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Perception of students towards doping in Haryana

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Abstract

The paper is an attempt to have an insight into the perception of university students towards doping in Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak of Haryana. To attain the objectives of the study, a sample of 50 students comprising of 18 under graduates, 29 post graduates and 3 research scholars was selected from the campus of Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak and the data were collected with the help of a questionnaire. The investigators found that Majority of students believed that doping is a cheating; only the quality of performance should not matter, but the way athletes achieve to it is also important; health problems related to hard training and Injuries are just as doping side effects; doping is a threat to fair play in sports; and most of students were having in the favour of complete ban of doping in sports. So, most of students want to be complete ban doping in sports.

Keywords: perception, doping, university students

Introduction

The use of performance-enhancing drugs in sport has become an increasing problem across a wide range of sports ^[1]. It is defined as any substance or drug that, when taken, gives an athlete an unfair advantage relative to a "clean" athlete ^[1]. The banning of these drugs promotes a more level playing field which most if not all sporting organizations seek to achieve ^[2]. Recently, the use of 'the suit' in swimming, which gives athletes an advantage in the way of hydrodynamics, has been banned from international competition due to the unfair advantage it delivered ^[3]. The drugs taken by athletes differ widely based on the performance needs of the sport. In sports where physical strength is favoured; athletes have resorted to anabolic steroids, known for their ability to increase physical strength and muscle mass ^[4]. The drug has been used across a wide range of sports from football and basketball to weightlifting and track and field. Many sports organizations have banned the use of performance enhancing drugs and have very strict rules and consequences for people who are caught using them ^[5]. The International Amateur Athletic Federation, now the International Association of Athletics Federations, was the first international governing body of sport to take the situation seriously ^[6]. In 1928 they banned participants from doping, but with little in the way of testing available they had to rely on the word of the athlete that they were clean ^[6]. Progression in pharmacology has always outstripped the ability of sports federations to implement rigorous testing procedures but since the creation of the World Anti-Doping Agency in 1999 more and more athletes are being caught ^[7]. "World Anti-Doping Agency" (WADA) is an Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg was opened for signature on 16 December 1989 as the first multilateral legal standard in this field⁷. It has been signed by 48 states including the Council of Europe non-member states Australia, Belarus, Canada and Tunisia. The Convention is open for signature by other non-European states ^[7]. It does not claim to create a universal model of anti-doping, but sets a certain number of common standards and regulations requiring Parties to adopt legislative, financial, technical, educational and other measures ^[7]. In February 2011, the United States Olympic Committee and the Ad Council launched an anti-steroid campaign called Play Asterisk Free aimed at teens. The campaign first launched in 2008 under the name "Don't Be an Asterisk!" ^[8].

Objectives of the Study

To study the perception of university students towards' doping in Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak of Haryana.

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Research Methodology

In the study the following research methodology is used:

Research design

The study was descriptive-cum-exploratory in nature and based on survey questionnaire.

Sample design

Sample was selected from students of M.D. University Rohtak, who were categorise are according to course and residential status. The required data were collected from 50 (18 under graduates, 29 post graduates and 3 research scholars). In the present study convenient sampling technique was followed, while getting questionnaires filled from different University Students.

Population

Under Graduates, Post Graduates, M. Phil. and Ph.D. Scholars of M.D. University Rohtak constitute the population of this survey study.

Sample unit

The student of different department of M.D.University, Rohtak were taken as the sample unit.

Data collection

The study entirely based on primary data. The primary data was collected through structured questionnaires duly filled by University students.

Statistical techniques

Crosstab technique of SPSS was used to analyse available data and to reach at the conclusion of the study. Data was also analysed, interpreted and evaluated with required statistical tools like tabulation, graphic presentation, and percentage.

Results and Discussion

An analysis of total 50 respondents (18 Under Graduates, 29Post Graduates and 3 Research Scholars) was made with the help of Crosstab technique of SPSS under study.

Table 1: Course-wise Responses of University Students towards Doping

Class of Respondents	Doping is not cheating since everyone does it			Only the quality of performance should matter, not the way athletes achieve it			Health problems related to hard training and Injuries are just as doping side effects				Total
	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	
Under Graduate	6 (33)	7 (39)	5 (28)	10 (56)	6 (33)	2 (11)	2 (11)	9 (50)	3 (17)	4 (22)	18 (100)
Post Graduate	0 (0)	6 (55)	13 (45)	12 (41)	15 (52)	2 (7)	8 (28)	15 (52)	4 (13)	2 (7)	29 (100)
Research Scholar	0 (0)	1 (33)	2 (67)	0 (0)	1 (33)	2 (67)	1 (33)	2 (67)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (100)
Total	6 (12)	24 (48)	20 (40)	22 (44)	22 (44)	6 (12)	11 (22)	26 (52)	7 (14)	6 (12)	50 (100)

Note: (i) Source: Primary data collected.

(ii) The figures in brackets show the percentages.

The analytical Table 1 asserted that, out of total 50 respondents, majority of respondents (88 per cent) said that doping is a cheating; 55 per cent Post Graduates were disagree with the statement that doping is not cheating since everyone does it; and 67 per cent Research Scholars were strongly disagree with this statement. Whereas only 6 under graduate students believed that doping is not cheating. Out of total respondents, 56 per cent respondents said that only the quality of performance should not matter, but the way athletes

achieve to it is also important; but 44 per cent respondents were not favour in this statement; but 52 per cent post graduate and 100 per cent research scholars were favour in the statement. Out of total respondents, most of respondents (74 per cent) believed that health problems related to hard training and Injuries are just as doping side effects; 61 per cent under graduate, 80 per cent post graduate and 100 per cent research scholars were agree with the statement.

Table 2: Course-wise Responses of University Students towards Doping

Class of Respondents	Doping is a threat to fair play in sports				I am in favour of a complete ban on doping for athletes				Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	
Under Graduate	7 (39)	6 (33)	2 (11)	3 (17)	8 (44)	5 (28)	2 (11)	3 (17)	18 (100)
Post Graduate	9 (31)	20 (69)	0 (0)	0 (0)	19 (66)	10 (34)	0 (0)	0 (0)	29 (100)
Research Scholar	2 (67)	1 (33)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (100)
Total	18 (36)	27 (54)	2 (4)	3 (6)	30 (60)	15 (30)	2 (4)	3 (6)	50 (100)

Note: (i) Source: Primary data collected.

(ii) The figures in brackets show the percentages.

The analytical Table 2 exhibited that, out of total 50 respondents, a very significance number of respondents (90 per cent) believed that doping is a threat to fair play in sports; 72 per cent under graduate, 100 per cent post graduate and research scholars were agree with the statement; whereas only 3 under graduate were thought that doping is not threat to fair play in sports. Out of total respondents, majority of respondents (90 per cent) were in favour of a complete ban on doping for athletes in sports; 66 per cent post graduate and 100 research scholars were strongly agree for complete ban of doping in sports. So, it is clear from the analysis that majority

of respondents were not favour for doping in sports and wants to complete ban on doping for athletes in sports.

Conclusion and Suggestions

The perception of university students (18 Under Graduates, 29Post Graduates and 3 Research Scholars) towards doping were studied and analyzed by the researchers through the application of cross Tab technique of SPSS. On the basis of analysis and it can be realized that out of total 50 respondents, majority of respondents (88 per cent) said that doping is a cheating; 55 per cent Post Graduates were disagree with the

statement that doping is not cheating since everyone does it; 56 per cent respondents said that only the quality of performance should not matter, but the way athletes achieve to it is also important; most of respondents (74 per cent) believed that health problems related to hard training and Injuries are just as doping side effects; 61 per cent under graduate, 80 per cent post graduate and 100 per cent research scholars were agree with the statement; a very significance number of respondents (90 per cent) believed that doping is a threat to fair play in sports; 72 per cent under graduate, 100 per cent post graduate and research scholars were agree with the statement; majority of respondents (90 per cent) were in favour of a complete ban on doping for athletes in sports; 66 per cent post graduate and 100 research scholars were strongly agree for complete ban of doping in sports. Hence, it is clear from the analysis that majority of respondents were against doping in the sports and wants to completely ban for doping in sports at every level. So, on the basis of analyses; we can suggest that WADA and others Government bodies must be take strictly actions and completely ban on doping in sports; and every sports person must be done honestly hard practice for getting success and for completely ban of doping in sports at every level.

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