



## Awareness of Doping Among Inter University Players of Different Games in Monad University

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this survey is to ‘the analysis on awareness of Doping among inters university players of Monad University. The data for the study was comprises of 100 (male=50 female=50) inter university players between the age group of 18 to 25 who participated in all India level university championships and between 2017 and 2020It is generally presumed that individuals hold a high level of aspirations. The participants were chosen using a random selection method. Questionnaires are a structured collection of written inquiries that prompt subjects or respondents to provide recorded responses. Typically, these responses consist of carefully defined options and are gathered from individuals affiliated with Monad University, located in Hapur, Uttar Pradesh. Prior to the administration of the test, the helpers were provided with a comprehensive overview of the study's objectives. Additionally, the subjects were given crucial instructions to ensure their familiarity with the exam and a clear understanding of the required tasks. In the context of data collection, it is possible to utilise a Google form to facilitate the assembly of a sample and give surveys in a prompt manner, hence enabling immediate collection of responses. In order to assure optimal testing settings and collect trustworthy data, the

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individuals were tested both in the field and outside of it. 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 players (100 players) including male and female 31.2% of the respond which comes under the category of ‘agree’ and 21.8% players responded that ‘disagree’ and remaining 47% is answered that ‘not sure’. As based on the respond of men players (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 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’. In our study we found that sports person belongs Monad University is aware about the doping and its consequences and side effects on and off the field.

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**Introduction:** Sports and games are recreational pursuits that are characterised by the adherence to a certain set of rules and regulations, and are undertaken in a competitive manner. Conversely, doping refers to the concept of utilising prohibited natural or manufactured substances with the intention of augmenting one's athletic performance. Sports transcends mere athletic prowess, as the acquisition of trophies, medals, and monetary rewards has evolved into a source of national pride for both athletes and their respective countries.

“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 agents administered to athletes with the intention of enhancing their performance and elevating the overall quality of the game are commonly referred to as doping. Doping pertains to the utilisation of banned substances or methodologies by athletes with the intention of enhancing their training regimens and achieving superior athletic performance. Doping is widely acknowledged as a significant issue that poses a major challenge to the global sporting

community. Efforts are being aimed towards the implementation of various procedures in order to regulate this phenomenon. The adverse effects of doping material necessitate anti-doping activities and regulations.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) organised the World Conference on Doping in Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland, during the month of February in 1999. The Lausanne Declaration on Doping in Sport proposed the establishment of an International Anti-Doping Agency. The establishment of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) took place in Lausanne, Switzerland, with the intention of ensuring equitable participation from both the Olympic movement and public authorities. In 2004, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) emerged as a prominent authority in this domain. The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) has recently released its updated inventory of banned substances, which has been widely embraced by the majority of sporting organisations. However, it is important to note that individual sports may introduce minor adjustments to this list in accordance with their specific requirements.

Steroids are commonly associated with doping, yet doping encompasses an athlete's utilisation of various prohibited substances (e.g., stimulants, hormones, diuretics, narcotics, and marijuana), adoption of forbidden techniques (e.g., blood transfusions or gene doping), and even instances of evading drug testing or tampering with doping controls. The different types 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 hemoglobin is increased. Besides this, in the competition like Archery, shooting, contact lenses is also used as doping agent.

## **METHOD AND MATERIAL:**

### **SELECTION OF SUBJECTS**

The data for the study may comprises of 100 (male=50 female=50) inter university players between the age group of 18 to 25 who participated in all India level university championships and between 2017 and 2020.

### **CRITERION MEASURES,**

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

### **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 player and explained each question clearly to them.

### **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED**

The plan of analysis of information of survey of opinions about doping of players of Monad University, who represented university team in sports has been made after considering average. The percentage analyses are adopted in this study.

## **3. RESULTS**

The questionnaire of 25 questions was prepared by research worker for knowing opinions about doping of players of Monad University, who represented university team in the sports, in this study. After getting subject characters filled questionnaire prepared of 25 questions, they were taken back then after analyzing those opinions have been shown by average in different tables.

### **TABLE – 1**

#### **PERCENTAGE SCORE ON AWARENESS OF DOPING AMONG INTER UNIVERSITY**

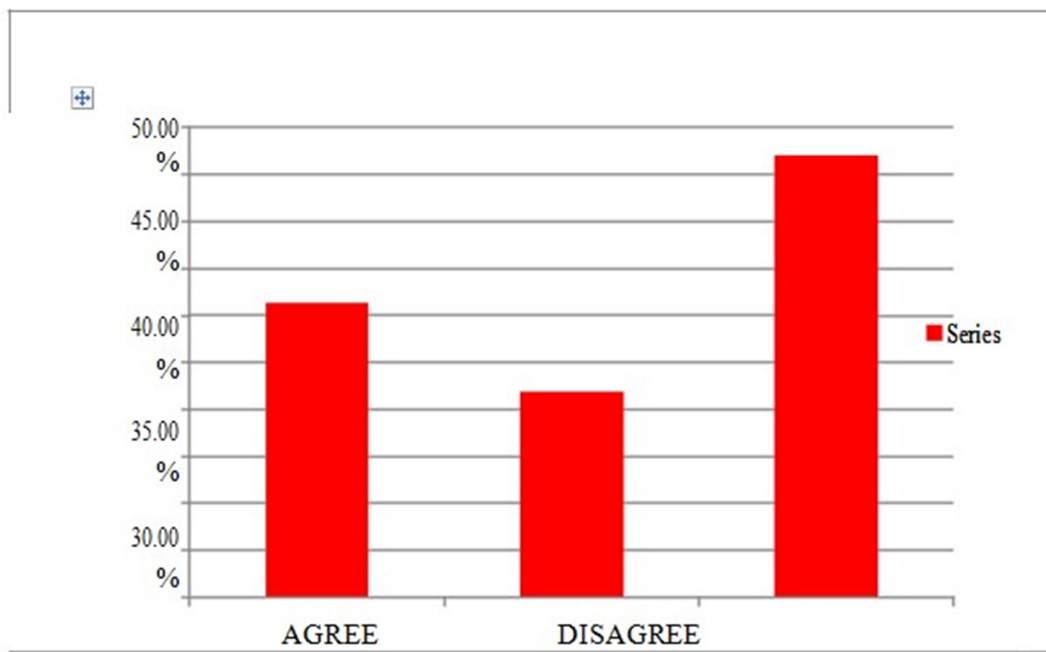
**PLAYERS OF MONAD UNIVERSITY**

Total Number of Subject Characters	Total Replies	Agree Reply Percentage	Disagree Reply Percentage	Not Sure Percentage
100	2500	780(31.2%)	545(21.8%)	1175(47%)

In above table –2, total number of subjects in inters university players of Monad University is 100, The total number of replies received from each male and female sample are 2500. After computing the percentile analysis 31.2% players agreed the given statement, the 21.8% disagreed to the statement and the remaining 47% player belongs to the category of not sure.

**FIGURE-1**

**GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION ON AWARENESS OF DOPING AMONG INTER UNIVERSITY PLAYERS OF MONAD UNIVERSITY**



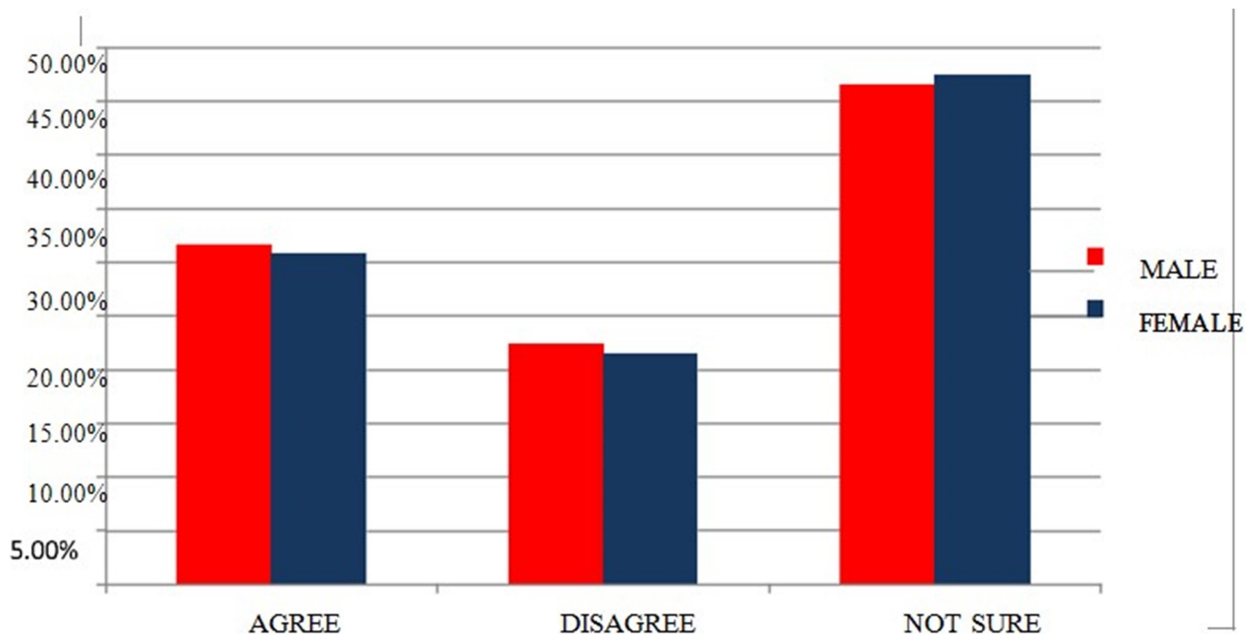
**TABLE 2**  
**PERCENTAGE SCORE ON AWARENESS OF DOPING**  
**AMONG MALE AND FEMALE INTER UNIVERSITY**  
**PLAYERS OF MONAD UNIVERSITY**

Gender	Total Number of Subject Characters	Total Replies	Agree Reply Percentage	Disagree Reply Percentage	NotSure Percentage
Male	50	1250	395(31.6%)	280(22.4%)	582(46.56%)
Female	50	1250	385(30.8%)	265(21.2%)	593(47.44%)

In above table –2, total number of subjects in inter university players of **Monad University** is 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 is 2500. After computing the percentile analysis 31.6%of male players agreed the given statement, the 22.4% of male disagreed to the statement and the remaining 46.56% of players belongs to the category of not sure. In the case of female, 30.8% of players agreed the given statement, and the 21.2% of female disagreed to the statement and the remaining 47.44%of players belongs to the category of not sure

**FIGURE-2**

**GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION ON AWARENESS OF DOPING AMONG MALE AND FEMALE INTER UNIVERSITY PLAYERS OF MONAD UNIVERSITY**



**DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

For knowing awareness level about doping of the players of **MONAD UNIVERSITY**, the researcher selected total 100 players. After computing the analysis of data, the following observations are given by the researcher as findings.

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