

Year wise sanctions for drugs and doping violation at international level athletes

Vishan Singh Rathore¹, Jasmati²

¹ Professor and Head, Department of Physical Education GGV, Bilaspur Chhattisgarh, India

² Research Scholar, Department of Physical Education GGV, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

Abstract

Purpose of the study: Year wise Sanctions for drugs and doping violation at international level athletes.

Selection of subjects: A total 1017 international male and female athletes were selected.

Methodology: Data were collected by the help of internet through Global list of ineligible persons, athletics integrity unit.

Statistical Technique: Observational technique were used for determining the result. the data analyzed with the help graph.

Result and Conclusion: For the findings of the results of male and female athletes were randomly selected, and result determined by the observation method. The observation method data reveal that there were highly number of athletes of both category male and female found banned in 2017, and second most abusing drugs found in both male and female athletes in 2018. Than in 2016, and fourth highest in 2019. The least number of athletes found in 2010 in both male and female category in last ten years from 2009 to 2019.

Keywords: sanctions, drugs, doping violation, International level athletes

Introduction

The use of drugs to improve performance in sports is prevalent since ancient times. The use of drugs to gain an advantage over others in competition is called doping, which remains a serious issue, putting an athlete's health at risk and also threatening the integrity and reputation of sports [1, 2]. Doping defined by international Olympic committee as the 'use of any substance foreign to the body and taken with sole intention of increasing in unfair manner his/her performance in competition. The world anti-doping agency (WADA) was established in 1999 and in 2004 it refined doping as the occurrence of one or more of the following anti-doping rule violations mentioned in the WADA code'.

Anti-doping rule violations mentioned in WADA code:

- The presence of prohibited substance or its metabolites in an athlete's bodily specime.
- Use of prohibited substances or a prohibited method.
- Refusing or evading sample collection.
- Violation of athlete availability for out of competition testing including failure to provide required whereabouts information which are declared based on reasonable rules.
- Tampering or attempting to tamper, with any part of doping control.
- Possession of prohibited substance or method.
- Administration or attempted administration to a prohibited substance or prohibited method to any athlete.

Objective of the study

The objective of the study is Year wise Sanctions for drugs and doping violation at international level athletes.

Section of variables

A total 1017 international male and female athletes were

selected.

Collection of data

Data were collected by the help of internet through Global list of ineligible persons, athletics integrity unit.

Result and findings

The study group consisted of 1017 male and female athletes of international level.

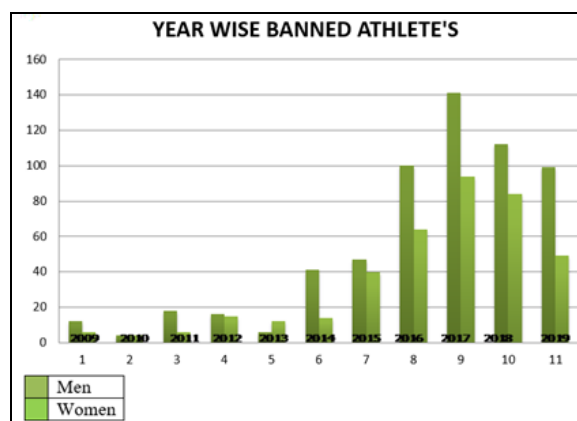


Fig 1: Graphical representation

For the findings of the results of male and female athletes were randomly selected, and result determined by the observation method. The observation method data reveal that there were highly number of athletes of both category male and female found banned in 2017, and than second most abusing drugs found in both category male and female athletes in 2018. Than in 2016, after that in 2019. The least players found in the year of 2010 in both category male and female. As figure -1 depicted that male ratio is more than the female, total 1017 athletes were selected, of which 612

were male and 402 were female athletes found.

Discussion

This study concluded that, there were maximum using drugs by the athletes in both male and female category in 2017, and than second highest athletes found in 2018 than in 2016, and fourth highest in 2019. The least number of athletes found in 2010 in both male and female category in last ten years from 2009 to 2019.

References

1. Beotra A. Drug education handbook on drug abuse in sports (7th ed), 2010, 6-9.
2. The world Anti-Doping Code. The 2012 prohibited list international standard. Available from: http://www.wadaama.org/rtecontent/document/list_2012.pdf.
3. <https://www.athleticsintegrity.org/disciplinary-process/global-list-of-ineligible-persons>
4. <https://www.wada-ama.org/en/t1.asp>
5. <https://www.nada.com>
6. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2219897/>
7. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doping_in_sport
8. <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/305421>
9. <https://www.npr.org/sections/thetorch/2016/07/22/487011870/45-olympic-athletes-from-2012-2008-implicated-in-new-doping-tests>
10. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780123964540000187>
11. <https://www.mprnews.org/story/2016/07/22/npr45-olympicathletesfrom20122008implicatedinnewdoping-tests>
12. Hoberman J. sports physiciious and the doping crisis in elite sports. Clin J sports Med,2002;12:203-8.
13. Juhn M. Popular sports supplements and ergogenic aids. Sports Med,2003;33:921-39.
14. Ambrose PJ. Drug use in sports: a variable arena for pharmacists. J A Pharm Assoc,2004;44:501-14.