THE USAGE OF DRUGS IN SPORT AMONG STUDENTS

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Abstract
This study conducted to assemble the factors contribute use of drugs in sport and affects of drugs among students. The research aims to study on the usage of drugs in sport among students. The analysis of review also provided to make it more reliable. The proposed framework provided to demonstrate the continuity of the relationship between factors contribute use of drugs and effects of drugs in sport among students.

Keywords: drug, effects, factors, sport, student

1. Introduction
Drug is defined as a substance that the physiological processes of the body which is used for the diagnosis, awareness and treatment of disease. Drug is a chemical substance used in the treatment, cure, prevention or diagnosis of disease or used to otherwise enhance physical or mental well-being. Many of us are quite familiar with the terms drug abuse. Abuse drug very danger or non relevant application. Athletes should be know that these drugs are not only on the list in their life because they are illegal means of achieving negative results, but all of them have side effects which can lead to severe short-term and long-term health problems for athletes.

According to Emran (2014), main problem facing sport today is the use of performance-enhancing drugs (PEDs). Medication is any substance which modifies the body's capacity either physically or mentally. There are use of drug in enhancing performance since the time of the original Olympic Games. Salek (2014) express that, word 'doping' is related to the Dutch word 'doop,' or, in other words opium squeeze, the medication of decision of the antiquated Greeks.

There are connected worries that if competitors trust their rivals are utilizing PEDs that they may feel forced into utilizing PEDs with the end goal to perform better (Partridge, 2014). The factors why athletes take drugs are because of there are higher percentages that their competitors are taking drugs and it is encourage the athletes to do anything possible to obtain success. Somehow, factors that contribute why athlete engages in drug are desire to enhance performance, competitive environment and attitude (Kaur, 2014).Based on the research, there are numerous studies done in order to identify the usage of drug in sport. There are study that showing 8.9% of the competitors were the clients of PEDs (Ostovar, 2017). It is agreed by Nicholls (2015), the use of PEDs mean a problem to sport, because it gives athletes one-sided performance advantage. This study conducted to assemble the factors contribute use of
drugs in sport and affects of drugs among students. The research aims to study on a the usage of drugs in sport among students.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Factors Contribute to the Usage of Drug in Sports among Students

2.1.1 Enhance Performance

Athletes have used (PEDs) to enhance performance. In the present investigation, 8.9% of the competitors were the clients of PEDs (Ostovar, 2017). It is agreed by Nicholls (2015), the use of PEDs mean a problem to sport, because it gives athletes one-sided performance advantage. Griffiths (2017) stated that performance and image enhancing drugs (PIEDs) used to boost an individual’s sporting performance. It is show that all athletes had used a form of PIEDs. According to Morente-Sanchez (2015), use of illegal substances is one way to upgrade performance in sport. Kaur (2014) also agreed that in enhancing performance, athletes tend to be engaging in drug abuse.

2.1.2 Competitive Environment

Kaur (2014) stated it is normal when all athletes compete on a level playing field. Moreover, participants use enhancers due to the competitiveness in sport. Results express that somebody who utilized psychological enhancers (13%) or somebody who doped (19%) recommends that substance based execution upgrade might standardize and expanding in fame (Vargo, 2015). In advance, according to Emran(2015), drug testing programs have been approved to advance a protected and reasonable aggressive condition.

2.1.3 Attitude

Attitudes are regularly utilized as a choice to foresee doping conduct. The sort of sport likewise could impact attitude towards doping (Morente-Sanchez, 2015). According to Nicholls (2017), attitudes towards doping are a fundamental factor that by implication impact doping practices. Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism clarified 29% of the change associated decidedly with states of mind towards doping.

Table 1. Analysis of Review

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2.2 Effects of Drugs Among Students

2.2.1 Performance

According to the previous study, the author said there have been cases of athletes trying to good enhance performance (Ehrnborg & Rosen, 2009). The record of athletes using performance enhancing drugs (PEDs) was in the 668 B.C. Ancient Games (Holt, Erotokritou Mulligan & Sonksen, 2009). Furthermore, the connection between intelligence and athletic ability within the social sciences field has been less robust and largely focused on the construct of emotional intelligence. Moreover, important on performance sport define performance sports as the result from a details of activity, usually competitions designated by a number or a rating scale value (Epuran, 2001). Besides that, the use of performance-enhancing drugs is probably the main problem during sport today (Gerdes, 2008). Then user of drugs or other substances for performance enhancement, has become a hot topic in especially every sport (Baron, Martin & Abol, 2007).

2.2.2 Attitude

According to the previous study, the author said there have been cases the attitudes of potential users was ignored (World Anti-Doping Agency, 2003) and has only to be more explored. The best attitudes that athletes can have towards the use of performance enhancing shaped by the attitudes of those who are key in their lives, in particular coaches. Besides that, the attitudes have argued that growing up in family without a father and in the poverty that is related to fatherless are root causes of crime and drug trafficking, and likelihood of adolescent drugs use and abuse. The youths
affected by direct effect of drug that left them orphans may be vulnerable to the secondary adverse effects such as familial economic decline, malnutrition, lack of education or lasting familial conflict (Joshi & O'Donnel, 2003). In other studies children' home with father absent often experience feelings of hostility and rejection, increase the likelihood of associated with deviant peers, and involvement in negative peer activities such as experimentation of alcohol and other drugs abuse (Fagan & Rector, 2000). The author showed that many youth who used alcohol, tobacco and drugs came from families the longer family staying with them use drugs (Kanyoni, Gishoma & Ndarindwa, 2015).

2.2.3 Perception

According to the previous study, the author said there have been cases public perception of performance-enhancing drugs on the other hand can be categorized as tidy and consistent. Reported that sports fans had mixed opinions on whether performance-enhancing drugs should be illegal but more importantly noted that the general public believed that companies should not sponsor athletes who with performance-enhancing drugs. (Engelberg, Moston, and Skinner, 2012). Moreover, biology is another risk factor for alcohol and other drugs use and abuse among the children and adolescents, but the relationship is unclear. However, biological theory of drugs abuse illustrates that drugs abuse is determined by the individuals biological or genetic factors of parental addicted to child which make adolescents vulnerable to drug addiction (Griffin & Botvin, 2010).

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3. Proposed Framework

Figure 1 shows that proposed framework to guide this research concern the factors contribute use of drugs in sport which are enhances performance, competitive environment and attitude. In this study, we identified those three different independence variables. Independence variables define based on previous discussion in Section 2.1 Enhance performance Section 2.2 Competitive environment and Section 2.3 Attitude. These independence variables are essential due to the factors contribute use of drugs in sport.

This figure show that purposed framework to guide this research with effect of drug among athletes that are performance, attitudes, education program, economic and perception. In this study, we identified three different independent variables. Independent variables are defined based on previous discussion in 2.1 Performance, 2.2 Attitudes, and 2.3 Perception. The independence variables are essential due to effects of drug among athletes.

Figure 1. Research Framework
3. Conclusion

In conclusion, this paper summaries on the factors contribute use and effect of drugs in sport among students. Through the discussion, we were know the factors contribute and affects exist when the use drug. The analysis of review also provided to make it more reliable. The proposed framework provided to demonstrate the continuity of the relationship between factors contribute use of drugs and effects of drugs in sport among students. We can assume some result based on the review above.

References


