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Analysis on awareness of doping among physical education students in Calicut University

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Abstract

The purpose of this survey is to 'the analysis on awareness of Doping among physical education students studied in Calicut university in the period between 2015 to 2020. The data for the study was comprises of 100 (male=50 female=50) physical education students in different course (BPed and MPed) between the age group of 18 to 25. It is assumed that they possess good level of aspirations. The subjects were selected through random sampling. Questionnaires are written formulated set of questions to which the subjects/respondents record their answers, in most cases these answers have rather closely defined alternatives and collected from Calicut university, Kerala by google form. Before the administration of test all the helpers were briefed about the purpose of the study and important instructions for conducting the test were given to subjects so as they become familiar with the test and knew exactly what was to be done. When a sample can be assembled in a Google form where questionnaires could be administered and collected immediately. To ensure testing conditions and obtaining reliable data the subjects were testing in the field and off the field. Analysis Awareness of Doping was done to measure the doping awareness among pupils by using questionnaires given by Dr. Kamalesh kumar P Patel and Dr. Ruston N Sadri. As based on the respond of whole students (100 students) including male and female 31.2% of the respond which comes under the category of 'agree' and 21.8% students responded that 'disagree' and remaining 47% is answered that 'not sure'. As based on the respond of men students (50), 31.6% of the respond which comes under the category of 'agree' and 22.4% students responded that 'disagree' and remaining 46.56% is answered that 'not sure'. As based on the respond of female students (50), 30.8% of the respond which comes under the category of 'agree' and 21.2% students responded that 'disagree' and remaining 47.44% is answered that 'not sure'. In our study we found that physical education students belong to Calicut University is aware about the doping and its consequences and side effects on and off the field.

Keywords: doping, WADA, performance enhancing drugs

1. Introduction

Sports and games are such activities which are governed by the set of rules and 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.

"Doping is one such process in which players make effort to make good performance in their game by using artificial drugs or other mediums." The chemical substances given to the players for improving score of players and for improving the standard of the game are called doping." Doping refers to an athlete use of prohibited drugs or methods to improve training and sporting results. Doping is considered as one of the most important problems facing sport internationally. Efforts are directed towards controlling this through many mechanisms. The adverse effects of doping material necessitate anti-doping activities and regulations.

In February 1999, the IOC convened the World Conference on Doping in Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland. The Lausanne Declaration on Doping in Sport recommended creation of an International Anti-Doping Agency. The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) was formed in Lausanne, Switzerland based on equal representation from the Olympic movement and publication authorities. The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) has the greatest input in this field in 2004.

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WADA published is current list of prohibited substances, and this has now been adopted by most sports, although each sport may make slight modification to the list according to its own needs.

Steroids are the drugs that often to mind when talk about doping but doing also includes an athlete’s use of other forbidden drugs (such as stimulants, hormones, diuretics, narcotics, and marijuana) use of forbidden methods (such as blood transfusions or gene doping), and even the refusal to take a drug test or an attempt to tamper with doping controls. The different type of Performance Enhancing Drugs are Stimulants, Narcotics, Anaerobic Steroids, Beta Blockers, Diuretics, Blood Doping and Gin Doping. New evil named blood doping has started. In which the blood drawn from one’s own body is injected into one’s own body in the previous days of the competition. In this way haemoglobin is increased. Besides this, in the competition like Archery, shooting, contact lenses is also used as doping agent.

2. Method and Material

2.1 Selection of Subjects

The data for the study may comprises of 100 (male=50 female=50) Physical education students studied under Calicut university between the age group of 18 -25 who studied BPEd and MPEd in the academic year between 2015 to 2020.

Table 1: Percentage score on awareness of doping among physiacal education students in calicutuniversity

Total Number of Subject Characters	Total Replies	Agree Reply Percentage	Disagree Reply Percentage	Not Sure Percentage
100	2000	624(31.2%)	436(21.8%)	940(47%)

In above table –1, total number of subjects in .is 100, The total number of replies received from each male and female sample are 500. After computing the percentile analysis

2.2 Criterion Measures

In this study, Analysis Awareness of Doping will be used to measure the doping awareness questionnaires given by Dr. Kamalsh kumar P Patel nand Dr.Ruston N Sadri.

2.3 Collection of data and administration of test

Data were collected through google form questionnaire by online platform. The objective of the study was clearly stated to them. Questionnaire was distributed to each student and explained each question clearly to them.

2.4 Statistical Techniques to Be Used

The plan of analysis of information of survey of opinions about doping of students in Calicut university has been made after considering average. The percentage analyses are adopted in this study.

3. Results

The questionnaire of 20 questions was prepared by research worker for knowing opinions about doping of physical education students in Calicut university, who studied BPEd and MPEd during the year between 2015 and 2020. After getting subject characters filled questionnaire prepared of 20 questions, they were taken back then after analysing those opinions have been shown by average in different tables.

31.2% students agreed the given statement, the 21.8% disagreed to the statement and the remaining 47% students belongs to the category of not sure. Figure-1

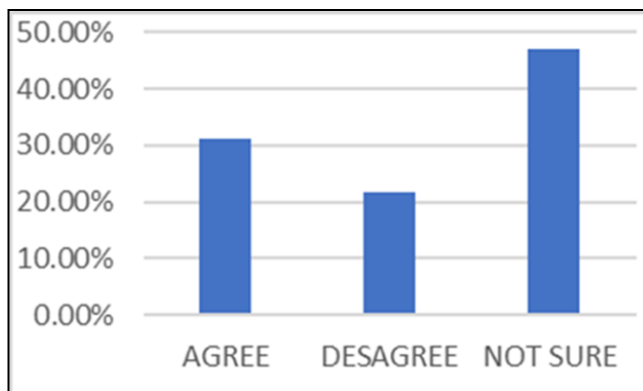


Fig 1: Graphical Representation on awareness of doping among physiacal education students in calicu tuniversity

Table 2: Percentage score on awareness of doping among male and female inter university physiacal education students in calicut university

Gender	Total Number of Subject Character	Total Replies	Agree Reply Percentage	Disagree Reply Percentage	Not Sure Percentage
Male	50	1000	311(31.06)	224(22.4)	465(46.56%)
Female	50	1000	308(30.8)	212(21.2)	475(47.44%)

In above table –2, total number of subjects in Physical education students in Calicut university are 100, out of the 100 subjects each 50 belongs to male and female category. The total number of replies received from each male and female sample are 2000. After computing the percentile analysis 31.6%of male students agreed the given statement,

the 22.4% of male disagreed to the statement and the remaining 46.56% of students belongs to the category of not sure. In the case of female, 30.8% of students agreed the given statement, and the 21.2% of female disagreed to the statement and the remaining 47.44%of students belongs to the category of not sure.

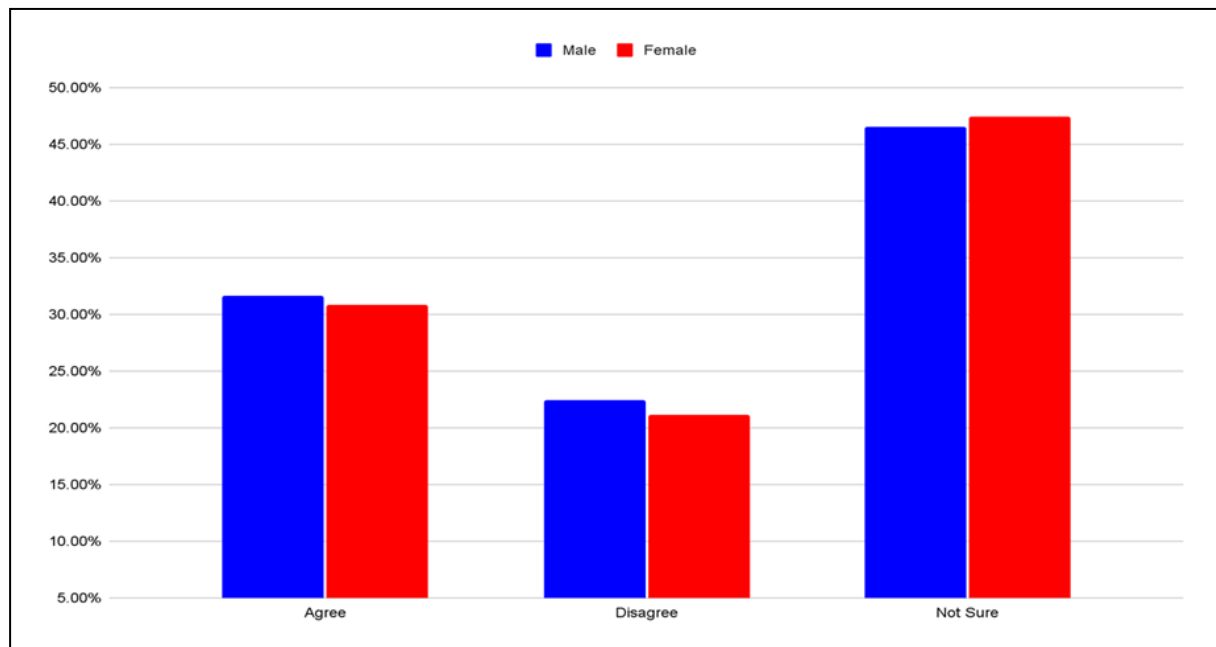


Fig 2: Graphical Representation On Awareness Of Doping Among Male And Female Physical Education Students In Calicut University.

3.1 Discussion of findings

For knowing awareness level about doping of the physical education students in Calicut University. The researcher selected total 100 students. After computing the analysis of data, the following observations are given by the researcher as findings.

- As based on the respond of whole students (100 students) including male and female 31.2% of the respond which comes under the category of 'agree' and 21.8% students responded that 'disagree' and remaining 47% is answered that 'not sure'.
- As based on the respond of men students (50), 31.6% of the respond which comes under the category of 'agree' and 22.4% students responded that 'disagree' and remaining 46.56% is answered that 'not sure'.
- As based on the respond of female students (50), 30.8% of the respond which comes under the category of 'agree' and 21.2% students responded that 'disagree' and remaining 47.44% is answered that 'not sure'

4. Conclusion

Physical education students in Calicut university have minimum awareness in doping, As based on the respond of whole students (100 students) including male and female 31.2% of the respond which comes under the category of 'agree' and 21.8% students responded that 'disagree' and remaining 47% is answered that 'not sure'.

- As based on the respond Men Physical education students in Calicut university have minimum awareness in doping, based of men students (50), 31.6% of the respond which comes under the category of 'agree' and 22.4% players responded that 'disagree' and remaining 46.56% is answered that 'not sure'.
- As based on the respond Female Physical education students in Calicut university have minimum awareness in doping, based of female players (50), 30.8% of the respond which comes under the category of 'agree' and 21.2% players responded that 'disagree' and remaining 47.44% is answered that 'not sure'

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