



RESEARCH ARTICLE

A STUDY OF AWARENESS OF INHOUSE DOPING ERRORS AMONG NATIONAL LEVEL PLAYERS AND SPORTS ADMINISTRATORS IN J&K STATE OF INDIA

***Dr. Mandeep Singh**

Department of Higher Education, Govt. of J&K, J&K

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to find the difference in scores of INHOUSE DOPING ERROR awareness among national level players and sports administrators in the J&K state of India. The study was limited to 56 subjects, 28 national level sport persons and 28 sport administrators in different govt. and private organizations in the J&K state of India. The study was restricted only to the extent of awareness about 'In house doping errors'. No other aspect of Doping was studied. The level of awareness was studied through the use of self prepared objective type questions only. It was also found that sport persons and sport administrators do not differ significantly from each other on awareness about 'In house doping errors'.

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INTRODUCTION

There is continues demand for acceptance of new changes, new discoveries, new techniques, new values and attitudes. Man has attained mastery upon everything around because of his intelligence and virtues. But still he possesses many tendencies like that of animals, which need be channelised properly through education, in order that he becomes a refined human being. One of the main aims of education is humanization of man and it is only through education that man becomes civilized and cultured. It is education that leads man from darkness to light, poverty to prosperity and suffering to happiness by developing his hidden instincts. Among the new problems facing the world at present, Doping is one such ill effect, which has taken deadly form and degraded the sports. It is now-a-days spreading like a wild fire in the whole world and slowly it hold its control in every sport of the world. Drugs are life-saving as well as life-threatening chemicals. They are used by sportspersons to improve their performance, named as doping in sports; performance-enhancing drugs are banned in sports. These drugs have an effect but have dangerous side effects. International Olympic Committee (IOC) only natural sources of diet for sports performance. These drugs are named as doping or ergogenic aids. In this study the word 'Inhouse' is termed to indicate 'formal and informal activities within the territorial boundary of a nation related to doping'.

It becomes essential that besides education on doping errors everyone should be made aware of the hazards of Doping. Therefore investigator here has taken up the study as a pilot project before applying for the research project on 'Inhouse doping errors'. To study the objective of difference in scores of awareness on 'Inhouse doping errors' between the sport persons and sport administrators.

Hypothesis

Sport persons are more aware of the 'Inhouse doping errors' than the sport administrators in J&K states of India.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling: Sample of 28 national level sports persons and 28 sport administrators in Govt. sector and Private organizations, colleges and universities were selected for the study purposely.

Tool Employed: In this study a self prepared questionnaire has been used to get the information regarding the awareness of 'In house doping errors'. The questionnaire consists of 20 question having 4 alternative answers for each question and of these alternatives only one was the correct answer.

Scoring work of the test was done on the basis as each correct answer was given one mark and no mark was awarded to wrong answers.

Table 1. Showing 't' ratio on awareness of 'Inhouse doping errors' scores of sport persons and sport administrators

S.No.	Categorization	N	Mean	S.D	(t)value	Level of significance
1.	sport persons	28	14.65	6.9	.025	insignificant
2.	sport administrators	28	15.54			

Statistical technique: The 't' ratio was selected to analyze the data collected with the help of SPSS21v.

RESULTS

The table shows that the calculated 't' value between sport persons and sport administrators came out to be .025. The value was insignificant. It shows that sport persons and sport administrators do not differ significantly from each other when awareness is taken as dependent variable.

Conclusion

After going through the answers given by the subjects, it was noticed that most of the question were not answered correctly even by half of the subjects. It shows that only a small number of subjects were aware of 'Inhouse doping errors'. As such, it becomes clear that we need to pay more attention to create awareness among the players and sport administrators at various levels. It was also found that sport persons and sport administrators do not differ significantly from each other on awareness about 'Inhouse doping errors'. The Hypothesis was therefore rejected.

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