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**EVALUATION / IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
OF “RURAL SPORTS PROGRAMME”**

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

RSP	RURAL SPORTS PROGRAMME
NSF	NORTH-EAST SPORTS FESTIVAL
PRI	PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION
SAI	SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA
NSNIS	NETAJI SUBHASH NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SPORTS
GOI	GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SAAP	SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA
MOYAS	MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS
CMSD	CENTRE FOR MARKET RESEARCH & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
FGD	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION
DYAS	DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS
KSC	KERALA SPORTS COUNCIL
DM	DISTRICT MAGISTRATE
BDO	BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
DSO	DISTRICT SPORTS OFFICER



## ***EXECUTIVE SUMMARY***

### ***The Background:***

Over the years, the Government of India has launched several programmes to encourage sports in the country. However, we are yet to achieve a place of pride in international sports. We are lagging much behind even among the Asian countries. This indicates that implementation of sports programmes in the country leaves for much space for progress. To promote sports in India, Govt of India issued a new National Sports Policy in 2001.

The National Sports Policy, 2001 envisaged that the Central Government, in conjunction with the state governments, the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and the National Sports Federation will concertedly pursue the twin objectives of "Broad-basing" of sports and "Achieving Excellence in sports at the National and International levels". Sports activities, in which the country has potential strength and competitive advantage, need to be judiciously promoted. Towards this end, sports and physical education would be integrated more effectively with the school and college education curriculum.

Activities relating to sports and physical education are essential components for human resource development. It helps to promote good health, comradeship and a spirit of friendly competition, which in turn, has positive impact on the overall development of personality. This leadership can guide India towards a greater achievement. Similarly, excellence in sports enhances the sense of achievement, national pride and patriotism. Sports also provide beneficial recreation, improve productivity and foster social and cultural harmony and discipline.

In the National Sports Policy, 2001, high priority is accorded to the development of sports in the rural areas to harness the available unknown talents and potential. In this context, the Village Panchayats/Gram Sabhas as well as rural youth and sports clubs will be mobilised to facilitate development of the requisite infrastructure and for the identification of talent through an appropriate competition structure in the rural areas as also in the disadvantaged and remote parts of the country which appear to merit special consideration under various schemes including for the North East. There has been a strong tradition of indigenous and traditional games in practically all parts of the country through ages. Indigenous games are being promoted through schemes related to rural sports & Northeast Sports Festival.

The rural population of India, comprising about 70 per cent of the country's total population with a higher level of physical fitness, physiological and morphological status with respect to the others, seem to be a pillar of strength in the Country's sports arena. To tap hidden talents for participation

### **A Report on Evaluation / Impact Assessment of "Rural Sports Programme"**

in sports events at the national and international levels requires adequate attention and nourishment on the part of the government. Towards the endeavour, the government has undertaken several attempts by introducing several schemes to tap the hidden talents. Despite of the fact, the Country has not yet succeeded in achieving the desired result. It is observed that sports and games remain the monopoly of the urban population, where better awareness, sports equipments, trainings, infrastructure and other facilities are available. Rural Sports Programme was launched by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India in the year 1970-71 with a view to broad-base games and sports and to tap the hidden talents in the rural areas.

The Rural Sports Programme (RSP) seeks to tap hidden talents for participation in sports events at the national and international levels. After almost three decades, the program requires adequate attention and stocktaking on the part of the government. The national guidelines for the RSP are on the next page.

The North-east Sports Festival (NSF) scheme was launched in the year 1986-87 to broad-base games and sports in the North-eastern states and to tap the hidden talents in the area. The states covered under the scheme are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. Under the component, North East sports festival is organised involving sports persons from the North-East states every year. The sports disciplines which are very popular in the region are included in the festival. This is an open tournament and broad-basing is readily observed.

Since the inception of the Programme by the government of India, there has been no systematic attempt undertaken on the part of the government to evaluate the impact of Rural Sports Programme as well as North Eastern Sports Festival. Hence there was a need to re-look into the programme's effectiveness and its resultant impact since the day of inception. Thus, evaluation of the above mentioned schemes were of utmost importance because this caters the rural areas and north-eastern part of the country. This study intended to assess the level of awareness of the general public, stakeholders including the sports persons and secondly, this was also tried to assess the awareness of the public towards the functioning and resultant impact of the scheme. The study was awarded by Planning Commission to Centre for Market Research & Social Development (CMSD).

The broad objectives of the study were to assess the extent to which the Programme has succeeded in developing sports consciousness and mass participation in sports in rural areas, assess the extent to which the Programme has succeeded in strengthening sports at grassroots level and to gauge its resultant impact, assess the effectiveness of the level of opportunity provided to rural as well as north-eastern youth to get noticed for further nurturing, evaluate the extent to which the Programme has succeeded in encouraging sports in the rural as well as North-eastern region and

analyse the findings and recommend strategies / Action Plans for improving the impact of rural sports program as well as North Eastern Region Festival.

Both secondary and primary research was undertaken to generate required information and develop an understanding of the both programmes Rural Sports Programme & North – Eastern Sports Festival. A total of six states such as Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala were selected for the purpose of the study. A total of 1296 respondents were interviewed for the study. Among them the general public (people) consisted of 960 respondents, Sports person consist of 192 respondents, 96 Opinion leaders and 48 Sports Officials.

### ***The Study Findings:***

- The survey found that more than 50% of the people in the rural areas are not aware of the RSP. It was only among the opinion leaders and the sports persons that the awareness levels were much higher, and similarly for the sports officials. However, even among the sports officials there were people who were unaware of the rural sports program. Thus awareness about the rural sports program as a regular and continuous programme is quite low in general, even after years of implementation of the program. About a third among those who have taken part in the rural sports events are not aware. They have no idea that this is supposed to be a regular event, which is to be held. When we consider the differences among the states, we find that people in UP, Punjab and Manipur are relatively better informed about the program than respondents in other states. The level of awareness is the highest in UP. It is only in the case of the opinion leaders and the officials that government as a source of information about the RSP is mentioned. Almost all the sports officials mentioned government as a source of information. This entails that while the information about RSP is available from the government with only a few people (leaders and officials) the vast majority of the people as well as the sports persons know about it from their friends and associations. This leads to improper and at times misleading information, which is attested by the qualitative findings.
- To map their awareness, respondents were asked whether they were aware It was found that only about 21% of the people and 37% of the sports persons were aware that their state government organises the rural sports program every year. Relatively higher number of opinion leaders (76%) was aware about it. Again, respondents who were aware of the RSP were asked whether they knew about someone who participated in the RSP. Among the people who were aware, only about a third (38%) knew somebody who participated in it. This percentage goes up higher in the case of the opinion leaders where almost half know somebody who has participated as well as most sports officials. There are variances within the states; more people in the states of UP, Punjab and Manipur have knowledge about persons who participated in the RSP.

- During the study, respondents were also asked to state the levels in which the rural sports meet was being held. The sports officials in all the states mentioned that the priority sports disciplines are held regularly at the Block, District and State level. Very few of the respondents were aware that at the state govt. organises sports at the village level (only about 7% said so). This is almost uniformly found among all categories of respondents. This indicates that the dissemination of knowledge at the village level is very small (7%).
- The study also identified state specific mechanisms for the promotion of rural sports. The study found that in Punjab, the nodal office is the Directorate of Sports who organises such sports events. In Andhra Pradesh, the Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh (SAAP) is an apex body of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to promote sports in the state. In Maharashtra, the sports department is still with education department which organises rural sports meet. In Uttar Pradesh, the Sports Directorate is the apex body to control and promote the sports activities in the state. In Manipur, the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports (DYAS) is the nodal agency for implementation of youth welfare programmes and promotion of games and sports in Manipur while in Kerala, Kerala Sports Association is being in charge for promotion and organisation of rural sports meet.
- The study found differences in the various disciplines being conducted within rural sports. In Punjab, for example, Rural Sports Tournaments is being organised in selected disciplines, viz. Athletics, Tug of War, Archery, Hockey, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Weightlifting, Volleyball, Wrestling, Football (Boys only), at Block, District, State and National level. The priority disciplines according to the Sports Directorate are the following: Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Boxing, Cycling, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Judo, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Tennis, Shooting, Swimming, Table Tennis, Volleyball, Weight lifting and Wrestling. Some of the other disciplines which have been identified are Ball Badminton, Baseball, Billiards & Snooker, Bowling, Carrom, Chess, Cricket, Equestrian, Fencing, Golf, Kayaking & Canoeing, Karate, Power lifting, Rowing, Softball, Squash, Taekwondo, Wushu and Yachting. The sports disciplines in other states follow the same pattern.
- If we look at the awareness of the various disciplines among the respondents however, the findings reveal that the awareness levels are low. More people identified sports like Kabbadi, Football, Volleyball, Kho Kho, and Athletics as sports, which are played under the RSP. A lesser number of people identified sports Archery, Judo, Tug-of-war, weightlifting and wrestling. This is true of respondents across categories.



- Less than one third of respondents among the categories of general people, sports persons and opinion leaders said that they were aware that such sports events were organised within the state. It is only the sports officials' category, which reported more than half.
- We also asked the sports persons to identify their present playing status in the RSP. It was found that an overwhelming majority (90%) were currently playing in the rural sports meet. Only a few (10%) said that though they used to play in the RSP, currently they are not playing. Among the sports persons who said that they are currently playing in the RSP, about one fifth (20%) said that sports is their livelihood option. Thus only a minuscule proportion of sports person (9 people) considers it to be a livelihood option. This is indicative of the fact that the RSP is yet to mature as a program in order to attract sports talent as well as retain them for further nurturing. This naturally has an adverse effect on the achievement of sports persons at large.
- It is recognised that scholarship and stipend are necessary to attract and retain talent in the sport. Sometimes, due to fragile socio-economic condition of the players, they have to leave the sports in the midway. This is also mandated by the GOI guidelines. The study however found that the vast majority of sports persons have not received any scholarship or stipend. Less than one fifth (12%) said that they have received scholarship. Thus scholarship is given only to a very few of the sports persons. Among the states, it is found that sports persons in Manipur, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh had received scholarships. This indicates that the support for the programme in these states is relatively better than other states.
- Sports persons, those, who have received scholarship, were further asked about the source of that and everyone said that it was the state government which provides the scholarship. The sports disciplines covered under the scheme for scholarships are under the Sports Directorate. There is no separate assistance for distributing prizes at the Block, District and State level tournaments. For National level tournaments, assistance of Rs. 75,000/- for each group is given to SAI for some specific purposes for distributing Gold Medals, Medals to team and Merit certificate,
- Though there are provisions for scholarship for the upcoming talents in the rural sports programme, as per the players interviewed, it does not reach to the real beneficiaries. One has to grease the palm of the officials to get the scholarship. Those who can't, despite the fact that they are in utmost need, cannot secure the scholarship.
- Among the states, it was found that more people as well as officials in Manipur, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh said that there were trainers available for the identified sports. However in each state, much more of the officials than the sports persons talked about the availability of trainers. This shows that trainers first of all are not available for all the sport disciplines. Secondly, even when sports trainers are available, they are not accessible to the sports persons. Even in Uttar

Pradesh where all the officials said that there are trainers for all the sports disciplines, hardly anybody among the sports persons met shared that view. This indicates that accessibility of sports persons to trainers is lowest in Uttar Pradesh.

- On the procedure for selection of coaches, majority of the respondents believes that majority of trainers / coaches are selected through either the selection committee or the state level examination. They felt that expertise and past performances mattered very little in the selection of coaches. There are major variations among the states. In some states, people said that favouritism played a major part in the selection of coaches. Even bribery is another method to get a job for the trainer.
- The sports persons interviewed were also asked whether they have received any training under the RSP. Very few respondents said that they have received any training. It is well known that in order to nurture and promote excellence there needs to be a robust training system and most of the sports persons are presented with an opportunity for receiving training. The study indicates that this is far from happening. Within the states, more sports persons in Manipur, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have received training than the other states. However, in totality, it can be surmised that the training provided is very inadequate in nurturing sports talent.
- The sports persons were asked whether they have been selected to participate in any of the levels. An overwhelming majority of sports persons were selected at one or the other level to participate.
- The sports persons were further asked about the process of selection. The largest proportion of respondents (35%) said that they were selected through the schools/ colleges games meet. A slightly lower proportion said that they were selected thorough their sports associations. Very few of the participants said that they were selected through the sports meets (16%) or through a selection committee (8%). This indicates that the infrastructure for selection of the sports persons is not robust. It is still the schools and colleges through which the majority of the sports persons get recognised. This is reflected in the profile of the respondents where almost all are literate. This also entails that the large number of illiterate rural youths are not getting access to participate in the program.
- Respondents were asked whether they are satisfied with the procedure followed to select sports persons, sports discipline, levels at which sports meet held and eligibility criteria of the sports persons. Few people were satisfied with the selection procedures for the program. A larger proportion of sports persons seemed satisfied with the selection procedures. However almost half of all participants were not aware of the selection process and criteria.
- Sports persons were asked about the facilities which are available to them after selection. A dismal trend emerges. Only about a third (35%) said that sports kit was available, while the rest (65%) said that it was not available. This is the case with special coaching as well as allotment in

sports hostels as well as monthly compensation. This indicates that essential facilities for development of the sports persons are not accessible and only a few sports persons avail of them.

- The selection of rural talents is yet to be democratised and decentralised. Almost half of the general people had no idea about the selection process. Less than one tenth, among all categories, said that people in the villages select rural talents.
- Sports persons were asked to put forth their views on the selection process. Very few (9%) of the sports persons said that they were happy with the selection process. The majority of the sports persons said that they are not happy with the selection process. They say that “favouritism and nepotism plays a major role in selection of rural talents which should not happen. They also said that the selection is done in a clandestine manner and the Panchayat is not at all aware about when the selection is taking place and the basis of the selected candidate. Many also attributed this to the low awareness level of the people and the selection procedure, which is held at the block level. The way out could be that village level committee; especially the Panchayat is involved in the selection procedure.
- The respondents were asked to further comment on whether the RSP has been successful in finding out local talent. Very few people said that it has been successful. They said so on the basis of one or two successful sports persons, but when asked further, they said that the program could do significantly better. They think that whatever has been the success of the program in finding local talent is not because of the system as such but because of the initiatives of some dedicated officials.
- The large number of people said that the program has absolutely not been able to identify local talent. This is because of low awareness, where people do not know about the program and the various provisions under it. Secondly, there is too much favouritism, with officials favouring people on family ties, caste ties, urban bias, money considerations and party affiliations. The deserving rural talent is never recognised.
- Respondents were asked about the facilities available for promoting excellence. While talking about the various provisions under the scheme for excelling in sport, one fifth (20%) said that they are aware of provisions for special training. Few persons (15%) each said that they were aware about provision of diet and sports kit and equipments for promotion of excellence in the sport.
- It is also recognized fact that the development of sports is dependent on the availability of adequate infrastructure. Without adequate infrastructure the talents cannot bloom and without national/international standard infrastructure, the talents cannot compete at a higher level.

- Thus the respondents were asked about the role of the state government in supporting creation and maintenance of adequate infrastructure. The largest proportion of general people (29%), and sports persons (27%) said that they were not aware about any action on the part of the state to provide adequate infrastructure. It is the opinion leaders who seem to be better aware of the government support a little better. While little more than one tenth each said that they were aware that the state provided support for allotting fund for stadia and for allotting fund for sports kits each, among all categories.
- Infrastructure, which is easily accessible, is the ideal situation for development of sports. The respondents were asked whether they have adequate infrastructure in and around the village.
- Similarly, only 10% of the respondents (across all categories) said that they had stadium in/ near their villages. Less than one fifth of the respondents across all categories said that sports kits and equipments were available. Further, the availability of playgrounds in their villages, which is a must for development of sports, was cited by less than half of the respondents, (across all the categories).
- Under the national strategy of sports promotion, the states are the main organisers and promoters of sports including rural sports in their respective states. The national government seeks to support the efforts of the states through the RSP. Its support is limited both in terms of the disciplines converged as well as the financial allocations.
- The study found that there are not enough financial resources for the development of sports as a whole. This includes infrastructure development, training, incentives to the sports person as well as for mobilisation of talent.
- The sports officials in all the states also mentioned that there is lack of financial resources for infrastructure in almost every state, except in the state of Andhra Pradesh, where the officials stated that even without the support of the national government the state has been able to build adequate infrastructure at the block levels. This they attributed to a strong political will. They also said that the amount received from the national government is a very small proportion (almost 10%) of the total expenditure of the state on rural and women sports. This needs to improve for giving better incentives for the sports persons.
- The respondents across all categories mentioned that there is a severe dearth of financial resources for the nurturing and promoting the rural talents. This is because; most of the states have focussed on infrastructure rather than on nurturing of the sports persons. Because of funds constraints, sports persons do not get adequate kit or most of the essential facilities. Even the money given for food is inadequate (the amount has not changed since the beginning of the program). It is only Rs 40 per day per head, which is too low for a sports person, because they have to burn the calories in the practice or training session.

*Success story:*

- The RSP operational for over three decades now, thus, should have had an impact on the sports development in the country. More and more rural sports persons would have come to the fore and Indian sports persons would have done well internationally. This has not happened. The goals of the RSP seem to be nowhere in sight. In order to have a better understanding of the overall picture of the RSP, respondents were asked about the successes and failures of the RSP.
- The study found that very few people in general talked about the program as a success. In fact the findings suggested that a majority of the people attested to the dismal performance of the program. This is true across all categories. Less than one tenth of the participants regarded the stated objectives of the program having been achieved.
- Respondents were asked to detail out a success story about any sports person who has participated under rural sport and played National level. Some of the names mentioned were Olympian Pargat Singh from Mithapur, Mayer Singh, Sunny Singh, Tirath Singh and Pappu Singh, Inderjit Singh, Anjit Singh have all played Hockey at higher levels. The names of Rajkant Singh for Kabbadi at the district level Gurprit Singh for volleyball, Major Singh, Mani Singh as well as Charanjit Singh for Hockey was also mentioned. Almost all the responses were from Punjab. In the other states people were hardly aware of any success story.

### *Shortcomings:*

- Respondents were asked whether they thought there are shortcomings in the RSP. The study found that almost all (96%) said that there were shortcomings. People were further asked to detail out these shortcomings.
- Among the various shortcomings mentioned by the people, inadequate fund was stated as the top most problems. This is attested through another question, which specifically asks whether insufficient funds were a problem for organising RSP in a worthwhile manner. Almost all (99%) across categories said so.
- The respondents also mentioned about inadequate infrastructure and inadequate awareness due to inadequate communication to the people, as major impediments to the RSP meeting its goal. The study also found that a large majority of the respondents said that there were shortcomings in almost every stage of the program. Even in Punjab, where the status of sports seems to be good as compared to other states, it was found that rural sports is not being conducted as per norms and quality is deteriorating, as the fund is a meagre one. There is no infrastructure in the village level or in the block level. There are plenty of playgrounds but to maintain those adequate funds are needed. As per the version of Padmashri Pargat Singh, the fund is not adequate. There are many things to be done but in this small amount one cannot develop the infrastructure in the sports. Thus there is no archery coach at present in Punjab, and also one coach from other event is training Tug-of-war event.
- Some of the other observations by the participants are given below: a) generally age certificates, which either issued by the school authority or Panchayat remains faulty in most of the cases. There is absolutely no machinery to check the faults, b) sometimes in the thirst of medals, urban boys and girls are given rural certificates and take part in the rural meet. The chance of the rural sports persons become limited and the rural talents are not adjudged, c) sometimes names of the sports persons are changed and second time his or her name is incorporated in the list to get a medal and d) not only the fund is inadequate, but also the sports infrastructure is inadequate.

### *Suggested Modifications:*

- Respondents were asked about any specific modifications that they would like to see in order to make the program more effective. The modifications in the program suggested by the people included giving emphasis to the availability of more funds. A large proportion of the people talked about the need for having playgrounds in and around the village as well as upgrading of infrastructure. This was also given primacy by the sports officials across all the states studied for the purpose. Apart from suggestions on increasing funds and upgrading the infrastructure, people specifically also talked about the need for a creating a sports promotion network at the grass

roots level and setting up sports training institutes. Their task would be to localise the program, and make infrastructure easily accessible to the people who need it.

- Respondents were asked to state their suggestions for improvements that would help the RSP to achieve the stated objectives and be a success.
  - a. **Infrastructure:** A large number of respondents said, there should be improvement in the sports infrastructure.
  - b. **Diet:** Many of them said that the diet provided to the participants is inadequate.
  - c. **Training:** Lack of adequate trainers was also cited as a problem and the trainers were not available at the grassroots level.
  - d. **Financial security:** Many of the respondents were of the view that the procedure for selecting sports persons for stipend as well as the amount of stipend needs to be improved. They said that unless adequate financial support is provided, talented sports persons in the rural areas would be getting motivated.
  - e. **Selection of sports persons:** Many of the respondents said that the selection procedure for sports persons should be transparent and democratic. They opined that sporting talent is not recognised at the right time and non-deserving people are selected.
  - f. **Creating awareness among people:** almost all people suggested that more needs to be done to increase awareness about the sport related activities in general and about the program in particular.
  - g. **Transparency:** Most people said that there should be greater transparency in the functioning of the program. This should be backed by a strong redressal mechanism in case of a sports person or anybody is unfairly treated. This would help reduce corruption in the program.

### ***Recommendations:***

- As per the findings of the study, the recommendations are as follows:
  - The Central government through its networking with the state and UT governments should set up a Scrutiny Bench who will look after the forgery in the age certificate and address proof of the participants.
  - All participants under RSP must be registered with photo identity card to streamline the participation, as sometimes one participant by changing his name and address again take part in the events. The central government must keep a strict vigil in maintaining transparency in the selection procedures
  - Fund to organise the RSP is inadequate, therefore, the authority should increase the fund for organising the RSP in all levels.



- Fund to construct and maintain the sports infrastructure in block/district and state level should be increased. Attention must be paid to construct playgrounds in the schools and villages to attract hidden talents to think sports as a profession and thereby participate in such events for their future.
- Under the scheme no separate grant or assistance is given for distributing prizes at Block, District and State level tournaments which the government may think up adding allocations in the XI th Plan period.
- Government of India must ensure that awareness should be done in all levels and for that all local newspaper, regional newspaper, National newspapers and television and radio should be contacted.
- Government should think of social security for sports person who have participated and those who are presently continuing with RSP. Excellent Sports persons should be honoured with service, scholarship and other facilities. There should be good package for State level and National level players.
- Training camps and dietary provision for the sports person with RSP and North-East Programme should be increased.
- Associations and sports clubs should be given priority to organise RSP in the grassroots level as they have the basic knowledge about the sports persons and
- The Gram Panchayats should be involved in the implementation of the programme. The involvement of the Gram Panchayat will also help in developing sports consciousness, finding hidden talents, ensuring mass participation and in strengthening sports at the grassroots level.
- The scheme may spread awareness in all Panchayats by organising study class, seminars, screening short films and by organising sports activities like exhibition matches, coaching camps, mass run etc.
- Age limit, which is under 16 years, should be strictly scrutinized from the grass root level. This has been categorically given focussed because as has been found, in few cases, overage boys are participating under the RSP.
- The stipend facilities as well as free hostel facilities should also be made under the scheme. There should be good package for State level and National level players
- In some of the areas, summer camps being organized by the state government to promote sports. Therefore, a summer camp component should be made under the RSP scheme and camps should be held for at least a month.
- Specific disciplines must be identify the specific disciplines with local interest and natural abilities of the sports persons and more coaching centres should be opened and modern equipments and infrastructure should be provided.



- There is a need to include indigenous / traditional games under the Rural Sports Programme/ NER. Although this has been mentioned categorically in the scheme, but in reality traditional sports events have not been given adequate focus so far by the organisers of the events.
- Assistance needs to be provided for holding lower competitions (at Gram Panchayat and Block level) under the Scheme of All India Rural Sports Tournament. At present the scheme provides grant for the district and state level per discipline.
- The government under the programme should provide financial assistance for promotion of such events at the local level. Besides, the Panchayats should also play an important role in identifying the local popular sports / disciplines, including traditional games.
- The study, therefore, emphasizes the need for a joint and coordinated approach by including public and private sector, in pooling their resources to promote sports in the country.
- The Gram Panchayats should also be sensitized to raise local public and private contributions for land and other inputs under PPP Model.

1	CHAPTER	BACKGROUND
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## 1.1 BACKGROUND

### 1.1.1. History:

The history of sports in India dates back to the Vedic era. There is a fascinating link between Greece and India, which stretches back to 975 B.C. It is more than likely that many of today's Olympic disciplines are sophisticated versions of the games of strength and speed that flourished in ancient India and Greece. Chess, wrestling, polo, archery and hockey (possibly a fall-out from polo) are some of the games that have originated in India.

Festivals and local fairs are the natural venues of indigenous games and martial arts. In the post-independence era, the government has made special efforts to preserve and nurture the awesome cultural heritage, by setting up a number of new incentives, and by heightening media exposure at the national level, to propagate and popularise indigenous games.

### 1.1.2. Current Scenario

Over the years, the Government of India has launched several programmes to encourage sports in the country. However, we are yet to achieve a place of pride in international sports. We are lagging much behind even among the Asian countries. This indicates that implementation of sports programmes in the country leaves for much space for progress.

### 1.1.3. Institutional Set-up

Recognising the importance of sports, prior to the commencement of the 9th Asian Games, a separate department was set up in 1982. Subsequently, the first National Sports Policy was announced in 1984.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development was set up in 1985, with the objective of integrating efforts for development of human potential in the areas of Education, Women & Child Development, Arts and culture, Youth Affairs & Sports through its constituent departments.

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) was established in 1984 as a registered society in pursuance of a Government of India resolution. Its main objectives include the effective and optimal utilisation of various sports facilities and all matters pertaining to sports promotion and sports management.



## **1.2. The National Sports Policy**

### **1.2.1. Need for a Sports Policy**

To promote sports in India, Govt of India issued a new National Sports Policy in 2001. The National Sports Policy, 2001 envisaged that the Central Government, in conjunction with the state governments, the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and the National Sports Federation will concertedly pursue the twin objectives of "Broad-basing" of sports and "Achieving Excellence in sports at the National and International levels". Sports activities, in which the country has potential strength and competitive advantage, need to be judiciously promoted. Towards this end, sports and physical education would be integrated more effectively with the school and college education curriculum.

### **1.2.2. The Salient Features of the New National Sports Policy 2001:**

The salient features of the new National Sports Policy 2001 are given below:

- Broad-basing of sports and achievement of excellence
- Up-gradation and development of infrastructure
- Support to the National Sports Federations and other appropriate bodies
- Strengthening of scientific coaching and training support to sports discipline
- Incentive to sports persons in the form of cash or kinds
- Enhanced participation of women, tribal's and rural youth
- Involvement of the corporate sector in sports promotion and
- Creation of greater awareness to promote sports into grassroots level too.

### **1.2.3. Focus of the National Sports Policy 2001**

Activities relating to sports and physical education are essential components for human resource development. It helps to promote good health, comradeship and a spirit of friendly competition, which in turn, has positive impact on the overall development of personality. This leadership can guide India towards a greater achievement.

Similarly, excellence in sports enhances the sense of achievement, national pride and patriotism. Sports also provide beneficial recreation, improve productivity and foster social and cultural harmony and discipline.

Considering the key role of sports in national life and for inculcating national pride among the younger generation, the objective of broad- basing, that is, universalisation or mass participation in sports assumes special significance.

While the –broad-basing of Sports primarily remains a responsibility of the state governments; the Union Government actively supplements their efforts in this direction and for taping the latent talent, in the rural and tribal areas.

In the National Sports Policy, 2001, high priority is accorded to the development of sports in the rural areas to harness the available unknown talents and potential. In this context, the Village Panchayats/Gram Sabhas as well as rural youth and sports clubs will be mobilised to facilitate development of the requisite infrastructure and for the identification of talent through an appropriate competition structure in the rural areas as also in the disadvantaged and remote parts of the country which appear to merit special consideration under various schemes including for the North East. There has been a strong tradition of indigenous and traditional games in practically all parts of the country through ages. Indigenous games are being promoted through schemes related to rural sports & Northeast Sports Festival.

### **1.3. Rural Sports**

The rural population of India, comprising about 70 per cent of the country’s total population with a higher level of physical fitness, physiological and morphological status with respect to the others, seem to be a pillar of strength in the Country’s sports arena.

To tap hidden talents for participation in sports events at the national and international levels requires adequate attention and nourishment on the part of the government.

Towards the endeavour, the government has undertaken several attempts by introducing several schemes to tap the hidden talents. Despite of the fact, the Country has not yet succeeded in achieving the desired result.

It is observed that sports and games remain the monopoly of the urban population, where better awareness, sports equipments, trainings, infrastructure and other facilities are available. Rural Sports Programme was launched by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India in the year 1970-71 with a view to broad-base games and sports and to tap the hidden talents in the rural areas.

It is recognised that the rural population of India, comprising about 70 per cent of the country’s total population with a higher level of physical fitness, physiological and morphological status with respect to the others, can be a pillar of strength in the country’s sports arena.

The Rural Sports Programme (RSP) seeks to tap hidden talents for participation in sports events at the national and international levels. After almost three decades, the program requires adequate attention and stocktaking on the part of the government. The national guidelines for the RSP are on the next page.

i. **Guidelines for Rural Sports Tournament:**

**A Report on Evaluation / Impact Assessment of “Rural Sports Programme”**

The scheme of Rural Sports Programme was launched by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India in the year 1970-71 with a view to broad-base games and sports and tap the hidden talents in the rural areas.

The scheme is being operated through the Sports Authority of India (SAI). The scheme lays emphasis on arranging tournaments in rural areas at the Block, district, state and national levels. It also includes a special component for the North - Eastern region namely the Northeast Sports Festival.

In a nutshell, the scheme contains following two sub-components under which traditional sports disciplines are played besides the selected disciplines viz. Athletics, tug-of-war, archery, kho-kho, kabaddi, weightlifting, volleyball, wrestling, football, at block, district, state and national level.

#### **Eligibility Criteria for Participant:**

As per the rules of the government, following rules are mandatory for eligibility:

- The participant must be working / studying and residing in rural area for the last two years. For the purpose of the rule, areas covered under Town Area Committee and Notified Area Committee will be included in the rural areas.
- The participants should not have taken part in earlier in open state / National level competitions other than rural sports.
- The age of participants should not below 16 years of age on 31<sup>st</sup> December of that year.

#### **Financial Assistance:**

Central Government provides assistance at the scales mentioned below:

- **National Level Tournament:** Tournaments separately for men and women are conducted by Sports Authority of India (SAI). A financial assistance of Rs 2.0 lakh per discipline is available for organising these tournaments in various States by rotation. This includes boarding and lodging charges @ Rs 60/- per day per person
- **State/Union Territory Level Tournament:** State/UT level tournaments are organised by the State / UT Government's assistance for holding tournament are provided @ Rs 30,000/- per discipline in case of state level tournaments and Rs 15,000/- per discipline in case of Union Territory.
- **Block & District Level Sports Tournaments:** Rural sports Tournaments at the block and district levels are organised by the State/UT Govt. from their own resources.

- No separate grants or assistance is given for distributing prizes at the Block, District and state level tournaments to the state governments. For national level tournaments, an assistance of Rs 75,000/- for each group used to be given to SAI for the following purposes:

- Medals up to the first three places in individual and team events and shields for the winners and runners-up places in the team championships for every discipline included in the festival. Besides running trophies for the overall best place and the second place shall be given on the basis of the points secured by the participating states in the competitions for various disciplines.

- Merit certificates to the winners of first three places in individual and team events and participation certificates to all the participants including officials.

- The winners of Gold Medals in individual and team events in the tournament may also be awarded utility prizes costing upto Rs 1500/- in each case. Apart from the expenditure on the special prizes may be arranged through contributions from Public / Private sector enterprises.

#### **1.4. North-East Sports**

The North-east Sports Festival (NSF) scheme was launched in the year 1986-87 to broad-base games and sports in the North-eastern states and to tap the hidden talents in the area.

The states covered under the scheme are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

Under the component, North East sports festival is organised involving sports persons from the North-East states every year. The sports disciplines which are very popular in the region are included in the festival. This is an open tournament and broad-basing is readily observed.

#### **ii. Guidelines for the North-Eastern Region Sports Festival**

The North East Sports Festivals scheme was launched in the year 1986-87 to broad-base games and sports in the North Eastern states and to tap the hidden talent in the area.

The states covered under the scheme are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

Under the component, North East sports festival is organised involving sports persons from the North-East states every year. The sports disciplines popular in the region are included in the festival. As the region is backward, many states in the region do not have proper infrastructure for sports activities.

Therefore, the sports disciplines are not fixed and these can be changed considering the infrastructure available in a particular state where the festival is to be held.

Besides the selected disciplines, viz. Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Football, Hockey, Judo, Table Tennis and Weightlifting; Sports disciplines that are popular in these states are included in the Festival.

As per the rules of the government, following rules are mandatory for eligibility:

- The participant must be a resident of the state, which they propose to represent in the festival for the last five years.
- Besides, there is no age restriction for participation in the festival.

On behalf of the Government, Netaji Subhash Institute, Northeastern Region, Imphal has been made responsible for conducting the festival annually. It provides the following facilities for conducting the festival:

- Boarding and lodging charges @ Rs 60 per day per person; charges for sports equipment, ground preparation and technical official fee. As per the guideline, a minimum of 12 entries is required for the conduct of national level tournaments in each discipline.
- Medals upto the first three places in individual and team events and shields for the winners and runners-up places in the team championships for every discipline included in the festival.

Besides running trophies for the overall best place and the second place shall be given on the basis of the points secured by the participating states in the competitions for various disciplines.

- Merit certificates to the winners of first three places in individual and team events and participation certificates to all the participants including officials.
- The winners of Gold Medals in individual and team events in the tournament may also be awarded utility prizes costing upto Rs 1500/- in each case. Apart from the expenditure on the special prizes may be arranged through contributions from Public / Private sector enterprises.
- Second class rail fare / bus fare to all the participants and officials as per number allowed for to and from journey for participants in the festival.
- Financial assistance upto Rs 1 lakh is provided to the host state concerned for the purchase of sports equipment for the festival. If required equipment may also be sent to the host state from other centres of the SAI.

Services of Coaches and other staff members will be provided to the host state for the conduct of the competitions of the festival.



Scheme of Rural Sports Meets & North – east Sports Festival in the Central Govt. is important as it helps to carry on old traditions of rural sports, particularly in a scenario where State Government are short of funds to carry out such activities.

Following are the details of progress, financial assistance given so far by SAI, Sports persons selected for national and international meets on the All India Rural and North East Sports Festivals since over the years:

### **1.5 RELEVANCE / NEED OF THE STUDY**

Since the inception of the Programme by the government of India, there has been no systematic attempt undertaken on the part of the government to evaluate the impact of Rural Sports Programme as well as North Eastern Sports Festival.

Hence there was a need to re-look into the programme’s effectiveness and its resultant impact since the day of inception.

Thus, evaluation of the above mentioned schemes were of utmost importance because this caters the rural areas and north- eastern part of the country.

This study intended to assess the level of awareness of the general public, stakeholders including the sports persons and secondly, this was also tried to assess the awareness of the public towards the functioning and resultant impact of the scheme.

**Centre for Market Research & Social Development (CMSD)**, a leading national research & consulting organisation proposes to conduct an Evaluation/ Impact Assessment of the schemes of Rural Sports Programme & North East Sports Festival.

The proposed study will enable the policy makers and planners to reformulate, if need be and undertake remedial measures for effective implementation of the Programme.

## **1.6 THE STUDY DESIGN**

### **1.6.1. The Broad Objectives of the Study**

The broad objectives of the study were as follows:

- To assess the extent to which the Programme has succeeded in developing sports consciousness and mass participation in sports in rural areas.
- To assess the extent to which the Programme has succeeded in strengthening sports at grassroots level and to gauge its resultant impact.
- To assess the effectiveness of the level of opportunity provided to rural as well as north-eastern youth to get noticed for further nurturing.
- To evaluate the extent to which the Programme has succeeded in encouraging sports in the rural as well as North-eastern region.

- To analyse the findings and recommend strategies / Action Plans for improving the impact of rural sports program as well as North Eastern Region Festival

### **1.6.2. Specific Objectives for the Study**

The specific objectives of the study were to gather opinions and responses of the various stakeholders on the following:

- To assess the adequacy of the sports infrastructure, finance and training input available under the scheme in rural areas as well as North Eastern Region at present.
- To assess the level of awareness about Rural Sports Programme as well as North Eastern Sports Festival at grassroots level and among the target groups:
  - General Public
  - Opinion Leaders
  - Local Sports Persons (Beneficiary of the Scheme)
  - Local Coaches / Physical Instructors
  - Government Officials involved in the process.
- To assess the selection procedure for both the programmes to know the effectiveness and follow up of the eligibility criteria in selection of participants for events.
- To find out the reach of the scheme in finding out hidden talents to the mainstream.
- To assess the procedure followed to select sports disciplines levels at which sports meet held and eligibility criteria of the sports persons and its effectiveness.
- To assess the opinion of the sports participants, sports officials, district level officials, coaches and general public on the prescribed rules & benefits of the programmes and secondly, to elicit their suggestions for effective implementation and further improvement.

### **1.6.3. Major Variables**

For the proposed study the major information variables and their sources were as follows:

- The first variable for the study was the participants of Rural Sports Programme as well as North Eastern Sports Festival. The source for collecting information on this variable was the general public and local sports person. Interviews were conducted for understanding channels available for selection in these programmes as well as knowing the needs of sports facilities like infrastructure, training available in the areas and the degree of reliance on central / state / district/ block level government officials.
- To identify the problems with sports in rural as well as north eastern states that the youth are facing today. This information was collected from the sports persons, coaches, and opinion leaders like Headmaster, Physical Training Teacher, and Panchayati Raj officials in the areas. \* Effectiveness of the programmes. This information will be collected both in the form of primary and secondary research. The

particular information in this connection is; total infrastructure available, training facilities available, availability and adequacy of finance and coaches. The sources for this information are Government officials, eminent sports persons, local sports people, opinion leaders, coaches etc.

- To make Rural Sports Programme as well as North Eastern Sports Festival more effective, information was obtained from the officials, sports persons, general public and the opinion leaders in rural areas as well as north-eastern region of the country.

2	CHAPTER	METHODOLOGY
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## 2.1 METHODOLOGY

Both secondary and primary research was undertaken to generate required information.

### 2.1.1 Secondary Research

Secondary information was collected to develop an understanding of the both programmes Rural Sports Programme & North – Eastern Sports Festival.

Through secondary research information was collected on infrastructure, training, availability of finance, problems associated with sports persons specifically at block and district level. Sports departments of these states Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh helped us in furnishing with different data and information.

The secondary information was required for planning the primary research and preparation of research tools.

The other sources that we had consulted were the already existing reports related to the impact assessment and documentation of sports services / Programme.

Apart from this, the study was based on primary information collected from the study universe with the use of information schedules and focus group discussion & case study guidelines.

### 2.1.2 Primary Research:

The study sought to examine the above aspects by documenting and analysing the perceptions of important stakeholders. A combination of qualitative and quantitative methods was adopted to collect the data required for the study.

- a) Qualitative Research for conducting the soft / intangible areas &
- b) Quantitative Research for collecting information about the profiles of the beneficiaries/participants, availability and adequacy of the infrastructure, training facility, finance, coach and other relevant facilities.

### 2.1.3 Respondents for the Primary Research:

Information was obtained from the following types of respondents.

- **Support officers at:**
  - State level
  - District level – Two districts from each state
  - Block level – Two blocks from each state

- Rural Schools – Randomly selected five high schools from each selected block.
- **Sports persons at various levels:**
  - State
  - Block, Village
- **Opinion leaders at:**
  - District level
  - Block level
  - Village level

#### **2.1.4. Tools & Techniques of Primary Research:**

The following research tools were administered to elicit information from General public, beneficiaries/participants, officials and opinion leaders.

- **In-depth Interview Schedule (Officials)**

Officials of the state implementing and support service agencies (brought under service provider's category for the study purpose) involved in implementing of the programmes at the state, district, block & village levels were interviewed.

They were interviewed to ascertain information regarding the operational strategies, implementation processes and inputs provided to the rural sports person under.

- **In-depth Interview Schedule (Opinion Leaders including Panchayat Representatives)**

The Headmaster & Physical Training Teacher of School, Local Coaches, Eminent sports persons in block/village, Panchayat representatives, former Panchayat officials, influential persons of the village were identified as the opinion leaders for the study purpose.

It is because they play a key role in implementing programmes of the government & in selection of beneficiaries at the grassroots level.

- **In-depth Interviews (beneficiaries/participants)**

The impact of the project on the intended beneficiaries/participants of the Programme was assessed through face-to-face personal interviews with the help of a structured interview schedule.

- **Structured Information Schedule**

A structured schedule was administered to get response from the general public to know about the awareness level and mass participation of these programmes. The same schedule was also administered at the state, district, block and village level to collect information with regard to the progress of the project.

- **Observations**

Observation technique is an effective tool of capturing visual information on the condition, use & effects of various interventions under the Rural Sports Tournament & North-Eastern sports festival.

The observations were conducted in a natural setting to supplement the information provided by the beneficiaries (participants) / officials & Panchayat representative / opinion leaders including school teachers.

- **Case studies**

Case studies were also conducted to reflect unique cases and highlight important issues of concern and success story. The case study provided better insight and help in assessing the impact of the Programme and highlight process of the Programme.

- **Focus Group Discussions (beneficiaries/participants)**

These discussions were conducted among the homogeneous group of the target respondents comprising 6 to 8 members of sports persons available at block, district and state level. They were conducted with the help of a Discussion Guide covering various aspects of enquiry.

## **2.2 STUDY UNIVERSE**

**2.2.1 A total of six states were selected for the purpose of the study.** One state each was selected from each of the regions of the country. The states selected were:

- Andhra Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Manipur
- Punjab
- Uttar Pradesh
- Kerala

## **2.3 SAMPLING PROCEDURE**

The following sampling procedures were adopted while designing the study plan.

**2.3.1 A total of six states were selected for the purpose of the study.** One state each will be selected from each of the regions of the country. These states are mentioned above.

### **2.3.2. Selection of districts**

A district wise list of sports persons was prepared and one district sending maximum number of participants at state level was selected for detailed study from each of the states. Similarly one district has the poorest performance from the states which are selected for detailed study.

The final selection of the districts was done in consultation with state officials.

### **2.3.3. Selection of Blocks**

Criteria for the selection of blocks were also the same as that of the districts. Purposively the best and poorest performing blocks were selected. A total of 48 blocks (4 from each selected district of best performing & poor performing) were selected from 12 districts covered during the survey.

#### **2.3.4. Selection of Villages**

The requisite sample villages were done from each sampled block using the table of random numbers after preparing a list of villages that fall under the prescribed criteria was adopted by **CMSD**.

#### **2.3.5. Selection of Target Respondents**

The target respondents group consisted of the following category of respondents.

- **Beneficiaries**

The study intends included only direct beneficiaries/participants of the scheme. The in-depth-interviews & FGDs of beneficiaries were conducted at the sample villages identified for the study purpose.

- **Opinion Leaders**

Opinion leaders like coaches, eminent sports persons, trainers, Physical Training Teachers/ School Headmaster/teachers, influential persons of the village including the village Pradhan, former Gram Panchayat officials & other knowledgeable persons were identified from the village/block.

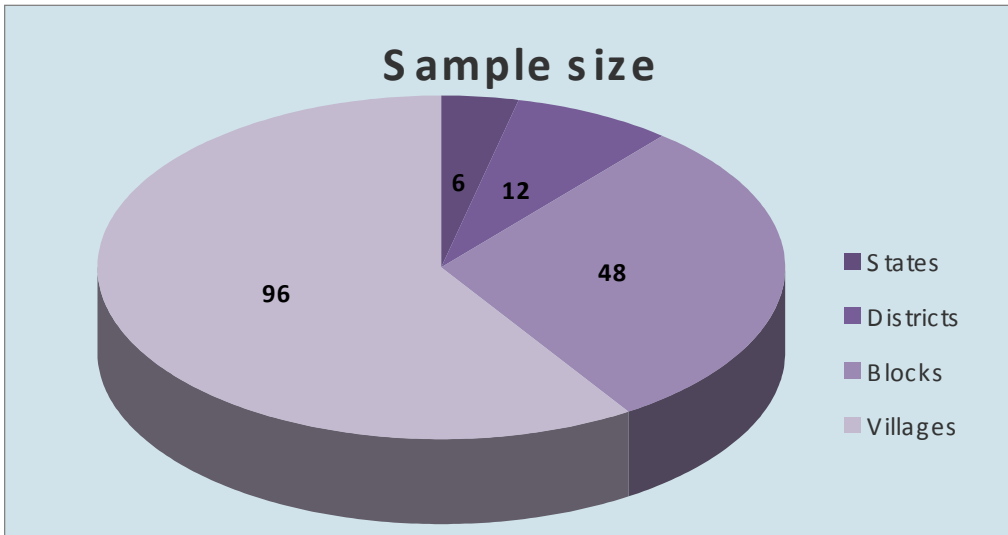
- **Officials involved in the Process**

Officials of the national level planning and implementing agencies like Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala, state implementing and support service agencies, District Sports Officer, D.M (if chairman of sports at district level), BDO, Gram Panchayat Extension Officer, Block Youth & Extension Officials, Coaches, SAI Coaches, Trainers etc. were brought under this category for the study purpose.

#### **2.3.6. Sample Size:**

The sample size is given in the tables below.

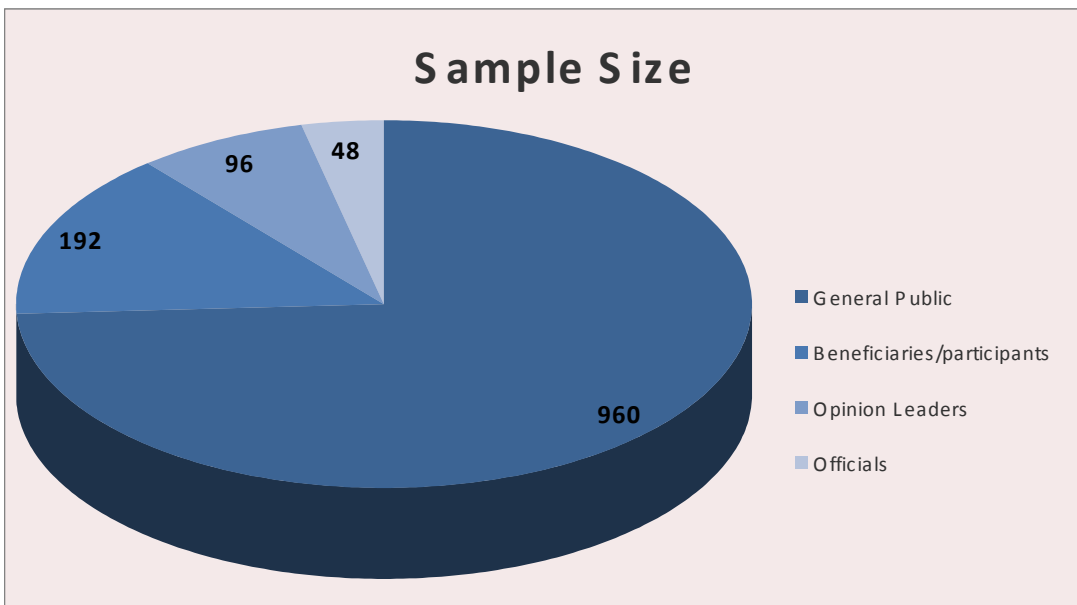
<b>Locations</b>	<b>Sample size</b>
States	<b>6</b>
Districts	<b>12</b>
Blocks	<b>48</b>
Villages	<b>96</b>



The detailed sample break-up of different category respondent is given below:

**Sample Size: structured Interview**

SL No	Particulars	Sample Size
1.	General Public	960
1.	Beneficiaries/participants	192
2	Opinion Leaders	96
3.	Officials	48
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1296</b>





**Sample Size: FGDs**

<b>SL No</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	
1.	FGD of Beneficiaries	One at each block
2.	FGD of eminent sports persons including coaches	One at each district

3	CHAPTER	PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS
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### 3.1 Profile

The profile of the various respondents is given below. The chapter details out the age, education and other details of the various respondents. The chapter also discusses the profile of the sports persons and the sport officials in detail.

#### 3.1.1 Respondents in the study

**Table 3.1: Respondents of the Study**

SL No	Respondents	Sample Size
1.	General Public (PEOPLE)	960
2.	Beneficiaries/participants (SPORTS PERSON)	192
3	Opinion Leaders (Leaders)	96
4.	Officials (SPORTS OFFICIALS)	48
TOTAL		1296

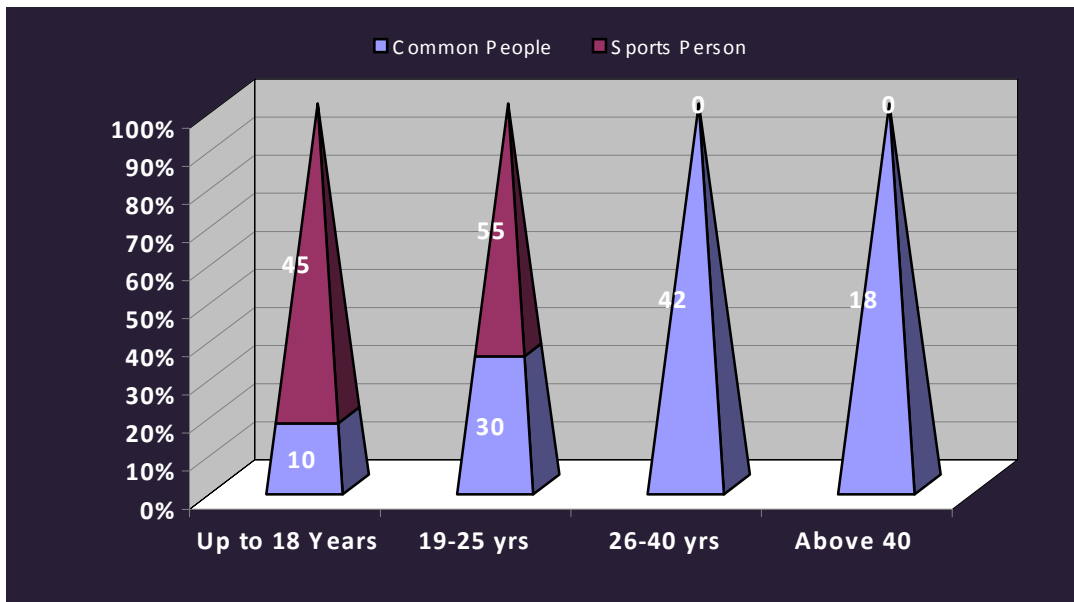
A total of 1296 respondents were interviewed for the study. Among them the general public (people) consisted of 960 respondents besides Sports persons (192 respondents), Opinion leaders including Gram Panchayat representatives (96 respondents) and Sports Officials (48 respondents).

#### 3.1.2. Age of the respondents

**Table 3.2: Age of the Respondents**

Age	Common People	Sports Person
Up to 18 Years	10	45
19-25 yrs	30	55
26-40 yrs	42	0
Above 40	18	0

*The figures are in Percentage*



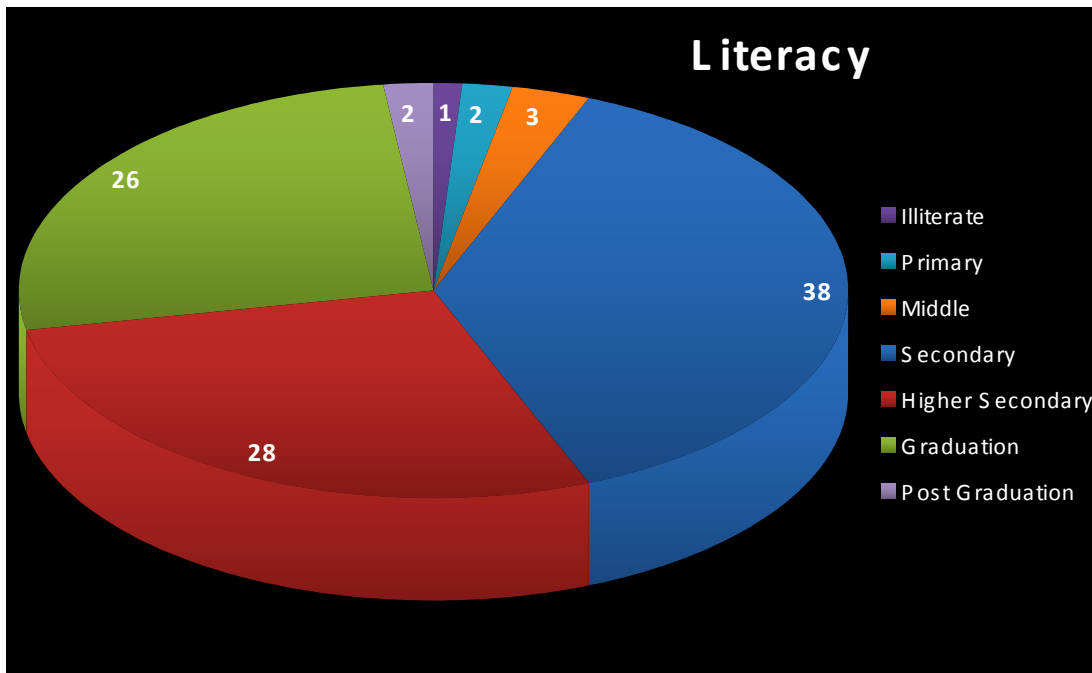
About three fourths of the respondents belonged to the age group of 19 years to 40 years, which is usually the most knowledgeable group in the village. Among the sports persons all belonged to the 25 years age group category. This is because Rural Sports Programme supports only participants in the age group of 12-16. Previously, they took part in RSP. In the next age group they are either out of the district/ state/national team or in the team.

### 3.1.3. Education

**Table 3.3 Education Status of the Sports Person**

Educational Status	No.
Illiterate	1
Primary	2
Middle	3
Secondary	38
Higher Secondary	28
Graduation	26
Post Graduation	2

*All figures are in Percentage*



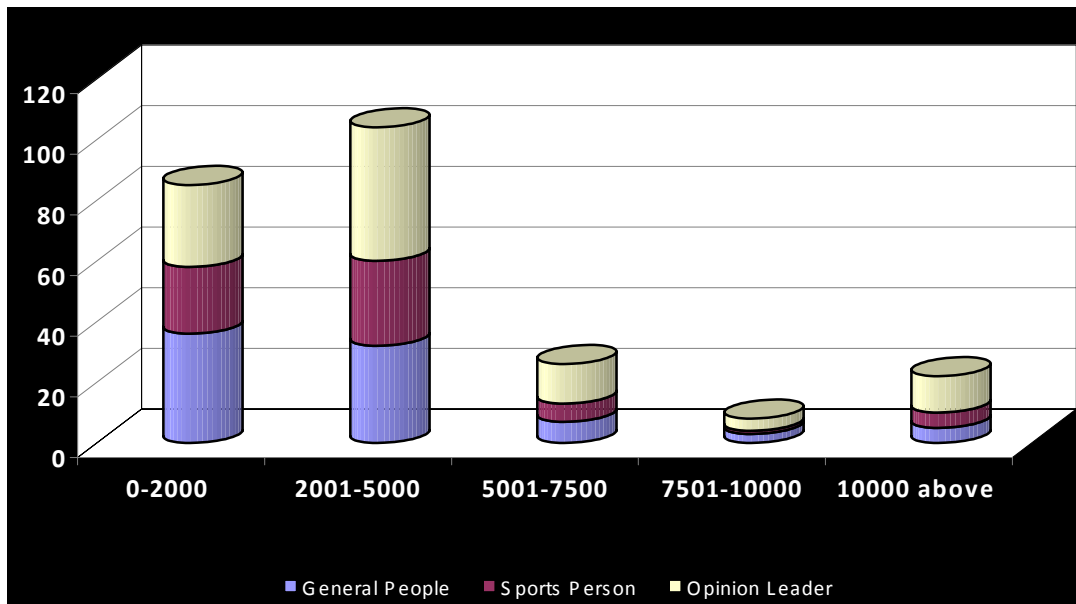
Among the sports persons, the largest proportion (38%) passed Secondary examination. There were a few sports persons (6%) who had studied till primary level. Almost all the respondents among the sports persons category were literate. 28% out of the total Sports Persons are either graduate or more educated.

### 3.1.4. Monthly Income

**Table 4.4 Monthly Income of the Respondents**

Monthly Income (Rs.)	General People	Sports Person	Opinion Leader
0-2000	36	22	27
2001-5000	32	28	44
5001-7500	7	6	13
7501-10000	3	1	4
10000 above	5	5	12

*All figures are in Percentage*



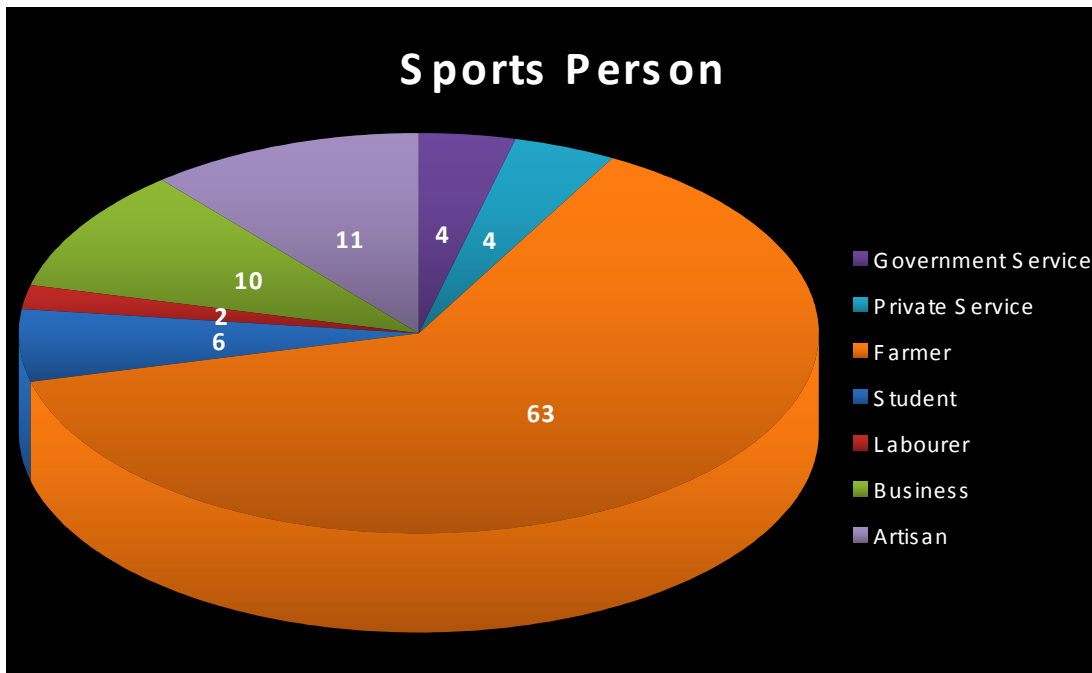
The monthly income of the respondents varied from three hundred per month to 21000 per month. But a major percentage (36%, 22%, and 27% respectively for Common people, Sports person and Opinion Leader of the respondents earn in the earning group of Rs 01 – 2000. More than two thirds of the respondents earned a monthly income upto Rs.5000. More interestingly, the survey found almost half of the sports person’s monthly income is less than Rs5000/-.

### 3.1.5. Present Occupation

**Table 3.5 Occupation Status of the Respondents**

Occupation	Sports Person
Government Service	4
Private Service	4
Farmer	63
Student	6
Labourer	2
Business	10
Artisan	11

*All figures are in Percentage*



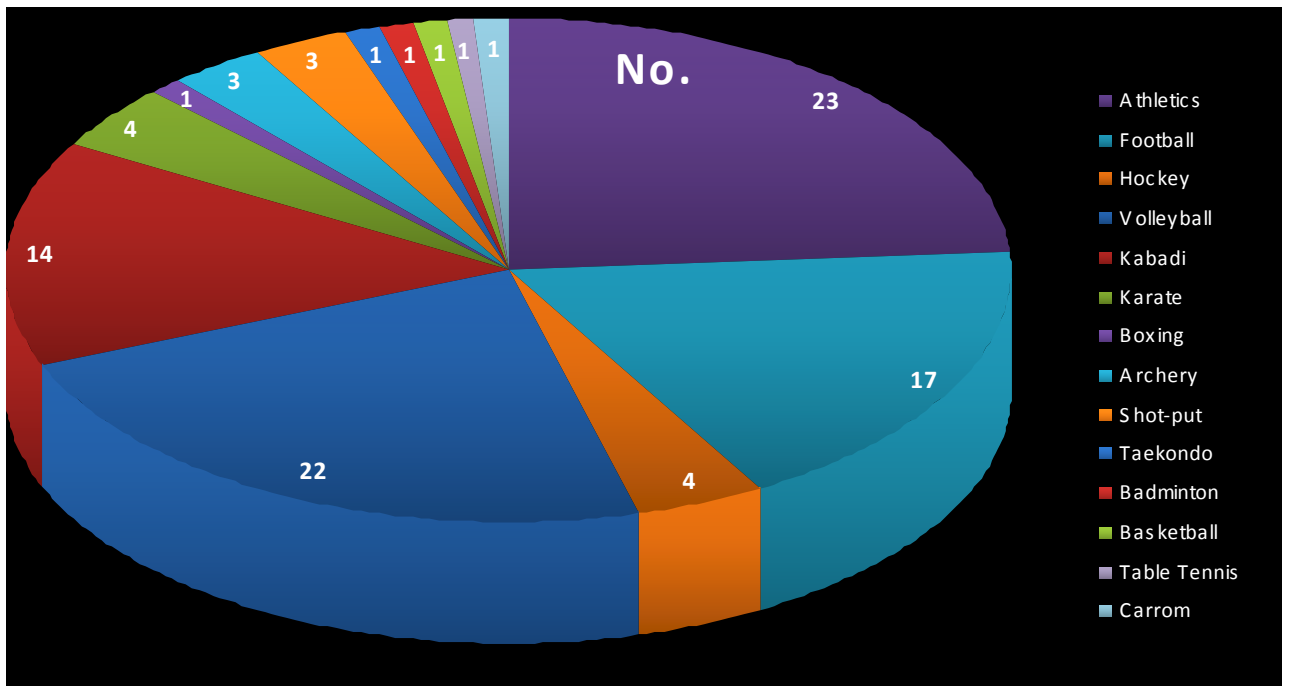
Among the respondents a major portion (63%) are farmers followed by village artisan (11%) and small businessmen (10%).

### 3.1.6. Status of Sports Persons

**Table 3.6: Name of the Sports Discipline**

Sport's Discipline	No.
Athletics	23
Football	17
Hockey	4
Volleyball	22
Kabadi	14
Karate	4
Boxing	1
Archery	3
Shot-put	3
Taekondo	1
Badminton	1
Basketball	1
Table Tennis	1
Carrom	1

*All figures are in Percentage*



A large proportion of the sports persons (23% and 22% respectively) were attached to Athletics and volleyball. This is because, for athletics one need no equipment and there is no spending. Similar is with volleyball. Here one needs a ball only. This is followed by the respondents who were attached to football and Kabaddi (17% and 14% respectively). Very few were associated with other disciplines as these disciplines need equipments and training.

### Participation in Rural Sports meet

**Table 3.7 Participation in RSP**

Participation	No.
Yes	63
No	37

*All figures are in Percentage*

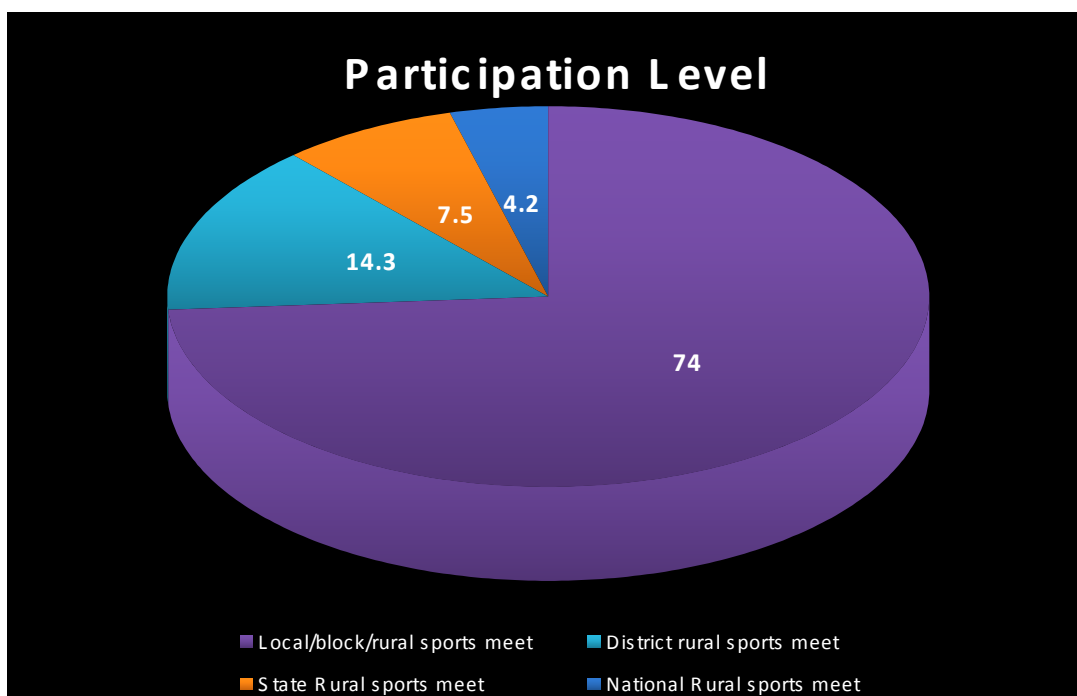
The sports persons who responded to the study were asked about their participation in the rural sports meet. About two third of the respondents said that they have participated in the rural sports meet at least once. During the FGDs, it was found that even though they have participated in the rural sports event, they are not aware that it is part of a regular event organised by the government.

### Level of participation

**Table 3.8 Level of Participation**

Different Level	No.
Local/block/rural sports meet	74
District rural sports meet	14.3
State Rural sports meet	7.5
National Rural sports meet	4.2

*All figures are in Percentage*



Among the sports persons who said that have participated, were asked about the levels in which he participated. About three fifths (74%) of the sports persons have participated in than local/block and /or state rural sports.

### 3.1.7. Status of the sports officials

#### Designation/Current post held (Sports officials)

It is found that almost all the sports officials were with the government.

#### Conducted rural sports meet

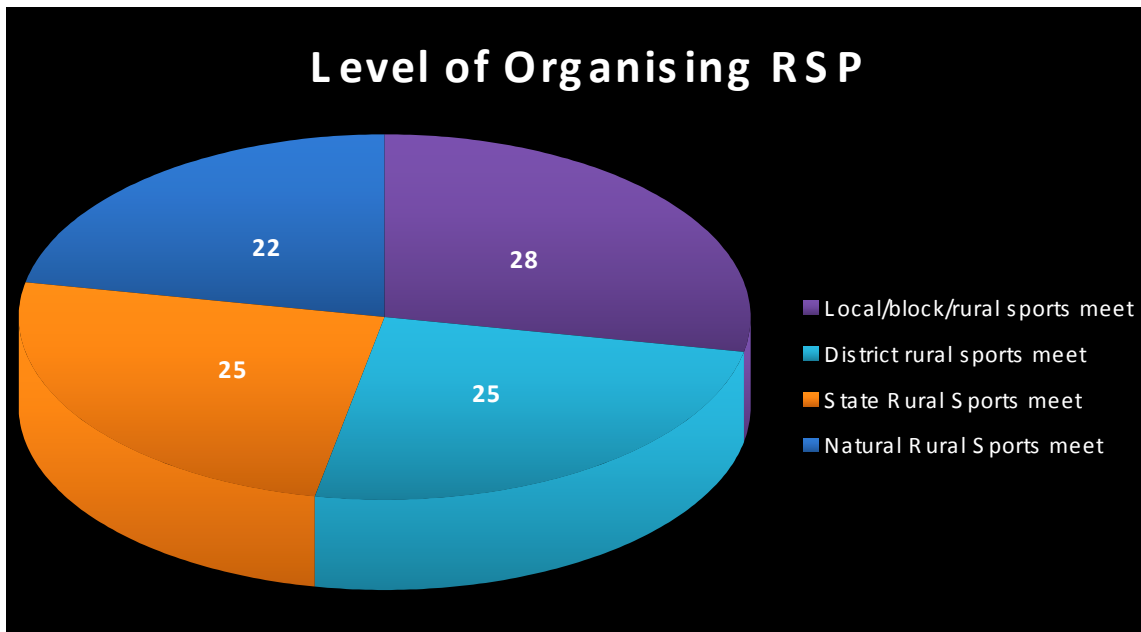
The sports officials were asked about their experience of conducting rural sports.

**Table 3.10: The Level of Organising Rural Sports Meet**

Level	Number
Local/block/rural sports meet	28
District rural sports meet	25
State Rural Sports meet	25
Natural Rural Sports meet	22

*All figures are in Percentage*





It is found that about a quarter of the officials have conducted rural sports meet at each level.

#### Details on All India Rural Sports and North East Sports Festivals

Name of the scheme	All India Rural Sports			North-east Sports Festival		
	Year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2000-01	2001-02
Discipline	Archery	Archery	Archery	Athletics	Athletics	Postponed due to election in NE states.
	Athletics	Athletics	Athletics	Badminton	Gymnastics	
	Kabbadi	Kabbadi	Kabbadi	Boxing	Football	
	Kho-Kho	Kho-Kho	Kho-Kho	Foot Ball	Judo	
	Football	Football	Football	T.Tennis	Table Tennis	
	Wrestling	Wrestling	Wrestling	Archery	Weightlifting	
	Weight lifting	Weight lifting	Weight lifting	Judo	Swimming	
	Hockey	Hockey	Hockey	Sepak Takraw	Kho-Kho	

	Volley ball	Volley ball	Volley ball	Taekwondo	Kabbadi	
	Tug of war	Tug of war	Tug of war	Weight lifting		
	-	-	-	Handball		
	-	-	-	Hockey		
No of participants	2005	2255	2529	876	596	
Total Expnd. (in Rs)	60,56,250	83,79,091	57,39,039	14,91,883	16,00,000	

4	CHAPTER	AWARENESS
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### 4.1. AWARENESS OF RSP

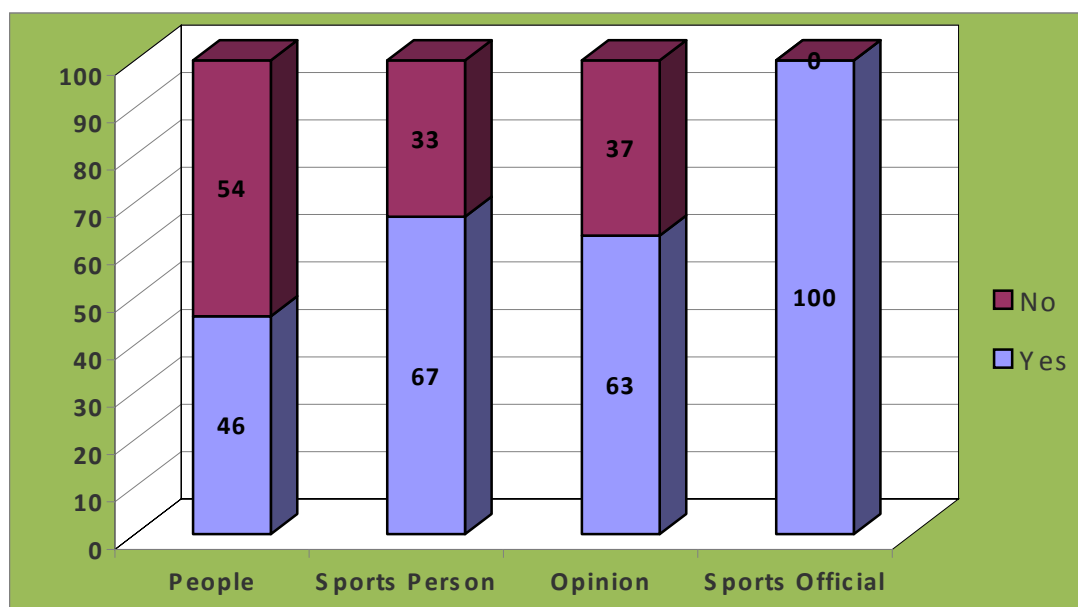
The respondents in the study were asked whether they were aware of the program. All the categories of the respondents were asked. This is an indicator of the popularity of the rural sports program.

#### 4.1.1 Awareness about the rural sports program

**Table: 5.1: Awareness Level of the Respondents about Rural Sports Programme**

Option	People	Sports Person	Opinion	Sports Official
Yes	46	67	63	100
No	54	33	37	0

*All figures are in Percentage*



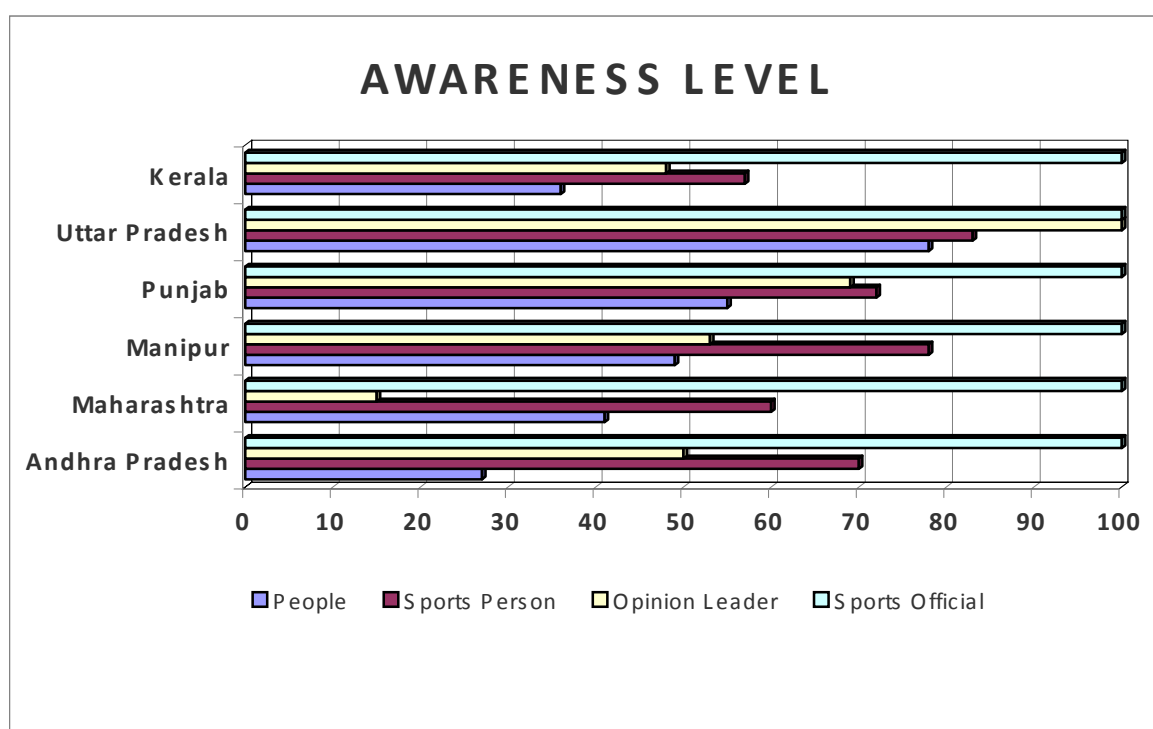
More than 50% of the people in the rural areas are not aware of the RSP. It was only among the opinion leaders and the sports persons that the awareness levels were much higher, and similarly for the sports officials. However, even among the sports officials there were people who were unaware of the rural sports program. Thus awareness about the rural sports program as a regular and continuous programme is quite low in general, even after years of implementation of the program. About a third among those

who have taken part in the rural sports events are not aware. They have no idea that this is supposed to be a regular event, which is to be held.

**Table: 4.2: Awareness within states**

State	People	Sports Person	Opinion Leader	Sports Official
Andhra Pradesh	27	70	50	100
Maharashtra	41	60	15	100
Manipur	49	78	53	100
Punjab	55	72	69	100
Uttar Pradesh	78	83	100	100
Kerala	36	57	48	100

*All figures are in Percentage*



When we consider the differences among the states, we find that people in UP, Punjab and Manipur respectively are relatively better informed about the program than respondents in other states.

#### 4.1.2. Source of awareness:

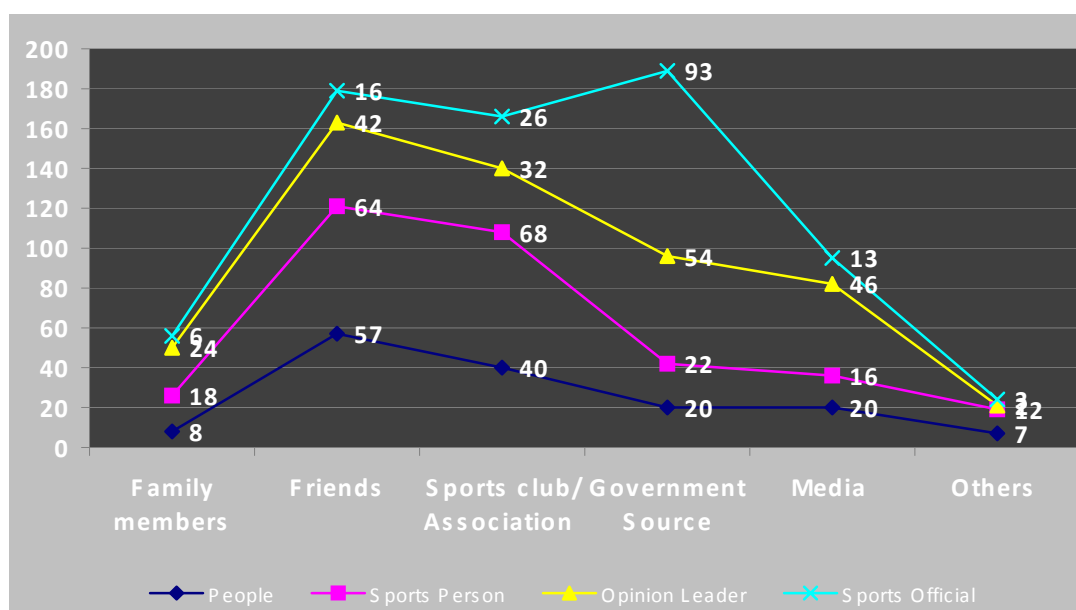
**Table: 4.3: Source of awareness**

Source of awareness	People	Sports Person	Opinion Leader	Sports Official
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**A Report on Evaluation / Impact Assessment of “Rural Sports Programme”**

Family members	8	18	24	6
Friends	57	64	42	16
Sports club/ Association	40	68	32	26
Government Source	20	22	54	93
Media	20	16	46	13
Others	7	12	2	3

*All figures are in Percentage*



Among the people, who were aware about the RSP, about half (57%) heard about it from their friends. A large proportion of people (40%) have heard it from the sports clubs and associations. The government sources are mentioned by only about one fifth of the respondents. This is similar in the case of the sports persons as well, where only about one fifth (22%) heard it from the government.

It is only in the case of the opinion leaders and the officials that government as a source of information about the RSP is mentioned. Almost all the sports officials mentioned government as a source of information.

This entails that while the information about RSP is available from the government with only a few people (leaders and officials) the vast majority of the people as well as the sports persons know about it

form their friends and associations. This leads to improper and at times misleading information, which is attested by the qualitative findings.

#### 4.1.3. Awareness that the state government organises the RSP every year:

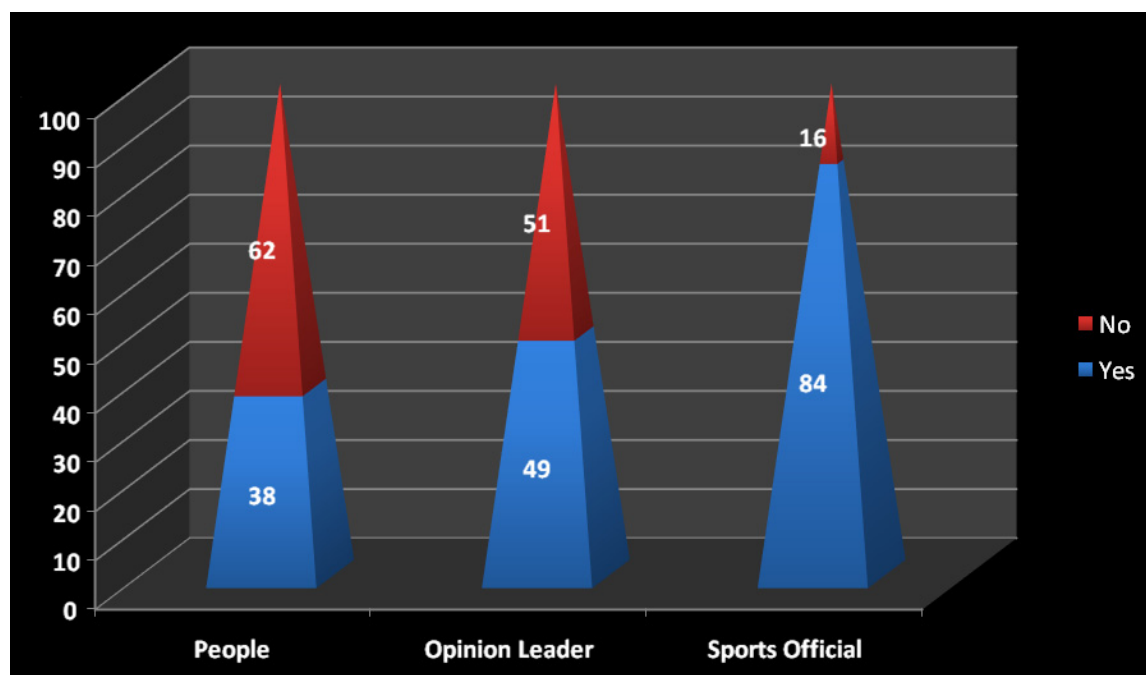
Respondents were asked whether they were aware that their state government organises the rural sports program every year. It was found that only about 21% of the people and 37% of the sports persons were aware. Relatively higher number of opinion leaders (76%) was aware about it.

#### 4.1.4. Knowledge of any person who participated in the RSP

**Table 4.4: Knowledge of Persons Participated in RSP (All)**

Option	People	Opinion Leader	Sports Official
Yes	38	49	84
No	62	51	16

*All figures are in Percentage*



## Knowledge of any person who participated in RSP (states)

**Table 4.5: Knowledge of Persons Participated in RSP (All)**

State	People	Opinion Leader
Andhra Pradesh	16	6
Maharashtra	1	8
Manipur	58	67
Punjab	45	75
Uttar Pradesh	63	87
Kerala	30	46

*All figures are in Percentage*

Respondents who were aware of the RSP were asked whether they knew about someone who participated in the RSP. Among the people who were aware, only about a third (38%) knew somebody who participated in it. This percentage goes up higher in the case of the opinion leaders where almost half know somebody who has participated as well as most sports officials.

There are variances within the states; more people in the states of UP, Punjab and Manipur have knowledge about persons who participated in the RSP.

The study indicates that very few people actually know someone who has participated in the RSP. Among the people for example, less than half are aware about the program and among them only about a third know someone who has participated in the program.

### 4.1.5. Level of participation of sports person, if known:

**Table 4.6: Level of Participation**

Level	People	Leader
Local/block/rural sports meet	33	48
District Rural Sports meet	34	38
State Rural Sports Meet	27	18
National Rural Sports Meet	7	15

*All figures are in Percentage*

Respondents were asked about the level of participation of the sports person, if he is known. The study finds that people in general know about sports persons equally in the village as well as the district level. The expectation would be that people are aware about the sports persons at the village level more than they are about sports persons at other levels; however this is not the case as the village level meets are very irregular. In the case of the opinion leader however, more are aware of sports persons at the local /block levels.

In reality, very few people actually know about the sports persons at local levels as only a small percentage of people (38%) know about any sports persons.

#### 4.1.6. Respondents Opinion about the Participation of Sports person:

**Table 4.7: Respondents opinion about the participation of Sports Person in RSP**

Option	People	Leader
Yes	39	43
No	61	56
Don't know	0	1

*All figures are in Percentage*

Respondents who said that they knew some one who participated in the RSP were asked whether the same sports person is currently playing. The majority of the respondents replied that the sports persons that they know of are currently not playing.



5	CHAPTER	ORGANISATION & REGULARITY OF EVENTS
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### 5.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses the regularity in holding the sports events and the various sports disciplines that are held under the RSP. The people were asked to state whether they are aware that there is a sports department in the state. The study found that almost all (95%) knew that there is a sports department, which looks into the development of sports in the state. People were further asked whether they are aware that the state government organizes rural sports meet every year. It was found that an overwhelming majority believed that that the state government does so.

### 5.2. Organisation of RSP:

#### 5.2.1. Level of organisation of RSP

During the study, respondents were asked to state the levels in which the rural sports meet was being held.

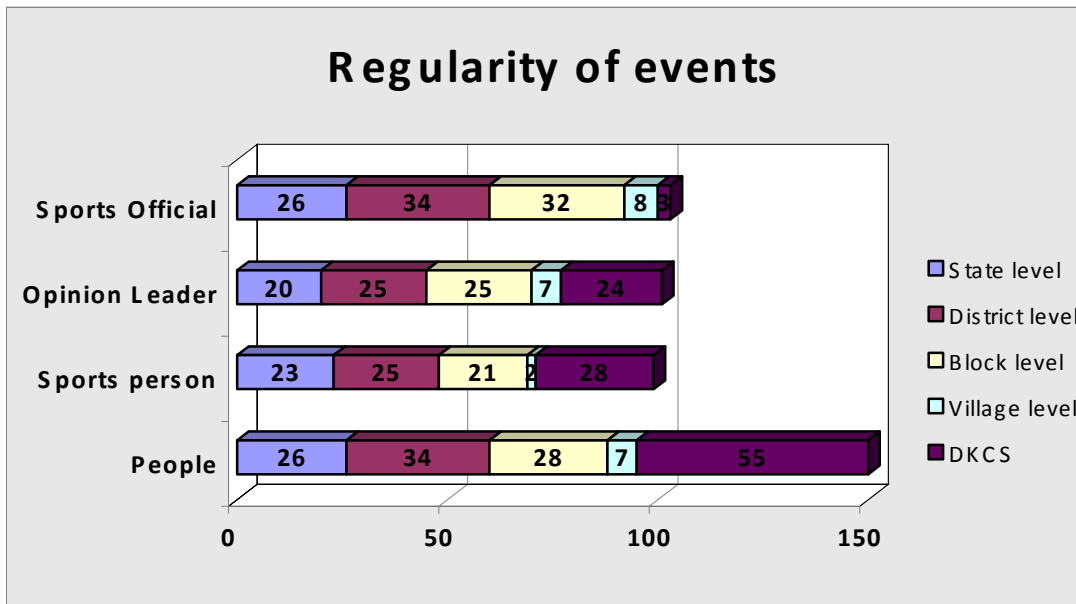
The sports officials in all the states mentioned that the priority sports disciplines are held regularly at the Block, District and State level. In Kerala, the officials said that this is true of the priority sports.

The respondents in the survey also echoed similar views.

**Table 5.1: Regularity of the organisations of RSP**

Option	People	Sports person	Opinion Leader	Sports Official
State level	26	23	20	26
District level	34	25	25	34
Block level	28	21	25	32
Village level	7	3	7	8
DK/CS	5	28	23	0

*All figures are in Percentage*



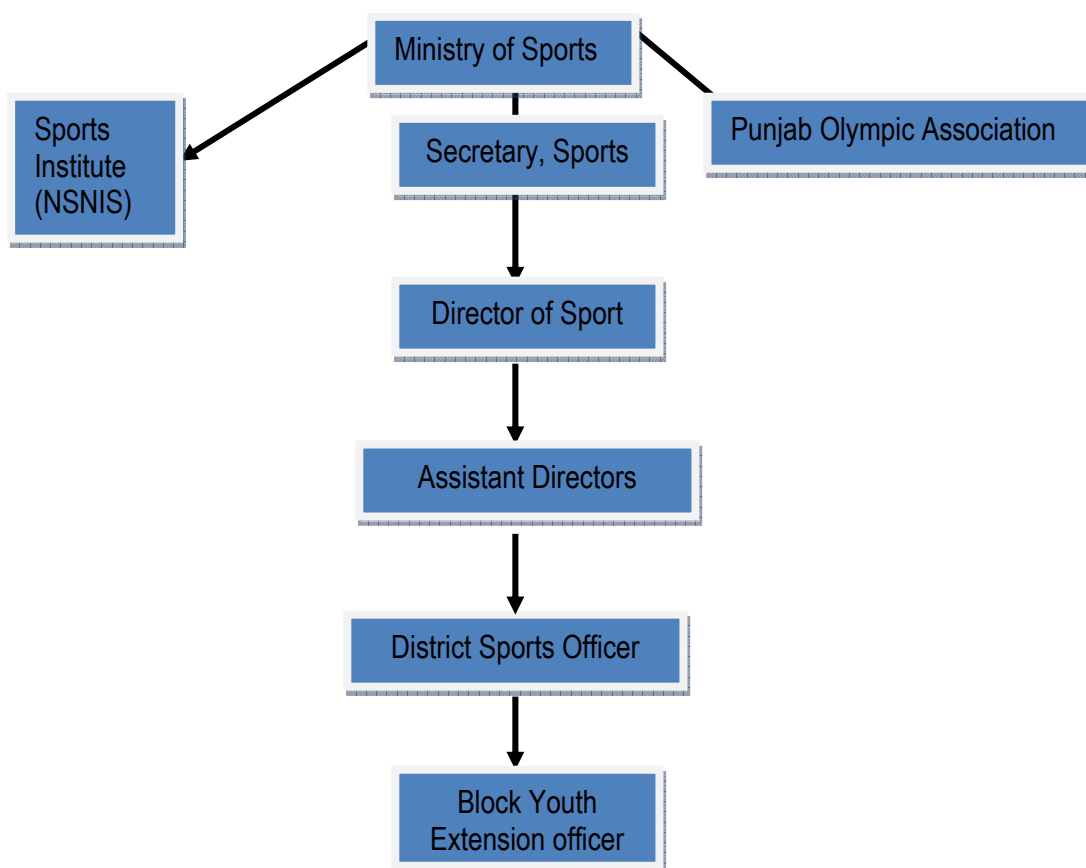
Among those who are aware that the state govt. organises sports meet, a majority (60%) were aware that the state governments. Organise it at the district and block level. Very few of the respondents were aware that at the state govt. organises sports at the village level (only about 7% said so). This is almost uniformly found among all categories of respondents. This indicates that the dissemination of knowledge at the village level is very small (7%). The news of RSP is disseminated upto block level where Block Youth Affairs and Sports Official have an office.

#### 5.2.2. Responsibility for promoting and training rural sports (states):

The study also identified state specific mechanisms for the promotion of rural sports.

##### **Punjab**

The respondents, in Punjab, were asked about the bodies responsible for the RSP. In Punjab, the nodal office is the Directorate of Sports. This is currently being headed by the veteran Olympian and hockey legend Mr. Pargat Singh. The directorate is directly under the Sports ministry. The organogram of the sports department in the state is given on the next page.



### **Andhra Pradesh**

The Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh (SAAP) is an apex body of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to promote sports in the state. Mr. M.S. Raj Thakur is the Chairman of SAAP which has been instrumental in organising international, national, zonal, district level sports meets and other tournaments including the first State Tribal Sports Meet and sports meet for rural areas and women in all districts of the state. Sports meet was also organised for the disabled and the street children. Mr G Kamala Vardhana Rao, IAS, is the Vice Chairman and Managing Director of SAAP.

There are some important Deputy Directors who look after different disciplines under SAAP are Mr. D. Ravi, Deputy Director, Tournament and Stores, Mr. V. Narsingam Reddy Deputy Director, Coaching & Academies & STCs, Mr. C.H.Ramesh, Deputy Director, Pay & Play, Mr. R. Janardan Reddy, Deputy Director, Infrastructure we have talked to. Important information has been collected from them. Regarding financial and budget matters of SAAP and Rural Sports Programme Mr. M.V.Krishna Rao, the Financial Advisor was consulted. There are six Regional Directors also who look after the regional activities of SAAP.

### **Maharashtra**

The state itself is so scattered, it is very difficult to maintain the whole administration. The sports department is still with education department in Maharashtra. Mr. Sumit Mallik, IAS, is the Secretary of Education and having additional charge of Sports. There is an enormous upgradation in sports

discipline, but there is no separate department. This slows down the activities in the states. Mr. L.D Choudhury is the Joint Director, Sports Directorate at Pune and presently in charge of the directorate. He is assisted by Mr. J.S.Tikale, Asst. Director. There are District Sports Officers in each district.

### **Uttar Pradesh**

The Sports Directorate is the apex body to control and promote the sports activities in the state. Mr. R.K. Choudhury is the Minister of Sports. Mr. Umesh Ch Tiwari, IAS, is the Secretary and also in additional charge of the Director, Sports. This is also attached to the education department of the state. Regular sports activities are maintained by the department.

But, the Rural Sports Programme lies under the supervision of the Department of Youth Services and headed by Mr. Hemant Rao, IAS. In the district level also, conducting the rural sports programme is the responsibility of the District Officer - Youth Services. The district officers organise, train and facilitate the rural talents in this respect. Apart from the RSP, the department also organises voluntary action for social causes. Youth volunteers take part in these programmes.

### **Manipur**

The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports (DYAS) is the nodal agency for implementation of youth welfare programmes and promotion of games and sports in Manipur. Mr. S. Buddhachandra Singh, IAS, is the Commissioner cum Director of Sports and Youth Affairs in Manipur. It was bifurcated from the Education Department on 26-5-1980. The Directorate Office of the Department is located at Khuman Lampak Sand Sports has 11 (eleven) branch offices at the 9 (nine) districts including Kangpokpi and Jiribam. Execution of Programmes and Schemes are directed and supervised by the DYAS offices at the district level. DYAS office has also organised Youth festivals, coaching programme in various sports activities, organization of Sports Meet, and implementation of scheme for physical education and youth welfare services. This office also supervise the functioning of different youth centres at village level which was opened with a view to give opportunity and to provide a forum of all sections of youth for launching different youth services programmes.

### **Kerala**

Sports in Kerala is being promoted and organised by Kerala Sports Association. This Association is also supported by the Secretary of Sports, Secretary of Finance, Director of Sports and Youth Affairs, Director of Police, Director of Technical Education etc. To support the sports activities in the state, there is another body, Kerala Sports Council. Adv. C. Mohanachandran has taken charge as the President of Kerala Sports Council.

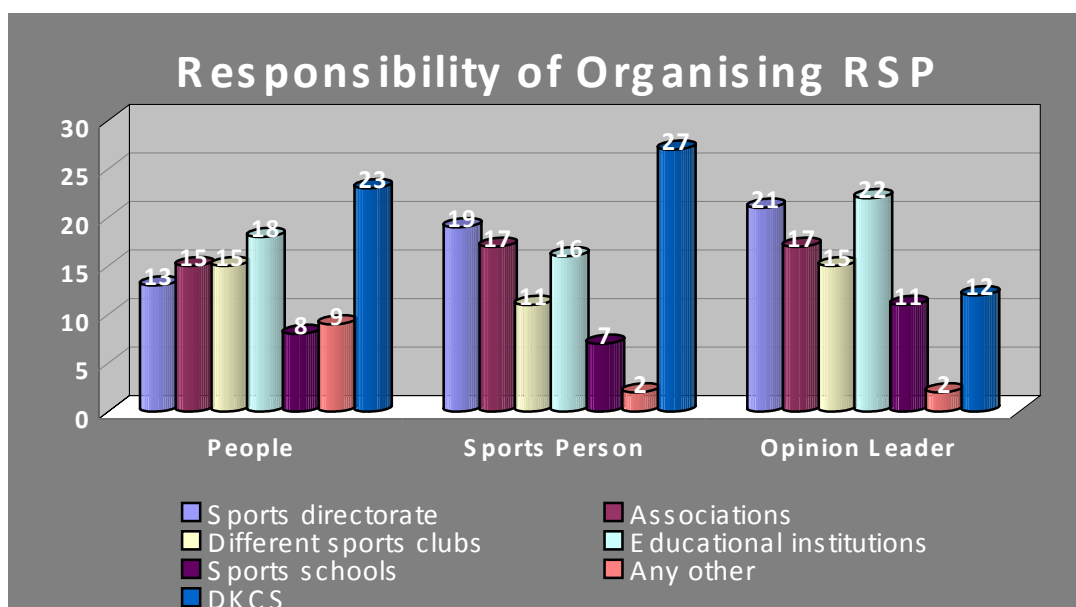
Kerala State Sports Council in popularising and at the same time to spot and nurture the rural talents available in Kerala has started a scheme of allotting Rural Coaching Centres to clubs, institutions and Panchayats for enhancing of Rural Sports Programme.

### 5.2.3. Responsibility for promoting and training rural sports (all):

Table 5.2: Responsibility of Promotion of RSP

Organisation	People	Sports Person	Opinion Leader
Sports directorate	13	19	21
Associations	15	17	17
Different sports clubs	15	11	15
Educational institutions	18	16	22
Sports schools	8	7	11
Any other	9	2	2
DKCS	23	27	12

All figures are in Percentage



Respondents in the survey were asked about the body responsible for promoting and for training of sports persons under the rural sports program. Less than one fifth of the people are aware that the sports directorate is a body which organises sports in the state and conducts training among the general people as well as among the sports persons. It was marginally higher only in the case of the opinion leaders. A much larger proportion of respondents across categories stated that they were aware that associations and sports clubs were responsible for it. This indicates that a majority of respondents even among those who knew about the rural sports program believed that the associations and sports clubs were responsible for the program. They think that it is these associations and clubs that organises these sports meets and was not sure that the state government or the sports directorate organises this. The pattern is also evident within the states.

In AP, very few of the people and sports persons (less than 5% each) were aware that the sports directorate and the associations were responsible. It is only the opinion leaders and the officials who reported higher percentages. Among the others, while the largest percentage of people (75%) reported lack of knowledge about it. In AP sports clubs and educational institutions were said to be responsible for the organisation and promotion of the RSP, especially among the leaders and officials. If we looked at the state figures, the stark differences are in the percentage of people who talk about the responsibility of the Sports Directorate for the promotion of the RSP.

In Maharashtra, people talked about the responsibility of the sports directorate in promoting the RSP and very few (1%) said it is the responsibility of the associations. About half among the sports persons said that the responsibility is with the directorate. The opposite is true as far as the opinion leaders are concerned.

As anecdotal data from the study shows, majority of the respondents across categories were unaware about the program. They were not aware about the organising body responsible for conducting it and were not aware about the entitlements under the program.

#### **5.2.4: Procedure for organising the RSP:**

Respondents were asked about the procedure for organising the RSP.

- ❖ The process starts with the issue of letter to the concerned state government bodies for sending proposal for rural sports along with a committee, venue and budget. A tentative date is also asked.
- ❖ The state government bodies related to sports send a proposal to the SAI
- ❖ After approval the fund is allocated to them for conducting the events.
- ❖ The state government then posts an advertisement to the local newspaper for sending the certificate and bio-data to take part in the rural sports event.
- ❖ A committee has been formed to administer the procedures. And after screening the certificates and CVs participants are chosen for events.
- ❖ At first the meet is convened in the block level, where, DSO, BDO, one coach and one local sports personality form a committee for the selection.
- ❖ From the list of each block candidates are chosen for district meet where District, Collector, DSO, Coaches, District sports personalities, and representatives from State Sports body form an expert committee to select participants for State meet.

### **5.3. Events**

#### **5.3.1. Events held under the RSP:**

The study found differences in the various disciplines being conducted within rural sports.

In Punjab, for example, Rural Sports Tournaments is being organised in selected disciplines, viz. Athletics, Tug of War, Archery, Hockey, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Weightlifting, Volleyball, Wrestling, Football (Boys only), at Block, District, State and National level. The priority disciplines according to the Sports Directorate are the following.

Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Boxing, Cycling, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Judo, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Tennis, Shooting, Swimming, Table Tennis, Volleyball, Weight lifting and Wrestling. Some of the other disciplines which have been identified are Ball Badminton, Baseball, Billiards & Snooker, Bowling, Carrom, Chess, Cricket, Equestrian, Fencing, Golf, Kayaking & Canoeing, Karate, Power lifting, Rowing, Softball, Squash, Taekwondo, Wushu and Yachting. The sports disciplines in other states follow the same pattern.

If we look at the awareness of the various disciplines among the respondents however, the findings reveal that the awareness levels are low.

**Table 5.3: Events Identified Under RSP**

Discipline	People	Sports person	Opinion Leader	Sports Official
Archery	3	2	2	8
Athletic	10	11	11	11
Football	14	13	15	11
Hockey	9	8	7	8
Judo	4	5	5	5
Kabbadi	16	15	17	11
Kho-Kho	12	13	13	11
Tug-of-war	3	4	5	8
Volley ball	11	12	12	11
Weight lifting	3	6	4	8
Wrestling	3	6	5	8
Any other	2	1	1	3
DKCS	9	4	2	0

*All figures are in Percentage*

More people identified sports like Kabbadi, Football, Volleyball, Kho Kho, and Athletics as sports, which are played under the RSP. A lesser number of people identified sports Archery, Judo, Tug-of-war, weightlifting and wrestling. This is true of respondents across categories.

## Events identified under RSP at state level

Table 5.3.1: Events identified under RSP at State level

Answer	States					
	Andhra Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Punjab	UP	Kerala
Archery	16	3	36	6	28	5
Athletics	56	53	73	33	28	24
Football	62	97	30	52	53	36
Hockey	44	81	17	21	13	14
Judo	12	56	0	21	19	7
Kabaddi	78	100	80	64	12	14
Kho-kho	62	84	87	49	9	44
Tug of war	22	6	47	3	6	39
Volley ball	69	94	43	48	16	61
Weight lifting	37	34	17	30	6	33
Wrestling	44	47	23	12	9	24
Any other	0	0	0	0	31	0
DK / CS	22	0	13	30	19	8

*All figures are in Percentage*

The table shows the identification of different events under RSP by the sports persons. It was observed that archery was identified by majority of respondents in UP (28%) followed by 16% respondents in Andhra Pradesh. Athletics was identified by majority of respondents in Manipur (73%), where as majority of respondents in Maharashtra identified football (97%), hockey (81%), Judo (56%) and Kabaddi (100%) the main events under RSP. It was also observed that in Manipur Judo was not identified by any respondent rather kho-kho (87%) and tug-of-war (47%) were identified as events under RSP by majority of respondents in Manipur. Around 94% respondents in Maharashtra identified volley ball, majority of (37%) respondents in Andhra Pradesh identified weight lifting as event under RSP. Wrestling was identified by majority of the respondents (47%) of Maharashtra followed by 44% respondents in Andhra Pradesh as event under RSP.

### Events identified under RSP at District level

Detailed analysis of events identified under RSP at district level reveals that like state level, at district level also there are differences in identification of the events. It was observed that the events identified at state level are not necessarily identified at the district level and vice-versa. Archery has been identified as event under RSP at in Patiala (42%) followed by Imphal, Nizamabad, Warrangal.



As far as athletics is concerned, majority of respondents in Pune district (33%), followed by Patiala(20%) identified under RSP. Football is reported to be identified by majority of respondents in Allahabad (18%) district, whereas it was not identified at all in Nagpur district. Allahabad district had highest proportion of respondents (28%) who hailed hockey as one of the events under RSP, as compared to Nagpur where hockey was not identified.

Judo was identified by 26% respondents, each from Allahabad and Warrangal districts, where as it was not at all identified by any respondents I Nagpur and Pune districts. Kabbadi and tug-of-war were identified by majority of the respondents in Pune. It was observed that tug-pf-war was not identified by any respondent in Ngapur and Imphal districts. Pune also leads when it comes to identification of volley ball as event under RSP (54%). Wrestling was identified by 17% respondents in Pune and Allahabad districts each. While doing further analysis the survey found that group games are more prominent over individual games at the block level. The important events routinely followed at the block level and village level in terms of prominence are given below:

Football, kabaddi, athletics, kho-kho, hockey, judo, wrestling, volleyball, wrestling, tug-of-war, and archery are not given prominence.

### 5.3.2. Sports events held other than the GOI guideline:

**Table: 5.4: Knowledge of Sports Events other than GOI Guideline**

Option	People	Sports Person	Opinion Leader	Sports Official
Yes	16	29	29	47
No	40	35	32	53
DKCS	44	36	40	0

*All figures are in Percentage*

**Table: 5.5 Sports other than the GOI guidelines (states)**

State	People	Sports Person	Opinion Leader	Sports Official
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	63
Maharashtra	34	33	54	25
Manipur	25	25	33	17
Punjab	18	63	50	25
Uttar Pradesh	2	9	13	75
Kerala	17	29	29	47

*All figures are in Percentage*

Respondents were asked whether other sports events, which were not a part of the GOI guideline was held. Less than one third respondents under the categories of general people, sports person and opinion leader said that sports events other than those mentioned under the GOI guidelines are also being organised by the state. It is only the sports officials who stated so at a much higher percentage.

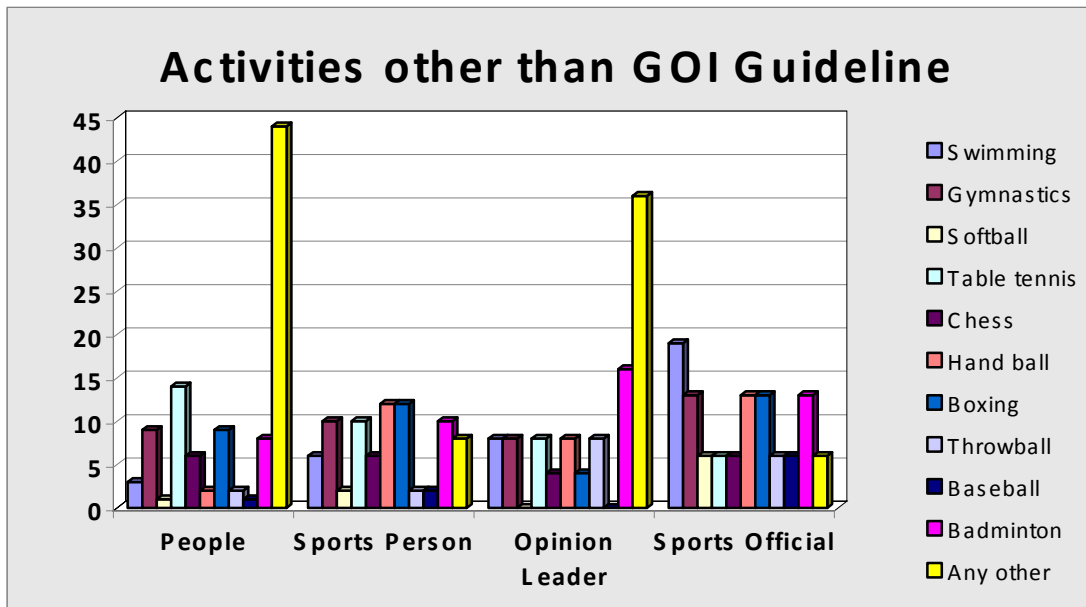
Among the various states, more people in Maharashtra and Manipur talked about knowledge about other sports being held beyond the GOI guidelines.

### 5.3.3. Events held which are in addition to GOI guidelines:

**Table 5.6: Events held in Addition to GOI Guideline**

Sports Events	People	Sports Person	Opinion Leader	Sports Official
Swimming	3	6	8	19
Gymnastics	9	10	8	13
Softball	1	2	0	6
Table tennis	14	10	8	6
Chess	6	6	4	6
Hand ball	2	12	8	13
Boxing	9	12	4	13
Throwball	2	2	8	6
Baseball	1	2	0	6
Badminton	8	10	16	13
Any other	44	8	36	6

*All figures are in Percentage*



Among the respondents who said that there were additional events were asked to name these events. The events that most talked about was badminton, boxing, handball as well as gymnastics. Other events such as; swimming, gymnastics, Softball, Table Tennis, Chess, Throwball, and Baseball were also mentioned.

**Events not identified under RSP at state level but organized by sports department / associations**

**Table 5.6.1: Events not identified under RSP at State level organized by department / association**

**A Report on Evaluation / Impact Assessment of “Rural Sports Programme”**

Discipline	States					
	Andhra Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Punjab	UP	Kerala
Swimming	50	50	0	37	0	48
Gymnastic	50	62	0	37	0	43
Softball	12	0	0	25	0	4
Table tennis	50	37	0	12	17	32
Chess	25	12	0	25	17	22
Handball	62	37	12	12	17	47
Boxing	50	37	12	50	17	14
Throw ball	25	0	0	37	0	10
Base ball	12	0	0	12	0	7
Badminton	50	37	0	25	17	36

*All figures are in Percentage*

The study shows that other than the events identified by the GOI under RSP, there were some more events which were not identified under RSP, but were being organized by sports departments/ associations in different states. Some of the major events in this category include swimming, gymnastic, softball, table tennis, chess, handball, boxing, throw ball, base ball and badminton.

It was reported by 50% respondents of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra each, that swimming was being organized in their states in spite of not being identified as events under RSP. Whereas gymnastic was being organized by 62% respondents in Maharashtra, 50% in Andhra Pradesh, and 37% in Punjab respectively. Soft ball was reported to be organized in only two states i.e. Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. Majority of respondents in Andhra Pradesh (50%) and Maharashtra (37%) reported about table tennis. Chess was reported to be organized by one-fourth respondents in Andhra Pradesh and Punjab districts.

It was observed that handball was reported by majority of the respondents in Andhra Pradesh (62%), followed by 37% in Maharashtra. Boxing was also one of the events in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P., and Manipur, which was being organized in spite of not being event identified under RSP. Throw ball and baseball were being organized in Punjab and Andhra Pradesh, whereas badminton was reported to be organized by 50% respondents in Andhra Pradesh, 37% in Maharashtra, 25% in Punjab and 17% in UP.

### **Events not identified under RSP at District level but organized by the sports department / association**

The study reveals that, like state level, at district level also there are events which are not identified under RSP, but were being organized at district level. These events include swimming, gymnastic, softball, table tennis, chess, handball, boxing, throw ball, base ball and badminton.

It was observed that swimming was reported as event which was being organized by 67% respondents in Jalandhar and 50% in Gorakhpur districts. Around 75% respondents in Allahabad and 67% in Jalandhar reported about gymnastic. Softball was organised in only Warrangal and Jalandhar districts. 67% respondents in Jalandhar and 50% in Gorakhpur reported about table tennis, chess by 33% respondents each in Jalandhar and Nizamabad districts. Similarly 67% respondents in Jalandhar, 50% in Gorakhpur reported about handball and boxing respectively. Nizamabad had highest proportion of respondents (67%) who reported about throw ball, followed by 33% in Jalandhar. Baseball was reported to be organized in only two districts, namely Warrangal (20%) and Jalandhar (17%). It was observed that 67% respondent in West jalandhar, 40% in Gorakhpur and 40% in Warrangal informed about badminton being organized in their districts.

### 5.3.4. Knowledge of Sports events organised within the state, which does not come under RSP:

**Table 5.7: Knowledge of Sports Events other than GOI Guideline**

Option	People	Sports Person	Opinion Leader	Sports Official
Yes	12	27	14	53
No	47	37	49	47
DKCS	41	36	38	0

*All figures are in Percentage*

Less than one third of respondents among the categories of general people, sports persons and opinion leaders said that these were organised. It is the sports officials' category, which reported more than half.

### 5.3.5. Name of the Sports Events:

**Table 5.8: Sports Events Other than GOI Guideline**

Option	People	Sports Persons	Opinion Leader	Sports Official
Swimming	5	7	0	15
Gymnastics	10	9	18	15
Softball	6	7	9	5
Table tennis	15	9	18	10
Chess	13	7	0	5
Hand ball	5	9	18	15
Boxing	6	12	9	15
Throwball	3	5	0	5
Baseball	2	2	0	5
Badminton	14	12	18	10
Any other	22	5	18	5
DKCS	0	16	0	0

*All figures are in Percentage*

Among those sports named was swimming, gymnastics, softball, Table Tennis, Chess, Handball, Boxing, Throwball, Baseball, and Badminton. Among these Table Tennis, Chess and Badminton were mentioned more than the others.

<b>6</b>	<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>SUPPORT &amp; RECOGNITION OF SPORTS PERSONS</b>
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## 61. Status

This chapter focuses on the role of the RSP in supporting and nurturing rural sports talent. This support could be in the nature of stipends, in terms of training services available as well as selection processes for such talent.

### 61.1. Current playing status

**Table 6.1: Present Involvement with RSP**

Option	Number
Yes	90
No	10

*All figures are in Percentage*

The sports persons interacted with were asked whether they are currently playing in the RSP. It is found that an overwhelming majority (90%) were currently playing in the rural sports meet. Only a few (10%) said that though they used to play in the RSP, currently they are not playing.

Among the sports persons who said that they are currently playing in the RSP, about one fifth (20%) said that sports is their livelihood option. Thus only a minuscule proportion of sports person (9 people) considers it to be a livelihood option. This is indicative of the fact that the RSP is yet to mature as a program in order to attract sports talent as well as retain them for further nurturing. This naturally has an adverse effect on the achievement of sports persons at large.

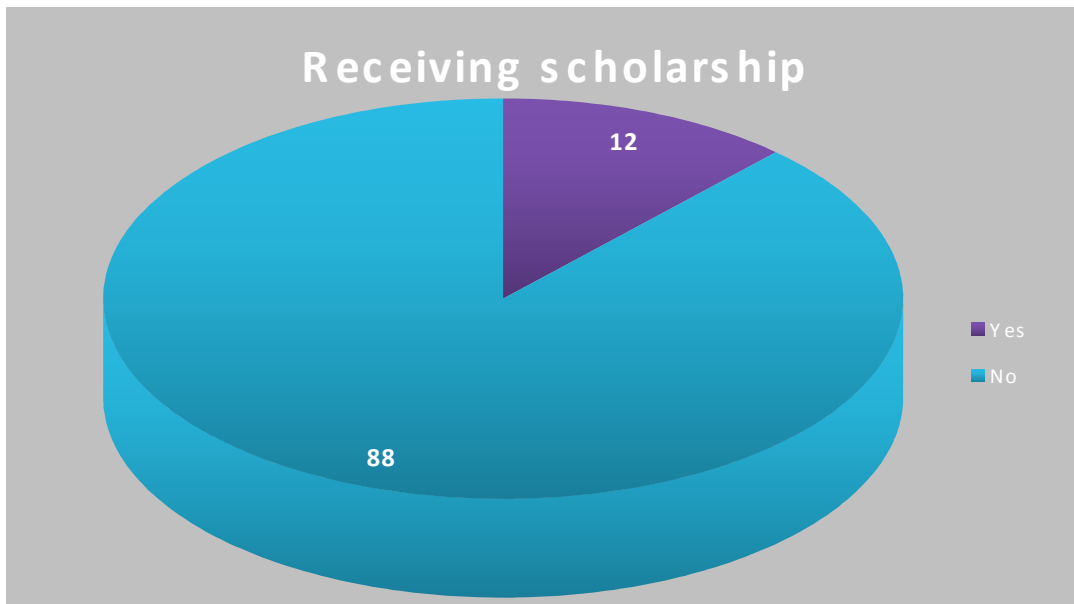
### 6.1.2 Scholarship/stipend received

**Table 6.2: Receiving of Scholarship / Stipend**

Option	No.
Yes	12
No	88

*All figures are in Percentage*





**Table 6.2.1: Availability of sports trainers/ coaches for identified games**

Discipline	States					
	Andhra Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Punjab	UP	Kerala
Yes	37	37	3	15	59	34
No	44	59	63	15	19	55
DK/ CS	9	3	33	70	16	11

*All figures are in Percentage*

Respondents in the survey were asked about the availability of sports trainers / coaches for the identified game. It was observed that majority of the respondents said that they were not provided with sports trainers / coaches for the identified games. Only UP had more than half of the respondents (59%) confirming about the availability of the coaches, followed by 37% each in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. However, Manipur had the least proportion of respondents (3%) who were reported that coaches / trainers were made available to them. had majority of respondents (59%) in this category, followed by 37% each in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. Around % respondents in Punjab, 33% in Manipur, 16% in UP did not know about the availability of sports trainers / coaches.

District-wise analysis shows that majority of respondents in Warrangal (63%), Gorakhpur (53%) and Jalandhar (44%) reported about the availability of sports trainers / coaches, where as majority of respondents in Allahabad (69%), Pune (63%) and Patiala (53%) reported that sports trainers were not available to them. At block level it was observed that overall 27% respondents reported that sports trainers/ coaches were available for the identified games.

**Table 6.3 Scholarship received (states)**

State	Sports Person
Andhra Pradesh	8
Maharashtra	6
Manipur	25
Punjab	25
Uttar Pradesh	25
Kerala	11

*All figures are in Percentage*

It is recognised that scholarship and stipend are necessary to attract and retain talent. Sometimes, due to fragile socio-economic condition of the players, they have to leave the sports in the midway. This is also mandated by the GOI guidelines. The study however finds that the vast majority of sports persons have not received any scholarship or stipend. Less than one fifth (12%) said that they have received scholarship. Thus scholarship is given only to a very few of the sports persons.

Among the states, it is found that sports persons in Manipur, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh had received scholarships. This indicates that the support for the programme in these states is relatively better than other states.

### **6.1.3. Agency for Scholarship**

Sports persons, those, who have received scholarship, were asked about the source of that and everyone said that it was the state government which provides the scholarship.

The sports disciplines covered under the scheme for scholarships are under the Sports Directorate. There is no separate assistance for distributing prizes at the Block, District and State level tournaments. For National level tournaments, assistance of Rs. 75,000/- for each group is given to SAI for the following purposes: -

- (a) Medals up to the first three places in individual and team events and shields for the winners and runners-up places in the team championships for every discipline included in the festival. Besides, running trophies for the overall best place and the second place shall be given on the basis of the points secured by the participating States in the competition for various disciplines.
- (b) Merit certificates to the winners of first three places in individual and team events and participation certificates to all the participants including officials.
- (c) The winners of Gold Medals in individual and team events in the tournament may also be awarded utility prizes costing up to Rs. 1500/- in each case. A part of the expenditure on the special prizes may be arranged through contributions from the Public/Private Sector Enterprises.

Though there are provisions for scholarship for the upcoming talents in the rural sports programme, as per the players interviewed, it does not reach to the real beneficiaries. One has to grease the palm of the

officials to get the scholarship. Those who can't, despite the fact that they are in utmost need, cannot secure the scholarship.

## **6.2. Trainers**

### **6.2.1. Availability of trainers for each identified games**

The study identified the structure for training within the states.

#### **Punjab**

Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, India which is also Asia's largest Sports Institute is housed in the palatial monumental building and sprawling lawns built by the erstwhile Maharaja of Patiala whose descendants dedicated this complex for the promotion of sports to the people of India.

This Institute is popularly known as the "Mecca" of Indian Sports and has produced Coaches of high calibre and significantly contributed in rendering their expertise and assistance in the preparation of the national teams for various International competitions.

National Institute of Sports, which is now the Academic Wing of the Sports Authority of India, was established by the Government of India on 7th May, 1961 with the objective of developing sports in the country on scientific lines and to train the Coaches in different sports disciplines. The Institute was renamed as Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS) on 23rd January 1973.

The researcher interviewed Mr Amar Bhardwaj, Assistant Director, Sports Authority of India, Patiala, and found that the institute has a prime role in imparting training to rural talents. Rural talents are chosen and send to the NSNIS under the supervision of Dr G.S.Bawa. Each schedule has a training tenure of six months to one year. In this period he/she is given meal, kits, training and finally a certificate.

#### **Andhra Pradesh**

Andhra Pradesh has 23 District Sports Authorities in district headquarters. There are 11060 mandals. SAAP has 19 academies supporting 357 young talents of which 205 are boys and rest girls who are getting advance training in these academies. SAAP has given special honour to 13 sports persons related to athletics. SAAP also has 99 coaches for 17 different categories of which 10 categories come under Rural Sports Programme.

#### **Maharashtra**

There are 35 districts in the state. Total number of blocks covered under the Sports Programme is 353. In the state level sports activity there are 6 sports disciplines and total number of participants 557. In the district level activities 7 disciplines are conducted and 20531 participants participated. In the mandal level tournaments 1,75,106 participants participated. There are 118 coaches in 33 districts under 17 disciplines. Rs 10,50,000/- is spent for 35 districts to conduct rural sports program. In the state level 5,00,000/- is allocated for conducting the Rural Sports Programme.

#### **Uttar Pradesh**

There are 70 districts in Uttar Pradesh and the population is 166,197,921. Therefore it is also hard for the administration to justifiably support all the districts at a time. This department organises different tournaments, help functioning of training institutes, sports schools and colleges in the state. The department has constructed 53 stadia, 42 multipurpose halls, and 25 swimming pools. 8 stadia, 17 multipurpose halls and 2 swimming pools are under construction.

The state has 13 hostels boarding 370 students who have excel in the field of sports too. Rs 1,65,00,000/- was spent on tournaments and Rs 1,35,00,000/- was spent on supporting coaching camps. The total budget is Rs 23 crores. The state has Astroturf in Barabanki, Lucknow, Rampur, synthetic track in Sports College, Itawa, synthetic tennis court in Lucknow and Allahabad.

### Manipur

There are 42 coaches for 19 disciplines in Manipur who have been training the talented players for reaching a higher goal. There are 1500 students in the training centres in Manipur.

### Kerala

There are 37 Rural Coaching Centres functioning in the state. 7 centres for football, 2 for kabaddi, 10 for athletics, 2 for basketball, 2 for hockey, 7 volleyball and 4 swimming centres. There are 117 coaches under 28 disciplines in the state. During 2004-05 there were 29 school sports hostels attached to the state.

### Knowledge of Availability of trainers (survey)

**Table 6.4: Knowledge of Trainers in each Identified Discipline**

Option	People	Sports persons	Opinion Leader	Sports Official
Yes	9	32	13	47
No	52	40	48	53
DKCS	39	28	39	0

*All figures are in Percentage*

### Trainers Available for each Identified Sports Events (state-wise)

**Table 6.5: Knowledge of Trainers in each Identified Discipline (state-wise)**

State	Sports Persons	Officials
Andhra Pradesh	15	100
Maharashtra	3	53
Manipur	35	44
Punjab	38	46
Uttar Pradesh	38	50
Kerala	11	45

*All figures are in Percentage*

The study found that hardly anybody among the general people category and the opinion leader category were aware about the availability of trainers for all the identified games for supporting the RSP. While a higher percentage of sports persons and officials said that there are trainers available for the RSP, its proportion does not cross half in any category. This indicates that only in few states there are trainers for the each category. Even within states, which report higher proportion of people saying that there are trainers, there are disparities among districts and villages.

Among the states, it was found that more people as well as officials in Manipur, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh said that there were trainers available for the identified sports. However in each state, much more of the officials than the sports persons talked about the availability of trainers. This shows that trainers first of all are not available for all the sport disciplines. Secondly, even when sports trainers are available, they are not accessible to the sports persons. Even in Uttar Pradesh where all the officials said that there are trainers for all the sports disciplines, hardly anybody among the sports persons met shared that view. This indicates that accessibility of sports persons to trainers is lowest in Uttar Pradesh.

### 6.2.2. Procedure for selection of coaches

**Table 6.6: Selection Process of Coaches**

Selection Process	Percentage
Through selection committee	39
Through state level examination	17
Through expertise	11
Past performance	11
Any other	22

*All figures are in Percentage*

Respondents believed that majority of trainers / coaches are selected through either the selection committee or the state level examination. They felt that expertise and past performances mattered very little in the selection of coaches. There are major variations among the states. In some states, people said that favouritism played a major part in the selection of coaches. Even bribery is another method to get a job for the trainer.

### 6.2.3. Training Received under Rural Sports Programme

**Table 6.7: Received of Training under RSP**

Option	Percentage
Yes	9
No	91

*All figures are in Percentage*

**Table 6.8: Received of Training under RSP (State-wise)**

State	Sports Persons
Andhra Pradesh	22
Maharashtra	14
Manipur	24
Punjab	16
Uttar Pradesh	10
Kerala	16

*All figures are in Percentage*

The sports persons interviewed were asked whether they have received any training under the RSP. Very few respondents said that they have received any training. It is well known that in order to nurture and promote excellence there needs to be a robust training system and most of the sports persons are presented with an opportunity for receiving training. The study indicates that this is far from happening.

Within the states, more sports persons in Manipur, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have received training than the other states.

#### 6.2.4. Adequacy of Training in Further Nurturing Talent

**Table 6.9: Nurturing of Sports Talent by the Program**

Option	People	Sports Persons	Opinion Leader	Sports Official
Yes	9	39	22	46
No	49	20	42	54
DK/CS	42	41	36	0

A large majority of respondents said that the training is inadequate in nurturing sports talent as envisaged by the program.

### 6.3. Selection of sports persons

#### 6.3.1. Knowledge of Selection of Sports Person at various levels

**Table 6.10: Knowledge of Selection of Sports Person**

Option	Percentage
Yes	85
No	15

*All figures are in Percentage*

The sports persons were asked whether they have been selected to participate in any of the levels. An overwhelming majority of sports persons were selected at one or the other level to participate.

### 6.3.2. The Selection Process of the Sports Person

**Table 6.11: Process of Selection of Sports Person**

Option	Percentage
Through sports meet	16.1
Through sports association	26
Through sports club	13.6
Through schools/college games meet	34.7
Through selection committee	8
Directly selected	0.6
Any other	0.6

*All figures are in Percentage*

The sports persons were asked about the process of selection. The largest proportion of respondents (35%) said that they were selected through the schools/ colleges games meet. A slightly lower proportion said that they were selected through their sports associations. Very few of the participants said that they were selected through the sports meets (16%) or through a selection committee (8%).

This indicates that the infrastructure for selection of the sports persons is not robust. It is still the schools and colleges through which the majority of the sports persons get recognised. This is reflected in the profile of the respondents where almost all are literate. This also entails that the large number of illiterate rural youths are not getting access to participate in the program.

### 6.3.3. Knowledge of Selection of Sports Persons

People were asked whether they are satisfied with the procedure followed to select sports persons, sports discipline, levels at which sports meet held and eligibility criteria of the sports persons.

**Table 6.12: Knowledge of Selection of Sports Persons**

Option	People	Sports Person	Opinion Leader
Yes	29	56	37
No	24	25	14
DKCS	48	19	49

*All figures are in Percentage*

Few people were satisfied with the selection procedures for the program. A larger proportion of sports persons seemed satisfied with the selection procedures. However almost half of all participants were not aware of the selection process and criteria.



#### 6.3.4. Facilities available after being selected

**Table 6.13: Facilities Provided to Sports Persons with RSP**

Option	Number
Sports kit	35
Special coaching and training	27
Quota in education and services	10
Allotment of seat/birth in sports hostel	12
Monthly compensation	4
Any other	2

*All figures are in Percentage*

Sports persons were asked about the facilities which are available to them after selection. A dismal trend emerges. Only about a third (35%) said that sports kit was available, while the rest (65%) said that it was not available. This is the case with special coaching as well as allotment in sports hostels as well as monthly compensation. This indicates that essential facilities for development of the sports persons are not accessible and only a few sports persons avail of them.

**Table 6.13.1: Facilities received after being selected at different levels**

States	Facilities				
	Sports kit	Special coaching and training	Quota in education and services	Allotment of seats / birth in sports hostel	Monthly compensation
Andhra Pradesh	62	22	19	19	3
Maharashtra	89	44	34	53	9
Manipur	53	63	7	3	0
Punjab	24	12	3	0	0
UP	37	50	6	12	3
Kerala	61	42	17	32	4

*All figures are in Percentage*

There are certain facilities that are given to the players after being selected at different levels. Sports kit was one such facility which was reported by majority of respondents in Manipur (89%), followed by 62% in Andhra Pradesh. Special coaching and training was reported by 83% respondents in Manipur and 44% respondents in Maharashtra. Quota in education and services by majority of respondents in Maharashtra (34%), and Andhra Pradesh (19%). Allotment of seats/ births in sports hostels were reported in majority of respondents in Maharashtra (53%) and Kerala (32%). Monthly compensation was reported by 9% respondents in Maharashtra state.

### 6.3.5. Process of Selection of Rural Sports Talents

**Table: 6.14: Process of Selection of Rural Sports Talents**

Option	People	Sports Persons	Opinion Leader	Officials
Through selection committee	8	6	9	47
Through sports associations	11	19	13	34
In block level sports meet	9	16	13	53
In district level sports meet	11	13	11	63
By sports schools	7	7	12	18
By village	7	6	10	5
Any other	4	4	1	8
DK/CS	44	30	30	

*All figures are in Percentage*

The selection of rural talents is yet to be democratised and decentralised. Almost half of the general people had no idea about the selection process. Less than one tenth, among all categories, said that people in the villages select rural talents.

### 6.3.6. Views on the selection process:

Sports persons were asked on their views about the selection process. Very few (9%) of the sports persons said that they were happy with the selection process. Those who said that they were satisfied said that “the deserving candidate is chosen” (Jo khiladi achha khelta hai, uniko chuna jata hai) and (Khiladi ka chayan merit ke adhar par hota hai. Mein santust hoon).

The majority of the sports persons said that they are not happy with the selection process. They say that “favouritism and nepotism plays a major role in selection of rural talents (*Sifarish se hota hai*), which should not happen. They say that the officials do a lot of corrupt practices during selection. Even money is asked for. This results in exclusion of deserving rural talent. Instead boys from urban areas get selected in the RSP. (*Herapheri jyada hota hai. Paise ka mang hota hai, Gaon ke bachche ka selection kam hota hai, other jyada hota hai; Rural ladkon ka chayan nahin hota, urban ladkon ka chayan hota ha*). They also said that the selection is done in a clandestine manner and the Panchayat is not at all aware about when the selection is taking place and the basis of the selected candidate. Many attributed this to the low awareness level of the people and the selection procedure, which is held at the block level. The way out could be that village level committee; especially the Panchayat should be involved in the selection procedure.

The respondents were asked to further comment on whether the RSP has been successful in finding out local talent. Very few people said that it has been successful. They said so on the basis of one or two successful sports persons, but when asked further, they said that the program could do significantly

better. They think that whatever has been the success of the program in finding local talent is not because of the system as such but because of the initiatives of some dedicated officials.

The large number of people said that the program has absolutely not been able to identify local talent. This is because of low awareness, where people do not know about the program and the various provisions under it. Secondly, there is too much favouritism, with officials favouring people on family ties, caste ties, urban bias, money considerations and party affiliations. The deserving rural talent is never recognised. (*Gaon ka jo achcha khiladi hai, woh sahar mein pahunch nahin pata*).

### 6.3.7. Facilities Received for Promoting Excellence

**Table 6.15: facilities provided for Promoting Excellence**

Option	People	Sports Person	Opinion Leader	Sports Official
Special training	20	21	18	66
Diet	15	20	18	60
Sports kit and equipments	15	25	17	82
Sponsor to service or education	7	7	9	34
Sponsor to National and International Sports	4	7	2	42
Honorarium	3	4	4	61
Any other	9	7	2	11
DK/CS	29	10	30	0

*All figures are in Percentage*

Respondents were asked about the facilities available for promoting excellence. While talking about the various provisions under the scheme for excelling in sport, one fifth (20%) said that they are aware of provisions for special training. Few persons (15%) each said that they were aware about provision of diet and sports kit and equipments for promotion of excellence in the sport.

### 6.3.8. Sports as a profession

People were asked whether the sports person selected and promoted through the rural sports meet could adopt sports as a profession. The majority of the answers were in the negative. Respondents said that people are not aware about the program along with the various entitlements in the first place, so what to talk about sports as a profession?. Respondents also said that there is no financial support for the sports persons and how is one supposed to maintain the sports person? Many of the participants said that the amount they get even for food is inadequate as the funds are used for providing meals and they do not have money even to buy and eat bananas or milk. Many of the respondents said that as the majority of the sports persons were from the farming community, they are poor. This places a tremendous burden on the youths to contribute to the family income, from a very young age. If the scholarship amount does not reach them or the amount so meagre, there is no way in which rural talents can be nurtured and promoted.

Very few people said that sports persons can take this as a profession. Most of these responses came from Punjab. Some said that “*Agar khiladi accha ho tho uska promotion service bhi mil jata hai*” and that “*Medal milne ke bad ee unko inam milta hai, coaching dwara paise kama sakte hai*”. Some said that this is possible only for sports persons who have reached the national or international level.

**Table 6.15.1: Facilities received under the scheme to excel in the field of sports**

states	Facilities						
	Special training	Diet	Sports kits and equipments	Sponsor to service or education	Sponsor to national and international sports meets	Honorarium	DK /CS
Andhra Pradesh	78	37	69	12	31	6	12
Maharashtra	62	62	62	31	22	16	0
Manipur	53	43	50	0	0	0	10
Punjab	42	15	24	30	3	6	24
UP	62	34	31	6	9	6	37
Kerala	66	31	48	14	22	5	3

*All figures are in Percentage*

Regarding facilities received under the scheme, it was observed that majority of respondents across all the states under study feel that special training was provided., majority of responses in this category came from Andhra Pradesh (78%) followed by 62% each in Maharashtra and UP. Provision of diet was reported by 62% respondents in Maharashtra and 43% in Manipur. Sports kits and equipments were reported by majority of respondents in Andhra Pradesh (69%) and Maharashtra (62%). Sponsorship to service or education by majority of respondents in Manipur (30%) and Punjab (30%). Similarly, sponsorship to national or international sport meets by 31% respondents in Andhra Pradesh and 22% in Maharashtra.

At district level special training was reported to be provided by 59% respondents in Warrangal district, 56% in Nizamabad. Around 80% respondents in Gorakhpur and 50% each in Patiala and Allahabad reported provision of diet as facility under the scheme. Sports kits and equipments were reported by 80% respondents in Gorakhpur, 75% in Jalandhar and 59% in Allahabad districts. Sponsorships to national and international sports meet was reported by majority of respondents in Warrangal (35%), followed by 33% in Gorakhpur. Majority of respondents who informed reported that honorarium was also given belonged to Jalandhar (56%) and Allahabad (31%).

**Detail of Talent Identified by SAI over the Years from Rural Sports Meet / Rural Areas and Admitted in SAI Training Centres to Achieve excellence at national and International Level**

Sr No	State	Total No. of Participants	
		National	International
1	Haryana	10	-
2	Punjab	44	-
3	Chandigarh	7	-
4	Himachal Pradesh	3	-
5	Chattisgarh	1	-
6	Uttar Pradesh	5	-
7	Madhya Pradesh	6	-
8	Delhi	7	-
9	Karnataka	32	1
10	Kerala	76	4
11	Tamil Nadu	9	-
12	Andhra Pradesh	16	-
13	Assam	8	-
14	Orissa	20	-
15	Jharkhand	11	-
16	West Bengal	3	-
17	Tripura	1	-
18	Goa	14	-
19	Gujarat	39	-
20	Maharashtra	20	-
21	Rajasthan	11	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>343</b>	<b>5</b>

**Detail of Talent Identified by SAI over the Years from North east Sports Festivals and Admitted in SAI Training Centres to achieve excellence at national and International Level**

Sr No	State	No of Total Participants	
		National	International
1	Manipur	1509	181
2	Mizoram	564	27
3	Nagaland	405	12
4	Assam	18	7
5	Meghalaya	1	2
6	Arunachal Pradesh	11	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>2490</b>	<b>230</b>

**Detail of Talent Identified by SAI over the Years from National Women Sports Festival and admitted in SAI Training Centres to achieve excellence at national and International Level**

Sl. No.	State	No of Total Participants	
		National	International
1	Haryana	3	-
2	Punjab	4	-
3	Chandigarh	2	-
4	Uttar Pradesh	3	-
5	Delhi	2	-
6	Karnataka	12	-
7	Kerala	14	-
8	Tamil Nadu	6	-
9	Andhra Pradesh	4	-
10	Assam	21	-
11	Orissa	25	5
12	Jharkhand	10	-
13	West Bengal	9	-
14	Tripura	2	-
15	Goa	7	-
16	Gujarat	17	-
17	Maharashtra	7	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>148</b>	<b>5</b>

It is clear from above tables that it is from rural sports wings that many of India's great sportsmen - people like Ajit Pal, Praveen and other Olympians have come out. A test of raw strength and stamina, punctuated with plenty of fun, frolic and colour--in many ways these traditional sports competitions are a personification of the virility of the country.

Today they've gone beyond that, having taken on the mantle of symbols opening floodgates to village development through contributions of the non-resident community. What had started out as shows of strength and skill by specialised stuntmen now reaches out to involve all, not too distant from a movement in themselves. Not only from rural sports wings that many of India's great sportsmen but also North Eastern Sports Festival small ones yield big things. Tripura, the tiny north-Eastern state of India, is one such example, particularly in the field of sports and games. Recently, the highest honour in sports, the Arjuna Award was given to gymnast Kalpana Debnath of Tripura.

Laurels were also won by Diptanu, a teenager, by winning a gold medal and two bronze medals at the Tulit Petre Memorial International Gymnastics competitions held in Hungary. Chaiti, regarded as the first tribal girl in the country to have successfully crossed over the Gulf of Torrunous in Greece, was born in Tripura. In compliance with the national strategy on rural sports to bring hidden talents scattered in rural areas of the country to the fore, the Tripura Sports Council has laid a thrust on school tournaments and block to state level Gramin Krira. These efforts have resulted in good performances by the sports persons in national and rural sports tournaments. This was evident in the rural sports tournament 2000, held in Gandhinagar, Gujarat where the Tripura team bagged 16 medals.

### 6.3.9 State wise Information about Present Financial and Job level of the sports persons

#### Andhra Pradesh

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Income</i>
<i>Ganaboian Narsimlu</i>	<i>Sarampally</i>	<i>Kabaddi Zonal level</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Mandawa Kumar</i>	<i>Dharamaram</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>Driving</i>	<i>3500</i>
<i>Md Safiuddin</i>	<i>Mentarajpally, Dichpally, Nizamabad</i>	<i>Volleyball State Player</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>A. Surender</i>	<i>Mentarajpally, Dichpally, Nizamabad</i>	<i>Volleyball Mandal level</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Krushu Santosh</i>	<i>Nadpally, Dichpally, Nizamabad</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Sudda Gangaram</i>	<i>Suddapally</i>	<i>Kho-Kho Kabaddi</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>S. Maheender</i>	<i>Suddapally</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>B. Raju</i>	<i>Chinnamallaneedy, Kamareddy</i>	<i>Kabaddi District level</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>1000</i>
<i>M. Sanjeevulu</i>	<i>Tekriyal, Kamareddy</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>V. Naveen</i>	<i>Subedari, Hanamkonda, Warangal</i>	<i>Weightlifting</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>A. Nagarajan</i>	<i>Madanpeta, Narshempet</i>	<i>Kabaddi</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Saleem Md.</i>	<i>Madanpeta,</i>	<i>Kabaddi</i>	<i>Driver</i>	<i>2000</i>



	Narashempeta, Warangal			
A. Raju	Gandhi Nagar Madanpet Road Narashempet, Wrangal	Volleyball	Student	Nil
Md Feroz Khan	Madanpet Road	Kabaddi	Shop Owner	2000
Takaraju	Madanpet Road	Kabaddi	Shop Owner	3000
Gannarapu Kranthikumar	Narashempet	Kaaddi, Basketball	Student	Nil
G. Babu	Ashok Nagar	Kabaddi	Agriculture	800
M. Ashok	Ashok Nagar	Kabaddi	Agriculture	1000
S. Kummaih	Dhabbeedpet	Kabbadi	Police	5000
B. Jyoti	Ayoudha Nagar, Khannapur	Kho-Kho Kabaddi	Student	Nil
E. Rajita	Ayodha Nagar, Khannapur	Kabaddi	Student	Nil
E. Raju	Chilukamma Nagar	Volleyball	Business	1000
Bangaru Tirupati	Chilukamma Nagar	Volleyball	Agriculture	800
S. Kummoaiha	Dhabbedpet	Kabaddi Mandal level	Agriculture	1200

### Manipur

Name	Address	Discipline	Occupation	Income
Joshyboy Soibam	Sagolband, Mabudhou, Mantri, Leikai	Taekwondo	Player	4000
T. Jyotikumar	Lamsung, Kwaksiphoi	Archery	Player	3000
O. Santalambi	Iroisemba	Football	Player	3000
N. Utam	Neirangoithong, Chingamakha	Football	Player	1500
A. Jayanta	Singjamai	Football	Player	1500
N. Geneujer	Takyel Sai Complex	Archery	Player	7000
Hemanta	Koirang, Takyel	Archery	Player	3000
Irom Kula	Langthabal Mantri Khong	Football	Player	6000
Laighram Ibotombi Singh	Langthabal	Football	Player	2100
R. K. Bobacha	Thangmeiband	Football	Player	5000
L. Lanaganajit	Thangmeiband	Taekwondo	Player	3000
Sanam Vietor Singh	Hangbam, Leikai	Archery	Business	3000
Elangbam Geeta Devi	Keisamthong, Laikei	Football	Service	100000
Ranjit Singh	Changangoi	Football	Player	5000
Waikhom Santosh Singh	Thoubal Pabehang	Taekwondo	Student Player	10000
Surenjanban Dinpu Singh	Wangmataba, Waikhom, Leikai	Basketball	Business	4000
Mayemgban Joseph	Sugnu	Football	Private Sector Employee	3000
Rephung Ngachanso	Kakchang	Football	Farmer	1000
Ringthaphi	Wangma taba	Football Volleyball	Student	Nil
A.R. Ringphapam	Sugnu	Football	Farmer	1000
Thokchom Premkumar Singh	Khangabok	Football	Student	700
Jaishram Prakash Singh	Wangjing	Football	Student	2000

Jaishram John Singh	Wangjing	Football	Government employee	3000
Ayekram Mona	Chengangri, Mayai, Laikai	Football	Player	3000
Nitin Chauhan	Sohiroor,	Athletics	Student	1200
Shambhai Kakre	Jadwikesei	Athletics	Shop owner	2200

### **Maharashtra**

Name	Address	Discipline	Occupation	Income
Pramesh Anmol	Krira, Prubadhei, Pune	Athletics	Student	1000
Suresh Padurang	Duttavari	Athletics	Student	2500
Vikash Tiwari	Nare Duttatray	Athletics	Student	1700
Ramesh Talukder	Krira, Prubadhei, Pune	Athletics	Student	2600
Rajesh Kaniitkar	Prubadlami, Krisna, Pune	Volleyball	Student	1000
Hanuman Chauhan	Azad Nagar, Ulhas Nagar	Athletics	Student	4500
Srikant Athawali	Shiwaji Nagar, Pune	Athletics	Student	3000
Praveen Saluja	Prabodhini, Pune	Athletics	Student	3500
Prathmosh Jayprakash Rane	Krira, Thane	Athletics	Student	1800
Lal Singh More	Navdarvar, Harpol Shiva Chhatrapati Vidyamandir	Athletics	Student	1500
Vikrant Mahoder Lasi	Hastaul, Balibunj, Pune	Athletics	Student	2000
Hivaji Duttarai	27, Ashiwaji Nagar, Pune	Volleyball	Student + Player	4000
Gajanad Gaekwad	Prabovine, Sangali, Pune	Athletics	Student + Player	3500
Ram Kewal Chauhan	Krira, Prabodhoni, Pune	Athletics	Study	1000
Charan Vikey	Dhodhre, Gondia	Athletics	Study Player	1000
Vinayak Halami	Hetulkash, Garhashairoli	Athletics	Student	Nil
Chanderkant Tukuram	Kunashari	Athletics	Student	Nil
Pankaj Kuremore	Ramteev	Athletics	Student	Nil
Parsuram Sadepat	Karla, Akola	Athletics	Student	Nil

### **Uttar Pradesh**

Name	Address	Discipline	Occupation	Income
Kisan Kumar	Khorabar, Gorakhpur	Kabaddi	Student	Nil
Ram Sewak	Madrahwa, Khorabar	Football	Farmer	3000
Atul Kumar Yadav	Jhungiyya, Chargawan, Gorakhpur	Kabaddi	Student	Nil
Chandra Vijay Singh	Pedur, Gorakhpur	Wrestling	Service	8500
Chetra Mishra	Paolmor, Padrna, Kishi Nagar	Athletics	Student	Nil
Arun Rai	Dubali, Balza, Gorakhpur	Athletics	Student	Nil
Sailab Kumar Shatri	Taramodal, Rampur, Gorakhpur	Athletics	Student	Nil
Abhishek Yadav	Surajkund, Gorakhpur	Athletics	Student	Nil
Sunny Singh	Kaudiram, Baggar	Athletics	Student	Nil
Ravikant Singh Rajput	Bharolia Bujurg, Rampur	Athletics	Student	Nil
Mithlesh Kumar Yadav	Bizziyan, Gorakhpur	Football	Student	Nil

<i>Kritivardhan Singh</i>	<i>Valitapuram, Gorakhpur</i>	<i>Football</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Sardeep Kumar Yadav</i>	<i>Sahjunwa, Gorakhpur</i>	<i>Football</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Sandesh Kumar</i>	<i>Khorabar, Gorakhpur</i>	<i>Kabaddi</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>3000</i>
<i>Sanjay Kumar</i>	<i>Madrahwa, Khorabar, Gorakhpur</i>	<i>Kabaddi</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>3000</i>
<i>Sunil Kumar Yadav</i>	<i>Abdalpur, Soraon, Allhabad</i>	<i>Kabaddi</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>4000</i>
<i>Pramod Kumar Yadav</i>	<i>Tulapur, Allhabad</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Jayant Kumar Singh</i>	<i>Kajipur, Allhabad</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Ravi Dutt Yadav</i>	<i>Lehra Gohri, Suraon, Allhabad</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Aneel Kumar Bhoti</i>	<i>Purana Pumphouse, Allahabad</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Vishal Kumar Yadav</i>	<i>Dauriah, Jungiganj, Bhadori</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Sanjay Yadav</i>	<i>Wajipur, Soraon, Allahabad</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Anil Kumar</i>	<i>Parraiya, Soaron, Allhabad</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>3000</i>
<i>Chandrajeet</i>	<i>Abdalpur, Soraon, Allhabad</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>3000</i>
<i>Anil kumar Yadav</i>	<i>Abdalpur, Soraon, Allhabad</i>	<i>Kabaddi</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>4000</i>
<i>Ashok Kumar Paswan</i>	<i>Dhamapur, Allhabad</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>3000</i>
<i>Pradip Kumar Paswan</i>	<i>Dhamapur, Jhusi, Phulpur, Allahabad</i>	<i>Football</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Akhilesh Kumar</i>	<i>Churbur, Allhabad</i>	<i>Football</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>

## **Punjab**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Income</i>
<i>Maheswar Singh</i>	<i>Lawyerkulu</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Nelson Masi</i>	<i>Dhina, Jullandar Cant, Jullandar</i>	<i>Hockey</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>4000</i>
<i>Surjit Singh</i>	<i>Dhina, Jullandar</i>	<i>Hockey</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Joginder Singh</i>	<i>Sansaspur, Jullandar</i>	<i>Hockey</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>6000</i>
<i>Kaka</i>	<i>Garaha, Jullandar</i>	<i>Kabaddi</i>	<i>Player</i>	<i>4000</i>
<i>Gurprit Singh</i>	<i>Sansarpur, Jullandar</i>	<i>Hockey</i>	<i>Player</i>	<i>6000</i>
<i>Boon</i>	<i>Sansarpur, Jullandar</i>	<i>Hockey</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>4000</i>
<i>Harprit Singh</i>	<i>DalvirKhera, Jullandar</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Jaspal Singh</i>	<i>Subhava, Jullandar East, Jullandar</i>	<i>Football</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>4500</i>
<i>Satnam Singh</i>	<i>Kalagoraya, Gurdaspur</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Brajeswar Singh</i>	<i>Nagar, Phillaur, Jullandar</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>7000</i>
<i>Akashdeep Singh</i>	<i>Kapurtala, Jullandar</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Jaspri Singh</i>	<i>Sangara, Amritsar</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Somdeep Inder Singh</i>	<i>41, Jogindar Nagar, Patiala</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>10000</i>
<i>Chaman Singh</i>	<i>Bhedpurai</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>9000</i>
<i>Chem Kaur Singh</i>	<i>Lalanda Village</i>	<i>Kabaddi</i>	<i>Shop owner</i>	<i>2000</i>
<i>Amar Singh</i>	<i>Kalyani</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>Sarpanch</i>	<i>5000</i>
<i>Sukhdev Singh</i>	<i>Lalanda Village</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Study</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Hardeep Singh</i>	<i>ShereMajra</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>Study Player</i>	<i>4000</i>
<i>Chanpreet Singh</i>	<i>102, F Ranjeet Nagar</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>Study</i>	<i>1500</i>
<i>Sandeep Singh</i>	<i>Ramgarh, Dakala</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>Study</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Ms Rajpreet Kaur</i>	<i>Hashimpur Village</i>	<i>Hockey</i>	<i>Study</i>	<i>5000</i>
<i>Rajbant Singh</i>	<i>Ladanda</i>	<i>Kabaddi</i>	<i>Study</i>	<i>3000</i>

<i>Daljeet Singh</i>	<i>Korjiwala Village</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>Study</i>	<i>4000</i>
<i>Amandeep Singh Parmer</i>	<i>623,Hasindar Nagar,Patiala</i>	<i>Archery</i>	<i>Study Player</i>	<i>12000</i>
<i>Gautam Kanboje</i>	<i>Patiala</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>Study Player</i>	<i>6000</i>
<i>Baljinder Singh</i>	<i>Patiala</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>Study Player</i>	<i>5000</i>

### **Kerala**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Income</i>
<i>Vinod P.P</i>	<i>Nedukandom</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Study</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Sam Varghese</i>	<i>Wartangal</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>3000</i>
<i>Sunoj K</i>	<i>Kottayam</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>2000</i>
<i>Rajendra Praszad</i>	<i>Ernakulam</i>	<i>Athletics</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>3000</i>
<i>Ambili.G</i>	<i>Kannur</i>	<i>Weight lifting</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>4000</i>

7	CHAPTER	INFRASTRUCTURE & BUDGET
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### 7.1 Infrastructure

It is recognized that the development of sports is also dependent on the availability of adequate infrastructure. Without adequate infrastructure the talents cannot bloom and without national/international standard infrastructure, the talents cannot compete at a higher level.

#### 7.1.1: State Government supported infrastructure

**Table 7.1: Government Initiative to Support RSP**

Government Initiative	People	Sports Person	Opinion Leader	Officials
Set up sports associations	10	12	9	29
Allotted funds for Stadium	15	15	18	66
Allotted fund for training institutes	10	11	9	40
Allotted funds for sports kits	14	14	18	63
Allotted fund for regular sports meet	13	19	18	47
Any other	10	3	9	8
DK/CS	29	27	18	0

*All figures are in Percentage*

The respondents were asked about the role of the state government in supporting creation and maintenance of adequate infrastructure. The largest proportion of general people (29%), and sports persons (27%) said that they were not aware about any action on the part of the state to provide adequate infrastructure. It is the opinion leaders who seem to be better aware of the government support a little better. While little more than one tenth each said that they were aware that the state provided support for allotting fund for stadia and for allotting fund for sports kits each, among all categories.

### 7.1.2: Sports infrastructure in and around the village

**Table 7.2: Availability of Sports Infrastructure**

Option	People	Sports Person	Opinion Leader
Availability of playground	46	47	44
Availability of stadium	10	12	10
Availability of gymnasium	5	3	4
Availability of coaches for different discipline	5	8	6
Availability of sports kit	17	18	18
Allotment of honorarium for the sports	2	2	4
Any other	11	6	9

*All figures are in Percentage*

Infrastructure, which is easily accessible, is the ideal situation for development of sports. The respondents were asked whether they have adequate infrastructure in and around the village.

Similarly, only 10% of the respondents (across all categories) said that they had stadium in/ near their villages. Less than one fifth of the respondents across all categories said that sports kits and equipments were available. Further, the availability of playgrounds in their villages, which is a must for development of sports, was cited by less than half of the respondents, (across all the categories).

**Table 7.2.1: Availability of infrastructure at village/ block level**

state	Infrastructure					
	Play Ground	Stadium	Gymnasium	Coaches for different Disciplines	Sports kits & equipments	Honorarium for sports persons
Andhra Pradesh	75	41	12	25	44	0
Maharashtra	72	16	3	9	50	12
Manipur	50	10	0	3	17	3
Punjab	94	3	0	0	6	0
UP	75	25	9	28	28	29
Kerala	67	12	3	23	37	4

*All figures are in Percentage*

The study shows that availability of infrastructure at block / village level was not the same in all the states under study. It was reported that Punjab had majority of cases when it comes to availability of playgrounds at block level (95%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (75%) and Maharashtra (72%), whereas Manipur had playgrounds available in only 50% of the blocks. Availability of block level stadium and gymnasium was highest in Andhra Pradesh (41% & 12% resp.), followed by UP (25% & 9% resp.). UP was reported to have maximum proportion of coaches for different disciplines (28%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (25%). Sports kits and equipments at block/ village level were reported to be available in majority in Maharashtra (50%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (44%). It was also observed that honorarium for sports persons at 29% blocks in UP, 12% blocks in Maharashtra and 3% blocks in Manipur. However, in rest of the states it was not available at block level.

As far as districts are concerned, it was found that playgrounds were available in majority of blocks in Warrangal (94%) and Pune (93%). Availability of stadium, gymnasium, coaches for different discipline and sports kits and honorarium was reported to be maximum in West Jalandhar (62%, 25%, 44%, 62% respectively) followed by Gorakhpur (26%, 7%, 20%, 47% respectively). Honorarium for sports at majority of blocks in Warrangal district.

### 7.1.3: Organiser of the RSP in Locality

**Table 7.3: Organiser of RSP in Locality**

Organisers	People	Sports Person	Opinion Leader
Sports Directorate organises	9	11	17
District Sports Officer organises	14	21	15
Block Youth Development Officer organises	17	19	23
Sports Associations	15	19	17

*All figures are in Percentage*

The largest proportion of respondents across all categories was not aware about who organises the RSP in their area. Among those aware, the responses were almost equally divided among the sports directorates, the DPO, the BDO and the sports associations.

Though the MOYAS has a long-term view on the promotion of RSP and NSF, the sports infrastructure is not adequate to support a huge pool of the rural talents. “As we are unable to give them an opportunity, the coming generation has taken up drugs and antisocial activities”, said Pargat Singh, the Director of Sports, Punjab. There is no playground in most of the villages. The rural players do not have the necessary kits for practice. Sports training centres have limited berths. Again, the rural players generally come from lower income group households. Therefore, adequate diet is also very important for them, which, most of the rural players lack.

**Table 7.3.1: Implementation of rural sports programme in the area through which agency**

States	Authority			
	Sports Directorate	District Sports Officers	Block Youth Development Officers	Sports Associations
Andhra Pradesh	16	41	16	31
Maharashtra	6	9	50	3
Manipur	37	53	47	3
Punjab	3	18	0	36
UP	9	6	3	44
Kerala	28	44	17	12

*All figures are in Percentage*



The study found that implementation of rural sports programme in different districts was done by different authorities. It was reported that among states majority of RSPs were implemented through sports directorate and District sports officers in Manipur (37% & 53% respectively) where as majority of programmes through block development officers were implemented in Maharashtra (50%). It was also observed that majority of implementation through sports associations was done in UP (44%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (31%).

District level analysis of data shows that majority of implementation through sports directorate is done in Patiala district (50%) followed by Pune (37%). Implementation through district sports officers was reported by 53% respondents in Pune and 44% in West Jalandhar. Half of the respondents in Allahabad and 47% in Gorakhpur and Pune respectively reported that implementation or RSP is done by block level youth development officers. According to 59% respondents in Warrangal and 44% in Jalandhar, sports association plays a major role in implementation of RSP at district level.

## **7.2: Budget**

In order to actualise the goal of nurturing rural talents, there must be adequate provisioning for organisation of events as well as incentives for rural talents to constantly hone her/his skills. Based on discussion with the sports officials, two examples are given below:

### **7.2.1: Punjab**

It was found that in the year 2003-04, Rs 1,35,00,000/- was spent for Rural Sports Programme. Rs 2,50,000/- per discipline was spent. SAI also bears the cost for Shields, Medals, Trophy, and utility prizes like towels, sports gears, Tracksuit, Jogging shoes etc. for the achievers. A Gold medallist is given Rs 1,500/- cash prize.

### **7.2.2: Andhra Pradesh**

Andhra Pradesh spends about Rs 2,80,00,000/- for promotion of sports in the state. AP government has spent Rs 1,13,00,000/- for conducting the coaching camps for the players who have short listed from district level tournaments, including Rural Sports Programme. For the competition organised at the state level, AP spent Rs. 3,50,000/- including the Rural Sports Programme in last financial year.

### **7.2.3: Inadequacy of budget**

Under the national strategy of sports promotion, the states are the main organisers and promoters of sports including rural sports in their respective states. The national government seeks to support the efforts of the states through the RSP. Its support is limited both in terms of the disciplines converged as well as the financial allocations.

The study found that there are not enough financial resources for the development of sports as a whole. This includes infrastructure development, training, incentives to the sports person as well as for mobilisation of talent.

The sports officials mentioned that there is lack of financial resources for infrastructure in almost every state, except in the state of Andhra Pradesh, where the officials stated that even without the support of



the national government the state has been able to build adequate infrastructure at the block levels. This they attributed to a strong political will. They also said that the amount received from the national government is a very small proportion (almost 10%) of the total expenditure of the state on rural and women sports. This needs to improve for giving better incentives for the sports persons.

The respondents across all categories mentioned that there is a severe dearth of financial resources for the nurturing and promoting the rural talents. This is because; most of the states have focussed on infrastructure rather than on nurturing of the sports persons. Because of funds constraints, sports persons do not get adequate kit or most of the essential facilities. Even the money given for food is inadequate (the amount has not changed since the beginning of the program). It is only Rs 40 per day per head, which is too low for a sports person, because they have to burn the calories in the practice or training session.

As suggested the suitable diet and the budget for food should be in the tune of –

Sl No.	Item	Cost per unit (Rs)	Total cost (Rs)
1	2 boiled eggs	2.50	5.00
2	1 banana	2.00	2.00
3	1 apple	5.00	5.00
4	250 gms of flour	20.00/ kg	5.00
5	300 gms of rice	15.00/ kg	5.00
6	50 gms of pulses	25.00/kg	1.25
7	250 gms of vegetables	20.00/kg	5.00
8	500 ml of milk	20.00/lit	10.00
9	50 gms of butter/ghee	150.00/kg	7.50
10	50 gms of groundnut	30.00/kg	1.50
<b>Total</b>			<b>47.25<sup>1</sup></b>

Hence it is suggested that the allotment for food should be made Rs 65 per head per day.

### 7.3.11 State-wise current expenditure pattern

During the course of the survey, the study tried to collect expenditure pattern under Rural Sports Programme. We received complete expenditure details from three states. The information received through the field survey may be fruitful for the policy makers in drawing inferences while formulating budgetary allocations for All India Rural Sports and North-Eastern Meet. Detailed information of three states with regard to expenditure is given below:

#### Uttar Pradesh

##### Approximate Expenditure in 2005-2006 (Rs in thousand)

Salary	35000
Daily Allowance	21350
Travel Allowance	800

<sup>1</sup> Additional expenses for oil for cooking, spices, fuel and the salary of the cook. This adds to another Rs 15 per head per day.

Long distance travelling	200
Other Allowance	3200
Office Expenditure	500
Electricity Bill	8500
Office furniture	200
Telephone Bill	300
Office staff vehicle	400
Petrol for the vehicles	800
Business and other service	60
Rent and other taxes	310
Guest expenditure	5
Machine maintenance and assets	400
Traveling for training	350
Vacation travel expenditure	500
Computer hardware and software	2000
Computer maintenance and stationary	500
Medical Expenditure	500
For the development of the government staff	500
Expenditure on the players of the sports hostel (for girls)	2800
Pension for the former players	1000
Expenditure on the players of the sports hostel (for boys)	8800
Development of the playgrounds	10000
Expenditure on playing places in Allhabad	2937
State prize for the famous players	650
To organize sports tournaments	13500
Sports equipments	7600
To establish physiotherapy in each playground	200
Prize to the winners of the national championship	2000
Training	16000
Kit for the players participating in the international tournaments	1500
Donation for the state tournaments	1000
Donation to the sports colleges	37900
Donation to organize national and international tournaments	2000

## Andhra Pradesh

### A) L.B. Stadium

Discipline	Below 14 yrs		Above 14 yrs/ Dept Personnel	
	Admn Fee	Monthly Fee	Admn Fee	Monthly fee
Athletics	25	25	100	50
Gymnastics	25	25	100	50
Cricket	300	300	300	300
Swimming	200	100	400	350
Archery	25	25	100	50
Volleyball	25	25	100	50
Basketball	25	25	100	50
Football	25	25	100	50
Boxing	25	25	100	50
Judo	25	25	100	50
Yoga	25	25	100	50
Tennis	1000	1000		
Tennikoit	25	15	50	25
Cycling	25	15	50	25
Handball	25	15	50	25
Kabaddi	25	15	50	25
Kho-Kho	25	15	50	25
Weightlifting	50	25	50	25
Badminton	500	300	1000	500
Hockey	50	25	100	50
Astro Turf, Begumpet	50	25	200	50
Skating	100	50	200	100
Table Tennis	200	100	300	200

### B) Gymkhana Grounds, Secunderabad

Athletics	25	25	100	50
Football	25	25	100	50
Basketball	25	25	100	50
Cricket	300	300	300	300
Hockey	50	25	100	50
Cricket	200	100	200	100
Volleyball	25	25	100	50

Tennis	750	500	Irrespective of age	
Handball	25	15	50	25
Kabaddi	25	15	50	25
Boxing	25	15	200	50

**C) Cycling, Veldrome**

Skating	300	100	Irrespective of age	
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**D) Indoor Stadium, Saroornagar**

Badminton	500	300	1000	600
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**E) KVBR indoor Stadium, Yousufguda**

Badminton	500	300	1000	600
Table Tennis	500	300	500	400

**F) Swimming Pool, Gachibowli**

Swimming	200	300	University of Hyderabad (IIT Students) (Students) (Elders)
		400	
		500	

**G) Proposals submitted by Sri Gopal Reddy, former Administrator may be considered**

Maintenance and utility of sports infrastructure in twin cities

Infrastructure	Maintenance	Sports Activity Deposit	Electricity Charges	Maintenance	Non sports activity security	Electricity deposit charges
L. B. Stadium	7500	10000	16 per unit	50000	25000	15000/hr
Indoor Stadium, Fateh Maidan	3,000	5000	do	30000	50000	16/-per unit
Tennis Complex, Fateh Maidan	5000	10000	do	60000	10000	do
Swimming Pool, Fateh Maidan	2500	5000	do	75000	10000	do
Gymnastics Hall, Fateh Maidan	2000	3000	do	10000	25000	do
Boxing/ Judo/Wrestling Hall, Fateh Maidan	2000	3000	do	10000	25000	do
Fateh Midan Coaching,	1000	2500	Do	5000	10000	do

Venues/Halls (Handball, Volleyball Courts, W/L hall)						
KVBR Indoor Stadium, Yousufguda	10000	50000	do	10000	100000	do
Indoor stadium, Saroornagar	100000	50000	do	100000	10000	do
Hockey Stadium, Begumpet	2500	5000	do	20000	25000	do
GMCB Athletic Stadium	10000	25000	do	100000	10000	do
Indoor Stadium, Gachibowli	10000	50000	do	300000	300000	do
Swimming Pool, Gachibowli	10000	50000	do	100000	100000	do
Shooting Range, Hyderabad University	10000	50000	do	100000	100000	do
Hockey Complex, Gachibowli	100000	50000	do	10000	100000	do

## Kerala

### Budget estimate Non-plan 2006-2007

Salary	40000000
Wages	3500000
Travel expenses	1500000
Office Expenses	1500000
Pension Fund	10000000
Other Charges	1000000
Medical Allowance to Employees	300000
Permanent Traveling Allowance to the Hony. Secretaries of District Sports Councils	200000
Incentive cash award to winners in the National and International competitions	20000000
Total	78000000

### Revised budget Estimates Plan 2006-2007

A. Training	
Starting/Establishment expenditure of Centralised Sports hostels	2500000

Boarding, Lodging Charges in sports hostels	20000000
Coaching camps for state team prior to participation in the National/South Zone Championships, TA/DA to coaches, office bearers attending the general body/executive committee meeting of the national federation, conduct of summer coaching camp and travel	2500000
Promotion of sports activities by state sports associations	2500000
Grant to state sports associations for participation in the national/south zone championships, kitting expenses, pro-rate contribution for international participation and participation in rural tournaments	5000000
Promotion of sports activities by district sports councils	2000000
Promotion of sports activities by district sports associations	1000000
Travel expenses to trainees/coaches selected by Kerala sports council for advance training and meeting the expenses for observers of Kerala sports council for international	5000000
<b>B. Academic/Refresher courses</b>	
Establishing of Panchayat rural sports centres (PRSC) in each Panchayat identifying the most popular sports discipline in that particular Panchayat and imparting training to young boys and girls	5000000
Conducting rural sports tournaments and arranging sports awareness programme in all Panchayats by organizing study class, seminars, screening short films, organizing sports activities like exhibition matches, coaching camps, mass runs etc.	2500000
Women sports festivals	500000
Insurance coverage to employees/ trainees/ competitors/ managers/ coaches and sportsmen welfare fund to sports persons	1000000
Conduct of state team coaching camps and participation for National games	5000000
Miscellaneous activities for promotion of sports	100000
Assistance to sports clubs for providing sports equipments – financial assistance for conducting sports tournament/ purchase of equipments	5000000
Conduct of state mini games (Age Group)	3000000
Conduct of state youth/college games	3000000
<b>D. Infrastructure Development</b>	
Development of high altitude training centre, munnar and establishment expenditure	5000000
Assistance for developing minimum one sports infrastructure in all Panchayats and launching also and innovative programme – pond to poll programme, i.e.; Developing existing ponds – tanks for swimming training (200 Panchayats in each year)	5000000
<b>E. Construction of new playing facilities</b>	
Construction of play fields including sports medicine centres/ conditioning hall/ health clubs/ indoor training halls	10000000

Construction of swimming pool, Nanniyode	2000000
Cycle Velodrome, Idukki	20000000
Construction of international multipurpose swimming pool at Thruvananthapuram and establishment expenditure	5000000
Establishment of Martial art academy at Wayand	1000000
Construction of Indoor stadium at Kottayam	5000000
Construction of sports hostel, Kottayam	5000000
Construction of laying track at municipal stadium, Kannur	1000000
Construction of football court at Kannur	2500000
Construction of research and development centre for sports medicine at Murukkumpuzha, Trivandrum	5000000
Establishment expenditure/ Maintenance of existing sports training centers and sports infrastructure	10000000
District sports complex at Attingal	30000000
Establishment of Kalari, Marma Chikiksalayam	5000000
F. Sports Academies/ Institutions	
Establishment of sports academies in various disciplines in various districts. Establishments of water sports academy at Puthuvipine	20000000
G. Purchase	
Purchase of sports goods & furniture and fixtures	7500000
H. Training Aids	
Development of Rajiv Gandhi Information Centre in collaboration with International Olympic Committee and other International sports Federations	100000
Establishing sports library, sports data bank and sports publications	500000
Purchase of new vehicle for sports training programme	1000000
Maintenance of office car	1000000
P.O.L	200000
I. Maintenance	
Maintenance of office and hostel buildings of Kerala state sports council and district sports councils	3000000
Construction of Kerala sports council office building	2500000
Kerala state sports council and district sports councils computerization	2000000
J. Awards	
G.V.Raja cash awards, best sports journalist and best sports photographer award, best coach award etc.	500000

K. Welfare Schemes	
Pension to sportsmen in indigent circumstances, pocket money to hostel students	3000000
Honouring outstanding sports persons	500000
<b>L. Other schemes</b>	
Advance training to UP school students- operation Gold	7500000
Implementing Operation Gold Scheme in various districts	5000000
Centrally sponsored schemes	2500000
Assistance for construction of stadiums recommended by the members of Kerala Legislative Assembly	5000000
Construction of state sports complex at Kannur	2500000
Conduct of Marathon race	2000000
Special training programme for high range students	5000000
Health clubs at educational institutions	500000
Promotion of Kerala traditional games including rural boat race	500000
Sports competitions of sports council employees	100000
CINSA – working grant	100000
Financial Assistance for construction of ‘coaches bhavan’	500000
Total	246000000

### 7.3.11 State/ Activity-wise Tentative estimates for providing budget for conducting the Event

On the basis of financial data received from the field, we have prepared a tentative estimate required for allocating budget for conducting such event. The details of the same are given below:

#### State/ Activity-wise Tentative Estimates for Providing Budget for Conducting the Event

State	Item	Expenditure statement	
Andhra Pradesh	23 districts programmes	Item	Expenditure (Rs)
		District level RSP @ Rs 30,000 per district per item	23 X 30,000 X 9 = 62,10,000.00
	1 state programme	State level RSP @ Rs 2,50,000 per state per item	2,50,000 X 9 = 22,50,00.00
	Medals, certificates, utility prizes, accommodation & food	@ Rs 2,50,000.00	2,50,000.00



	Training	@ Rs 10,000.00 per trainee per 100 days for 30 trainees	3,00,000.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>99,10,000.00</b>

State	Item	Expenditure statement	
<b>Kerala</b>	14 districts programmes	Item	Expenditure (Rs)
		District level RSP @ Rs 30,000 per district per item	14X 30,000 X 9 = 37,80,000.00
	1 state programme	State level RSP @ Rs 2,50,000 per state per item	2,50,000 X 9= 22,50,000.00
	Medals, certificates, utility prizes, accommodation & food	@ Rs 2,50,000.00	2,50,000.00
	Training	@ Rs 10,000.00 per trainee per 100 days for 30 trainees	3,00,000.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>65,80,000.00</b>

State	Item	Expenditure statement	
<b>Maharashtra</b>	35 districts programmes	Item	Expenditure (Rs)
		District level RSP @ Rs 30,000 per district per item	35 X 30,000 X 10 = 1,05,00,000.00
	1 state programme	State level RSP @ Rs 2,50,000 per state per item	2,50,000 X 10= 25,00,000.00

	Medals, certificates, utility prizes, accommodation & food	@ Rs 2,50,000.00	2,50,000.00
	Training	@ Rs 10,000.00 per trainee per 100 days for 30 trainees	3,00,000.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,35,50,000.00</b>

State	Item	Expenditure statement	
<b>Manipur</b>	9 districts programmes	Item	Expenditure (Rs)
		District level RSP @ Rs 30,000 per district per item	9X 30,000 X 11 = 29,70,000.00
	1 state programme	State level RSP @ Rs 2,50,000 per state per item	2,50,000 X 11= 27,50,000.00
	Medals, certificates, utility prizes, accommodation & food	@ Rs 2,50,000.00	2,50,000.00
	Training	@ Rs 10,000.00 per trainee per 100 days for 30 trainees	3,00,000.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>62,70,000.00</b>

State	Item	Expenditure statement	
<b>Punjab</b>	20 districts programmes	Item	Expenditure (Rs)
		District level RSP @ Rs 30,000 per district per item	20X 30,000 X 9 = 54,00,000.00

	1 state programme	State level RSP @ Rs 2,50,000 per state per item	2,50,000 X 9= 22,50,000.00
	Medals, certificates, utility prizes, accommodation & food	@ Rs 2,50,000.00	2,50,000.00
	Training	@ Rs 10,000.00 per trainee per 100 days for 30 trainees	3,00,000.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>82,00,000.00</b>

State	Item	Expenditure statement	
		Item	Expenditure (Rs)
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	70 districts programmes	District level RSP @ Rs 30,000 per district per item	70X 30,000 X 9 = 1,89,00,000.00
		1 state programme	State level RSP @ Rs 2,50,000 per state per item
	Medals, certificates, utility prizes, accommodation & food	@ Rs 2,50,000.00	2,50,000.00
	Training	@ Rs 10,000.00 per trainee per 100 days for 30 trainees	3,00,000.00
	<b>Total</b>		

### 7.3.12 Present Funding Pattern under the RSP / NER

The present funding under the RSP/NER is given in the below table:

Competition	All India Rural Sports Tournament	North-East Sports Festival
Block Level	The block level competitions organized by the State Government	No provision under the scheme
District Level	Rs 30,000 per discipline	10 Rs 50,000 per district
State level	Rs 50,000 per discipline	10 Rs 75,000 per discipline 8 disciplines
National level	Rs 259,000 per discipline	Rs 100 B/L + Rail / Bus Fare

Note: Sports disciplines covered under the programme are: Athletics, Badminton, Hockey, Football, Judo, Table-Tennis, Weightlifting and Boxing. However, the sports disciplines can be changed considering the infrastructure available in the state hosting the festival

### 7.3.13 Budget Allocation for promotion of Sports

As per records available, Plan Allocations for Sports from VI<sup>th</sup> to X<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is as under:-

Plan	Amount ( in Crores)
VI	26.54
VII	207.45
VIII	210.00
IX	472.61
X	1145.36

As has been found from the above table, undoubtedly, there is an increase in plan allocation. But this was inevitable for creation of rural infrastructure facilities. However, this increase has not been commensurate with the requirements as rural areas which are still not having sufficient sports infrastructure.

### 7.3.14. Budget Allocations for Sports in Last Five Years by the Government

The details of budgetary allocations of Ministry of Sports, Government of India during last five years is given as follows:

Year	(Rs. in crores)		
	BE	RE	Actual
2002-03	177.67	177.67	177.06
2003-04	262.67	227.12	222.75
2004-05	279.50	265.13	185.57
2005-06	312.79	292.41	N.A.
2006-07	443.69	N.A	N.A

The analysis of the existing financial data hints that allocations made to the Sports sector in 2005-06, constituted just 0.98 per cent of the entire Budget of the Government of India. In other words, numerically it comes to Rs. 4 per person annually. The above figure is disappointingly low in view of the poor and inadequate facilities/infrastructure in a vast country like ours.

It is observed during the survey that there was a general complaint regarding the inadequacy of funds not only for creating more infrastructure, training and organizing sports events at the Block / Village level but also for upgrading the existing ones, their maintenance and upkeep. The paucity of funds, in fact, appeared to be one of the major constraints in developing and promoting sports activities in the rural areas. The Rural Sports Programme is also facing a challenging task in achieving its goal to the desired extent. Therefore, there is a need to revamp the scheme with a motive to meet the rural challenges.

### 7.3.15. Glance at the Budget Allocation for Rural Sports Programme:

The details of budgetary allocations of Ministry of Sports, Government of India during last five years (during Xth Plan)

Year	Physical		Financial	
	Target	Achievement	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-2003	NA	NA	125.00	71.01
2003-2004	NA	NA	1000.0	13.00
2004-2005	NA	NA	150.0	135.00
2005-2006	NA	NA	309.00	309.00
2006-2007	NA	NA	400.0	400.00*
Total Xth Plan	NA	NA	1984.00	928.01

\* The accurate data relating to utilisation is not presently available.

### **7.3.16. Need for an Increase in Budget Allocations**

The survey findings also suggest that to achieve the objectives envisaged in the Tenth Plan approach paper and to bring Indian sports at a desirable level, a major hike in the outlay for sports is highly imperative. A multi-sectoral approach needs to be adopted for resource mobilization by tapping other sources to promote and develop sports in the country. Therefore, in the prevailing situation, the responsibility for providing bulk of resources for this purpose falls mainly on the Government only. However, the government may invite private sector partnership to promote and broad-basing of sports in the rural areas.

As we have seen less than 1% of the total Budget allocated for sports is too meagre to expect establishing a sports culture in the country. The government may prepare a guideline to ensure private sector participation in promotion of sports in the rural areas.

#### *Public-Private Partnership (PPP): A new source for generating resources*

The study, therefore, emphasizes the need for a joint and coordinated approach by including public and private sector, in pooling their resources to promote sports in the country. As regards private contribution for this purpose, efforts made by the Government have proved to be a *damp squib*. The National Sports Development Fund set up earlier could not attract contribution despite having 100% exemption from Income-tax. Despite several requests and meetings, the response of corporate houses was quite lukewarm. However, the government should come out with a fresh policy to woo private sector investment in promotion of rural sports programme. To ensure that a policy/scheme which has their participation would certainly be fruitful and effective for promotion of the scheme.

The state government's organizing state or national meet may look for a sponsor to finance the events either at Block or District or State or National level may be requested to adopt one sports discipline for promoting in a particular area including scouting and nurturing talent in that discipline. They may be encouraged to establish in-house training and R&D facilities and ensuring participation in various national and international events.

Similarly, at the Gram Panchayat or Block or district level, private individuals or business community or Gram Panchayats may be asked to donate land or infrastructure to promote sports at the local level. The Government may consider suitable tax holidays and other exemptions to the industrial houses for investment in the sports.

The Xth Plan review documents on implementation of this scheme brings out that the coverage in terms of organizing district and state level competitions has not been satisfactory and, the spread and regularity of such tournaments has been quite uneven. To a considerable extent, this is on account of resource

limitations at the level of the states. The Rural Sports programme, on merit, is a very appealing one. However, the assistance currently provided is more in the nature of a token provision which allows some support to be extended for rural sports in few cases. It needs to be completely revamped.

Rural Sports programme is a very good programme and it is even more important because a majority of youth are outside educational institutions. It would be in the fitness of things if there is possibility of supporting at least some rural sports / local sports activity in every districts of the country. This would probably require a minimum allocation between of Rs 80-110 crore per year for the programme. This is an indicative figure drawn on the basis of the analysis made of the states under study to find out tentative estimates for providing budget for conducting events under RSP/NER.

Therefore, it is suggested that the Government should strive to take this programme to this level so that it can have meaningful effect. The government, besides allocating a budget, should develop a guideline quickly to lure private sector participation. Undoubtedly, this scheme, along with the funds could then be transferred to the states, so that each state is able to fashion and implement the scheme with reference to the requirements of that state.

<b>8</b>	<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>SUCCESSSES &amp; FAILURES</b>
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### 8.1. Successes:

The RSP operational for over two decades now, should have had an impact on the sports development in the country. More and more rural sports persons would have come to the fore and Indian sports persons would have done well internationally. This has not happened. The goals of the RSP seem to be nowhere in sight. In order to have a better understanding of the overall picture of the RSP, respondents were asked about the successes and failures of the RSP.

#### 8.1.1: RSP succeeded in the following

**Table 8.1: Success of RSP**

Option	People	Sports Persons	Opinion Leader	Officials
Broad basing of sports and achievement of excellence	8	8	9	37
Up gradation and development of infrastructure	15	22	13	45
Support to the National Sports Federations and other appropriate	5	8	5	34
Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports	10	14	9	29
Incentives to sport persons	5	10	6	26
Enhanced participation of women, tribal and rural youth	10	11	13	45
Involvement of the corporate sector in sports promotion	6	2	5	16
Creation of greater awareness to promote sports	15	14	12	47

*All figures are in Percentage*

The study found that very few people in general talked about the program as a success. In fact the findings suggested that a majority of the people attested to the dismal performance of the program. This is true across all categories. Less than one tenth of the participants regarded the stated objectives of the program having been achieved.

Respondents were asked to detail out a success story about any sports person who has participated under rural sport and played National level. Some of the names mentioned were Olympian Pargat Singh from Mithapur, Mayer Singh, Sunny Singh, Tirath Singh and Pappu Singh, Inderjit Singh, Anjit Singh have all played Hockey at higher levels. The names of Rajkant Singh for Kabbadi at the district level Gurprit



Singh for volleyball, Major Singh, Mani Singh as well as Charanjit Singh for Hockey was also mentioned. Almost all the responses were from Punjab. In the other states people were hardly aware of any success story.

## 8.2: Shortcomings

### 8.2.1: Shortcomings

**Table: 8.2 Shortcomings of RSP**

Option	People	Sports Person	Opinion Leader	Officials
Inadequate funds	38	26	29	74
Inadequate infrastructure	35	23	25	61
Inadequate communication to the grass	24	20	16	61
Inadequate manpower	10	10	10	45
Corruption in disbursing fund	16	9	12	24
Non availability of participants	4	2	3	13
Inconsistency in participation	7	4	1	24
Political interference	4	4	4	21
Any other			1	3

*All figures are in Percentage*

Respondents were asked whether they thought there are shortcomings in the RSP. The study found that almost all (96%) said that there were shortcomings. People were further asked to detail out these shortcomings.

Among the various shortcomings mentioned by the people, inadequate fund was stated as the top most problems. This is attested through another question, which specifically asks whether in-sufficient funds were a problem for organising RSP in a worthwhile manner. Almost all (99%) across categories said so.

The respondents also mentioned about inadequate infrastructure and inadequate awareness due to inadequate communication to the people, as major impediments to the RSP meeting its goal.

Corruption in disbursing funds and political interference was also mentioned by the people. Even though people in all the states mentioned corruption, the majority of people saying so belonged to Uttar Pradesh.

During the course of interaction with the respondents, the study also found that a large majority of the respondents said that there were shortcomings in almost every stage of the program. Even in Punjab, where the status of sports seems to be good as compared to other states, it was found that rural sports is not being conducted as per norms and quality is deteriorating, as the fund is a meagre one. There is no

infrastructure in the village level or in the block level. There are plenty of playgrounds but to maintain those adequate funds are needed. As per the version of Padmashri Pargat Singh, the fund is not adequate. There are many things to be done but in this small amount one cannot develop the infrastructure in the sports. Thus there is no archery coach at present in Punjab, and also one coach from other event is training Tug-of-war event.

Some of the other observations by the participants are given below:

- Generally age certificates, which either issued by the school authority or Panchayat remains faulty in most of the cases. There is absolutely no machinery to check the faults.
- Sometimes in the thirst of medals, urban boys and girls are given rural certificates and take part in the rural meet. The chance of the rural sports persons become limited and the rural talents are not adjudged.
- Sometimes names of the sports persons are changed and second time his or her name is incorporated in the list to get a medal.
- Not only the fund is adequate, but also the sports infrastructure is inadequate.
- As mentioned by Mr. Pargat Singh, there seems to be an increase in the tendency of drug addiction among the youths.

### 8.3. State-wise Achievement and bottlenecks of RSP

#### Andhra Pradesh

SI No.	Sports disciplines	Achievements	Bottlenecks
1	Archery	AP has produced national level archer like N. Ravinder	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is no academy for archery to train the players and the players are sent to different state for training. Moreover, the state government is not promoting the game</li> <li>2. More academies are needed. The infrastructure is insufficient</li> <li>3. Number of athletics, Kabaddi and Kho kho coaches is few. Moreover, most of the coaches are on contract basis. This affects the performance of the trainees</li> <li>4. Proper diet for the trainees and players is not available</li> <li>5. Old fashioned instruments and coaching techniques prevail</li> </ol>
2	Athletics	2 academies in Khammam and Sri Kakulam which board 51 young talents each year. Each year boys and girls secure gold, silver and bronze in the national level. There are renowned athletes like J.J.Shova, S.Geetha who have excelled in the international level.	
3	Football	2 academies for football, in Adilabad and another in Hyderabad along with Cycling. There are 10 coaches in eight districts	
4	Hockey	2 hockey academies are located at Pulivendula and Nalgonda There are seven hockey coaches in 7 districts.	
5	Kabaddi	Three academies in Kakinada, Khammam and Nellore along with Kho Kho. There are six coaches jointly for Kabaddi and Kho Kho and one exclusive coach for Kabaddi.	

6	Kho Kho	Kho Kho is also trained with Kabaddi and it has three academies and six coaches.	1.
7	Volley ball	NA	
8	Weight lifting	NA	
9	Wrestling	NA	

### **Kerala**

Sl. No.	Sports disciplines	Achievements	Bottlenecks
1	Archery		1. These academies cannot support training to the players as inadequate boarding facilities 2. There is no academy for archery 3. Number of coach per trainee per discipline is very negligible so one coach has to take up more pressure 4. Old-fashioned training instruments and techniques do not help the trainees much in competition 5. State is not much focus on some disciplines
2	Athletics	3 academies in Kollam, one each in Kanjirapally, Ernakulam, Kunnoor, Katlakada, Trivandrum, Palakkad, Kotlayam, Calicut and Palla, there are 18 state coaches and 5 SAI coaches for athletics, Many World class athletes like Shiny Abraham, P.T.Usha etc	
3	Football	7 academies in Kannur, Trivandrum, Malappuram, Thrissur, Anad, Pozhiyur, and Kollam. There are 9 coaches and 1 SAI coach to train the footballers at the district as well as at the state level.	
4	Hockey	2 academies in Palakkad and Thrissur. There are 2 SAI coaches and 5 state coaches	
5	Kabaddi	2 academies in Piravanthur & Kasaragod, one coach	
6	Kho Kho	There is no academy only for kho kho. This is trained along with Kabaddi	

7	Volley ball	2 coaching centers at Kojhikode, 1 in Kannur, Trivandrum, Nedumangad and Kattakada , 14 state coaches and 5 SAI coaches	
8	Weight lifting	NA	
9	Wrestling	1 SAI coach and 4 state coaches	

### Punjab

Sl. No.	Sports disciplines	Achievements	Bottlenecks
2	Athletics	1 academy in Amritsar and 7 coaches	1. These academies cannot support training to the players as inadequate boarding facilities
3	Football	1 academy in Gurdaspur, 6 coaches	2. There is no academy for archery
4	Hockey	1 in Amritsar, 8 coaches, this state has given many national and international hockey players	3. Number of coach per trainee per discipline is very negligible so one coach has to take up more pressure
5	Kabaddi	One in Faridkot, 3 coaches	4. Old-fashioned training instruments and techniques do not help the trainees much in competition
6	Kho Kho	One in Fatehgarh Sahib	
7	Tug of war	NA	
8	Volley ball	One in Amritsar, 6 coaches	5. State is not much focus on some disciplines
9	Weight lifting	One in Ferozpur, 3 coach	
10	Wrestling	Amritsar, 9 coaches	

## Maharashtra

Sl no.	Sports disciplines	Achievements	Bottlenecks
1	Archery	2 district centers in Gadchiroli & Amaravati	1. These academies cannot support training to the players as inadequate boarding facilities  2. There is no academy for archery  3. Number of coach per trainee per discipline is very negligible so one coach has to take up more pressure  4. Old-fashioned training instruments and techniques do not help the trainees much in competition  5. State is not much focus on some disciplines
2	Athletics	11 district centers and 11 coaches for athletics	
3	Football	4 training centers at Kohlapur, Beed, Chandrapur, Amaravati	
4	Hockey	7 centers at Ahmednagar , Pune, Solapur, Aurangabad, Buldhana, Yeotmal	
5	Kabaddi	16 district centers in 16 districts and one coaches in each centers	
6	Kho Kho	16 district centers, 16 district coaches	
7	Tug of war	There is no training centre for this discipline	
8	Volley ball	13 district centers in 13 districts and one coach	
9	Weight lifting	There is no training centre for this discipline	
10	Wrestling	7 district coaching centers and 7 coaches	

## Manipur

Sl no.	Sports disciplines	Achievements	Bottlenecks
1	Archery	1 academy in SAI NERC Imphal, 2 coaches	1. These academies cannot support training to the players as inadequate boarding facilities 2. Number of coach per trainee per discipline is very negligible so one coach has to take up more pressure 3. Old-fashioned training instruments and techniques do not help the trainees much in competition 4. State is not much focus on some disciplines
2	Athletics	SAI NERC Imphal, COE Imphal, STC Imphal, 4 coaches	
3	Football	SAI NERC Imphal, SAG Uttou, STC Imphal, STC Dimapur, total 9 coaches	
4	Hockey	STC Imphal, 7 coaches	
5	Kabaddi	SAI NERC Imphal and STC Imphal for both the discipline, 3 coaches combined for KKK, 3 coaches	
6	Kho Kho		
7	Volley ball	SAI, NERC Imphal, 4 coaches	
8	Weight lifting	SAI, NERC Imphal, STC Imphal, SAG Imphal, COE Imphal, 2 coaches	
9	Wrestling	SAI, NERC Imphal, SAG Imphal, COE Imphal, 1 coach	

## 8.4. Suggestion for Modification of the Programme

### 8.4.1: Specific Modifications

Respondents were asked about any specific modifications that they would like to see in order to make the program more effective.

**Table 8.4: Modifications required in the scheme**

Modifications Needed	People	Sports Persons	Opinion Leader	Officials
Availability of funds	48	44	58	80
Infrastructure should be upgraded	38	36	36	61
Incorporation of village level playground	44	44	44	80
Installing good network from grass root level	32	32	26	61
Increasing manpower	10	14	12	45
Motivate rural people to participate	120	22	20	63
Arrangement of private sponsorship	6	8	4	34

*All figures are in Percentage*

The modifications in the program suggested by the people included giving emphasis to the availability of more funds. A large proportion of the people talked about the need for having playgrounds in and around the village as well as upgrading of infrastructure. This aspect was also given primacy by the sports officials.

### 8.4.2. Suggestions for strengthening sports infrastructure and facilities

**Table 8.5: Suggestion for the Improvement of RSP**

Option	People	Sports Person	Opinion Leader	Officials
Increase the funds for rural sports	44	40	44	82
Upgrade the infrastructure	48	36	42	58
Increasing the manpower	14	18	22	45
Installing network at grass root level	36	34	32	55
Setting up more sports training institute	32	32	34	66
Upgrading the skills of the existing coaches	12	20	28	66
Employ more coaches	12	16	10	55

*All figures are in Percentage*



**Table 8.6: Suggestion received from Panchayatiraj officials for strengthening RSP/NER**

Opinion	Percentage
Awareness to ensure more participation should be launched	19
Sports training institutes to be established in rural areas	23
RSP should be organized every year at block level	10
RSP should be made a job opportunity venture	5
Infrastructure, sports kits and more playgrounds should be provided	33
GP should be involved at each level of implementation	27
More grants should be provided	19
Others	4

Apart from suggestions on increasing funds and upgrading the infrastructure, people specifically also talked about the need for a creating a sports promotion network (like infrastructure, sports kit, play ground etc.) at the grass roots level and setting up sports training institutes. Their task would be to localise the program, and make infrastructure easily accessible to the people who need it. A majority of Gram Panchayat officials also viewed that they were not contacted while selecting local talent or organising any such events. Thus, they should be given focus in organising events under the programme. The respondents were also asked to state their suggestions for improvements that would help the RSP to achieve the stated objectives and be a success.

**Infrastructure:** A large number of respondents said, there should be improvement in the sports infrastructure. This is to include setting up new playgrounds, maintain the existing ones and provision of adequate kits. They were of the view that kits are provided of poor quality and this in turn affects the development of sports. Secondly, kits for many sports are just not available. Further, there needs to be training institutes at the block level for promotion of sports.

**Diet:** Many of them said that the diet provided to the participants is inadequate. In certain cases (states) respondents said that no diet is given at all. This is a serious departure from the GOI guideline. When contacted, the sports officials said that diet is always given, but the amount of funds available for diet has not changed in decades. Therefore it is extremely difficult to provide adequate diet to the sports persons.

**Training:** Lack of adequate trainers was also cited as a problem and the suggestion was that trainers need to be properly trained and made available at the grassroots level. This would involve greater funds for training of coaches. Secondly, the recruitment process needs to be more transparent and should give adequate weightage to sporting record and expertise while selection.

**Financial security:** Many of the respondents were of the view that the procedure for selecting sports persons for stipend as well as the amount of stipend needs to be improved. They said that unless adequate financial support is provided, talented sports persons in the rural areas would be getting

motivated. Secondly, without financial support, the deserving person will have to spend all his time in searching and securing some other livelihood option. This would mean that the deserving and talented sports persons couldn't give adequate time for their own training and for physical development. Few of the responders also said that talented sports persons should be given jobs to secure his livelihood options, so that he can concentrate his efforts in developing his skills.

**Selection of sports persons:** Many of the respondents said that the selection procedure for sports persons should be transparent and democratic. They opined that sporting talent is not recognised at the right time and non-deserving people are selected. In order to streamline that they suggested that setting up a sports committee at the grassroots level for dealing with sports related activities including the selection of sports persons. In this committee, the suggestion was that the Panchayat be given the authority for selection, with the help of the officials. Further, they suggested the involvement of the gram sabha in the activities related to sports.

**Creating awareness:** almost all people suggested that more needs to be done to increase awareness about the sport related activities in general and about the program in particular. While some people suggested that the awareness should to be created by the Panchayat, many others felt that the media should be used for creating awareness. All the respondents opined that unless people are aware about the various provisions in the program are aware about the mechanisms to demand that these provisions are made available to them and are aware of redressal mechanisms, the program cannot succeed.

**Transparency:** Most people said that there should be greater transparency in the functioning of the program. This should be backed by a strong redressal mechanism in case of a sports person or anybody is unfairly treated. This would help reduce corruption in the program.

9	CHAPTER	CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION
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## 9.1. Assessment of the level of awareness about the RSP & North Eastern Sports Festival<sup>2</sup>.

### 9.1.1 Awareness:

The study found that more than 50% of the people in the rural areas are not aware of the RSP. It was only among the opinion leaders and the sports persons that the awareness levels were much higher, and obviously for the sports officials. However, even among the sports officials there were people who were unaware of the rural sports program. Thus awareness about the rural sports program as a regular and continuous program is quite low in general, even after years of implementation of the program. About a third among those who have taken part in the rural sports events are not aware. They have no idea that this is supposed to be a regular event, which is to be held.

The study found that people in UP, Punjab and Manipur are relatively better informed about the program than respondents in other states. In other states like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Kerala, the sports in general are so popular and so promoted that the villagers know about the sports programmes of the governments. But they do not actually aware of the RSP. The level of awareness is the highest in UP. But the performance in the field of RSP is the poorest.

This entails that while the information about RSP is available from the government with only a few people (leaders and officials) the vast majority of the people as well as the sports persons know about it from their friends and associations. This leads to improper and at times misleading information, which is attested by the qualitative findings.

### 10.1.2. Knowledge about participants:

The study also indicates that very few people actually know some sports persons who have participated in the RSP. Among the people for example, less than half are aware about the programme and among them only about a third know someone who has participated in the programme.

The people were asked to state whether they are aware that there is a sports department in the state. The study found that almost all (95%) know that there is a sports department, which looks into the development of sports in the state.

<sup>2</sup> In the report, wherever only RSP has been mentioned, it includes reference to the North Eastern Sports Festival also.

## **9.2. Assessment of the adequacy of the sports infrastructure, finance and training input available under the scheme in rural areas as well as North Eastern Region at present.**

### **9.2.1. Responsibility of organising RSP**

Respondents in the survey were asked about the body responsible for promoting and for training of sports persons under the rural sports programme. Less than one fifth of the people are aware that the sports directorate is a body which organises sports in the state and conducts training among the general people as well as among the sports persons. It was marginally higher only in the case of the opinion leaders. A much larger proportion of respondents across categories stated that they were aware that associations and sports clubs were responsible for it. This indicates that a majority of respondents even among those who knew about the rural sports program believed that the associations and sports clubs were responsible for the program. They think that it is these associations and clubs that organises these sports meets and was not sure that the state government or the sports directorate organises this. The pattern is also evident within the states. In AP, very few of the people and sports persons (less than 5% each) were aware that the sports directorate and the associations were responsible. It is only the opinion leaders and the officials who reported higher percentages. Among the others, while the largest % of people (75%) reported lack of knowledge about it. In AP sports clubs and educational institutions were said to be responsible for the organisation and promotion of the RSP, especially among the leaders and officials. If we looked at the state figures, the stark differences are in the percentage of people who talk about the responsibility of the sports directorate for the promotion of the RSP.

In Maharashtra, people talked about the responsibility of the sports directorate in promoting the RSP. About half among the sports persons said that the responsibility is with the directorate. The opposite is true as far as the opinion leaders are concerned.

As anecdotal data from the study shows, majority of the respondents across categories were unaware about the program, were not aware about the body responsible for conducting it and were not aware about the entitlements under the program. Among the various states, more people in Maharashtra and Manipur talked about knowledge about other sports being held beyond the GOI guidelines.

### **9.2.2. Support for sports persons**

Among the sports persons who said that they are currently playing in the RSP, about one fifth (20%) of them said that sports is their livelihood option. Thus only a minuscule proportion of sports person (9 people) considers it to be a livelihood option. This is indicative of the fact that the RSP is yet to mature as a program in order to attract sports talent as well as retain them for further nurturing. This naturally has an adverse effect on the achievement of sports persons at large.

It is recognised that scholarship and stipend are necessary to attract and retain talent. This is also mandated by the GOI guidelines. The study however finds that the vast majority of sports persons have

not received any scholarship or stipend. Less than one fifth of the respondents (12%) have received scholarship. Thus scholarship is given only to a very few of the sports persons.

Among the states, it is found that sports persons in Manipur, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh had received scholarships. This indicates that the support for the programme in these states is relatively better than other states.

The study found that hardly anybody among the general people category and the opinion leader category were aware about the availability of trainers for all the identified games for supporting the RSP. While a higher percentage of sports persons and officials said that there are trainers available for the RSP, its proportion does not cross half in any category. This indicates that only in a few states there are trainers for each category. Even within states, which report higher proportion of people saying that there are trainers, there are disparities among districts and villages.

Among the states, it was found that more people as well as officials in Manipur, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh said that there were trainers available for the identified sports. However in each state, more of the officials than the sports persons talked about the availability of trainers. This shows that trainers first of all are not available for all the sport disciplines. Secondly, even when sports trainers are available, they are not accessible to the sports persons. Even in Uttar Pradesh where all the officials said that there are trainers for all the sports disciplines, hardly anybody among the sports persons met shared that view. This indicates that accessibility of sports persons to trainers is lowest in Uttar Pradesh.

### **9.2.3: Selection**

Sports persons were asked on their views about the selection process. Very few (9%) of the sports persons said that they were happy with the selection process. Those who said that they were satisfied said that “the deserving candidate is chosen (Jo khiladi achha khelta hai, uniko chuna jata hai) and (Khiladi ka chayan merit ke adhar par hota hai. Mein santust hoon).

The majority of the sports persons said that they are not happy with the selection process. They say that “favouritism and nepotism plays a major role in selection of rural talents (Sifarish se hota hai), which should not happen. They say that the officials do a lot of corrupt practices during selection. Even money is asked for. This results in exclusion of deserving rural talent. Instead boys from urban areas get selected in the RSP. They also said that the selection is done in a clandestine manner and the Panchayat is not at all aware about when the selection is taking place and the basis of the selected candidate. Many attributed this to the low awareness level of the people and the selection procedure, which is held at the block level. The way out could be that village level committees; especially the Panchayat is involved in the selection procedure.

The respondents were asked to further comment on whether the RSP has been successful in finding out local talent. Very few people said that it has been successful. They said so on the basis of one or two successful sports persons, but when asked further, they said that the program could do significantly

better. They think that whatever has been the success of the program in finding local talent is not because of the system as such but because of the initiatives of some dedicated officials.

The large number of people said that the program has absolutely not been able to identify local talent. This is because of low awareness, where people do not know about the program and the various provisions under it. Secondly, there is too much favouritism, with officials favouring people on family ties, caste ties, urban bias, money considerations and party affiliations. The deserving rural talent is never recognised. (Gaon ka jo achcha khiladi hai, woh sahar mein pahunch nahin pata).

#### **9.2.4 Sports as a profession**

People were asked whether the sports person selected and promoted through the rural sports meet could adopt sports as a profession. The majority of the answers were in the negative. Respondents said that people are not aware about the program along with the various entitlements in the first place, so what to talk about sports as a profession? Respondents also said that there is no financial support for the sports persons and how is one supposed to maintain the sports person? Many of the participants said that the amount they get even for food is inadequate as the funds are used for providing meals and they do not have money even to buy and eat bananas or milk. Many of the respondents said that as the majority of the sports persons were from the farming community, they are poor. This places a tremendous burden on the youths to contribute to the family income, from a very young age. If the scholarship amount does not reach them or the amount so meagre, there is no way in which rural talents can be nurtured and promoted.

Very few people said that sports persons can take this as a profession. Most of these responses came from Punjab. Some said that “Agar khiladi accha ho to uska promotion service bhi mil jata hai” and that “Medal milne ke bad ee unko inam milta hai, coaching dwara paise kama sakte hai”. Some said that this is possible only for sports persons who have reached the national or international level.

#### **9.2.5: Financial adequacy**

Under the national strategy of sports promotion, the states are the main organisers and promoters of sports including rural sports in their respective states. The national government seeks to support the efforts of the states through the RSP. Its support is limited both in terms of the disciplines covered as well as the financial allocations.

The study found that there are not enough financial resources for the development of sports as a whole. This includes infrastructure development, training, incentives to the sports person as well as for mobilisation of talent.

The sports officials mentioned that there is lack of financial resources for infrastructure in almost every state, except in the state of Andhra Pradesh, where the officials stated that even without the support of the national government the state has been able to build adequate infrastructure at the block levels. This they attributed to a strong political will. They also said that the amount received from the national



government is a very small proportion (almost 10%) of the total expenditure of the state on rural and women sports. This needs to improve for giving better incentives for the sports persons.

The respondents across all categories mentioned that there is a severe dearth of financial resources for the nurturing and promoting the rural talents. This is because most of the states have focussed on infrastructure rather than on nurturing of the sports persons. Because of funds constraints, sports persons do not get adequate kit or most of the essential facilities. Even the money given for food is inadequate (the amount has not changed since the beginning of the program).

### 9.3. Success & Failures

The study found that very few people in general talked about the program as a success. In fact the findings suggested that a majority of the people attested to the dismal performance of the program. This is true across all categories. Less than one tenth of the participants regarded the stated objectives of the program having been achieved.

Some of the other observations by the participants are given below:

- Generally age certificates, which either issued by the school authority or Panchayat remains faulty in most of the cases. There is absolutely no machinery to check the faults.
- Sometimes in the thirst of medals, urban boys and girls are given rural certificates and take part in the rural meet. The chance of the rural sports persons become limited and the rural talents are not adjudged.
- Sometimes names of the sports persons are changed and second time his or her name is incorporated in the list to get a medal.
- Not only the fund is adequate, but also the sports infrastructure is inadequate.
- As mentioned by Mr. Pargat Singh, there seems to be an increase in the tendency of drug addiction among the youths.

Apart from suggestions on increasing funds and upgrading the infrastructure, people specifically also talked about the need for a creating a sports promotion network at the grass roots level and setting up sports training institutes. Their task would be to localise the program, and make infrastructure easily accessible to the people who need it.

Respondents were asked to state their suggestions for improvements that would help the RSP to achieve the stated objectives and be a success.

Infrastructure: A large number of respondents said, there should be improvement in the sports infrastructure. This is to include setting up new playgrounds, maintain the existing ones and provision of adequate kits. They were of the view that kits are provided of poor quality and this in turn affects the development of sports. Secondly, kits for many sports are just not available. Further, there needs to be training institutes at the block level for promotion of sports.

Diet: Many of them said that the diet provided to the participants is inadequate. In certain cases (states) respondents said that no diet is given at all. This is a serious departure from the GOI guideline. When contacted, the sports officials said that diet is always given, but the amount of funds available for diet has not changed in decades. Therefore it is extremely difficult to provide adequate diet to the sports persons.

Training: Lack of adequate trainers was also cited as a problem and the suggestion was that trainers need to be properly trained and made available at the grassroots level. This would involve greater funds for training of coaches. Secondly, the recruitment process needs to be more transparent and should give adequate weightage to sporting record and expertise while selection.

Financial security: Many of the respondents were of the view that the procedure for selecting sports persons for stipend as well as the amount of stipend needs to be improved. They said that unless adequate financial support is provided, talented sports persons in the rural areas would be getting motivated. Secondly, without financial support, the deserving person will have to spend all his time in searching and securing some other livelihood option. This would mean that the deserving and talented sports persons couldn't give adequate time for their own training and for physical development. Few of the responders also said that talented sports persons should be given jobs to secure his livelihood options, so that he can concentrate his efforts in developing his skills.

Selection of sports persons: Many of the respondents said that the selection procedure for sports persons should be transparent and democratic. They opined that sporting talent is not recognised at the right time and non-deserving people are selected. In order to streamline that they suggested that setting up a sports committee at the grassroots level for dealing with sports related activities including the selection of sports persons. In this committee, the suggestion was that the Panchayat be given the authority for selection, with the help of the officials. Further, they suggested the involvement of the gram sabha in the activities related to sports.

Creating awareness among people: almost all people suggested that more needs to be done to increase awareness about the sport related activities in general and about the program in particular. While some people suggested that the awareness should to be created by the Panchayat, many others felt that the media should be used for creating awareness. All the respondents were of the view that unless people are aware about the various provisions in the program are aware about the mechanisms to demand that these provisions are made available to them and are aware of redressal mechanisms, the program cannot succeed.

Transparency: Most people said that there should be greater transparency in the functioning of the program. This should be backed by a strong redressal mechanism in case of a sports person or anybody is unfairly treated. This would help reduce corruption in the program.



## 9.5. Suggestions & Recommendation

As the data shows access to sports in rural areas remains highly inadequate as the policies of the Government of India with regard to sports is not widespread. Secondly, inadequate infrastructure coupled with lack of trained coaches/ trainers is making it more inadequate. Similarly, the selection of events is not been done taking local / indigenous games into consideration. The levels of participation in sport at school, community level is abysmally low as sports infrastructure is quite low. The Government must look into the matter if it really wants to do good to the RSP. The recommendations are –

### Awareness

The study found that more than 50% of the people in the rural areas are not aware of the RSP. Even the sports persons and sports officials are not clear about the scheme. As on date, the only source of information regarding the scheme is the government. Therefore, the Government must ensure that awareness about the Rural Sports Programme is done in all levels and for that all local newspaper, regional newspaper, National newspapers and television and radio specially FM channels should be contacted. The Gram Panchayats can also be taken as a medium to spread the awareness about the programme to the youth in the villages. The scheme may spread awareness in all Panchayats by organising study class, seminars, screening short films and by organising sports activities like exhibition matches, coaching camps, mass run etc.

### Selection process

Although, the study observed that majority of sports persons, opinion leaders and general public have certified the selection process in a positive manner, but a section of respondents also viewed that the selection procedure for sports persons should be more transparent and democratic. They opined that sporting talent is not recognised at the right time and non-deserving people are selected many a times. In order to streamline that they suggested that setting up a sports committee at the grassroots level for dealing with sports related activities including the selection of sports persons. In this committee, the suggestion was that the Panchayat may be given the authority for selection, with the help of the officials. Further, they suggested the involvement of the gram sabha in the activities related to sports.

Secondly, as per the suggestions received, the Central government through its networking with the state and UT governments should set up a Scrutiny Bench who will look after the forgery in the age certificate and address proof of the participants. All participants under RSP must be registered with photo identity card to streamline the participation, as sometimes one participant by changing his name and address again take part in the events. The central government must appoint strict vigil to maintain transparency in the selection procedures. Similarly, age limit, which is under 16 years, should be strictly scrutinized

from the grass root level. This has been categorically given focussed because as has been found, in few cases, overage boys are participating under the RSP.

### **Incentives to Sports persons**

The Government should think of social security for sports person who have participated and those who are continuing with RSP. Excellent Sports persons should be honoured with service, scholarship and other facilities. The stipend facilities as well as free hostel facilities should also be made under the scheme. There should be good package for State level and National level players.

### **Provision of adequate training**

During its interaction with sportspersons, it is found that one of the major reasons for India's poor performance in sports was the lack of modern and timely training to our sportspersons. Sportspersons are given training barely a couple of months before the commencement of the competitions. The training system in the country needs to be re-oriented in keeping with our growing demand and fast changing techniques with adequate scientific back-up. Coaches and District Training Centres should be provided in each state by dividing the states into Sports Regions in each event identified under the RSP and NER. The sports trainers and coaches should be given adequate and updated training. To inject new trends of Sports Sciences knowledge to the Coaches and to enable them to impart training in a better way to achieve results, orientation programmes should be organized either at the district, state and national level for the events coming under the RSP and NER. Not only that training camps should also be organized in each discipline at the district level. In some of the areas, summer camps being organized by the state government to promote sports. Therefore, a summer camp component should be made under the RSP scheme and camps should be held for at least a month.

### **Selection of Events**

All rural area schools must get guidelines to participate in the rural competition, it will not only enhance the sports and healthy, mental and physical society and more interaction among the people. Must identify the specific disciplines with local interest and natural abilities of the sports persons and more coaching centres should be opened and modern equipments and infrastructure should be provided.

Events such as Kabaddi, Kho Kho, Football and Volley ball are getting prominence under the RSP. Therefore these events need to be given focussed under the programme. Besides, indigenous sports and games need to be brought centre-stage in promotion of a national sporting culture. Therefore, there is a need to include indigenous / traditional games under the Rural Sports Programme/ NER. Although this has been mentioned categorically in the scheme, but in reality traditional sports events have not been given adequate focus so far by the organisers of the events.

Besides, there is also an urgent need to prioritize the games/sports for this purpose in coming years. To begin with, the government may go for patronizing games such as *kho-kho*, *kabaddi*, football, volleyball, etc, which do not require much infrastructure and expenditure. Secondly, priority can also be give to the disciplines like boxing, wrestling, etc. in which rural sportspersons have shown good performance in the past. Disciplines like athletics, swimming and gymnastics provide majority of medals in international events and participation of our sportspersons in such events could enlarge the scope of our medal tally. The infrastructure needs to be expanded / strengthened on the basis of such priorities decided by the government. The government may look for private sector involvement in patronizing such events.

The discipline or sports events finalised to be followed in a particular district / state should be penetrated into the villages. The events under scheme Rural Sports Programme should be organised at Panchayat level. The government should earmark grants / incentives to the panchayats too so that sports culture can be established in our country. Likewise, during the conduct of events at the Panchayat level, village level open competitions in the identified disciplines should also be organized. Therefore, assistance needs to be provided for holding lower competitions (at Gram Panchayat and Block level) under the Scheme of All India Rural Sports Tournament. At present the scheme provides grant for the district and state level per discipline.

#### **Sports Trainers (Coaches), Equipment and Dietary allowances**

The study also observed that majority of sports persons is not aware that specific trainers and coaches are available under the RSP / NER. Secondly, coaches / trainers are even not available under each discipline ear marked under the scheme. The study recommends the scheme should make arrangement for coaches and trainers at the district level for the identified sports discipline.

Availability of sports equipment is another important component of training. Our sportspersons have to suffer not only due to inadequate supply of equipments but also delay in their availability on account of various reasons. The Government should consider preparing a plan of action for providing advanced equipments and sports kit to the players participating under RSP and NER. Supply of sports equipments and sports person kit need to be provided at the village level through the active involvement and monitoring of Gram Panchayats. Gram Panchayats should be given the status of Organiser at the lower level.

The study found there is a dearth of financial resources for the nurturing and promoting the rural talents. This is because, most of the states have focussed on infrastructure rather than on nurturing the sports persons simultaneously. Because of fund constraints, sports persons do not get adequate diet. For diet, they get Rs 40/- per day per person. This amount was fixed in 1971 while launching the scheme. As we

all know, availability of nutritious diet and food is one of the basic requirements of any sportsperson to gain strength and stamina, without which, it is not possible to excel in sports. Sportspersons should get the diet that has necessary calorific requirements for different games and sports in which they participate. The study found that the government has been decided to increase the dietary amount in the SAI Schemes of STC, SAG to Rs. 100 per day and Rs.150 for the inmates of the scheme of Centre for Excellence but the same has not been reflected for the sports persons participating under RSP or NER. The government should also consider raising dietary amount substantially so that players can get a rich and nutritious diet. The amount of diet allowance should be periodically reviewed in the light of price escalations from time to time.

### **Gram Panchayats and Sports Associations role to be expanded**

Along with Gram Panchayats, Associations and sports clubs should be given priority to organise RSP in the grassroots level as they have the basic knowledge about the sports persons. However, the Gram Panchayats should be given more priority in promotion of rural sports. Under the present scheme, there is no role of Gram Panchayats in promoting rural sports. The Gram Panchayats should remain as the most important and widespread institutional networks available for rejuvenating the sports culture in rural areas, supplemented by any support they might receive from corporate entities, public or private. Therefore, the Panchayatiraj Raj Institutions need to be encouraged and incentivised to remove barriers in the form of the lack of information, motivation and affordability to ensure the optimal utilization of sports facilities. In times to come, the role of Gram Panchayats is very pivotal in promoting sports in the country. Apart from dovetailing central and state government schemes, Panchayats should be given the responsibility of identifying an active local institution who will be responsible for organizing and managing sports and games in the village. The government under the programme should provide financial assistance for promotion of such events at the local level. Besides, the Panchayats should also play an important role in identifying the local popular sports / disciplines, including traditional games, for which the basic facilities to be provided. Besides, the Panchayats should also play an important role while selection of sports persons for the games to be organized at the Block level under the Rural Sports Programme.

### **Need to improve sports infrastructure and training for success of RSP and NER**

The study also observed that besides adequate finance, sports infrastructure is one of the key elements for the success of the Rural Sports Programme and North-Easter Sports Festival. Availability of modern infrastructure for sports is vital both for mass participation as well as development of excellence in rural sports. At present, the condition of the available infrastructure is at very poor level. Even the existing infrastructure was poorly maintained and many of these required immediate replacement/upgradation.

As the survey observed, more than 50 percent villages covered do not have a play school. The children in rural areas use the dry fields as playground and tree branch as hockey stick and cricket bat. We have, thus, could not succeed in encouraging the rural children/youth to ensure participation in sports. There is no dearth of potential in rural areas; what we require today is a concerted approach for creating at least basic facilities and providing basic sports equipments in the rural areas. Therefore, the present scheme is of high significance and the government must reformulate the scheme to promote the sport in rural areas.

As regards, infrastructure, a pyramidal approach needs to be adopted. First the base has to be enlarged. Major initiatives will have to be taken in creating playgrounds at Block and District levels.

Further, it has also been observed that State Governments want to organize national or State level competitions in the State capitals only. Generally, this results in the construction of huge stadia and concentration of sporting activities at the State headquarters. The study suggests that instead of organizing the annual rural sports events at the State capitals, many of the games could be held in other places in the State, so that the sports infrastructure is not concentrated in one particular area. This would bring about the much-needed distribution of infrastructures all over the State. Thus, more and more people would have easy access to these infrastructures within their own State. Therefore, the events organized under RSP and NER should focus on this while finalizing date and venue schedules while organizing such events.

Finally, the study also observed that maintenance and upkeep of the existing infrastructure and facilities were generally in a very poor condition. The poor maintenance of infrastructure/stadia/sports complexes was mainly due to lack of resources and multiplicity of agencies responsible for the maintenance. The Government may provide additional funds for the maintenance of stadia/sports complexes.

### Increase Budgetary Allocations

To organise events under RSP / NER, the present funding pattern is given in the below table:

<b>Competition</b>	<b>All India Rural Sports Tournament</b>		<b>North-East Sports Festival</b>
Gram Panchayat Level	No provision under the scheme		No provision under the scheme
Block Level	The block level competitions organized by the State Government		No provision under the scheme
District Level	Rs 30,000 per discipline	10	Rs 50,000 per district
State level	Rs 50,000 per discipline	10	Rs 75,000 per discipline 8 disciplines
National level	Rs 259,000 per discipline		Rs 100 B/L + Rail / Bus Fare

Note: Sports disciplines covered under the programme are: Athletics, Badminton, Hockey, Football, Judo, Table-Tennis, Weightlifting and Boxing. However, the sports disciplines can be changed considering the infrastructure available in the state hosting the festival

As has been seen in the above table, there is no provision of grants available for Gram Panchayats and Block under the schemes. For broad-basing sports at the grass-root, these two bodies role can not be undermined. Therefore, the government may ear mark grants (for infrastructure development and for organising events) for these two bodies. Similarly, no specific grant made available under the scheme for organising tournaments at the district level. The state has been advised under the scheme to spend from its exchequer for organising district level events. This has resulted in poor performance. Many districts are not organising annual sports events. Therefore, it is suggested that a specific amount may be earmarked for organising annual sports tournament at the district level. Similarly, under the scheme no separate grant or assistance is given for distributing prizes at Block, District and State level tournaments which the government may think up adding allocations in the XI th Plan period.

The findings of the survey clearly reflect that funds to organise the RSP is inadequate, therefore the authority should increase the fund for organising the RSP in all levels. Not only that funds to construct and maintain the sports infrastructure in block/district and state level should be increased. Attention must be paid to construct playgrounds in the schools and in the villages. That will catch up the young people.

The Government should focus primarily to provide financial and human resources, to provide back-up support required, especially with respect to coaching and training and the use of sports infrastructure for the broad-basing of sports in the country. The survey findings also suggest that to achieve the objectives envisaged in the Tenth Plan approach paper and to bring Indian sports at a desirable level, a major hike in the outlay for sports is highly imperative. The government should earmark grant to organise rural



sports events even at the Gram Panchayat level. The government may provide funds per discipline basis to the district, block and Gram Panchayats. Besides, the government may provide grants separately for organising events at block, district, state and national level. A multi-sectoral approach needs to be adopted for resource mobilization by tapping other sources to promote and develop sports in the country. Therefore, in the prevailing situation, the responsibility for providing bulk of resources for this purpose falls mainly on the Government only. However, the government may invite private sector partnership to promote and broad-basing of sports in the rural areas. As we have seen less than 1% of the total Budget allocated for sports is too meagre to expect establishing a sports culture in the country. The government may prepare a guideline to ensure private sector participation in promotion of sports in the rural areas.

### **Invite Public-Private sector participation**

Public as well as Private sector participation in sports has been highly inadequate. Leaving apart few games such as Cricket, lawn tennis, Hockey, Foot Ball, the private sector has not yet participated in promoting sports culture in the country. The study, therefore, emphasizes the need for a joint and coordinated approach by including public and private sector, in pooling their resources to promote sports in the country. The government should create a positive environment to attract the involvement of private sector in promotion of sports particularly in the rural areas. To ensure that a policy/scheme which has their participation would certainly be fruitful and effective for promotion of the scheme. The state government's organizing state or national meet may look for a sponsor to finance the events either at Block or District or State or National level may be requested to adopt one sports discipline for promoting in a particular area including scouting and nurturing talent in that discipline. They may be encouraged to establish in-house training and R&D facilities and ensuring participation in various national and international events. Similarly, at the Gram Panchayat or Block or district level, private individuals or business community or Gram Panchayats may be asked to donate land or infrastructure to promote sports at the local level. The Government may consider suitable tax holidays and other exemptions to the industrial houses for investment in the sports. This is very vital for establishing a vibrant sports culture in the country. This is more significant because although the central and the state governments have implemented several schemes including Rural Sports Programme to provide rural sports infrastructure, their reach and range has been limited owing to the constraint of resources for such a vast country. Further, as the survey indicates maintenance has also suffered over the years on account of low priority and lack of sustainable institutional arrangement for the promotion of sports particularly in the areas. Therefore, sports have become urban phenomena and despite having vast population in the world, the performance of the country at international level is abysmally low.

The Gram Panchayats should also be sensitized to raise local public and private contributions for land and other inputs under PPP Model. The participation of private sector in promotion of sports in rural

areas will be vital the rural communities, guide the youth towards constructive activities and improve social cohesion in the rural areas. The rural sports will also inculcate an interest in sports and instil pride in achievement among the rural youth.

In a nutshell, it can be surmised that the Rural Sports programme, on merit, is a very appealing one. However, the assistance currently provided is more in the nature of a token provision, which allows some support to be extended for rural sports in few cases. It needs to be completely revamped to meet the demands.

Rural Sports programme is a very good programme and it is even more important because a majority of youth are outside educational institutions. It would be in the fitness of things if there is possibility of supporting at least some rural sports / local sports activity in every districts of the country. This would probably require a minimum allocation between of Rs 80-110 crore per year for the programme. This is an indicative figure drawn on the basis of the analysis made of the states under study to find out tentative estimates for providing budget for conducting events under RSP/NER. Therefore, it is suggested that the Government should strive to take this programme to this level so that it can have meaningful effect. The government, besides allocating a budget, should develop a guideline quickly to lure private sector participation. Undoubtedly, this scheme, along with the funds could then be transferred to the states, so that each state is able to fashion and implement the scheme with reference to the requirements of that state.



1	ANNEXURE	<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND BROAD OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY AND THE RESULT</b>
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**A Gist Table on Broad Objectives and Result**

Sl. No.	Objectives	Results
1	To assess the extent to which the Programme has succeeded in developing sports consciousness and mass participation in sports in rural areas	In developing sports consciousness 46% of the common people, 67% of the players and 63% of the opinion leaders know about RSP. In AP 27% of the common people, in Maharastra 41% of the common people, in Manipur 49% of the common people, in Punjab 55% of the common people, in UP 78% of the common people and in Kerala 36% of the common people are aware. Ref: Chapter 4
2	To assess the extent to which the Programme has succeeded in strengthening sports at grassroots level and to gauge its resultant impact	This programme is being implemented upto the Block level. 88% of the common people, 69% of the sports persons and 70% of the opinion leaders know the primary unit of organising the RSP. Ref: Chapter 5
3	To assess the effectiveness of the level of opportunity provided to rural as well as north-eastern youth to get noticed for further nurturing	RSP is successful in creating new opportunities to some extent. But still there is lacking everywhere. Only 21% of the players know that there is special training, 20% know about dietary support, 25% know about sports kit, 7% each of the players know about sponsorship in jobs and education. Ref: Chapter 6,7
4	To evaluate the extent to which the Programme has succeeded in encouraging sports in the rural as well as North-eastern region.	About 90% of the players have agreed that they are still connected with RSP. But only 12% have received their scholarship. In the field of giving scholarship Manipur, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh show better results. Ref: Chapter 6, 8

5	To analyse the findings and recommend strategies / Action Plans for improving the impact of rural sports program as well as North Eastern Region Festival.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The govt. should set a monitoring body to see any kind of malpractice in RSP &amp; NSF</li> <li>2. All participants under RSP &amp; NSF should be registered with photo identity cards</li> <li>3. Authority should increase the budget to organise the RSP and NSF</li> <li>4. Govt. should ensure to disseminate the awareness at the grassroots level</li> <li>5. Sports infrastructure should be made better and maintained thereof</li> <li>6. Govt. must think off the social security of the sports persons under the scheme.</li> <li>7. Training camps for the players and the trainers and dietary support for the players should be ensured</li> <li>8. Sports Association and sports club should be given priority and necessary freehand and budgetary support should be given to them.</li> </ol>
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**Specific objectives for the study**

Sl. No.	Objectives	Results
1	To assess the adequacy of the sports infrastructure, finance and training input available under the scheme in rural areas as well as North Eastern Region at present.	<p>State wise assessment has been done and the report is attached thereof.</p> <p>Ref: Chapter-4,5 and 6</p>

2	<p>To assess the level of awareness about Rural Sports Programme as well as North Eastern Sports Festival at grassroots level and among the target groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Public</li> <li>• Opinion Leaders</li> <li>• Local Sports Persons (Beneficiary of the Scheme)</li> <li>• Local Coaches / Physical Instructors</li> <li>• Government Officials involved in the process.</li> </ul>	<p>In developing sports consciousness 46% of the common people, 67% of the players and 63% of the opinion leaders know about RSP. In AP 27% of the common people, in Maharastra 41% of the common people, in Manipur 49% of the common people, in Punjab 55% of the common people, in UP 78% of the common people and in Kerala 36% of the common people are aware.</p> <p>Ref: Chapter 4</p>
3	<p>To assess the selection procedure for both the programmes to know the effectiveness and follow up of the eligibility criteria in selection of participants for events.</p>	<p>The players are selected through a selection committee in the block level. There is a block level sports meet. First three ranks are selected for the next term. They are then sent to the district meet. Again there first three ranks are shortlisted and sent to state level. Finally these players are given the necessary training.</p>
4	<p>To find out the reach of the scheme in finding out hidden talents to the mainstream.</p>	<p>The RSP and North-Eastern Sports Programme are running in full-fledged manner. Though there is a fund constraint and infrastructure facilities are not adequate but still the rural talents are found every year from different districts of each state.</p>
5	<p>To assess the procedure followed to select sports disciplines levels at which sports meet held and eligibility criteria of the sports persons and its effectiveness.</p>	<p>The disciplines are selected at the Secretary and Director level, where inputs from District Sports Officers are also welcomed. Generally popular events, specific to the states are short-listed.</p>
6	<p>To assess the opinion of the sports</p>	<p>In each chapter, the opinion from the</p>

participants, sports officials, district level officials, coaches and general public on the prescribed rules & benefits of the programmes and secondly, to elicit their suggestions for effective implementation and further improvement.

sports participants, sports officials, common people and opinion leaders are recorded and analysed for further use. Based on those opinions the specific recommendations are made.

2	ANNEXURE	<b>PROMINENT TRADITIONAL / LOCAL GAMES OF THE STUDY STATES</b>
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The traditional / local /indigenous games being played in each state under study is given below:

States	Traditional / local Games
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	Karra Billa
	Puttam Chendu
	Karra samu
	Goleelu
	Bongaralu
	Bechas
	Kolatam
	Puli Aata
	Mukkugillu Aata
	Tokkugillu Billa
	Kunde Aata
	Kuchu Kuchu Pula
	Chila Mukka Aata
	Oppulakuppa
	Games of touch
	Hole Taso Dukanaram
	Mes Kalvi
Ingorchap	
Nimmakayalaata	
Gunti	
<b>Maharashtra</b>	Kho-kho
	Mallakhamb ( Gymnast's polo)
	Kabbadi
<b>Manipur</b>	Mukna Kangjei ( free style hockey cum wrestling)
	Yubi Lakpi ( a game involving coconut snatching)
	Sagol Kangjei
	Khong Kangjei (Manipuri hockey)
	Hiyang Tanaba (Manipuri Boat race)
	Thang Ta (Sword and lance play)
	Thouri Chingnaba (Tug & war)
	Kang Shanaba
	Lamjei (athletic event)
	Wushu
	Mule race
	Bullock cart race
	Camel race
	Elephant race
	Horse riding

	Tricycle race
	Sack lifting
	Tent pegging
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	Ekka race
	Kite flying
	Cock fighting
<b>Kerala</b>	Valamkali (Snake boat race)
	Kalari Payattu

3	ANNEXURE	OPINION OF THE PANCHAYATIRAJ MEMBERS
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Name	Address	Opinion
Rekha Sital	Sarpanch, Marunjhi	Awareness of the programme from block level to village should be undertaken. There is a need for transparency in disbursing fund. The Gram Panchayat's should be involved in the whole process
T. Ramllu	Panchayat Secretary, Dharmaram	Sports training institutes must be established in plenty in rural areas and awareness should be generated by involving Gram Panchayats
Suresh Pandurang Hulabale	Deputy Sarpanch, Hivhandani	Organise Rural Sports Programme every year in Block levels and inform all villages to participate the players in this sports. The Gram Panchayats should play the role of nodal agency in selecting sports persons
R.R. Sunila	Block Panchayat Member, Parasala	It is a gradually increasing project. Awareness is still less. Even Gram Panchayat is kept in dark about such programmes.
Dhasa Raj	Member of Panchayat, Pagarya Utelakact	Rural Sports is not yet a job opportunity venture. The programme should continue every year and more talented sports persons be selected from the rural area.
Huirongham Thoi Singh	Panchayat Secretary, Thoubal Waikhom Leikai	Government should set up more Sports Training Institutes by upgrading the skills of the existing coaches and also upgrading the infrastructure.
Jagdish	Member of Panchayat, Paryari	In rural areas more number of playgrounds is required. Adequate funds should be made available and awareness of sports should be spread to enable hidden talents to participate. Gram Panchayat should be involved because it can play a proactive role
Tamsingh	Member of Panchayat, Gotari	Every year rural sports program should be arranged
Surender Singh	Sarpanch, Gokhal	Players like Major Singh, Mani Singh, Tirath Singh and Pappu

		Singh in our village are from general family, but they have participated in National and International level wrestling from the village level. This programme is bringing out the hidden talents. Thus it should be strengthened. Infrastructure and training should be given more thrust.
Mrs Jogindar Kaur	Sarpanch, Gajipur, Chamiaara, Jullandar	For the purpose of rural sports programme/ events, local committees and clubs does the right selection. They should be involved in some manner. Besides, the Government should arrange proper training for the players. And the players must get the proper diet.
Smt Ranjana Chauhan	Sarpanch, Hivjawari	Finance, level of awareness and facilities should be increased for rural sports.
Mrs Jayanti Devi	Pradhan, Jangalsikri, Gorakhpur	Those performing well in rural sports programme are being selected for participating at higher levels. Thus, this programme should be encouraged.
Mrs Kishori Devi	Siktaur, Khorabar, Gorakhpur	Players should get good kits for rural sports programme. At present infrastructure and training available for such game is very inadequate. More government attention is needed to make the scheme more successful.
Mrs Simirti Devi	Pradhan, Khorabar, Gorakhpur	Players are getting good scope in rural sports programme. The scheme should be encouraged.
Shankar Dayal Singh	Ward Member, Karneiha, Gorakhpur	Players should be selected at the block level. Gram Panchayat's should be made a member in the selection committee and event organising committee
Lalihard	Pradhan, Muleja urf Mundera	Sports persons must be selected from the rural sports programme. There must be playgrounds at the village level and stadium and coach at the block level. An uniformity should be maintained so that each district / block gets equal support.
Mrs Chandrakali	Ward Member, Parraiya, Allahabad	Players are being selected according to their talent. Also the players at the rural level should get assistance from the government. The present assistance is very less.
Mrs Sunita Devi	Pradhan, Kaserua Kalan, Allahabad	Here good players get selected. Also players should get the kits and proper training.
Rajdhar	Pradhan, Sahso, Allahabad	Happy that players are being selected on merit basis through rural sports programme. But players should be provided



		adequate fund and training so that they grow and make sports as their career.
Rajendra Kumar	Pradhan, Durjanpur, Allahabad	Playgrounds are needed for players in the rural areas. Sufficient kits should be provided from the government side. There should be provisions of coaches for good players. At present it is missing

4	ANNEXURE	DETAILS OF ALL INDIA RURAL SPORTS PROGRAMME SINCE INCEPTION
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**Details of All India Tournament (Year-wise)**

SERIES	YEAR	GAMES	DATE OF TOURNAMENT	VENUE	TOTAL PARTICIPATION
1 <sup>st</sup>	1970-71	Athletics, Kabaddi, Tug of War, Volleyball & Indian Style Wrestling	March 1971 March 18-21 1971	Patiala(Pb.)	239
2 <sup>nd</sup>	1971-72	Athletics, Kabaddi, Football, Volleyball and Indian Style Wrestling (Men) and Athletics, Kabaddi, Kho and Volleyball for Women	March 1972 March 22-25,1972	Jaipur	610
3 <sup>rd</sup>	1972-73	Athletics, Kabaddi, Football, Volleyball and Indian Style Wrestling (Men) and Athletics, Kabaddi, Kho and Volleyball for Women	Feb.12-15,1973	New Delhi	1072
4 <sup>th</sup>	1973-74	Athletics, Kabaddi, Football, Volleyball and Indian Style Wrestling (Men) and Athletics, Kabaddi, Kho and Volleyball for Women	Feb.13-16,1974	Salem(T.N)	1382
	1973-74	Long Distance running for men	Dec. 7,1973	Patiala(Pb)	Record not available
	1973-74	Archery for Men and Women	-do-	Jagdapur (MP)	-do-
	1973-74	Swimming for girls and boys	April 14-15,1973	New Delhi	-do- Total:1382
	1974-75	Athletics, Basketball, Football, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Volleyball and Indian Style Wrestling for men and Athletics, Basketball, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho & Volleyball for women	Feb 5, 1975	Shimoga (Karnataka)	1157
	1974-75	Long Distance running for men	Dec.20-21, 1974	Ranchi (Bihar)	93
	1974-75	Archery for men and women	Oct. 1974	Agartala (Tripura)	52
	1974-75	Swimming for boys and girls	Oct.13-14, 1974	Delhi	91
	1974-75	Hockey for girls and boys	Oct,6-11,1974	Warangal(AP)	178

					Total: 1571
5 <sup>th</sup>	1975-76	Atheletics, Basketball, Football for men and Athletics, Basketball for Women	Jan. 4-7,1976	Jorhat (Asam)	Record not available
	1975-76	Swimming and Gymnastics for boys & girls	Sep 1-4, 1975	New Delhi	-do-
	1975-76	Hockey and Volleyball for girls and boys	Oct.12-18, 1975	Bhopal (MP)	-do-
	1975-76	Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Wrestling and Archery	Feb 19-22, 1976	Alipur (Delhi)	-do- Total:2139
7 <sup>th</sup>	1976-77	Group-II Athletics(Boys & Girls), Hockey (Boys & Girls), Basketball (Boys & Girls)	Nov.10-14,1976	Ropar(Pb)	948
	1976-77	Volleyball, Gymnastics for girls and boys & Football for boys	Jan 13-16, 1977	Kolapur (Maharashtra)	537
	1976-77	Swimming for girls and boys		Patiala (Pb)	178
	1976-77	Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Wrestling & Archery	Oct.28-31, 1976	Meerut (UP)	831 Total:2494
8 <sup>th</sup>	1977-78	Group II Athletics, Hockey & Basketball (girls & boys)	Oct29-Nov.2,1977	Delhi	1050
	1977-78	Volleyball, Football and Gymnastics	Jan.10-14,1978	Krishnanagar (WB)	646
	1977-78	Group-I Kho-Kho, Kabaddi and Archery for boys and girls and wrestling for boys	Nov.24-27,1977	Vijayawada(A. P)	Cancelled due to cyclone Total: 1696
9 <sup>th</sup>	1978-79	Group-I Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Wrestling & Archery	Jan.12-15,1979	Vijayawada(A. P)	
	1978-79	Athletics, Hockey and Basketball For Boys and girls	Oct.24-28,1978	Gumla (Bihar)	778
	1978-79	Group-III Football (boys only) Volleyball boys and girl and Gymnastics boys and girls	Feb.5-8,1979	Cuttack (Orissa)	56
	1978-79	Group IV Swimming for girls and boys	May 4-6,1978	Delhi	110 Total:944
10 <sup>th</sup>	1979-80	Group-I Kabaddi, Kho-Kho and Archery for Girls and Wrestling for Boys	Feb.7-10,1980	Coimbatore (T.N)	925
	1979-80	Group-II Athletics, Basketball & Hockey for boys and girls	Jan.30 to Feb.3,1980	Guntur (A.P)	916
	1979-80-	Volleyball and	Oct.3-5,1979	Srinagar (J&	672

		Gymnastics for boys and girls and Football for boys.		K)	
11 <sup>th</sup>	1980-81	Swimming for girls and boys	April 28-30,1979	Patiala (Pb)	93 Total:2606
	1980-81	Swimming for girls and boys	August 1-3, 1980	Trivanthpuram (Kerala)	81
	1980-81	Group-I Kabaddi,Kho-Kho & Archery for boys and girls and Wrestling for boys	Oct.28-31,1980	Puri (orissa)	1086
	1980-81	Group-II Athletics, Hockey and Basketball for boys and girls	Dec.16-20,1980	Hazaribag (Bihar)	870
	1980-81	Group-III Volleyball and Gymnastics for boys and girls and football for boys	Jan. 18-21,1981	Chandigarh	762 Total:2799
12 <sup>th</sup>	1981-82	Group –IV Swimming for girls and boys	May. 9-11,1981	Calcutta (W.B)	96
	1981-82	Group-II Athletics, Hockey & Basketball for boys and girls	Oct.1-5,1981	Srinagar (J&K)	1206
	1981-82	Group-i Kabaddi, Kho-Kho & Archery for boys and girls and <u>restling for boys</u>	Dec.9-12,1981	Sangli (Maha.)	945
	1981-82	Group-III Gymnastics and Volleyball for boys and girls & Football for boys	Jan 16-20,1982	Medikeri(Karnataka)	781 Total:3028
13 <sup>th</sup>	1982-83	Group-II Athletics, Hockey and Basketball for boys and girls	Sep 22-26,1982	Shimoga (Karnataka)	972
	1982-83	Group-I Kabaddi ,Kho-Kho and Archery for boys and girls and Wrestling for boys	Dec.27-30,1982	Trivandram (Kerala)	891
	1982-83	Group-III Volleyball and Gymnastics for girls and boys	--	--	Not held due to elections in Assam
	1982-83	Group-IV Swimming for girls and boys	--		Not held due to short notice Swimming Federation of India or organizing Nation Group Aquatic

					Meet
14 <sup>th</sup>	1983-84	Group-IV Swimming for boys and girls	July,22-24,1983	Bangalore (Karnataka)	76
	1983-84	Group-II Athletics, Hockey and Basketball for girls and boys	Oct.5-9 1983	Nellore (A.P)	1001
	1983-84	Group-I Kabaddi ,Kho-Kho & Archery for girls and boys and Wrestling for boys	Dec.18-21,1983	Deoghar (Bihar)	886
	1983-84	Group-III Volleyball, Gymnastics, Handball for the boys and girls and Football for boys only	Jan.4-7, 1984	Tripura (Agartala)	887 Total:2850
15 <sup>th</sup>	1984-85	Group-IV Swimming for boys and girls	Jun. 8-10,1984	Guahati (Assam)	95
	1984-85	Group-I Kabaddi, Kho-Kho for boys and girls and Wrestling and Football for boys	Feb17-21.1985	Bhiwani (Haryana)	1013
	1984-85	Group_II Athletics, Hockey and Basketball for boys and girls	Jan30-Feb3 1985	Meerut (U.P)	837
	1984-85	GroupIII Volleyball, Handball, Gymnastics and Handball for boys and girls	Jan.8-11, 1985	Srikakulam (A.P)	652 Total:2597
16 <sup>th</sup>	1985-86	Group-IV Swimming (boys & girls)	June.14-16,1985	Calcutta (W.B)	79
		Group-II Athletics, basketball & Hockey	Oct 28-1 Nov,1985	Ranchi (Bihar)	985
		Group-I Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Football(B), Wrestling (B)	Dec.4-7, 1985	Chittoor (A.P)	1121
		Group-III Volleyball, Handball, Archery & Gymnastics	Feb13-16,1986	Calcutta (Keralla)	824 Total:3009
17 <sup>th</sup>	1986-87	Group-IV Swimming	June 23-24,1986	Patiala (Pb)	61
		Group-II Athletics, Basketball, Hockey	Dec. 18-22,1986	Thiruchinapalli (T.N)	1024
		Group-I -do-	Jan.16-19, 1987	Guwahati (Assam)	1154
		Group-III -do-	Feb.3-9,1987	Faridabad (haryana)	872 Total:3111
18 <sup>th</sup>	1987-88	Group-IV -do-	June26-28,1987	Chandigarh	104

		Group-II -do-	Jan.3-7, 1988	Gumla (Bihar)	1182
		Group-III -do-	Feb.25-28,1988	Aurangabad (M.S)	587
		Group-I -do-	March 10-13,1988	Vellore (T.N)	1045 Total:2918
19th	1988-89	Group-I Athletics	Jan.9-12,1989	Bangalore (Karnataka)	374
		Group-III Football(B), Volleyball, Basketball, Hockey	Jan.4-8,1989	Behrampur (Orissa)	867
		Group-II Gymnastics, Swimming, Wrestling(B), Weightliftin g	Feb.1-6,1989	Calcutta (W.B)	165
		Group-IV Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Archery	March2-5,1989	Guntur (A.P)	326 Total:1736
20th	1989-90	Group-I Athletics	Jan4-7, 1990	Thanjavur (T.N)	333
		Group-II Gymnastics, Swimming, Wrestling (B), Weightlifting	Dec. 14-17,1989	Hubli Dharwar (Karnataka)	346
		Group-III Hockey, Football(B), Basketball, Volleyball	March 18-21,1990	Gumla (Bihar)	1112
		Group-IV Archery, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Malkhamb	Jan.28-31, 1990	Kohlapur (M.S)	683 Total:2474
21 <sup>st</sup>	1990-91	Group-I Athletics, Cycling	Jan4-7,1991	Bhopal (MP)	433
		Group-II Volleyball, Basketball, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho	Jan.9-12,1991	Karnal (Haryana)	1426
		Group-III Archery, Hockey Football(B)	Feb.13-16,1991	Lucknow (UP)	631
		Group-IV Swimming, W/L, Wrestling, Gymnastics	Feb.7-10,1991	Trivandarum (Kerala)	393 Total:2883
22 <sup>nd</sup>	1991-92	Group-I Kho-Kho, Football(B), Basketball, Hockey Kabaddi	Jan.2-5,1992	Rourkela (Orissa)	
		Group-II Handball, Wrestling(B), Basketball, Hockey, & Kabaddi	Jan.22-25,1992	Sonepat (Hyn)	1364
		Group-III	Feb.16-19,1992	Lucknow (UP)	836

		Athletics, Gymnastics, Volleyball, Weightlifting			Total:3045
23 <sup>rd</sup>	1992-93	Group-I Swimming, Football(B), Kho-Kho	Dec20-23,1992	Vijaywada (AP)	260
		Group-II Kabaddi, Basketball, Hockey, Handball, Wrestling(B)	Feb.23-27,1993	Gorakhpur (UP)	989
		Group-III Athletics, Gymnastics, Volleyball, Weightlifting	Jan.5-8,1993	Hissar (Hyn.)	542 Total:1791
24 <sup>th</sup>	1993-94	1993-94 Group-I Athletics, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Wrestling(B)	Feb.6-9,1994	Gulbargh (Karnataka)	660
		Group-II Handball, Volleyball, Hockey & Football(B)	March6-9,1994	Ghajipur(UP)	521 Total:1181
25 <sup>th</sup>	1994-95	Group-I Athletics, , Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Wrestling(B)	Feb.10-13,1995	Hissar(Hyn.)	839
		Group-II Handball, Volleyball, Hockey & Football(B)	March5-8,1995	Bagalkot(Karnataka)	907 Total:1736
26 <sup>th</sup>	1995-96	Group-I -do-	Dec.7-10,1995	Ranchi (Bihar)	1214
		Group-II -do-	Jan.9-12,1996	Hydrabad (AP)	1150 Total:2364
27 <sup>th</sup>	1996-97	Group-I Football(B). Hasndball, Kho-Kho, Volleyball	Nov.21-24,1996	Cuttuck (Orissa)	1143
		Group-II Athletics, Kabaddi, Hockey Wrestling(B)	Nov.27-30,1996	Nalgonda (AP)	999 Total:2142
28 <sup>th</sup>	1997-98	Group-I -do-	Oct.16-19,1997	Kakinada(AP)	1279
		Group-II -do-	Nov.6-9,1997	Faridabad (Hyn)	1265 Total:2544
29 <sup>th</sup>	1998-99	Group-I Archery, Football(B), Kho-Kho, Volleyball, Weightlifting	Dec.16-19,1988	Nellore (AP)	999
		Group-II Athletics, Hockey, Kabaddi, Wrestling(B), Tug of war (B)	Dec.28-30,1998	Rohtak	984 Total:1983
30 <sup>th</sup>	1999-2000	Group-I -do-	Jan12-15,2000	Calcutta (WB)	1164
		Group-II -do-	Jan18-21,2000	Gandhinagar (Gujarat)	1115 Total:2279
31 <sup>st</sup>	2000-2001	Group-I	Niv.16-19,2000	Bangalore	937

		-do-		(Karnataka)	
		Group-II -do-	Dec.6-9,2000	Bhopal (MP)	1078 Total:2015
32 <sup>nd</sup>	2001-2002	Group-I -do-	Dec10-13,20001	Bhopal (MP)	1056
		Group-II -do-	Dec.26-29,2001	Bhubaneshawa r (Orissa)	1199 Total:2255
33 <sup>rd</sup>	2002-2003	Group-I -do-	Nov.24-27,2002	Anandpur Sahib (Punjab)	1143
		Group-II -do-	Dec15-18,2002	Davanagere (Karnataka)	1386 Total:2529
34 <sup>th</sup>	2003-2004	Group-I Archery, Kabaddi,Kho- Kho,(G&B)	8-11 Jan,2004	Pondichery	982
		Group-II Wt.lifting, Volleyball(B& G) and Football & Tug of War(B)	14-17 Nov,2004	Siliguri(WB)	906
		Group-III Athletics & Hockey (B&G) Wrestling (B)	3-6 Jan 2004	Ranchi (Bihar)	1114 Total:3002
35 <sup>th</sup>	2004-2005	Group-I Archery, Kabaddi,Kho- Kho,(G&B)	Jan.13-16,2004	SAI WZTC Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	1001
		Group-II Wt.Lifting & Volleyball (B&G) and Football and Tug of war (B)	Dec 16-19,2004	Agra (UP)	1046
		Group-III Athletics & Hockey (B&G) Wrestling (B)	Jan4-7,2005	Korba (Chattisgarh)	1052 Total:3099



**Rural Sports Tournament (Group-I) Held at  
Pondichery From January 8 To 11, 2004 Group-I 2003-04 (National Level)  
Participation Chart**

SL NO	STATE/UT	ARCHERY		KABADDI		KHO-KHO		OFFICIALS		TOTAL
		BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	MALE	FEMAL E	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	04	04	10	10	12	12	05	-	57
2	BIHAR	-	-	07	10	11	12	02	02	44
3	CHHATISGARH	-	-	09	09	12	12	03	01	46
4	DELHI	04	04	10	10	10	12	05	01	56
5	GUJARAT	04	04	06	10	11	12	05	01	53
6	HARYANA	04	04	10	10	12	12	04	02	58
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	-	-	08	10	-	-	02	-	20
8	JAMMU & KASHMIR	02	02	09	10	11	12	04	02	52
9	KARNATAKA	04	04	08	10	11	12	03	02	54
10	KERALA	-	-	09	10	12	12	02	02	47
11	MADHYA PRADESH	03	-	10	08	11	12	04	01	49
12	MAHARASHTRA	04	04	10	10	12	12	03	03	58
13	MIZORAM	04	04	-	-	-	-	02	-	10
14	ORISSA	04	-	10	10	12	12	04	01	53
15	PODICHERY	-	-	10	10	12	12	03	01	48
16	PUNJAB	04	04	08	10	11	12	04	02	55
17	RAJASTHAN	03	02	08	-	11	12	04	01	41
18	TAMILNADU	-	-	10	10	12	12	02	02	48
19	UTTAR PRADESH	03	02	09	10	12	12	05	01	54
20	UTTARANCHAL	-	-	07	10	11	12	02	02	44
21	WEST BENGAL	04	04	-	-	11	12	03	01	35
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>982</b>

**All India Rural Sports Tournament (Group-III) Held at Ranchi (Jharkhand) from January 3 to 6  
A Report on Evaluation / Impact Assessment of "Rural Sports Programme"**

SL NO	STATE/UT	FOOT BALL	TUG OF WAR	VOLLEYBALL		WEIGHTLIFTING		OFFICIALS	TOTAL
				BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS		
1	AP	16	-	12	12	08	07	05	60
2	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	10	-	-	-	01	04	03	18
3	CHHATISGARH	15	-	10	10	03	02	05	45
4	DELHI	15	08	11	12	08	05	06	65
5	GOA	15	-	06	12	-	-	03	36
6	GUJARAT	11	07	11	12	04	06	06	57
7	HARYANA	14	05	10	11	08	-	05	53
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	-	-	12	12	-	-	02	26
9	J & K	16	08	12	-	-	-	03	39
10	JHARKHAND	13	-	-	-	-	-	01	14
11	KARNATAKA	13	07	09	10	02	06	06	53
12	KERALA	14	-	10	12	-	-	03	39
13	MAHARASHTRA	-	-	-	-	06	07	02	15
14	MP	13	04	11	12	01	01	06	48
15	MIZORAM	15	-	-	-	-	-	01	16
16	ORISSA	16	07	12	12	03	02	05	57
17	PUNJAB	16	08	11	12	07	05	06	65
18	RAJASTHAN	15	-	11	-	02	-	03	31
19	SIKKIM	13	-	-	-	-	-	01	14
20	TAMILNADU	15	-	11	11	07	07	05	56
21	TRIPURA	-	-	09	-	-	-	01	10
22	UP	16	06	11	-	08	03	05	49
23	WEST BENGAL	09	03	06	11	06	-	05	40
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>906</b>

**2004 Group-III - 2003-04 (National Level)**

SL NO	STATE/UT	ATHLETICS		HOCKEY		WRESTLING	OFFICIALS	TOTAL
		BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS		
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	14	11	16	16	06	05	68
2	BIHAR	13	12	16	16	04	05	66
3	CHHATISGARH	08	03	13	12	06	05	47
4	DELHI	14	12	16	16	06	05	69
5	GOA	-	-	16	16	-	02	34
6	GUJARAT	07	06	16	16	06	05	56
7	HARYANA	14	12	16	16	06	05	69
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	05	05	-	-	06	02	18
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	14	12	16	16	06	04	68
10	JHARKHAND	14	10	16	16	06	05	67
11	KARNATAKA	11	12	16	16	05	05	65
12	KERALA	14	12	-	-	04	04	50
13	LAKSHDWEEP	11	-	-	-	-	01	12
14	MAHARASHTRA	09	06	-	-	06	03	24
15	MADHYA PRADESH	08	07	16	16	06	03	41
16	ORISSA	04	07	16	16	04	05	52
17	PUNJAB	14	09	16	16	06	04	65
18	RAJASTHAN	05	07	16	16	02	03	49
19	TAMILNADU	14	11	16	16	-	04	61
20	UTTAR PRADESH	13	12	16	16	05	05	68
21	UTTARANCHAL	11	12	16	16	05	05	65
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1114</b>

**All India Rural Sports Tournament (Group-I) Held At Aurangabad (Maharashtra  
From January 13 To 16, 2005 Group-I 2004-05 (National Level)**

SL NO	STATE/UT	ARCHERY		KABADDI		KHO-KHO		OFFICIAL	TOTAL
		BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS		
1	AP	03	04	09	10	12	12	04	54
2	ASSAM	02	-	-	-	-	-	01	03
3	BIHAR	-	-	06	10	12	12	04	44
4	CHHATISGARH	-	02	07	07	10	09	04	39
5	DAMAN & DIU	-	-	-	-	-	12	01	13
6	DELHI	04	04	10	10	11	12	06	57
7	GOA	-	-	10	10	12	12	04	48
8	GUJARAT	02	04	09	10	11	11	06	53
9	HARYANA	04	04	10	10	12	12	06	58
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	-	-	10	10	-	-	02	22
11	J & K	-	-	05	10	10	12	04	41
12	JHARKHAND	04	04	10	08	12	11	04	52
13	KARNATAKA	-	-	10	10	12	12	04	48
14	KERALA	-	-	10	10	12	12	04	48
15	MAHARASHTRA	04	04	10	10	12	12	06	58
16	MP	04	-	10	10	11	10	05	50
17	MIZORAM	03	04	-	-	-	-	02	09
18	ORISSA	04	03	10	10	12	11	06	56
19	PUNJAB	04	04	08	10	10	12	05	53
20	RAJASTHAN	01	-	03	-	08	12	04	28
21	TAMILNADU	-	-	07	10	12	12	04	46
22	UP	03	04	06	10	12	12	06	53
23	UTTARANCHAL	-	-	09	10	10	12	04	45
24	WB	-	-	-	-	09	12	02	23
	<b>TOTAL</b>	42	41	169	185	222	244	98	1001

**All India Rural Sports Tournament (Group-II) Held**

**At Agra (Uttar Pradesh) From December 16 To 19, 2004 Group-II 2004-05**

SL NO	STATE/UT	FOOT BALL	TUG OF WAR	VOLLEYBALL		WEIGHT LIFTING		OFFICIALS	TOTAL
		BOYS ONLY	BOYS ONLY	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS		
1	AP	16	-	12	10	06	06	05	55
2	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	14	-	-	-	04	01	03	22
3	BIHAR	11	-	12	12	03	-	04	42
4	CHHATISGARH	14	-	10	10	03	03	03	43
5	DELHI	15	-	11	11	08	06	06	65
6	DAMAN & DIU	12	08	-	-	-	-	01	13
7	GOA	14	-	04	12	-	-	03	33
8	GUJARAT	14	-	12	12	07	07	06	66
9	HARYANA	16	08	12	12	07	01	06	62
10	HP	-	08	11	12	-	-	02	25
11	JHARKHAND	12	-	06	11	03	06	06	47
12	J & K	16	03	09	12	05	-	05	55
13	KARNATAKA	14	08	11	10	07	03	05	58
14	KERALA	14	08	12	12	-	-	03	41
15	MAHARASHTRA	-	-	-	-	05	04	03	20
16	MP	15	08	12	11	07	02	06	61
17	ORISSA	16	08	12	10	06	05	06	63
18	PUNJAB	16	08	09	11	08	05	06	61
19	RAJASTHAN	14	06	08	-	01	-	03	26
20	SIKKIM	15	-	-	-	-	-	01	16
21	TAMILNADU	13	-	12	12	07	07	05	56
22	UP	15	-08	12	09	06	05	06	61
23	UTTARANCHAL	16	08	11	09	02	03	06	55
	<b>TOTAL</b>	302	89	198	198	95	64	100	1046

**All India Rural Sports Tournament (Group-III) Held At Korba (Chhatisgarh)  
From January 4 To 7, 2005 Group-III 2004-05 (National Level)**

SL NO	STATE/UT	ATHLETICS	HOCKEY	WRESTLING	OFFICIAL	TOTAL
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		BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS		
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	11	10	16	16	06	-	05	64
2	BIHAR	11	11	15	14	05	-	05	61
3	CHHATISGAR H	12	08	16	16	06	-	05	63
4	DELHI	14	12	16	15	06	-	05	68
5	GOA	-	-	16	16	-	-	02	34
6	GUJARAT	04	06	14	14	06	-	05	49
7	HARYANA	10	12	14	16	04	-	05	61
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	05	05	-	-	06	-	03	19
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	13	10	15	16	05	-	05	64
10	JHARKHAND	10	10	15	16	04	-	05	60
11	KARNATAKA	10	12	16	16	06	-	05	65
12	KERALA	12	11	12	16	04	-	05	60
13	MADHYA PRADESH	07	03	11	-	03	-	04	28
14	MAHARASHT RA	05	07	-	-	04	-	03	19
15	ORISSA	05	04	16	16	06	-	05	52
16	PUNJAB	12	10	09	16	06	-	05	58
17	RAJASTHAN	08	01	08	13	03	-	05	38
18	TAMILNADU	10	11	15	16	-	-	04	56
19	UTTAR PRADESH	13	12	16	16	06	-	05	68
20	UTTARANCH AL	12	11	15	16	06	-	05	65
	<b>TOTAL</b>	184	166	255	264	92	-	91	1052

<b>5</b>	<b>ANNEXURE</b>	<b>STUDY QUESTIONNAIRES</b>
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**PLANNING COMMISSION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**EVALUATION / IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF RURAL SPORTS PROGRAMME**  
**Sports Department Officials' / Sports Associations / Sports Coach Schedule**

<b>A. PROFILE</b>						
1. Name						
2. Address						
3. Ph Number						
4. Age						
5. Education						
6. Involved in Sports since how many years						
7. Present Occupation						
8. Designation / current post held						
9. Time in the present post						
10. Do you aware of Rural sports Programme?      Yes 1      No 2						
If Yes, Name the Source from which you come to know about						
11.1 Family Members	1					
11.2 Friends	2					
11.3 Sports Club/Association	3					
11.4 Government Source	4					
11.5 Media	5					
11.6 Others	9					
12. Have you ever participated in Rural Sports Meet?      Yes 1      No 2						
13. If Yes, for how many times?						
Mention years						
14. Have you conducted Rural Sports Meet in-						
Yes 1      No 2						
14.1 local/block/Rural Sports Meet						
14.2 District Rural sports Meet						
14.3 State Rural sports Meet						
14.4 National Rural Sports Meet						
15. Have you got any professional training?      Yes 1      No 2						
16. Who supported the training?						
16.1. Self	1					
16.2. Government body	2					
16.3. Club/Professional Association	3					
16.4. Others	9					
17. Have you arranged any training programme for sports person under Rural Sports Programme?						
Yes 1      No 2						
18. If Yes, give details.						
<b>B. AVAILABILITY OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE STATE</b>						



19. Is there any formal structure of the Sports Department/Authority in the State?			
Yes	1	No	2
20. Is your state organizing rural sports meet every year without fail?			
Yes	1	No	2
21. What are the levels in which your state organizes rural sports meet?			
21.1. State level	1		
21.2. District level	2		
21.3. Block level	3		
21.4. Village level	4		
21.5. Any other	9		
22. What are the events identified under Rural Sports Programme in your State?			
22.1. Archery	1		
22.2. Athletics	2		
22.3. Football	3		
22.4. Hockey	4		
22.5. Judo	5		
22.6. Kabaddi	6		
22.7. Kho-kho	7		
22.8. Tug of war	8		
22.9. Volleyball	9		
22.10. Weight lifting	10		
22.11. Wrestling	11		
22.12. Any other	99		
23. Is there any other sports event other than GOI guideline?			
Yes	1	No	2
24. If Yes mark the events			
24.1. Swimming	1		
24.2. Gymnastics	2		
24.3. Softball	3		
24.4. Table tennis	4		
24.5. Chess	5		
24.6. Handball	6		
24.7. Boxing	7		
24.8. Throwball	8		
24.9. Baseball	9		
24.10. Badminton	10		
24.11. Any other	99		
25. Is there other events which do not come under the Rural sports Programme but your Department/Association regularly organise it?			
Yes	1	No	2
26. If yes, the name the event/s			
26.1. Swimming	11		
26.2. Gymnastics	12		
26.3. Softball	13		
26.4. Table tennis	14		
26.5. Chess	15		
26.6. Handball	16		
26.7. Boxing	17		
26.8. Throwball	18		
26.9. Baseball	19		

26.10. Badminton	20		
26.11. Any other	99		
27. Do you have sports trainers/coaches for each of he identified games in all districts as well as in the state level?			
	Yes	1	No 2
28. If Yes then mention the procedures			
28.1. Through selection committee	1		
28.2. Through state level exam	2		
28.3. Through expertise/experience	3		
28.4. Past performance	4		
28.5. Any other	9		
<b>C. PROGRAMME IMPACT</b>			
30. How do you implement the Rural Sports Programme in your state?			
30.1. Finalize every matter in the sports directorate		1	
30.2. Issue a circular every district		2	
30.3. Allocate fund to associations to organise the sports meet		3	
30.4. Any other		9	
31 What do you have in the state for promoting and training rural sports?			
31.1. Sorts Directorate	1		
31.2. Different Associations	2		
31.3. Different Sports Clubs	3		
31.4. Educational Institutions	4		
31.5. Sports Schools	5		
31.6. Any other	9		
32. How do you disburse the funds that you receive from the Central Government through State Government under Rural Sports Scheme?			
32.1. For infrastructure development		1	
32.2. For maintenance of infrastructure		2	
32.3. For organising coaching camps		3	
32.4. For conducting tournaments		4	
32.5. For conducting State, National and International meet		5	
32.6. For funding sports clubs and associations		6	
32.7. For sponsoring sports persons of he state		7	
32.8. Any other		9	
33. Do you think the funds that you receive for Rural sports from the Government is sufficient?			
	Yes	1	No 2
34. If not sufficient, how do you manage to conduct Rural Sports Meet?			
34.1. By borrowing from the other departments		1	
34.2. By partially supporting the programmes		2	
34.3. By collaborating with sports associations		3	
34.4. By asking additional fund from Central Government		4	
34.5. Any other		9	
35. How do you disburse the money that you receive under the programme to different levels?			
35.1. Through Panchayat		1	
35.2. Through block sports officials		2	
35.3. Through district sports officials		3	
35.4. Through Associations		4	
35.5. Through educational institutions		5	
35.6. Directly through sports clubs		6	
35.7. Any other		9	
36. How do you monitor the programme?			

36.1. Through Panchayat	1	
36.2. Through block sports officials	2	
36.3. Through district sports officials	3	
36.4. Through associations	4	
36.5. Through educational institutions	5	
36.6. Through sports clubs	6	
36.7. Any other	9	
37. What components of the rural sports programme you like the most?		
38. How do you select the rural talents and what is the procedure followed?		
38.1. Selection through selection committee	1	
38.2. Selection through sports associations	2	
38.3. Selection in the block level sports meet	3	
38.4. Selection in the district level sports meet	4	
38.5. Selection by the sports schools	5	
38.6. Selection by the common people	6	
38.7. Any other	9	
39. What are the facilities that you provide to sports persons under the scheme so that they excel in their field of sports and come up to the national and international level?		
39.1. Special training	1	
39.2. Diet	2	
39.3. Sports kits and equipments	3	
39.4. Sponsor to service or education	4	
39.5. Sponsor to national and international sports meet	5	
39.6. Scholarship/stipend	6	
39.7. Any other	9	
40. According to you does this programme succeeded in		
40.1. Broad basing of sports and achievement of excellence	1	
40.2. Upgradation and development of infrastructure	2	
40.3. Support to National sports Federations and other appropriate bodies	3	
40.4. Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports	4	
40.5. Incentive to sports persons	5	
40.6. Enhanced participation of women, tribal and rural youth	6	
40.7. Involvement of the corporate sector in sports promotion	7	
40.8. Creation of greater awareness to promote sports	8	
40.9. Any other	9	
<b>D. SHORTCOMINGS</b>		
41. Do you think is there any shortcomings/constraints in implementing the Rural Sports programme?		
	Yes	1
	No	2
42. If Yes, please tell us the same		
42.1. Inadequate fund	1	
42.2. Inadequate infrastructure	2	
42.3. Inadequate communication to the grassroots level	3	
42.4. Inadequate manpower	4	
42.5. Corruption in disbursing fund	5	
42.6. Non-availabiliy of participants	6	
42.7. Inconsistency in participation	7	
42.8. Political interference	8	

42.9. Any other	9	
43. What specific modifications do you envisage making the rural sports programme more effective and productive?		
43.1. Availability of the fund	1	
43.2. Infrastructure should be upgraded and maintained	2	
43.3. Incorporation of village level playground	3	
43.4. Installing good network upto the grassroots level	4	
43.5. Increasing manpower	5	
43.6. Motivate rural people to participate	6	
43.7. Arrangement of private sponsorship	7	
43.8. Any other	9	
44. What should the state/central government do to strengthening sports infrastructure and facilities so that hidden talents come to the mainstream?		
44.1. Increase the fund of Rural Sports	1	
44.2. Upgrade the infrastructure	2	
44.3. Increasing the manpower	3	
44.4. Installing network at the grassroots level	4	
44.5. Setting up more sports training institutes	5	
44.6. Upgrading the skills of the existing coaches	6	
44.7. employ more coaches	7	
44.8. Any other	9	
45. Any other suggestion		
Name of the investigator:		
Date:		Place:

**Impact/Assessment of Rural Sports Programme  
Sports Persons' Schedule**

<b>A. PROFILE</b>							
1. Name							
2. Address							
3. Locality                      Rural      1                      Urban      2							
4. Age							
5. Education							
6. Monthly Income							
7. Present Occupation							
8. Name of the sports discipline attached to							
9. Time of attachment							
10. Received any scholarship/stipend                      Yes      1                      No      2							
11. If Yes, who has given the scholarship/stipend?							
12. What is the amount of the scholarship/stipend?							
13. Do you aware of Rural Sports Programme?                      Yes      1                      No      2							
14. If Yes, Name the source from which you come to know about the programme?							
Family members		1					
Friends		2					
Sports club/Association		3					
Government Source		4					
Media		5					
Others		9					
15. Have you participated in Rural Sports Meet?                      Yes      1                      No      2							
16. If Yes, for how many times?							
Mention years							
17. Have you participated in							
Local/block/Rural Sports Meet							
District Rural Sports Meet			Yes	1	No	2	
State Rural Sports Meet							
National Rural Sports Meet							
18. Are you still in the play?                      Yes      1                      No      2							
19. Do you still try to take part in Rural Sports Meet?                      Yes      1                      No      2							
19.1. Is sports your only option?                      Yes      1                      No      2							
19.2. Who has encouraged you to take sports as a profession?							
Family members		1					
Self		2					
Relatives/Friends		3					
School/College		4					
Local Sports Association		5					
Government Functionaries		6					
Others		9					

20. Have you get any professional training?	Yes	1	No	2	
21. Who supported the training?					
Self		1			
Government body		2			
Club/Professional Association		3			
Others		9			
22. Have you got any training under Rural Sports Programme?	Yes	1	No	2	
23. If Yes, give details					
<b>B. AVAILABILITY OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE STATE</b>					
24. Is your state organizing rural sports meet very year without fail?					
Yes	1	No	2	DK/CS	3
25. What are the levels in which your state organizes rural sports meet?					
State level		1			
District level		2			
Block level		3			
Village level		4			
Any other		9			
DK/CS		0			
26. What body do you have in the state for promoting and training rural sports?					
Sports Directorate					
Associations					
Different Sports Clubs					
Educational Institutions					
Sports Schools					
Any other					
DK/CS					
27. What are the events identified under Rural Sports Programme in your state?					
Archery		1			
Athletics		2			
Football		3			
Hockey		4			
Judo		5			
Kabaddi		6			
Kho-kho		7			
Tug of war		8			
Volley ball		9			
Weight lifting		10			
Wrestling		11			
Any other		99			
DK/CS		0			

28. Is there any other sports event other than government guideline?		
Yes	1	No 2 DK/CS 3
29. If Yes, then mark the event/s		
Swimming	11	
Gymnastics	12	
Softball	13	
Table tennis	14	
Chess	15	
Handball	16	
Boxing	17	
Throw ball	18	
Base ball	19	
Badminton	20	
Any other	99	
DK/CS	0	
30. Is there other events which do not come under the Rural Sports Programme but your association regularly organizes it?		
Yes	1	No 2 DK/CS 3
31. If Yes, then name the events		
Swimming	11	
Gymnastics	12	
Softball	13	
Table tennis	14	
Chess	15	
Hand ball	16	
Boxing	17	
Throw ball	18	
Base ball	19	
Badminton	20	
Any other	99	
DK/CS	0	
32. Do you have sports trainers/coaches for each of the identified games in all levels?		
Yes	1	No 2 DK/CS 3
33. What action has the state government taken to provide adequate sports infrastructure in rural areas?		
Set up sports associations	1	
Allotted fund for stadia	2	
Allotted fund for training institutes	3	
Allotted fund for sports kits	4	
Allotted fund for regular sports meet	5	
Any other	9	
DK/CS	0	
34. What sports infrastructure you have in your village/block?		
Availability of playground	1	
Availability of Stadium	2	

Availability of Gymnasium	3	
Availability of coaches for different discipline	4	
Availability of sports kits and equipments	5	
Allotment of honorarium for the sports persons	6	
Any other	9	
DK/CS	0	
<b>C. PROGRAMME IMPACT</b>		
35. How the rural sports programme is implemented in your area?		
Sports Directorate organizes it	1	
District sports officer organizes it	2	
Block Youth Development Officer organizes it	3	
Sports Associations	4	
Any other	9	
DK/CS	0	
36. Do you get sufficient fund in the village/block level for organizing Rural Sports Programme?		
Yes 1      No 2      DK/CS 3		
37. Is this scheme providing training to the rural talents for further nurturing?		
Yes 1      No 2      DK/CS 3		
38. How are the rural talents selected?		
Selection through Selection Committee	1	
Selection through Sports Associations	2	
Selection in the block level sports meet	3	
Selection in the district level sports meet	4	
Selection by the sports school	5	
Selection by common people	6	
Any other	9	
DK/CS	0	
39. What do the sports authorities do to select sports person to participate under rural sports programme? Are you happy with the selection procedures? Please comment		
40. Do you think the sports authorities to a great extent are successful in finding out local talents? Please comment		
41. What are the facilities that you receive under the scheme so that you excel in their field of sports?		
Special training	1	
Diet	2	
Sports kits and equipments	3	
Sponsor to service or education	4	
Sponsor to national and international sports meet	5	



Honorarium	6	
Any other	9	
DK/CS	0	
42. According to you, does his programme succeeded in		
Basing of sports and achievement of excellence	1	
Upgradation and development of infrastructure	2	
Support to the national sports federations and other appropriate bodies	3	
Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports	4	
Incentive to sports persons	5	
Enhanced participation of women, tribal and rural youth	6	
Involvement of the corporate sector in sports promotion	7	
Creation of greater awareness to promote sports	8	
Any other	9	
DK/CS	0	
43. Have you participated in any institution/camp for training? Yes 1 No 2		
44. Are you satisfied with the procedure followed to select sports persons, sports discipline, levels at which sports meet held and eligibility of the sports persons?		
Yes	1	No 2 DK/CS 3
45. Have you ever selected in the Block/District/State/National/International level?		
Yes	1	No 2
46. If Yes, then what were the processes?		
Through sports meet	1	
Through sports associations	2	
Through sports club	3	
Through school/college games meet	4	
Through selection committee	5	
Directly selected	6	
Any other	9	
47. What are the facilities you get after being selected in different levels?		
Sports kits	1	
Special coaching and training	2	
Quota in education and services	3	
Allotment of seat/birth in sports hostel	4	
Monthly compensation	5	
Any other	9	
Nothing	0	
48. Can you give a detailed success story of Rural Sports Programme (any sports person who has participated under rural sports and played national/international level)		
49. Do you believe that the sports persons selected/promoted through Rural Sports Programme can adopt sports as their profession? Please comment		

50. Can you name some sports persons from your locality who participated in the higher level of rural sports meet? (Please give name, addresses and the sports discipline with which they associated to)		
<b>D. SHORTCOMINGS</b>		
51. Do you think is there any shortcomings/constraints in implementing the rural sports programme?		
Yes	1	No 2 DK/CS 3
52. If Yes, please tell us the same		
Inadequate fund	1	
Inadequate structure	2	
Inadequate communication to the grassroots level	3	
Inadequate manpower	4	
Corruption in disbursing fund	5	
Non-availability of participants	6	
Inconsistency in participation	7	
Political interference	8	
Any other	9	
53. What specific modifications do you envisage making the rural sports programme more effective and productive?		
Availability of fund	1	
Infrastructure should be upgrade and maintained	2	
Incorporation of village level playground	3	
Installing good network up to the grassroots level	4	
Increasing manpower	5	
Motivate rural people to participate	6	
Arrangement of private sponsorship	7	
Any other	9	
54. What should the government do to strengthening sports infrastructure and facilities so hat hidden talents come to the mainstream?		
Increase he fund for rural sports	1	
Upgrade the infrastructure	2	
Increasing the manpower	3	
Installing network at the grassroots level	4	
Setting up more sports training institutes	5	
Upgrading the skills of the existing coaches	6	
Employ more coaches	7	
Any other	8	

55. What should the government do to make the rural sports programme a grand success?	
56. Any other suggestion	
Name of the investigator:	
Date:	Place:

**PLANNING COMMISSION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF RURAL SPORTS PROGRAMME**  
**GENERAL PUBLIC/OPINION LEADER SCHEDULE**

<b>A. PROFILE</b>				
1. Name				
2. Address				
3. Locality	Rural	1	Urban	2
4. Age				
5. Education				
6. Monthly Income				
7. Present Occupation				
8. Do you aware of Rural Sports Programme	Yes	1	No	2
9. If Yes, name the source from which you come to know about the programme?				
9.1. Family members		1		
9.2. Friends		2		
9.3. Sports club/Association		3		
9.4. Government Source		4		
9.5. Media		5		
9.6. Others		9		
10. Is any known person participated in it?	Yes	1	No	2
11. If Yes, what level?				
11.1. local/block/rural sports meet	Yes	1	No	2
11.2. District rural sports meet				
11.3. Sttae rural sports meet				
11.4. National rural sports meet				
12. Is he still in the play?	Yes	1	No	2
<b>B. AVAILABILITY OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE STATE</b>				
13. Are you aware that your state government organize Rural Sports Meet every year?				
	Yes	1	No	2
			DK/CS	3
14. What are he levels in which your state organizes rural sports meet?				
14.1. State level		1		
14.2. District level		2		
14.3. Block level		3		
14.4. Village level		4		
14.5. Any other		9		
14.6. DK/CS		0		
15. What body do you have in the state for promoting and training rural sports?				
15.1. Sports Directorate		1		
15.2. Associations		2		
15.3. Different sports clubs		3		
15.4. Educational institutions		4		
15.5. Sports schools		5		
15.6. Any other		9		
15.7. DK/CS		0		
16. What are the events identified under Rural Sports Programme in your state?				
16.1. Archery		11		
16.2. Athletics		12		
16.3. Football		13		
16.4. Hockey		14		
16.5. Judo		15		
16.6. Kabaddi		16		
16.7. Kho-kho		17		
16.8. Tug of war		18		

16.9. Volleyball	19				
16.10. Weight lifting	20				
16.11. Wrestling	21				
16.12. Any other	99				
16.13. DK/CS	0				
17. Is there any other sports event other than GOI guideline?					
Yes	1	No	2	DK/CS	3
18. If Yes, mark the event/s					
Swimming	11				
Gymnastics	12				
Softball	13				
Table tennis	14				
Chess	15				
Handball	16				
Boxing	17				
Throw ball	18				
Baseball	19				
Badminton	20				
Any other	99				
DK/CS	0				
19. Is there other events which do not come under the Rural sports Programme your association regularly organise it?					
Yes	1	No	2	DK/CS	3
20. If Yes, then name the event/s					
Swimming	11				
Gymnastics	12				
Softball	13				
Table tennis	14				
Chess	15				
Hnadball	16				
Boxing	17				
Throwball	18				
Baseball	19				
Badminton	20				
Any other	99				
DK/CS	0				
21. Do you have sports trainers/coaches for each of the identified games in all levels?					
Yes	1	No	2	DK/CS	3
22. What action has the state government taken to provide adequate sports infrastructure?					
Set up sports associations	1				
Allotted fund for stadia	2				
Allotted fund for training institutions	3				
Allotted fund for sports kits	4				
Allotted fund for regular sports meet	5				
Any other	9				
DK/CS	0				
23. What sports infrastructure you have in your village/block?					
Availability of playground	1				
Availability of stadium	2				
Availability of gymnasium	3				

Availability of coaches for different discipline	4	
Availability of sports kits and equipment	5	
Allotment of honorarium for the sports	6	
Any other	9	
DK/CS	0	
<b>C. PROGRAMME IMPACT</b>		
24. How the rural sports programme is implemented in your area?		
Sports Directorate organizes it	1	
District Sports Officer organizes it	2	
Block Youth Development Officer organizes it	3	
Sports associations organises it	4	
Any other	9	
DK/CS	0	
25. Do you get sufficient fund in the village/block level for organising Rural Sports Programme?		
Yes	1	No 2 DK/CS 3
26. Is this scheme providing training to the rural talents for further nurturing?		
Yes	1	No 2 DK/CS 3
27. How are the rural talents selected?		
Selection through selection committee	1	
Selection through sports associations	2	
Selection in the block level sports meet	3	
Selecton in the district level sports meet	4	
Selection by the sports schools	5	
Selection by common people	6	
Any other	9	
DK/CS	0	
28. What do the sports authorities do to select sports persons to participate under rural sports programme? Are you happy with the selection procedures?		
29. Do you think the sports authorities to a great extent are successful in finding out local talent?		
30. What are the facilities that received under the scheme so that sports persons can excel in sports?		
Special training	1	
Diet	2	
Sports kits and equipments	3	
Sponsor to service or education	4	
Sponsor to national and international sports	5	
Honorarium	6	
Any other	9	
DK/CS	0	
31. According to you does this programme succeeded in		

Broad basing of sports and achievement of excellence	1	
Upgradation and development of infrastructure	2	
Support to national sports federations and other appropriate bodies	3	
Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports	4	
Incentive to sports persons	5	
Enhanced participation of women, tribal and rural youth	6	
Involvement of the corporate sector in sports promotion	7	
Creation of greater awareness to promote sports	8	
Any other	9	
DK/CS	0	
32. Are you satisfied with the procedure followed to select sports persons, sports discipline, levels at which sports meet held and eligibility criteria of the sports persons?		
Yes	1	No 2 DK/CS 3
33. Can you give a detailed success story of Rural Sports Programme? (any sports person who has participated under rural sport and played national/international)		
34. Do you believe that the sports persons selected/promoted through Rural Sports Programme can adopt sports as their profession? Please comment		
35. Can you name sports persons from your locality who participated in the higher level of Rural Sports Meet? (Please give name, addresses and the sports discipline with which they associated.		
<b>D. SHORTCOMINGS</b>		
36. Do you think is there any shortcomings/constraints in implementing the Rural Sports Programme?		
Yes	1	No 2 DK/CS 3
37. If Yes, please tell us he same		
Inadequate fund	1	
Inadequate infrastructure	2	
Inadequate communication at the grassroots level	3	
Inadequate manpower	4	
Corruption in disbursing fund	5	
Non-availability of participants	6	
Inconsistency in participation	7	
Political interference	8	
Any other	9	
38. What specific modifications do you envisage making the rural sports programme more effective and more productive?		
Availability of fund	1	

Infrastructure should be upgraded	2	
Incorporation of village level playground	3	
Installing good network up to the grassroots level	4	
Increasing manpower	5	
Motivate rural people to participate	6	
Arrangement of private sponsorship	7	
Any other	9	
39. What should the government do to strengthening sports infrastructure and facilities so that hidden talents come to the mainstream?		
Increase he fund of rural sports	1	
Upgrade the infrastructure	2	
Increasing the manpower	3	
Installing network at the grassroots level	4	
Setting up more sports training institutions	5	
Upgrading the skills of the existing coach	6	
Employ more coaches	7	
Any other	9	
40. What should the government do to make the rural sports programme a grand success?		
41. Any other suggestion		
Name of the investigator:		
Date:		Place: