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## **A collaborative diversified investigation of respective responses of sports person coaches and organizations on criminalization of doping**

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**Abstract---**The study intends to focus on Sports Person, Coaches, Personals working in sports organizations and non-Sports organization from all over India. There are many factors that provide chances to upcoming players to think of adopting dope. The factors that promote dope in young athletes have brought time and again concern of every nation. It is not only in current sporting competition that performance-enhancing medications are used. The ancient Greek Olympians and Roman gladiators compete in Circus Maximums, which dates back to 776 BC, ate mushrooms, plants, and wine and herb concoctions to keep them going during their competition. Prime objectives of the study were to study the relationship between sports persons and coaches attitude towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults and to study the relationship between Sports Organizations and Non-Sports Organizations attitude towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults. Universe of the study comprises people in different states in India viz. Punjab, J&K, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Manipur. The level of Participation has been spread from inter school to international level. The Experienced has been briefed as playing and working experiences. Coaches and Sports persons has been selected from almost every popular sport or game being played in India. Random sample of 200 (100 sport persons, 100 coaches) was selected to study the attitude of sport persons and coaches towards willingness to adopt doping,

criminalizing doping and in-house faults. Investigator has used Doping Insusceptibility Scale prepared after considering experts and checked its reliability to gain the objectives. This questionnaire consists of seven areas i.e. Insecurity; behavior; Depression; Temperament; Peer pressure; Over excitement; Inferiority; Frustration; Anxiety; Negative or Misleading concepts, Adjustment and, subjects were asked to write views, opinions and comments to highlight psychosocial factors, willing to adopt doping and to or environment that can promote doping in an athlete. It was found there is no significant relationship between Sports person and Coaches attitude towards criminalizing doping. It is concluded that sports persons realizing that doping is easy to practice in India. The categorical division of the investigation showed that sports persons believe that it is easy to get involved in use of banned substances for performance enhancement and the reasons could be any but subjects find convenient to get trapped or involved in Doping in India easily as compared to other countries.

**Keywords---** criminalization, inhouse, faults, organization, performance.

## **Introduction**

Besides the obvious reasons, such as clear intentions of performance enhancement, we must recognize that there are some hidden or unchecked or lightly tackled issues that exist in various domains, including psychosocial, legal, and internal faults within sports and non-sports organisations that unintentionally promote doping, particularly among adolescents. To design a collective preventative strategy involving both sport and non-sport organizations, it is critical to draw attention to these elements and to analyze their current and future contributions. In an attempt to gather psychosocial factors, legal concepts, and in-house fault prevention measures to stop doping and in search of viable solutions by sport and non-sport organizations, this initiative was launched.

## **An overview of doping throughout history**

It is not only in current sporting competition that performance-enhancing medications are used. The ancient Greek Olympians and Roman gladiators compete in Circus Maximums, which dates back to 776 BC, ate mushrooms, plants, and wine and herb concoctions to keep them going during their competition. It was discovered that many plants were utilized for their stimulant effects in speed and endurance events, as well as for their ability to disguise pain, allowing injured competitors to continue competing. Thomas Hicks, a marathon runner who competed in the 1904 Olympics, used a mixture of brandy and strychnine and came close to death.

Athletes abused a variety of drugs, including strychnine, heroin, cocaine, and caffeine, and each coach or squad devised its own secret formulae that were unique to them. This was standard practice until heroin and cocaine were made

available only by prescription in the 1920s, when heroin and cocaine became illegal. Strychnine was the stimulant of choice for athletes during the 1930s, but amphetamines took over as the preferred stimulant during that decade. The Soviet Olympic squad was the first to employ male hormones to boost strength and power, which happened in the 1950s. As a result of the fall of the Berlin Wall, the East German government's programme of performance enhancement through the systematic delivery of steroids and other pharmaceuticals to young athletes became public knowledge. The East German Sports Medical Service conducted well-documented and tightly regulated hormonal doping studies on adolescent athletes, and the results produced a crop of gold medalists (mostly young females as they responded more dramatically to male hormones). These athletes suffered from severe medical conditions, some of which resulted in untimely death.

Sumner is a fictional character created by author William Sumner (2017) the report examines public perceptions of doping in sport, critically evaluates the effectiveness of current anti-doping sanctions, and makes the case for the criminalization of doping in sport in the United Kingdom, as part of a growing global movement towards such criminalization at the federal level. The case for criminalizing doping is made on two main grounds: as a stigmatic deterrent and as a type of retributive punishment that is implemented by the criminal justice system. As defined by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), the 'spirit of sport' is based on the values of ethics, health and fair play. In the current climate of doping revelations, it is determined that the ineffectiveness of existing anti-doping policy is a threat to the 'spirit of sport,' and that this is relevant to public perceptions and the future of sport as a whole. While the harm-reductionist approach, which allows certain performance-enhancing drugs (PEDs) to be used, is considered as an alternative to anti-doping measures, it does not take into account athlete psychology, the difficulties associated with containing doping in sport through anti-doping measures, or the impact of these difficulties on the 'spirit of sport.' This approach is rejected in favour of criminalising doping in sports on the basis of a fraud-based criminal offence. When combined with existing fines imposed by International Federations, it is stated that the criminalization of doping will increase the total "price" of doping by increasing the overall "price" of doping. This argument will be supported by evidence. In light of the revelations of corruption within the existing system of self-governance in sport, it will be argued that criminalizing doping in sport could assist in satisfying the public's belief that justice is being served and, as a result of this belief, greater belief in the veracity of athletic performance.

Petróczi and colleagues (2017) discovered that the majority of chemicals are completely okay, while a specific set of substances, which is amended annually, is prohibited; as a result, using any of these prohibited substances is considered cheating. When considered in the context of a society that is becoming increasingly accepting of pharmacological and technological human enhancements, the traditional normative approach to anti-doping, which involves telling athletes what they cannot do in order to improve their athletic ability and performance, is at odds with the otherwise positive values associated with human improvement and enhancement. Today, doping is the apogee of contradictory normative expectations regarding the objective (performance enhancement) and the means by which the goal is accomplished that are present in all sports (use of

drugs). As a result of this moral-functional dichotomy, addressing incentives for doping avoidance at the community level is important, but not sufficient, for effective doping prevention at the individual level. Relevant and meaningful anti-doping must also acknowledge and respect the values of those who have been affected, and must work to integrate these values with the values that underpin structural, community-level anti-doping. Anti-doping activities that are effective are pragmatic, positive, preventative, and proactive. They accept the progressive nature of how a "performance mindset" develops in line with the move from amateur to elite level, acknowledge that it spans all levels and skills, and immediately address the reasons for doping usage with concrete remedies in a straightforward manner. Athletes and other stakeholders should be consistently engaged in the development of positive preventive strategies for anti-doping, in order to ensure that anti-doping education not only focuses on the intrinsic values associated with the spirit of sport but also acknowledges the values associated with performance enhancement, addresses the pressures athletes are under, and meets their needs for practical solutions to avoid doping. In order to avoid the perception of "controlling," anti-doping organizations should instead form relationships with all stakeholders in order to involve and assure integration of the targeted individuals in worldwide community-based preventative activities.

Vingrd, E. Bergsten, S. E. Mathiassen, E. Bergsten, E. Bergsten (2017) Swedish aeroplane luggage handlers were recruited to participate in this study, which aimed to determine whether there were any links between psychological exposures and low back and shoulder musculoskeletal diseases. In six Swedish airports, 525 luggage handlers responded to a questionnaire that addressed medical conditions (the Standardized Nordic Questionnaire) as well as psychological issues (the Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire, or COPSOQ). LBP and shoulder pain (SP) were the most often reported types of pain, with 70% and 60% reporting them, respectively. Pain was reported to be interfering with work (PIW) by 30% of the population (low back) and 18% of the population (shoulders), while acute pain (PINT) was reported by 34% and 28% of the population, respectively. The most dissatisfying psychosocial component was the quality of leadership, whereas the most satisfying factor was the social community at work. Reduced ratings in the combined domain of Work organisation and job content were significantly associated with PIW in both the low back and shoulders (Adjusted Hazard Ratios 3.65 (95 percent confidence interval: 1.67–7.99) and 2.68 (1.09–6.61), whereas lower ratings in the domain of Interpersonal relations and leadership were associated with PIWLBP (HR 2.18 (1.06–4.49)) and PINT LBP and SP (HRs 1.95 (1.05–3.65) and 2. The researchers came to the conclusion that the severity of pain among aeroplane luggage handlers was connected with psychological aspects at work, suggesting that these characteristics may be a significant target for intervention in this profession (Mandeep Singh,2010).

Rousselet et al. (2017) conducted clinical interviews with three different doctors in order to determine the prevalence of disordered eating among French high-level athletes. They also sought to discover the characteristics that are linked with disordered eating in athletes. In France, all athletes who are registered on the French high-level list are subjected to an evaluation once a year by the French Federation. The information gathered during the somatic assessment, the

nutritional consultation, and the psychological component of the yearly evaluation were all utilized. A multivariate analysis was carried out in order to identify the components that are connected with disordered eating. A total of 340 athletes were evaluated, and 32.9 percent were found to be suffering from an eating disorder. Clinicians had a tough time identifying them because the standard criteria did not appear to be trustworthy in athletes. Competing in sports that emphasize leanness or low body weight was found to be related with disordered eating; however, gender was not found to be connected with disturbed eating. These findings underscore the need for the development of specific screening methods for high-level athletes, which are currently lacking. Furthermore, the identification of factors related with disordered eating may aid in the improvement of the effectiveness of early diagnosis and prevention programmes.

Doping should be criminalized since it is detrimental to the spirit of sport and the greatest threat to modern-day sport. Introducing legislation that would make doping by athletes a criminal offence has been advocated as one option, and there has been considerable debate about it in the United Kingdom. Is imprisoning athletes for using performance-enhancing chemicals truly the best solution to all of sport's doping problems? Ben Nichols (2016) developed a formalized (Ben Nichols, 2016). Of course, the issue of criminalizing is being considered by a growing number of countries. This is a topic of debate since there are so many components to it, including the nature of the offences and punishments, the foundation for the trial, and the method of convicting someone. Though the option to prosecute doping or not is entirely up to the individual nation, it is necessary to have this issue discussed in a variety of places. The idea that criminalizing doping will solve the doping issue is not without merit; however, this is a topic that deserves serious consideration, and in this investigation, an attempt is made to ascertain the attitudes of sport persons, coaches, legal experts, sport and non-sport organizations toward criminalizing doping is made. WADA does not feel that doping should be made a criminal offence for athletes, and we do not believe that there is widespread support for such a step among the anti-doping in sport movement at this time (Ben Nichols, 2016). Many countries, on the other hand, have enacted strict anti-doping legislation, which includes criminalizing the practice. Germany and Nigeria, in their most recent step to punish doping, have provided athletes with a further opportunity to choose the thought. It appears to be vital to understand the attitudes of various stakeholders on the criminalization of doping in this context.

### **Objectives of the study**

- To study the relationship between sports persons and coaches attitude towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults.
- To study the relationship between Sports Organizations and Non-Sports Organizations attitude towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults
- To study the relationship between legal experts as sports person and legal experts as non sports person towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults

## **Hypothesis**

- There is no significant relationship between sports persons and coaches' attitude towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults.
- There is no significant relationship between Sports Organizations and Non-Sports Organizations attitude towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults
- There is no significant relationship between legal experts as sports person and legal experts as non-sports person towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults.

## **Methodology**

Universe of the study comprises people in different states in India viz. Punjab, J&K, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Manipur. The level of Participation has been spread from inter school to international level. The Experienced has been briefed as playing and working experiences. Coaches and Sports persons has been selected from almost every popular sport or game being played in India.

## **Sample Size and Specifications**

Random sample of 200 (100 sport persons, 100 coaches) was selected to study the attitude of sport persons and coaches towards willingness to adopt doping, criminalizing doping and in-house faults. For this objective subject were level active performers in any sport or game in India. A random sample of 60 associated individuals working in sport and non-sport organizations (30 each) to study the attitude of sport and non-sport organizations towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults. It was taken into consideration that the sample for this objective would also be active working member in the respective organization and belongings were remaining highly confidential as desired by the subject. A random sample of 40 legal experts but had adequate interest or knowledge to study the attitude towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults (and other required objectives). Random samples of 400 sport persons were selected for the study.

## **Data Collection (Tools & Administration)**

Doping Insusceptibility Scale - Investigator has used Doping Insusceptibility Scale prepared after considering experts and checked its reliability to gain the objectives. This questionnaire consists of seven areas i.e. Insecurity; behavior; Depression; Temperament; Peer pressure; Over excitement; Inferiority; Frustration; Anxiety; Negative or Misleading concepts, Adjustment and, subjects were asked to write views, opinions and comments to highlight psychosocial factors, willing to adopt doping and to or environment that can promote doping in an athlete. The investigator had prepared a separate scale to measure the attitude of sport persons, coaches, legal experts, sport and non-sport organizations towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults by Likert Method. This scale was based on 40 questions.

Mixed (Qualitative as well as quantitative) method shall be applied to obtain the set objectives this study. The reliability of the questionnaire was assessed by the Cronbach's Alpha reliability test using statistical package (V.22). Item Description of the Scale Highlighting east item Statistical value if deleted was also scaled out to rule out the possibility of unreliable items from the scale. A Shapiro-Wilk's test (Shapiro & Wilk, 1995; Razali & Wah, 2011) and a visual inspection of their histograms, Normal Q-Q Plots & box Plots were assessed to check the normality of the scale for confident implementation of test. ANOVA and Chi square testes were implemented to analyze data along with descriptive statistics and Graphical representation of scores. SPSS v.22 was used for the statistical purposes with .05 as sig. level.

## Results

The reliability statistic using statistical package for social science (SPSS) was used.

Table 1  
Summary of the Doping Insusceptibility Scale Responsive for Reliability

| Insusceptibility Questionnaire Case Summery |          |     |       |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|-----|-------|
|                                             |          | N   | %     |
| Cases                                       | Valid    | 550 | 100.0 |
|                                             | Excluded | 0   | .0    |
|                                             | Total    | 550 | 100.0 |

Table 01 is presenting an overview of the responses validly observed of the Doping insusceptibility Scale while assessing reliability of the Scale. The valid score was 550, which has been stated as 100 percent response and '0' Zero excluded cases.

Table 2  
Scale's test of Kolmogorov-Smirnov & Shapiro Wilk

### Tests of Normality

|                 | Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup> |     |      | Shapiro-Wilk |     |      |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----|------|--------------|-----|------|
|                 | Statistic                       | df  | Sig. | Statistic    | df  | Sig. |
| Doping_Scale_MS | .038                            | 400 | .165 | .990         | 400 | .069 |

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Table 02, depicted the Kolmogorov-Smirnov's significance at .165 and Shapiro-Wilk's significance at .069. Which is higher than .05 in both the cases and that shows our data is normally distributed after being successful application of Normalcy test.

### Sport persons and coaches towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults

Table 3  
Cross Tabulation of Experience as player or Coach on Criminalizing Doping & In-house Faults

|                                             |                                        | Criminalizing Doping & In-house Faults |       |        |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                             |                                        | Yes                                    | No    | Total  |
| Experience as player or Sports Person Coach | Count                                  | 44                                     | 56    | 100    |
|                                             | Expected Count                         | 46.0                                   | 54.0  | 100.0  |
|                                             | % within Experience as player or Coach | 44.0%                                  | 56.0% | 100.0% |
| Coach                                       | Count                                  | 48                                     | 52    | 100    |
|                                             | Expected Count                         | 46.0                                   | 54.0  | 100.0  |
|                                             | % within Experience as player or Coach | 48.0%                                  | 52.0% | 100.0% |
| Total                                       | Count                                  | 92                                     | 108   | 200    |
|                                             | Expected Count                         | 92.0                                   | 108.0 | 200.0  |
|                                             | % within Experience as player or Coach | 46.0%                                  | 54.0% | 100.0% |

Table 4  
Chi-Square Tests

|                                    | Value             | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|----|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square                 | .322 <sup>a</sup> | 1  | .570                              |                      |                      |
| Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup> | .181              | 1  | .670                              |                      |                      |
| Likelihood Ratio                   | .322              | 1  | .570                              |                      |                      |
| Fisher's Exact Test                |                   |    |                                   | .670                 | .335                 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association       | .320              | 1  | .571                              |                      |                      |
| N of Valid Cases                   | 200               |    |                                   |                      |                      |

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 46.00.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

There is not significant relationship between Sports person and Coaches attitude towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults,  $X^2(1, N=200).322$ ,  $p=.570$ . Sports person and Coaches both were found to be interested in criminalizing doping and in-house faults (44% to and 48% respectively) which found to be not significantly different.

**Sport and non-sport organizations towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults**

Table 5  
Cross Tabulation of Type of Organization- Sports Organization or Non sports Organization on Criminalizing Doping & In-house Faults

|                                                        |                         |                                                                               | Criminalizing Doping & In-house Faults |       |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                                        |                         |                                                                               | Yes                                    | No    | Total  |
| Type of Sports Organization or Non sports Organization | Sports Organization     | Count                                                                         | 34                                     | 66    | 100    |
|                                                        |                         | Expected Count                                                                | 47.5                                   | 52.5  | 100.0  |
|                                                        |                         | % within Type of Organization- Sports Organization or Non sports Organization | 34.0%                                  | 66.0% | 100.0% |
|                                                        |                         |                                                                               |                                        |       |        |
|                                                        | Non-Sports Organization | Count                                                                         | 61                                     | 39    | 100    |
|                                                        |                         | Expected Count                                                                | 47.5                                   | 52.5  | 100.0  |
|                                                        |                         | % within Type of Organization- Sports Organization or Non sports Organization | 61.0%                                  | 39.0% | 100.0% |
|                                                        |                         |                                                                               |                                        |       |        |
|                                                        | Total                   | Count                                                                         | 95                                     | 105   | 200    |
|                                                        |                         | Expected Count                                                                | 95.0                                   | 105.0 | 200.0  |
|                                                        |                         | % within Type of Organization- Sports Organization or Non sports Organization | 47.5%                                  | 52.5% | 100.0% |
|                                                        |                         |                                                                               |                                        |       |        |

Table 6  
Chi-Square Tests

|                                    | Value               | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square                 | 14.617 <sup>a</sup> | 1  | .000                              |                      |                      |
| Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup> | 13.554              | 1  | .000                              |                      |                      |
| Likelihood Ratio                   | 14.802              | 1  | .000                              |                      |                      |
| Fisher's Exact Test                |                     |    |                                   | .000                 | .000                 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association       | 14.543              | 1  | .000                              |                      |                      |
| N of Valid Cases                   | 200                 |    |                                   |                      |                      |

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 47.50.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

There is significant relationship between Sports Organizations and Non-Sports Organizations attitude towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults,  $X^2(1, N=$

200).14.617,  $p=.000$ . Non-Sports Organizations were more likely to favour criminalizing doping and in-house faults than were Sports Organizations (61% to 34%).

### Attitude of legal experts towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults

Table  
7 Cross Tabulation of Legal Experts as Sports Person & Non-Sports Person on Criminalizing Doping & In-house Faults

|                                                          |                     |                   |                                                             | Criminalizing Doping & In-house Faults |       |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                                                          |                     |                   |                                                             | Yes                                    | No    | Total  |
| Legal Experts as Legal Sports Person & Non Sports Person | Experts Count       | Non Sports Person | Count                                                       | 79                                     | 21    | 100    |
|                                                          |                     |                   | Expected Count                                              | 81.0                                   | 19.0  | 100.0  |
|                                                          |                     |                   | % within Legal Experts as Sports Person & Non Sports Person | 79.0%                                  | 21.0% | 100.0% |
|                                                          |                     |                   |                                                             |                                        |       |        |
|                                                          | Legal Experts Count | Non Sports Person | Count                                                       | 83                                     | 17    | 100    |
|                                                          |                     |                   | Expected Count                                              | 81.0                                   | 19.0  | 100.0  |
|                                                          |                     |                   | % within Legal Experts as Sports Person & Non Sports Person | 83.0%                                  | 17.0% | 100.0% |
|                                                          |                     |                   |                                                             |                                        |       |        |
| Total                                                    | Count               |                   | Count                                                       | 162                                    | 38    | 200    |
|                                                          |                     |                   | Expected Count                                              | 162.0                                  | 38.0  | 200.0  |
|                                                          |                     |                   | % within Legal Experts as Sports Person & Non Sports Person | 81.0%                                  | 19.0% | 100.0% |
|                                                          |                     |                   |                                                             |                                        |       |        |

Table 8  
Chi-Square Tests

|                                    | Value             | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|----|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square                 | .520 <sup>a</sup> | 1  | .471                              |                      |                      |
| Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup> | .292              | 1  | .589                              |                      |                      |
| Likelihood Ratio                   | .521              | 1  | .471                              |                      |                      |
| Fisher's Exact Test                |                   |    |                                   | .589                 | .295                 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association       | .517              | 1  | .472                              |                      |                      |
| N of Valid Cases                   | 200               |    |                                   |                      |                      |

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 19.00.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

There is not significant relationship between legal experts as sports person and legal experts as non sports person towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults,  $X^2(1, N=200).520$ ,  $p=.471$ . legal experts as sports person and legal experts as non sports person both were found to be interested in criminalizing doping and in-house faults ( 79% to 81% respectively) which found to be not significantly different.

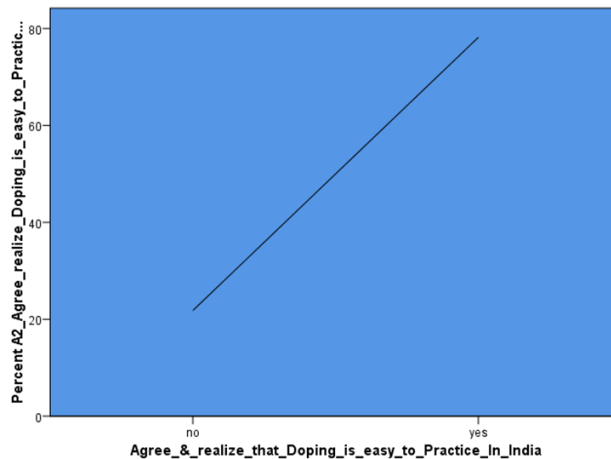


Fig 1. Scale Mark figure Categorical representations of subjects on realizing that Doping is easy to practice in India

From the above figure 01, it was found that majority of the subjects when asked about realizing that is doping easy to practice in India, were opted to 'Yes'. The categorical division of the investigation showed that sports persons believe that it is easy to get involved in use of banned substances for performance enhancement and the reasons could be any but subjects find convenient to get trapped or involved in Doping in India easily as compared to other countries.

### **Sports person adolescent & adult on anti doping agencies take care of sports persons to really avoid doping**

Table 9

Cross Tabulation of Sports Person Adolescent & Adult on Anti-Doping Agencies take care of Sports Persons to really avoid doping

|                           |                   |                                           | Anti-Doping Agencies take care of Sports Persons to really avoid doping |       |        |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
|                           |                   |                                           | Yes                                                                     | No    | Total  |
| Sports Adolescent & Adult | Person Adolescent | Count                                     | 17                                                                      | 82    | 99     |
|                           |                   | Expected Count                            | 14.9                                                                    | 84.1  | 99.0   |
|                           |                   | % within Sports Person Adolescent & Adult | 17.2%                                                                   | 82.8% | 100.0% |
|                           | Adult             | Count                                     | 13                                                                      | 87    | 100    |

|       |                                           |       |       |        |
|-------|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
|       | Expected Count                            | 15.1  | 84.9  | 100.0  |
|       | % within Sports Person Adolescent & Adult | 13.0% | 87.0% | 100.0% |
| Total | Count                                     | 30    | 169   | 199    |
|       | Expected Count                            | 30.0  | 169.0 | 199.0  |
|       | % within Sports Person Adolescent & Adult | 15.1% | 84.9% | 100.0% |

Table 9 shows the cross tabulation which resulted that 37% Adolescent sports persons were favoring that Anti-Doping Agencies take care of Sports Persons to really avoid doping. Whereas 82% Adolescent sports persons only were not favoring that an Anti-Doping Agencies take care of Sports Persons to really avoid doping. On the same note 13 % Adult sport persons were favoring that Anti-Doping Agencies take care of Sports Persons to really avoid doping, whereas 87% Adult sport persons were not favoring this statement. In the total count it was resulted that 15 percent subjects were in favor that Anti-Doping Agencies take care of Sports Persons to really avoid doping and almost 90 percent were against it.

Table 10  
Chi-Square Tests

|                    | Value             | df | Asymptotic<br>Significance<br>(2-sided) |
|--------------------|-------------------|----|-----------------------------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | .676 <sup>a</sup> | 1  | .411                                    |
| N of Valid Cases   | 199               |    |                                         |

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 14.92.

There is not significant relationship between Adolescent Sports person and Adult Sports person on believing Anti Doping Agencies take care of Sports Persons to really avoid doping,  $X^2(1, N=200).676$ ,  $p=.411$ . Adolescent Sports person and Adult Sports person both were found least reasonably favoring that Anti Doping Agencies take care of Sports Persons to really avoid doping ( 17% to 30% : 15.1% ) which found to be not significantly different.

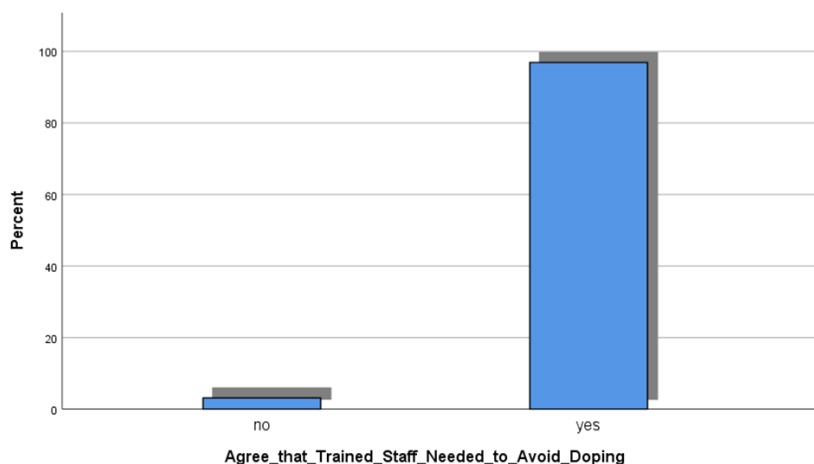


Fig 2. Bar Diagram of Categorical representations of subjects on Agree that Trained staff needed to avoid Doping

In the above figure it was found that majority of the subjects agreed that specified trained staff is required for proper guidance and supervision to curtail the menace of doping and inhousefalls. The categorical division of the investigation with respect to item that is agree that trained staff is required was mostly indicated with the option of 'yes'.

### Conclusion

Regarding Skewness & Kurtosis it is concluded that our example data are little skewed and kurtotic, for all categories, but it doesn't differ significantly from normality. No significant relationship between Sports person and Coaches attitude towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults is concluded as sports person and coaches both were interested in criminalizing doping and in-house faults. Sports persons and coaches were found to be favouring criminalization of doping with proper manner and procedure. Significant relationship between Sports Organizations and Non-Sports Organizations attitude towards criminalizing doping and in-house faults is concluded as non-sports organizations were more likely to favour criminalizing doping and in-house faults than Sports Organizations. This further concluded that sports organizations were found to be more sympathetic towards players and also found to be more worried about the application of laws as disturbing state and demotivational.

It is concluded that sports persons realizing that doping is easy to practice in India. The categorical division of the investigation showed that sports persons believe that it is easy to get involved in use of banned substances for performance enhancement and the reasons could be any but subjects find convenient to get trapped or involved in Doping in India easily as compared to other countries. It is concluded that sports persons and coaches are favoring that small medicine shop keepers and medical practitioners promotes doping in India. 67 % personals from sports organizations were favoring that small medicine shop keepers and medical practitioners promotes doping in India, whereas 33% personals from sports

organizations were not favoring this statement. In the total count it was resulted that 62 percent subjects were in favor that small medicine shop keepers and medical practitioners promotes doping in India and 38 % were against it. It is very important to tackle this issue and proper majors must be taken to avoid the selling and providing of banned substances to sports persons by the medical shopkeepers and medical practitioners.

No significant relationship between Coaches and Sports Organizations towards the view that Small Medicine Shop keepers and Medical Practitioners Promoting Doping were concluded as coaches and sports organizations both had observed that that Small Medicine Shop keepers and Medical Practitioners Promoting Doping. It was concluded that doping is used in Army/BSF/CRPF Recruitment Physical Exams/Rallies in India. 79% sports persons were favoring that doping is used in Army/BSF/CRPF Recruitment Physical Exams/Rallies in India. Whereas 21% sports persons only were not favoring that doping is used in Army/BSF/CRPF Recruitment Physical Exams/Rallies in India. 39 % personals from Non-sports organizations were favoring that doping is used in Army/BSF/CRPF Recruitment Physical Exams/Rallies in India, whereas 33% personals from Non-sports organizations were not favoring this statement.

### **Recommendations**

As Self motivational aspects and discipline are also considered as one of the best way to kill the willingness to adopt doping. It is recommended that one –on-one online or off line counseling program must be prepared through psychologists and local organizers. Criminalization of doping and In-house faults is a welcome deal by players, coaches, legal experts and related personals but at the same time they have shown the concern about the technicality to make it a fair deal. Though mostly have questioned on the punishment mode and tenure and Codal formalities of the criminal laws. The recommended that, to make it practically implemented it must be a collaborative effort (involving sports and non-sports organizations and human right organizations) and clear on the part of proving every support to the athlete to say in his own favour and justification.

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