

24. Udala College, Udala.
25. Upendranath College, Soro.
26. Vyasanagar College, Vyasa-nagar.
27. B. J. B. College, Bhubaneswar.
28. Dhenkanal Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Dhenkanal.
29. S.C.S. Evening College, Puri.
30. Ravenshaw Evening College, Cuttack.
31. F. M. Evening College, Balasore.
32. Government Women's College, Baripada.
33. R. D. Women's College, Bhubaneswar.
34. Rajdhani College, Bhubaneswar.
35. S. B. Women College, Cuttack.
36. Women's College, Puri.
37. Bhadrak College, Bhadrak.
38. Dhenkanal College, Dhenkanal.
39. Fakir Mohan College Balasore.
40. Government College, Angul.
41. Dharnidhar College, F. Keonjhar.
42. M. P. C. College, Baripada.
43. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
44. S. C. S. College, Puri.
45. Madjusudan Law College, Cuttack.
46. U.N. College, Nalagaja.
47. Paradeep College, Paradeep.
48. Adikavi Sarala Das College, Tirtol.
49. Betnoti College, Betnoti, Dist. Mayurbhanj.
50. B. B. Mahavidyalaya, Chandi Khol.
51. Dhenkanal Law College.
52. Kulati Kumari Sabat Women's College, Balasore.
53. S. C. S. College for Women, Puri.
54. Sarla Mahavidyalaya, Rama-ma, Cuttack.

55. Mayurbhanj Law College, Baripada.

56. College of Accountancy and Management Studies, Cuttack.

Review of Sports Policy

415. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had made any critical study to find out the reasons for all round sickness in the Indian Sports and the continuous failure of the Indian contingents to come up to the international standards at the various international sports events:

(b) whether Government have also made any review of the role of the Sports Authority of India in promoting sports in the country;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof stating the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to bring all-round improvement in the Indian sports; and

(d) whether Government propose to effect privatisation of the Indian sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) While there is need for a marked improvement in our performance in international competition in select disciplines where we have the potential, it would not be correct to say that there is all-round sickness and continuous failure on the part of the Indian sports-persons to come up to international standards because, in several recent international events, Indian teams have done quite well. To cite just two instances: in the Commonwealth Games held in January-February, 1990 our contingent won 31 gold, 8 silver and 11 bronze medals. In October, 1989, the Indian archers won the Asian Championship for the first time, replacing South Korea, the reigning Olympic-Champions.

After the 1986 Asian Games, Government set up an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Amrik Singh, former Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, to study, among other things, the Indian contingent's performance at the 1986 Asiad. Government also held discussions and consultations with various Sports federations, Indian Olympic Association and experts; and finalised Guidelines for identification, training and nurturing of sports talent for ensuring excellence in performance in the 1990 Asian Games and other leading international events.

(b) and (c) The Sports Authority of India in its present form came into existence on 1-5-1987. Its role in promoting sports in the country is constantly under review in the Department. Its activities are also reviewed periodically by its Empowered and Monitoring Committees.

A Committee was also set up a Committee in 1987 under the then Secretary of Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, the Gopalasamy Committee, to review all the Plan Schemes of Sports and revamp them.

The role of Sports Authority of India was also reviewed in great detail by the Estimates Committee of Parliament (1987-88). Out of 39 recommendations made by this Committee, as many as 30 have been accepted and have either been implemented or are in the process of being implemented.

As a result of the above reviews, the major steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring about all-round improvement in the Indian Sports, are as below:

(i) Establishment of Sports Project Development Area (SPDA) Centres to decentralise the training and coaching facilities at the grass-roots levels.

(ii) Modification, merger, reorganisation and restructuring of some of the Schemes of the Department and the Sports Authority of India.

(iii) Examination of the steps necessary to make SAI a truly expert body in regard to various sports disciplines.

(iv) Introduction of several innovative Schemes like NSTC/SAG.

(d) The control and regulation of sports activities in the country are already in the hands of IOA and the various National Sports Federation Associations, which are autonomous organisations. There is no restriction on private bodies promoting sports in the country. As such, the question of effecting privatisation of the Indian sports does not arise.

दिल्ली में संरक्षित स्मारकों में धार्मिक वस्तुओं का किया जाना

416. श्री राम नरेश यादव : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा संरक्षित दिल्ली स्थित अनेक स्मारकों में धार्मिक वस्तुएं किये जाने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्मारकों के नाम क्या हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या देश के अन्य भागों में स्थित स्मारकों के संबंध में भी ऐसी अनुमति दी जायेगी ; यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चिमन भाई मेहता) :

(क) जी, हां । किन्तु यह इस वर्ष केवल रमजान की अवधि के दौरान था ।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली की सभी केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित मस्जिदों और ऐसे अन्य स्थानों पर भी जहाँ पूजा नहीं होती यह नमाज के लिए इस प्रकार की मस्जिदों के उपयोग की अनुमति की सतत मार्ग पर विचार करने पर था ।