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Algeria's Ministry of Youth and Sports endeavours to combat athlete doping

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ABSTRACT:

The study was aimed at highlighting the contribution of the Ministry of Youth and Sports to the fight against athletes' doping. The researchers conducted their study on a sample that included: officials of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, and officials of both federations (football, athletics federation, swimming federation). Also, JSK, the Dali Ibrahim Swimming Club (NRDI), Olympique Ain Al-Banyan Athletics Club (OAB) who were chosen in a deliberate manner, are the officials of the three federations and clubs. Percentages and test K2 were used as statistical means in the study.

The results of the study have validated the proposed hypotheses that laws passed by the Ministry have been duly applied. The Ministry has a strategy in the control and detection of steroids. There are obstacles limiting the role of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in combating athletes' use of steroids.

Keywords : Ministry of Youth and Sports, Sports, Steroids.

Problematic:

Sport and health have never been more closely linked than they are now. Sport is a means to a healthier life, and health should be a goal that the athlete maintains when practising sport and when trying to achieve high levels of sport. In the era we live in, sport has become practised for two main purposes, one is sport for health and the prevention of new diseases that threaten humanity in the 21st

century, foremost among which are diseases of inactivity, stress, anxiety, chemical pollution and others. The second goal is sport for championship (Ismail, Abdel Fotouh, 2001).

From this point of view, those working in the field of sports, including coaches, administrators and even athletes, must put the health of the athlete ahead of achieving results and winning championships, because the first and ultimate goal of sports is health and not winning at the expense of the latter, especially since reaching the level of numbers has become difficult through the usual methods, which led many athletes to race to use various types of doping and various methods in order to shorten the road to reach the top, which achieves their material, psychological and other aspirations. (Abdul Maleh, Hatem, 2013).

Doping is a serious issue in the field of physical education and sports, which requires the international federations of all sports activities, the International Olympic Committee and the World Health Organisation to address it by issuing the necessary legislation to address its use, holding the athletes themselves and the body they represent responsible and directing doctors, coaches and administrators working in the fields of physical education and sports to take into account the implementation of legislation issued regarding the prevention of its use. At the national level, the representative of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Mrs Boussaidan Farida, highlighted the great interest the public authorities <https://www.djazairress.com/aps/343619.2015-11-03>)

The use of anabolic steroids in various sports activities is generally considered prohibited for various reasons, foremost of which is what Bahgat Al-Masri pointed out: The use of banned steroids by athletes has led to many deaths, as Abdul Ghani Othman pointed out the danger of steroids by saying: As for the indicators that alerted the world to the danger of doping and its impact on users, it is the repeated deaths caused by this abuse, as the world was surprised by the death of the famous athlete Simpson in 1967 in the cycling race around the city of Paris, under the influence of the use of large quantities of tri-methyl, and then repeated deaths over the years, including the Belgian **Serge Diding, the Syrian Sami Darwish and others.**

Through all these events, sports officials and officials in the field of sports have had to address these phenomena. From this point of view, we have thrown an issue that we are trying hard to study and familiarise ourselves with all aspects of it, which is centred on the following general question : Does the Ministry of Youth and Sports contribute to the fight against doping by athletes?

This question includes the following sub-questions :

- 1 Are there any laws issued by the Ministry that are properly applied?
- 2 Does the Ministry have a strategy in monitoring and detecting doping?
- 3 Are there any obstacles that limit the role of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in combating doping by athletes?

Hypotheses:**General hypothesis:**

There is a contribution by the Ministry of Youth and Sports in the fight against athletes' doping.

Partial hypotheses:

- There are laws issued by the Ministry that have been applied as required ;
- The Ministry has a strategy for monitoring and detecting doping ;
- There are obstacles that limit the role of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in combating athletes' doping.

Importance of the study:

- Encouraging scientific research and studies in the field of anti-doping to preserve the health of athletes in sports competitions ;
- Promote a fair, just and clean sport free of doping ;
- Encouraging sports federations to implement doping control programmes within their activities ;
- Preserving Algerian sport on the field to shine and reach the world by being free from the scourge of the use of doping substances that undermine the inherent values of sport.

Define terms and concepts :**Ministry definition:**

Language: From the wisdom of Wazir, meaning help and support.

Etymologically: It is the field that is concerned with the group of individuals who have the responsibility to manage and lead harmony and to unify the efforts of these individuals, whether through effective and sufficient achievements to achieve the simplest possibilities of success (Hassanen, 1995).

Procedurally: An arm of government that is responsible and specialised in managing and administering a sector in line with the government's policies and is often subordinate to the Council of Ministers and the Prime Minister, and usually attached to the ministry are a number of departments, agencies, offices, advisory committees and executive bodies under the management of a person called a minister, which is the highest position in the ministry.

- Definition of Steroids:

-Language: Derived from the word dopping, the word dop means a nervous system stimulant, a combination of cola and ephedrine.

- Etymologically: Doping is the use of various artificial means to increase the physical and psychological efficiency of the individual in the field of sports competitions and training, which may lead to health damage. (Aliwa, 2006).

- Procedurally: They are those drugs that contribute to the relative increase in the level of athletic performance in various sports as well as reduce the athlete's feeling of fatigue and pain.

- Research tools: Blood pressure monitor, blood glucose meter, blood glucose meter, blood creatine meter, medical scale, and decameter.

- Study sample: The sample consisted of 10 bodybuilders, 05 naturally fed and 05 doped athletes, where the sample was selected systematically.

- Statistical methods: Pearson correlation coefficient.

- Findings: The results of the anthropometric pre-tests are all statistically significant, indicating the homogeneity of the sample of anabolic steroid users and the sample of natural food eaters.

Problem of the study:

What is the role of sports club management and monitoring committees in reducing the use of prohibited doping ?

- Study population and sample:

The study population consists of officials responsible for managing official sports clubs in the city of Riyadh, as well as athletes who practice competitive sports, who are subject to the doping detection process and members of the Saudi Doping Control Committee, which number 6092 individuals according to the data of the General Presidency of Youth Welfare Office in Riyadh for the year 1431/1430 H. The researcher selected a random sample using statistical equations that determine the appropriate minimum sample size in this case is 361.

- Methodology:

The researcher used the descriptive-analytical approach through the survey approach using the questionnaire as the data collection tool.

Key Findings:

- Members of the study population strongly agree with the methods of monitoring and detection of doping used by sports clubs and Saudi monitoring committees in limiting the use of banned substances.
- The study population agrees with the requirements for applying procedures to violators in case of proven doping of athletes.
- There are obstacles that limit the role of sports club management and Saudi monitoring committees in reducing the use of banned steroids.

Main recommendations:

- Supporting sports administrations to combat the spread of doping.
- Take the necessary measures to ensure the absence of doping.
- Follow the policy of punishment and punishment to apply the standards of neutrality in the field of doping.
- Utilising experts from the International Federation in the field of doping detection and harmful effects.
- The Saudi Doping Control Committee is responsible for proving the occurrence of any violation of anti-doping regulations.

Research methodology and field procedures:

The method used: Due to the nature of the research topic, a descriptive-analytical approach was used.

Study Variables:

Independent variable: Ministry of Youth and Sports contribution.

Dependent variable: Athletes' use of steroids.

Research population:

Ministry officials, Algerian fédérations, clubs active in the first and second Professional football leagues, clubs active in swimming, and clubs active in Athletics were selected.

The research sample and how it was selected:

We randomly selected our sample (purposive sample) consisting of ministry officials (05), officials of the federations (football, swimming, athletics) and a club within each federation (swimming NRDI, football JSK, athletics AIB).

Research tools: We used the following tools for this research: Questionnaire, Interview.

Statistical processing:

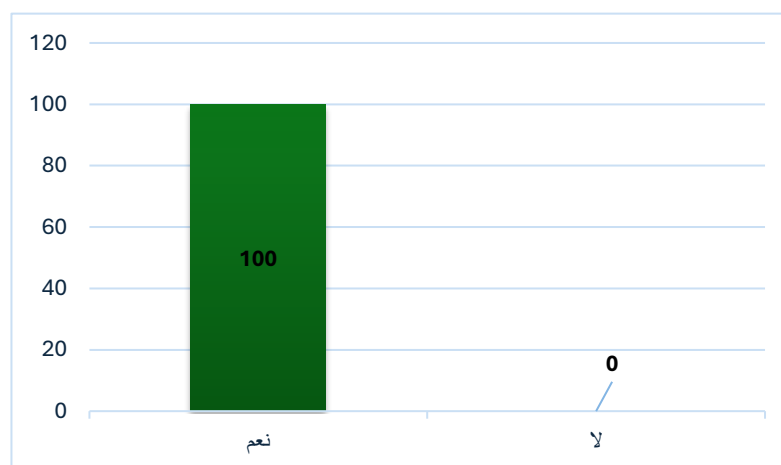
We used: Percentages, K-squared test.

- Presenting, analysing and discussing the results:
- Presenting, analysing and discussing the results of the questionnaire :
- **Theme One:** There are laws issued by the ministry that have been properly implemented.
- **Statement 1:** Are laws issued in line with new events in the field of sports anti-doping?

Table 1: Shows the frequencies, percentages, and k2 values for statement 1.

Conclusion Statistical	Calculated Degree of freedom (df)	level (α)	k2 tabulated	k2 Significance	Percentages	Frequencies	Responses
significant	1	0.05	3.84	5	%100	05	Yes
					%0	00	No
					%100	05	Total

Figure 1: Graphical representation of the results of statement 01.



Analyse and discuss the results:

As shown by the responses in Table 1 and confirmed by the k2 test, we note that the calculated k2 value is greater than the tabulated k2 value at the significance level of 0.05 and with a degree of freedom of 1. Therefore, we conclude that the null hypothesis H_0 is rejected and therefore there are statistically significant differences between the results, embodied in the fact that 100%, i.e. all ministry officials confirmed that new laws are issued in line with new events in the fight against sports doping, while no one answered the opposite.

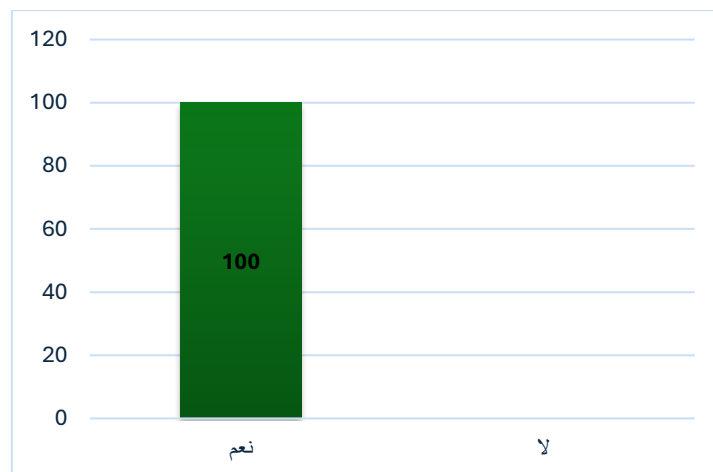
Conclusion : We conclude from these answers that almost all ministry officials confirmed that laws are being issued in line with new events in the field of sports anti-doping. (See Law 13-5 Article 190).

Statement 2: Is there a follow-up for the officials of Algerian federations and clubs in applying the laws to prevent doping?

Table 2: Shows the frequencies, percentages, and k2 values for statement 2.

Conclusion Statistical	Calculated Degree of freedom (df)	level (α)	k2 tabulated	k2 Significance	Percentages	Frequencies	Responses
significant	1	0.05	3.84	5	%100	05	Yes
					%0	00	No
					%100	05	Total

Figure 2: Graphical representation of the results of statement 02.



Analyse and discuss the results:

As indicated by the responses in Table 02 and confirmed by the k2 test, we note that the calculated k2 value is greater than the tabulated k2 value at the significance level of 0.05 and with a degree of freedom of 1. Therefore, we conclude that the null hypothesis H_0 is rejected and therefore there are statistically significant differences between the results, embodied in the fact that 100% of the sample believes that there is a follow-up of the officials of Algerian federations and clubs in applying the laws to prevent doping.

Conclusion:

We conclude from the above that there is a follow-up and monitoring of the officials of the Algerian federations and clubs in the application of the laws to prevent doping, which is carried out by a specialised committee in this field.

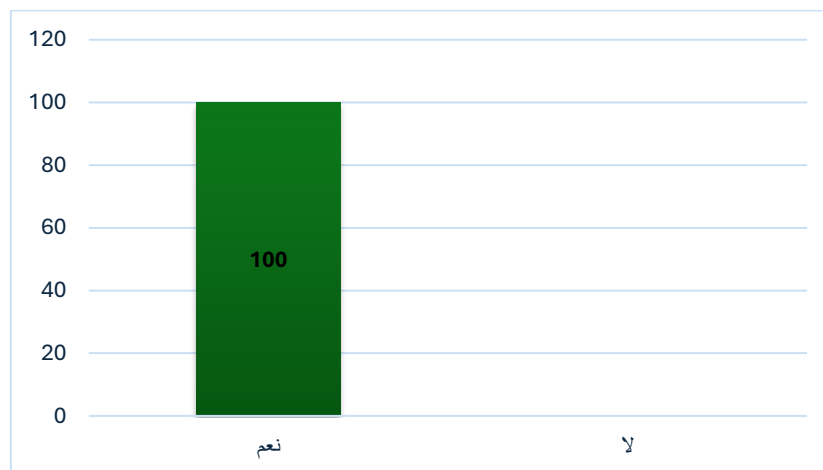
- **Second axis:** The Ministry has a strategy in the control and detection of doping.

Statement 1: Has the Ministry prepared a programme to train medical and technical staff to qualify them in the sports field?

Table 3: The frequencies, percentages, and k2 values for statement 1.

Conclusion Statistical	Calculated Degree of freedom (df)	level (α)	k2 tabulated	k2 Significance	Percentages	Frequencies	Responses
significant	1	0.05	3.84	5	%100	05	Yes
					%0	00	No
					%100	05	Total

Figure 3: Graphical representation of the results of statement 01



- Analyse and discuss the results:

As indicated by the responses in Table 03 and confirmed by the k2 test, we note that the calculated k2 value is greater than the tabulated k2 value at the significance level of 0.05 with a degree of freedom of 1. Therefore, we conclude that the null hypothesis H_0 is rejected and therefore there are statistically significant differences between the results, embodied in the fact that 100% believe that the ministry is preparing programmes to train medical and technical staff to qualify them in the field of sports.

- **Conclusion:** From the results obtained, we conclude that the Ministry has programmes aimed at training medical and technical staff in the field of sports

Statement No. 2: What are the requirements that the Ministry relies on in applying procedures to offenders?

Analyse and discuss the results:

By distributing the questionnaires to the ministry officials, their responses were largely common in the following points:

- International Laws (WADA).
- Proof of doping.
- The decision of the Disciplinary Committee.
- The decision of the Doping Control and Detection Committee.
- A body to follow up the application of procedures on violators.

Conclusion: Through the answers provided by the study sample, which were largely common, there are requirements that the Ministry relies on in applying procedures to violators, as the latter are issued by the World Anti-Doping Committee (WADA).

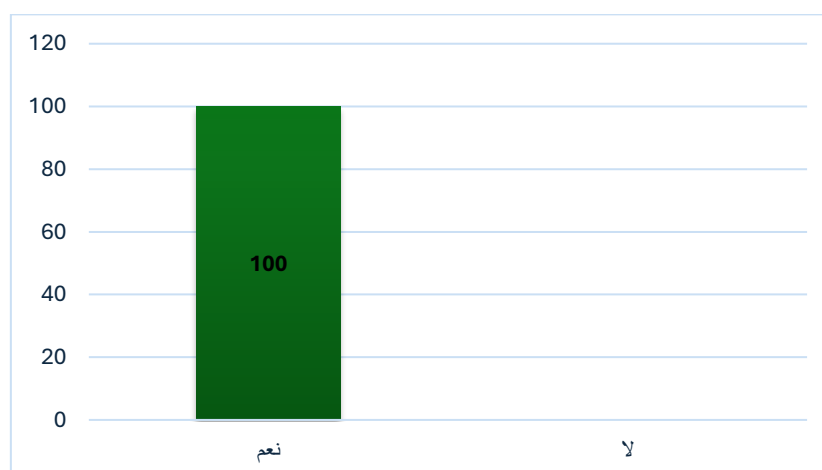
Axis three: There are obstacles limiting the role of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in combating athletes' use of stimulants.

Phrase No. 1: Is the low sports awareness of sports club officials hindering the work of the Ministry of Youth and Sport in combating athletes' doping?

Table 4: Shows the frequencies, percentages and k2 values for statement 1.

Conclusion Statistical	Calculated Degree of freedom (df)	level (α)	k2 tabulated	k2 Significance	Percentages	Frequencies	Responses
significant	1	0.05	3.84	5	%100	05	Yes
					%0	00	No
					%100	05	Total

Figure 4: Graphical representation of the results of statement 01.



Analyse and discuss the results:

As indicated by the responses in Table 4 and confirmed by the k2 test, we note that the calculated k2 value is greater than the tabulated k2 value at the significance level of 0.05 with a degree of freedom equal to 1. Therefore, we conclude that the null hypothesis H_0 is rejected and therefore there are statistically significant differences between the results, embodied in the fact that 100% of the ministry officials believe that the low sports awareness of sports club officials hinders the work of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in combating athletes' doping.

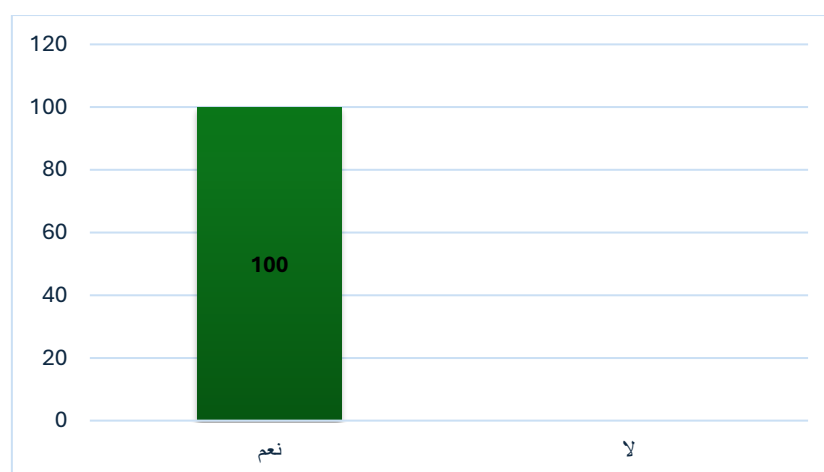
Conclusion: From our analysis of the results of the table, we conclude that the low sports awareness of sports club officials is one of the reasons that hinder the contribution of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in reducing the phenomenon of doping in the sports environment.

Statement 2: Does the lack of sufficient connection between the players and the technical staff of the clubs hinder the work of the Ministry?

Table 5: Shows the frequencies, percentages and k2 values for statement 2.

Conclusion Statistical	Calculated Degree of freedom (df)	level (α)	k2 tabulated	k2 Significance	Percentages	Frequencies	Responses
significant	1	0.05	3.84	5	%100	05	Yes
					%0	00	No
					%100	05	Total

Figure 5: Graphical representation of the results of statement 02.



Analyse and discuss the results:

As indicated by the responses in Table 5 and confirmed by the k2 test, we note that the calculated k2 value is greater than the tabulated k2 value at the significance level of 0.05 with a degree of freedom of 1. Therefore, we conclude that the null hypothesis H_0 is rejected and therefore there are statistically significant differences between the results, embodied in the fact that 100% of the ministry officials believe that the lack of sufficient connection between players and technical staff of the clubs hinders the work of the ministry.

Conclusion:

From the above, we conclude that among the factors that hinder the Ministry's work in combating the phenomenon of athletes' doping is the lack of adequate communication between the players and the technical staff of the clubs.

Present, analyse and discuss the results of the interview with the federations' officials:

Question No. (01) Do you think that the Ministry has taken the necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the laws?

Analyse and discuss the results:

By asking this question to the respondents to find out whether the ministry has taken the necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the laws, all the answers of the federations' officials were that the ministry has taken the necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the laws.

Conclusion: We can conclude from the above that the Ministry has paid great attention to the application of the laws, as the officials of the federations agreed that these laws are a deterrent because the Ministry has harnessed the necessary material and human resources to make their application very serious.

Question (02): What do you think about the laws set by the Ministry in the fight against sports doping?

Analyse and discuss the results:

By asking this question to the sample members, the purpose of which was to know the opinion of the federations' officials on the laws set by the ministry in the fight against sports doping, their answers were as follows:

- These laws are valid.
- These laws are in accordance with the laws used internationally.
- That the laws are in line with the new data.

Conclusion:

We conclude from the above that the laws set by the Ministry in the fight against athletes' doping are in line with the development of events in the sports field and that these laws are derived from the international regulations set by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

Present, analyse and discuss the results of the interview with club officials.

Question (01): What do you think about the laws set by the ministry in the fight against sports doping?

Analyse and discuss the results:

By asking this question to the sample members, the purpose of which was to know the opinion of club officials on the laws set by the ministry in the fight against sports doping, their answers were as follows:

- These laws are in line with international laws.

- These laws are above everyone and do not discriminate against anyone.
- The laws are in line with the new data.

Conclusion:

We conclude from the above and by analysing the answers of the study sample that the laws set by the Ministry in combating athletes' doping are in line with the development of events in the sports field and that these laws are derived from the international regulations set by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

Question No. 02: What do you think about the fairness of the penalties imposed on players who have been found to have doped?

- Analyse and discuss the results: By asking this question to the sample members, the purpose of which was to know the opinion of club officials on the fairness of the penalties imposed on players found to be doping, they emphasised that they are fair and the duration of suspension for players found to be doping is issued by the decision of the Ministry's Disciplinary Committee, which is based on the rules issued by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

Conclusion: We conclude from the above that the penalties imposed on athletes who test positive for doping are fair, deserved and internationally recognised.

Discuss and compare the results with the hypothesis.

Discuss and compare the results with the first partial hypothesis.

Table 6: Statistical significance of the statements of the first axis.

Results of the first axis			
Statistical significance	k2 Tabulated	k2 Significance	Phrases
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 1
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 2
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 3
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 4
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 5
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 6
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 7
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 8
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 9
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 10
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 11

After presenting and analysing the results of the questionnaire that we distributed to the officials working at the Ministry of Youth and Sports, and after the analysis process, the majority of the facts that we had put forward in our research hypotheses were reached, starting from the first partial

hypothesis that there are laws issued by **the Ministry of Youth and Sports that have been properly applied.**

From the results obtained in Tables (01), (02), (03), (04), (05), (06), (07), (08) and (09), in addition to the 100% percentages for each question and since there are statistically significant differences between the results (k2 test), and from the results obtained from the interview of both federation and club officials that supported the results of the questionnaire, it was found that most of the study sample confirm that the Ministry of Youth and Sports enacted a new sports law 13-05- on the organisation and promotion of physical and sporting activities, which further strengthens the fight against doping, and that these laws are derived from the international regulations set by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and that they are indeed properly applied as the National Anti-Doping Committee is responsible for this as it determines the penalties and disciplinary procedures, and determines the bodies in charge of pronouncing penalties against athletes, persons and structures that violate the anti-doping rules and the related appeals process. (Official Gazette Law 13-05 2013, Article 194).

Hence, based on the above-mentioned data, we conclude that laws are indeed being promulgated in line with new events in the field of anti-doping. **Thus, it can be said that the first partial hypothesis has been fulfilled.**

- Discuss and compare the results with the second partial hypothesis.

Table 7: Statistical Significance of the Second Theme Statements

Results of the first axis			
Statistical significance	k2 Tabulated	k2 Significance	k2 Phrases
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 1
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 2
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 3
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 4
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 5
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 6
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 7
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 8
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 9
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 10
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 11
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 12

Significant	3.84	5	Statement 13
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 14

Based on the second partial hypothesis that **the ministry has a strategy in monitoring and detecting doping.**

From the results obtained in the tables and the 100% percentages for each question and since there are statistically significant differences between the results (k2 test), and from the results obtained from the interview with the officials of the federations and clubs that supported the results of the questionnaire, it was found that all officials agreed that the Ministry seeks to eliminate doping of athletes and reduce this scourge in the sports environment by taking a set of measures represented by the establishment of the National Agency against Doping under Law 05/13 dated 23 July 2013, which aims to carry out monitoring tasks against doping during and after the sporting events.

On this basis and based on the statements made by the officials, we can judge that the Ministry has a strategy in monitoring and detecting doping. **Therefore, we conclude that the second hypothesis is fulfilled.**

- Discuss and compare the results with the third partial hypothesis.

Table 8: Statistical significance of the statements of the third axis.

Results of the first axis			
Statistical significance	k2 Tabulated	k2 Significance	k2 Phrases
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 1
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 2
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 3
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 4
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 5
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 6
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 7
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 8
Significant	3.84	5	Statement 9

Based on the third partial hypothesis **that there are obstacles limiting the role of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in**

Combating athletes' doping.

Through the results obtained, in addition to the 100% percentages for each question and since there are statistically significant differences between the results (k2 test), and through the results obtained from the interview of each of the officials of the federations and clubs that supported the results of the questionnaire, it was found that there are a set of issues and negative conditions that surround the Ministry's endeavours to reduce the use of doping by athletes, which are the human and material aspects, the first is focused on workers, officials, athletes and administrators in the sports sector, through data analysis it was found that most of them have knowledge about sports doping but there is a decrease in the knowledge of athletes.

This great congruence in the results leads us to say that the third partial hypothesis has been fulfilled.

Finally, we can say that the proposed hypotheses are in line with the results obtained.

Based on the statements made by the officials, we can judge that there are obstacles that limit the role of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in combating doping among athletes.

This shows that the partial hypotheses have been fulfilled, which indicates that the general hypothesis, which revolves around **the contribution of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in the fight against athletes' doping, has been fulfilled.**

- Discuss and compare partial hypotheses with the general hypothesis:

Table 9: Comparing the results with the general hypothesis

Result	Its wording	Hypothesis
Verified	There are laws issued by the Ministry that are properly enforced	Partial Hypothesis I
Verified	The Ministry has a strategy for monitoring and detecting doping	Second Partial Hypothesis
Verified	The Ministry of Youth and Sports' role in combating athlete doping is hampered by obstacles	Third Partial Hypothesis
Verified	The Ministry of Youth and Sports contributes to the fight against doping by athletes	The general hypothesis

General conclusion :

In the light of the hypotheses and objectives of the research and the limitations of the results of the study and the circumstances in which it was conducted, and the sample chosen to represent the indigenous community and based on the results achieved in order to find a solution to the problem of research, we concluded that the Ministry contributes significantly to combating the use of stimulants by athletes by harnessing all the material and human potential to cope with this phenomenon.

Through the first part of the research hypothesis, we conclude that the Ministry of Youth and Sports has enacted a new law 13-05 which translates into eight articles and three criminal provisions to deal strictly with the phenomenon of doping, which has been ascertained when interviewing federal and club officials and that these laws developed by the Ministry in the fight against the use of stimulants by athletes are in line with the development of events in the sports field and are derived from the international regulation of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). (WADA) It turned out to be worthy of preventing and deterring athletes from using sports steroids except for some of the violators.

As for the second hypothesis, the Ministry has a strategy in the control and detection of steroids and through the results obtained We conclude that the Ministry has relied on, inter alia, modern means and possibilities to detect sports steroids, This finding explains that doping cannot be quickly detected using traditional methods, so it is necessary to provide such means. s rights ", and also relied on a policy of punishment to apply impartiality standards in the field of doping in order to ensure the fairness of penalties and thereby reduce this phenomenon as well as to preserve the values of sport.

In the third hypothesis, the Ministry has several obstacles that have adversely affected it in combating athletes' use of stimulants, including:

- Taking medication when they experience health problems without consulting a club doctor whose content may be stimulant. The latter is vulnerable to being a victim in the doping test, which hampers the Ministry's work in fighting the use of sports steroids.
- One of the factors hindering the Ministry's work in combating the phenomenon of the use of steroids by athletes is the lack of an adequate link between players and the technical staff of clubs.
- Following up the media, especially the press, on doping in an exaggerated manner makes it more difficult for the Ministry to combat sports doping.

So from all of the above, we conclude that the Ministry of Youth and Sports contributes as much as possible to fighting athletes' doping, and awareness-raising remains the most effective and easy means of combating the phenomenon of doping in sports, Athletes and technical staff are unaware of the procedures for controlling the use of prohibited stimulants, substances and means in this area, highlighting the importance of sensitization and awareness-raising as complementary to the State's efforts to eliminate this phenomenon.

- Conclusion:

We have come to the end of our research after an effort in work, research and analysis and through this we have come to demonstrate the contribution of the Ministry of Youth and Sports and its role in combating the use of steroids by athletes In this modest work, by gathering information on the subject under consideration, He then asked questions and made hypotheses that helped to draw up research steps to organize and analyse the results. And after going through the basic stages of each researcher, we have been able to reveal in a simple way the real reality that Algerian sport has been experiencing in recent times and with the intensification and spread of the phenomenon of sports steroids, We also tried to remove the ambiguity and confusion that we experienced during the beginning of this topic. The most important step adopted was to organize the work in a scientific and systematic framework, Through the collection of theoretical and applied data on research, after a field diagnosis we analysed this situation of Algerian sport.

In the face of this frightening and dangerous phenomenon of athletes' health, officials have tried to tackle it rigorously by launching a large recruitment campaign to reduce doping, which has come to threaten the credibility of national sport, by introducing a new Act 13-05 of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, which translates into eight articles and three criminal provisions, all in order to address the doping phenomenon.

In order to reach the facts, we analyzed the questionnaire and the interview for each of the Ministry's officials. s role in combating the use of steroids by athletes, particularly since Algeria had been a pioneer in promoting the qualities of sports practice free of any form of fraud.

We also highlighted through the questionnaire distributed to the officials of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, as well as the interview with the officials of the clubs and federations under consideration, the efforts of the Ministry to reduce the seriousness of doping and its penetration into the sporting community. This is why Algerian sport has become a once-in-a-lifetime reality.

Through the data and the analysis of the results, we have also found solutions that the Ministry has included in order to stand up to doping by promulgating strict laws, ensuring that they are applied and punishing all its violators and the strategy adopted by the Ministry to reduce doping.

Through all this, we can say that the Ministry treats steroids with caution in order to prevent this epidemic, which has become a spectre for the pursuit of Algerian sport by seeking to create individuals and technicians in this field and sending them to countries that are familiar with dealing with such subjects, so as to gain experience and translate them into practice.

Lastly, prevention remains the best remedy, and sport officials must continue their promotional work in composing and promoting their goal of eliminating doping in sport. The most effective means of effectively combating doping is education and awareness-raising.

Future proposals and assumptions:

- To support Algerian clubs in combating the prevalence of the use of prohibited sports steroids.
- Take the necessary measures to ensure that steroids are not used.
- Use of experts from the International Federation for the detection and identification of doping.
- The National Anti-Doping Commission (CNAD) is responsible for establishing any violation of anti-doping regulations.
- Work to provide training programmes for the rehabilitation of doctors in charge of the doping test.
- Provide advanced devices and equipment to ensure rapid detection of sports steroids.
- Informing athletes of the list of prohibited and permitted items and requesting permission to take medicines containing prohibited ingredients for the purpose of treatment.
- Awareness-raising remains the most effective means of combating the phenomenon of doping in sports.
- To organize school days for athletes in order to indicate the dangers of taking steroids and how to stay away from them.
- Contact with some bodies with a long history of dealing with sports steroids in order to gain experience in combating this phenomenon.
- Restructuring of a national anti-doping centre, which has been closed due to a financial deficit.
- Taking several actions in cooperation with the National Committee against Doping by sending technicians to form control against doping in European countries.
- Further studies and future research on appropriate methods and ways to combat athletes' intake of steroids.

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