilised in the larger interest of the nation.

16. Considering the above facts, even the quantum jump in the VII Plan outlay may not be deemed to be adequate. Arithmetically speaking, DYAS has been spending only about eighty paise per year per youth.

17. The National Policy on Education emphasises the fact that opportunity will be provided to the youth to involve themselves in national and social development, through educational institutions as well as outside of such institutions. It visualises expansion of N.S.S. Schemes and strengthening of NSVS.

18. The National Youth Policy enjoins greater responsibility on the Central and State Governments. It calls for creation of opportunities on a large scale to cover a wide spectrum of human endeavour. Such opportunities have to be made available to the youth of all strata of society, - particularly the disadvantaged. Besides taking care of the hopes and

aspirations of young people, by imaginatively involving them in nation-building activity, the Policy places special emphasis on programmes of **Bekari Hatao**, **National Integration**, **mass education**, **adventure**, and **inculcation of the values enshrined in our Constitution**.

19. The Youth, as a group, are most vulnerable to economic crisis and they are worst affected by it, especially in the light of the vastly augmented academic/vocational/professional education facilities, institutions and structures. With increasing expectations and heightened sensibilities, the social cost of disillusionment and frustration becomes correspondingly high. It has to be recognized besides, that education, youth development, economic opportunities and social justice can no longer be regarded as disparate areas. These have to be integrated in a meaningful and purposeful fashion, especially in the context of the New Education and National Policies.

20. Unless the energies of our youth are channelised for constructive purposes, there would be major problems in society. If a vast and ebullient mass of youth, largely educated or trained or professionally qualified is to remain unemployed, marginalised and socially and culturally alienated, it will have little stake in the social and political

system. Such youth will tend to develop into anti-social elements, susceptible to the lure of crime, fascination of terrorism and the fatal "come hither" calls of drugs. The cumulative impact of all these is not only loss of the most vital human resource for development, but the annihilation of the entire social fabric and threat to political stability, with consequent abandonment of the underlying basic principles and commitments of our Constitution. This must not happen; this cannot be allowed to happen.

21. Any curtailment in the proposed allocations and programmes of the Youth sector will, therefore, definitely lead to marginalisation of the youth. They will be marginalised economically, culturally and politically. Exposed to poverty, culturally unassimilated and spatially segregated, they will emerge largely as peripheral to the Society. The Working Group would reiterate, therefore, that the very minimal programmes they have recommended, along with the irreducible outlays therefor, cannot be decimated. The outlay proposed by the Working Group in respect of Youth Programmes is Rs. 300.76 crores, as against Rs. 907.40 crores recommended by the Sub-Groups.

22. The Statement at Annexure - I gives at a glance the financial projections, including, where applicable and possible, the State Share of funding.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS - YOUTH AFFAIRS

1. NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME
- 1.1 10% expansion in enrolment per annum with a target of 1.6 million student volunteers by the end of the Eighth Plan; (10.1.1)
- 1.2 Involvement of 0.6 to 0.8 million students in Special Camping activities; (10.1.2)
- 1.3 Introduction of NSS at plus 2 level; (10.1.3)
- 1.4 Involment of students in projects of overwhelming national importance like Ganga Action Plan, Wasteland Development, Technology Missions and National Literacy Mission, as also income-generating projects; (10.1.4)
- 1.5 Change in the Central grant ratio from 7:5 to 3:2; (10.1.5)
- 1.6 Increase in the grant for regular activities from Rs.80 to Rs.120 per participant per year; (10.1.6 & 10.4)
- 1.7 Increase in the grant for Special Camping activities from Rs.150 to Rs.200 per participant per year; (10.1.7)

NOTE:-Figures in brackets give the cross reference to the paragraph in the Report in which the detailed recommendation is contained.

- 1.8 Strengthening of the organisational structure; (10.1.8)
- 1.9 Expansion of TOC and TORC; and (10.1.10)
- 1.10 Institution of NSS Awards for outstanding volunteers. (10.1.11)

2. NEHRU YUVA KENDRA SANGATHAN

- 2.1 Expansion of the present network of 50,000 Village Clubs to 5.50 lakhs (the funding will have to be managed by the NYK Sangathan); (11.1.1)
- 2.2 Harnessing of this network for Government programmes for the masses, - particularly in the priority sectors of employment generation, literacy and family welfare, - in a conscious and organised manner; (11.1.2)
- 2.3 Setting up of 20 Spearhead Training Teams, to provide continuous and specialised training to village youth leaders; (11.4)
- 2.4 Starting of new programmes like computer literacy courses for rural youth; (11.1.5)
- 2.5 Setting up of Nehru Yuva Cooperatives; (11.1.6)
- 2.6 Programme of the Great Nehru Trail from Srinagar to Imphal; and (11.1.7)

2.7 Special emphasis on self-employment and upgradation of skills and improvement in the quality of life of rural youth, particularly young women. (11.1.8)

3. ADVENTURE

- 3.1 Establishment of a National Institute of Adventure, with separate Wings for men and women; (12.1.3)
- 3.2 Establishment of two State Institutes of Adventure; (12.1.2 & 12.4.1)
- 3.3 Popularising Adventure at low cost at the grass-roots level; (12.1.4)
- 3.4 Strengthening of the National Adventure Foundation; (12.1.5)
- 3.5 Inclusion of Disaster Management under Adventure; (12.1.6)
- 3.6 Assistance to Mountaineering Institutes and the Indian Mountaineering Federation; (12.4.1)
- 3.7 Assistance for purchase of Adventure equipments, including equipments for rescue and casualty evacuation; (12.4.1)



- 3.8 Financial assistance to various Adventure Clubs for undertaking adventure activities for the youth; (12.4.1)
- 3.9 Lowering of the age group to 8 years, to inculcate the spirit of adventure at a very early age; and (12.1.8)
- 3.10 Introducing, 'Obstacle Courses' in schools, with the help of the Armed/Paramilitary Forces, with a view to promote agility, endurance, physical fitness and skill. (12.1.7)

4. OTHER SCHEMES

- 4.1 Strengthening of all other existing Schemes like Scouting and Guiding, Youth Hostels, National Integration, Assistance to Voluntary Organisations, National Youth Awards, National Service Volunteer Scheme, exhibitions, Training of Youth and Assistance to Youth Clubs; (12.2.1)
- 4.2 Increase in the stipend of NSVs to Rs.600 - 800 p.m. from the existing level of Rs.450/- per month. (12.2.2)

5. NEW SCHEMES

Establishment of Youth Development Centres at the gross-roots level. (13.1.1)

6. COORDINATION, LINKAGES AND MANAGEMENT

6.1 Setting up of a Committee at National level for effective implementation of National Youth Policy; (14.1.1)

6.2 Setting up of a Committee at the HRD level - for effective review and coordination and toning up of inter-linkages within the Ministry of Human Resource Development as well as other Ministries having youth related schemes/programmes; (14.1.2)

6.3 Creation of similar Committees at District and State level; (14.1.3)

6.4 Involvement of NSS Volunteers, NSVs and National Youth Awardees, along with the existing network of Voluntary Organisations, in the evaluation and monitoring of youth programmes; (14.1.4)

6.5 Revamping of the Management Information System through strengthening of the existing computer system and extending telex facilities to NSS Regional Centres; (14.1.5)

6.0 Drafting, as need may be, of specialised personnel, with adequate knowledge and experience of youth programmes; and (14.1.6)

7.0 Creation of a new Section in the Youth Services Division. (14.1.7)

PART TWO

SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

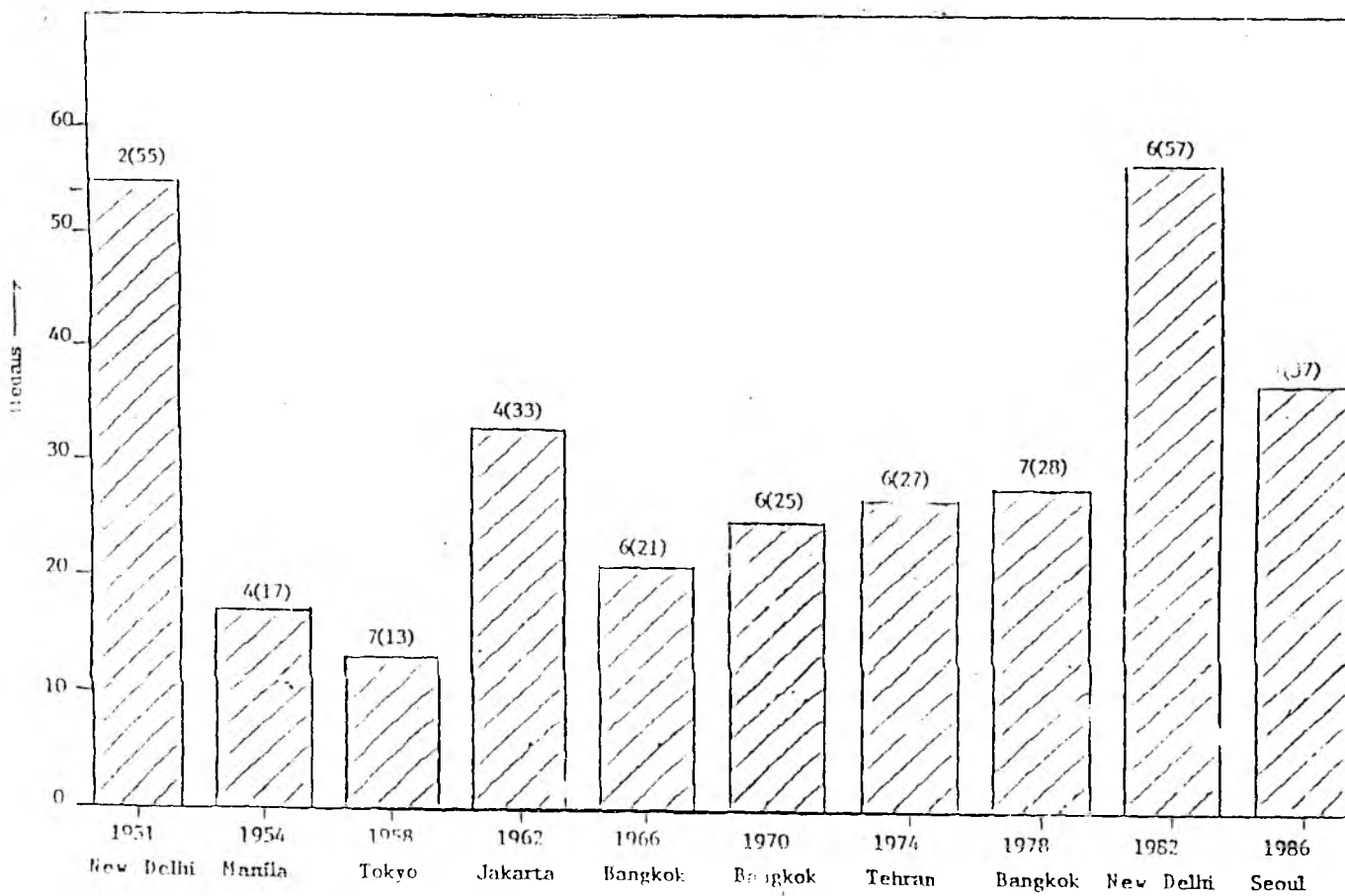
HISTORICAL  
PERSPECTIVE

SPORTS SINCE INDEPENDENCE - AN OVERVIEW

From time immemorial, yoga, sports and games, physical conditioning and prowess, martial arts, watersports and the like have been a leading characteristic of our nation's history and ethos. A healthy body has always been recognised to be as important as a healthy mind. It is not surprising, therefore, that the tradition continued and sports started receiving a great deal of attention in independent India as well as, right from the start. As early as in 1951, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru played a pioneering role in organising in New Delhi the first ever Asian Games. The I Asian Games were held in 6 disciplines and as many as 11 countries participated. India won the second place, with its tally of 55 medals. This was as much a statement of the country's commitment to the promotion of excellence in sports as a declaration of the country's faith in Asian brotherhood as an integral plank of its unqualified subscription to the idea of international brotherhood and peace.

2. The Asian Games have been held since then every four years, with unfailing participation by India and is today among the biggest and most prestigious sporting events in the world.

3. India's performance in the Asian Games is reflected in the following Chart:-



Note:-India's position at each of the Games is indicated by the numeral on top of the Bar. The figures in brackets give the medal tally.

4. Despite the Nation's commitment in this behalf, the competing demands for resources from other priority sectors like agriculture, irrigation, industry, community and rural development, education and transportation meant that resources for the development of sports had, of necessity, been very limited in the Plan periods prior to the Seventh. This has had an adverse impact. It was just prior to 1982 that sports was again accorded a high priority and India successfully hosted the IX Asian Games that year, when we won 57 medals and stood fifth.

5. The hosting of the IX Asian Games may be hailed as a watershed in the development of Indian sports. The Games generated not only tremendous excitement and exhilaration but also rejuvenated enthusiasm for sports in the country. Several stadia of international standards came up in Delhi. Sports events were given nation-wide TV coverage and, for the first time, in colour as well. Our countrymen began to appreciate sports as something more than mere leisure time activity, as something fiercely competitive, with achievement as a source of national pride.

6. There was, of course, one game, Hockey, in which India had dominated at the world level also. The Indian Hockey team won the gold medal at all the Olympics from 1928 till 1956 and again in 1964 and 1980. In 1960, we won the silver and in 1968 and 1972, the

bronze. However, we failed to reach even the third position in the 1976 and 1984 Olympics, although we moved up to the sixth position in 1988 from the twelfth after the 1986 World Cup.

7. In individual events in the Olympics, however, our only achievement was in 1952 when K.S. Jaday won the bronze in Wrestling. Before that, the solitary achievement was by Norman Pritchard who won two silver medals in the 1900 Olympics in 200 mts. and 200 mts. hurdle. Milkha Singh blazed his way to glory in 400 mts in the Rome Olympics (1960) and won the Gold (in 440 mts.) in the Commonwealth Games (1958). In Athletics, P.T. Usha and our Women's Relay Team have won every major Asian Championship.

SEOUL  
OLYMPICS

In the Seoul Olympics in 1988, Mercy Kuttan emerged as the best woman in Asia in 400 mts and Shiny Abraham bettered the Asian Games record timing of 1982 in 800 mts and emerged as the best woman in Asia. Our Women's Relay Team also bettered the Asian performance of 1986 and emerged as the best Women's Asian Team. In wrestling, two sportspersons (Rajesh and Kuldip) achieved the 9th position. Two boxers (Pingle and Brijdar) achieved the fifth position. In shooting, Soma Dutta emerged as the third best Asian woman in the three positions small bore Standard Rifle. Among the Asian competitors in yachting, India was behind only Japan and

came 17th in a field of 29. Muthuswamy bettered the Commonwealth record by lifting 102.5 kgs snatch and was the winner of the Group B finals.

8.2 While a general feeling of disappointment at our performance in the Seoul Olympics pervades, we must remember that not only was the canvass of competition much larger (as against 81 participants in the Moscow Olympics and 139 in the Los Angeles Olympics, 160 countries participated in the Seoul Olympics), but the fierceness of the competition was also much more intense in the sense that there was a burning desire to better all previous records.

9. Apart from the Asian and Olympic Games as above, our sportspersons have significant achievements to their credit in other sports disciplines also, in the last 40 years. In Tennis, India has done remarkably well in the Davis Cup, reaching the finals on three occasions (1966, 1974 and 1987). Ramanathan Krishnan reached the Semi-finals twice (1960 and 1961) in Wimbledon and Ramesh Krishnan won the Junior Wimbledon in 1979. In Billiards, Wilson Jones became the World Champion in 1958 and 1964 and Michael Ferreira in 1977, 1981 and 1983, with Geet Sethi emulating the feat in 1985 and 1987. Prakash Padukone became the first Indian to win the All England Badminton Championship in 1980. In Cricket, India had its finest hour when our Team won the World Cup in 1983 followed by victories in the



Benson & Hedges World Championship in Australia and the Sharjah Cup. The country has produced several outstanding cricketers during these 40 years but Sunil Gavaskar, who has the record for the highest number of Test Centuries, stands out like a colossus. In Chess, young Vishwanathan Anand became the first and only Asian to become an International Grandmaster. In Wrestling we have done consistently well both in Asian and Commonwealth Games and Championships. In long distance swimming, Mihir Sen became the first Indian to cross the English Channel and his feat has since been emulated by the physically handicapped Taranath Shinoy, and the child prodigy Arti Pradhan.

10. It is significant, too, that India has successfully hosted several international championships during the last 40 years, the most important being (as already stated) the Asian Games in 1951 and 1982, and World Table Tennis, Billiards and Wrestling Championships, apart from World Cup Cricket Tournament and Thomas Cup and Davis Cup matches. India (New Delhi) will now have the honour of hosting the **FIRST AFRO-ASIAN GAMES**, in November 1991, in which about 2000 athletes from 80 countries (and 2 Continents) will participate, in 10 disciplines. This is a measure of not only our sports progress but equally importantly, a recognition of our administrative and management skills and an appreciation of our calibre in infrastructure,

information, publicity, public relations and communication facilities.

**HIGHLIGHTS  
THE VII  
AN**

11. The **Seventh Five Year Plan** was formulated in the wake of the tremendous enthusiasm generated by the successful conduct of the IX Asian Games at New Delhi, and reflected the higher priority accorded by Government of India to the development of sports than in any previous Plan. The VII Plan made a provision of Rs.207.45 crores for sports and physical education, representing a fourteen-fold increase over the meagre provision of Rs.14 crores in the VI Plan. The **Department of Sports** was set up in 1982 and the **Sports Authority of India** in 1984. The **National Sports Policy** was also announced in 1984. With the **amalgamation** of the Society for National Institute of Physical Education & Sports (SNIPES) with SAI in May, 1987 the **SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA** has become the premier institution in the country not only for the broad-basing of sports but also for identifying talent and training our sportspersons to achieve excellence in international events. The Department and the SAI have introduced several innovative Schemes during the VII Plan to achieve the objectives laid down in the **National Sports Policy Resolution of 1984**.

12. **NATIONAL SPORTS POLICY**

12.1 The Resolution on **National Sports Policy (Annexure 5)** reiterates the importance of participation

in sports and physical activities for good health, a high degree of physical fitness, individual productivity and for the promotion of social harmony and discipline. It recognises the need of every citizen to participate in and enjoy games and sports. It also emphasises the need to raise national standards in games and sports and calls upon the Central and State Governments to accord sports and physical education a very high priority in the integrated process and programmes of all-round human development.

12.2           **The Resolution outlines the following main measures for the promotion of sports and physical education in the country:-**

12.2.1           The development of playfields, indoor halls, swimming pools and other sports infrastructure in villages and towns, to enable mass participation in sports and physical education activities;

12.2.2           Preservation of playfields and open spaces, by suitable legislation, if necessary, so that the needs of urban development do not infringe on and reduce the space available for sports and physical education;

12.2.3           Nutritional diet to all citizens, and more particularly to sportsmen and women, who have to achieve the highest levels of performance;

12.2.4           Identification of talent at a young age and its development to realise its full potential;

12.2.5           Sports and Physical Education to become an integral part of the curriculum and a regular subject in schools and other educational institutions;

12.2.6           Need to establish specialised Institutions such as Sports Universities, Colleges, Schools and Hostels, which would lay emphasis on identifying, nurturing and developing sports talent to its full potential, while giving adequate attention to academic requirements;

12.2.7 Adequate financial incentives, and special consideration for employment to those who achieve excellence in sports;

12.2.8 Support and cooperation of Voluntary Organisations like the Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations in the promotion of both mass and competitive sports: the IOA and National Sports Federations should be encouraged to regularly hold national competitions and implement effectively plans for the participation of national teams in international competitions and ensure proper selection, physical fitness and coaching of players.

12.2.9 Encouragement to the sports goods industry to produce equipment of internationally accepted standards, with duty free import of sports equipment till quality indigenous production is established; and

12.2.10 Extensive and effective use of mass media to spread and sustain the message of sports consciousness in the country.

VTH PLAN  
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EW

13.1 The Working Group surveyed the progress achieved under the old Schemes which have been in existence for several years and which were earlier implemented through the Department of Education or SNIPES, and also made an assessment of the Schemes introduced during the VII Plan.

13.2 Of the existing Schemes, the oldest is the Scheme under which financial assistance is given to State Governments, State Sports Councils and Voluntary Agencies for development of sports infrastructure. The Group noted that, while the Department had given its share of financial assistance, innumerable projects all over the country remained incomplete due to the absence or inadequacy of the committed financial contribution from the State Governments or State Sports Councils.

Completion and Utilisation Certificates for several projects were pending. The Estimates Committee of Parliament had also commented on the un-planned development of sports infrastructure under this Scheme.

13.3 The Group took note of the new Sports Project Development Area (SPDA) Scheme and other measures taken by the Department to make the Scheme for assistance for development of infrastructure more useful.

13.4 The Group also reviewed the working of the National Coaching Scheme (introduced in 1955 as the Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Sports Coaching Scheme) to provide facilities for the training of coaches to meet the growing demand in the country. Under this Scheme, the National Institute of Sports at Patiala was set up in 1961 to conduct academic courses for the training of coaches. The Institute conducts a 10 month Diploma Course in 16 disciplines and also offers a 22-month specialised Post-diploma Master's Course. In 1986, a one year Post-Graduate Diploma Course (Post MBBS) in Sports Medicine was introduced. NIS, Patiala is the only training Institute of its kind in the country and has so far trained more than 8000 coaches at Patiala and its Centres at Bangalore (established 1976), Calcutta (1983) and Gandhinagar (1988).

13.5 The Group felt that while no one could

question the contribution of NIS, Patiala and its Centres in training coaches and providing them to Sports Councils and Coaching Centres through-out the country, it was unfortunate that most of these coaches have not kept themselves informed of the new developments in the field, and have failed to adopt the modern, professional and scientific approach to training. This has led to dependence on foreign coaches for training our elite sportspersons. The Group felt that this area, therefore, needed special attention.

13.6 Among other existing Schemes, the Working Group noted that the Gopaldaswamy Committee (1987) had recommended evaluation of the **Scholarship Scheme** and the **Coaching Scheme for University Field Stations**. The Group was of the view that these Schemes should be continued or modified, after evaluation studies thereof are completed. The Group noted with satisfaction that even some of the newer Schemes had been already modified on the basis of the Gopaldaswamy Committee Report.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS TALENT CONTEST (NSTC) SCHEME

13.7 The Working Group discussed in-depth the **National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme** introduced by SAI in 1985, to identify and develop talent among young school-children for higher achievement in sports. Children are selected on the basis of "talent contests" and admitted to specially adopted schools of SAI, where

SAI provides financial assistance for development of sports infrastructure and employment of coaches and meets the boarding, lodging and tuition fees of the selected children. SAI has so far adopted 67 schools in which 642 children have been admitted. The enrolment of children will increase to 1,000 in the academic year 1989-90. The Group was of the view that although there were initial problems, NSTC has become increasingly popular in a very short span of time and the children selected and trained under the Scheme have already started showing encouraging results.

#### SPECIAL AREA GAMES (SAG) SCHEME

13.8 The Group also reviewed the Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme, under which sports talent from tribal, coastal, hilly and other far-flung areas of the country is scouted, located and trained in modern competitive sports at special Centres, where all facilities of sports infrastructure, coaching, training and equipment, and educational and vocational requirements are provided. The Group noted with satisfaction that the Archery and Water Sports Centres established under the Scheme have already shown striking results. The Group felt that the Centres should be located as close to the talent catchment area as possible and care should be taken to ensure that the cultural and ethnic traditions of the selected sportspersons are not violently and abruptly disrupted.

### INCENTIVE SCHEME FOR SCHOOLS

13.9 The Group noted with pleasure that the Incentive Scheme for Schools introduced in 1985-86 to encourage the promotion of sports in schools has shown encouraging results. A school winning district level competitions in one of the identified disciplines of Athletics, Hockey, Basketball, Volleyball (for boys and ) and Football (for boys only) is given a cash prize of Rs.10,000/- which the school has to use for the development of sports. With increasing coverage, the amount of prize money given to schools has risen from Rs.1.68 crores in 1986-87 to Rs.2.35 crores in 1987-88 and Rs.2.75 crores in 1988-89. The Group observed that while some States like Maryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu were taking appreciable advantage of the Scheme, further publicity should be given to the Scheme to ensure that other States and Union Territories also do likewise.

### SPORTS PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AREA (SPDA) SCHEME

13.10 The SPDA Scheme, introduced in 1988-89 aims at providing facilities for sports infrastructure and for training, coaching and conducting competitions in each Project, covering an area of 80-100 Development Blocks. The State Government has to provide 50% of the capital cost of the Project, while the maintenance cost



is borne fully by SAI. The Group endorsed the thinking of the Department that this Scheme should gradually replace the existing Scheme of assistance for development of infrastructure projects. The Working Group cautioned that the selection of the Projects should be done carefully. Also, adequate care should be taken to ensure that the Projects devote attention to the locally popular games also.

13.11 A large number of construction projects are coming up at the Regional Centres of SAI. The progress of the projects at some of the Centres was slow and the Group felt that SAI should depend not only on CPWD but should look to State PWD or other Public Sector undertakings like the National Buildings Construction Corporation, U.P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam and the like to ensure speedy implementation of such time bound-projects.

13.12 The Working Group expressed satisfaction on the **Arjuna Awards** and **Dronacharya Awards** instituted by Government respectively in 1961 and 1985. As many as 381 sportspersons have been honoured with the Arjuna Awards till 1987. 7 coaches have received the Dronacharya Awards so far. In a significant and salutary move, the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports raised the cash award for Arjuna Awardees from Rs.5,000/- to Rs.20,000/- with effect from 1987 and from

Rs.25,000/- to Rs.40,000/- for the Dronacharya Awardees. Similarly, the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy instituted in 1956-57 as a Running Trophy to be awarded to the University which had the record of the best all round performance in sports also received added impetus with the introduction of a cash award of Rs.50,000/- from the year 1987-88, along with cash awards of Rs.20,000/- and Rs.10,000/- respectively to the Universities coming second and third. The Group recognised that these Awards, named respectively after a legendary warrior and fabled guru, not only symbolise the quest for excellence among our sportspersons but also affirm the availability of an impressive reservoir of experience, and skill in communicating to eager young aspirants that experience and techniques of excellence. These Awards were also seen to be an integral plank in the Government's Scheme of 'Operation Excellence' designed for the objective selection intensive coaching and special training, with necessary nutritional and infrastructure inputs directed towards top class performance levels in national and international events.

13.13 The Government also introduced in 1986 a system of cash awards to sportspersons who acquitted themselves with outstanding distinction in specified international sports events/disciplines. These awards range from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.5,00,000/- to individual sportspersons and from Rs.75,000/- to Rs.20,00,000/- to

teams. Since the inception of the Scheme, 120 sportspersons have received prizes amounting to a total of Rs.57.52 lakhs.

#### B-GROUPS

14. On the basis of the above review as well as wideranging general discussions, the Working Group divided itself into four **Sub-Groups**, to deal with the following subjects:-

- i) **Strategy and approach of the VIII Plan,**
- ii) **Physical Education and Academic Prammes,**
- iii) **Development of Sports Excellence, and**
- iv) **General Sports Promotion.**

#### 15. STRATEGY AND APPROACH OF THE VIII PLAN

15.1 The **main objectives and thrust areas** for the development of sports are enshrined, as set out earlier, in the **National Sports Policy, 1984**. Keeping in view the objective of universalisation of sports laid down in that Policy, the Group felt that the VIII Plan should make adequate provision to encourage and promote active mass participation in sports and to create facilities for such participation.

15.2 The **National Policy on Education** provides that sports and physical education should form an integral part of the learning proces. The **Group recommended :-**

15.2.1 Formulation of a package of programmes which could be taken up at the school level, at different

stages;

15.2.2 Training and orientation of resource persons and, in turn, a massive training programme of physical education teachers of all secondary schools and at least one general education teacher in each primary school; and

15.2.3 Development of one Nodal Centre in each State/UT (say, one Physical Education College) to speed up this process under the overall direction and supervision of LNCPE, Gwalior or SAI.

15.3 Considering the need for broad-basing facilities outside the school system, at the community level, the Group felt that land use planning for Urban and Rural areas must have an element to cater to play-field requirements, so that land could be reserved and earmarked right now for future development. If legislative support is needed for this purpose, necessary measures should be initiated and a multimedia campaign should be launched to promote intensive social awareness.

15.4 Contemporaneously with the efforts to broad-base sports, particularly through its promotion in educational institutions, the Group recommended that immediate and serious efforts should be made for the training of our elite national level sportspersons

towards medal-winning performances in regional and international competitions.

15.5 There should be intensification of coaching and training programmes at regional and national levels where our elite sportspersons could be given scientific training under Indian and, where necessary, foreign coaches with inputs of the best possible equipment, nutritional diet, and back-up of sports science laboratories. The Group recommended that Schemes like the NSTC, SAG and Sports Hostel Scheme introduced in the VII Plan for identification of talent and its training towards excellence should be continued and the scope enlarged, to cover larger numbers.

15.6 To sum up, the strategy for the VIII Plan should be on the following two objectives:-

15.6.1 Broad-basing sports in the country for achieving the Objective of 'Sports for All' - universalisation of Sports in the country; and

15.6.2 Evolution of a result-oriented system for "excellence development" in respect of targeted sports disciplines through intensive efforts, on a sustained, continuing and long-term basis, for ensuring a prime position for the country in major international and regional tournaments such as the Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, Afro-Asian Games and Olympic Games.

16.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP

16.1 The Reports and recommendations of the Sub-Groups were considered by the Working Group. While appreciating the valuable suggestions and recommendations of the Sub-Groups, the Working Group took note of the fact that the financial outlay needed to implement the recommendations of all the Sub-Groups came to more than Rs.1695 crores, which represented more than an eightfold increase over the allocation in the VII Plan. Feeling that this would be unrealistic, the Working Group, made an effort, therefore, to prepare what may be termed a "minimal plan", with recommended "irreducible outlays" therefor. On the basis of this exercise which was carried out at the final meeting of the Group on May 31, 1989, the Working Group has recommended an outlay of Rs.680.00 crores against the outlay of Rs.1695.62 crores recommended by the Sub-Groups.

16.2 The Scheme-wise recommendations of the Sub-Groups and the conclusions of the Working Group thereon, along with irreducible outlays therefor, follow. In the following paragraphs, "recommended outlay" refers to the outlay as per the Sub Groups and "proposed outlay" is the Working Group's finding on the "minimal outlay" that is imperative in the VIII Plan.

SB-GROUP ON 17. The Sub-Group has made the following  
PHYSICAL recommendations:-  
EDUCATION

AND ACADEMIC

PROGRAMMES

SAID

17.1.1 LNCPE, Gwalior should be strengthened to become the premier Institute for Physical Education in the country. It should develop a model curriculum for all Colleges of Physical Education in the country, as also formulate in-service training programmes for selected Primary School Teachers and Instructors in Physical Education working in Secondary schools. The College should introduce a new four-year integrated course on Physical Education and a course on Sports Management and Sports Administration.

17.1.2 The Regional Centre of LNCPE at Trivandrum should be further strengthened by provision of the necessary infrastructure facilities and introduction of more academic programmes.

Recommended outlay - Rs.1000 lakhs

Proposed outlay - Rs. 700 lakhs

17.2 The Group has recommended the establishment of three Regional Colleges of Physical Education on the same lines as LNCPE, Trivandrum.

Recommended outlay - Rs.3000 lakhs  
(3 Colleges)

Proposed outlay - Rs.2100 lakhs  
(3 Colleges)

17.3 The Group has recommended that SAI should adopt one College of Physical Education in 15 States and

develop it as a model institution for Physical Education.

Recommended outlay - Rs. 1500 lakhs  
(15 Colleges)

Proposed outlay - Rs. 1000 lakhs  
(15 Colleges)

17.4 The Group has recommended that financial assistance for research in Sports and Physical Education should be encouraged and liberalised.

Recommended outlay - Rs. 300 lakhs  
(150 research projects)

Proposed outlay - Rs. 200 lakhs  
(100 research projects)

17.5 SAI has set up Regional Centres of NIS, Patiala at Bangalore, Calcutta and Gandhinagar where academic courses for training of coaches are conducted. During the VIII Plan, academic courses will also start at the Regional Centre at Imphal. The Centres will also conduct refresher courses, clinics and workshops. It is proposed to strengthen the library, audio-visual facilities and publications, apart from providing/ expanding facilities for class rooms, hostel and playing facilities at these Centres.

Recommended outlay - Rs. 2334 lakhs  
(3,700 coaches)

Proposed outlay - Rs. 1800 lakhs  
(3,500 coaches)

17.6 Thus, the total outlay recommended by the Sub-Group on Physical Education and Academic Programmes of SAI was Rs. 9134 lakhs, against which the irreducible



outlay proposed by the Working Group is Rs.5800 lakhs.

SUB-GROUP ON 18.1. NSTC SCHEME  
DEVELOPMENT OF  
SPORTS EXCELLENCE

The Working Group noted that this was one of the main schemes of SAI for spotting talent at a young age and its systematic and scientific development and that about 75 schools would have been adopted by the end of the VII Plan. The Sub-Group had recommended the opening of 100 new schools during the VIII Plan. The Working Group felt that emphasis during the VIII Plan should be on increasing enrolment in the schools which have already been adopted, instead of spreading the scarce resources thin over a larger number of schools. The Working Group, therefore, felt that SAI should adopt only 75 new schools during the VIII Plan period, which would take the progressive number of adopted schools to 150. Assuming that at least 50 children are admitted to each school, the total number of children under training by the end of the VIII Plan would be 7,500. In addition, 20,000 day scholars would also be coached under the Scheme.

Recommended outlay	-	Rs.6500 lakhs (100 new schools)
<b>Proposed outlay</b>	-	<b>Rs.5000 lakhs</b> <b>(75 new schools)</b>

18.2 The Working Group endorsed the recommendation of the Sub-Group for the establishment of 12 Sports Schools, each covering 3-4 disciplines. The Group noted that the Department had already appointed a Committee to

work out the format and curriculum for these Schools. The Group cautioned that the emphasis in these Schools should be more on sports training rather than academics, as otherwise, these Schools would become like Sainik Schools where students receive first class academic education but end up by not being over-eager to join the Armed Forces. The Group also suggested that Sports Schools should be set up in consultation and collaboration with State Governments, and matters regarding affiliation, creation of teaching cadres, and evolving the curricula should be decided with great care, and on the basis of experience gained by Central Schools, Navodaya Schools and Sainik Schools. The State Governments should meet at least the cost of land and building. The cost of sports infrastructure and maintenance should be borne by SAI.

Recommended outlay	-	Rs7500 lakhs (12 schools)
Proposed outlay	-	Rs.7500 lakhs (12 schools)

### SPORTS ACADEMIES

18.3 In order to ensure that the NSTC children or children who join Sports Schools continue to receive required coaching along with the necessary facilities for pursuing sports, it is proposed to set up Sports Academies, which would have facilities for specialised training in 3-4 selected sports disciplines, along with provision for higher academic education. The Working

Group observed that the Academies should be specialised and preferably cater to only one discipline each.

Recommended outlay - Rs.10000 lakhs  
(10 academies)

**Proposed outlay** - Rs.2500 lakhs  
(5 academies)

#### 18.4 SPECIAL AREA GAMES SCHEME

The Working Group was of the view that emphasis during the VIII Plan should be on the consolidation of the Special Area Games Centres established during the VII Plan. It recommended that 5 new disciplines be added during the VIII Plan. The Group also recommended that the Centres should be set up near the talent catchment areas.

Recommended outlay - Rs.3378 lakhs  
(15 projects)

**Proposed outlay** - Rs.2500 lakhs  
(10 projects)

#### 18.5 SPORTS HOSTELS

The Working Group noted that, by the end of the VII Plan, 16 Sports Hostels would have been set up, where coaching and training facilities are provided to selected sportspersons. Under this Scheme, the hostel building is provided by the State Government and the maintenance cost is borne by SAI. The Sub-Group had suggested that the cost of construction should also be borne by SAI. The Working Group, however, felt that the responsibility for providing land and building should

remain with the State Government and have accordingly suggested a lower outlay, to meet (a) the cost of setting up 17 new Hostels during the VIII Plan and (b) the cost of running the existing and new Hostels.

Recommended outlay	-	Rs. 5850 lakhs (17 new hostels)
Proposed outlay	-	Rs. 3000 lakhs (17 new hostels)

#### 18.6 SPORTS PROMOTION DEVELOPMENT AREA (SPDA)

The SPDA Scheme introduced in 1988-89 aims at providing facilities of sports infrastructure and for training, coaching and conducting competitions for each Project covering an area of 80-100 Development Blocks. The State Government provides 50% of the capital cost of the project and the maintenance cost is borne fully by SAI. 10 projects are likely to be sanctioned during the VII Plan and 40 new projects are recommended for the VIII Plan. It was also felt that this Scheme should gradually replace the present Scheme of Grant of financial assistance to States for the development of sports infrastructure.

Recommended outlay	-	Rs. 3500 lakhs (60 projects)
Proposed outlay	-	Rs. 2500 lakhs (40 projects)

#### 18.7 SAI REGIONAL CENTRES

The Sub-Group had recommended the upgradation of coaching and training facilities at the 6 Regional Centres of SAI and also the setting up of specialised

Centres for High-Altitude Training, Winter Sports, Rowing and Yachting. It is proposed that 1,500 elite sportspersons, covering about 25 disciplines, would be trained at these Centres for the 1991 New Delhi Afro Asian Games, the 1992 Olympic Games at Barcelona and the 1994 Tokyo Asian Games. The Centres would be provided with infrastructure facilities, sports science laboratories and sports equipment, apart from Sports Hostels and related facilities. The Sub-Group had included in this Scheme the expenditure involved on the conduct of coaching camps and other assistance given to Federations, but the Working Group recommended that assistance to Federations under "Operation Excellence" should be treated as a separate Scheme and accordingly the outlay proposed by the Sub-Group has been adjusted.

Recommended outlay - Rs.17500 lakhs

Proposed outlay - Rs.10000 lakhs

#### 18.8 OPERATION EXCELLENCE

Government gives assistance to Federations for conducting coaching camps, national and international competitions and for sending Indian teams abroad to participate in international events. Government bears the entire cost when Indian Contingents are sent to the Olympics, Asian, Commonwealth and SAF Games. Government also provides 75% of the cost of equipment purchased by the National Sports Federations and reimburses the salary of the core administrative

staff of the Federations. As the number of camps and number of international events where India participates has increased over the years, after the introduction of "Operation Excellence", the Group has recommended a substantially higher outlay under this Scheme.

Recommended outlay	-	Rs.8000 lakhs
Proposed outlay	-	Rs.5000 lakhs

18.9 Thus, the total financial outlay recommended by the Sub-Group is Rs.62,228 lakhs. The irreducible outlay proposed by the Working Group is Rs.40,500 lakhs.

SUB-GROUP ON  
GENERAL  
SPORTS  
INFRA-  
STRUCTURE

General Sports Infrastructure

19.1 The Sub-Group had recommended the setting up of 120 District Sports Complexes, each Complex costing Rs.1 crore, the contribution of Government of India being Rs.50 lakhs. The Working Group did not accept this recommendation as it felt that, with the introduction of the SPDA Scheme, integrated Sports Complexes are already being provided for a group of 80 - 100 Blocks. Since it would be possible to cover the entire country under the SPDA only by the end of IX Five Year Plan, there would not be adequate resources for giving assistance for setting up Sports Complexes at the district level as well. The States should take care of this.

Recommended outlay	-	Rs.60000 lakhs (120 districts)
Proposed outlay	-	Nil.

19.2 Assistance to Rural Schools

The Department introduced this Scheme during 1988-89, under which financial assistance of Rs.1 lakh is to be given to one school in a Block for the purchase of durable sports equipment and construction of an athletics track or a functional gymnasium. The Sub-Group had recommended that 5,000 schools should be covered under the scheme during the VIII Plan. Considering the resource constraints, both financial and physical, for the implementation of this Scheme, the Group recommended that only 50% of the schools proposed may be covered during the VIII Plan :-

Recommended outlay	-	Rs.5000 lakhs (5000 schools)
<b>Proposed outlay</b>	-	<b>Rs.2500 lakhs</b> <b>(2500 schools)</b>

19.3 Development of playfields

The Sub-Group had recommended financial assistance at the rate of Rs.50,000/- for development of 10,000 playfields during the VIII Five Year Plan. While acknowledging the need for development of playfields, the Working Group felt that it would be more realistic to set a target of 2,500 playfields. The Group also observed that the State Governments should play a more active role in providing playfields to their schools.

Recommended outlay	-	Rs.5000 lakhs (10000 playfields)
<b>Proposed outlay</b>	-	<b>Rs.2500 lakhs</b> <b>(5000 playfields)</b>

STATE LEVEL TRAINING FACILITIES

19.4 The Central Government introduced this Scheme in the last year of the VII Plan, under which each State/UT is to be given financial assistance for constructing one integrated Sports Complex where at least national level championships can be organised. The estimated cost of each Project is Rs.4 crores, with Central Government contributing 50% of the cost. The Working Group endorsed the recommendation of assisting 30 such Projects during the VIII Plan period.

Recommended outlay	-	Rs.3000 lakhs (30 projects)
<b>Proposed outlay</b>	-	<b>Rs.4000 lakhs (20 projects)</b>

SCHEME OF ARTIFICIAL SURFACE/SYNTHETIC TRACKS

19.5 Under the present Scheme, financial assistance of 50% of the cost, upto Rs.50 lakhs, is provided to State Governments/National Sports Federations for the laying of synthetic hockey surface/athletic track. The Working Group recommended that (1) the scope of the Scheme may be expanded to include synthetic surfaces for other sports like Badminton, Volleyball, Tennis and Wrestling and (2) emphasis be laid on less expensive artificial training surfaces rather than very expensive international quality competition surfaces.

Recommended outlay	-	Rs.6000 lakhs
<b>Proposed outlay</b>	-	<b>Rs.3000 lakhs</b>



### NATIONAL SPORTS ORGANISATION

19.6 The Working Group noted that a large amount of funds is lying unutilised with UGC, which has not been able to disburse the grants sanctioned for the development of infrastructure to universities and colleges. The Group also felt that since UGC/State Governments meet the full cost of running universities/colleges, they should also contribute towards development of sports infrastructure. The Working Group, therefore, reduced the outlay under the NSO Programme to Rs.3500 lakhs.

Recommended outlay	-	Rs.12500 lakhs
Proposed outlay	-	Rs.3500 lakhs

### ASSISTANCE TO SPORTS CLUBS

19.7 The Sub-Group observed that there was a need to encourage the formation of "single discipline" Sports Clubs. Sports Clubs are very popular in foreign countries and a large number of national level players are drawn from such Clubs. There was a token provision in the VII Plan for giving financial assistance to Sports Clubs, but the Scheme could not be formulated. However, the Planning Commission has very recently approved of the Scheme proposed by the Department and it is, therefore, proposed in the VIII Plan to give financial assistance to Sports Clubs at the rate of Rs.10,000/- in the first year and Rs.5,000/- recurring per annum for

a maximum of 5 years thereafter. The Working Group accepted the recommendation of assistance to 1000 such clubs in the VIII Plan.

Recommended outlay - Rs. 400 lakhs  
(2000 clubs)

**Proposed outlay** - Rs. 200 lakhs  
(1000 clubs)

#### PRIZE MONEY SCHEME FOR SCHOOLS

19.8 The Scheme has proved quite popular in encouraging participation of schools in district level tournaments and it is proposed to increase the coverage of schools during the VIII Plan.

Recommended outlay - Rs. 2500 lakhs

**Proposed outlay** - Rs. 2000 lakhs

#### SPORTS TALENT SEARCH SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME

19.9 There are two types of scholarships under the Scheme - the National level scholarships (Rs. 2700 per annum) and State level scholarships (Rs. 1800 per annum). Scholarships are available to students studying in schools, upto 17 years of age, and who are proficient in sports. The Gopaldaswamy Committee had observed that this Scheme had been in operation for many years but there has been no detailed evaluation of its utility and effectiveness. The Working Group also felt that this Scheme needed to be evaluated thoroughly. The Group has, therefore, not recommended any increase in the VII

Plan outlay of Rs.500 lakhs under the Scheme, pending such evaluation.

Recommended outlay	-	Rs.500 lakhs
Proposed outlay	-	Rs.500 lakhs

EXCHANGE OF SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION  
EXPERTS/TEAMS

19.10 Exchange of experts and teams are arranged under Sports Protocols and Cultural Exchange Programmes. The number of such exchanges has increased substantially during the last two years of the VII Plan in particular. The Department has been able to obtain services of top experts and coaches from countries like USSR and GDR under the Sports Protocols. The actual expenditure under this Scheme is expected to exceed the VII Plan outlay of Rs.70 lakhs. The Working Group recommended that such exchanges should be further encouraged during the VIII Plan. The Group, however, cautioned that such exchanges should not be made for the sake of only bilateral relations and efforts should be made to receive only coaches and experts of the highest calibre.

Recommended outlay	-	Rs.300 lakhs
Proposed outlay	-	Rs.300 lakhs

PROMOTION OF INDIGENOUS GAMES

19.11 The Working Group felt that SAI should give positive encouragement to the promotion of indigenous games and martial arts in the country. The

Group noted that SAI had published one book on indigenous games and martial arts and was preparing a second volume of the same. The Group recommended that SAI should publish a series of volumes, cataloguing and giving details of our traditional sports and games and martial arts, as also prepare Schemes for their revival/popularisation. Accordingly, the Working Group proposed an outlay of Rs.500 lakhs.

Recommended outlay	-	Rs.500 lakhs
<b>Proposed outlay</b>	-	<b>Rs.500 lakhs</b>

#### NATIONAL COACHING SCHEME

19.12 Under the Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Sports Coaching Scheme, the NIS/SAI have already provided more than 1500 coaches to various State Sports Councils, University Field Stations and Nehru Yuva Kendras. The Working Group noted that Department has recently taken a decision to withdraw coaches from Nehru Yuva Kendras. The Group was informed that the Department is not sanctioning any more coaches to University Field Stations till an evaluation is made of their utility and effectiveness. The coaches assigned to Regional Coaching Centres of State Governments and to State Sports Councils would be gradually shifted to the SPDA Centres. The Group was also informed that, keeping in view the constraint of resources and its own high level of requirement of coaches, it would no longer be possible for SAI to assign coaches to State Sports

Councils at its cost. The outlay proposed under the Scheme will be utilised mainly to meet SAI's own requirement of coaches.

Recommended outlay - Rs.500 lakhs

Proposed outlay - Rs.500 lakhs

#### OTHER SCHEMES

19.13 There are other Schemes of the Department and the SAI, such as Travel Grant Scheme for Sports Scholars, National Physical Fitness Scheme of SAI, Central Pool of Technical Sports Equipment in SAI, setting up a Housing Complex for the officers and staff of SAI, Coaching support for juniors, Establishment of computerised Sports Data Bank, and Promotion of Sports Among Women. The Working Group has recommended an outlay of Rs.2000 lakhs for all these Schemes.

Recommended outlay - Rs.2000 lakhs

Proposed outlay - Rs.2000 lakhs

#### MEDIA

19.14 The Working Group recommended an outlay of Rs.2 crores - which would cover youth activities as well. The administrative structure in the Sports Wing should also be strengthened to enable the Department to take effective care of the implementation/monitoring of all the Schemes, keeping in view the enhanced outlays.

19.15 The Sub-Group on General Sports Promotion thus recommended a total outlay of Rs.98,200 lakhs. The Irreducible outlay proposed by the Working Group

is Rs.20,050 lakhs.

**CONCLUSION**

20. With the imaginative steps initiated in the country especially since 1982, the unprecedented Central outlay for sports in the VII Plan, the emergence of India in the comity of nations as a recognised "Sports Power" - both as a performer and as administrator/manager, - the provision of broad based infrastructure, increasing aid to National Sports Federations, innovative new Schemes for tapping and developing talent on the principle of "catching them young" and the sustained steps/format introduced under "Operation Excellence" for training elite sportspersons specially for international competitions with objective criteria for management, selection and coaching, the country stands poised towards a virtual "Sports Revolution." At this crucial juncture, therefore, it behoves Government to continue all the worthwhile Schemes as well as to introduce new Schemes as envisaged by the Working Group as above and to provide the irreducible minimum of outlay therefor. Otherwise, the efforts made so far would end up as a mere flash in the pan and the promotion of Sports and Physical Education would receive an irreparable setback.

**OUTLAY ON  
SPORTS AND  
PHYSICAL  
EDUCATION  
RECOMMENDED  
BY THE WORKING  
GROUP**

21. The Statement at Annexure 2 gives at a glance the financial projections including, where applicable and possible, the State Share of funding. The total outlay recommended by the Sub-Groups on Sports and

Physical Education is Rs.1695.62 crores against which the Working Group has proposed an irreducible outlay of Rs.680.00 crores.

## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS - SPORTS

1. PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES OF SAI
- 1.1 Make LNCPE, Gwalior the premier Institute for Physical Education in the country. (17.1.1)
- 1.2 Train selected Primary School Teachers in Physical Education. (17.1.1)
- 1.3 Train Instructors in Physical Education working in Secondary Schools. (17.1.1)
- 1.4 Introduce a course on Sports Management and Sports Administration - this is not being offered anywhere presently. (17.1.1)
- 1.5 Establish 3 more Regional Colleges of Physical Education of LNCPE, Gwalior like the one in Trivandrum. (17.2)
- 1.6 Adopt one College of Physical Education by SAI in 15 States and developing it as a model Institution of Physical Education. (17.3)
- 1.7 Encourage research in Sports and Physical Education in a bigger way and assist about 150 such research projects. (17.4)
- 1.8 Start academic and other courses at the SAI regional Centre at Imphal. (17.5)

NOTE: Figures in brackets give the cross reference to the paragraph in the Report in which the detailed recommendation is contained.



**NSTC SCHEME**

1 Adopt 75 new schools, taking the progressive number of  
adopted schools to 150. (18.1)

2 Increase the enrolment of selected talent in already  
adopted schools, taking the cumulative enrolment to  
7,500. (18.1)

3 Cover another 20,000 day scholars under this  
Scheme. (18.1)

4 Establish 12 Sports Schools. The emphasis in these  
schools will be on sports training rather than  
academics. (18.2)

5 Establish 5 specialised Sports Academies - only one  
discipline of sports in each Academy. (18.3)

**GENERAL SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE**

1 Provide financial assistance to at least one rural  
school in 50% of the Blocks of the country for creation  
of basic sports infrastructure(2500 Blocks). (19.2)

2 Develop 2,500 play fields all over the country. (19.3)

3 Assist State Governments in the creation of 20 State  
level training facilities at the rate of one in each  
State. (19.4)

Further encourage the installation of artificial hockey  
surfaces/synthetic athletic tracks - including  
inexpensive training quality surfaces. (19.5)

Extend assistance for synthetic playing surfaces for  
other sports like Badminton, Volleyball, Tennis and

Wrestling. (19.5)

6 Continue assistance to Universities and colleges through UGC for creation of sports infrastructure in Universities and Colleges under the National Sports Organisation (NSO) Programme. (19.6)

#### ASSISTANCE TO SPORTS CLUBS

Assist 1,000 (single discipline) Sports Clubs at a rate of Rs.10,000/- in the first year and Rs.5,000/- recurring per annum for a maximum of 5 years thereafter. (19.7)

#### PRIZE MONEY SCHEME FOR SCHOOLS

Increase the coverage of schools in order to cover the districts of the country. (19.8)

Continue the Sports Talent Search Scholarship, after evaluation of results so far. (19.9)

Provide coaches and experts of the highest calibre to our sportspersons under Sports Protocols and Cultural Exchange Programmes. (19.10)

Continue to promote indigenous games and martial arts in the country. (19.11)

Gradually withdraw the coaches from various States Sports Councils, University Field Stations and Nehru Yuva Kendras, provided to them under National Coaching Scheme and to assign them to Regional Centres of SAI and to the SPDA Centres. (19.12)

OTHER SCHEMES

10. Consolidate the gains from the Special Area Games Centres already established. Add 5 new disciplines of sports under this Scheme. (18.4)
- 10.1 Consolidate the gains from the Special Area Games Centres already established. Add 5 new disciplines of sports under this Scheme. (18.4)
- 10.2 Set up 17 new Sports Hostels, the the cumulative number to 33. (18.5)
- 10.3 Promote 40 new Sports Promotion Development Area (SPDAs), taking the cumulative number to 50. (18.6)
- 10.4 Upgrade coaching and training facilities at the 6 Regional Centres of SAI. (18.7)
- 10.5 Set up specialised Centres for High Altitude Training, Winter Sports, Rowing and Yachting. (18.7)
- 10.6 Train 1,500 elite athletes for the 1991 Afro Asian Games, the 1992 Barcelona Olympics and the 1994 Tokyo Asian Games, at the Regional Centres of SAI and Specialised Coaches Centres. (18.7)
- 10.7 Encourage and assist Sports Federations for intensive training coaching of Indian sportspersons/ teams for participation in various international tournaments. (18.8)
- 10.8 Continue all the other Schemes of the Department and the SAI such as the Travel Grant Scheme for Sports Scholars, National Physical Fitness Scheme of SAI, Central Pool of Technical Sports Equipment in SAI, setting up a Housing Complex for the Staff of SAI, Coaching Support for Juniors, Establishment of Computerised Sports Data Bank and Promotion of Sports Among Women. (19.13)

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COMPOSITION OF THE SUB-GROUP ON  
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NATIONAL YOUTH POLICYINTRODUCTION

Youth, in all ages, has been in the vanguard of progress and social change. Thirst for freedom, impatience for quicker pace of progress and creative fervour, saw the youth in the forefront of the freedom struggle in our own land. If our youth was inspired by the call of the Father of the Nation, in the first half of this century, the youth of today face the challenge of economic development and technological progress with social justice.

The youth of India, representing a third of our population, constitute a vital and vibrant human resource. They have a right, as well as an obligation, to participate actively in national development and in shaping the **DESTINY OF THE NATION** which is, in point of fact, their own destiny. Their problems are many and varied and their aspirations naturally high, in a country with great Past and greater promise for the Future. The need, therefore, is to create increasing opportunities for them to develop their personality and their functional capability and thus make them economically productive and socially useful.

Such opportunities have to be created on a large scale, to cover a wide spectrum of areas of human endeavour; and they have to be made available to youth of all strata of society, particularly the disadvantaged. All national programmes should be directed to enable the youth to become a productive, self-confident and committed force for national development. These programmes must create adequate facilities for the all round development of youth and assist in their striving for excellence in all fields.

This calls for an integral and interdisciplinary approach, involving both Government departments and Organisations and sectors outside the Government such as the family, educators, leaders, voluntary agencies and youth organisations. The Central and State Governments have to provide adequate mechanisms supportive of this process.

It behoves the **NATION**, therefore, to assist youth in getting their due share in the country's life and progress while equipping them to meet their

obligations adequately. It is not an easy task, but it is a necessary task, in which not only the Government but the whole Nation, including individuals, institutions and organisations, have to be brought together in a spirit of creative enterprise, as envisaged in this **NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY**

### OBJECTIVES

The policy shall be directed towards the achievement of the following **OBJECTIVES:-**

To instal in the youth a deep awareness of and respect for the principles and values enshrined in our Constitution and a willingness to further the rule of law, with an abiding commitment to national integration, non-violence, secularism and socialism;

To promote among the youth the awareness of our historical and cultural heritage and imbue them with a sense of pride and national identity, together with a deep commitment towards their preservation, as well as the enrichment of the environment and ecology;

To help develop in the youth qualities of discipline, self-reliance, justice and fair-play, a burning concern for public weal, sporting spirit and above all, a scientific temper in their modes of thinking and action which, inter alia, will enable them to combat superstition, obscurantism and the numerous social ills that beset the Nation;

To provide the youth with maximum access to education which, in addition to developing their alround personality, imparts appropriate professional and vocational training, with a view to enabling them to avail of employment and self-employment opportunities towards the aim of **BEKARI HATAO**; and

To make the youth aware of international issues and involve them in promoting world peace, understanding and a just international economic order.

### PLAN OF ACTION

The following shall represent the **PLAN OF ACTION** for the implementation of the **National Youth Policy**:

Programmes aimed at inculcating knowledge of and respect for the **Constitution of India**, together with a sense of national integrity, cultural unity, democratic values and faith in socialism and secularism

with form the core of all youth activities.

Programmes seeking to create a thorough awareness of our history, freedom struggle, national development, achievements of modern science and technology and their applicability in overcoming socio-economic constraints and achieving faster progress, without losing our cultural identity and spiritual strength, will be implemented.

Special efforts will be made to foster and develop contacts between the youth from different parts of the country, with a view to inspire them to combat regionalism, communalism, linguistic chauvinism and other divisive and dissipated tendencies, through participation in the programme of **Antar Bharati**.

Meaningful programmes of mass education, formal and non-formal, will be undertaken, so that the benefits of education reach all young men and women, including non-ident rural youth, with particular emphasis on the disadvantaged sections of our society.

Training programmes will be organised, aimed at imparting requisite skills to youth for self-employment, improving their employability and enhancing their productivity, while making them appreciate the dignity of labour.

Programmes will be undertaken to offer opportunities to the youth for leadership training through personality development and character building, and for motivating them to voluntary social and community service.

Promotion of physical fitness through mass participation in yoga, indigenous games and modern sports will be made an integral part of all youth programmes, together with adventure activities calculated to develop the spirit of risk taking, team work and endurance.

Young parents will be particularly sensitized to their responsibilities and their own role as catalysts of social change, by being involved in movements against various social ills, harmful practices and superstitions, and by adopting the small family norm and appropriate family welfare measures.

True to our great tradition of viewing the world as one family, programmes, enabling contacts and close links between the youth of India and their

counterparts all over the world, will be expanded, to promote international understanding and strengthen world peace.

Outstanding work done by young persons and voluntary agencies in various fields will be recognised and rewarded through a system of awards, scholarships and the like.

### IMPLEMENTATION

The **Ministry of Human Resource Development**, Government of India, through the **Department of Youth Affairs and Sports**, will be the **Nodal Agency** in the Government of India for the implementation of the **National Youth Policy** and providing such guidance and assistance as may be required.

Systematic and scientific monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Policy will be done, to provide insights into the needs and aspirations of the youth at different levels and to assess the impact of the programmes and the expenditure thereon in relation to stated objectives. Monitoring and evaluation would be built into the system on an on-going basis and necessary mid-term corrections applied.

Maximum participation by non-governmental institutions, public and private, will be encouraged, and in fact sought, in the mobilisation of youth in specific areas of national development. Programmes of youth organisations will be encouraged through financial and organisational support.

### COORDINATION

The most important component of the youth programme will be the removal of unemployment, both rural and urban, educated and non-educated. This shall inform all programmes for youth undertaken by all departments of Government, Central and State, as well as non-Governmental Agencies. This will be ensured by all these Agencies, working in unison and mutual consultation and coordination. The **Department of Youth Affairs** in the **Ministry of Human Resource Development**, Government of India, will make all efforts to serve as a clearing house of data, information and ideas germane to process of coordination, while keeping intact the independent operational aspects of each of the Agencies.

The Central Government, State Governments and Voluntary Agencies will work in close coordination in the implementation of the **National Youth Policy**. Detailed exercises at the local level will be initiated in order to bring about maximum utilisation of the State and Central facilities and to avoid duplication in all the spheres of activity that the **Policy** contemplates, and to evolve effective, responsive and responsible mechanisms for these purposes.

**A Committee for National Youth Programmes (CONYP)** will be set up, bringing together representatives of the concerned Ministries, Departments and National Youth Organisations, to advise the **Department of Youth Affairs and Sports** in discharging its duties in the effective implementation of the **National Youth Policy**.

### CONCLUSION

It is significant that the **National Youth Policy** was launched in the year of the birth centenary of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. In the implementation of the policy, the nation and the Government will be guided and inspired by the philosophy and vision of Pt. Nehru, who was not only the rallying point of youth during the struggle for Independence but also the man who became a symbol of resurgent youth in Independent India. With his world view of history and his modern, scientific temper working in unison with the traditions and heritage of this great country, Pt. Nehru was a great humanist who strove for the ideals of Socialism, Secularism and democracy. These cardinal principles and ideals enshrined in the Constitution of India will inform all programmes of action for implementation of this Policy, enabling the youth of India to march forward, with confidence in themselves and faith in the future, basing their convictions on our ancient heritage but utilising their skills, knowledge, energies and idealism to harness the fruits of science and appropriate technology in building a new and vibrant India.

NATIONAL SPORTS POLICY

The importance of participation in sports and physical education activities for good health, a high degree of physical fitness, increase in individual productivity, and also its value as a means of beneficial recreation promoting social harmony and discipline is well established. The need of every citizen, irrespective of age and sex, to participate in and enjoy games, sports and recreational activities is, therefore, hereby recognized. The necessity of raising the national standards in games and sports so that our sportsmen and women acquit themselves creditably in international sports competitions is equally recognised. It is the duty of the Central and State Governments, therefore, to accord to sports and physical education a very high priority in the process of all round development. They should promote and develop traditional and modern games and sports, and also yoga, by providing the necessary facilities and infrastructure on a large scale and by inculcating sports consciousness among the masses, so that by their regular participation in sports and physical education activities, the nation is made healthy fit and strong.

2. The Government of India are happy to note that the principles stated above and the policy statements which follow enjoy the support of the State Governments. The Government of India, accordingly, **resolve** that promotion of sports and physical education in the country be undertaken in the following manner :-

(i) **Infrastructure in Villages and Towns:**

No programme of promotion of sports and physical education on a large scale can succeed unless the minimum sports facilities such as playfields, indoor halls, swimming pools etc., are provided in the villages and towns, alike for the general public, industrial workers and in educational institutions. Such facilities should, therefore, be provided in a phased manner so as to cover the entire country in course of time. Only then it would be possible to fulfil the basic object of mass participation in sports and physical education activities. A time-bound programme needs to be drawn

up for this purpose by the Central and State Governments.

**(ii) Preservation of Play-Fields and Open Spaces:**

The Central and State Governments should make efforts to ensure, if necessary by suitable legislation, that existing play-fields and stadia in rural and urban areas are preserved for sports purposes and progressively more existing open spaces are made available for sports and physical education activities.

**(iii) Nutrition:**

The need for improving the level of nutrition of the population at large is already recognised. Efforts should be made to ensure that the diet available to sportsmen and women has the nutritional value necessary to meet the specific requirements of different games and sports in which they participate.

**(iv) Identification of Talent:**

Those concerned with the promotion of sports should make all efforts to identify sports talent at a young age and to nurture it so as to realise its full potential.

**(v) Sports and physical Education in Educational Institutions:**

Sports and physical education should be made an integral part of the curriculum as a regular subject in schools and other similar educational institutions. A great deal of emphasis should be laid on participation in sports activities also in universities, colleges and other institutions awarding degrees and diplomas.

**(vi) Sports Institutions:**

Steps should be taken to establish institutions such as sports universities, colleges, schools and hostels which lay special emphasis on identifying, nurturing



and developing sports talent to its full potential. Normal education has to be an integral part of the curriculum of these institutions besides their special emphasis on sports and physical education.

**(vii) Incentives:**

Adequate incentives should be provided to those who excel in sports.

**(viii) Special consideration for employment:**

Special consideration should be given to those who excel in sports in the matter of employment, including self-employment.

**(ix) Voluntary Efforts:**

Voluntary effort has to play an important role in promotion of sports both in respect of competitive sports and mass participation in sports activities. It is necessary, therefore, that cooperation of voluntary bodies such as the Indian Olympic Association, the National Sports Federation, Sports Clubs and others is enlisted in this endeavour.

**(x) International Competitions:**

The Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Federations have a special responsibility with regard to competitive sports. They should present a unified and cohesive image in keeping with the dignity of the nation. Their responsibility is even greater where participation of national teams in international competitions is involved. Such Federations should, therefore, be encouraged to regularly hold national competitions and implement effectively plans for the preparation in international competitions and ensure proper selection, physical fitness and coaching of players for this purpose. They should also resist any change in the rules of a game at the international level that seeks to change the original form of the game to the detriment of sporting ability or style of any particular

nation or group of nations.

**(xi) International Exposure:**

National teams should be sent abroad to take part in international competitions only when, by physical conditioning, coaching and practice, they have attained standards required for such competitions. Diplomatic priorities of the country should be kept in view when considering international participation abroad or organisation of international events within the country.

**(xii) Priority in Competitive Sports:**

While encouraging competitive sports, priority should be accorded to :

(a) sports disciplines recognised for the Olympics, the Asian Games and the Commonwealth Games; and

(b) those internationally recognised games for which a World Federation exists and which, like chess, are widely played in India.

**(xiii) Appropriate Equipment:**

Every effort should be made to promote the sports goods industry in the country so that it is able to produce and make available equipment of internationally accepted standards at reasonable cost for use in sports. Until such time as the indigenous sports goods industry is able to do so, equipment of appropriate international standards should be made available for sports competitions, requiring such equipment, by importing it free of customs duty.

**(xiv) Promotion of Sports and physical Education by Non-Governmental Institutions:**

Government alone cannot promote and develop sports and physical education on the scale required. Active participation and support from non-governmental institutions, whether public or private, in the matter of finance, infrastructure and organisation

should be encouraged.

**(xv) Research and Development:**

Research and development in the field of sports and physical education should be actively encouraged both in the private and public sectors. In this context, special attention needs to be paid to the development of sports science in the country.

**(xvi) Employment of Mass Media:**

The mass media should be effectively employed in spreading and sustaining sports consciousness in the country.

3. The implementation of this Sports Policy will need substantial additional financial outlays by the Central and State Governments. Investment in the promotion of sports and physical education, being investment in health, fitness, productivity and social well-being of the people, is really for upgradation of our human resources for development. Such investment in sports and physical education should, therefore, be adequately increased.

4. The Government of India will review alongwith the State Governments, every five years, the progress made in the implementation of this National Policy and suggest further course of action as may be necessary as a result of such review.

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