

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS
(DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS)**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3307
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.03.2018**

National Sports Policy

3307. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Sports Policy 2001 is still relevant, effective and able to achieve its objectives and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) if not, whether there are any plans to revise the said policy in view of the rapidly developing sports in the world and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the matter in which the issues of consumption of banned substances by the sportspersons and dodging the dope tests are likely to be addressed in the new/revised policy; and**
- (d) Whether there are any plans to include sports as a subject in academic curricula to give fillip to the sports in the country and if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
FOR YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS
[COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)]**

(a): Yes, Madam. The existing National Sports Policy, 2001 is comprehensive & holistic and it is relevant and sufficient to achieve the objectives enumerated in the Policy. The twin planks of the National Sports Policy 2001 are “Broad-basing of Sports” and “Achieving Excellence in Sports” at the national and international levels. The various schemes have been tailored by the Department for achieving the objectives of National Sports Policy, 2001, which have been reviewed from time to time in order to tune up as per the objectives of the National Sports Policy, 2001. The salient features of the National Sports Policy 2001, are as under:

- Broad basing of sports and achievement of excellence;**
- Upgradation and development of infrastructure;**

- **Support to National Sports Federations and other sports bodies;**
- **Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports;**
- **Special incentives to promote sports;**
- **Enhanced participation of women, scheduled tribes and rural youth;**
- **Involvement of corporate sector in sports promotion; and**
- **Promote sports mindedness among the public at large.**

(b): In view of reply to part (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c): Government of India is committed to enforce appropriate measures to eradicate the menace of doping. National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) is the apex body charged with test planning, result management, education, and the athlete outreach programme. NADA regularly conducts dope testing during out of-competition and during In-competition in various training camps across the country. As part of the preventive measures, NADA regularly conducts education and awareness programme for athletes and athlete support persons under the Mass Athlete Awareness Program Against Doping (MAAPAD) programme.

(d): As per National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT), Sports is already part of school curriculum under the subject Health and Physical Education; which is a compulsory subject from Class I to Class X and optional from Classes XI to XII. The syllabus of Health and Physical Education recommends selection of two sport to be pursued by every student in the school (Track & Field events (any two), Sports and games (any two): Badminton, Basketball, Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Swimming, Table-Tennis, Tennis, Volleyball, Combative Sports: Judo, Wrestling).
