

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : We are not disputing it. It was discussed and passed, but in what manner? Any how, the Government should have taken the same stand as they had taken there. They were in a hurry to get it passed. I am not blaming him. It is their Home Minister who came here and got it done. And all kinds of pictures were given. What happened to those pictures?... (*Interruptions*)... Why are getting up, Mr. Om Mehta? I am not blaming you. Your Home Minister was the person. What kind of a speech he has made. He did not have the guts to make a speech there. He retreated there before the very justified onslaught of the Members of the Lok Sabha. See how this House is treated. They come here suddenly, bring your Members and get things passed because these people have to go to the electorate. We do not have that kind of an electorate. Assemblies come every two years. They have to go every day to their electorate and sit there. Here, Mr. Om Mehta, you treat them more as a representative of demonstration than as the *elan* boy of the Treasury. I know you are a very lovable

TO RELIEF TO VICTIMS OF RAINS IN MADRAS

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (Tamil Nadu) : I draw the attention of the Government to a recent news item in a newspaper that 30,000 people have become homeless on account of heavy rains that befell Madras coastal areas. In this context I appeal to all the international organisations and welfare organisations like the United Nations....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You must appeal to the Government of India.

SHRI G. A. APPAN : ...to contribute liberally to alleviate the sufferings of those people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : Sir, there are only five minutes left. We may take up the other discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I think we will now take up the discussion.

SHRI LOKNATH MISRA (Orissa) : Sir, what Mr. Appan should have added is this: The Government of India's attention should be immediately drawn to it because the primary responsibility is that of the Government of India. After so many people have been affected and such a large area of Tamil Nadu has been affected, I hope, irrespective of whatever differences there may be politically between the Central Government and the Tamil Nadu Government,—although previously the connections were different—the Government of India would be impressed with the sufferings of the people and immediately rush whatever foodstuffs and other materials that are necessary for the suffering people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I think, we take up the discussion under Rule 176. Only five minutes are left and it is no use taking up other Bills. In this way, there will be more time for discussion.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 176 RE. NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS IN THE CONTEXT OF POOR PERFORMANCE OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT AT RECENT OLYMPIC GAMES IN MUNICH

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA (Nominated) : Sir, I raise a discussion on the need for development of sports in the country in the context of poor performance of the Indian Contingent at the Olympic Games held recently in Munich.

Sir, I am very happy to take rather a very depressing topic like the 'deterioration in our sports'. I would like to say in a few words what really happened to us at the Olympics. It was all the time a cry of 'my medals' 'my medals', and where were 'my medals'? There were no medals at all. India never got any medal. It is a very sad state of affairs. I would like to quote for you a speech made by an M.P. in the middle of the last decade in the Lok Sabha. There were so many reverses in the cricket matches, very bad reverses, the M. P., who was himself a sportsman, made the speech and stated to this effect:

"Where are your fast bowlers? Nisser was one of the greatest fast bowlers of the

world. I witnessed his bowling in 1926. I rode a race-horse, fell down when reaching the goal badly fractured my hand. Where are the cricketers amongst 600 million people, who are ready to break their arms ?

At the end of the speech, the Minister, Dr. Shrimali, got up and told the speaker : I am going to put you on the Sports Council. He could not carry out his promise and the gentleman who made that speech was myself! I rode a race-horse, Dilwar one of the fastest race horses and fractured my arm; I was tied up for twenty-one days in Hospital, with my right arm tied up to a pole, on old style. That does not matter much but what matters more is that a time has come when enough bowlers, enough cricketers, enough batsmen and fieldsmen should take the ground and run our cricket.

Sir, the condition of our cricket, of our hockey, of our tennis, football, open games, swimming, chess and racing is in a very bad shape. When are we going to put them right ? We have to do something very big; otherwise a big nation like ours, a big country like ours cannot be put right unless we put our sports right.

Sir, ours is a very poor picture of the recent Olympic games. We are almost in an inferior position in the world's sports. For years, now decades, we have held only an inferior position. We have guts, nerve, physique, patriotism but what happens in the end is that we are not able to deliver the goods. (*Interruptions*). I wish, my friend, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, had not interrupted me.

Then, the games are run most unsystematically in our country, almost without a rudder, unsteady, never reaching the goal. Sir, the masses and groups of people are tremendously interested in sports. Enormous sums of money are spent by the masses, the poor public throws out money.

The organisations are run badly. Individuals, worthless individuals are striving to lead. Rajahs, Nawabs and police officials—whose names are known to you, Mr. Nargolwalla and Mr. Ashvini Kumar—the police officers have been fighting in the hockey game. Now, Sir, the players must be strong, swift, so that they can

deliver the goods to the masses. The players must be so harnessed that they can deliver the goods in the sporting world.

3 P.M. Now, Sir, I was chosen as one of the three editors sent out after Independence—the first group of Indian Editors sent out—by the son of Mahatma Gandhi, Devdas Gandhi as President of All India Newspapers Editors Conference to the Sokol Festival in Czechoslovakia in 1948. My other friends were the great freedom fighters—Editor, Sadanand, of the Free Press and Shri Deshbandhu Gupta of Tej a member of the other House. We were sent there to witness the mighty, unprecedented Sokol Festival. Czechoslovakia has less than ten million people. But it showed a tremendous effort in physical games. You had to see it with your own eyes. When I sent my report to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, I referred to the facts that thousands of people witnessed it. It was a wonderful sport, from helicopters people dropped down like flowers, with about 2 million people seeing them, brave boys and girls, old men and women all playing together. Sokol perhaps was unfortunately liquidated or it does not exist now. But as a result of the Sokol Festival that momentum of sports has been copied by Russia and others, the sports festival displayed like a flower in a big field. Even we have now displays of sporting events in the original Czech style. Now, if such a very small country like Czechoslovakia could show such unique sport which has never been shown in any other part of the world, what happens to us with our millions of men and women. These are very important things.

I am going straight to the point of sports and start with cricket. In the year 1926 or 1927, I watched Arthur Gilligan's British M.C.C. team coming down and playing against Indian XI in the Bombay Gymkhana. There was Earle with 161 runs and Naidu scored over a hundred in big sixers. But there the then young Maharajah of Patiala, the younger son of the old Patiala ruler; he came in and I still recall what I saw—how he was hooted because he was thrust into the play because of big money and big British influence, Maharajas etc., and the crowds would not allow him to carry on in that fashion. Later when we were in jail, an Indian team went out to Britain. There were all kinds of cricket there. We all had

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bad play. Our team went to England but it was a very bad record. I remember the late Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram who was sitting to me next in the Lok Sabha. They drew out Amarnath and the Maharajah captained with a quarrelling team. A fast bowler like Amarnath was forced to return.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY) in the Chair.

We had a wonderful man in Mr. A. F. S. Talayarkhan giving very good record on the radio. There has been no sports commentator of the type of A. F. S. Talayarkhan on the radio. Now, we should give him a chance; we have not called him back, for what reason I should like to know and I would like the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, the Hon'ble Prime Minister to get him back to the radio so that we may have a large number of first-class commentators, both men and women, to give commentary to people on the radio. There are scores of people on the roadside who do not know a word of English but who ask what is the latest score in cricket, and they must be fed by good cricket commentators on the radio, by men like Bobby Talayarkhan. There are also a lot of new people who have come. But Talayarkhan was a Radio-master of sports. He was the Sports Editor for the times of India and other papers. He has grown old, but we must bring him back. He knows more about cricket, Hockey and Tennis more than anybody else.

I must also say about the late Mr. Anthony Demellow who founded the Cricket Club of India. He put up huge cricket building and stadium, good matches, but we could not deliver the goods. We thought about it. It went on like that until Vijay Merchant came on the scene as a great batsman and a great gentleman and player. He picked up the team with Wadekar, and Wadekar has shown great promise. He won in England and won also in the West Indies. When India won in England, we were then sure the British people did not like that. After all, they do not like the coloured people to be on the top. They have not sent now a very good team here. Before that Pataudi also played well, with his serious eye trouble. He is an excellent sportsman. I remember, Sir Frank. Worrel. I met him at the CCI and I called him to my

office at the *Forum* when he kindly signed the Visitors Book. He was one of the greatest batsmen of the world. He said, "Look! You have such marvellous players here. Why don't you give good leadership?" I am glad that within less than 10 to 15 years. Wadekar took our team to his country of West Indies and defeated them. And West Indians are not a small people; they have even taught the Australians a lesson. Read the latest book on cricket: My life in Cricket as told to Times of India Sports Editor Shri K. N. Prabhu, who has watched and written about cricket matches all over the world. Sir, now in cricket we are coming up. We have turned the corner. The intrigues there must be less and the Board of Cricket Control must act in a very good spirit and form. Only then we can come up faster. What we want are fastest bowlers, as fast as is possible.

I watch the Oval with so many matches from my residence in Bombay. I see small boys who are working as peons, coming from Mangalore from fishermen community playing football in a manner which will astonish anyone. They play right in the mornings and evenings. They draw hardly Rs. 100 as their salary. They handle the football in a superb manner. But nobody, watches them. Nobody ever applauds them. Nobody gives them any prizes. You come to Maidan in Bombay and you will find so many young cricketeers coming and playing cricket and football. Nobody picks them up, like a little baby and push them in the garden. We have neglected the situation completely. In the Mohan Bagan Football Team they have done remarkably well. They have been victorious in Indonesia and several other countries. In football they have become the champions of the world. In Russia also they are playing football in a remarkable way, especially in the nights as I have witnessed in Moscow. We must be champions in every sport not out of any spirit of jealousy against anybody.

Coming down to Pakistan, Sir, they came here to Delhi to play Tests against India in the last decade. I watched the match and I wrote a letter to all the papers. I sent my cuttings to then Prime Minister of India Pandit Nehru. I said it was wrong on the part of the Indians to hoot down their players. They had a remarkably clever and fast bowler like Farooq. He was one of the

fastest bowlers and we then had none like him. Now, if Farooq who was then twenty-four could be produced by a smaller country physically why can we not produce the fastest bowlers? Where have our fastest bowler gone? Why do you not bring them out?

We must not forget the pioneer contribution in England of that most notable cricketer Maharaj Ranji of Jamnagar. The British critics hailed him and declared: "We put the ball to him and he bats and put it where he likes". He put terror in British bowlers. His nephew Prince Duleep won cricketing honours. Maharaja of Bikaner, Dr Karni Singh, M.P. has led big shooting delegations abroad along with his talented daughter, Princess Rajyalakshmi. They have won big places in international shooting. Government should give them and other shots enough money to go and have enough shots for firing.

I played hockey in my younger days but when I got a ball in my eye, I gave it up. Now I come to tennis. Now I realise that men who have big hands can play tennis very well. One day while returning from England on the plane, I shook hands with a man with a good, big grip. I asked who he was. He was tennis champion, Mishra. I told him that he had a most excellent grip. Therefore, men who play tennis have got long arms and good grips. The son of our Ambassador in Indonesia in 1962 Mr. Appa Pant, had wonderful hands. He was playing tennis with then Foreign Minister of Indonesia Dr. Subandrio in the Indian Embassy. I advised the young man to play and become a Tennis Champion. Sir, it is the duty of the tennis pioneers and tennis founders to find out the boys who have got those hands and then bring them up. Hands have something to do with cricket too.

Sir, out of 30 big awards given in American or Western Tennis Championships, over 20 were carried away by America. We are nowhere. Our country is not to be seen as a big player in international Tennis Ridiculous! We just encourage a man in his forties. You have to train youngsters. I went to some Tennis Courts in Australia. I saw four kinds of tennis courts. One was for boys under 7, then a team for boys under

12, then for under 18 and then for men below 24. How do they play? Australia with its few million people can produce such excellent Tennis Champions. Why can we not produce! Here everybody wants to play tennis but nobody bothers about picking up the best. The Bara Saheb plays tennis but he never bothers to pick up the youngster. Sir, we want that this country of ours should produce best tennis players and bring them up in such a way that they shall be able to compete at the international level and take off the first place.

Coming to hockey in 1927 when I was later a student and secretary of the Bombay Students Union, I watched the Indian hockey team which made a very big name in Holland. To witness that victory there was my friend, the late Jaipal Singh. We also saw a tiny, little fellow, dark-looking man, Dhyan Chand playing hockey. He was a terror in Europe known there as the hockey stick devil. Now there are Mr. M. Nargolwala and Mr. Ashwini Kumar. Mr. Nargolwala as a police officer was suspended. Both should be out of the National Sports Organisation. I do not know why the Government does not use their influence and ask them to quit the game. They made a mess of the games. They are running the Hockey Federation etc.

Now, Sir we have sent in hockey our specialists to other countries and helping those countries to come up. One of our specialists went to Japan. And the Japanese have come up. It is good that they have come up. We are glad. Then another man was sent to Kenya and he helped Kenya to become the third or the fourth or the fifth team in the world. Our specialists went to Germany and helped them to go fast upwards. They have gone to there countries also. But we have become a decaying hockey power. We cannot carry on that way. We just cannot carry on that way. In hockey we must come up to the first position. But we should not indulge in any ungracious behaviour if we lose. We cannot behave in the ungracious manner in which the Pakistani Hockey team behaved in the last Olympics. And they lost admiration for that. We should know how to behave well when we lose and more important, we should also know how to win. So, in hockey,

[Shri S.S. Mariswamy]

tennis and cricket, we must come up the hard way. We must do it very well in these three games.

Then I come to swimming. What a tremendous man Mihir Sen is! Mihir Sen has swum the seas of the world. Unfortunately he went into politics. I wish he had stuck on to swimming. I know him well personally. He swam the British Channel; he swam from India to Ceylon and what not? When we have swimming champions like him, why don't our boys and girls take first place in the world of swimming championships? What is the use of all these swimming pools? Close them up! They are available only to the sons and daughters of the rich. They are never available to the poor for poor people. How many swimming pools are there. In Bombay or elsewhere they cannot enter the big clubs. Only the children of big men, rich men, can enter such clubs. This does not happen in the USSR. There you don't have any big man or rich man. Our boys and girls should take the lead in swimming also.

Then take the question of chess. It was started in our own country. When I went to Russia I saw small boys playing chess. I bought an vory set for the son of journalist but I could not send it. Games start here but other countries become the champions. They later developed chess in China. Chess goes finally from here to America via China and they become the champions. We are nowhere in the picture

I want to pay a tribute to the Defence Forces teams and the Railway teams which are encouraging Sportsmen in every way. The Defence Servicemen have got a very hard life. They train them up the hard way and they build up people the hard way. It is a very hard life for men, this military life. Yet they have built up good teams in hockey, cricket, swimming, athletics and in so many other fields. Sir, we must take care of the poor boys who come up. Here I must pay a tribute to the Defence Services for the way their experts train people. Last week on my way to the Airport with other MPs to welcome the Polish MPs. We saw men running from the Defence Sections, with supervisors on jeeps with loud speakers and red flags on the road to the Airport. They experiment well indeed. Now, Sir,

once when I saw the picture of a boy on the front page of my magazine—The Forum, I asked the writer, "Who is he?" He said, "He, Lavy going to come up. He is a kind of waiter in a hotel". And Lavy Pinto later on became one of the foremost runners, though he did not take the first place in a word competition. That is how we have to do it taking poor people from hotels, or any other spot.

Now about certain suggestions which I would like to make. I want to make a suggestion about the Sports Council of India. As I told you, I participated in the Lok Sabha debate. Dr. Shrimali had never carried out his promise, and that reminds me of one thing. You will forgive me for saying this. My wife made a speech in this House years ago on cinema and Dr. Keskar then Minister of Information got up, went to her and said: "You should become a member of the Central Board of Film Censor". My wife replied "No, that was not my intention. I only spoke on the subject as a Member of the House". But Keskar insisted and she became a Member of the Central Film Board. That reminds me about Dr. Keskar. Those who had been under ground and had suffered in jail, they understand things well. Dr. Shrimali came and made a promise which I never asked for. But never carried out his promise. That is how people remember their promise which they make. As regards my suggestions, the Indian National Sports Council went to sleep for a few years. I was wondering, our good honourable Minister, popular Minister, of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Mehta, tried to put me on the Council. I said I would like to go there. The Council went to sleep for two or three or four years. Then why have this type of Councils which do not function. This Sports Council is really a big body dominated by the Government. Then it must have big powers. Our Constitution is a federal Constitution. We cannot kick the States. As a member of the NCC, the State Governments did not play their part well towards the amounts spent for NCC Camps. The States were not so well interested! Otherwise the NCC should have come up well indeed. The States would not be willing to give enough money. So I do not want the Sports Council also to suffer in the same way from the States. The Sports Council should be a very effective

body. The Sports Council, whatever the States' contribution, must carry on with its work. We have got a new Minister, a popular Minister and I hope he will see to it that the Sports Council picks up competent men and women...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY) : Mr. Alva, you have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : I am just finishing. I only wanted twenty minutes. I am coming to an end.

Then you want to pick up young ladies nice looking girls, and you see how they are treated. Then see the beauty competitions. They want to get beauty prizes in beauty competitions. These are all Western types of things. Why should our girls stand for a beauty competition? Why? It is only there in America and Europe. Why should our girls become semi-naked and stand for beauty competitions? I have seen all kinds of dirty books at shops in New York outside the church near UN....

SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH (Andhra Pradesh) : In front of the church?

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : No, no, not far from the church. I never read them, I never enjoy them. I want to tell you this frankly. The Italian Jesuits who taught us in Mangalore fifty years ago stopped any objectionable book especially on sex getting into our hands. Thus we were protected against sexy stuff. These kinds of books you do not have in communist countries. Why do you have such a beauty competition? Why do you have such pictures of some big man putting a crown on the head of a girl? I know an Indian girl who won the first beauty competition abroad. I do not want to give her name. I knew her and her mother. I met her mother. Her mother said: "Oh! the world says my daughter is good looking". She got the first prize in the world beauty competition. She deserted first legal marriage. She left her Indian husband with children and went away with a German. Another girl, left her medical studies here, deserted the young man she was engaged after she got the first prize in beauty abroad. Why go in for a world beauty competition? We should become first class hockey players. Why do we want beauty competitions?

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No, the Government must take a strong hand and the Government must put the right type of men, make right type of nominations, and not make all sorts of nominations for sports organisations. What then about Raja Balendra Singh? He should have been thrown out. Five years back in the Lok Sabha I demanded that Raja Balendra Singh should be out. He was the brother of the Maharaja of Patiala and insisted on being kept. We cannot excuse him. Then about doctors at the Olympics. What was their duty? They have to do their job. You don't put all types of luffrawallahs on the Council. The whole thing will become a farce.

Then our Government must introduce proper legislative measures. How you do it? I do not know. You will have to find out a way by which you will introduce legislative measures by which you can take control of sports everywhere so that sports will go in a big way, so that sports come up in a big way, in big centres, all over the country. Very poor but capable boys and girls who have not enough money must be picked up and put on the job. It should not be difficult to pick up rose flowers from the gardens. Then you must build big sports bodies and every girl and boy thus picked up should be given scholarships and prizes. That is the way to make our country very big and great in the fields of sports.

I do not think I am going to say anything more. All that I wanted to say, I have spoken in these 20 minutes. We have a very sad position in the world of sports. In Tennis we are nowhere. We are even sending men of 30 and 40 to represent our country. How can they wield the stick or the bat and become champions? That is not the way. You have to build up our team with boys and girls of 7, 10, 13 and so on. You have to give them intensive training so that they will grow up into big, strong trees which can stand up against any kind of wind. In cricket, because of men like Vijaya Merchant and Wadekar and a few others we are just turning the corner. In hockey we have lost our first position. I told you about the reception held in Bombay in 1927 in honour of our hockey Team that brought honour to us. The late Shri Jaipal Singh was one of the players. He was the Chairman of Lok Sabha discussion when I spoke on that occasion about fast bowlers. We had

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captured the first position even then—20 years and 30 years ago. In swimming also the same story. We have to pick up the right type of young boys and girls. Only when our bodies and minds are strong laden with a sense of patriotism, we can deliver the goods and make our country really great in the world of sports.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa) :

I am thankful to Shri Joachim Alva for two reasons. One is that he gave an opportunity to us to discuss about the World Olympics. Secondly, he could introduce himself to this House and through this House to the country that he is one of our old sportsmen who has been neglected so long. I really did not know that Shri Joachim Alva was a sportsman of such great importance. When he quoted something, I thought he was quoting from some authority. Then I knew that he was quoting himself. When he quoted himself, I took it that he was an authority on the subject.

When he was discussing about sports it seems he was allergic to some names, whether it was Maharaja of Patiala, Vijay Merchant or somebody else. I am not a sportsman myself.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are an artist.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : I belong to a different field. I must let the House know my disability in the matter. But I hear different names and that is how I picked up the names of Shri Wadekar, Shri Vijay Merchant, etc. I have picked up only their names. I am not conversant either with sports or games or Sports Council. I have nothing to do with them. Since Shri Joachim Alva has been ignored and neglected by his predecessors who were in charge of sports, I would request Prof. Nurul Hasan to do justice to him and remove all the injustice done to him earlier on.

Shri Alva was extremely eloquent about some of the people who have already got into the field and have taken the leadership in the field of sports in India. Unfortunately the economic conditions in India do not permit the 'poorer sections of the society to take to games and sports. All the energy and time of our young boys and girls are

used up by the necessities of life and in running for their families and going to and coming from schools. In a village a child has to walk two miles to reach a school and in the afternoon he has to come back again by walking. Where is the time and energy for him to take part in sports or games? Shri Alva is progressive. He was talking about Vijay Merchant and Maharaja of Patiala. They belong to the aristocratic society. They have taken the lead. I agree they should not. He says that they should not have taken the lead. But somebody has to take a lead in India, if India has to be projected. I do not like them to take the lead. I myself would like the poor men, the poorest of the poor, in the country to come up. But, have you provided, with all your *garibi hatao* and other things, to those people the necessary wherewithals? Talking highly and loudly about the poorest of the poor here in this House does not cut any ice. You should provide them with opportunities. Have you provided them with opportunities? If you had provided proper opportunities you would have probably been able to produce numerous sportsmen who could have done a greater service to the country even in the field of international sports. Where are they? You have only a limited number of them who have been doing on their own, running on their own and riding on their own. The Government has not been able to do much. It is because of the economic condition of the country now. How many can they spoon-feed for international sports or for Olympic purposes?

Sir, Mr. Alva is against Western ideas. The idea of Olympics is also a Western one. Getting together in Brussels or in Munich or in Japan or in China is also a Western idea. Is this not a Western idea also equally? If you are against Western ideas, teach our boys to play our indigenous games. Do not go after foot-ball; do not go after the games which belong to the other countries; and do not go after the games which are the national games of other countries if you cannot introduce new games into this country.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : I have mentioned about beauty competitions.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : It is probably bad, as bad as anything else.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : I cannot help if these are meant for the Maharajas.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : I am not holding any Maharaja as the leader in this. I want India's image to be projected abroad. Have you projected it? Whatever Mr. Joachim Alva might have done in his youth he has not been able to project the image of India abroad as a sportsman. That I must say. Therefore, Sir, we have to have some people who project our image.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : Why don't you speak on the subject? Why do you worry about Alva?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : I am speaking on the subject itself, and I am very much on the subject.

Sir, I would like to say that if at all any purpose is going to be served by the money spent on the Sports Council now in the field of sports, it should be granted and it should be seen that it is spent for the poor, the poorer section of the society. I consider it a complete waste if no purpose is being served. We are not doing our very best in this matter. I say this because we cannot throw it open to everybody. The poorer sections, as I said earlier, cannot participate in the games and it is only restricted to the higher-ups, to the people who can afford to spend some time in that luxury of sports. So, Sir, until the economic condition of the country is improved, let those people who can afford that luxury do whatever they do and if they can spend, let them spend and let them spend from their own pocket and do merrymaking and project India's image as far as they can. To take away the money from the poorer sections of the society which could be spent on them and then spend it on this luxury is not somehow compatible with the ideas of *garibi hatao*.

Sir, during the Munich Olympics, I am told, our team failed miserably. In the newspapers also I saw comments about it and there were also comments about wrong selection. Since we cannot maintain our coaches, I am told, many of our coaches are going away on assignments from foreign countries. Sir, I am told that one of our best hockey coaches—it may not be Mr. Gian Chand and I do not know about him—

has been appointed in Kenya. When people are so much worried above, so much exercised, over the brain-drain in this country, if they have any feeling for sports, they must also equally be exercised over this.

SHRI N.G. GORAY (Maharashtra) : Over this 'muscle drain'?

SHRI B.T. KEMPARAJ (Mysore) : How can you know his name?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : But it is a fact that some of our coaches are going away because we cannot pay them amply. It can be one of the reasons why our boys are not getting proper training. This half-hearted approach towards sports would not pay probably the desired dividends.

Then, I am told that after the dastardly murder in Munich, our team also did not participate in the memorial services. They were afraid, probably under instructions from the Government of India, to participate in the memorial services, condolence memorial services.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (Prof. S. Nurul Hasan) : I beg to clarify this point. Apparently, the information that was given to the hon. Member is not correct. India was represented at the memorial service by my colleague, the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, by the leader of the official Indian delegation, my former colleague Shri Ramaswamy who is a Member of this House, by the Chief of the Mission, the Deputy Chief of the Mission and by the other official delegate, Shri Anand and a number of other people.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : It is very nice of the hon. Minister to have clarified the position. But somewhere I had read in some newspapers that our team did not participate and a further comment was there that they were playing hockey while memorial services were going on. I am thankful to the hon. Minister that he has clarified the position. I am happy about it.

To wind up, I would again say that the hon. Minister in the Ministry of Educa-

[Shri Lokanath Mishra]

tion and Social Welfare would do well if he introduces in our society, in our schools, indigenous games rather the expensive western games. I am against western games because our society is not in a position to afford it. Therefore, what can be afforded should be introduced. There are some games which do not need any kind of expenditure for the poorer sections of our society and the people living in rural areas. It would be better if schools and colleges are encouraged to introduce indigenous games.

Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S.S. MARISWAMY) : Mr. Goray.

SHRI N.G. GORAY : Sir, I decided to participate in this debate because I thought that it was time that the Government of India decided once for all whether sports really deserve some encouragement from them officially, or so far as sports are concerned they are going to adopt a sort of *laissez-faire* policy.

Sir, the Munich Olympic games will be remembered for a long time for two things. It was at Munich for the first time that the political feud between the Israelis and the Arabs was staged in a very heinous manner and many of the Israeli sportsmen were murdered in the Olympic games. The other thing that we shall have to remember is that it was at Munich that India was completely blasted out of sports, because we did not get anything out of it. Not a single gold medal.

Sir, if you look at the history of the Indian participation right from 1900, when India first participated in the Olympics, we have got so far only seven gold medals. You can very well understand our position when you know that one of the American sportsmen carried 7 gold medals in the single meet at Olympic. He was a sportsman par excellence and his name was Mark Spitz. In a row he won 7 gold medals and it has taken us all these years to win 7 gold medals and 2 silver medals and some bronze medals. Sir, why such a thing has happened? So far as the Olympics are concerned, a number of stories have appeared in the Press and these stories are really very deplorable. We are told that our wrestlers were comple-

tely neglected so much so that our Ambassador there, Shri Kewal Singh, who came to meet the wrestlers and who promised that they would be served with Indian food, never kept his promise and our wrestlers did not get any Indian food at all.

Sir, there were other stories that outsiders were allowed to stay in the village. I do not know how far it is true that even during the march past, there were outsiders who participated in the march past. Then there is the story that the space that was given to us was so overcrowded that more than one person used to sleep in the same bed. One of the foreign correspondents asked the Indians whether the Indians were given to homo-sexuality so that two people are sleeping in one bed. All these are newspaper stories and I do not know how far they are correct.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I have already ventured to clarify the position in answers to question and I would request the hon. Member to have a look at these answers because I do not want to take the time of the House in giving a full detailed account of these things which I have already stated in the House.

SHRI N.G. GORAY : There are reports like that. Two doctors were there. They never attended to their duties. As I said just now, there are reports that the wrestlers were neglected. There are reports that other persons who had nothing to do, used to stay in the Olympic village. All these reports have appeared and I have listened very carefully to what the Minister said the other day. I do not think he contradicted all the reports. He did contradict some of these reports. Perhaps when he makes a reply, he shall contradict other reports also. We shall be very glad. I am not very much concerned with that. What I feel is that the whole thing was a typical Indian scenerio, everything going amiss, mismanagement, people not knowing where they will stay, people not knowing what they were expected to do. All these things were there. I would beg the Government to see to it that when next time we participate in the Olympics, let us not have this show again. Either we go there to win or we do not send our teams at all because we have been sending our teams right from 1900.

Every 4 years, some of our boys go there. They participate and all that we get out of it is that we are disrespected. People think that the Indians do not know how to play sports. People think that this country of 55 crores cannot produce a single sportsman who can win a gold medal. Sir, it is a very sad state of affairs as the Prime Minister herself remarked when she was asked about her reaction to what had happened in the Olympics. She said that it was a very sad story.

Now, having said that, I want that the Government should not stop there. It is certainly a very sad story, a very ignoble story. It is something that must be mended and must be mended immediately. Therefore, Sir, I think that if this House discusses this thing, then some way will be found out by which we can put the sports in a proper shape.

Now, the main question that I wanted to raise here was : Do we really think that sports have a place in our life ? I for one think that sports must be given a very high place so far as our social life is concerned. Therefore, I would like the Minister to assure this House that this story of Olympics which is a typically symbolic story of the state of affairs in this country will not be repeated again, that the Government will take an active interest in it and the Government will appoint some devoted people to look after these games and they will see to it that the standard of sports is not only maintained but also raised. The story is that we are losing the standard.

The only game in which we excelled was hockey. Year after year since Amsterdam we have been winning the gold medals in Hockey and now we have lost that too. Why? Again, newspaper reports say, because we had no reliable centre-forward. We had nobody who could take advantage of the short corners. We had nobody else who could really mould the team into a team. Now will the Government take care to see that a proper person is appointed? I do not know anything about Mr. Ashwini Kumar. All that I know of him is he is a police officer and he has been there for a long time. Why should the chairmanship of that particular body be made into a sort of permanent assignment so far as Mr.

Ashwini Kumar is concerned? If you think that he cannot deliver the goods you can ask him to quit. There are any number of people in this country who would be very glad to serve and I think if a proper search is made it will not be impossible for you to find a man who is really devoted to sports. That is what is necessary.

So many people here mentioned that the poor people in this country do not find a place. I know, the poor people in this country play their own games. They do not, perhaps, play hockey or football but they do play kabaddi, kho-kho and other games, and they take to wrestling. The point now is whether we should send out our people to scout for talent—and if we really scout for talent it will be possible for us to pick up people right from the streets, from the mill areas where the boys play on the open streets. You can pick up such boys, train them and then send them to Olympics if they really make their grade. I make this suggestion with confidence because I have heard that one of the gold medallists in the Olympics was a shepherd boy from Kenya or Uganda. And it was he who, in a cross-country race—or Olympic race—had outshone everybody else, because he was given the proper training. These sports are becoming highly competitive. It is not as if I can practise for a few months and go and win a gold medal. It is not possible. All the scientific gadgets are brought into use to test your strength, to test your heart, to test your brain, to test your muscles, and everything is brought to bear on this particular thing that the sportsman is trained in the right manner so that he will win. That is why the U.S.A. has been on the top. Of course, now it is the U.S.S.R. which has topped the list. How many gold medals! It was as if they were collecting the gold medals with both the hands. As I told you, a single sportsman has collected seven gold medals. Small countries like Denmark, Kenya, Uganda with only a population of about a crore are getting gold and silver medals and a country of about sixty crores is getting none. It is a very sad state of affairs. Therefore, I would ask the Minister whether he has really given some thought to it.

I was surprised to know that in a city like Delhi, the university colleges have no

[Shri N. N. Goray]

playgrounds. And I am quite sure that in the whole of India it would be any number of colleges without any playgrounds at all. Then how do you create new talent? How is it possible to train and coach our sportsmen? Therefore, it is very necessary that we make sports part of our life. We should look upon sports as part of our life. It must become part of every citizen's life, male or female. Sports must be looked at from that angle.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that you go through the successive Five Year Plans and see if there is any mention of the sports that India would like to develop. Take any plan. There is no mention whatsoever. In the new Plan, I am afraid, they are not going to set apart any sum for development of sports because they think the sports is something that is not important at all. I perfectly agree with Mr. Alva when he said that strong minds dwell in strong bodies. That is quite true. We must have healthy young men and women and that is not possible unless you make it possible for them to participate in the games. It is not only the question of participating in the games, it is a question of giving them proper training and coaching. We must spend some money on it. A few crores of rupees here and there will not make any difference. We are spending huge amounts. Only today you heard that Rs. 20 crores were set apart for dry farming and during these years they have not been able to spend even Rs. 5 crores. This is what the performance is. If Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 20 crores were set apart during the next Plan, I am quite sure, you will not incur more than an expenditure of Rs. 5 crores or so, but then that will go a long way and, therefore, in conclusion I would ask you whether the Government is really serious.

Mr. Alva referred to chess, as originally an Indian game. What is happening Russia was the ace so far as the chess world was concerned. Now, Bobby Fischer, a young boy comes up from America, concentrating on chess for the last 10 or 15 years humbles down the tallest chess player in the world. Look at the encouragement that he has been given. Look at the concentration that he has brought to bear on the sport and look at the result. The result will be surely good, if proper coaching is there,

proper concentration is there I would, therefore, request the Government to look, at the sports very seriously, as seriously as they look at education. I do not separate sports and education and sports and education must go together. If our boys have more sports, more playgrounds, more football teams, perhaps the trouble that has overtaken the Delhi University might not have been there. These boys have nothing to do after their college hours are over. They concentrate on cinemas, look at the girls, watch them going here and there and pass some ugly remarks. Or, they would go hijacking buses, burning them because the idle man, the youngman, wanting to do something, has nothing to do excepting that. Therefore, when the Minister for Education is giving a serious thought to recasting the entire educational system, let him try to understand this that sports should have a prominent place in the reorganisation of education in this country. It is from that that you will get the Olympic winners. It is from that that the prestige of India will be increased. Therefore, Sir, I say that the next four years are at your disposal. When you decide to send the next team to the next Olympics, let it be sent with this determination that we shall win at least five gold medals. We may not have anything less than that. Let us make our choice. Hockey can be the first, wrestling second and in this way concentrate atleast on five games and let us try to break the world records and let us try to win the maximum number of gold medals. I hope there may be no disappointment at the end of the four years.

PROF. RASHEEDUDDIN KHAN

(Nominated) : Sir, I had lent my name for today's discussion essentially to buy my peace with Mr Joachim Alva. I was not sure that I would be called upon to speak. But having been called upon to speak and participate in the debate, I will take sometime of the House in trying to mention certain larger problems involved in the promotion of sports this afternoon.

I will start at the point where my friend, Mr. Goray has left. In the larger process of the re-organisation of national education which is on, it is essential to evaluate the role of sports and games and indeed, the entire range of what can be called physical

culture, as part of the development of national education. I may mention four or five major objectives and problems of education that have to be tackled and which I am sure, the dynamic Education Minister, Prof. Nurul Hasan, is already doing. One is that we have to spread education in depth in different parts of the country, in order to bring the blessings of enlightenment to all the people in our land. Secondly, is the problem of the maintenance of standards, which should go on with the spread of education, which may be called the problems of 'quality control'—a problem which, unfortunately, has not attracted adequate attention even of the pedagogic experts. Thirdly, there is the problem of modernisation of the courses and syllabii and fourthly, there is the problem of the linkage of the educational experiment with the employment market and the manpower needs of the national development plans. Lastly, there is the problem of establishing some sort of balance between the teaching programme and what I have called the physical culture—the games and sports at the school and the college levels. It will be germane that we concentrate on this last point this afternoon.

Sir, the importance of games and sports is not adequately reflected in the schools and colleges, as was very eloquently pointed out by both Mr. Goray and Mr. Joachim Alva. The funds are inadequate, the coaching facilities are inadequate, the sports fields and the gymnasiums are inadequate, and above all, the attitude of those who are conducting education towards sports is inadequate. It is reflective of a dichotomy. As we say in Urdu, there are certain people who indulge in *khel kood* and others who indulge in sober activities of building up a healthy personality. Here I am particularly reminded of the tremendous importance which the Greek civilisation had given to the promotion of the ideal of 'a healthy soul in a healthy body'. The School of Hellas had become the custodian of worthy and humanist culture, largely because it was able to fuse the concept of Athenian Academy with Spartan, Gymnasium. This is reflected very adequately in the book which the world would never let die, 'The Republic' of Plato, because Plato utilising the dialectics of Socrates emphasised that it is inconceivable

to imagine a civilised and moral personality unless he has an equipoised body and mind. The whole dialogue of Book IV and Book V of the Republic of Plato emphasises how a good mind is an extension of a healthy physique and how a healthy physique is nothing but the physical extension of the symmetry of the mind.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : He has made a very valuable point. In Sparta which was the most emergent power of the Greeks the mothers used to throw the children down the river if they were not strong enough.

SHRI N.G. GORAY : We do not want to imitate that, Sir. We would rather not produce children, but we will not do that.

PROF. RASHEEDUDDIN KHAN : With the corrective which my friend, Mr. Alva has provided, I am sure, he agrees with the basic point that I am trying to make. Whether historical allusions are valid or not, the point that I am making is that we cannot have a good national education without adequate emphasis on physical culture.

The other day, I was looking through a very valuable paper submitted for the consideration of the Central Advisory Board of Education in which the Education Ministry has asked for a financial investment of Rs. 3200 crores for the Fifth Plan period, 1974-1979. Out of it the amount they propose to spend on games and sports is Rs. 10 crores, that is Rs. 2 crores per annum which works out to .003 per cent of the total budgetary allocation on education. If at all budgetary allocation is any index of the emphasis one gives to a particular activity, then I need not make any further comment on this. I would particularly say that while aspects like Ashram education, like the development of cultural activities have been mentioned, I think among the least items of the budget are sports and games. And this is not surprising because for years, for the last 25 years, we have never been able to build this side of education. Therefore, I agree with my learned and enlightened friend, Mr. Goray, who has a rare vision of a politician, who said that since sports and games have never been developed, therefore, much of the energy of the youth is channelised into activities

[Prof. Rasheeduddin Khan.]

which are nihilistic and destructive of national wealth. I am sure if sports and games activity are available to the increasing number of children who are coming up in Indian schools and colleges, probably they can get better ways of channelising their energies.

I will also suggest that sports as part of life, as my friend Mr. Goray, has pointed out, is also essential because sports is an index of development. It is very clear that those countries which have reached a certain level of development are the countries which have also shown that their youth are able to win prizes in games and sports, as for example, the Soviet Union, the entire range of the socialist countries, the two Germanys, not to speak of the United States of America. I will say that the debacle in the Olympics at Munich should be viewed as a debacle of the lack of emphasis on sports and games in this country for the last 25 years. It should be viewed as a starting point for the re-structuring of the entire courses of study with a happy fusion between intellectual and physical culture.

Sir, as a new convert to Yoga, I would suggest to the Minister of Education that he may examine the possibility of making some sort of Yoga exercises and postures an additional course available for those who would like to build their physique. Now that the support of the Western world has come even for Yoga, probably it will not be difficult sentimentally for my compatriot to accept that yoga is not merely an obscurantist extension to physical life of a thought which is obsolete. On the other hand, the physical side of yoga is as valid today as it was before.

Sir, another thing I would like to suggest is that let us not consider sports and games as an extra appendage to the courses of study which have to be built into the curriculum. At the moment I remember what Ivan Illich has written. This famous educational iconoclast, who is presently in India, has written two provocative books: the "Deschooling Society" and the "Retooling Society". He has been emphasising that the institutionalisation of the school system is bad because that has narrowed the vision of man. In order to expand the vision of man we have to look into the entire structure of education as an integral whole. I would

like to add another dimension to what Ivan Illich has written by saying that the extension of physical culture is also an ennobling activity for the building up of national education system.

4. P. M.

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा: (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
उपसमाध्यक्ष महोदय, म्यूनिख में जो कुछ हुआ, उसके सम्बन्ध में प्रवक्ताओं ने प्रकाश डाला है, उसके विषय में मैं कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। केवल इतना ही कहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार का, प्रशासन की जो मशीनरी है उससे उसका नियंत्रित दिन प्रति दिन ढीला होता चला जा रहा है और इस प्रकार की जो घटनाएं होती हैं ये इसी कारण होती हैं कि प्रशासन पर मंत्रालयों का पूर्ण नियंत्रण नहीं है। उन बातों को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता, परन्तु एक बात तो माननी होगी और मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय, जिनका ज्यादा सम्बन्ध शिक्षा से रहा है, शिक्षार्थियों से रहा है, वह स्वयं भी जो तथ्य की बातें हैं उनको मानने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं, वे स्वयं इस बात को मानेंगे कि जिस प्रकार से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संसार में अनेक बातों में हमारा सिर गिरा है, उसी प्रकार से खेलों में भी गिरा है। शायद आज से 15-20 वर्ष पहले खेलों का जो स्तर था वह आज नहीं है, दिन प्रति दिन वह गिरता चला जा रहा है और यह एक बहुत बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। आपकी और हमारी उम्र एक सी है। जिस जमाने में हम पढ़ते थे, उस जमाने में आपको स्मरण होगा कि प्रत्येक स्कूल में छोटा हो या बड़ा अथवा विश्वविद्यालय हो, लाजिमी तौर पर खेलों में जाना प्रत्येक छात्र के लिए आवश्यक था। यदि खेलों में वह शामिल नहीं होता था तो उसको जुर्माना किया जाता था, उस पर मार पड़ती थी। शिक्षा का एक आवश्यक अंग मान कर खेल चलते थे, किन्तु आज तो स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है।

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् जोर तो दिया गया है कुछ बातों पर, जैसे नाचने-गाने पर काफी जोर दिया गया है। बच्चे हमारे अच्छा नाचने-

गाने लगे हैं। भारत वर्ष के सांस्कृतिक संगीत के अलावा विदेशी संगीत में पारंगत होते चले जा रहे हैं, परन्तु खेलों का स्तर क्यों गिरता जा रहा है, इसकी ओर भी देखने की आवश्यकता है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी, आप मुझे क्षमा करेंगे, वह आप पर और आपके मंत्रालय पर है।

यह तो बड़ी भारी विडम्बना है कि हमारे संपूर्ण प्लान्स के अन्दर जब प्रायोरिटी का सवाल आता है तो शिक्षा मंत्रालय नीचे ही होता है और जब खेलों का सवाल आता है तो शिक्षा मंत्रालय में भी सबसे नीचे खेलों का नम्बर आता है। यदि मैं गलती नहीं करता हूं तो शायद आपके मंत्रालय में एक अंडर सेक्रेटरी ग्रेड के व्यक्ति को स्पोर्ट्स का इंचार्ज बना रखा है। वही तमाम देखता है और उसी के कारण से हम यह आशा रख सकते हैं कि इंटरनेशनल गैम्स में शामिल होने के लिए वह तैयारी करवा देंगे जब कि इसके लिए अलग मंत्रालय होना चाहिए था। अलग मंत्रालय यदि नहीं है तो कम से कम ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी या सेक्रेटरी ग्रेड का व्यक्ति कोई कंट्रोलर इसका होना चाहिए था। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान होना चाहिए, किन्तु ऐसा नहीं हुआ।

अभी रुपए की बात कही गई कि आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि हम ज्यादा खर्च कर सकें। पर जो कुछ भी प्लान में दिया होता है उतना तो हम खर्च कर सकें। मुझे तो मालूम हुआ है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दो करोड़ रुपए का जिसके लिये खर्च रखा गया था, उसमें से केवल 20 लाख रुपए खर्च हुए हैं। आई में बी रांग लेकिन मुझे इस प्रकार की सूचना मिली है। तो 2 करोड़ रुपया भी हम खर्च नहीं कर सके। उसका कारण क्या हो सकता है! उसके कार से यह है कि जिस प्रकार की सुविधाएं, जिस प्रकार से प्रशिक्षण, जिस प्रकार से तैयारी हमारे खिलाड़ियों की होनी चाहिए उस प्रकार से नहीं हो पा रही है। आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि पंद्रह-पंद्रह वर्ष पुरानी साइ-

किलें हैं उन खिलाड़ियों के पास तो फिर क्या वह उन्हीं साइकिलों पर ओलम्पिक गैम्स में मुकाबिला करेंगे। क्या पंद्रह वर्ष पुरानी साइकिलों से हम गोल्ड मेडल ला सकेंगे? उसी प्रकार से हमारे गद्दे हैं। हमारे गद्दे वही पुराने ढंग के, रफ कोर्स वलाथ के बने हुए हैं जबकि ओलम्पिक के जो गद्दे होते हैं वह रबड़ और प्लास्टिक के गद्दे मिलते हैं, उस स्तर का हम नहीं दे सके तो कम से कम इस स्तर का तो दे सकें कि हम उनका मुकाबिला कर सकें। इसी प्रकार की अनेक बातें हैं जिन पर शौर करने की आवश्यकता होगी। प्रशिक्षण का क्या यहां पर प्रबन्ध है? मैं स्वयं भी देखता आ रहा हूं। क्रिकेट को ही ले लीजिए। क्रिकेट के जो खिलाड़ी हैं उनमें कोई आंध्र प्रदेश का है, कोई बंगाल का है, अलग-अलग प्रदेशों के खिलाड़ियों में से चुना जाता है और वह अपने अपने-अपने प्रदेश में प्रेक्टिस करते रहते हैं, आज तक हमने नहीं देखा कि माल भर, छः महीने, नौ महीने के लिए सब को एक स्थान पर बुला कर एक अच्छी व्यवस्था के आधार पर उनको ट्रेनिंग दी जाए, ऐसा नहीं होता है। तो जहां पर इस प्रकार से अवहेलना की जाती है, वहां पर हम इस बात की आशा रखें कि हमारे खिलाड़ियों का स्तर दूसरे के मुकाबिले में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर होगा तो यह तो मृग मरीचिका के समान है।

मैं फिर माननीय मंत्री जी को उधर ही ले जाना चाहता हूं, जहां से कि हमारा खेल शुरू होता है। बच्चे के पैदा होने के पश्चात् जो उसका सबसे पहला बर्थ-राइट है, वह उसके खेलने का ही है और उसको खेलने की सब प्रकार की सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए। यह देखना चाहिए कि नर्सरी स्कूल में किस प्रकार की सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए और फिर प्राइमरी स्कूल में किस प्रकार की होनी चाहिए। आप तो स्वयं भी जानते हैं। मैं भी लगभग 17 वर्ष तक इंस्पेक्टर आफ स्कूल्स की हैसियत से रहा हूं, मैंने देखा है कि उस जमाने में गांव-गांव में, प्रत्येक गांव में, टूर्नामेंट्स होते

[श्री मान सिंह वर्मा]

थे और खेल का जो महत्व था वह शिक्षा से किसी भी अवस्था में कम नहीं था। आज तो ऐसा नहीं होता है। रेलीज होती हैं और उन रेलीज में जैसा कि मैंने अभी बयान किया कल्चरल प्रोग्राम्स ही होते हैं; क्योंकि हमारी संस्कृति सिमट कर के नाचने गाने और मटकने में आ गई है, तो इन रेलीज में इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम तो बहुत मिलेंगे, लेकिन खेलों के स्तर को सुधारने की कोई बात भी नज़र नहीं आती है, खेलों की बात बहुत कम होती है। जैसा कि गोरे साहब ने कहा, बच्चा अपने एफर्ट्स से, अपने प्रयत्न से कुछ कर ले या घर वाले उसे कोई प्रोत्साहन दे दें तो उस कारण से कुछ कर ले, लेकिन विद्यालय की तरफ से या उसके बाद सरकार की तरफ से कोई प्रोत्साहन इस प्रकार का मिलता हो ऐसा देखने में नहीं आता है।

इंटरनेशनल गेम्स में हम जाते हैं, ओलम्पिक में हम जाते हैं, मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि ये हमारे खिलाड़ी बहुत बड़े राजदूत हैं जो कि हमारे यहां के मैसेज को लेकर जाते हैं; हमारे देश के आदर्श को ले कर जाते हैं, हमारे देश की कैसी संस्कृति है, हमारे देश के कैसे विचार हैं, हमारे देश का कैसा कैरेक्टर है, हमारे देश के लोग कैसे हैं, इन तमाम बातों के द्योतक बन कर के, प्रतिबिम्ब बन कर के संसार के सामने वे जाते हैं और यह हम उसी समय बना सकेंगे जब कि उधर को हमारा ध्यान होगा, लेकिन उसकी तरफ से इतनी अवहेलना है, तो इस बीच को देखने की आवश्यकता है।

श्रीमन्, मेरा जो कहना है वह यह है कि नवीनतम जितने भी उपकरण हैं, ये उनको उपलब्ध होने चाहिए और यह उसी समय होगा जब कि आप विशेष रूप से इस पर ध्यान देंगे और मेरी तो मांग यह है कि इसके लिए एक सैपरेट मिनिस्ट्री, एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री बनाएं; क्योंकि ओलम्पिक्स में जाने का तो बराबर काम रहेगा। जैसा कि अभी मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा था कि इस प्रकार के हमारे अपने खेल हैं

जिनका विकास किया जा सकता है, जो संसार के सामने अच्छे बन कर आ सकते हैं, संसार उनको एडाप्ट कर सकता है, हम स्वयं उन खेलों को बढ़ा सकते हैं। हमारे भारतीय खेल हैं, जैसा कि हमारी भारतीय ढंग की कुश्ती है, यहां पर उसके प्रयास किए गए। फ्री स्टाइल के अतिरिक्त जो हमारी अपने ढंग की कुश्ती है, उसको भी आज संसार ने पसंद किया है, उसमें भी संसार के और जो पहलवान हैं तैयार होते रहे हैं, तैयार हुए हैं और उसको हम डेवलप कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हमने देखा जो हमारी घर की कुश्ती का सवाल था उसमें भी हम पिछड़ गए। फ्री-स्टाइल में ती पिछड़े हुए थे, लेकिन उसमें भी पिछड़ते जा रहे हैं। तो आपने प्रशासन को थोड़ा स्कूप करना पड़ेगा, उसको थोड़ा जागरूक करना पड़ेगा। मैं जानता हूँ जब से आप आए हैं इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि यह कर के दिखा दें, वह कर के दिखा दें। प्रत्येक मिनिस्टर इस बात की कोशिश करता है, लेकिन जब तक कोशिश की जाती है वह दूसरी जगह चला जाता है, कोई दूसरा उसकी जगह आ जाता है, किन्तु उसके साथ-साथ, कोई भी रखें, नीति आपकी नहीं चल सकती जब तक प्रशासन आपका पूर्ण सहयोग नहीं बनेगा और उसकी लिए आवश्यक है कि जिस प्रकार से कम्पलसरी गेम्स एण्ड स्पोर्ट्स होने चाहिए उसी प्रकार आपके केन्द्र की तरफ से स्टेट्स के ऊपर इस बात का जोर होना चाहिए कि कम्पलसरी फिजिकल कल्चर का समावेश उनके स्कूल के कैरिकुलम और सिलेबस में होना चाहिए। उसके पश्चात् आप यह देखेंगे कि अच्छे प्रकार के लोग आएंगे। जैसा कि कहा गया था कि बड़े-बड़े घरों के लड़के ही आगे चलते हैं; क्योंकि बचपन से उनको सुविधाएं इस प्रकार की होती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ, हमारे यहां कैलिवर की कमी नहीं है, योग्यता की कमी नहीं है।

झोंपड़ी में रहने वाला बच्चा भी आकर दूसरों के मुकाबले में बन कर आ सकता है, दूसरों को दिखला सकता है कि यहां पर भारतीय कुश्ती की क्या इम्पार्हेन्स है। भारतीय कुश्ती में मैं समझता हूं किसी राजघराने का कोई आदमी नहीं आया। छोटे-छोटे लोग ही आए हैं—कहीं कीकर सिंह आ गए, कहीं गामा आ गए, कोई राजा महाराजों के मध्य से नहीं आए। अपने शौक से उन्होंने अपने शरीर का डेवलपमेंट किया और वे आगे बढ़े। इस प्रकार वे लोग यहां आ सकते हैं—पहले स्कूलों से आए, उसके बाद विश्व-विद्यालयों में उनकी ट्रेनिंग हो, विश्वविद्यालयों के पश्चात् फिर आपकी तरफ से, जब आपका काम आता है, उसमें भी चयन करने में मैं समझता हूं किसी प्रकार की राजनीति का समावेश नहीं होना चाहिए। यह बड़ी भारी विडम्बना है हमारे देश में कि जीवन के प्रत्येक अंग में राजनीति घुस गई है आ कर और इसी के कारण से सब गड़बड़ होने लगी है—व्यापार में राजनीति, व्यवहार में राजनीति, हर चीज में राजनीति—और उसी के कारण से चयन हो रहा है। उसमें देखने की आवश्यकता होती है कि कौन बच्चा किस प्रकार से शुरू से उपर आ रहा है, किस प्रकार से उसका रिकार्ड है और किस प्रकार से उसे प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। लेकिन वहां पर फिर सिफारिशें होती हैं, यह इतने बड़े घर का है, यह नवाब पटौदी है, यह पटियाला घराने का है, यह विजयानगरम् घराने का है और यही कारण है, आखिर को यह जेनरेशन धीरे-धीरे समाप्त होगी तो उनका स्थान लेने को क्या कोई आएगा या नहीं, इस प्रकार की समस्याएं आती हैं। जब निष्पक्ष भाव से चयन हो, आप राजनीति को अलग रख कर इस पर विचार करेंगे, इस प्रकार से चयन करके आप बाहर भेजेंगे तो कोई कारण नहीं कि हम दूसरों के मुकाबले में

इतना पिछड़ जाएं। प्रश्न आर्थिक रह जाता है, यह सही बात है एजुकेशन को बहुत कम खपया मिलता है। उसमें भी जैसा मैंने बताया, स्पोर्ट्स के लिए और भी कम है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूं। मेरा विश्वास है, जय खर्चा किया जाता है और एक्टिविटीज दिखलाई जाती हैं, काम किया जाता है, तो स्पष्ट की कमी नहीं रहती है। खपया कहीं न कहीं से आ ही जाता है। आपको भी खपया मिल जाता है। आपको जितनी भी खर्च की आवश्यकता हो उसको खर्च कीजिए, लेकिन उद्देश्य आपका बनाने का होना चाहिए। जब इस प्रकार से होगा तो मैं यह समझता हूं, किसी भी क्षेत्र में हमारे जो बच्चे हैं, हमारे जो नौजवान हैं, वे पीछे रहने वाले नहीं हैं।

मैं यह चाहता हूं कि हमारे जो खिलाड़ी हैं, जो खेल के क्षेत्र में आगे आते हैं, उनका भविष्य उनके सामने होना चाहिए। वे लोग इस तरह की बात महसूस करते हैं कि खेल के क्षेत्र में आने से उनका भविष्य कुछ नहीं रहेगा तथा उन्हें किसी तरह का कोई काम नहीं मिल सकेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि उनका जो भविष्य है, वह उनके सामने होना चाहिए और उन्हें इस बात का विश्वास दिलाया जाना चाहिए कि तुम्हारा जो भविष्य है वह उत्तरोत्तर उज्ज्वल होगा। इस चीज के लिए यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि उनको हर तरह का प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए। उनको सर्विस में प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए और जो खिलाड़ी हैं, उन्हें अच्छी सर्विसों में दिया जाना चाहिए और भर्ती के समय खिलाड़ियों को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जिन खिलाड़ियों का चयन बाहर जाने के लिए होता है उनका कम्पलसरी जान बीमा होना चाहिए ताकि भगवान न करे किसी प्रकार की कोई

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दुर्घटना हो जाए। अगर कभी इस तरह की बात हो, तो उनका जो भविष्य है वह अन्धकारपूर्ण न हो।

सरकारी तौर पर छोटे से लेकर बड़े खिलाड़ी की पूरी तरह से प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए और प्रशिक्षण के लिए मॉडर्न उपकरणों का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए।

एक बात कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा। जितनी भी गैर-सरकारी संस्थाएं हैं, जो खेलों का प्रशिक्षण देती हैं, खिलाड़ी तैयार करती हैं, उनका भी पूर्ण सहयोग लेने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि देश में इस प्रकार की जो संस्थाएं हैं, जो इस समय सरकार से भी अधिक अच्छा कार्य कर रही हैं, उनको सरकार की ओर से उनके खर्च का कम से कम 95 प्रतिशत धनराशि मिलनी चाहिए। अगर आप पूरे तौर पर उनकी सहायता कर सकते हैं, तो इतनी तो सहायता आपको करनी ही चाहिए। अभी यहां पर अमरीका की मिसाल दी गई है कि वह अपने खिलाड़ियों पर करोड़ों रुपया व्यय करता है और गोल्ड मैडल पाने के लिए हर खिलाड़ी के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च करता है। हमारा एक गरीब देश है और हम अपने खिलाड़ियों पर उसके मुकाबले में खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में हम एक टारगेट बना सकते हैं कि हमें इन खेलों में गोल्ड मैडल लेना है और उन्हीं पर हमें अपनी पूरी तयारी करनी चाहिए।

मेरी यह भी मांग है और मेरा यह सुझाव है कि खेलकूद के लिए एक अलग से मंत्रालय बनाया जाए। अगर वह किसी कारण सम्भव न हो, तो मैं समझता हूं कि एक उपमन्त्री को इस चीज का इनचार्ज बना दिया जाना चाहिए और कुछ वरिष्ठ

अधिकारियों को उसके अधीन रख दिया जाना चाहिए, जिनके पास अधिकार हों और जो इस चीज पर कंट्रोल कर सकें। अगर इस तरह की बात कर दी जाएगी तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे खेलकूद में काफी सुधार हो सकता है।

SHRI ABU ABRAHAM (Nominated) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, sports in this country have been in a bad shape for such a long time that no one would have been surprised at the very poor performance of our sportsmen at the Olympics. Yet, Sir, the national pride of everyone was hurt and so, along with the other national misfortunes like the draughts, cyclones and high prices, the Olympic event has also contributed to the low morale of the country over the last few months.

Sir, Indian sports very largely reflect, to my mind, some of the major evils of our society. Ours is a class-ridden society and this shows itself in sports too. The other speakers before me have already commented on this aspect. Most of our sportsmen come from the middle-class. The other classes down below get neither the opportunity nor the means. For instance, there are our tribals amongst whom perhaps there are people who are capable of running a mile in 3½ minutes. But we never see them or include them so that when we choose any sports team, we really only have a very tiny proportion of our population to draw from. Sir, the success of a socialist country in the field of sports is mostly the success of numbers and organisation. They take on thousands of young people, they are able to provide intensive coaching and spend a great deal of money on this activity.

Then again, Sir, our sports often reflect the way in which life in this country is dominated by officialdom. From all accounts, in Munich, our sports officials seem to have behaved disgracefully and they seem to have acted as if they were the stars of the occasion and not the sportsmen. Only last Sunday, Sir, there was an article in "The Hindustan Times", a very lengthy and interesting article, on the subject, "The Withering Spirit of Indian Sports", written by an Indian living in the United

States who has witnessed both the 1968 and 1972 Olympics. Now, Sir, this is what he has to say about our officials who went with our contingent to the Olympic meet. I quote:

"The behaviour of most of them is, in general, atrocious and unsportsmanly. Unfortunately, they consider the performers nothing more than a wagon train of second class citizens. Their attitude is indifferent, casual and often egotistic. Blinded by false notions they forget their duty towards the performers. It not only hurts the performers emotionally but injures their capabilities."

And the writer goes on to give specific examples of this kind of behaviour. Therefore, it seems to me that we need a through reorganisation of our sports councils and associations at all levels. We should not allow bureaucrats to dominate this branch of our national life also.

But, I think, even more important is to create a new national consciousness of sports and a new enthusiasm in sports and games. It is, I think, fair to say that most people in this country regard sports as a pastime or a fad for a certain minority. They themselves may take interest in the scores, but they don't bother to participate in games or sports. Our middle classes are a particularly indolent lot. Any physical activity is distasteful to the majority of them. They get all physical work done by other people. They have servants, cooks, peons by the dozen. If too many cooks spoil the broth, this is a case of too many peons spoiling their health.

Why don't we start a national campaign to make our people sports-conscious? Why don't we have a special five-year plan for sports? We should give top priority to providing playgrounds and sports fields for our schools, colleges, factories and public offices. Let every village have a football and hockey field. There is no lack of space in this country. The equipment required is not expensive. In any case, any money spent on sports is worthwhile because it is a question of improving the nation's health.

Who knows, this may well be the answer to our population problem as well. If

the parents are healthy, they may also be less prolific in reproduction. This has been shown in various scientific studies. So I would like to suggest a new slogan : Instead of saying *Chhota parivar Sukhi parivar*, let us say: '*Sporty parivar Sukhi parivar*'.

The development of sports will also create a whole new series of cottage industries. The manufacture of sports goods on a large scale will provide useful employment to a large number of people.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

I would like the hon. Minister to pay some particular attention to the quality of sports goods manufactured now in India. For instance, the tennis balls, over which there is virtually a monopoly, are of very poor quality.

Finally, I would like to make a request to all Members of Parliament to take some interest in sports even if some of us are beyond the stage of actively taking part.

I am glad Mr. Alva has given this opportunity to us to discuss this subject. But then look at the house: We are now about 20 people. An hour ago we were 25. We do not have even a quorum. I think we should take at least as much interest in sports as we do in Indian Airlines and Industrial licensing. I would also request the hon. Members to consider whether it will be a good idea to have a separate Ministry of Sports as many countries have. I was very glad to hear Mr. Varma supporting this idea. Mr. Goray has said that education and sports must go together. But I do not think it is fair to Dr. Nurul Hasan to give him this additional work when he has far too much work to do in education and social welfare.

Thank you.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY (Tamil Nadu) : I would like to support the observations made by previous speakers, and I endorse every suggestion that the previous speakers made about the provision for sports, for playing fields, for coaches and for regular training. There is one aspect of sports and games which I should like to emphasize and that is the moral aspect of

[Shri M. Ruthnaswamy.]

physical training. Success in games and sports as in other branches of life depends upon self-control and other moral training of those who take part in games and sports. That is realised by sportsmen and coaches all over the world. I remember, Sir, that in Cambridge and Oxford, the boating team that was to compete in Henley was constantly under the watchful eye of the captain of the team. The team had to take their meals under the eye of the captain. They were so much regulated and everything was controlled. I remember also that when the English Test Cricket Team visited Madras some years ago, I heard that the Captain of the team had the whole team under his control. They lived in the same hotel and they drank and ate under his supervision. The movements of the team was under the control of the captain. On the other hand, I have heard stories about members of our cricket teams in England spending their weekends in Paris. It is no wonder that we lost so many test matches.

Care also must be taken to cultivate the teams spirit among our sportsmen. For instance, in cricket we have very good individual batsmen and individual bowlers. But we fail completely on the fielding side because fielding requires team spirit, working for the team and not working for the individual. We have heard of matches being lost on account of so many catches being lost.

Fielding as every other branch of the game should take as prominent a part as the other things.

Care also must be taken to see that our Managers of teams are well chosen men for whom the members of the team have respect and those who are in charge of our sporting organisations should be men who are really interested in sports and not men who are just available because they have the leisure or the time or the money. So, all these things should be attended to if we are to make progress in sports.

As has already been pointed out, this training in games must start at nursery stage and should continue at every stage, the primary school, secondary school, college and university. As Mr. Goray pointed out, training has become a very technical matter nowadays and, therefore, coaches

must be provided for every game in our colleges and universities. If we take these steps, especially towards the emphasizing of the moral aspect of physical training, I think we will do better in the future than what we have done in the past.

श्री सैताराम सिंह (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, म्यूनिख में हाल में हुए ओलंपिक खेलों में भारतीय खेलों का घटिया प्रदर्शन होने के कारण देश के बाहर भारत के सम्मान को ठेस पहुंची है और देश के अन्दर जनता तथा विशेष कर खिलाड़ियों का मनोबल गिरा है। भारतीय दल के घटिया प्रदर्शन का मुख्य कारण देश में खेल के क्षेत्र में विभिन्न संस्थाओं में व्याप्त पक्षपात और भ्रष्टाचार है। टीम का चयन करने में पक्षपात किया जाता है। सर्वोत्तम खिलाड़ियों को नहीं चुना जाता है, बल्कि सिफारिश के आधार पर खिलाड़ी चुने जाते हैं।

इस वर्ष ओलंपिक खेलों में जो खिलाड़ी भेजे गए थे, उनका चुनाव निष्पक्ष तरीके से नहीं किया गया था। आरोप यह भी है कि खिलाड़ियों के रहने की व्यवस्था भी अच्छी नहीं थी तथा उनके भोजन की व्यवस्था भी समुचित नहीं की गई थी। कुछ भारतीय व्यक्तियों को बाहरी खिलाड़ियों के निवास स्थान पर ठिकाया गया था और उनके ऊपर सरकारी पैसा खर्च किया गया था।

मैं सरकार को मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में देशी खेलों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, योजना बनाएं और उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए धन खर्च करें, जैसे कि गांवों में पहले चिक्का, कुश्ती, कबड्डी वगैरह खेल खेले जाते थे और व्यायामशालाओं का गांव-गांव में आयोजन होता था, लेकिन अब तो विनोद प्रमोद मंडलों का आयोजन हो गया है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन सब खेलों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है तो

जो अपने देशी खेल हैं, उसको प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार की ओर से एक कमेटी बननी चाहिए और जो अभी विदेश में खेल जगत में हिन्दुस्तान का सम्मान घटा है, उसका क्या कारण है उस की जांच पड़ताल करानी चाहिए और भविष्य में हम दुनिया में कम्पीटीशन में आगे आएँ, कोई पदक जीतें, इसके लिए योजना बनाई जाए।

और मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो विदेश में ओलंपिक के खेल में भारत का सम्मान गिरा है इसकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी हमारे मंत्री जी के ऊपर है, इनके विभाग में कौन डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी है, कौन असिस्टेंट सेक्रेटरी है, वह क्या करता है, वह जिम्मेवारी विभाग के मालिक पर है, इनको देखना चाहिए था कि विदेश में जाने के पहले जिनका चयन किया गया था, जिन खिलाड़ियों का चयन किया गया था, वह ठीक से किया गया है या नहीं, वह उचित किया गया है या नहीं।

एक बात यह भी है कि इस देश में पोष्टिक भोजन नहीं मिलता है और इन लोगों के दिमाग पर नोन तेल लकड़ी का का भी असर पड़ता है और इस वजह से भी जहां खिलाड़ियों को दुनिया के कम्पीटीशन में आ कर कम्पीट करना पड़ता है वह नहीं कर पाते हैं। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि भविष्य में ऐसा दुर्भाग्य इस देश को नहीं देखना पड़े ऐसी व्यवस्था करें। यही मेरा कहना है। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Appan, do you want to speak ?

SHRI G. A. APPAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I only want to draw the attention of the House to a few facts that I know. Sometime back when Mr. M. R. Krishna was in charge of sports and games, there

was a question on the floor of the House about the quality of tennis balls. I have also seen reports that the quality of the tennis balls supplied to our tennis teams is very very bad and also that there was some difficulty in importing good quality tennis balls into this country. At that time itself I said on the floor of the House, as a textile man, that the techniques and technology for the manufacture of tennis balls are not very difficult. In fact I have a sample which Mr. M. R. Krishna has given. I dissected the sample as a textile man. The techniques are very very easy. The only thing is, we have to pay a very huge amount for importing tennis balls. The tennis balls that are produced in our country are not being made according to the specifications. This is what I wanted to draw the attention of the House to. If the hon. Minister can assure on the floor of this House that I could take the lead, I can take up the challenge that I will be able to produce tennis balls at a rate cheaper than the imported balls. What our tennis players want is not cheap tennis balls but tennis balls of good quality. What is the harm ? What is the difficulty ? I want to know.

People say there should be training in all games and sports. No doubt. Nothing can compare with training by qualified, technically competent and efficient people. Nobody can deny that. But it should not be as a regular fulltime proposition, eating away the funds as they do. I am now 60 years of age. Of course, as an elderly man, I would like to tell you as to what we used to do in those times. It was not like getting jobs of Directors, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors of Sports on Rs. 500 or Rs. 600, but the people who were missionary minded used to develop this art. They used to take up this art on their shoulders and gave training as their mission.

The quality of the sports goods that is produced in our country is also very very poor. I could certainly understand and support the views of our revered friends, Mr. Abraham and Prof. Ruthnaswamy, that the quality of the sports goods could be improved if it is developed on scientific lines. I visited Andamans last time. The Hon. Minister is here. He may be aware that we have very good timber there,

[Shri G. A. Appan.]

very good wood. The forests there could be exploited and the wood utilized for the production of the sports goods.

There also, I was told, the sports and games were not developed and encouraged to the extent that they ought to have been. I entirely agree with Prof. Ruthnaswamy here that sports and games are the true instruments of character training, moral education in which our country needs a great deal, in which we have to invest a lot to do the fundamental ground-work. It will be good if strong and honest character is built up in our school-life, even up to the age of 14 years of 10 year. Our country's efficiency and standard will be quite different.

Regarding hockey, cricket, tennis, badminton, boating, football, basketball, net ball, ring ball etc., I have to say that in every field there should be competition from the block level, the taluka level, the district level and the national level. They should be encouraged and given some chances to tour other parts of the world. They can also make money as cinema people, drama people make money. There will be no difficulty. Many people are attracted by these games. This can be a very good income-earner. We can even earn foreign exchange if we can send our people to other parts of the world as our cinema troupes and cultural troupes are doing.

May I add one more, point about the Scouts, the Guides and the Blue Birds ? I was a Group Scout Master and I was also in charge of the Blue Birds. I had my own assistants who are looking after this work. This scouting work is lacking, it has not improved or it has not got that amount of interest and impetus as it used to get in these good old days. I think, the hon. Minister will also see that the pays special attention to this aspect.

Camping also is a very good foreign-exchange earner. The Minister has said that he is going to encourage the camping sites and all those things. I wish that the camping sites should be undertaken but not with vested interest, not by people who are at the top level, but by people who have taken this as their mission.

Let me conclude that the improvement of sports goods which will develop our industry and give more work for the common-man, may please be taken note of.

श्री नवल किशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : डिप्टी चैयरमैन साहब, यह खुशी की बात है कि जोकीम आल्वा जी ने म्यूनिख में जो ओलम्पिक गेम्स हुए थे, उसके बारे में इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान आज दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी डेमोक्रेसी है और आबादी के लिहाज से भी चीन के बाद उसका स्थान दूसरा है। इतने बड़े देश की खेलों में जो हार वहां पर हुई, इसका जो वहां पर फियस्को हुआ, इसमें शक नहीं कि इससे हमारे देश की प्रेस्टीज खेल के मैदान में, खेल की दुनिया में बजाय ऊंची होने के काफी नीचे गिरी है।

जैसा कि कुछ लोगों ने कहा है और मुझे भी इसमें शक है कि गेम्सों के बारे में जो सिलेक्शन हुआ है, उसमें कहां तक एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री और प्रो० नूरुल हसन साहब जिम्मेदार हैं। मेरी इत्तिला है कि इस सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट का कोई डाइरेक्ट वास्ता नहीं है। यह कार्य तो इंडियन कौंसिल आफ स्पोर्ट्स या कोई दूसरी कमेटी है, जो लोगों को चुनती है। मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा और उससे मालूम हुआ कि जिस तरह से हमारे देश के अन्दर हर कार्य और हर फील्ड में पोलिटिक्स आ जाती है, उसी तरह से इस कमेटी में भी वह चीज आ गई है। जिस तरह से आज कल देश में हर चीज में पैरिस्टिज्म और नैपोटिज्म होता है, उसी तरह की बात यहां भी खिलाड़ियों के सिलेक्शन में होती है। लोगों की इस तरह की शिकायत है कि खिलाड़ियों के सिलेक्शन में कमेटी ने इस तरह की बात की। मैंने भी अखबार में पढ़ा था कि मास्टर चंदगीराम के बारे में कि कभी ओलम्पिक के खेलों में हिस्सा लेने जाएंगे और कभी पढ़ता था कि नहीं

जाएंगे, लेकिन आखिर में पता चला कि वे चले गए और खेलों में शामिल हुए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का हाकी में नाम था। हमारे ध्यान-चन्द्र को हाकी का जादूगर कहा जाता था और उसके बारे में यह कहा जाता था कि उनकी हाकी हर गेन्द को पकड़ लेती है। इस तरह की कहानियाँ उनके सम्बन्ध में बन गई थीं। परन्तु आज उसी देश की हाकी टीम का इस तरह का जो गेम्स में रहा जो कि वाकई अफसोस की बात है। उसी तरह से क्रिकेट में हमारी स्थिति है।

कुश्ती में जहाँ गामा का दुनिया में नाम था, जो दुनिया का मशहूर पहलवान था, आज हिन्दुस्तान इस खेल में भी पाँचवाँ नम्बर प्राप्त नहीं कर सका। तैरने में भी हमारी इसी तरह की स्थिति रही और कोई भी गेम ऐसा नहीं है, जिसमें हमने किसी तरह का नाम कमाया हो।

मेरे मित्र रतनास्वामी स्वतंत्र पार्टी, ने अभी कहा कि नर्मरी में हमें गेम्स की शिक्षा लड़कों को देनी चाहिए। मेरा तो यह तर्जुबा है एज० ए० स्टूडेंट और एजूकेशन में भी मुझे कुछ दिनों तक काम करने का मौका मिला, तो मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि स्कूलों और कालेजों में जो गेम्स होते हैं, वे केवल पेपर में ही रहते हैं। गेम्स की तरफ कोई खास तवज्जो नहीं दी जाती है। शिक्षा संस्थाओं द्वारा गेम्स की फीम तो अवश्य ले ली जाती है; क्योंकि यह उनके इनकम का एक साधन है, लेकिन वे गेम्स की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। इतना आप अवश्य कर सकते हैं कि जो एजूकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, उनमें इस बात के आदेश हों कि गेम्स की तरफ पहिले से ज्यादा तवज्जो दी जानी चाहिए। कालेजों और स्कूलों में फिजिकल एजूकेशन तो हो गई है, उसी तरह से आप गेम्स

के बारे में भी प्रबन्ध कर सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में एक मुझाव यह आया है कि हर एक इंस्टीट्यूशन में एक कोचर होना चाहिए, जो कि सम्भव दिखलाई नहीं देता है। यह हो सकता है कि आप डिस्ट्रिक्टवाइज या कमिश्नरीवाइज एक कोचर को एपाइन्ट कर दें या उनकी कोई नान आफिशियल एजेन्सी नियुक्त कर दें जो कोचिंग का कार्य करे। इस तरह की कार्यवाही की जाए तो वह बात समझ में आ सकती है।

मैं एक बात कह कर अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा। यह जो टीम हमारी ओलम्पिक में गई थी। उसके भेजने में सरकार का कितना हाथ था, इस बारे में मैं ज्यादा जानकारी नहीं रखता हूँ, लेकिन इतनी बात की जानकारी तो रखता हूँ और इस बारे में शिकायत भी आई थी कि जो टीम वहाँ पर गई थी, उसके खाने और रहने का माकूल इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया। यह भी शिकायत है कि जो नान-प्लेयर्स थे, जिनका गेम्स से डायरेक्ट वास्ता नहीं था, उनका वास्ता बना दिया गया और उन्हीं लोगों पर ज्यादा खर्चा किया गया, उनकी खातिर तवज्जो की गई और उन्हीं पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया। हमारी टीम की नाकामयाबी की एक वजह शायद यह भी थी कि उनमें टीम स्पिरिट नहीं थी। जो हुआ, वह हुआ, लेकिन इसमें शक नहीं कि जहाँ हम हर क्षेत्र के अन्दर आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश करते हैं, आर्थिक क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि गेम्स या खेलकूद का जो क्षेत्र है, वह ऐसा है जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान ने पहिले भी नाम कमाया है। हमारा देश हर क्षेत्र के अन्दर आगे बढ़ा है और इस मामले के अन्दर भी आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

तो आज जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान को खेल के क्षेत्र में ठेस लगी है, मैं

[श्री नवल किशोर]

झता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ा सबक होना चाहिए गवर्नमेंट के लिए और उन तमाम संस्थाओं के लिए जिनके ऊपर इसका उत्तरदायित्व है। मैं आखिर में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, माननीय मंत्री जी चाहे जानते से ओलम्पिक गेम्स में हमारे पार्टिसिपेशन के लिए जिम्मेदार न हों लेकिन गवर्नमेंट बहुत सी संस्थाओं के लिए पैसा देती है, उनके लिए ग्रान्ट्स देती है इसलिए उनका फर्ज है कि जो वहाँ शिकायतें हैं, पक्षपात की शिकायतें हैं, जो कमियाँ हैं, खराबियाँ हैं उनको दूर किया जाए और एक बार फिर जैसी हिन्दुस्तान की शान थी, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेल-कूद में जो स्थान उसे प्राप्त था और जो उसे प्राप्त करना चाहिए वह उसे प्राप्त हो सके।

SHRI G.R. PATIL (Maharashtra) : Sir, I would like to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Not now. You should have given your name. I allowed so many people. Minister.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Sir, first of all I should like to express my deep sense of gratitude to my distinguished colleague, Shri Alva, and to all the other colleagues who have rightfully drawn the attention of the country as well as this House and the Government to the importance of sports. I entirely agree with them that in this task of nation building sports and physical culture must play an extremely important role. The suggestions and the points that have been made out by hon'ble Members will be carefully considered by all of us and we will benefit from those suggestions and points.

Sir, this is not a matter of controversy or party politics and, therefore, I can give this blank assurance to the House that I will respectfully go into each and every suggestion and do my best to implement as many of those suggestions as are feasible. Therefore, if I do not refer to every point and suggestion which has been made in the course of this debate it does not mean that the points have been missed.

Sir, first of all I should like to dispose of one comparatively minor point. And this is

with regard to the complaints at Munich. Sir, on various occasions questions have been put to me by the hon'ble Members and I have tried to explain the entire situation more or less. The report which has been submitted by my former colleague, Shri Ramaswamy, and Shri Anand, who was the other official delegate on the whole question of Indian participation in the Munich Olympics is available in the Library of the Parliament House and I would invite the hon'ble Members to see what the facts of the case are. I would not like to take your time, Mr. Deputy Chairman, in attempting to deal with this problem.

There is one other point which needs to be briefly mentioned, and that is also the last point which hon'ble Shri Nawal Kishore raised. That is the nature of the responsibility of the Government of India in regard to the selection of the Munich Contingent that went to Munich. Sir, this selection has not been made by the Government of India. The whole Olympic, Mr. Deputy Chairman, is a private non-official movement. I am not saying this in order to shirk the responsibility because in all the submission I am going to make in a little while, you would see, Sir, that the Government is deeply conscious of its responsibility. But what I would like to stress is that the Government cannot easily be held responsible for what, after all, is by its very nature a non-official movement. Olympic games are held under the Olympic Charter in which even the maximum period of officially organised coaching is prescribed and one cannot do that. There are several countries which do not follow the Olympic Charter in its letter and spirit. I do not blame them. I wish I could do the same. But as long as the Olympic Charter is there, it will have to be treated as a non-official, private effort. But we are of the view that some regulatory measures must be taken because, after all, the financing has to be done by the Government of India. Therefore, this matter was considered by the All India Council of Sports, and the All India Council has made the recommendation that certain guidelines be fixed for each of the national sports federations before it becomes entitled to receive any assistance from public funds. And these are: (a) that each Federation should hold regular elections of office-bearers and no person should hold office for more than one term; (b) no

Person shall hold office in more than one Federation at a time; (c) each Federation shall appoint national coaches with the approval of the All India Council of Sports; and (d) no financial assistance shall be given to a Federation which does not hold national championships for juniors, and selection should be made from the grass-root level. I think, Sir, that these recommendations which have been made by the All India Council of Sports are reasonable recommendations and they will go a long way in at least mitigating some of the unfortunate politics which has gripped many of our national federations.

SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA : Professor Saheb, politics starts from the elections. That is the tragedy.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : However, we cannot take the view that we will not permit a national federation or a voluntary sports body to function in the country. That is a constitutional right. Even otherwise, in the field of sports voluntary effort should not be totally discouraged. The important thing, as I see it, is : What should be the role of the State in encouraging sports? Now, there are two broad aspects. They are inter-related but nevertheless two distinct aspects. The first is to ensure the maximum participation of the young people, of the boys and girls, of the youth, in sports and activities of physical culture. And the second is, the training of the talented among our people so that they can distinguish themselves in the field of active sports. The distinction between the two should be clearly understood. Now, so far as the first matter is concerned, we are deeply conscious of our responsibility. In spite of the fact that the federal nature of our Constitution gives only a limited initiative to the Union Government, I have no doubt that it will be possible for the Union Government to get the concurrence of the State Governments in evolving and implementing a mutually agreed national sports policy. But where the rub, I am afraid, is going to come is in the matter of finance. Here I would crave your indulgence to refer to some of the figures. In the present Plan, i.e. the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the total allocation in the Central sector is Rs. 3.79 crores. Out of this about Rs. 2 crores have been spent. The figure that was given to the hon'ble Member was not entirely accurate. And the big shortfall has been due to the non-construction of the sports

complex in Delhi for which a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs was made. I hope that before the end of the Fourth Plan period even this complex would have been constructed. Then, my distinguished friend, the honourable the Prof. Rasheeduddin Khan, has criticised me very correctly and I have great pleasure in pleading guilty. That is about the figure of Rs. 10 crores in the Plan. The figure of Rs. 10 crores in the Plan is the normal *ad hoc* figure. That is to say, you multiply the allocation in the existing Plan by so many times and you get the amount for the Plan. But it was understood by us from the very beginning that that is not going to be the final figure, because we had requested the All-India Council of Sports to draw up the detailed proposals for the Fifth Five-Year Plan. And the All-India Council's proposals have been made available to me only recently. And in the light of these I will try to go before the Planning Commission and try and see how much of it we can get accepted. It will have to be first accepted by the Planning Commission and after that the final approval will depend on the National Development Council, because, after all, the principal responsibility for physical education as for all education, has to vest in the State Governments. The Central Government can assist, the Central Government can provide coordination, and, occasionally, ideas, suggestions, but it cannot be the implementing authority except in a few limited areas. However, the Central Government had discussed with the State Governments the proposal of setting up Nehru Yuva Kendras. The idea of these kendras is to involve the youth in the age group 15-25 in meaningful activity in every district, in every mohalla of a district town, in every village, in every block. The activities to be undertaken by these kendras and the various clubs and branches of these kendras would be primarily three fold. That is to say, firstly, the question of the removal of illiteracy, adult education and continuing education; secondly, social service; and thirdly, not the last but perhaps the first with which we are going to start the whole thing, games and physical cultures. Our target is to involve the entire youth in sports activities. In addition to it, I entirely agree with my friend, Prof. Rasheeduddin Khan, that the educational system has to be made responsible for sports and games. As he knows very well, for socialist countries it

is a prescribed subject in the curriculum, and we are seriously contemplating bringing in some provisions for this. As this House knows, in perhaps another context, or perhaps in not so fortunate context, there has been a controversy over the National Fitness Corps employees. But the Government of India, even though it will be paying the salaries of the existing members of this Corps, has transferred their control so that they are available at the grass-roots level, at school or in these Nehru Yuvak Kendras, so that special facilities of coaching at the district level are available.

5 P.M.

Moreover, the other aspect to which I would like to draw your attention is the importance which is being given to rural sports. The National Institute of Sports has started organising regularly the All India Rural Sports meet. This year efforts are being made to have inter-State competitions in Delhi, after the States have held inter-Block, and inter-district competitions and selected their teams on that basis. In these rural sports meets, sports of special interest to the rural folk have been given an important place, such as kabaddi, wrestling, kho-kho, etc. There are others like athletics, foot-ball and volley-ball, etc.

Hon'ble Members might recall that recently we held a youth rally of 5,000 youth in Delhi and similar rallies were held in the State capitals. I wonder if hon. Member Shri Man Singh Varma saw this rally. If he had cared to see that, he would agree that it was not merely music and dance, but the main emphasis in this rally was on physical culture and demonstration as to how to do on a massive scale fairly complicated physical exercises. I would like to take this opportunity to express publicly my thanks to the Defence authorities for the great help and co-operation which they gave to my Ministry in organising scientifically worked out exercises. I am very grateful not only to the officers and the people of my own Ministry, but also to the Delhi Administration who took up this new idea and were able to put it into practice in a very short time. With the experience that we have gathered, I am now feeling very hopeful that it will be possible for us to take this to the villages to ensure that every year these competitions and these rallies are held at

the block level and district level and that every four years at the State levels and inter-district level and every five years an All India Rally can be held in Delhi. I was hoping that we could start with the All India Rally in Delhi, but unfortunately the drought in the country made it necessary for us to economise on expenditure.

Then, Sir, it is again rightly pointed out that among our rural folk there are any number of people who are talented. They have to be drawn into sports as well as competitive sports. There are any number of our tribal people who are skilled in various aspects of athletic sports, for example, running, long-distance running, swimming etc. People from Calicut or Bengal have grown with river and sea and for them swimming is not something which they learn. Swimming is something with which they grow up. There are people in the hill areas whose stamina and agility to walk or run are really remarkable. These are our people who have a great deal of potential talents. It is necessary that these talents should be spotted at an early stage, say between the ages of 8 and 12 years. We should try our best to establish five sports schools, one in each of the five regions of the country where these talented children will be given special training in sports as well as general education. They will be given proper diet. I entirely agree with my friend Prof. Rasheeduddin Khan, that Yogas will have to form a very important part of this training for the full development of the bodies of the children and, incidentally, if there is Yoga, we can cut down a lot of expenditure on extra food which seems to have become customary.

Then, Sir, many honourable Members have referred to the need for a separate Sports Ministry. I will pass on the suggestion of the honourable Members to the Prime Minister because it is really the prerogative of the Prime Minister to decide as to which of our Ministers will hold charge of the particular subject.

Sir, I have already stated that a Sports Talent Search Scholarship Scheme would be developed further in the universities, colleges, schools and also in the Nehru Yuvak Kendra as well as in the other special schools and that we want to utilise it even to keep the children, talented children, within the environment in which they

can develop their talents best. For example, take the case of a tribal. If he is taken away from his environment, he may lose his special talent, but for such talented people coaching will have to be taken to the areas where they have the capacity to develop.

Then, Sir, coaching schemes have to be strengthened. The National Institute of Sports and the one at Gwalior have been doing very good work and I am very pleased with the efforts that they have put in. But we will have to give them greater facility and they will have to streamline their schemes so that it is possible to provide a number of coaches on a massive scale which the programme I have just now indicated, needs.

If I may come back to my main point, Sir, the main agency will have to be the States. We cannot, sitting in Delhi, take up such a programme over the heads of the States and, therefore, I hope it would be possible to establish State Sports Councils which will be the counter-parts to the All-India National Council of Sports and which will be given the necessary political backing, administrative support and finances to carry on the work of reorganising the games.

I have already referred to the indigenous games. The All-India Council has given special attention to the development of the indigenous games and sports. I would also like to refer briefly to the sports goods industry. I think that it is very important that we should plan out in the small-scale sector our sports goods industry. Now, Sir, a reference was made to tennis balls. 1,350 dozens of tennis balls have been received by the National Institute of Sports and are being distributed through the States and their Associations. Another consignment of 850 dozens of tennis balls is on its way. M/s India Rubber Manufacturers, Calcutta, have stopped production of balls. Some balls have been manufactured at Bangalore and Bombay. But the industry has been suffering from a shortage of raw material or it has been felt. But, Sir, the Dunlops have been given the licence and are expected to start production in 1974 after which there is no likelihood of any shortage of tennis balls.

Sir, a reference was made to our export of our hockey coaches. These are the coaches which the Government of India itself has

sent to friendly countries and I would not consider it to be a "brawn-drain".

As regards swimming, Sir, the Government of India has constructed a swimming pool in Delhi which is open to every citizen of Delhi.

AN HON MEMBER : MPs also?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : MPs have their own private swimming pool in the Constitution Club.

Then, Sir, the Government has also sanctioned the Calcutta Swimming Pool Complex which would be open to all. Another condition is that it would attempt to give special training to talented swimmers and swimmers from the rural areas will be selected and given scholarships for study as well as for training.

Sir, a reference was made to certain individuals. I do not think that it would be proper for me to make any reply to the question of individuals because, frankly speaking, I do not know whether any particular individual is to be held responsible for one thing or the other. But, Sir, I do feel that with the measures that have been recommended by the All-India Council of Sports, things would be very much better.

Sir, I have already taken a great deal of the time of the House. Before I conclude, I would like to make this submission that this plan, which appears to us to be an extremely reasonable and an essential one, can only succeed if we ultimately are able to get the necessary allocation of funds. We have attempted to keep the cost as low as possible so that we are able to get the allocations from the Planning Commission as well as from the National Development Council.

Sir, the views expressed by the honourable Members in this debate will, I am sure, strengthen the hands of those who want to give to the physical development of the youth of the country and all the sports and games of the country their rightful share. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11-00 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at thirteen minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock, on Thursday, the 7th December, 1972.