



ISSN: 2456-0057

IJPNPE 2018; 3(1): 359-361

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www.journalofsports.com

Received: 06-11-2017

Accepted: 07-12-2017

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Vision of national anti-doping programme

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Abstract

India is a sports loving country. Many athletes have represented India on the global level in Olympic and Commonwealth games. Every athlete has a dream to win awards for their country at the global stage. To fulfill their dreams, athletes work hard and do hard training every day and prepare themselves for the bigger occasion. Some athletes get succeed in achieving their goals by doing hard work.

But, some of the athletes chose the wrong way to succeed. Sometimes, they take some banned medicines like steroid to improve their performance in spite of doing more hard work and training. According to the rules and regulations of sports committee, intake of these power generating medicines is prohibited for the players of every playing nation. At the national level, almost each country has anti-doping agency to control the anti-doping activities.

Indian Government has also established National Anti Doping Agency (NADA). The main function of this agency is to implement anti-doping activities and aware the athletes about the doping. The current article highlights the vision of National Anti Doping Agency (NADA).

Keywords: Athlete, doping, sports, player

Introduction

National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) works on zero tolerance policy against doping. If any player is found to be guilty in taking banned medicines to improve the performance then the committee members can ban that player for several years or for life-time. Each and every athlete is provided with all the rules and regulations regarding doping and it is supposed that all the players will follow these rules. Also, there is a provision of hard punishment for the players being guilty of the same.

National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) is an independent anti-doping organization in India. The main objective of this agency is to make dope free sports. NADA aware the players not only at national level but at school, college and state level also. The young players of school and college level are given the education about doping and its consequences so that in future, they would not try to break the doping rules.

Some of the other responsibility of anti doping program is to make strategies to control doping and implement those strategies at state and national level. This program encourages the reciprocal testing between organizations established for anti-doping activities. NADA is also very keen in promoting the research regarding anti-doping.

National Anti Doping Agency conducts appropriate doping test for the players who are accused of being guilty of doping. All the doping tests are deeply analyzed by the committee members and after getting all the evidence against the player, the members give the provision of punishment.

The level of punishment depends on the charges of doping on the player. If the charges of doping on the player are found to be seriously one then agency can ban the accused player for life time considering its zero tolerance policy against doping. If it is found that the player took the banned medicine in lower quantity or the player took the banned medicine unintentionally then agency can ban that player for several years.

Before Olympic game or Commonwealth games, each player has to go through the doping test conducted by NADA. After getting positive approval from the agency, players are allowed to participate in the competition. The players who are not succeed in getting through these tests, they are not allowed to participate and further inquiries are held on those players and appropriate punishment is given to them for not following the rules and regulation of NADA.

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Research work

On 7th March, 2008, the National Anti Doping Agency [NADA] has accepted the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code"). These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in conformity with the NADA's responsibilities under the Code, and are in furtherance of NADA's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in India.

Anti-Doping Rules, like Competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Athletes Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them. These sports specific rules and procedures, aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, are distinct in nature and, therefore, not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the anti-doping rules in the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.

The Code defines NADA as; The entity designated by India as possessing the primary authority to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level.

The National Anti Doping Agency [NADA] was established by the Government of India, with the objective of acting as the independent Anti-Doping Organization for India. The NADA has the necessary authority and responsibility for:

1. Planning, coordinating, implementing, monitoring and advocating improvements in Doping Control;
2. Cooperating with other relevant national organizations, agencies and other Anti Doping Organizations;
3. Encouraging reciprocal Testing between National Anti-Doping Organizations;
4. Promoting anti-doping research;
5. Where funding is provided, withholding some or all funding, during any period of his or her Ineligibility, to any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who has violated anti-doping rules;
6. Vigorously pursuing all potential anti-doping rule violations within its jurisdiction including investigating into whether Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons may have been involved in each case of doping.
7. Planning, implementing and monitoring anti doping information and education programs.

Discussion

Sports and games are such activities which are governed by the set of rules regulations and engaged in competitively, while doping is an idea of using banned natural or synthetic substance for the purpose of enhancing sports performance. Sports goes beyond a measure of athletic excellence and the winning of trophies, medals and cash awards has become a pride to the nation and sports persons. Sports teach us about ethics/honest endeavor, commitment and fair play. Using of performance enhancement drugs is very harmful to various organisms of the body. Abuse of drugs in sports is a regular phenomenon since ancient time; athletes have taken these agents since the beginning of time.

In sports competitions/tournaments, doping is the use of banned athletic PED by athletic competitors, where the term doping is widely used by organizations that regulate sporting

competitions. The use of drugs to enhance performance is considered unethical, and therefore prohibited, by most international sports organizations, including the International Olympic committee.

The NADA thereby is a distinct body, independent from the disciplinary authorities (the Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel and Anti-Doping Appeal Panel). These Anti-Doping Rules, like Competition rules, are sports rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Participants accept these rules as a condition of participation in sport and shall be bound by them. These Anti-Doping Rules are distinct in nature and, therefore, not intended to be subject to, or limited by, any requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to NADA, each National Federation of India, and each Participant in the activities of the National Federations by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in their National Federations, or their activities or Events. Any Person who is not a member of a National Federation of India and who fulfills the requirements to be part of the NADA Registered Testing Pool, must become a member of the Person's National Federation, and shall make himself or herself available for Testing, at least twelve months before participating in International Events or Events of his or her National Federation.

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules (Anti-Doping Rule Violations). Athletes and other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.

It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.

Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by either of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Athlete's A Sample where the Athlete waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analysed; or, where the Athlete's B Sample is analysed and the analysis of the Athletes B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Athlete's A Sample.

Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an antidoping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

The success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a

Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was used or Attempted to be used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

measuring athletes attitudes Ralf Brand (Email) author, Philipp Heck and Matthias Ziegler Published: 30 January, 2014.

Significance of the study

Violation of applicable requirements regarding Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing set out in the International Standard for Testing including failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Filing Failure") and failure to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Missed Test"). Any combination of three Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures committed within an eighteen-month period, as declared by NADA, shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

Possession by an Athlete Support Personnel InCompetition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by Athlete Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing, in connection with an Athlete.

Conclusion

Administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete In Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance or administration or Attempted administration to any Athlete Out-of Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted anti-doping rule violation.

NADA has the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether NADA has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

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