



A Study of Perception of University Students' Towards Doping in Haryana, India

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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; and, 25 hostlers and 25 day 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 sports has become an increasing problem across a wide range of sports. It is defined as any material or drug that, when taken, gives a player an unfair advantage relative to a "clean" athlete. The banning of these drugs promotes a more level playing field. 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. The drugs taken by athletes differ widely based on the performance requirements of the sports. In sports where physical strength is preferred, athletes have resorted to anabolic steroids, known for their ability to increase physical strength and muscle mass. 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 penalties for people who are caught using them. Progression in pharmacology has always outstripped the ability of sports federations to implement difficult testing procedures but since the formation of the World "Anti-Doping Agency" in 1999; more athletes are being caught. "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 field. 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.

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

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; and, 25 hostlers and 25 day 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, 29 Post Graduates and 3 Research Scholars; 25 Hostlers and 25 Day Scholars) was made with the help of Crosstab technique of SPSS under study. 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 (also shown in figure 1). 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 (also shown in figure 2). The analytical table 3 exhibited that, out of total 50 respondents (25 hostlers and 25 day scholars), most of respondents (88 per cent) thought that doping is a cheating in sports; 56 per cent hostlers were strongly agree with the statement that doping is not cheating since everyone does it; and 60 per cent day scholars were agree with this statement. Out of total, majority of respondents (56 per cent) believed that only the quality of performance should not matter, but the way athletes achieve to it is also important; 48 per cent hostlers and 40 per cent day scholars were disagree with the statement that only the quality of performance should matter, not the way athletes achieve it; but 40 per cent hostlers and 48 per cent day scholars were agree with the statement. Out of total respondents, most of respondents (74 per cent) thought that health problems related to hard training and Injuries are just as doping side effects; 64 per cent hostlers and 40 per cent day scholars were agree with the statement; whereas only 6 day scholars were disagree with the statement. So, it is clear from the analysis that majority of respondents were against for doping in sports (also shown in figure 3). The analytical table 4 exposed that, out of total 50 respondents, a very significance number of respondents (90 per cent) thought that doping is a threat to fair play in sports; 32 per cent hostlers and 40 per cent day scholars were strongly agree with the statement; whereas only 4 per cent hostlers and 8 per cent day scholars were disagree with the statement. Out of total, most of respondents (90 per cent) were having in favour of complete ban on doping for athletes in sports; 52 per cent hostlers and 68 per cent day scholars were also strongly agree with the complete ban of doping in the 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 (also shown in figure 4).

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.

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.

Table-3
Residential Status-wise Responses of University Students towards Doping

Residential Status In University	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	
Hostler	2 (8)	9 (36)	14 (56)	10 (40)	12 (48)	3 (12)	5 (20)	16 (64)	4 (16)	0 (0)	25 (100)
Day Scholar	4 (16)	15 (60)	6 (24)	12 (48)	10 (40)	3 (12)	6 (24)	10 (40)	3 (12)	6 (24)	25 (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.

Table-4
Residential Status-wise Responses of University Students towards Doping

Residential Status In University	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	
Hostler	8 (32)	16 (64)	0 (0)	1 (4)	13 (52)	11 (44)	0 (0)	1 (4)	25 (100)
Day Scholar	10 (40)	11 (44)	2 (8)	2 (8)	17 (68)	4 (16)	2 (8)	2 (8)	25 (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.

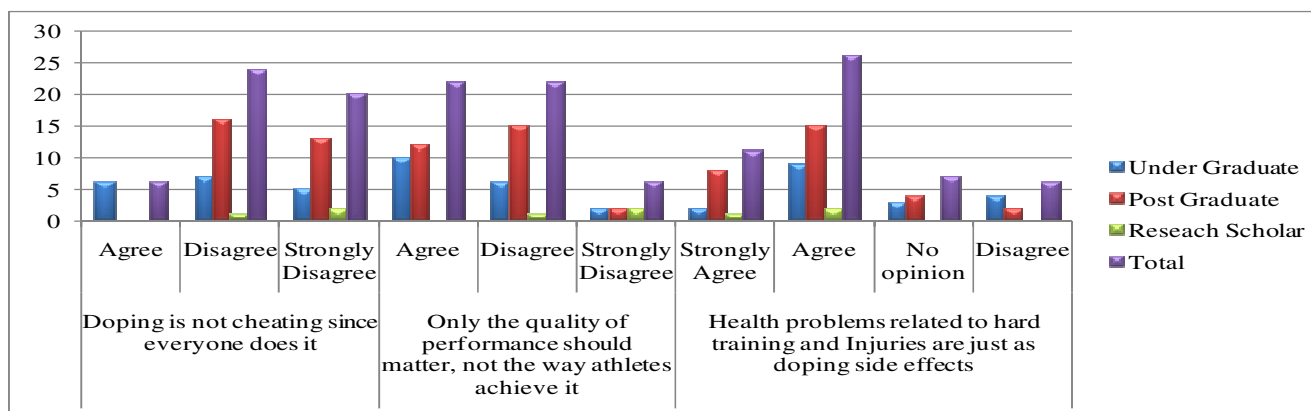


Figure-1
Course-wise Responses of University Students towards Doping

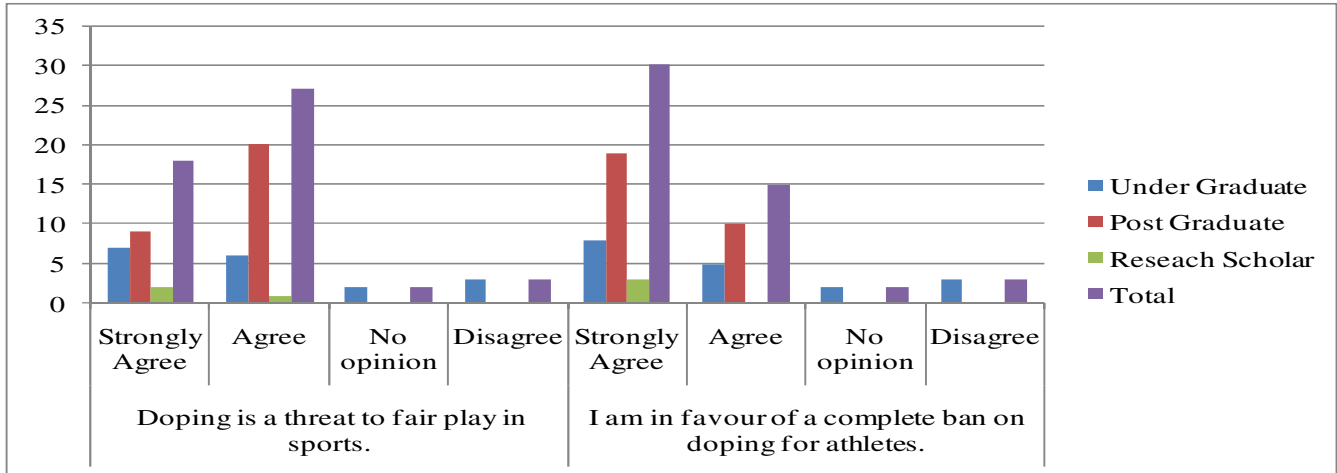


Figure-2
Course-wise Responses of University Students towards Doping

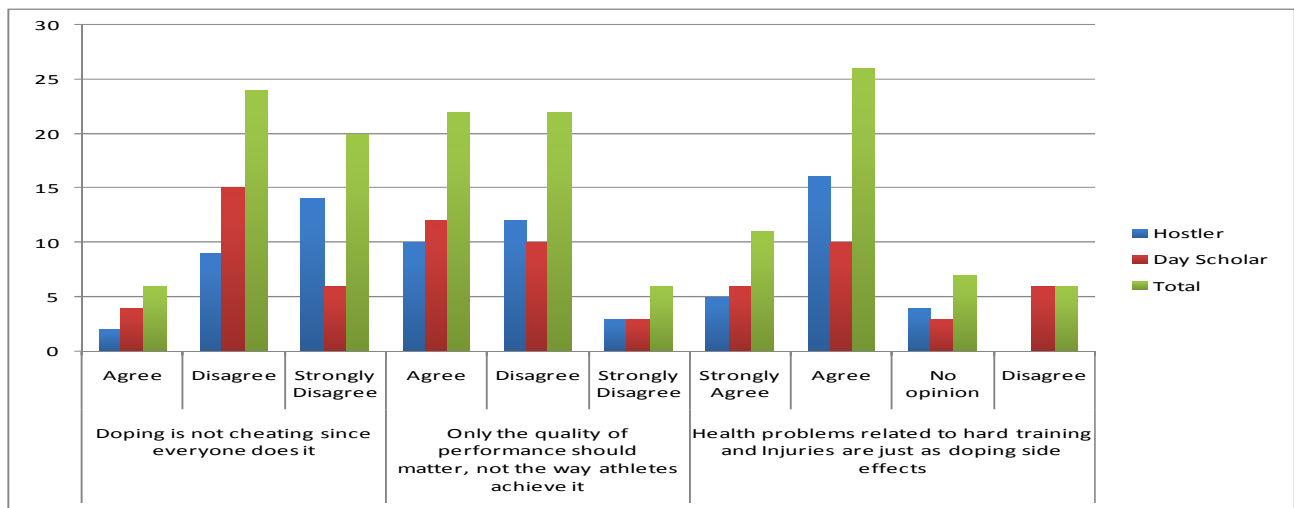


Figure-3
Residential Status-wise Responses of University Students towards Doping

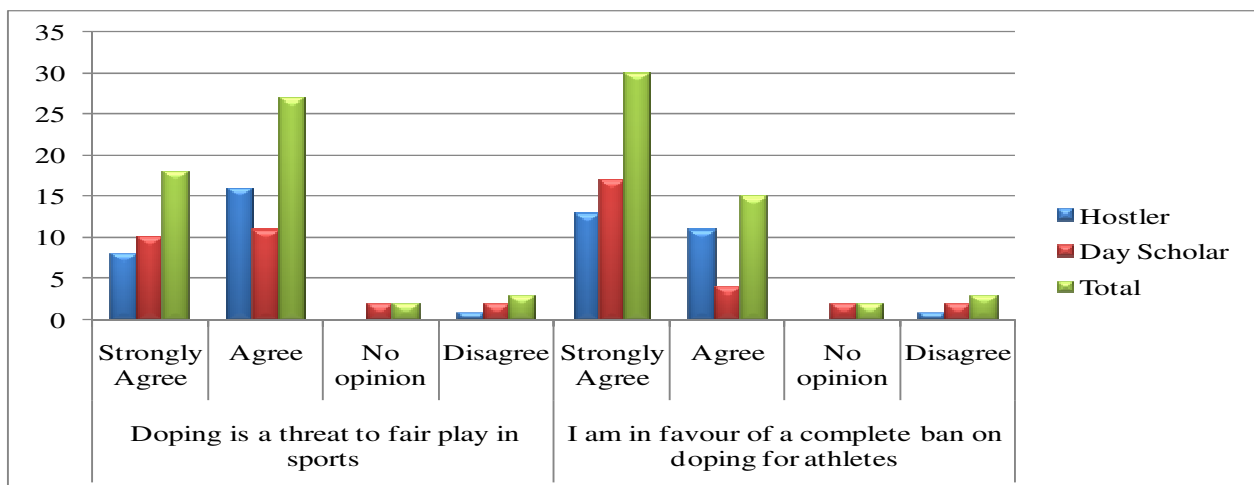


Figure-4
Residential Status-wise Responses of University Students towards Doping

Conclusion

The perception of university students (18 Under Graduates, 29 Post Graduates and 3 Research Scholars; 25 Hostlers and 25 Day 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. Fifty six per cent hostlers were strongly agreed with the statement that doping is not cheating since everyone does it; 48 per cent hostlers and 40 per cent day scholars were disagree with the statement that only the quality of performance should matter, not the way athletes achieve it; most of respondents (74 per cent) thought that health problems related to hard training and Injuries are just as doping side effects; 64 per cent hostlers and 40 per cent day scholars were agree with the statement; a very significance number of respondents (90 per cent) thought that doping is a threat to fair play in sports; 32 per cent hostlers and 40 per cent day scholars were strongly agree with the statement; most of respondents (90 per cent) were having in favour of complete ban on doping for athletes 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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