

## Five Years Plan and Sport in India

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### Abstract

In a democratic country like India it is the duty of the Government to harness the different Developmental factors to cater the growth and development of the nation. Like other sector Sport has become one of the most important factor which can signifies the developmental pattern. Sport became a specific area to show the pride and glory of a nation. The objectives were to discuss the Budget allocation in different five years plan specially the 11<sup>th</sup> along with the other youth developmental programme in sport field. It has found that the budget of eleventh five years plan became four times than that of tenth plan and ten times than the ninth plan targeted towards the development of Infrastructure and performance. The PYKKA had been introduced to nurture the sports culture at the base level by promoting the villagers. The sports ministry allocated funds to encourage India's top-ranked players in different discipline to undergo extensive training abroad for Olympic, for engagement of personal coaches, to take part in competitions abroad and scientific back-up in terms of supporting staffs. The budget allocation in the Youth Affairs and Sports Ministry's funds for the financial year 2011-2012 have fallen to one third of the previous year. In the last budget of the 11<sup>th</sup> five years plan the allotment was also not so high. The performance in the different Olympics and World championships were very poor. Conclusion may be drawn that the increased allocation of funds required and that should be targeted towards the development of sports infrastructure, Identifying talents, Coaching and Periodic evaluation, introduction of sports culture, Importance of Indigenous game and good governance.

**KEYWORDS:** Development, Performance, Budget, Competition, Olympic

### Introduction

Development depends upon Education, Infrastructure, Economic growth, Health status, Communication, Child and Women Nutrition, Childhood status, Standard of product and Services etc. There are four major accepted areas of development which are Economic status, Basic survival needs, Health status and communication. The true development required employment, Education, Health facilities, Food, drinking water, Road, public vehicle etc. Although the fundamental input to the overall developmental process is nothing but the economic growth, the basic objectives of development should target the expansion of individual capabilities in own social context. Development of Human being as a whole should be judged by the development of the Human resources through Social, Intellectual, Mental and Physical spectrum targeted to create the quality. Sport for development refers the use of sport as a tool to improve people's lives, enlarge choices and make differences in the communities.

In the past ten five years plan several steps have taken into consideration for the development of sports through its participation and performance nature. Considering the different five years plan in the present study the researcher wants to discuss the Budget allotment and the different developmental programme considering the International Competition along with the other youth developmental programme in sport field. The objectives were to study the budget allocation in different sports of different five years plan and the other sports developmental programme.

The regular participation in sports irrespective of age, events, intensity, duration etc. can create a sports culture and also promote the National feelings. The organization of different major events can be considered as a developmental tool to generate employment, to create infrastructure, to form new avenue of business such as sports tourism etc. In the year 1982 India organized Asian games after a long time since 1951. In that time the concept of modern organizational benefit of mega sports event just enter in to the sphere of Indian sports market. Prior to that, not much emphasis had been given to sport in public policies. Starting from the 2<sup>nd</sup> five years plans it has found that that the said plans targeted to Developing the Sports Infrastructure. 3<sup>rd</sup> five years plans was engaged towards the grass root developmental activities. 4<sup>th</sup> five years plans was also in the same way and in the 5<sup>th</sup> five years plans tried to forward the initiative taken in the 4<sup>th</sup> five years plans plan. In all those years the budget allocations were very poor.

The first strategic way to consider the Sports as a means for International fame and prestige the 6<sup>th</sup> five years plan was taken. Then gradually in each and every five years plan there were some new thoughts and execution of that ideas were taken place. The concept of Sports Policy was first taken into consideration and different time different Draft Sports policy has submitted but yet any final sports policy has formed. The following table represents the gradual increase in fund allocation for sports since the 6<sup>th</sup> five years plan:

**TABLE-1: Allocation of funds in various Five Year Plans( from 6<sup>th</sup> -11<sup>th</sup>) for the**

Five Year Plan	Duration	Allocation for Sports (INR million)
6th	1980-1985	270/-
7th	1985-1990	2,070/-
8th	1992-1997	2,100/-
9th	1997- 2002	4,730/-
10th	2002-2007	11,450/-
11th	2007-2012	46,360/-

#### **Development of Sports**

In the 6<sup>th</sup> five years plans the budget allocation was Rs. 270 million and first the initiative was taken to Screening and Training of the talents. Throughout the country the programme was taken to identify the talents and nurturing them. In the 7<sup>th</sup> five years plans the target was to build the Sport Infrastructure at the grass root level and the budget allocation was Rs. 2,070 million. In the 8<sup>th</sup> five years plans Rs. 2,100 million was allocated and introduction of a number of scheme such as Special area games (SAG), Sports Project Development Area Centers (SPDAC) takes place to develop the ideas that was taken in the previous five years plan. In the 9<sup>th</sup> five years

plans Rs. 4,730 million was allocated and was fully engaged in Developing the sports talents. 10<sup>th</sup> five years plans viewed the path for preparing the comprehensive Sports policy considering three main objectives such as Sports for all, Excellence in Sports and Contingent, Constitutional, Legal and Institutional measures to implement the policy and the budget allocation was Rs. 11,450million. In the 11<sup>th</sup> five years plan the budget allocation was Rs. 46,360million and Planned the concept of Broadbasing of sports, inclusion of Physical Education Programme in every level, Excellence in performance in International meet through Coaching, and introduction of PYKKA etc.

**TABLE-2: The Budget allocation for Sports in different financial years of 11<sup>th</sup> five years plan.**

Financial year	Amount(in crore)
2008-2009	Rs 1111.87/-
2009-2010	Rs 3670.13/-
2010-2011	Rs 3315.67/-
2011-2012	Rs 1121.00/-
2012-2013	Rs 1152.00/-

For Commonwealth games, 2010 in Delhi a huge amount of fund were allocated in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11. In the financial year 2010-2011 the allocation was Rs. 3315.67 crores while in 2009-10, it was Rs.3,670.13 crores. In the 2011-12 Union Budget, the allocation became Rs. 1,121 crores which was just one-third of the 2010-11 budget. Rs. 1000 crores has allocated towards plan outlay while Rs. 121 crores was non-plan expenditure. Out of the total plan outlay, Rs. 688.67 crores has been allocated for sports and Rs. 311.33 crores has been earmarked for youth welfare schemes. Other programmes, including schemes for the benefit of North Eastern areas and Sikkim, have got Rs. 106 crores. The remaining Rs. 15 crores has been allocated under the head of 'Secretariat-Social Services'. Under the sports and games head, Sports Authority of India (SAI) has got the highest amount of Rs. 287 crores while Rs. 100 crores has been earmarked for assistance to National Sports Federations - as against Rs. 112 crores last year. Rs. 14.50 crores has been allocated for anti-doping activities, which was just Rs. 50 lakhs more than last year's amount. The National Dope Test Laboratory got Rs. 12 crores, Rs. 50 lakhs more than last year. The National Institute of Physical Education in Gwalior has been allocated a separate fund of Rs. 24.63 crores while Rs. 6 crores has been earmarked under the head of 'Incentive to Sportspersons'.

In 2012-13 budget a nominal hike of Rs. 31 crores was given to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports' as in the Olympic year and it goes to Rs.1152 crores. In the Budget Rs. 1041 crores as plan outlay while Rs. 111 crores was set aside for non-plan. Out of the total outlay, Rs. 721.98 crores has been allocated for sports and games while Rs. 430.02 crores has been earmarked for Youth Welfare Scheme. Other programmes, including Schemes for the Benefit of North Eastern Area and Sikkim, received to Rs 105 crores. Under the sports and games head, Sports authority of India got the highest amount of Rs. 258 crores while Rs. 110 crores has been earmarked for

Assistance to National Sports Federations in comparison to Rs. 100 crores of last year. Rs. 4 crores has been allocated for Anti-Doping Activities, whereas it was just Rs. 50 lakhs more than last year. National Dope Test Laboratory got Rs. 2.50 crores, same as last year. Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education in Gwalior has been allocated a separate Rs. 15 crores while Rs.7 crores has been earmarked for Incentive to Sportspersons, 1 crore more than last year. The various schemes under Panchayat YuvaKridaaurKhelAbhiyan (PYKKA) got Rs. 215 crores while in previous year it was Rs. 205 crore and Rs. 14.5 crores has been earmarked for Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme in comparison to previous years Rs. 35 crores. After being given nothing last year, the National Sports Development Fund has been allocated Rs. 5 crores. Among the various heads of Youth Welfare Schemes, Rs. 11 crores has been earmarked for Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan while the National Service Scheme has got Rs.8 crores. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development has been allocated Rs. 2 crores, which was Rs. 10.80 crores in the last year.

Considering the developmental aspect of sports, the Panchayat YuvaKridaAurKhelAbhiyan (PYKKA) had been introduced to generate sports culture at the grass root level. The objectives of the scheme were to provide sports infrastructure/ equipment at the Panchayat level and to encourage youth in rural areas to participate in sports. Various competitions were organized from block level to national level and still to achieve those objectives. Rs. 1,500 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for those projects in the 11<sup>th</sup> five years plan. The provisional budget allocation for PYKKA stands at Rs. 1,500crores in the 11th five years plan period and an allocation of Rs. 6,000 crores cumulatively for the 11th and 12th five year plan period.

For different sports discipline budget were allotted as Archery Rs. 9.22crores, Athletics Rs. 15.94 crores, Badminton Rs. 13.08 crores, Boxing Rs. 27.19 crores, Gymnastics Rs. 13.57 crores, Hockey Rs. 20.50 crores, Judo Rs. 12.06 crores, Rowing Rs. 8.74 crores, Shooting Rs. 43.79 crores, Swimming Rs. 12.73 crores, Table Tennis Rs. 14.62 crores, Taekwondo Rs. 9.41 crores, Tennis Rs. 2.16 crores, Weightlifting Rs. 11.19 crores, Wrestling Rs. 15.72 crores, Yachting Rs. 8.39 crores with a total of Rs. 238.29 crores excluding coaches' salary.

The Ministry of Sports and Youth Welfare allocated funds for Rs 98.746 million from the National Sports development fund to encourage 22 men and women Athletes to undergo extensive training abroad, engagement of personal coaches (both foreigner and Indian), taking part in competitions abroad and scientific back-up in terms of supporting staffs for Olympic qualification.

In spite of a significant increase in the allocation of fund, it is important to note that not more than one percent of total budget is allocated to sport. Hence, there is a scope of improvement in terms of fund allocation for the promotion and development of sport in this country. Despite these efforts, the performance of Indian Athletes at the international level is not very convincing. There must be evaluation of each and every planning. The allocation of funds should be increased to broad-base sports in the country and to develop the Infrastructure. The grant to different sport organizations and Federations should be increased with some accountability. Physical Education should be emphasised in every aspect of Education. Hunting of potential in specific games and the training of them is very important. Finally, a structure of good governance should be incorporated to make the system transparent and accountable.

The Government combining with private sector should take different initiative for the development of sports. Sports became a booming industry in modern sports world, so Government should have to take decision to promote this industry like other Industry.

### **Conclusions**

- i) The Development of Sports depend upon facilities as in the form of infrastructure, supporting staffs and other associated requirements
- ii) To fulfill the requirement the allocation of funds to sport is the most important.
- iii) Broad-basing of sports and sports from childhood is the prime necessity in this country.
- ii) Scientific evaluation and necessary modification of various projects performance is essential.
- iii) The Government has taken the initiative to allocate money for performance.
- iv) The performance of Indian sports persons developed with the increase of allocation of fund.

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