



PARLIAMENT OF INDIA RAJYA SABHA

242

**DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

TWO HUNDRED FORTY SECOND REPORT

ON

**THE RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOUTH
DEVELOPMENT BILL, 2011**

**(PRESENTED TO THE RAJYA SABHA ON 26TH APRIL, 2012)
(LAID ON THE TABLE OF LOK SABHA ON 26TH APRIL, 2012)**

**RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

APRIL, 2012/ VAISAKHA, 1934 (SAKA)

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CONTENTS

	PAGES
1. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	(i)
2. PREFACE.....	(ii)
3. REPORT.....	
4. *OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE - AT A GLANCE ..	
5. *MINUTES	

* will be appended at the printing stage.

**DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**
(Constituted w.e.f. 31st August, 2011)

1. Shri Oscar Fernandes — *Chairman*

RAJYA SABHA

2. Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai
3. **Vacant**
4. Shri Prakash Javadekar
5. Shri M. Rama Jois
6. **Vacant**
7. Shri N.K. Singh
8. Shrimati Kanimozhi
9. Dr. Janardhan Waghmare
10. Shri N. Balaganga

LOK SABHA

11. Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer
12. Shri Kuvarjibhai Mohanbhai Bavalia
13. Shri Mirza Mehboob Beg
14. Shri Sameer Bhujbal
15. Shri P.K. Biju
16. Shri Jeetendra Singh Bundela
17. Shri Suresh Channabasappa Angadi
18. Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar
19. Shri Rahul Gandhi
20. Shri Kapil Muni Karwariya
21. Capt. Jai Narayan Prasad Nishad
22. Shri Sheesh Ram Ola
23. Km. Saroj Pandey
24. Shri Prasanna Kumar Patasani
25. Shri Balakrishna Khanderao Shukla
26. Shri Ashok Tanwar
27. Shri Joseph Toppo
28. Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey 'Vinnu'
29. Shri P. Viswanathan
30. Shri Madhu Goud Yaskhi
31. Shri Rathod Ramesh

PREFACE

I, the Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, having been authorized by the Committee, present this Two Hundred and Forty second Report of the Committee on the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2011*.

2. The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2011 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 21 December, 2011. In pursuance of Rule 270 relating to Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees, the Chairman, Rajya Sabha in consultation with the Speaker, Lok Sabha referred** the Bill to the Committee on 16 January, 2012 for examination and report.

3. Views and comments of the Ministry were taken note of while formulating the observations and recommendations of the Committee. The Committee heard the views of the Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports in its meeting held on 29 March, 2012.

4. The Committee considered the Bill in two sittings held on 29 March and 19 April, 2012.

5. The Committee, while drafting the Report, relied on the following:-

- (i) Background Note on the Bill and Note on the clauses of the Bill received from the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports
- (ii) Presentation made and clarifications given by the Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports
- (iii) Feedback received from the Ministry on the questionnaire with the issues raised by the Members during the course of the oral evidence; and

6. The Committee considered the Draft Report on the Bill and adopted the same in its meeting held on 19 April, 2012.

7. For facility of reference, observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters at the end of the Report.

NEW DELHI;
April, 19, 2012
Chaitra, 30, 1934 (Saka)

OSCAR FERNANDES
Chairman,
Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Human Resource Development

REPORT

I INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2011 was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development for examination and report by 15 March, 2012.

1.2 The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2011 seeks to declare the Institute as an Institution of National Importance and to provide for its incorporation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

1.3 The Statement of Objects and Reasons to the Bill reads as follows:-

“The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development is an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and is fully funded by the Government of India. The said Institute is the nodal agency for youth training, youth work and youth development in the country for rural and urban youth. The Institute is also functioning as a Centre for documentation, information and publication pertaining to youth development and provides institutional training for the personnel working in the field of youth.

The University Grants Commission team visited the Institute on the 3rd and 4th September 2008, and recommended for conversion of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development as a Deemed-to-be University under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. Accordingly, the Ministry of Human Resource Development issued a notification on the 23rd October, 2008 granting the Institution Deemed-to-be University status under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

The National Youth Commission Report, 2002, commissioned by the Government of India, highlighted that the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development as the premier National Institute should offer academic courses and research facilities for the youth programmes and functionaries so that there would be cadre of competent professionals for youth development. The Planning Commission in its 11th Five Year Plan Report advised that the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development should be developed as an apex institution with the status of National Youth University in the country.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports constituted a Mentor Group on the 28th March, 2011 with the terms of reference to convert the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development at Sriperumbudur into an institution of national importance by an Act of Parliament. While examining the functioning of the

existing Institute, the Mentor Group recommended that the conversion of the present Institute into an institution of national importance was imperative for addressing the vital needs and challenges of youth development in the country.”

1.4 The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, an autonomous body registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, was set up in March, 1993 with an objective of undertaking advanced study and applied research in the field of youth related activities and to function as a resource agency for youth programmes, policies and implementation strategies. The institute is the nodal agency for youth training, youth work and youth development in the country for rural and urban youth. The institute is also functioning as a centre for documentation, information and publication pertaining to youth development and provides institutional training for the personnel working in the field of youth.

1.5 The Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in her deposition before the Committee informed that the main purpose of bringing this legislation was to make RGNIYD which had been in existence since 1993 and serving as an apex training institution for the youth organizations, particularly Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and National Service Scheme an institution of national importance. The Secretary pointed out that in India's population of more than 1.2 billion, the key demographic feature was the 550 million youth between the age group of 13-35. So the youth cohort of 13 to 35 years was going to be not only the object but also the subject of all development planning in this country. Adequate health, education and skills had to be ensured for this group so that they became active and productive members of the workforce. This group was going to include producers, consumers, employees, employers, entrepreneurs, workers, students as well as teachers. So from that perspective, an institute of national importance would signal the importance or the critical centrality of this group for all planning and programmes that would be taken up by the Ministry in the next two Five Year Plans. The Secretary, further informed the Committee that the 12th Five Year Plan would begin next year and it was the right juncture to put this institute at the centre stage of all youth activities in the country and to focus on the challenges that face youth development and all development planning under all sectors of the economy.

1.6 Another important aspect which needed to be taken into consideration was that out of 39 institutions of national importance in the country, 35 institutions were in the domain of technology, 3 institutions were pertaining to the medical domain and 1 institution meant for language development. It was emphasized that there was no institute in India working solely on the youth domain and youth specific issues. Against this backdrop, RGNIYD, as an institution of national importance would not be a mere degree granting institution but would be a multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional institute, empowered to perform its role as a resource agency and a 'think tank' to take necessary policy initiatives, research, evaluation, advocacy, training etc. with focus on youth development.

1.7 The new status would enable the Institute to achieve horizontal and vertical growth over a specified time-line. Horizontal growth would mean its expansion in terms of more departments, centres and programmes, institutional networking and collaborations, strengthening the national youth resource centre, assuming regional leadership and moving towards global partnerships in the core area of youth development and allied spheres. Vertical growth of the institute would include evolving unique and innovative courses, developing a world-class curriculum, attracting international students, enriching resource materials, practice of innovative teaching strategies, adopting rigorous evaluation system, initiating exchange programmes and enhancing student support system.

1.8 The Committee took note of the fact that on 18 January, 2010, Deemed-to-be University status was withdrawn from 44 institutions including RGNIYD by the Government. It was clarified that the UGC guidelines clearly indicated that the unique status of these institutions as 'De-novo institutions' in the emerging areas with the promise of excellence, not yet fulfilling the prescribed guidelines of UGC may be inspected by a UGC committee which may recommend to the Government for granting them provisional status of Deemed-to be University. This provisional status would be subject to confirmation after five years on the basis of the performance report of the UGC

Review Committee done annually for a five year period. Due to a PIL filed in the Supreme Court in 2006, an Expert Committee was appointed on 4 June, 2009 to review such universities. In addition, Tandon Committee was appointed on 6 July, 2009 which recommended derecognition of 44 Deemed Universities, including RGNIYD. A point worth mentioning was that at the time of Tandon Committee giving its Report on 18 October, 2009, RGNIYD had not completed even one annual review despite the provision of being reviewed annually for a period of five years as prescribed by UGC guidelines for De-novo category Deemed Universities. It was also pointed out that the PIL filed in the Supreme Court pertained to profit-making and private commercial institutions, while RGNIYD was an autonomous body under the Ministry and fully funded by the Government.

1.9 Committee's attention was also drawn to the following observations of the UGC appointed Expert Committee which visited the Institute on 18-19 February, 2010:

“In view of the specific observations with regard to availability of qualified faculty, infrastructure available in term of buildings, laboratory, equipment, common facilities, discussions with the Director and interaction with the Faculty, non-teaching staff, students, villagers and information furnished by the institute and verification of documents, the Committee is satisfied with its functioning and the program made by the university since it was conferred the status of a Deemed-to be University on 23 October 2008.”

The Committee notes that the Supreme Court directed that the Deemed University status of all the 44 Deemed Universities including RGNIYD may continue.

1.10 The Committee is happy with the initiative taken by the Ministry in bringing this legislation conferring the status of the Institute of national importance on the RGNIYD. This is the first of its kind institution for youth development in the country. As the Apex Institute at the national level, it works in close cooperation with the NSS, NYK and other Youth Organizations in the implementation of the training programmes. The Institute is a nodal agency for training youth and a facilitator of youth development activities in rural, urban and also tribal areas. It functions as a vital resource centre co-ordinating training, orientation, research, extension and outreach initiatives for State, Central Governments and national level

Youth organizations. It offers inter-disciplinary, multi-dimensional field-based expertise in a number of areas through training, faculty exchange and consultancy. The Committee is of the opinion that with the kind of activities for youth development being undertaken by RGNIYD, such institution should have its presence all over the country. By channelizing youth into productive activities, the incidence of youth being misguided into anti-national and anti-social activities will show a declining trend. The Committee welcomes this legislative initiative having the mandate of strengthening the youth welfare and guidance activities through a well-structured, fully empowered set up, having its presence in the entire country.

1.11 The Committee observes that all the concerned Ministries were consulted by the Ministry before bringing out the proposed legislation. By and large, it has been found acceptable by all the Ministries, with few suggestions coming from Ministries like Finance and HRD. Suitable changes have, accordingly, been made in the Bill.

1.12 The Committee was informed that the Ministry had constituted a Mentor Group on 28 March, 2011 on the following terms of reference:

- to examine the feasibility of converting the existing institution deemed to be university to an Institution of national importance by an Act of Parliament;
- to make recommendation for broadening the mandate of the institution;
- to make recommendations on the financial requirements of such conversion; and
- to suggest the template of the governing structure of such an institution.

1.13 **The Committee observes that this nine-member Mentor Group had eminent personalities as its members. The Committee had the opportunity to go through the comprehensive report touching upon all aspects of governance so far as RGNIYD is concerned. The Committee hopes that the suggestions/recommendations with regard to the vision, mission of the proposed Institute, its administrative structure, governing structure, infrastructure and financial requirements will work as the guiding force for the Ministry while shaping the existing Institute as an Institution of national importance. The Committee also takes note of the draft Bill prepared by the Mentor Group. The Committee finds that, by and large, both the Bills, i.e. the one drafted by the Mentor Group and the one before the Committee are the same.**

However, in a few provisions, formulations made by the Mentor Group have not been found acceptable by the Ministry. The Committee would like to point out that, broadly speaking, the proposed legislation before it does not need any major amendment. Suggestions given by the Ministries of Finance and HRD have been suitably reflected in the proposed legislation. Only exception would be those provisions commented upon by the Mentor Group not agreed to by the Ministry.

II The Committee makes the following observations/recommendations on some provisions of the Bill.

Clause 6: Objects of the Institute

2.1 Clause 6 deals with the objects of the Institute. The Committee observes that in both the Bills, the one prepared by the Mentor Group and the one before the Committee, six objects on similar aspects have been included. The only difference is that the same have been enumerated in an extensive manner in the Bill of the Mentor Group. **With a view to having more clarity, the Committee is of the view that the first two objects as given in the draft of the Mentor Group given below may be replaced in the proposed legislation:**

- (a) to evolve and achieve an integrated approach to youth development with a view to prepare and empower the youth for the future by providing action research inputs for policy formulation, implementing policies through extension and other programmes, promoting assessment and impact studies and conducting teaching, training and other academic programmes;
- (b) to set up a world class advanced National Youth Resource Centre that will provide comprehensive and scientifically analysed data on all youth-related issues and matters, excellent library facilities and professionally produced documentation and publications.

III Clause7: Functions of Institute

3.1 Clause 7 deals with functions of Institute. On a comparative analysis of both the Bills, the Committee observes that the functions as enumerated below have not found place in the proposed legislation before the Committee:

- in collaboration with Open universities, set up distance learning or education mechanisms to provide wider access to the academics of the Institute to aspiring young professionals wishing to take up a career in the field of youth development;
- establish, maintain and manage halls of residences and hostels for students;
- lay down conditions of service including a code of conduct for teachers and other categories of employees;
- supervise, control and regulate the discipline of all categories of employees and students of the Institute and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare;
- receive gifts, grants, donations or benefactions from the Central and State Governments and to receive bequests, donations, grants, borrow money and transfers of movable or immovable properties from testators, donors, transferors, alumni, industry or any other person.
- function as the nodal centre for all the international youth exchange programmes mandated by Government and facilitate the youth exchange programmes in collaboration with multi-lateral and bi-lateral organizations;
- To enter into agreements with international organizations, institutions and universities to broaden the scope of the youth work and to facilitate knowledge development and participatory learning.

The Committee is of the view that these functions may also be added in Clause 7.

IV Clause 12: Establishment of Executive Council

4.1 Clause 12 enumerates the composition of the Executive Council. The Committee observes that out of the eleven-member Executive Council, three members, Secretary, Joint Secretary and JS and Financial Advisor from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are Government representatives. **The Committee is of the view that with the Secretary and Joint Secretary and Financial Advisor from the Ministry already being designated as members of the Executive Committee, there seems to be no rationale for having another Joint Secretary on the Executive Council. The Committee, accordingly, recommends that Joint Secretary from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports may not be nominated to the Executive Council.**

4.2 The Committee also takes note of the fact that as per clause 12(3), while nominating the members of the Executive Council, due representation shall be given to women, different regions of the country and weaker sections of the community and differently abled persons. **While welcoming the inclusion of these segments of the society in the decision-making body of the Institute, the Committee feels that their representation has to be made more specific and effective. The Committee, therefore, recommends that necessary modification may be made accordingly.**

V Clause 16: Academic Council

5.1 Clause 16 relates to Academic Council. As per sub-clause (2), the constitution of the Academic Council, the term of office of its members and its powers shall be such as may be provided by the statutes. **The Committee is of the view that composition of the Academic Council should be part of the Bill as suggested by the Mentor Group. The Committee, accordingly, recommends that composition of the Academic Council as enumerated in the draft prepared by the Mentor Group should be made part of the proposed legislation. As in the case of the Executive Council, the representation of women, different regions of the country and weaker sections of the community and differently abled persons in the Academic Council also has to be made more specific and effective.**

VI Clause 18: Finance Committee

6.1 Clause 18 relates to the Finance Committee. However, composition of the Finance Committee as well as the term of office of its members and its powers are to be provided by the statutes. **The Committee is of the view that composition of the Finance Committee should be reflected in the Bill itself. The Committee finds that the Mentor Group has included the same in its draft Bill. The Committee, accordingly, recommends the inclusion of the same in the proposed legislation.**

VII Clause 22: Director

7.1 As per clause 22(5), the Director shall submit annual reports and accounts to the Executive Council. The Committee observes that Annual Report and Audited Accounts of every statutory body/institution is to be laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament. But this provision is missing in the proposed legislation. **The Committee is of the view that such a provision is an essential component of all such legislations so as to make statutory bodies/institutions accountable to Parliament. The Committee, therefore, recommends the inclusion of the same.**

8 The Committee adopts the remaining clauses of Bill without any amendments. **The Committee recommends that the Bill may be passed after incorporating the amended additions as suggested by it.**

9 The Committee would like the Department to submit a note with reasons on the recommendations/suggestions which could not be incorporated in the Bill.

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS AT A GLANCE

I INTRODUCTION

The Committee is happy with the initiative taken by the Ministry in bringing this legislation conferring the status of the Institute of national importance on the RGNIYD. This is the first of its kind institution for youth development in the country. As the Apex Institute at the national level, it works in close cooperation with the NSS, NYK and other Youth Organizations in the implementation of the training programmes. The Institute is a nodal agency for training youth and a facilitator of youth development activities in rural, urban and also tribal areas. It functions as a vital resource centre co-ordinating training, orientation, research, extension and outreach initiatives for State, Central Governments and national level Youth organizations. It offers inter-disciplinary, multi-dimensional field-based expertise in a number of areas through training, faculty exchange and consultancy. The Committee is of the opinion that with the kind of activities for youth development being undertaken by RGNIYD, such institution should have its presence all over the country. By channelizing youth into productive activities, the incidence of youth being misguided into anti-national and anti-social activities will show a declining trend. The Committee welcomes this legislative initiative having the mandate of strengthening the youth welfare and guidance activities through a well-structured, fully empowered set up, having its presence in the entire country.

(Para 1.10)

The Committee observes that this nine-member Mentor Group had eminent personalities as its members. The Committee had the opportunity to go through the comprehensive report touching upon all aspects of governance so far as RGNIYD is concerned. The Committee hopes that the suggestions/recommendations with regard to the vision, mission of the proposed Institute, its administrative structure, governing structure, infrastructure and financial requirements will work as the guiding force for the Ministry while shaping the existing Institute as an Institution

of national importance. The Committee also takes note of the draft Bill prepared by the Mentor Group. The Committee finds that, by and large, both the Bills, i.e. the one drafted by the Mentor Group and the one before the Committee are the same. However, in a few provisions, formulations made by the Mentor Group have not been found acceptable by the Ministry. The Committee would like to point out that, broadly speaking, the proposed legislation before it does not need any major amendment. Suggestions given by the Ministries of Finance and HRD have been suitably reflected in the proposed legislation. Only exception would be those provisions commented upon by the Mentor Group not agreed to by the Ministry.

(Para 1.13)

II The Committee makes the following observations/recommendations on some provisions of the Bill.

Clause 6: Objects of the Institute

Clause 6 deals with the objects of the Institute. The Committee observes that in both the Bills, the one prepared by the Mentor Group and the one before the Committee, six objects on similar aspects have been included. The only difference is that the same have been enumerated in an extensive manner in the Bill of the Mentor Group. With a view to having more clarity, the Committee is of the view that the first two objects as given in the draft of the Mentor Group given below may be replaced in the proposed legislation:

- (c) to evolve and achieve an integrated approach to youth development with a view to prepare and empower the youth for the future by providing action research inputs for policy formulation, implementing policies through extension and other programmes, promoting assessment and impact studies and conducting teaching, training and other academic programmes;
- (d) to set up a world class advanced National Youth Resource Centre that will provide comprehensive and scientifically analysed data on all youth-related issues and matters, excellent library facilities and professionally produced documentation and publications.

(Para 2.1)

III Clause 7: Functions of Institute

IV Clause 12: Establishment of Executive Council

Clause 12 enumerates the composition of the Executive Council. The Committee observes that out of the eleven-member Executive Council, three members, Secretary, Joint Secretary and JS and Financial Advisor from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are Government representatives. The Committee is of the view that with the Secretary and Joint Secretary and Financial Advisor from the Ministry already being designated as members of the Executive Council, there seems to be no rationale for having another Joint Secretary on the Executive Council. The Committee, accordingly, recommends that Joint Secretary from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports may not be nominated to the Executive Council. (Para 4.1)

The Committee also takes note of the fact that as per clause 12(3), while nominating the members of the Executive Council, due representation shall be given to women, different regions of the country and weaker sections of the community and differently abled persons. While welcoming the inclusion of these segments of the society in the decision-making body of the Institute, the Committee feels that their representation has to be made more specific and effective. The Committee, therefore, recommends that necessary modification may be made accordingly.

(Para 4.2)

V Clause 16: Academic Council

Clause 16 relates to Academic Council. As per sub-clause (2), the constitution of the Academic Council, the term of office of its members and its powers shall be such as may be provided by the statutes. The Committee is of the view that composition of the Academic Council should be part of the Bill as suggested by the Mentor Group. The Committee, accordingly, recommends that composition of the Academic Council as enumerated in the draft prepared by the

Mentor Group should be made part of the proposed legislation. As in the case of the Executive Council, the representation of women, different regions of the country and weaker sections of the community and differently abled persons in the Academic Council also has to be made more specific and effective. (Para 5.1)

VI Clause 18: Finance Committee

Clause 18 relates to the Finance Committee. However, composition of the Finance Committee as well as the term of office of its members and its powers are to be provided by the statutes. The Committee is of the view that composition of the Finance Committee should be reflected in the Bill itself. The Committee finds that the Mentor Group has included the same in its draft Bill. The Committee, accordingly, recommends the inclusion of the same in the proposed legislation.

(Para 6.1)

VII Clause 22: Director

As per clause 22(5), the Director shall submit annual reports and accounts to the Executive Council. The Committee observes that Annual Report and Audited Accounts of every statutory body/institution is to be laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament. But this provision is missing in the proposed legislation. The Committee is of the view that such a provision is an essential component of all such legislations so as to make statutory bodies/institutions accountable to Parliament. The Committee, therefore, recommends the inclusion of the same. (Para 7.1)

The Committee adopts the remaining clauses of Bill without any amendments. The Committee recommends that the Bill may be passed after incorporating the amended additions as suggested by it. (Para 8)

MINUTES

XV
FIFTEENTH - MEETING

The Committee on Human Resource Development met at 3.00 p.m. on Thursday, the 29th March, 2012 in Room No. '63', First Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi.

MEMBERS PRESENT
RAJYA SABHA

1. Shri Oscar Fernandes - **Chairman**
2. Dr. K. Keshava Rao
3. Shri N.K. Singh
4. Shri N. Balaganga

LOK SABHA

5. Shri Kuvarjibhai Mohanbhai Bavalia
6. Shri Sameer Bhijbal
7. Shri P.K.Biju
8. Shri Suresh Chanbassappa Angadi
9. Capt. Jai Narain Prasad Nishad
10. Kumari Saroj Pandey
11. Shri Balakrishna Khanderao Shukla
12. Shri Ashok Tanwar
13. Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey 'Vinnu'
14. Shri Madhu Goud Yashkhi

LIST OF WITNESSES

I. MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS

1. Smt. Sindhushree Khullar, Secretary (Sports)
2. Shri Rakesh Mohan, Joint Secretary (Youth Affairs)
3. Smt. Anjali Anand Srivastava, JS & Financial Advisor
4. Shri Rahul Bhatnagar, Joint Secretary (Sports)
5. Shri Mukul Chatterjee, Joint Secretary (Sports)
6. Smt. Sarda Ali Khan, Joint Secretary (NSS)
7. Shri Michael Vetha Siromony, Director (RGNIYD)

8. Shri R.N. Biswas, Director (IC)
9. Shri D.C.S. Rao, Director (Finance)
10. Shri C. Chinnappa, Director (PYKKA)

II. Sports Authority of India

11. Shri Desh Deepak Verma, Director General
12. Shri Gopal Krishna, Secretary
13. Dr. P.C. Kashyap, Executive Director (Teams)
14. Shri Sanjay Saraswat, Director (P&C)
15. Shri Joe Sebastian, Executive Director (Operations)
16. Shri Raj Kumar Chopra, Director (Finance)
17. Smt. Meena Bora, Director

III. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

18. Shri C.S. Pran, Director
19. Shri S.K. Thakur, Director

SECRETARIAT

Smt. Vandana Garg, Additional Secretary
Shri Arun Sharma, Joint Director
Smt. Himanshi Arya, Assistant Director
Smt. Harshita Shankar, Committee Officer

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members to the meeting of the Committee convened for hearing the presentation of the Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports on the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2011 and on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry for the year 2012-13. He also informed the members that the term of two of the members of the Committee i.e. Dr. K. Keshva Rao and Shri Pramod Kureel was ending on 2nd April, 2012. On behalf of the Committee, the Chairman thanked both the members for their active and meaningful participation in the deliberations of the Committee.

3. The Committee then heard the views of the Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports on the objectives and vision of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2011 along with the reasons for converting the institution into an institution of national importance and also the status of infrastructure, faculty position

and programmes conducted by the Institute. The Chairman and members raised some queries which were replied to by the Secretary.

4. Thereafter, the Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports gave a presentation on the Demands for Grants 2012-13 of the Ministry with emphasis on the activities and achievements of the Ministry and briefly explained the budgetary allocation under different heads. The Chairman and members raised queries in light of the presentation and the budgetary documents which were replied to by the Secretary and other officials of the Ministry.

5. Verbatim record of the proceedings was kept.

6. The Committee then adjourned at 5.40 p.m. to meet again on 10th and 11th April, 2012.