



COMPARISON OF DRUG RELATED ATTITUDE OF NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LEVEL WEIGHT LIFTERS

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ABSTRACT

A study was conducted on Comparison of drug related Attitude of national and university level weight lifters. Two hundred male national and university level weightlifters were selected as the subjects for this study. The subjects were contacted during All India Inter-University and National Championship. The data was collected through questionnaire method. A set of thirty questions covering the attitude towards the drugs were constructed. A lot of information from weight lifting coaches and other experts in the field of health, fitness and sports were collected before the construction of questionnaires. This knowledge was incorporated in the questionnaires, so an appropriate questionnaires were made. To Compare the Drug related attitude of national and university level weightlifters Chi-Square test were used and for testing the hypothesis the level of significance for the study was chosen as .05. Statistical Decision- Combined chi-square 524.24 is greater than chi-square at .05 (120). Hypothesis may be rejected that there would be no significant Association between national and university level weight lifters towards drug related attitude. It may be concluded that there were significant differences between national and university level weight lifters towards drug related attitude.

Keywords: Drug abuse, Attitude, medicine, Steroids and Doping.

INTRODUCTION

Sports are the play of spirit; the challenge of mind and the perfection of body-not a context in pharmacology. The drug abuse in sports has become so widespread that it threatens the safety health and longevity of many athletes by preventing the original intent of sports. Modern sports arena created a situation where winning a medal leads to the nation's prestige. Ultimately the athletes are under enormous pressure from coaches, administrators, the media and the public to produce winning performance. Consistent performance would ensure selection in national teams, received government support and win international competition. All of these increase the possibility of future sponsorship, endorsements, and other potential business opportunities. It appears that "win at any cost" mentality in athletes, have had a dramatic impact on sport in general. Drug use in athletes is not a recent development. Ancient Greeks in the third century consumed herbs and mushrooms in an attempt to improve athletic performance. In the late nineteenth century, European cyclists took substances to reduce fatigue during endurance events. Caffeine-based cubes dipped on nitro-glycerine were taken prior to competition. Another popular concoction was a mixture of coca leaves and wine called vin mariani. By the 1950s powerful drugs replaced these crude preparations. Amphetamines use was first suspected at both the summer and winter Olympics in 1952. Stimulants use became so widespread that later in the decade the American Medical Association established a special committee to investigate the effects of amphetamines on athletic performance. At about the same time athletes from the Soviet Union and the United States began experimentation with anabolic steroids.

METHODOLOGY

Two hundred male national and university level weightlifters were selected as the subjects for this study. The subjects were contacted during All India Inter-University and National Championship. The data was collected through questionnaire method. A set of thirty questions covering the attitude towards the drugs were constructed. A lot of information from weight lifting coaches and other experts in the field of health, fitness and sports were collected before the construction of questionnaires. This knowledge was incorporated in the questionnaires, so an appropriate questionnaires were made. In drug related attitude questionnaire there were five points rating scale. The weight ranging



from 5 (Never), 4 (Seldom), 3 (Occasionally), 2 (frequently) and 1 (Always) for positive items. In case of Negative items range of weights were reversed that is from 1 (Never), 2 (Seldom), 3 (Occasionally), 4 (frequently) and 5 (Always). To Compare the Drug related attitude of national and university level weightlifters Chi-Square test were used and for testing the hypothesis the level of significance for the study was chosen as .05.

FINDINGS

TABLE-1
 CONTINGENCY TABLE OF CHI-SQURE OF ALL INDIA INTER-UNIVERSITY AND SENIOR NATIONAL
 LEVEL WEIGHT LIFTERS IN ITEM NUMBER ONE

Weight Lifters	Scores Awarded						Chi-Square value	Contingency Coefficient
	1	2	3	4	5	Total		
All India Inter-University	3	10	14	14	55	96	3.316	0.129
	2.9	7.3	12.2	16.7	56.8	96		
Senior National	3	5	11	20	61	100		
	3.1	7.7	12.8	17.3	59.2	100		
Total	6	15	25	34	116	196		
	6	15.0	25.0	34.0	116.0	196.0		

Table 1 shows the observed and expected frequencies of the All India Inter-University, Senior National level weight lifters and their responses on drug related attitude.

In item number one the value of chi-square is 3.316, which is insignificant at 0.05 level, as the p-value is 0.501. Thus, we may accept the null hypothesis that there would be no significant association between national and university level weight lifters towards drug related attitude. It may be concluded that there was no significant difference between national and university level weight lifters on the issue of “After reaching peak performance one may opt for performance enhancing drugs to get that extra power”.

In other words, it may be interpreted that the response pattern of national and university level weight lifters on the issue of “After reaching peak performance one may opt for performance enhancing drugs to get that extra power” were same. The value of Contingency coefficient is 0.129. This was a measure of association between national and university level weight lifters towards drug related attitude. Further the value of Contingency coefficient is insignificant as its p-value 0.506 which is high than 0.05. In Pie diagrams values showing on Pie diagrams were round off and exact values were displayed below each Pie diagram.

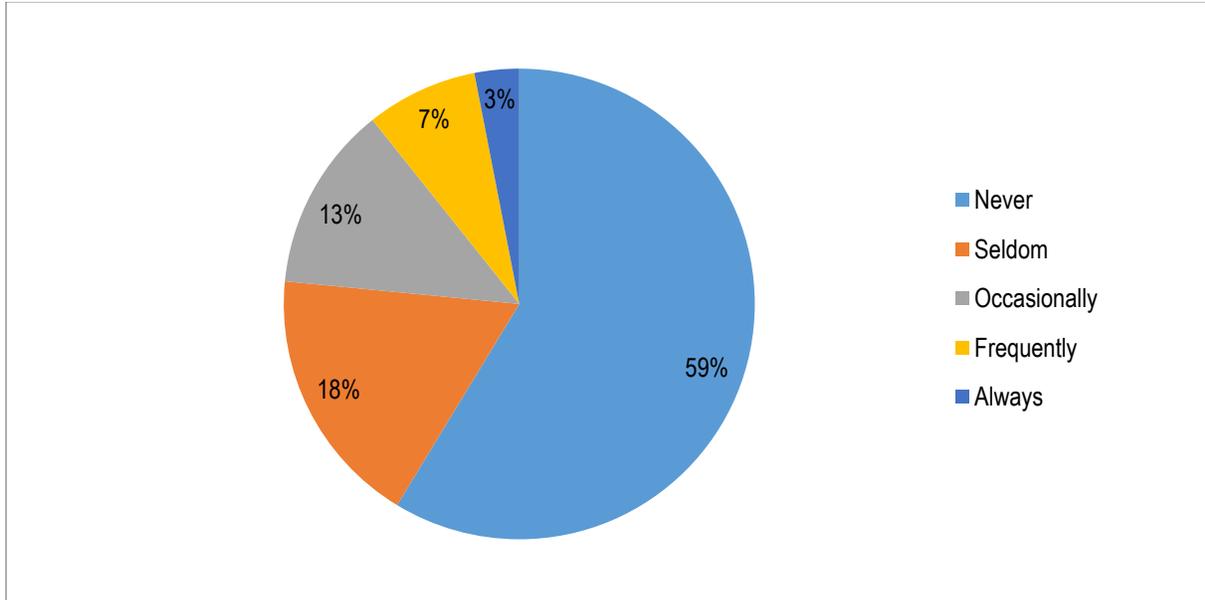


Fig.1: Pie diagram of drug related attitude of All India Inter-University and Senior National Level Players in item number one.

The above pie-charts showed that in item number one “After reaching peak performance one may opt for performance enhancing drugs to get that extra power”.

In overall analysis 58.67% responded Never, 17.85% responded seldom, 12.75% responded occasionally, 7.65% responded frequently and 3.06% responded always.

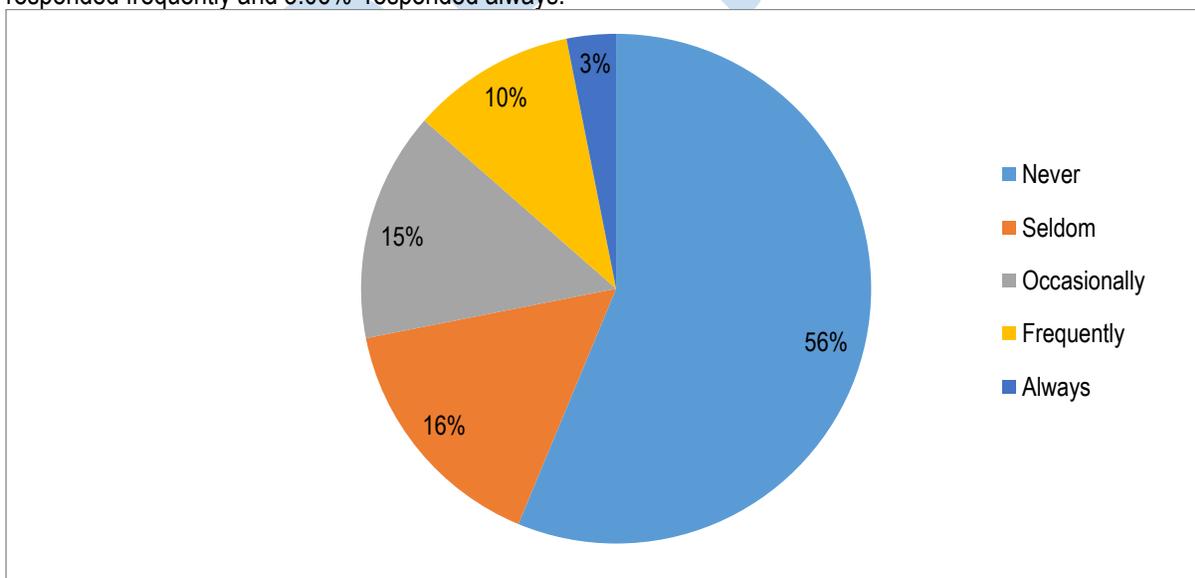


Fig.2: Pie diagram of drug related attitude of All India Inter-University Level Players in item number one.



In All India Inter-university players 56.25% responded Never, 15.62% responded seldom, 14.58% responded occasionally, 10.41% responded frequently and 3.12% responded always.

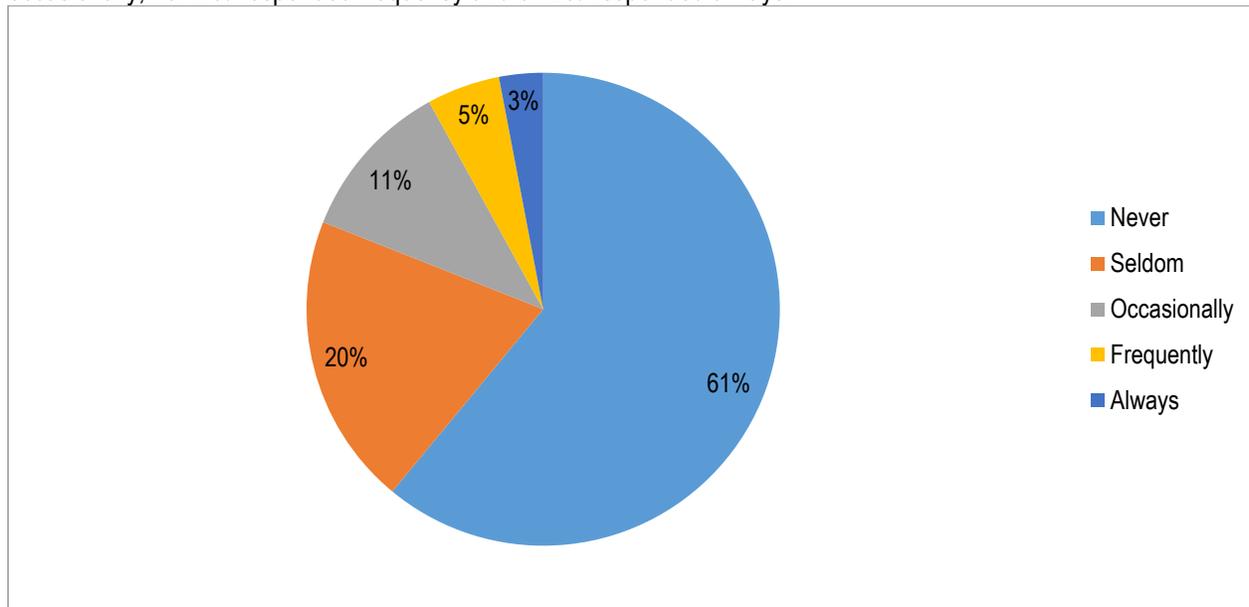


Fig.3: Pie diagram of drug related attitude of Senior National Level Players in item number one.

In Senior National players 61% responded Never, 20% responded seldom, 11% responded occasionally, 5% responded frequently and 3% responded always.

Statistical Decision- Combined chi-square 524.24 is greater than chi-square at .05 (120). Hypothesis may be rejected that there would be no significant Association between national and university level weight lifters towards drug related attitude. It may be inferred that there were significant differences between national and university level weight lifters towards drug related attitude.

Conclusion- In item number one “After reaching peak performance one may opt for performance enhancing drugs to get that extra power” majority of the subjects in All india inter-university and senior national level responded never this showed that weight lifters were having negative attitude towards drugs usages. They deny the use of various performance enhancing drugs to improve performance. They believe in not to take drugs in any case. The response pattern of national and university level weight lifters on the issue of “After reaching peak performance one may opt for performance enhancing drugs to get that extra power” were same.

Combined chi-square 524.24 is greater than chi-square at .05 (120). Hypothesis may be rejected that there would be no significant Association between national and university level weight lifters towards drug related attitude. It may be concluded that there were significant differences between national and university level weight lifters towards drug related attitude. In other words response pattern of All india inter-university and senior national level players were different. Further it may be inferred that the response of All india inter-university and senior national level players were different towards drug related attitude.



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