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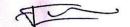
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This thesis has been accepted by the University of Kelaniya for the award of the Degree of Master of Philosophy (2022) It is not allowed to Publish this as a thesis accepted for the Degree of Master of Philosophy without the authority of the University



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# PERCEPTION, KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ON USE OF BANNED SUBSTANCES IN SPORTS AMONG JUNIOR ATHLETES AND COACHES IN SRI LANKA AND DEVELOPMENT OF A LEARNING MODULE TO ADDRESS THEM THROUGH THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM

Submitted by

M I P Kumari

(FGS/ME/MPhil/PH/2018/01)

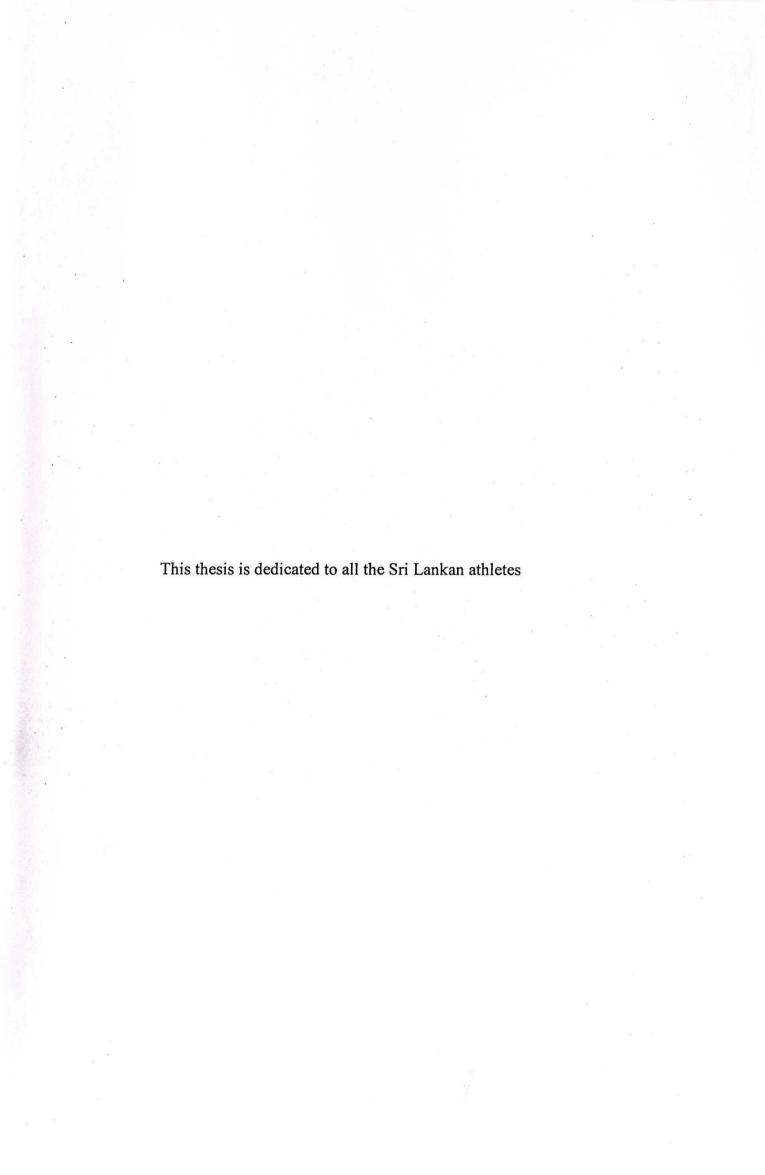
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A thesis submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of Kelaniya in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Philosophy in Sports Science



April, 2021



### Declaration

I, M I P Kumari, hereby declare that this is my original work and it has not been presented, nor will be presented for any other Diploma or Degree in this University or any other institution.

M I P Kumari

08/12/2022

Date

## Certification by the supervisor

We certify that the work embodied in this thesis is Ms. M I P Kumari's own work and it has not been presented or nor will be presented for any other Diploma or Degree in this University or any other institution.

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08.12.2022

### Acknowledgements

I wish to express my profound gratitude to my principle supervisors, Professor Anuradhani Kasturiratne, Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya and Vidyajyothi Professor Arjuna. P. de Silva, Department Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya, for their invaluable advice, guidance and encouragement throughout the course of this work.

I am also grateful to members of the academic staff of the Faculty of Medicine University of Kelaniya, especially Prof. A R Wickremasinghe Prof. Madhawa Chandrathilaka, Dr. Lanka Ranaweera, Dr. Manuja Perera, Dr. Lathika Athauda, Prof. Nayana Gunathilaka, Dr. Kaumudi Kodikara. I am particularly grateful to Mr. GGU Saman Kumara, Director of Physical Education, University of Kelaniya.

I would also like to express my sincere thanks to National athletes who have supported me to create short informative videos and Mr. Sameera Alwis for the technical assistant. Thanks to all who have supported me in numerous ways through this journey.

Finally, I am grateful to my family members and friends for their continuous encouragement and support to make my work successful.

# **Abstract**

Introduction: Use of banned substances in sports to improve training and performance is an unethical practice.

**Objective:** To explore the perceptions and describe the knowledge and attitudes of junior athletes and coaches on the use of banned substances in sports and to develop a learning module for students of Grades 9 and 10 to address gaps in knowledge and attitudes regarding the use of banned substances in sports.

Methods: This study comprises a qualitative study, a descriptive cross-sectional study, and the development of an outcome based learning module. Junior athletes and coaches of ten sports representing the three best performing schools in each sport participated. Qualitative data were collected from twenty athletes and ten coaches using interviews and thematically analysed using NVivo (version12). In the cross-sectional study, data were collected from 552 athletes and 30 coaches using a pretested self-administered questionnaire and analysed using SPSS Version 21 and presented using frequency distributions. All data were collected after informed written consent of the participants and parents when the participants were under-age. The findings were presented to a panel of experts in sports science, public health and education. Based on expert opinion and theories of outcome based education, a learning module was developed and was reviewed by an independent panel of educational and sports science experts and improved before finalization.

Results: Most of the athletes and coaches perceive that they have limited knowledge of banned substances in sports which should be improved. They perceive that the use of banned substances in sports is unacceptable. Only 79% of athletes have heard the term 'doping' Athletes engaged in athletics, weightlifting, rugby and badminton have a better level of knowledge. Only 56.7% of coaches report that they regularly update their knowledge. Coaches and athletes identified the school curriculum as the most effective mode to impart knowledge on this topic, followed by digital and print media. The newly developed learning module incorporates traditional and modern pedagogy to deliver content and use assessment methods aligned to learning outcomes.

**Discussion:** There is a clear need to educate school children and coaches about banned substances in sports. School curriculum is recognized as the most effective mode of delivery. The learning module delivered in grades 9 and 10 will be helpful to bridge the current gap in knowledge and attitudes.

Key Words: Attitudes, Banned Substances, Coaches Sports, Junior Athletes, Knowledge