

RAJYA SABHA

*SYNOPSIS OF DEBATE

(Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

Tuesday, August 12, 2025/ Sravana 21, 1947 (Saka)

1. GOVERNMENT BILLS

- (i) ♦The National Sports Governance Bill, 2025 - *as passed by Lok Sabha*
- (ii) ♦The National Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill, 2025 - *as passed by Lok Sabha*

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA), moving the motions for consideration of the Bills, said: I move that the Bill to provide for the development and promotion of sports, welfare measures for sportspersons, ethical practices based on basic universal principles of good governance, ethics and fair play of the Olympic and sports movement, the Olympic Charter, the Paralympic Charter, international best practices and established legal standards and to provide for the resolution of sports grievances and sports disputes in a unified, equitable and effective manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

I also move that the Bill to amend the National Anti-Doping Act, 2022, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*This Synopsis is not an authoritative record of the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha.

♦Discussed together.

Today I will express my views on both the Bills ‘The National Sports Governance Bill, 2025’ and ‘The National Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill, 2025. There are three stakeholders in sports. First is athlete, second is Federation and third is Government. There should be coordination between these three, their work should be assured, there should be transparency, every youth of the country should get an opportunity to convert their sports talent into medal. Sports is a national pride. Sports is a state subject, sports is a national subject and sports is also an international subject. There should be good governance in the sports sector in the country. A lot of talk was done about this, but no work was done. The reason for no work was also the lack of willpower. This country has both manpower and workforce. 65 percent of the country's population is below 35 years of age, which means this country is a country of youth. But we are not able to give the performance that we should give in medal tally and international sports. It is very important to have transparency in the federation in the country. When there is a dispute in the federation, then the future of the athlete becomes uncertain. As the Sports Minister of the Government of India for the last one year, I have been seeing that there is a situation of legal paralysis here. If a woman plays anywhere and has any problem, then it is very important to have representation of women in the Athlete Commission to solve it. We also want to be in the 1-5 medal tally in the world in the sports sector. The type of governance that is there in the world, the same kind of governance should be there in our country as well. In this country, a guideline for sports was first made in 1975. For the first time in 1985, that is 30 years ago, an attempt was made, a draft of a sports bill was made, but it could not move forward. In 2011, a sports code was made, but it was also challenged in the court and it also did not yield any result. An attempt was made for that bill in 2011. But it could not reach the cabinet. In 2017, a new sports code was drafted. That too was challenged in the court. In 2019, a committee of the court asked for a detailed study on it, but it could not move forward. Finally, in 2022, a 13-point sports code was prepared with the intervention of the court. This is the result of Modi ji's willpower. We need to make structural reforms to move forward in the sports sector. Today, the Khelo India program has created a sports movement in the country. A sports environment has been created in the country. Those athletes of the country, who have the ability, who have talent, such athletes should not have lack of financial resources. If he wants to play

abroad, he can go there. If he wants to train abroad, he can train. If he wants the best coach, he can hire a coach. If he wants a foreign coach, he can hire a foreign coach. If he wants to go abroad for training in an academy, he can go there. Whatever expenditure is required for that, it should be borne by the Government of India - this was ensured by Modi ji. There should be a sports policy in the country. A vision was created in the country through Khelo India Sports Policy. India should be among the top five nations in the medal tally in 2047, to achieve this objective, we have brought this bill today. This bill will have a National Sports Board, in which all the federations of the country will be registered. When there is a dispute, apart from going to court, a National Sports Tribunal will be formed. All cases will be registered in the National Sports Tribunal and on this, only the Supreme Court will be able to go. Retired judges of the Supreme Court and High Court will lead it. Complete transparency is expected.

The government does not want any middleman in the sports sector, sports federation governance. This board will work autonomously. A national sports election panel will be formed by identifying people. Any federation will be able to conduct its transparent election by nominating someone from this national sports election panel. We have made a provision in this bill that the number of sports governing bodies will be 15 or less than 15. In sports, there will be a representation of women in the ethics committee, there will be representation of athletes. There will also be two athletes in the governing board of the federation. There will be a minimum of 4 women in this board. With transparency, all the athletes of the country should get justice, they should get the opportunity to perform on the basis of their ability, there should be good governance, the government should be in a supportive role, the Olympic Charter should be followed, this bill has been brought with these objectives. Apart from that, we have brought the National Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill to align it with the WADA Code. There should be transparency in it, NADA should get autonomy, there should be no conflict of interest in it and we should be able to move forward against doping in the country, to achieve this objective, National Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill has also been brought. I expect that the honourable members should consider both these bills and pass them.

***SHRI NARHARI AMIN:** After 77 years of independence, the Ministry of Sports has presented this historic bill, a significant step toward transforming the sports landscape in India. With a population exceeding 140 crore, India is unique in having 65% of its citizens aged 35 or younger. This vibrant youth demography is not only contributing to the nation's progress but also shaping its future. However, until now, neither state governments nor the Union government have adequately prioritized sports development for this vast young population. The National Sports Governance Bill, 2025, aims to ensure integrity and transparency in National Sports Federations. This Bill seeks to unify all State and National Sports Federations under a single framework. By doing so, it will ensure regular, time-bound elections within these federations, promoting transparency and accountability. The bill introduces several commendable provisions. Notably, it addresses the lack of representation for women in many sports federations. Upon enactment, this legislation will mandate adequate representation for women in National Sports Federations, fostering gender equality. This Bill aims to address these disparities, fostering a stronger, more equitable sports ecosystem across the nation. Through this legislation, the government will further enhance support for India's athletes in the coming years.

SHRI AYODHYA RAMI REDDY ALLA: If implemented in true spirit, these two Bills can bring in an era defined by transparency, inclusion and fair play. The National Sports Governance Bill acknowledges what we have to achieve - to be recognized as a global player in the sports field. At every State and every district, we need to work out and create a strategy and do structuring of implementation of those models to make our athletes the best in the world. Regarding the second Bill we all agree that the spirit of our sports is a clean competition. Yet, without robust checks, that spirit can be compromised. We strengthen our laboratories by mandating WADA accreditation for every testing facility. We also align ourselves lawfully with the World Anti-Doping Code. I urge the Government to pair recognition with targeted grants and training for State Sports Councils. We must nurture the talent from the ground up. And, also on anti-doping, strong penalties must be matched by strong education. These Bills have the potential to improve governance

*Spoke in Gujarati.

and fairness in Indian sport. We support this Bill, we urge the House to consider this Bill.

SHRI SUBHASHISH KHUNTIA: There are some common concerns in both these Bills. The biggest concern is of excessive centralization. The powers of the 'Sports Regulatory Board of India' and 'National Anti-Doping Agency' and 'Disciplinary Panels' seem to be centralized. This may limit the role of the states. The second concern is about the autonomy of sports associations. If there is scope for excessive government interference in the Bills, then the possibility of political influence in selection, training and management may increase. The third shortcoming in both the Bills is seen regarding the grass root level. The 'Sports Governance Bill' does not have any concrete framework for setting up 'Sports Excellence Centers' at the district and block levels, strengthening local sports infrastructure and promoting tribal and rural talents. There is a need to expand the testing laboratory awareness campaign and rehabilitation programs in the states under the National Anti-Doping Agency's testing laboratories. My recommendation would be that these two Bills be implemented not from the point of view of control but from the point of view of empowerment. The purpose of sports is not just to win medals but to create a society where every child gets an opportunity to play, every player gets respect and every citizen feels proud.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: This is a very longstanding legislation which was required. We have had a sports code. It has been a very loose code, it has been a very informal code and it never stood any legal scrutiny. That is why there was a need for a comprehensive legislation. All the sports federations have many difficulties, including financial. Everybody wants to see the Indian flag and the Indian team winning a world title whether it is hockey, whether it is badminton or any other sport. The Government is trying to see that all the sports federations do well and move in a direction which will bring glory to the country at the international level. We are hoping to win the bid for the 2036 Olympics, which would itself be a redefining moment for Indian sports. Today, every federation is mired in a legal case. The other important part is that sportspersons should get representation in the National Sports Federations, which is now being made mandatory by this Bill. Today, we have individual achievements, but we have very few collective achievements.

The other Bill about doping is also very important. It is imperative that this Bill be passed with the fullest support of everyone present here.

DR. BHIM SINGH: Both the Bills introduced are excellent. Before this, not only in our country, but in the world too, there was no law related to sports. Today sports have been established as a power. Our position in the world of sports is still a little low, but the Government wants us to reach a higher position in this world of sports. Sports strengthens the body and the body helps us to follow all religions.

SHRI SATNAM SINGH SANDHU: Our country India is the youngest nation in the world and this Bill is linked to the sentiments of crores of youth of our country. Hosting the Olympics in the year 2036 is a big dream, which the Prime Minister has put before the country and the second big dream is to bring India among the top five countries of the world in sports. This will be the first time that the daughters of our country, the sisters of our country will be given equal opportunity in sports management. These three big dreams will be fulfilled through this Bill. I support this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY): I want to express my gratitude to the Government on behalf of the youth power of the country. We have seen many times in this House that we bring amendments in the old laws from the point of view of legal reform. This law has been brought to improve the misgovernance prevailing in the federations and the long-standing legal issues. This legislation has been proposed in honour of our para athletes and women athletes. I have realized that there is a lot of talent in the villages of the state of Uttar Pradesh and there is a need for us to identify them at an early age, provide them opportunities and basic facilities. Patting the back of the youth, honouring the youth is the objective of this Bill. I give my full support to this proposed Bill.

SHRIMATI SUDHA MURTY: Through our body, we can do many better things. So we have to look after the body to have good health. India is very fortunate. We have majority of youth in our country, and the wealth of a youth is good health. So to have a good health, you require to play sports. Government has come up with a Bill, a law, a sports law,

which is very, very essential. Now we are at par with other global institutions like WADA. We have NADA, we have our own lab, etc. In villages there are a lot of people, particularly children who are very good at sports. But they may not understand what doping is and what is not. They may consume many food items, intentionally or unintentionally, without knowing, which may result in doping. Hence, along with this Bill, we should have awareness programmes. It should be taught in regional languages. We should also give them mental counseling. We should make all these things mandatory so that there is a lot more awareness about doping. we should give them the best food and also tell them which food could fall under doping so that they do not touch it.

SHRI KESARIDEVSINH JHALA: Since the change of government in this country in 2014, the future programs related to sports of the country started getting prepared. The previous governments never thought of development in the world of sports. The sports scenario in the country was not good. To get the sports out of such a situation, the government has brought this bill. Under this bill, there is a provision to form a sports regulatory board, which will monitor our national sports federations. Through this, sports will progress in the country. Through Khelo India Policy, the Central Government has prepared a framework to bring India among the top five countries of the world by 2047. We should identify talents at the grassroots level, starting from there, through strong coaching and training systems, our players should move forward. In the times to come, sports is also going to be an engine of economic growth. Sports tourism. we are seeing that in the last 10 years, big events have been organized in our country . In this, significant budget has also been given by the Ministry. At one time in 2014, there was a budget of 1,640 crores, today that budget has become about 3,800 crores. A lot of infrastructure is being built in this country through Khelo India. Through this bill, India will become a superpower of sports.

SHRIMATI P.T. USHA: Today is a day of immense personal and national significance. We, as a nation and a civilisational continuity, have always been invested in sports. As an athlete as the President of the Indian Olympic Association, I have long awaited this moment, a moment that has remained a dream since 1985. There was no comprehensive sports law to support the our dreams. Four decades have passed, with nothing much changing in terms of addressing the status quo. For 40 years sporting

fraternity have hoped and worked tirelessly for promulgating a legislation that would place the athlete at the very centre of India's sporting ecosystem. Today, that hope has been transformed into legislation. This Bill will usher in accountability, transparency, gender parity and a merit-based approach to how sports federations function in our country. It will empower athletes, make governance athlete-centric. This Bill is about justice and fair play. This legislation comes at a time when India is dreaming big for the Olympics. For Bharat, this is not just a bid; it is a declaration of her capabilities and a clarion call for diplomacy through sports. Let us not see this only as a legal framework. Let us see this as a moral promise - a promise that athletes will no longer be let down by internal politics. Let me also bring out the need for the most critical segment in sports administration and fair conduct, that is, the need for very strong and resolute legislation on anti-doping mechanisms. We have entered a new era where effective curbing of the menace of doping can be independently addressed. Let me also state that it is through such effective legislation that we can improve our image and evolve as a sporting superpower. I would conclude by saying to all the young Indians, waiting to fulfil their dreams to become successful in sports and athletics, that this Bill will illuminate their path with clarity and purpose.

DR. PARMAR JASHVANTSINH SALAMSINH: This bill is a landmark step in India's journey towards transparent, accountable and athlete-centric sports governance. The existing National Sports Code of 2011 was only a set of guidelines, not a binding law. Many national sports federations ignored its mandates, delaying elections, excluding sportspersons from decision-making and failing to submit audited accounts. This opened the door to political interference and financial opacity. The Bill creates a National Sports Board to oversee governance of all recognized sports bodies, including the BCCI for the first time, ensuring uniformity, transparency and accountability. It empowers the Board to suspend or de-recognize any body that fails to publish audited accounts, misuse public funds or neglect timely elections. Clause 15(2) designates recognized sports organizations as public authorities under the RTI Act 2005, enabling citizens to hold them accountable. The Bill mandates every national sports federation to form the Athletes Committee so that the sportspersons have a legitimate voice in governance with the representation on Executive Committees. The Bill is not just about rules

and structures, it is about protecting our athletes, restoring public trust and positioning India as a global sports powerhouse.

SHRI SANA SATHISH BABU: As a sportsman and as the Secretary of the Andhra Cricket Association, I know that real champions are made at grassroots level. This Bill is a big step towards building a complete system – from finding talent in rural villages to ensuring fair governance and athlete care. This landmark Bill is a game-changer for Indian sports, giving a clear legal framework to run national sports federations with honesty, fairness and transparency. For the first time, athlete protection is at the centre with safe sport rules, quick grievance systems and fair selection processes. As India is aiming to host the 2036 Summer Olympics, this Bill will prepare our sports governance for the world stage.

SHRIMATI DHARMSHILA GUPTA: This bill has been brought in honour of half the population. In his address Minister of Sports said that there will be four women representatives in the National Sports Commission. This is not just an attempt to bring about administrative reform in sports, but it is a resolution to establish such a system in which transparency, accountability and ethics are supreme. This Bill will ensure a solid system for protecting the rights of sportspersons and timely redressal of grievances. Today sports have become not just a medium of entertainment but a powerful tool for nation-building. India's best ever performance in Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics, the ever-increasing medal count in Asian Games and Commonwealth Games are proof of this Government's far-sighted policies and its commitment towards sportspersons. Being a woman MP, I understand very well how important women's participation and safe environment in sports is. Today sports in our country are not just a competition but are becoming a medium of social change. Through this Bill, we will not only establish a new tradition of good governance in sports but will also prepare a generation that will adopt discipline, honesty and patriotism in every sphere of life.

***SHRI RAVI CHANDRA VADDIRAJU :** These Bills reflect the Central Government's commitment to strengthening sports in India by making it more transparent, fair, and aligned with international standards

* Spoke in Telegu.

like the Olympic Charter. The National Sports Governance Bill, 2025 aims to develop sports, protect athletes, and ensure good governance and creates important bodies like the National Olympic Committee, National Paralympic Committee, National Sports Federations, and Regional Sports Federations, with proper recognition rules so Indian athletes can compete internationally. Clause 4 of this bill explains how these bodies should be run - equal representation, outstanding sportspersons in decision-making, women's representation, term limits, and committees for ethics, disputes, and athletes. This will reduce favoritism and bring fairness. Telangana has invested ₹300 to ₹400 crores in sports infrastructure over the past decade. We have built 36 stadiums nearing completion and indoor facilities across all 33 districts. Telangana has produced over 50 Olympians. Despite Telangana's significant contributions to Indian sports, the state received only ₹17.77 crores from the national sports budget of ₹2,161 crores.

Regarding the National Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill, 2025, I urge that the list of banned substances be made available in regional languages such as Telugu, to increase awareness and compliance. Grassroots athletes often lack adequate nutrition, medical care, and training facilities, increasing their vulnerability to unsafe practices. Therefore, I suggest organizing anti-doping awareness campaigns in Telugu and other local languages, especially targeting rural and semi-urban areas. A WADA-accredited dope-testing laboratory should be established in Hyderabad to facilitate timely and accessible testing.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: India is a young nation; 65 per cent of our population is below 35 years of age. So, sports and youth welfare is one of the very important components of our society. The Modi Government has prioritized sports and youth affairs, boosting the ecosystem with comprehensive support. The Budget allocation for the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has risen significantly from Rs. 1,219 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 3,794 crore in 2025-26, marking a rise of 211.2 per cent. A major portion of this, that is, Rs. 2,191 crore has been allocation to Central Sector Schemes with flagship scheme Khelo India receiving Rs. 1,000 crore. As the country eyes the 2036 Olympics, its journey towards becoming top 10 sporting nation is firmly on track. If India has to become a developed country by 2047, we have to develop in all areas of the society and in all sectors of the nation. The National Sports

Governance Bill, 2025 is an important step to transform sports from a recreational activity into a professionalized sector moving beyond the past era of limited institutional support. This transformation is spearheaded by the Khelo India Programme which focuses on developing infrastructure and fostering a national sports culture. Further, to counter doping, whose root cause is low level of awareness among athletes and which presents a major obstacle to fair competition, Khelo Bharat Niti 2025 was introduced as an educational policy designed to inform future athletes about doping risks and prevent inadvertent doping. The policy is complemented by legislative effort through this 2025 Bill which would provide a robust legal framework to support the anti-doping initiatives.

SHRIMATI SEEMA DWIVEDI: The National Sports Administration Bill, 2025 is a bill to respect women. It is a bill to bring equality in the field of sports for women and to uplift the youth. When a player plays in the field, be it any sport, his/her individual talent is visible there. After the year 2014, our Prime Minister has constantly thought about sports and emphasized on how to bring players from villages, how to produce players from villages, how to uplift them. From the year 2014 to today, the year 2025, there has been no scam of any kind and today when we get any medal in the Olympics, India is mentioned in very good terms. P.T. Usha ji is sitting here, her selection in the Rajya Sabha shows how great the Prime Minister's vision is about sports. He wants that many of our daughters like P.T. Usha should move forward in the field of sports.

Earlier, the selection of a player was not based on his merit but on his source. This sports bill ensures fair, ethical and transparent implementation in sports bodies, it protects the rights and welfare of players, promotes and develops sports in India, sets clear rules for resolving disputes and complaints arising in sports and brings Indian sports administration in line with global standards like Olympic and Para Olympic Charter. Due to excessive court cases and continuous ban on NSF elections, there is a problem in the smooth functioning of sports bodies. Therefore, it was very important to bring this bill. Despite the number of women athletes being almost half, there is limited representation of women in the administration, women do not get enough power to take decisions, so I support this bill on behalf of the women.

SHRI DHANANJAY BHIMRAO MAHADIK: The condition of sports in our country has improved a lot since 2014. They have certainly increased the Olympic medals in our country, but more extensive work needs to be done for the players and this bill is very important for this. The most important part of this bill is that it constitutes a National Sports Board. Now onwards, the board will also control the recognition of the federation, its elections, supervision, misuse of funds or any scam, determine their conduct, and investigate them. The board will implement a model code of conduct which will reduce harassment of players. The most important thing in this is that two players are necessary and representation of four women is also necessary. Earlier, a person who never held the bat would become the chairman of the cricket board, a person who never went to the ground would become the chairman of kabaddi, a person who never entered the water would become the chairman of swimming.

In future, whatever selection will be done, players will have support in it, women will also be included. Along with this, tenure and age limit will also be fixed. This is a big change. Players, especially women, often play an important role in the decision making process, this will help in that. Now pending cases in the court will go to the board and the board will decide them. This bill establishes the National Sports Tribunal, whose chairman will be a retired judge of the Supreme Court. Because of this, there will be a lot of transparency in it and it will help in quick decision in pending cases. It will also bring transparency in the election and this will also affect the performance of the players. India is preparing to bid for the 2036 Olympics and host other big events. This bill brings our sports governance in line with global standards and the Olympic Charter. Khelo India brings children from ordinary families with poor economic condition, but due to this program their economic condition improves and they become more attracted. I would urge that this should be continued. I fully support both these Bills.

SHRIMATI MAYA NAROLIYA: Both these Bills are a revolutionary step towards making the sports structure transparent, accountable and player-centric. I support these Bills. Through these inclusive Bills, every National Sports Federation, including BCCI, will have a mandatory 15-member Executive Committee consisting of at least two elite sportspersons and four women. We congratulate the Prime Minister for this. This Bill aligns with our flagship schemes such as Khelo

India, which nurtures talent at the grassroots level, the Fit India Movement, which promotes nationwide fitness and the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS), which grooms sportspersons for the global stage. It is also important for cricket's return to the 2028 Olympics. This Bill establishes important institutions namely the National Sports Board, which will govern sports federations with transparency; The National Sports Tribunal (NST), headed by a distinguished judge, which will expeditiously resolve over 350 pending court cases and the National Sports Electoral Panel, which will ensure fair and timely elections, thereby ending the monopoly of the old leadership.

The Hon'ble Minister, replying to the combined debate, said: A total of 18 members participated in the discussion on the National Sports Governance Bill, 2025 and the National Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill, 2025. They also gave important suggestions. When we were preparing the Bill, we consulted all the sports associations of the country, players, coaches and also interacted with all the states. We also discussed in detail with the Sports Ministers and Sports Secretaries of all the states in a Chintan Shivir. Sports is an international subject and the International Olympic Council has a charter. It is very important to be in accordance with it. Therefore, for this Bill, we also talked to the International Olympic Council, Olympic Association of India, FIFA Federation and tried to prepare this Bill in a holistic manner and in accordance with the laws of two-three best countries in the world. Apart from that, we put the Bill for public consultation. More than 600 suggestions came on it. The important suggestions played an important role in improving our Bill. Overall, this sports bill has come as a robust bill. All the honourable members here have also praised this bill and have also expressed their views in support of this bill.

Through this bill, our dream of taking sports from the field to glory from Ladakh to Tamil Nadu, from Gujarat to Kohima will definitely come true. Here we have tribal children, who have potential. Archery is their field. Archery is their talent. Such tribal youth of our country should also get opportunities. Our country has a coastline of more than 7 thousand kilometers. Swimming is a talent among the youth of our coast and this is in their nature. They should also get opportunities. The women of our country are in equal numbers to us and they also have talent. They should also get an opportunity to move forward. If our opposition colleagues had

also participated in the discussion of this bill today, it would have been good. Those who talk about women, tribal people, fishermen, they only talk, they are not present at this time when this bill is being discussed. It is unfortunate. We would have liked it if they had participated and given their suggestions. With this bill, we are bringing more transparency. In this bill, the government does not want to interfere in any association. The government does not want to control any system. Transparency should be ensured in everything and to ensure this transparency, we will try to be its partner. For that, we will provide infrastructure and we will provide arrangements, so that our athletes get opportunities in a transparent manner.

Sports is not a new thing in this country. Sports have been prevalent in this country for centuries. Sports is our lifestyle. Archery and wrestling are mentioned in our Rigveda, physical training is mentioned in Yajurveda; a healthy body is considered the backbone of society in Atharvaveda. There is Dholavira in Gujarat, which is a city of Indus Valley Civilization of 5 thousand years ago. Such remains have been found there, which show that there was a system in this city where 10 thousand people could sit together and watch the game. This shows that our roots are connected with sports. We have the capability. The need is to give it an ecosystem, an opportunity. Modi ji has done this work. Therefore, an attempt has been made to create an ecosystem of sports in our country through 'Khelo India', 'Fit India'. Its result is in front of us today. A decade ago, the sports budget of the country was only Rs 1,200 crore. Today, we are encouraging the young athletes of our country by spending a budget of about Rs 4,000 crore. Earlier, only Rs 28 crore was spent on sports development fund, whereas today Rs 187 crore is spent on sports development. A list of talented athletes of our country is being prepared and they are being included in the Target Olympic Podium Scheme, so that they get all kinds of opportunities. For this, arrangements are being made to provide financial resources to more than 4 thousand athletes of the country and keep them in centers of excellence, institutions of national importance and institutions of state importance. Earlier, athletes of our country used to wander around for cash prizes. We all used to see that they have won the Asian Games, Olympics, yet they had to face a lot of hassles in government offices. Today, as soon as they land here, the ministers of the Government of India give them certificates of honor,

give them cash prizes. There is no need to fill any form etc. for this. Not only this, the Prime Minister of the country considers them his friends and personally talks to them, meets them, spends hours with them.

Khelo India ASMITA League has been started so that the women of the country can come forward in sports. In this, national level, state level, district level, block level competitions are being held especially for women. Till date, 1,31,000 women have participated in this competition. The talents emerging from them are participating in national and international games today. This is a matter of pride for us. In the Olympics, from the country's independence till 2014, we had got only 21 Olympic medals, whereas in the last two Olympics, India has got 15 medals. We got 8 medals in Paralympics, in the last 2 Paralympics we got 52 medals. We are moving forward. We used to get 57 medals in Asian Games and in the last 2023 Asian Games our youth have shown their performance by winning 107 medals. Our performance in Para World Championship has been good. We are moving forward in every sector. Sports sector is changing, sports sector is moving forward and with that reforms are also moving forward. The good thing here is that the selection of our athletes should be transparent, for this we have ensured that for any competition, to participate in international competition, if any competition is being organized in the country, then that competition should be on camera, with observers and should be open games. Today, 4 lakh, 25 thousand athletes of our country have been registered in the National Sports Repository System in the country. Today, every athlete will be registered in the National Sports Repository System wherever he plays and based on that, his entire history and all his information will be available on one platform. Under the 'Khelo India' policy, we have brought a National Sports Governance Bill in the country, in which women get opportunities and in which we have also defined the leadership role. We have also brought all the federations under the RTI regime, so that if any athlete-related information is needed, it can be obtained in it. We have also brought the National Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill. From time to time, in changing times, in changing circumstances, the World Anti-Doping code changes and based on that change, there is a need to make changes in the country as well. To make that change and to give special autonomy, we have brought an amendment in the National Anti-Doping Bill. The

passing of this bill will usher in a new era in the sports sector of the country.

The motions for consideration of the Bills were adopted.

Clauses etc., were adopted.

The Bills were passed.

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****Supplement covering rest of the proceedings is being issued separately.